

(2nd Group, 26th Session)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

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

Thursday, the 2nd April, 2026

5. ***Syed Waseem Hussain:**
(Deferred during 25th Session).

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the details of the arrangement for Ramzan Packages by the Federal Government in the absence of Utility Stores Corporations (USC) for Hyderabad and other cities of the country?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah): Prime Minister’s Ramzan Relief Package (PMRRP) 2026 has been approved with a total financial allocation of PKR 38 billion, building upon the successful implementation of last year’s Ramzan cash assistance initiative. The package aims to provide targeted relief to the poorest and most vulnerable households through direct cash transfers, using data from the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) to ensure transparency, accurate targeting, and effective delivery.

A one-time cash assistance of PKR 13,000 is being provided to approximately 2.1 million families with NSER scores ranging between 32 and 36. These households fall just above the eligibility threshold of the unconditional cash transfer program and remain economically vulnerable.

Secondly, an additional allocation of PKR 10 billion has been approved to support nearly 10 million families who are already beneficiaries of existing government cash assistance initiatives, strengthening their purchasing power during Ramzan.

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)

The Prime Minister's Ramzan Relief Package (PMRRP) 2026 was announced by the Federal Government with the approval of Cabinet. Under the programme, an amount of Rs. 13,000/- per beneficiary family was disbursed to around 1.9 million families across the country. The Program was implemented through coordinated efforts of Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety (Mo PA&SS), State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), BISP, NADRA, M/o Information and Broadcasting, M/o Information Technology, PTA, NTC, telecom operators, and partner financial institutions, ensuring transparent beneficiary verification, direct payments, and nationwide outreach through SMS alerts, robocalls and a centralized call center. The role of BISP was related to provision of National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) database as per approved parameters and also coordination with SBP.

29. ***Ms. Naeema Kishwar Khan:**

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the foreign investment;*
- (b) *if so, the reasons of above decline found during the last two years?*

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) & (b)

- Between two financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, the present government achieved a notable economic turnaround: inflation fell sharply from nearly 30% to around 5.5%, interest rates were cut from 22.5% to 10.5%, and IT exports surged to \$3 billion annually. These reforms restored macroeconomic stability and investor confidence, though debt sustainability and structural bottlenecks remain challenges.
- Foreign Investment inflows during last two financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 stood at \$3,166.3 million and \$4,280.3 million respectively which is 35.2% higher to last period. Details are tabulated as under:

Year	Inflow	Outflow	Net FDI
2023-24	3,166.3	818.9	2,347.4
2024-25	4,280.3	1,790.6	2,489.7
% age change	35.2	118.7	6.1

- However, during current financial year 2025-26 (July-Feb), foreign investment inflows has declined 22.0% from \$3,088.7 million to \$2,409.2 million owing to regional and global geopolitical tensions, like Russia-Ukraine fighting, Gaza Tragedy, continuous Indo-Pak & Pakistan-Afghanistan tensions and recent Iran-US-Israel war.
- Recent auction of 5G Spectrum to Mobile Companies will cover the shortfall of FDI in this ongoing financial year.

30. ***Syed Rafiullah:**

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

- whether the Federal Government has assessed the growing threat of chemical pollution in the country, particularly its implications on the public health, food safety and the environment;*
- whether it is a fact the Federal Government organizations are responsible for monitoring, regulation and enforcement relating to industrial and agricultural chemicals, including their coordination mechanisms;*
- whether any national levels audit or inventory of hazardous chemicals has been conducted to evaluate contamination of soil, water or food sources; if so, the details thereof;*
- the steps taken by the Government to update Federal toxicity and labeling standards in line with international conventions; and*
- the details of Federal initiatives underway to raise awareness, promote safe chemical handling and support adoption of*

sustainable and non-toxic alternatives across industries and agriculture?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) The Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is under process of developing a ***Draft National Integrated Chemical Management and Safety Framework*** after assessment of industrial chemical pollution and its impacts on human health and environment.

Additionally, both federal and provincial Environmental Protection Agencies had already formulated regulations on hazardous substances under their respective Environmental Protection Acts.

(b) At the national level, monitoring, regulation, and enforcement of industrial and agricultural chemicals is implemented by relevant institutions as under:

1. **Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC)** leads national policy development on transboundary movement and safe disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste, coordinates implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata, and GFC), which provides overall national guidance. For the transboundary control of hazardous waste and chemicals, MoCC&EC follows the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure that requires international exporters to share details about potentially hazardous chemical shipments to Pakistan. Further, importers seeking to import restricted waste are required to apply for NOCs through the respective Provincial EPAs. Applications are evaluated in accordance with the SOPs aligned with the Basel Convention before issuance of approvals. This allows Pakistan to carry out detailed risk assessment and make a decision, protecting national environment and public health.
2. **Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak- EPA)** enforces environmental regulations at the federal level, including controls on hazardous substances, emissions, effluents, and waste management under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.

3. **Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs)** are responsible for monitoring and enforcement within their jurisdictions under their respective Environmental Protection Acts.
4. **Ministry of National Food Security & Research (MNFSR)** regulates agricultural chemicals, including pesticides, fertilizers, and related inputs, through bodies such as the **Department of Plant Protection (DPP)** and the **Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department (FSC&RD)**.
5. Other Ministries and departments, like the Ministry of Industries & Production (MoIP) Pakistan Customs / Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), and Ministry of Interior also oversee matters related to chemicals, such as industrial operations and standards related to chemical production and use, import and export controls for chemicals, licensing for control of chemicals and precursors used in products, etc.

Coordination Mechanisms

- MoCC&EC facilitates federal-provincial coordination on policy, implementation, and reporting to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
- Technical Working Groups under various international conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata) ensure inter-agency coordination on specific chemical streams.
- Customs-EPA coordination platforms support information sharing for import/export control of regulated chemicals.

(c) MoCC&EC has prepared a detailed inventory of hazardous chemicals that are persistent in nature (known as forever chemicals, or POPs) as part of its *National Implementation Plan (NIP)* to the Stockholm Convention, a copy of which is available on MoCC&EC website at:

<https://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-NIP-Pakistan-COP4.English.pdf>

Also, the Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources (PCRWR) has carried out a detailed assessment of hazardous chemicals, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) contamination in surface water, groundwater, and sediments. The report is available on PCRWR website at:

<https://pcrwr.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Monitoring-of-Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-in-Hydrosphere-of-Pakistan-2022.pdf>

Furthermore, the control and regulation of chemical pollution in the agriculture sector is regulated by the Plant Protection Department of Ministry of National Food Security & Research.

Additionally, the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination has also conducted the country's first-generation hazardous waste inventory, covering key sectors including textiles, healthcare, shipbreaking, and others.

(d) MoCC&EC has developed toxicity and labeling standards for chemicals in Pakistan as per international best practices for safe handling, use, and trade of hazardous substances in the *Draft Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (Annex-I)*.

(e) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) has undertaken several initiatives:

1. **Capacity Building and Training Programs:**

- Several workshops and training sessions have been conducted for industry, agricultural stakeholders, and enforcement agencies to promote safe handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals including POPs.
- Technical sessions conducted for industries on minimizing chemical risks and implementing best practices.

2. **National Frameworks and Action Plans:**

- The National Integrated Chemical Management and Safety Framework which guides awareness-raising, chemical safety practices, and adoption of non-toxic alternatives.

- Adoption of the GHS plan will help standardize toxicity classification and labeling, supporting safe handling across sectors.

3. **Promotion of Sustainable and Non-Toxic Alternatives:**

- Projects under the Framework encourage substitution of hazardous chemicals with safer and environment-friendly alternatives in industries and agriculture.
- Alternative green chemicals will be provided to some textile industries to facilitate transition to green technologies and chemicals.

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

31. ***Dr. Sharmila Faruqi:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has installed or upgraded a national internet filtering or monitoring system, including the Web Monitoring System (WMS) or any related firewall infrastructure in Pakistan; if so, the details thereof;*
- (b) the total cost incurred on procurement, installation and maintenance of such systems since 2018;*
- (c) the names of companies or vendors contracted for supplying this technology and whether the contracts are available for public or parliamentary scrutiny;*
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding reported slowdown of internet services and its impact on freelancers, IT companies and digital businesses; and*
- (e) what safeguards exist to ensure these systems are not used for unlawful surveillance, censorship or violations of citizens constitutional rights including freedom of expression and privacy?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Since 2007, WMS in one form or another has been deployed by the Telecom Operators in compliance of their license obligation. WMS is procured and funded by the Operators without utilization of any public money. Details are as under:

- In 2007, upon direction of PTA, a technical System was deployed by LDIs licensees to curb **grey telephony**.
- This System termed as '**ITMS (International traffic Monitoring System)**' became operational in 2008 for monitoring and blocking of grey calls coming into the country *via* internet. Owing to its positive results, it was upgraded in 2009.
- On 13th Aug 2012, pursuant to Policy Directive on ICH, ITMS was upgraded and termed as '**Grey Traffic Monitoring System (GTMS)**'.
- GTMS started operations in Oct 2013 and was capable to identify, detect and block grey calls coming into the country. Withdrawal of ICH policy in June 2014, ended GTMS funding mechanism, impacting its effectiveness.
- In 2017, PTA directed the licensees to upgrade GTMS or provide new System.
- The August Supreme Court also took suo-moto over grey traffic and on 25th Oct, 2018 in HRC No. 72583/2018, directed for deployment of System in next 6 months.
- New System termed as '**Web Monitoring System (WMS)**' became functional in March 2020 having capability to block grey traffic and filter/block objectionable internet content.
- WMS is capable of:
 - Mitigation of Grey traffic
 - Blocking of objectionable content under PECA (pornographic/blasphemous/anti-state etc.)

- WMS operations has resulted in an average increase of 100 million LDI minutes /month in 2025 compared to 2024. It also proved useful for blocking malicious IPs and Indian content during Pak-India escalation in 2025.

(b) It is done in collaboration with cellular mobile operators and PTA is not involved in the procurement.

(c) As in Para (B)

(d) Pakistan’s IT sector is experiencing an unprecedented surge, with ICT export remittances reaching **\$3.8 billion**—in FY 2024-25 compared to \$3.2 billion in FY 2023-24—an **18.5% year-on-year increase**. This growth is bolstered by a thriving community of freelancers whose remittances have become a cornerstone of the digital economy. The country’s rising global profile is reflected in the **2024 Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)**, where Pakistan leaped from 79th to **Tier-1 (Role-Modelling) status**, ranking among the top 40 nations. Simultaneously, Pakistan improved by 14 spots in the **UN E-Government Development Index (EGDI)**, moving to 136th place and entering the “High EGDI” category for the first time.

Improving connectivity has been one of the key driver of the IT exports growth. Key Drivers of Pakistan’s IT Growth:

- **Export Surge:** In December 2025, Pakistan’s IT and IT-enabled services exports reached a record \$437 million, marking the first time monthly receipts crossed the \$400 million threshold.
- **Global Recognition:** Secured **Tier-1 status** in the GCI 2024 and jumped to **88th** in the E-Participation Index, showcasing enhanced digital governance.
- **Infrastructure Reforms:** The successful **5G spectrum auction** in 2026 is set to provide the “digital highway” to further booth the ICT market including IT exports. \
- **Connectivity Initiatives:** Extensive **fiberization** projects are closing the urban-rural divide and stabilizing the internet backbone.

- **Freelance Ecosystem:** Regulatory reforms and formal remittance channels have enabled freelancers to contribute significantly to the total annual remittances.

(e) Freedom of expression of views and right to privacy are fundamental rights. These rights are not absolute rights rather constitution itself puts reasonable limitations on the exercise of these rights. No censorship is done to compromise these rights. However certain cybersecurity imperatives necessitate the installation of such systems. Further it is also done strictly in the context of controlling gray traffic.

32. ***Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi:**

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

- the number of Federal Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organizations and Attached Institutions presently functioning without a permanent Head of Institution due to retirement or completion of tenure;*
- the names of such institutions and the dates on which the posts of Head of Institutions fell vacant and the interim arrangements made to run these institutions;*
- whether the Cabinet Division had prior knowledge of the retirement or tenure completion of the outgoing of Heads of Institutions;*
- if so, the reasons for not initiating the appointment process in advance; and*
- the timeframe within which permanent Heads of Institutions will be appointed against all such vacant posts to ensure administrative continuity and effective governance?*

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a), (b), (c), (d) &

(e)

Name of Authority / Organization

Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) & Naya Pakistan Housing & Development Authority (NAPHDA)	Annex-I
National Engineering Service Pakistan (NESPAK)	Annex-II
Sheikh Sultan Trust (SST)	Annex-III

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

33. ***Syeda Annah Batool:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched any recent targeted programmes to reduce poverty and support vulnerable households including women and youth, as part of its national poverty alleviation agenda;*
- (b) if so, the details of these programmes such as expansion of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) its coverage and benefits; and*
- (c) how these measures are expected to improve economic conditions and opportunities for young people in low income families?*

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

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) has recently launched the Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP) in June 2025, aimed at empowering women beneficiaries and their families by equipping them with market-driven vocational skills to enhance employment opportunities both domestically and internationally.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has initiated a paid internship program for youth of Pakistan with the following objective:

- To attract more skilled, educated and motivated young people, ensuring better quality of work output;
- It will allow to participate equally and aligns with Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal's mission of supporting the underprivileged;
- Improve youth employability through on job training and mentoring.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVATION FUND (PPAF)

PPAF continues to implement its flagship **Poverty Graduation Approach**, which integrates social protection (e.g., BISP beneficiaries) with livelihood support, including skills training, asset transfers, access to finance, and enterprise development. This integrated model supports sustainable transitions out of poverty.

(b) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP) encompasses formal training in key sectors such as healthcare, information technology, hospitality, construction, beauty services, garments, and textiles, alongside informal training initiatives designed to support artisans in remote areas in preserving traditional crafts and improving their access to markets.

The BISP Board has accorded in-principle approval to the Programme; however, its detailed technical design and budgetary aspects will be further deliberated by the Technical Design Committee of the BISP Board in its forthcoming meetings. Since its inauguration by the President of Pakistan on 21 June 2025, more than 30,500 candidates have registered for the six-month training programmes with no cost at BISP part, of whom approximately 77% are women.

BISP has established robust multi-stakeholder collaborations to ensure the effective implementation of the programme, leveraging the expertise of partner organizations to deliver high-quality, demand-driven vocational training, thereby promoting empowerment and sustainable livelihoods for beneficiaries.

MoUs have been signed with NAVTTC, BBSHRADB, PPAF, and Lok Virsa to strengthen the Programme's implementation, outreach, and long-term sustainability.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Copy of advertisement attached (**Annex-A**)

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVATION FUND (PPAF)

PPAF is currently implementing numerous socio-economic development interventions in **83 districts** through its **74 registered civil society Partner Organisations** and financial service providers. A recent preliminary analysis shows that of **334,596 BISP supported households**, about **108,043 (32%)** are eligible to graduate, demonstrating impact of the poverty graduation model.

(c) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

Under Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP), more than 5,000 beneficiaries / their family members have been enrolled and are currently undergoing training in various trades across the province of Sindh with no cost at BISP part.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

It will provide the opportunity for youth engagement contributes to Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal's Social mission, positive public perception and alignment with Government youth initiative, to gain experience in public sector operations, social protections and administrative affairs and will be beneficial for their future employment.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVATION FUND (PPAF)

The Ministry plans to expand these initiatives, especially in underserved rural areas. Programmes such as the **Islamic Development Bank-funded PGEP** will continue to focus on youth skills, women's economic participation, access to finance, and livelihoods support.

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

34. ***Mr. Mohammad Ilyas Choudhary:**

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

- (a) year-wise total number of beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in District Gujrat, during the last three years;*
- (b) the tehsil-wise breakup of beneficiaries in District Gujrat, particularly in Tehsil Kharian and Tehsil Sarai Alamgir;*
- (c) the number of beneficiaries who have been newly included, excluded/declared ineligible during the last three years in the said district and its aforementioned tehsils;*
- (d) the criteria and mechanism adopted for inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries under BISP;*
- (e) whether any complaints have been received regarding wrongful exclusion or non-inclusion of eligible persons from District Gujrat, especially from Tehsil Kharian and Tehsil Sarai Alamgir;*

- (f) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far;
- (g) the major challenges faced in ensuring transparent targeting and disbursement of funds in the said district; and
- (h) the steps being taken by the Government to include more deserving beneficiaries from District Gujrat particularly from Tehsil Kharian and Tehsil Sarai Alamgir and to address the challenges identified above?

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

- (a) The year-wise total number of beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in District Gujrat are as under:-

DISTRICT	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
GUJRAT	15,366	21,159	30,058	56,090

* Till March

- (b) The tehsil-wise breakup of beneficiaries in District Gujrat are as under:-

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	8,998	11,062	12,044	20,660
Kharian	4,282	6,283	10,924	23,209
Sarai Alamgir	2,086	3,710	6,922	11,593
Jalalpur Jattan	-	98	148	498
Kunjah	-	6	20	130
Total	15,366	21,159	30,058	56,090

* Till March

- (c) The number of newly included, excluded/declared ineligible beneficiaries during the last three years is provided below:

Eligible/included Beneficiary

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	1,945	2,134	19,977	3,975
Kharian	1,032	1,816	25,923	3,533
Sarai Alamgir	929	1,744	10,539	1,646
Jalalpur Jattan	-	156	620	124
Kunjah	-	13	149	61
Total	3,906	5,863	57,208	9,339

* Till March

In-Eligible/Excluded Beneficiary

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	12,794	932	441	4,708
Kunjah	5	1	1	7
Kharian	6,293	578	327	2,638
Sarai Alamgir	1,706	208	82	680
Jalalpur Jattan	23	2	2	14
Total	20,821	1,721	853	8,047

* Till March

- (d) The beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)'s Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) / Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) programmes are identified through National Socio Economic Registry (NSER) survey using a scientific assessment methodology. The eligibility is determined on the basis of Proxy Means Test (PMT) score, which measures a household's (HHs) welfare status on a scale between 0-100. The PMT is globally recognized and reliable tool with high predictive accuracy for assessing household living standards. The PMT cut-off score for eligibility is determined by the BISP Board based on available fiscal space. Currently, a PMT score of 32 is applied as the general eligibility threshold. For households with persons with disabilities, the cut-off score is 37. Furthermore, transgender individuals registered with NADRA under the recognized gender category and surveyed through NSER are included in the programme without any PMT score restriction. As per the approved design of the Dynamic Registry, the registration process has been made cyclic to capture any changes in the socio-economic status of the HHs. This approach is vital for systematic inclusions and exclusions in the programme. Already surveyed but non-beneficiaries HHs has to go through a re-survey after two years. Whereas, the beneficiary HHs are required to undergo a re-survey after every three years from the initiation of their first payment. If a beneficiary fails to complete a re-certification survey at the registration desk after three years and six months, payments to such HH is subject to suspension.
- (e) No complaint received.
- (f) Same as above
- (g) Major challenges in the disbursement of funds in District Gujrat include the insufficient provision of POS agents by partner banks, which hampers smooth fund distribution, and the lack of basic facilities at payment sites, resulting in overcrowding of beneficiaries and delayed payments.
- (h) It is apprised that that beneficiaries of BISP are identified based on the availability of funds and fiscal space, as determined by the BISP Board. At present, no specific directives or dedicated funding have been provided by the Federal Government to BISP for the inclusion of additional deserving beneficiaries from District Gujrat, particularly from Tehsil Kharian and Tehsil Sarai Alamgir. However, any Pakistani citizen can go to the DRC for inclusion in BISP's programmes, It is mandatory for HHs to register their family members in NADRA through Form-B or CNICs before visiting the DRC for a survey. NSER uses services of trained manpower and purpose built, secured tablet devices to collect the data. These devices are connected with the BISP datacentre and NADRA through secured IVAS data network for real-time verification/validation of survey data.

35. ***Ms. Saba Talpur:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is supporting or assisting universities and schools in implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including practical initiatives such as waste segregation through color coded bins; and*
- (b) if so, what specific programs, guidelines or financial assistance have been provided to educational institutions for this purpose?*

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Yes, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), along with its attached departments and programmes, supports and promotes the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in educational institutions.

The Ministry, through Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA), advocates initiatives such as waste segregation through color-coded bins, particularly in educational institutions within Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). However, solid waste management falls under the mandate of the Solid Waste Management Directorate of the Capital Development Authority (CDA). In this context, MoCC&EC is considering enhanced coordination with CDA and other stakeholders to effectively implement waste segregation practices in educational institutions.

Pak-EPA has also conducted awareness campaigns on the prohibition of single-use plastics in collaboration with the Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), and continues to promote environmentally responsible practices, including composting and segregation of organic waste.

In addition, under the Upscaling of Green Pakistan Programme (UGPP), the Ministry is supporting SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) through interventions in educational institutions across Pakistan. These include institutional plantations, environmental awareness

activities, establishment of eco/nature clubs, and promotion of responsible environmental practices such as waste reduction and segregation.

(b) The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives and provided support to educational institutions, including:

- Development of draft Solid Waste Management Guidelines (2005) in collaboration with international partners such as JICA and UNDP, which provide a framework for improved waste management practices;
- Provision of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to promote environmental awareness and education;
- Free supply of plants and technical assistance for institutional plantations under UGPP;
- Organization of environmental awareness activities, including observance of international environmental days, with partial or full financial support where applicable;
- Facilitation of student engagement through eco-clubs, field visits, and research opportunities, including financial assistance/stipends for academic research as per approved mechanisms;
- Promotion of zero-plastic initiatives and environmentally sustainable practices within educational institutions.

These efforts are being implemented in coordination with provincial governments, relevant departments, and educational institutions under approved programme frameworks.

36. ***Ms. Samina Khalid Ghurki:**

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

- (a) *the details of the beneficiaries of different programs of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) for Districts of Lahore, Gujranwala, Jhang, Chiniot and Mandi Bahauddin; and*
- (b) *the details including names of beneficiaries during the last three years;*

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

- (a) District-wise detail of BISP UCT Beneficiaries for the last three years is provided below:

DISTRICT	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26
Jhang	96,630	209,244	215,751	198,781
Chiniot	89,437	97,819	113,194	119,637
Gujranwala	64,551	69,395	70,036	79,272
Mandi Bahauddin	32,436	36,913	39,030	47,121
Lahore	224,003	231,307	234,410	214,671

- (b) As per the data sharing policy of BISP, the names of beneficiaries cannot be shared as desired, however, the requisite data / count of the registered beneficiaries under BISP UCT/Kafaalat Program in mentioned districts for the last three years is as above

37. ***Syeda Annah Batool:**

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

- (a) *whether the Ministry is implementing any integrated financial inclusion and social protection initiatives aimed at sustainably lifting households out of poverty, including programmes that link income support with skills development and employment opportunities for youth;*
- (b) *the key partners, scale of these initiatives and number of beneficiaries covered so far; and*
- (c) *whether the Government plans to expand such initiatives to better support women and men in underserved rural and urban areas?*

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

(a) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) under the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety is implementing the Benazir Kafaalat Programme, an Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) initiative that provides regular quarterly financial assistance to the poorest households to reduce poverty and enhance economic resilience. The programme primarily targets women from vulnerable families, enabling them to meet essential household needs while strengthening their role in household financial decision-making. BISP is promoting financial inclusion by delivering payments through digital payment systems and biometric verification. The programme has also introduced digital financial literacy training for beneficiaries, particularly women, to enhance their understanding of digital payments, safe use of banking services, and effective household financial management. These efforts aim to empower beneficiaries to better utilize financial services and gradually improve their economic stability.

To link income support with skills development, the BISP beneficiaries / their family members are trained through (i) Skill Training Voucher Program, a joint initiative of BISP & NAVTTC (2024-2026) with total target of 1,000 trainees and (ii) a joint initiative of BISP & Nestle Pakistan (2024-2026) with total target of 35,000 trainees enabling BISP beneficiaries (females) to work as Rural Sales Agents for Nestlé, selling products within their communities whereby Nestlé provides sales training to beneficiaries for wholesale and door-to-door sales, along with a commission-based structure (8-10%). Nutrition awareness sessions are also conducted to educate rural women and beneficiaries on health and nutrition. Nestlé partnered with Akhuwat Foundation provided interest free loans to deserving BISP beneficiaries for their small scale businesses. Moreover, in June 2025 BISP has launched the Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP), aimed at empowering women beneficiaries and their families by equipping them with market-relevant vocational skills to enhance employment opportunities both domestically and internationally. The programme encompasses formal training in key sectors such as healthcare, information technology, hospitality, construction, beauty services, garments, and textiles, alongside informal training initiatives designed to support artisans in remote areas in preserving traditional crafts and improving their access to markets. The BISP Board has accorded in-principle approval to the Programme; however, its detailed technical design and budgetary aspects will be further deliberated by the Technical Design Committee of the BISP Board in its forthcoming meetings.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

The Ministry, through Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), is implementing integrated financial assistance and rehabilitation initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation, social protection, and economic empowerment of vulnerable households. Key interventions include:

1. Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) – General:

- Financial Assistance to extremely poor and vulnerable individuals/families facing financial hardship.
- Assistance for shock therapy, household support, and emergency needs.

- **Financial assistance (up to Rs.60,000)** for establishment of small income-generating activities that link income support with skills development and employment opportunities for youth, through this initiative.

Women are encouraged to start:

- Beauty parlors
- Stitching and tailoring centres
- Catering/home-based food businesses

Men are supported for:

- Barber/saloon shops
- Vegetable carts
- Burger and shawarma stalls
- Other small trades

2. Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) – Education:

- Financial support to deserving and underprivileged students.
- Covers tuition fee, admission fee and other academic charges.
- Supports students from primary to postgraduate level in public sector institutions.
- Helps to prevent dropout ratio and promotes upward social mobility of youth.

3. Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) - Sewing Machines:

Provision of sewing machines to deserving women to facilitate home-based income generation, promote financial independence, and enhance socio-economic empowerment.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

Yes; the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), as the leading institution for community-driven poverty reduction in the country, is implementing integrated initiatives based on the Poverty Graduation Approach, which PPAF pioneered and operationalised in Pakistan. The approach combines social protection like BISP beneficiaries' support with livelihood development interventions such as skills training, productive asset transfers, access to financial services, and enterprise development. Through this structured pathway, poor households are supported to transition from dependency on social protection to sustainable livelihoods and financial inclusion.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO through its own resources and donor-supported programmes, implemented a range of integrated livelihood and poverty reduction initiatives that link skills development, enterprise support, and income generation. Over the years, TVO has provided financial support to projects aimed at enhancing vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial skills of poor and vulnerable communities, which have directly contributed to increased household incomes and improved economic resilience.

(b) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) delivers cash transfers through secure digital channels in partnership with six Partner Financial Institutions (PFIs), namely Bank Alfalah, Bank of Punjab, Habib Bank Limited, HBL Microfinance Bank, Mobilink Microfinance Bank, and Telenor Microfinance Bank. At present, the Benazir Kafaalat Programme covers approximately 10.2 million beneficiary families across Pakistan, making it one of the country's largest social protection initiatives. Through its digital payment mechanisms, millions of women beneficiaries are being connected to the formal financial system.

In addition, digital financial literacy initiatives are being gradually introduced to strengthen beneficiaries' capacity to safely access and manage their payments, with technical and programmatic support from international development partners such as the German development agency GIZ and UNICEF.

Under Skill Training Voucher Program, total 782 trainees all over the country got technical trainings, during year 2025, in various traits and equipped with latest knowledge and skill and it help them either self-employed or got jobs in the market. Under the BISP-Nestle joint initiative, total 2,500 trainees were provided sales training. Under BHP, more than 5,000 beneficiaries / their family members have been enrolled and are currently undergoing training in various trades across the province of Sindh with no cost at BISP part.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Key Partners:

- Head Office, 7 x Provincial/Regional & 160 x District Offices for processing, scrutiny and verification of Individual Financial Assistance cases.
- Public sector educational institutions (for IFA-Education).

Scale of Initiatives:

- Nationwide coverage across all Provinces/Regions, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan.
- Assistance is provided on case-to-case basis after socio-economic verification.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal continues to extend financial support through its **Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) programs**. With effect from FY 2020 to date, approximately:

- **35,628 number of students** have benefited under **IFA–Education**, with a **total amount of Rs.1,151,223,862** during the said period.
- **During the same period, 26,916 number of deserving individuals and families** have received assistance under **IFA–General**, with a **total amount of Rs.555,240,000** during the said period.
- **4,108 number** of deserving beneficiaries have received Sewing Machines, with a total amount of **Rs.42,673,904** during reporting period.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

PPAF operates through a well-established nationwide network currently covering 82 districts, working with 70 Partner Organisations (POs) including civil society organisations and financial service providers. Through this extensive institutional platform, PPAF has implemented large-scale community-driven development, livelihood enhancement, and financial inclusion programmes over the past two and half decades.

A recent preliminary analysis based on triangulation of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and PPAF common beneficiaries' data indicates that out of 334,596 BISP beneficiary households supported through PPAF interventions, around 108,043 households (approximately 32%) appear eligible to graduate from BISP, demonstrating the effectiveness of PPAF's poverty graduation interventions in enabling households to move towards economic self-reliance.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO, in partnership with the National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) and IFAD, has implemented a pilot project "Effective Implementation of Village Social Enterprises (VSEs)" in the Shikarpur district of Sindh by establishing a Laban and Flavored Milk Production Unit. The project is a

critical poverty graduation initiative aimed specifically at some of the most underdeveloped and economically marginalized regions of interior rural Sindh.

(c) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)**

Expansion in the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) grant and the number of beneficiaries depends on the available fiscal space and the federal budget allocated for UCT. The Digital Financial Literacy Training (DFLT) initiative is currently underway; during the pilot phase around **4,000 beneficiaries** were trained, while in Operational Phase-I approximately **250,000 UCT beneficiaries** received training. **Phase-II** is currently in process with a target to train an additional **250,000 beneficiaries during FY-2026**. Under Skill Training Voucher Program 782 out of 1,000 trainings are completed with 40% self-employment / jobs reported so far. Whereas, under the BISP-Nestle joint initiative 2,500 out of 35,000 sales trainings are completed with 60% reported self-employment / jobs.

Since inauguration of BHP by the President of Pakistan on June 21, 2025, more than 30,500 candidates have registered for the six-month training programmes with no cost at BISP part, of whom approximately 77% are women. BISP has established robust multi-stakeholder collaborations to ensure the effective implementation of the programme, leveraging the expertise of partner organizations to deliver high-quality, demand-driven vocational training, thereby promoting empowerment and sustainable livelihoods for beneficiaries. MoUs have been signed with NAVTTC, BBSHRRDB, PPAF, and Lok Virsa to strengthen the Programme's implementation, outreach and long-term sustainability.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

Yes. The Government is committed to strengthening and expanding these initiatives with particular focus on:

- Enhancing outreach in under privileged rural and urban areas through budget increased by the Federal Government.
- Encouraging women-led home-based enterprises (Sewing Machines and IFA-General Rehabilitation).
- Increasing support for youth self-employment initiatives (IFA-General Rehabilitation up to Rs.60,000/-).
- Improving transparency through digital processing and monitoring mechanisms.

Future expansion aims to increase the ceiling and coverage of small business rehabilitation assistance and to enhance linkages with skill development initiatives to ensure sustainable income generation.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CENTERS:

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established Women Empowerment Centers (WECs) throughout the country at district level including Azad Kashmir & Northern Areas since 1995. These centers are providing free vocational training to widows, orphan & poor girls in modern professional skills like, dress designing, embroidery, Basic & Advance Computer Courses, beautician, cooking, Tie & Dye and fabric painting. Every year approx. 25,000 trainees are benefited from this project. **So far, Pakistan Bait ul Mal has 165 WECs, 37 are in Punjab, 18 in South Punjab, 34 in Sindh, 30 in KPK, 23 in Balochistan, 17 in ICT/AJK and 6 in G.B.**

The all 165 WECs are actively working on the ground to improve the lives of the most vulnerable and impoverished communities.

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

Furthermore, the effective, efficient, and transparent electronic money transfer mode for payment of stipend to trainees is under practice. The **366,504** trainees have been passed out since inception. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is committed to expand its outreach in under privileged far flung areas of Pakistan to better support young women and men.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

Yes; the Ministry intends to further expand these initiatives, with a particular focus on underserved rural areas. Programmes such as the Islamic Development Bank-funded Poverty Graduation of Extreme Poor Households (PGEP) will continue to prioritise youth skills development, women's economic participation, access to microfinance and enterprise opportunities, and broader livelihood support to promote sustainable poverty reduction. PPAF has extensive experience, technical expertise, and a proven track record in successfully implementing such programmes.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

This initiative was designed to establish a Village Social Enterprises (VSEs), operating as a small business to provide direct economic opportunities to rural communities. This enterprise supports 140 poorest families, identified using the BISP poverty scorecard. The VSEs focuses on utilizing local resources, empowering rural individuals to create sustainable livelihoods, and fostering a cooperative structure to ensure equitable distribution of income and resources.

As this was the first-ever community-based business cooperative model of its kind in Pakistan, TVO's foremost priority was to strengthen the basic business and management capacities of the beneficiaries. Accordingly, beneficiaries were provided structured training in: Financial management and record keeping, Basic procurement and inventory management and Marketing, pricing, and product positioning. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, special emphasis was placed on their wards, who are relatively more educated and are expected to play a critical role in the long-term sustainability and growth of these enterprises. This inter-generational approach was deliberately adopted to ensure continuity, innovation, and future scalability of the business model.

Following the pilot phase, TVO intends to replicate and expand this poverty alleviation model to additional rural districts in Sindh and other parts of the country, contingent upon available funding and lessons learned.

S No.	Donor	Title	Amount	Beneficiaries	Location
1	NPGP/IF AD	Laban & Flavored Milk Production Unit	PKR 51 million	140 families	Shikarpur, Sindh

38. ***Syeda Shehla Raza:**

Will the Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total budget allocated to Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) during the last fiscal year; and*
- (b) *the heads of expenditure and financial audit status of the Council's spending?*

Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council: (a)

Budget allocation for FY 2024-25 (In Rs.)	212,700,000/-
Expenditure in FY 2024-25 (In Rs.)	212,598,972/-

Head-wise expenditure details are reflected in the enclosed Reconciliation Statement for June, 2025 (**Annexure-I**).

(b) As regards the audit of SIFC's expenditure, it is submitted that, the audit by the Auditor General of Pakistan has not so far been conducted.

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

39. ***Mr. Salahuddin Junejo:**

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme for support of orphans and widows was initiated in 2020 on a pilot basis to provide assistance for education, healthcare and other basic needs;*
- (b) *whether the said programme is currently operational;*
- (c) *if so, the province-wise and district-wise details of present status and the total number of beneficiaries registered under it,;*

- (d) the total funds allocated and disbursed under the programme since its inception;*
- (e) the mechanism adopted for identification, verification and disbursement of assistance to the beneficiaries;*
- (f) the number of applications/claims currently pending at various levels of processing, including district, Provincial and Federal levels; and*
- (g) whether the Government proposes to expand or further strengthen the programme to ensure wider coverage and timely support for vulnerable families across the country?*

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

(a) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

This specific CCT programme for orphans and widows is implemented under **Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM)**, not under BISP's mainstream CCT (Benazir Taleemi Wazaif or Benazir Nashonuma Programme).

Under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif cash incentives are provided to families for sending their children (ages 4–22) to school. Payments are conditional upon minimum attendance (typically 70%) and aim to increase enrollment, reduce dropouts, and improve literacy, especially among girls.

Under Benazir Nashonuma Programme the pregnant/lactating women and children under 2 years are targeted which offers cash support conditional on regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and nutrition awareness sessions. This focuses on reducing stunting and malnutrition.

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

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

Yes, it is fact that Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program namely Orphan Widow Support Program (OWSP) was started in 2020 on a pilot basis for providing assistance in the field of education only.

(b) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

As above.

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Yes, the said program is currently operational.

(c) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

The province & district-wise details of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif are at **Annex -A.**

The province & district-wise details of Benazir Nashonuma Programme are at **Annex -B.**

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Province	No. of Districts	Families	Children		
			Male	Female	Total
Balochistan	02 (Quetta, Zhob)	107	68	136	204
Gilgit-Baltistan	01 (Gilgit)	93	100	159	259
ICT & AJK	03 (Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Mirpur)	110	76	100	176
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	06 (Abbottabad, Kohat, Mansehra, Mardan, Peshawar, Swat)	285	243	102	345
Sindh	02 (Karachi, Mirpur Khas)	86	24	107	131
Punjab-I	06 (Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lahore, Okara, Sargodha, Attock)	151	126	75	201
South Punjab	01 (Multan)	107	16	124	140
Total	21 Districts	939	653	803	1456

(d) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

The total funds disbursed under the BISP's CCT (Benazir Taleemi Wazaif or Benazir Nashonuma Programme) are as under:-

S. No.	Name of Programme	Funds Disbursed
i.	Benazir Taleemi Wazaif	PKR 271.542 billion
ii.	Benazir Nashonuma Programme	PKR 36.616 billion

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Rs.145.67 (m) had been disbursed among enrolled beneficiaries since inception of the program till date.

(e) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

The Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme adopts a transparent and digitized mechanism wherein beneficiaries are identified through the NSER database from among active BISP Kafalat families. Verification is carried out through document scrutiny, school enrollment and attendance confirmation, and biometric authentication. Disbursement of stipends is made on a quarterly basis through partner banks and authorized payment channels, subject to compliance with programme conditionalities.

The Benazir Nashonuma Programme follows a structured mechanism for identification, verification, and disbursement:

a. Identification:

- Active BISP Kafalat beneficiaries, including pregnant/lactating women and children aged 6–23 months, are eligible.
- Outreach and initial screening are conducted by social mobilizers and Lady Health Workers, followed by referral to Facilitation Centers (FCs).

b. Verification:

- Verification is carried out through the Benazir Nashonuma Android application, integrated with the NSER database.
- At the FC, the beneficiary's CNIC is entered into the system to confirm Kafalat eligibility, after which she is registered under the programme.

c. Disbursement:

- Payments are generated through the Nashonuma application upon compliance with programme conditionalities.
- Funds are transferred in real time to the beneficiary's bank account.
- The beneficiary collects payment from a designated POS agent after biometric verification.

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)**Identification of beneficiaries**

- Students of Pakistan sweet Homes (PSH) who lag/ fall behind in their performance are brought on the OWSP model.
- Passed out children of PSH are admitted in Public Sector Colleges/ Universities and Technical Institutes and are benefitted through OWSP program.
- BISP beneficiaries having at least one orphan school going girl are enrolled in OWSP for financial support. BISP beneficiaries are enrolled in OWSP through each province/ region.

Disbursement

- Payment is made on quarterly basis through Bio-metric verification, at present through UBL Omni.
- First payment is made on the basis of school admission and subsequent payments are made on the basis of academic attendance compliance.

Payments are made through Biometric Verification System (BVS) to make it efficient/transparent.

(f) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)

Both CCT Programmes of BISP follow a continuous and automated processing mechanism; therefore, no significant number of applications/claims is pending at district, provincial, or federal levels, except for routine cases under process due to verification or data validation, which are resolved on an ongoing basis.

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

At present, payment to 626 no. of beneficiaries of 21 districts is pending. In this regard, the concerned cheques of beneficiaries are ready which will be delivered soon upon approval from Finance Division, GoP (as it has given instructions to AGPR to withheld release of payments due to the financial crunch in the country).

(g) **BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)**

Yes, the Government proposes to further expand and strengthen BISP's CCT programmes to enhance outreach, improve service delivery, and ensure timely support to vulnerable families across the country. Currently, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme does not cover 12 districts of South Punjab where the Aagosh programme is operational. It has been agreed with the Punjab Health Department to **expand BNP to these districts** to enhance coverage. Furthermore, the Benazir Income Support Programme, in collaboration with its partners, **regularly conducts needs assessments** to identify gaps and strengthen or expand programme interventions.

PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

The programme shall be expanded on successful impact evaluation and subject to availability of budget.

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

40. ***Ms. Samina Khalid Ghurki:**

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the details of any special poverty targeted programs launched by the Federal Government exclusively for the KPK under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during recent army operation?

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

There is no special poverty targeted programs launched: by the Federal Government exclusively for the KPK under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during recent army operation. However, the Government has recently initiated the Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP) (June 2025) as a nationwide poverty alleviation measure. The programme aims to equip beneficiaries, particularly women, with market-oriented vocational skills in sectors such as healthcare, IT, hospitality, construction, beauty services, and textiles to enhance employability. Further details of this programme are as under;

- The BISP Board has granted in-principle approval to the programme, while its detailed technical design and financial aspects are to be finalized by the Technical Design Committee in upcoming meetings.
- Since its launch on 21 June 2025, over 34,500 candidates have registered nationwide for six-month training programmes (free of cost), with women constituting approximately 75% of the total. Of these, 4,269 registrations have been recorded from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Major areas of interest include healthcare, hospitality, fashion designing, and IT/digital skills.
- Furthermore, BISP is fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to ensure effective programme implementation and delivery of demand-driven skills training, thereby promoting sustainable livelihoods.

41. ***Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to equip youth with Artificial Intelligence (AI), Information Technology (IT) and digital skills to meet current and future market demands;*
- (b) the regions, institutions or universities covered under these initiatives and the eligibility criteria for participation; and*
- (c) the expected outcomes in terms of employment opportunities, startups and technological innovation for youth across Pakistan?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Ministry of IT has been taking a number of steps to meet the current and future market demands with regards to AI, IT & Digital Skills. These initiatives/Programs include but not limited to the following:

- **DigiSkills program (INGITE & MoITT)** over **4.5 million people registered on platform** since 2018, the Program offers digital skills in the areas of data analysis, digital marketing and freelance.
- **AI & Digital Skills Training Targets:**
National initiatives to train thousand in next-generation technologies such as AI, cloud data analytics, e-commerce, and cybersecurity.
- **Faculty and trainer upskilling:**
Joint program with MoITT, HEC, Meta, and NECAC to train **1,000+university faculty** in AI knowledge and soft skills, with technical certifications for 250-500 educators.

Code4AI (IGNITE): Training 7,500 individuals in Python, JavaScript, AI app development, blockchain, and related technologies under flagship tech initiatives. Digital Skills Trainers: Programs like the PM Youth Program are training initial commerce, digital marketing, and analytics for wider rollout.

School and curriculum movement:

Federal rollout of AI and technology curriculum in schools, training 10,000 instructors, and deploying digital labs.

National AI Advancement Initiative: Over 20,000 Professionals Individuals will be executed by MoITT.

SAP Skill Development & Employment facilitation Program (2500 Training +Certification)

INSPIRE Pakistan: Training of 7,200 Professionals / Students in the field of semi conductor.

In addition to the above, MoITT has been actively engaging with international Partners for capacity building including HUAWEI. AN MoU signed with HUAWEI for 300K trainings, ZTE for 100K trainings, ZTE for 100K Trainings and with Google for 10K

(b) The regions, institutions, or universities covered under these initiatives and the eligibility criteria for participation are as follows:

Nationwide coverage: Programs span across Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and federal areas, with both urban and remote outreach via online platforms.

Institutions & partners involved:

DigiSkills (IGNITE & MoITT): Online enrolment open to all Pakistanis.

Universities & academia: Faculty upskilling with HEC, NCEAC, Meta local partnerships.

PSEB & MoITT collaborations: Academia-industry programs such as with NUST on digital design verification skills.

Vocational partnerships: NAVTTC & international partners training trainers for nationwide deployment.

Eligibility: Mostly open to youth, graduates, and professionals; specific programs (e.g., faculty upskilling) target educators; trainer programs recruit those with basic digital literacy; some advanced tracks may require relevant educational prerequisites (e.g., intermediate or bachelor level).

(c) Employment opportunities:

Large-scale skill programs create pathways into remote work, freelancing, tech jobs, and global digital marketplaces.

Training youth in AI, Python, cloud, and cybersecurity prepares them for roles in software development and tech services.

Startup growth & innovation:

Cloud programs lower barriers for startups, allowing greater scale and international competitiveness.

Increased focus on AI hubs and innovation centers fosters research, product development, and tech entrepreneurship.

Industry competitiveness:

PSEB's initiatives connect youth with employers, internships, and certification programs bridging academia-industry gaps.

Enhanced certification and digital credentials improve youth employability both locally and internationally.

42. ***Ms. Shahida Rehmani:**

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

- (a) whether National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has state of the art emergency response system, drone monitoring and digital command and control center for combating natural disasters nationwide;*
- (b) if not, whether any plan has been made for the provision of said items; and*
- (c) whether the lack of aforesaid facilities led to an increase in the loss of lives and property; and*
- (d) the time by which the practical steps will be taken by the Federal Government to meet the said deficiencies?*

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) 1. NDMA has established a **state-of-the-art National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)**, which is equipped with advanced dashboards and digital portals for monitoring, information sharing and disaster reporting. NDMA has also developed a **mobile application for timely dissemination of early warnings** to stakeholders and the general public. In addition, NDMA maintains **strategically located warehouses across the country** to mobilize emergency relief resources and support response operations when required.

2. Simultaneously, **PDMA**s and provincial authorities have also established their own **Emergency Operations Centres**, equipped with necessary technologies and dashboards. Furthermore, all federating units have established **rescue services such as Rescue 1122 and Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams**, which are equipped with the necessary equipment and trained human resources. These agencies have either incorporated **drone monitoring systems** or are in the process of integrating such technologies to enhance disaster monitoring and response.

(b) **Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA), State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and ICT Emergency Services** are currently in the process of incorporating **drone-based monitoring technologies**. **Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA**s) and provincial rescue services are already utilizing **modern monitoring tools, including drones, for disaster** surveillance and response operations at limited scale and are in the process of enhancing these capacities.

(c) Loss of lives and property during disasters is primarily influenced by the intensity, scale and frequency of hazards, which are increasingly being exacerbated by climate change. However, the Government of Pakistan, through NDMA and provincial authorities, is continuously working to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities, including the adoption of modern technologies, improved early warning systems and enhanced rescue capabilities at provincial and district levels to minimize disaster impacts.

(d) As stated earlier, DDMA and PDMA serve as the primary responders. NDMA, being the federal coordinating and policy-making body, continues to provide guidance, coordination and technical support to provinces. Provincial governments are progressively enhancing the capacity of their rescue and disaster management agencies, including the induction of modern equipment and technologies, subject to the availability of resources. These capacity enhancement measures are being undertaken on a continuous basis by the respective provincial authorities.

43. ***Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:**

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

- (a) *the detail of the losses caused by continuous climate change in the country during the last five years and the areas where such losses have occurred; and*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Government in this regard till date alongwith the results achieved so far?*

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) During the past five years, the country has been facing recurrent climate-induced disasters, resulting in widespread human, economic, and environmental losses.

The 2025 monsoon in Pakistan caused severe cloudbursts and floods, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit-Baltistan, and AJK, causing hundreds of deaths, displacing millions, submerging farmland, and destroying homes and infrastructure. Extreme downpours and flash floods overwhelmed drainage systems and prompted large-scale evacuations, with climate change intensifying rainfall variability and flood severity. The flood has caused an estimated 950 deaths, more than 1,000 injuries, the displacement of a million people, and the submergence of over 4,500 villages in Punjab alone. (Source: NDMA - Monsoon 2025 Final Consolidated Situation Report No. 87 (02-10-2025)).

The 2022 floods in Pakistan affected over 33 million people, destroyed or damaged 2.3 million houses, caused over 1,700 deaths, and inflicted an estimated USD 30 billion in damages to infrastructure, housing, agriculture, and the economy.

In addition to floods, glacial melting in the Hindukush-Karakoram-Himalaya region is accelerating, threatening long-term water and food security. Pakistan hosts 13,032 glaciers covering around 13,546 km². Rising temperatures have led to the formation of glacial lakes, putting 7.1 million people at risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOFS).

Sea intrusion along the Indus Delta is causing large-scale loss of arable and habitable land. Estimates indicate that more than 3.5 million acres of fertile land in Sindh have been degraded or lost to seawater intrusion, displacing thousands of coastal families and threatening mangrove ecosystems critical to fisheries and coastal protection.

Recurring heatwaves have intensified in recent years, with extreme temperatures exceeding 50°C in Jacobabad and Sibi, causing heatstroke deaths, a reduction in agricultural productivity, and severe water stress. Heatwaves in 2022 alone reportedly caused hundreds of deaths and reduced wheat yields by an estimated 10-15% in affected districts.

Smog and air pollution episodes, especially in Lahore and central Punjab, have worsened, with Air Quality Index (AQI) levels frequently exceeding 400-500, leading to widespread respiratory illnesses, disruption of daily life, and significant public health costs. The World Bank estimates that air pollution causes annual economic losses of up to USD 6 billion in Pakistan.

Soil erosion and land degradation, driven by erratic rainfall and deforestation, have also intensified. Around 27% of Pakistan's land area faces degradation, reducing agricultural productivity and increasing vulnerability to droughts and floods.

Overall, Pakistan suffers average annual climate-related losses exceeding billions of dollars, alongside mounting social and ecological costs.

For comprehensive picture of climate-induced losses, the report provided by NDMA is attached at **Annex-I**. The report has given an outlook of the affected areas viz point 3 at page 10 onwards.

Additionally, the NDMA's flood mapping, highlighting affected areas are also attached below:

- NDMA's Urban Areas Flood Mapping (**Annex-II**)
- NDMA's rural Areas Flood Mapping (**Annex-III**)
- NDMA's Punjab Flood Mapping (**Annex-IV**)
- NDMA's Sindh Flood Mapping (**Annex-V**)

(b) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination has taken several steps to address these challenges:

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is mandated to formulate, coordinate, and oversee national policies and actions related to climate change, particularly climate adaptation and resilience. It has undertaken several strategic initiatives to guide and mainstream climate considerations into national and provincial development planning. These include:

National Climate Change Policy 2021—updated to align national priorities with emerging climate challenges.

National Adaptation Plan 2023—a comprehensive plan to guide climate-resilient development pathways.

Nationally Determined Contributions — supporting mitigation and adaptation actions in line with global commitments.

Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan: Approved by the PM in November 2025, the Plan delineates short, medium, and long-term goals for flood preparedness, resilience, and recovery mechanisms.

Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) a roadmap for sectoral climate actions across the country.

National Communication on Climate Change—reporting progress and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mainstreaming gender considerations in all climate action programs.

MoCC&EC is also working to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance climate finance access, build provincial capacity, and promote research, awareness, and early warning systems to deal with evolving climate risks.

Major National Climate Initiatives

To respond to these challenges, several ongoing and planned initiatives offer scalable models:

SAFER Project (by MoCC&EC and International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, funded by Adaptation Fund): focuses on integrated watershed management, nature-based recharge systems, wetlands rehabilitation, climate-resilient WASH systems, cryosphere risk management, and early warning systems across Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh aligning with the National Adaptation Plan and Living Indus Initiative.

The GIZ-funded **Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Resilience (SAR)** project in Pakistan (2021-2025) supports the government in enhancing climate resilience through risk assessments, planning, and financing. It focuses on building the capacity of public and private partners to implement climate adaptation measures in sectors like agriculture, water, and health.

Upscaling Green Pakistan Program (UGPP): builds on the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program to finance check dams, sediment traps, and forest landscape restoration through Public Sector Development Program funding.

Buner and Shangla Early Warning Project (by World Food Program): installs hydromet stations, river monitoring, and community-based early warning systems in glacier-prone mountainous areas.

District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans: In order to bolster the resilience of the vulnerable communities, district adaptation plans are in process.

Coordination with the Provinces: The Ministry keeps liaison with the provinces, issues advisories, and engages them in capacity-building and training, under the umbrella of NAP.

The outcomes of the initiatives taken by MoCC&EC are as follow:

S#	Initiative	Outcome
1	GLOF-II Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 292 Early Warning Systems installed • Beneficiaries: 696,000 people • 317 Irrigation channels rehabilitated (GB: 204, KP: 113), benefitting 211,247 individuals • 419 Flood Protection Structures constructed (GB: 213, KP: 206), benefitting 163,889 individuals • 760 Ha of Slope Stabilization completed (GB: 429 Ha, KP: 331 Ha), benefitting 74,140 individuals • 67 Safe Havens established (GB:49, KP: 18), benefitting 113,037 individuals • 25 Community Based Disaster Risk Management Centers constructed (GB: 17, KP: 8), benefitting 74,152 individuals • 1,143 Trainings delivered on livelihood skills, mock-drills, and
		climate awareness rolled out, benefitting 52,060 people, of which 23,746 are women
2	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience to Climate Change in Buner & Shangla districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (underway)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Local adaptation plans each for Buner and Shangla in the preparation process. • Two community-based planning meetings held for ensuring local inputs.
3	District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Adaptation Plans for DG Khan and Badin prepared. • District Adaptation Plans for Karak and charsadda under process. • District Adaptation Plans for two districts in Balochistan initiated. • Projectization of NAP under the NAP Project i.e. the Living Indus initiative

4	Recharge Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities have commenced at the project's four priority sites: Dera Ismail Khan, Ramak, Manchar Lake, and Chakar Lehri. • Baseline studies and indicator development for biophysical monitoring are underway. • Consultations and site-specific designs for 127 green infrastructure interventions (such as recharge basins and retention areas) have been initiated.
5	Monsoon Strategic Plan 2026	The outcomes of the Monsoon Strategic Plan 2026 is at (Annex-V)
6	Upscaling Green Pakistan Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By August 2025, the project had successfully planted, regrown, and distributed over 2.12 billion plants nationwide. This represents
		<p>roughly 68% of the ambitious 3.29 billion sapling target set for 2028.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove Restoration: Pakistan has witnessed a 300% increase in mangrove cover since 1990. • Key outcomes include enhanced carbon sequestration, improved soil quality, and restoration of degraded roadside and canal-side forests largely by recent initiatives in coastal areas.
7	GIZ Funded SAR Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate risk assessments developed National and provincial climate risk profiles (for example in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab) were prepared, along with several gender-sensitive climate risk assessments to help governments understand climate threats better.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better planning for climate adaptation Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) were created with local governments so communities can plan and implement measures to deal with floods, droughts, and other climate impacts. • Stronger capacity and awareness at national and local levels Government institutions and communities gained skills and knowledge to analyze climate risks and implement resilience strategies, especially protecting vulnerable groups such as women
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Apart from the MoCC&EC's initiatives, the NDMA has prepared the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) 2026 which is framed to provide a comprehensive, coordinated and scalable framework for disaster response across Pakistan. It serves as a blueprint for national and regional authorities, humanitarian partners, private sector and civil society to work in concert in mitigating losses, protecting lives and livelihoods and driving resilient recovery in the face of natural and human-induced hazards. Consequently, the P&Ds and PDMAs are responsible for consolidating damage assessments and recovery strategies. The major share of expenditure on rehabilitation and reconstruction is being financed through the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), supplemented by allocations from the Finance Division to key institutions such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). Additionally, resources under the Annual Development Programme (ADP) also contribute to recovery efforts at provincial and local levels.

The Economic Affairs Division (EAD) plays a crucial role in coordinating with international development partners, particularly the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to facilitate the repurposing and reallocation of existing loans toward post-disaster recovery and resilience-building initiatives.

The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) does not maintain comprehensive data on all aspects of post-disaster interventions. Instead,

the Finance Division, EAD, NDMA and provincial P&D departments are in a stronger position to provide detailed, consolidated, and up-to-date information regarding financial allocations, project implementation, and overall post-disaster recovery efforts.

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

44. ***Dr. Sharmila Faruqi:**

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state:

- (a) why profit repatriation surged 27.92% to 1.7 billion dollars in July to January, 2025-26 despite the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) claims of restored investor confidence with 442.76 million dollars outflows to UK linked investors and 413.11 million dollars to China linked companies representing capital flight rather than retained reinvestment;*
- (b) whether the energy sector recorded 400.19 million dollars and financial services 371.33 million dollars in profit remittances; and*
- (c) what concrete reinvestment conditions exist in SIFC facilitated agreements with Gulf countries to ensure investments translate into long term productive assets rather than short term profit extraction?*

Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council: (a) The Investment Policy of Pakistan 2023 (PIP 2023), approved by the federal cabinet, explicitly guarantees foreign investors the right to repatriate profits, capital, and dividends. The investment policy in vogue provides a level playing field and does not discriminate between a local and foreign investor.

- Foreign investors in any sector may repatriate their capital, profits, dividends, or any other funds in the currency of their investment or into any other freely usable currency, subject to Foreign Exchange Regulations of the State Bank of Pakistan and provisions of the Companies Act 2017. Remittance of

royalties, technical assistance fees, franchise fees, cross charges, transfer pricing and business process outsourcing related payments are allowed subject to the rules/regulations and procedural requirements set under the Foreign Exchange Manual of the State Bank of Pakistan.

- The reported increase of 27.92% in profit repatriation to USD 1.7 billion during July-January FY2025-26 does not signify capital flight, but rather reflects a normalization of external payment flows and improved investor confidence. During the preceding period, profit repatriation had been partially constrained due to foreign exchange management measures; the current rise indicates the easing of these restrictions by the State Bank of Pakistan, enabling legitimate and pending profit remittances to be cleared.
 - A significant portion of the outflows to the United Kingdom (USD 442.76 million) and China (USD 413.11 million) corresponds to repatriation by established foreign investors operating in sectors such as energy, financial services, and telecommunications. These remittances are consistent with contractual obligations and do not represent disinvestment or exit of capital. On the contrary, the ability to repatriate profits is a key determinant of investor confidence and is viewed positively by international investors.
 - Furthermore, data indicates continued foreign investment activity, reinvestment of earnings, and sustained operational presence of major foreign firms, particularly under facilitation mechanisms such as the Special Investment Facilitation Council. The observed trend therefore reflects a transition from restricted to normalized financial flows, rather than a withdrawal of capital from the economy.
 - The Government remains committed to maintaining a balanced framework that ensures ease of profit repatriation alongside policies to incentivize reinvestment, including sector-specific facilitation, regulatory streamlining, and investment protection measures.
- (b) Yes, sectoral data indicates that during July-January FY2025-26, profit remittances were recorded at approximately

USD 400.19 million from the energy sector and USD 371.33 million from financial services. These figures primarily reflect returns on investments by foreign companies operating in power generation, oil and gas, and banking sectors.

- Such remittances are consistent with the contractual and regulatory framework governing foreign investment in Pakistan and are processed in accordance with guidelines of the State Bank of Pakistan. The outflows largely pertain to dividend payments and profit transfers by operational entities with ongoing business activities in the country.
- It is pertinent to note that these remittances do not indicate sectoral decline or capital withdrawal; rather, they represent normal profit realization by investors. Both sectors continue to attract and retain foreign investment, supported by policy facilitation measures and investment frameworks promoted through platforms such as the Special Investment Facilitation Council.

(c) No specific provisions exist, however, under the internal facilitation framework of the Special Investment Facilitation Council, partner countries are engaged to promote long-term, asset-based investments. While profit repatriation remains permissible in line with Pakistan's investment regime, the following concrete reinvestment and retention-oriented conditions are embedded within project structuring and facilitation mechanisms:

1. Asset-Backed Investment Structures:

Investments are predominantly directed toward brownfield and greenfield projects (e.g., energy, mining, agriculture, logistics, and infrastructure), ensuring capital is tied to physical, revenue-generating assets with long gestation periods.

2. Reinvestment & Expansion Incentives:

Fiscal and regulatory incentives are structured to encourage reinvestment of profits into capacity expansion, technology upgradation, and downstream value addition within Pakistan.

3. Local Value Addition & Industrial Linkages:

Projects are designed with mandatory or incentivized local content requirements, employment generation targets, and integration with domestic supply chains to embed long-term economic activity.

4. Performance-Linked Concessions:

Concessions (including tax facilitation, land access, and regulatory fast-tracking) are increasingly explored to be embedded as performance benchmarks such as production levels, export realization, and reinvestment milestones.

5. Joint Venture / Public-Private Partnership Models:

Many SIFC-facilitated projects adopt JV or PPP structures with Pakistani entities, ensuring shared ownership, knowledge transfer, and sustained local stakeholding.

6. Regulatory Oversight & Monitoring:

A centralized monitoring mechanism tracks project implementation, financial flows, and compliance with agreed terms, ensuring alignment with national economic objectives.

7. Sector-Specific Frameworks (e.g., Mining & Agriculture):

In strategic sectors, agreements include provisions for downstream processing, value retention within Pakistan, and restrictions on raw resource extraction without local beneficiation.

45. ***Ms. Naeema Kishwar Khan:**

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state the details of the audit objections on grant of funds to Diamond Cricket Club by Pakistan Cricket Board and the action taken in this regard during the last three years?

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: It is submitted that as per reported record of Pakistan Cricket Board no audit objections were found recorded in the audit reports related to the grant released to

Diamond Cricket Club and therefore no action was taken during the past three years.

46. ***Syeda Shehla Raza:**

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state the criteria used by SIFC to evaluate foreign investment proposal and how transparency is ensured in the above process?

Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council:

- **Single-Window Facilitation:** The SIFC operates as a “one-window” platform for investors, helping them navigate regulatory processes and coordinate with relevant ministries and Provincial governments.
- **Sectoral Working Groups:** The council is organized on a sector-wise basis (e.g., agriculture, mining, IT) to improve efficiency. These working groups, headed by relevant federal secretaries, evaluate sector-specific concerns and develop tailored implementation plans.
- **Three-Tier Governance Structure:** Proposals are processed through three committees:
- **Apex Committee:** Chaired by the Prime Minister, it includes chief ministers and federal ministers to set national economic priorities
- **Executive Committee:** Co-chaired by the Minister for Planning, it combines viewpoints from federal and provincial secretaries to make strategic decisions
- **Implementation Committee:** Led by the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, it gathers operational resources to execute approved decisions

The proposal is evaluated at the working group level where the line ministries are on board in order to determine the viability of the proposal.

Thereafter the recommendations of the working group are placed before the Executive Committee for decision. Decision taken is then placed before the Apex committee.

47. ***Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:**

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

(a) *the steps being taken by the Government to compensate the losses during the last three years due to the recurring of “cloudburst” during heavy rains in the country; and*

(b) *Province-wise details the losses due to the above?*

Transferred to Prime Minister’s Office for answer on next Rota Day.

48. ***Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro:**

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

(a) *whether the Government has approved or is implementing the rollout of 5G services in Pakistan;*

(b) *the details of the proposed 5G plan including areas of initial deployment participating telecom operators and expected benefits for consumers and businesses;*

(c) *the timeline for implementation of 5G across the country; and*

(d) *the steps taken by the Government to ensure affordability, accessibility and cyber security of the network?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Yes, GoP issued Policy Directive for the Next Generation Mobile Services (NGMS)/5G spectrum auction on 6th January 2026. Accordingly, the spectrum auction was conducted on 10th and 12th March 2026 in order to enhance 4G Quality of Service (QoS) and to launch of 5G services in the country. All CMOS actively participated in the auction and collectively secured an additional.

480 MHz of spectrum, increasing their total spectrum holdings from 274 MHz to 754 MHz.

Subsequently, PTA granted NGMS/5G licenses to PMCL (Jazz), PTML (Ufone), and CMPak (Zong) on 19th March 2026, enabling CMOs to commence the deployment and rollout of 5G services across the country.

(b) The licenses issued after recent NGMS/5G spectrum auction includes enhanced targets for rollout and QoS obligations. It obligates CMOs to deploy at least 1,000 4G/5G sites per year. 4G sites shall be proportionately distributed between urban and rural areas in each province whereas 5G rollout prioritizes Federal and Provincial capitals, including Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta, in the first phase, with subsequent expansion to other major cities. CMOs are in process of procuring/ import of equipment to establish new 4G/5G sites and a visible enhancement in coverage/QoS is expected in next 4 to 6 months.

New 4G sites will enhance network performance and QoS by increasing capacity and reducing congestion. Furthermore, 5G rollout will deliver higher data speeds, lower latency, and improved reliability, enabling advanced services such as IoT, smart cities, e-health, and e-education, and supporting overall digital transformation and economic growth in Pakistan.

(c) As per the issued licenses, CMOs are required to deploy at least 1,000 4G/5G sites per year, and the implementation of 5G across Pakistan will be carried out in following four phases:

- i. **Phase 1 (2026-2028):** 5G Launch in Federal and Provincial capitals i.e Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta.
- ii. **Phase 2 (2028-2030):** 5G expansion to 10 x additional cities (at least 2x cities from each province) and key locations, including universities, industrial zones, airports, hospitals, and transit hubs.
- iii. **Phase 3 (2030-2032):** Further 5G rollout in 10 x additional cities (at least 2 x cities from each province) and hotspots coverage. to enhance

- iv. **Phase 4 (2032-2035):** 5G rollout in 15 x additional cities (at least 2 x cities from each province).

Furthermore, enhanced Quality of Service (QoS) thresholds are also incorporated in said licenses, data rate for 4G has been enhanced from 4 Mbps to 20 Mbps, with a further increase to 50 Mbps in a phased manner. For 5G, data rate of 50 Mbps has been introduced, with an end-state target of 100 Mbps in phased manner to ensure significantly improved network performance and user experience.

(d) The Government of Pakistan and PTA have undertaken a range of policy, regulatory, and consultative measures to ensure affordability of 5G services. In this regard, a flexible and investor-friendly spectrum pricing framework has been adopted, comprising reasonable reserve prices, a one-year moratorium, and extended payment tenures. These measures are aimed at reducing the upfront financial burden on operators, enabling cost-efficient network rollout and, ultimately, affordable services for consumers. PTA is also promoting infrastructure sharing, including passive and active sharing, to reduce capital and operational costs and facilitate efficient network deployment.

PTA continues to foster a competitive and investment-friendly regulatory environment to support affordable service offerings. Under the Mobile Tariff Regulations, 2025, the Authority regulates tariffs to prevent excessive pricing and anti-competitive behavior, and retains the power to intervene where consumer interests are adversely affected. Relevant operators required to obtain prior approvals for tariff revisions in line with regulatory provisions, while all operators must ensure transparency through publication of tariffs to enable informed consumer choice. Currently, 5G services are being offered within existing data packages without additional charges. PTA also conducts regular verification of tariffs against operators' publicly available information to ensure compliance. Furthermore, PTA's Complaint Management System (CMS) provides an effective platform for redressal of tariff-related complaints, which are addressed in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

In addition, the Government is promoting local manufacturing to enhance the availability of affordable 5G-enabled devices. During the last

year, a significant number of such handsets have been locally manufactured, with further growth expected in the coming years.

“PTA has issued 5G Security Guidelines to ensure the protection of 5G networks (available on PTA website <https://pta.gov.pk/assets/media/2025-12-15-5G-Security-Guidelines.pdf>).

These guidelines provide comprehensive framework for the secure deployment, operation, and management of 5G networks in Pakistan. They are aligned with international best practices and standards, including 3GPP, GSMA, ITU, and NIST, thereby ensuring robust protection of national telecommunications infrastructure and user data. Additionally, Next Generation Cyber Resilience workshops have been conducted to enhance capacity building and strengthen the cybersecurity capabilities of the telecom sector.”

49. ***Ms. Aliya Kamran:**

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

- (a) *whether the Government is aware of the increasing circulation of blasphemous, obscene and phonographic content on social media platforms specially on TIKTOK in Pakistan;*
- (b) *whether existing monitoring, filtering and regulatory mechanisms, including those of PTA and other implementing agencies, have not been functioning effectively;*
- (c) *whether it is a fact that the concerned authorities largely rely on public complaints for action and are not performing a proactive monitoring and enforcement role, if so, the reasons therefor;*
- (d) *the steps taken so far to block, remove and prevent such unlawful content;*
- (e) *whether the Government proposes corrective measures to strengthen proactive monitoring, inter-agency coordination and enforcement mechanism; and*

- (f) whether action will be taken to fix responsibility and hold individuals and the platforms accountable for dissemination of such content?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Measures taken by the Federal Government and NCCIA to Curb Blasphemous, Obscene, and Pornographic Content on Social Media (TikTok). The federal government's response to the proliferation of unlawful online content, specifically on TikTok. The Government is fully aware of the increasing circulation of blasphemous and pornographic material, which poses a direct challenge to the moral and religious values of Pakistan. Through the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016, the state is utilizing a multi-agency approach involving the NCCIA and the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) to monitor, block, and prosecute offenders.

REGULATORY ACTION & CONTENT REMOVAL

The NCCIA has identified and reported the following URLs for immediate blocking:

- **Blasphemous Content:** 600+ URLs.
- **Modesty of Natural Persons:** 426 URLs.
- **Offenses Against Dignity:** 1,695 URLs.

ENFORCEMENT & CRIME STATISTICS (2025)

The NCCIA remains actively engaged in investigating individuals involved in the creation and dissemination of illegal content. The following data represents the enforcement landscape for the year 2025:

Crime Category	Total Cases	Female Victims	Male Victims	Minor Victims
Cyber Harassment	545	360	110	15
Hate Speech	322	42	273	5
Disinformation	187	21	180	1
Defamation	173	89	200	2
Child Abuse	58	4	18	49

SPECIAL REPORT: BLASPHEMY ENFORCEMENT

A dedicated focus on blasphemous content has yielded the following legal outcomes for 2025:

- **Complaints Received:** 435.
- **Enquiries Registered:** 98.
- **FIRs/Cases Registered:** 42.
- **Arrests Made:** 73 individuals.

Legal Success: 3 Convictions and 1 Acquittal

(b) PTA has established regulatory mechanisms in accordance with its mandate under PECA 2016 and relevant rules. These mechanisms have resulted in the blocking and removal of a significant volume of unlawful online content. PTA has processed more than 1.5 million unlawful URLs for blocking through proactive and complaint-based reporting. Apart from that, 6.5 million pornographic domains are also blocked through WMS system installed by PTA. However, the evolving nature, and huge volume of content being uploaded on the internet every minute pose regulatory challenges, which are being addressed by the Authority through continuous upgradation of resources.

(c) PTA employs a hybrid approach comprising public complaints, coordination with other government stakeholders, proactive methods, and consumer awareness. Public reporting serves as an important mechanism due to the vast volume of objectionable online content reported through PTA's various complaint channels. As provided above,

significantly more content i.e. above 6.5 million URLs are removed through proactive enforcement.

(d) PTA has taken multiple steps, including:

- Establishment of dedicated government reporting channels with all major social media platforms and regular reporting of unlawful online content.
- Deployment of WMS system to block entire HTTPS websites.
- Regular engagements and consultation sessions with social media platforms for compliance with local laws.
- Training of all government stakeholders to report unlawful online content to PTA as per their respective domains and scope of work.
- Coordination with law enforcement agencies through an efficient online portal for reporting content involving serious offences.
- Comprehensive awareness campaigns for the general public to encourage safe, responsible use of the Internet, and enhance digital literacy in collaboration with local and international entities such as Meta, TikTok, UNICEF, HEC, etc.

(e) PTA is continuously undertaking measures to further strengthen proactive mechanisms, enhance inter-agency coordination, and improve technical capacity. These include capacity building, joint consultation sessions, and engagement with platforms to ensure compliance.

(f) Under section 29 of the PECA Amendments 2025, the National Cyber Crime Agency (NCCIA) has been mandated to investigate and take action against individuals involved in committing offenses under PECA. However, as far as the accountability of platforms is concerned, there is currently no criminal or civil liability upon the platform, but the platforms are obligated under Rules 2021 to take action against the content that is violative of the local laws of Pakistan.

50. ***Syed Rafiullah:**

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

- (a) the categories of individuals to whom the Benevolent Grant is currently being provided;*
- (b) the current monthly rate of Benevolent Grant granted to each category of eligible beneficiaries;*
- (c) the date and year when the Benevolent Grant was last increased;*
- (d) whether the Government is considering an increase in the Benevolent Grant in view of rising inflation and cost living; and*
- (e) if so, the expected timeline for such an increase and whether a revision mechanism is under consideration to adjust it regularly?*

Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) Benevolent Grant is currently being provided to the employees and their families of BPS-1 to BPS-22 who retire on medical grounds, and who die during service or after retirement.

(b) Currently monthly Benevolent Grant is being paid@from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.10,100/- per month according to pay slabs as per schedule **(Annex-I)**.

(c) Benevolent Grant was last increased w.e.f. 1.12.2003 @ 20% and from 1.9.2012 @ 40% for the existing grantee.

(d) Yes, for that purpose FEB&GIF has hired M/s Badri Solution for detailed actuarial study of the funds for introduction / merger / enhancement of rates of welfare schemes.

(e) Currently the Actuary is working on the provided data and has communicated that the first draft of its recommendations will be provided by mid of April 2026. The recommendations will be approved by Board of Trustees (BOT), FEB&GIF and Federal Government, for which the timeline cannot be provided at this stage. However, BOT has decided to conduct the actuarial study of the funds after every three years for introduction / merger /enhancement of rates of welfare schemes.

Annex-I

**THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE
BENEVOLENT FUND
[See Rule 6(4)]**

The rates of subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund and the amount of monthly benevolent grant payable under sub-rule(4) of Rule 6 with effect from 1st day of July, 2013.

Sr. No.	Pay slabs		Monthly Contribution rate	Monthly grant rate
	Minimum	Maximum		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Upto	5,000	120	4,000
2	5,001	5,500	126	4,150
3	5,501	6,000	138	4,300
4	6,001	6,500	150	4,450
5	6,501	7,000	162	4,600
6	7,001	7,500	174	4,750
7	7,501	8,000	186	4,900
8	8,001	8,500	198	5,050
9	8,501	9,000	210	5,200
10	9,001	9,500	222	5,350
11	9,501	11,000	246	5,600
12	11,001	13,000	288	5,900
13	13,001	15,000	336	6,200
14	15,001	17,000	384	6,500
15	17,001	19,000	432	6,800
16	19,001	21,000	480	7,100
17	21,001	23,000	528	7,400
18	23,001	25,000	576	7,700
19	25,001	27,000	624	8,000
20	27,001	29,000	672	8,300
21	29,001	31,000	720	8,600
22	31,001	33,000	768	8,900
23	33,001	35,000	816	9,200
24	35,001	37,000	864	9,500
25	37,001	39,000	912	9,800
26	39,001 & above		960	10,100

51. ***Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan:**

Will the Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state Federal Government support available to rehabilitate and climate proof schools, basic health units and other public buildings in flood affected union councils of Dera Ismail Khan including any grant schemes?

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: 1. The fundamental responsibility to manage the disasters with all allied activities rests with respective Provincial and Districts Departments, while NDMA acts as National backup support at Federal level.

2. Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) is the primary responsibility of Provincial Governments, however, as far as the flood affectees of 2022 in Dera Ismail Khan are concerned, it is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Reltabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF).

3. Above in view, information regarding R&R of flood affectees of District D.I.Khan may be acquired from MoPD&SI and from Provincial Government.

4. In this regard, NDMA disseminated Infrastructure Audit Guidelines for Disaster Resilience 2025 and National Infrastructure Aurlit Program 2026 (Available on NDMA official website).

Under the Government of Pakistan's Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF), the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is providing oversight support for overall policy coordination and monitoring of post flood recovery and reconstruction efforts. The 4RF provides a strategic framework for rehabilitation and reconstruction of social infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, and other public buildings, with an emphasis on climate resilient and disaster-resilient standards. Federal Government support is being provided through Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) projects and foreign-assisted programmes, which support the rehabilitation and climate-resilient

reconstruction of social infrastructure, including education and health facilities.

However, implementation, project identification, and execution at district and union council level, including in Dera Ismail Khan, fall within the mandate of the respective Provincial Government and its line departments. Accordingly, detailed information regarding specific schemes, locations, and interventions may be obtained from the concerned Provincial Government. MoPD&SI, through RRU, maintains overall coordination and consolidated monitoring of 4RPrelated initiatives at the national level. A summary of relevant recovery and reconstruction initiatives is placed at **Annex-I**.

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

52. ***Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khan:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa deductions under the BISP are now being made from the monthly salaries of police personnel and Levies soldiers;*
- (b) whether it is also a fact that such monthly deductions range from Rs. 18,000/-to Rs. 20,000/-; and*
- (c) whether the wives of the said personnel were previously receiving financial assistance under the BISP programme?*

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah): (a) As per decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 23rd December, 2019 cash assistance to BISP beneficiaries who themselves or their spouses were government employees was stopped. Further in compliance with the directions of the Public Account Committee dated 12th January, 2023 and PAC Sub-Committee-V in its meeting held on 28th August 2025 also directed for the recovery/deduction of the recoverable amount, accordingly, chief secretaries of all provinces/regions were requested to initiate recoveries from such government employees who themselves or their spouses received cash assistance from BISP.

(b) Deductions are being made by provincial/regional authorities and details of same are not available with BISP.

(c) As per BISP record, majority of the wives of said personnel were previously receiving financial assistance from BISP. It is pertinent to mention that recoveries are made from only those personnel who themselves or their spouses have received financial assistance from BISP.

53. ***Mr. Salahuddin Junejo:**

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

- (a) *the total number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) presently registered with Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal across the country including province-wise and district-wise details thereof;*
- (b) *the number of families currently receiving financial assistance under the PBM scheme providing Rs. 30,000/- per annum to a family with one PWD and Rs. 60,000/- per annum to families with two or more PWDs;*
- (c) *the year-wise and province-wise details of assistive devices, including wheelchairs, customized wheelchairs, hearing aids, white canes and artificial limbs, distributed during the last three years;*
- (d) *the mechanism adopted by PBM for identification, verification, registration and disbursement of financial assistance to beneficiaries, including whether payments are made through bank transfer, digital platforms or other means; and*
- (e) *the steps taken or proposed to enhance transparency, outreach and effectiveness of the programme so that maximum eligible PWDs may benefit?*

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

- (a) Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has provided financial assistance and assistive devices including Artificial Limbs, Hearing Aids, Wheelchairs and Customized Wheelchairs to PWDs across the country as per details attached at (Annex-A & B).
- (b) Relevant details are attached as per (Annex-A & B).
- (c) Details are placed at (Annex-A&B).
- (d) In this regard, relevant information including policy, criteria and relevant proformas for grant of financial assistance and assistive devices to PWDs are available on Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal website. PWDs can apply through Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal District Offices, Provincial / Regional Offices and Head Office whichever is convenient. The lists of applicants are forwarded to District Offices for verification (to ascertain the financial status of PWDs) before further processing. After completion of all codal formalities and approval of the Competent Authority, crossed cheque(s) are issued in favour of the PWDs.
- (e) To avoid duplication, Cognitive API between BISP and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has been successfully integrated. To ensure transparency, Investigation Reports are obtained through concerned District Offices to ascertain the financial position of each applicant to provide Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal services to the most deserving PWDs.

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

54. ***Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan:**

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

- (a) *whether there is a severe network issue in Dera Ismail Khan, and the details of policy and planning made by the Government to improve the Network Service therein; and*

(b) *whether there is any proposal to accommodate the people of Dera Ismail Khan in local offices of the Ministry?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) PTA has undertaken both planned and complaint-based surveys to assess coverage, quality and performance gaps in Dera Ismail Khan. The current BTS site status is as follows:

Cellular Infrastructure District DI Khan	
Operator	Total Sites
Jazz	73
Telenor	177
Ufone	79
Zong	92

QoS complaints from the area have been addressed through OSS KPI analysis and field surveys. Planned QoS surveys were conducted in Q1-2024 and Q2-2024 for D.I. Khan City, and in Q2-2024 for Paharpur City. In addition, 4x complaint-based surveys were carried out in July-2025, and a joint QoS survey with M/s Zong was conducted at Village Abdul Khel and ShortKot, D.I. Khan.

It may be noted that beside other challenges load shedding is also a severe concern specially in FR DI khan depleting all three layers back up and require support of DISCOs for express feeders.

Measures for Improvement and Restoration:

Moreover, a significant number of sites remains non-operation in the area due to multiple operational and security issues. Infrastructure theft and vandalism remain major hurdles, with batteries, cables, and fuel repeatedly stolen and sites often inaccessible due to militancy or law and order issues. PTA has directed CMOs to strengthen site security, improve backup systems, and coordinate with local administration, while repeatedly pursuing restoration of affected sites in Dera Ismail Khan. Restoration efforts included:

- **Engagements with District Administration:** Requests for jirgas with local stakeholders to secure sites in high-security zones, though no tangible progress has been achieved.

- **Police Complaints and FIRs:** Written requests for FIR registration were submitted to local police stations; however, FIRs remain pending. The matter was escalated to the Inspector General of Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, but responses are still awaited.
- **Security Arrangements:** Limited cover has been provided through LEAs support for selected sites, though this is not sustainable for routine operations and maintenance.

Despite these constraints, operators continue coordination with PTA, local administration, and security agencies to recover and restore sites. PTA monitors compliance through OSS KPIs, complaint-based analysis, and directs CMOs to strengthen site security and backup arrangements.

Measures being taken by PTA for improvement of service quality and connectivity nationwide include:

1. **Yearly Network Expansion:** Rollout obligations of 1,000 sites annually, with 20% at new locations to close coverage gaps.
2. **Infrastructure Expansion:** Over 12,000 sites installed/upgraded in the last five years.
3. **Technology Upgrades:** Transition from 2G to 4G, introduction of VoLTE/VoWiFi, Massive MIMO, and 3G phase-out.
4. **Universal Service Fund (USF):** Provision of connectivity to unserved and underserved areas through USF-funded projects.
5. **National Roaming Initiatives:** Coverage expansion along highways and rural areas under consideration.
6. **Spectrum Auction:** Spectrum availability expanded by 480 MHz (over 200% of previous resources), positioning Pakistan among leading countries.

7. **QoS:** Auction outcomes will improve service quality, with 4G speeds rising from 4 Mbps to nearly 20 Mbps and initial 5G reaching up to 50 Mbps.
8. **Rollout:** 5G coverage expanding progressively from capitals to additional cities.
9. **Fiberization:** Fiber-to-site ratio to rise from 20% to 35%, strengthening capacity and service quality. Future auctions and licensing for AJ&K and GB will carry similar rollout obligations, ensuring nationwide symmetry.
10. **Infrastructure Sharing & MVNO Framework:** Approved frameworks to reduce costs, enhance competition, and improve QoS.

(b) Ministry of IT & Telecom conducts recruitment of Human Resources of all positions in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the Federal Government and people of Dera Ismail Khan can apply against such positions subject to eligibility and Recruitment is finalized strictly in accordance with merit.

55. ***Mr. Mohammad Ilyas Choudhary:**

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

- (a) *the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to improve information technology and telecommunication infrastructure in District Gujrat;*
- (b) *whether any projects relating to broadband expansion, fiber optic connectivity, 4G/5G services, public Wi-Fi facilities, software technology parks, e-Rozgar centres, or digital skill development initiatives have been launched or are under consideration in District Gujrat;*
- (c) *if so, the details thereof, including allocation of funds, timelines and current status;*

- (d) *whether all necessary equipment and material required for strengthening IT and telecommunication infrastructure in the said district have been provided; if so, the details thereof;*
- (e) *the challenges faced in expanding reliable internet and telecommunication services in District Gujrat particularly in rural and underserved areas; and*
- (f) *the future roadmap and proposed projects, if any, to further enhance digital connectivity and IT infrastructure in District Gujrat?*

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Regarding cellular mobile services availability and expansion in Distt. Gujrat, it is apprised that Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs) have established robust Telecom infrastructure in Distt Gujrat. Details of sites supporting voice and data services installed by the operators in last 3x years are as under:

Gujrat	Jazz	CMPa k	Teleno r	Ufone	Tota l
2022	232	263	261	168	924
2023	240	270	261	175	946
2024	250	283	261	175	969
2025	267	296	282	176	1021
Total site increase in 3x years	35	33	21	8	97

- a. **Licensing of FLL and CVAS Operators**
- i. PTA has granted and renewed multiple Fixed Local Loop (FLL) licenses for the Gujranwala Telecom Region (GTR), which includes District Gujrat.
 - ii. There are Twenty-seven (27) FLL licensees in GTR, out of these, Ten (10) FLL licenses were granted and Four (4) were renewed during 2023~2025.
- b. **Introduction of District Level Class License**
- i. PTA has commenced the grant of Class Licenses for Provision of Internet Services at the District Level from 1st January, 2026.

- ii. The initiative is expected to encourage local entrepreneurship and enable small and medium-sized enterprises to serve District Gujrat, particularly in underserved tehsils and rural areas currently not commercially viable for larger operators.
- iii. Key features of the License includes:
 - (1). **Jurisdiction:** Single district per license; 10-year term (renewable)
 - (2). **Initial License Fee** of PKR 300,000 plus Annual License Fee of PKR 100,000 (with 10% annual increment)
 - (3). **Rollout obligation:** Services to commence within 1 year; minimum 100 broadband connections within 1 year of commencement
- iv. Details of the **District Level Class License** are enclosed as **Annexure-A**.

Note: 1 x Application is received for District Gujrat in February, 2026.

c. Introduction of Network Roll-Out Obligations in FLL Licenses

PTA has introduced mandatory network roll-out obligations in the FLL license to ensure licensees progressively expand their footprint in at least four (04) Districts/Tehsils within the Licensed Region as per the following phased timeline:

District / Tehsil	Deadline (Months from CC)	NGAN Connections
District / Tehsil – 1	12 Months	300
District / Tehsil – 2	24 Months	300
District / Tehsil – 3	36 Months	300
District / Tehsil – 4	48 Months	300
Total NGAN Connections		1,200

d. Details Of Telecommunication Infrastructure & Fixed Broadband (FBB) Subscribers

i. Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) Infrastructure

Multiple licensed operators have deployed a total OFC of 2,000 km (aprox) OFC networks within District Gujrat.

- (1). Long Haul OFC - 1,507.36 km – deployed by seven (06) operators
- (2). Metro OFC - 498.42 km – deployed by eight (08) operators

Note: Details attached as Annexure – B

ii. Fixed Broadband (FBB) Subscribers

(1). PTCL have a significant FBB subscriber base through exchanges serving the district:

(a) Gujrat	: 23,914 subscribers
(b) Kharian	: 10,547 subscribers
(c) Lalamusa	: 4,709 subscribers
(d) Jalalpur Jattan	: 3,972 subscribers
Total	: 43,142

(2). FLL/ CVAS operators have 31,567 FBB subscribers

(3). Total: 74,709

Note: Details attached at Annexure – C

(b) GoP and PTA have undertaken a range of policy and regulatory measures to support broadband expansion and provide robust Telecom Infrastructure foundation.

Multiple nationwide initiatives such as, Right of Way (ROW) facilitation, introduction of new technologies (5G), VoWiFi enablement, enhanced Quality of Service (QoS) and Infrastructure sharing framework are in place which continue to support enhancement of digital connectivity and IT infrastructure in Distt. Gujrat.

In terms of broadband expansion and 4G/5G services, Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs) are mandated under their newly issued licenses to progressively expand network coverage and capacity across the country. Furthermore, 5G rollout will deliver higher data speeds, lower latency, and improved reliability, enabling advanced services such as IoT, smart cities, e-health, and e-education, and supporting overall digital transformation and economic growth in Pakistan.

(c) The licenses issued after recent NGMS/5G spectrum auction includes enhanced targets for rollout and QoS obligations. It obligates CMOs to deploy at least 1,000 4G/5G sites per year. 4G sites shall be proportionately distributed between urban and rural areas in each province whereas 5G rollout prioritizes Federal and Provincial capitals, including Islamabad/Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta, in the first phase, with subsequent expansion to other major cities. CMOs are in process of procuring/ import of equipment to establish new 4G/5G sites and a visible enhancement in coverage/QoS is expected in next 4 to 6 months.

New 4G sites will enhance network performance and QoS by increasing capacity and reducing congestion.

(d) The necessary IT and telecommunication infrastructure required for provision of telecom services is already in place and operational. Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOS) have deployed requisite network infrastructure, including base stations, transmission systems, and supporting facilities, to ensure service availability and continuity. However, the maintenance of such infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process and CMOs are responsible for regular maintenance, optimization, and upgrades of their networks to ensure consistent quality of service and to cater growing user demands.

Furthermore, PTA has issued NGMS/5G license on 19th March 2026 and introduction of 5G service is underway nationwide and will be extended to District Gujrat in due course.

(e) **CHALLENGES FACED:-**

- a. Unreliable and intermittent electricity supply in rural areas adversely affects the uptime.
- b. Frequent OFC cuts caused by road construction, unauthorized digging, and vandalism result in service disruptions.
- c. Sparse population density and lower Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in rural areas make commercial operations financially challenging for private operators.

(f) Future roadmap for cellular services expansion:

As per the recently issued licenses, CMOs are required to deploy at least 1,000 4G/5G sites per year, and implementation of 5G across Pakistan will be carried out in following four phases:

- i. **Phase 1 (2026-2028):** 5G Launch in Federal and Provincial capitals i.e Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta.
- ii. **Phase 2 (2028-2030):** 5G expansion to 10 x additional cities (at least 2x cities from each province).
- iii. **Phase 3 (2030-2032):** Further 5G rollout in 10 x additional cities (at least 2 x cities from each province).
- iv. **Phase 4 (2032-2035):** 5G rollout in 15 x additional cities (at least 2 x cities from each province).

Furthermore, enhanced Quality of Service (QoS) thresholds are also incorporated in said licenses, data rate for 4G has been enhanced from 4 Mbps to 20 Mbps, with a further increase to 50 Mbps in a phased manner. For 5G, data rate of 50 Mbps has been introduced, with an end-state target of 100 Mbps in phased manner to ensure significantly improved network performance and user experience.

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

56. ***Mr. Changaze Ahmad Khan:**

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

- (a) *whether irregularities in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal appointments have been noticed including Director (PAC/DAC) whose HEC verified degree was found from a fake university with unauthorized relaxation, Director (Funds and Pension) appointed through relaxation without Presidential Order, PSO to MD appointed despite third division and Director (MIS) promoted without mandatory training;*
- (b) *whether the Minister is aware that under Civil Servants Act, 1973 and court judgments appointments on fake degrees or without qualifications are void as ab-initio and relaxation requires Presidential Order;*
- (c) *whether any relaxation was authorized by the President; and*
- (d) *if not, time by which these appointments will be declared void, disciplinary action would be initiated and salaries recovered so far?*

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

- (a) i. An inquiry committee has been constituted to probe the matter vide office order No.PBM/Estb/PF-2201/7226 dated 06.03.2026 **(Annex-A)**.
- ii. As per record, no relaxation was granted to Director (F&P). The copy of minutes of the selection committee is at **(Annex-B)**.
- iii. There is no post of PSO to MD in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal organogram **(Annex- C)**.
- iv. The IT Cadre was granted exemption by Estb. Div. in the reply of query forwarded by PBM. The Estb. Div. OM dated F.1-80/2013-E-6 dated 12.08.2015 is attached at **(Annex-D)**. Accordingly, in light of said clarification, the Director (MIS) was promoted.
- (b) As per Section 15&16 of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Act, 1991 the Bait-ul-Mal Board (BMB) is competent to prescribe terms and conditions of the employees **(Annex-E)**.
- (c) & (d) As stated above.

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

(2nd Group, 26th Session)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

“UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES”

For Thursday, the 2nd April, 2026

14. **Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi:**
(Deferred during 25th Session).

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that reimbursement of educational fees for employees and their children enrolled in BS Radiology and other similar degree programs has not been made for a long time;*
- (b) *if so, the reasons for the non-reimbursement despite submission of all required documents?*

Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) Yes. BS (Radiology) program is not an accredited professional degree like MBBS/DBS and Pharmacy-D and not included in the list of professional discipline /subjects for the purpose of fee reimbursement under Rule 25-A of FEB&GIF Rule, 1972.

Here, it is also pertinent to state that BS (Radiology) falls under the discipline of Allied Health Sciences, which is not covered under the ibid Rule. However, stipend has been paid under Rule-25 of ibid Rule. **(Annex-A).**

- (b) As stated above.

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

9. **Mr. Zubair Khan Wazir:**

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

- (a) the details of the planned and complaint based surveys of districts South Waziristan, status of the coverage, quality and performance gaps; and*
- (b) action taken against the cellular mobile operators / license; and*
- (c) cases referred to the USF under the deserved category during the last two years?*

Minister In-Charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) PTA is vigorously working to analyze system parameters of the sites (OSS KPIs) and complaint-based analysis, however physical QoS surveys as and when required will be planned based on the current security situation of the area.

Only Jazz and Ufone operate in the district with 45 sites, of which data services are blocked on nearly 70% sites, due to GoP direction.

Security constraints and damaged infrastructure continue to hinder restoration of affected sites; infrastructure details are tabulated below;

South Waziristan District

Ser.	Operator	Total Sites	Operational
1	Jazz	27	23
2	Ufone	18	18
Total		45	41

Sites are stable as per QoS License threshold however, 3x sites are down due to damage by miscreants resulting in coverage gap. Rectification activities are being planned but hindrance is caused due to current law and order situation.

(b) PTA has repeatedly taken up complaints with CMOs, directing restoration of affected sites; several towers were rectified with local administration support, while security risks continue to restrict operator access. PTA also monitors compliance through OSS KPIs and complaint-based analysis.

Measures being taken by PTA for improvement of service quality and connectivity nationwide include;

- (i) **Infrastructure Expansion:** Over 12,000 sites installed/upgraded in the last five years
- (ii) **Technology Upgrades:** 2G to 4G upgrade, VoLTE, VoWiFi, Massive MIMO, and 3G phase-out
- (iii) **Universal Service Fund (USF):** Provision of connectivity to unserved and underserved areas through USF-funded projects.
- (iv) **National Roaming:**
 - Makran Coastal Highway (Karachi-Gwadar),
 - Areas of Sindh and Balochistan,
 - Rural/highway initiatives under consideration
- (v) **Spectrum Auction:** Spectrum availability has been expanded by 480 MHz, over 200% of previous resources-placing Pakistan among leading countries.
- (vi) **QoS:** The auction will improve service quality, with 4G speeds rising from 4 Mbps to nearly 20 Mbps and initial 5G reaching up to 50 Mbps, easing congestion and supporting digital inclusion.
- (vii) **Rollout:** Yearly obligations require 1,000 sites nationwide, with 20% at new locations to close coverage gaps, while 5G coverage expands progressively from capitals to additional cities.
- (viii) **Fiberization:** The fiber-to-site ratio will rise from 20% to 35%, strengthening capacity and service quality. Future auctions and licensing for AJ&K and GB will carry similar rollout obligations, ensuring nationwide symmetry
- (ix) **Infrastructure Sharing:** Active and passive sharing to reduce costs and expand coverage.

- (x) **Approval of MVNO Framework by GoP:** to enhance competition in the telecom sector, leading to improved Quality of Service (QoS), better customer experience, and higher internet speeds through more efficient utilization of existing network infrastructure.

(C) PTA referred 17x Locations to USF under the underserved category.

10. **Mr. Zubair Khan Wazir:**

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

- (a) *Whether it is a fact that some recommendations/appointments have not been made by FPSC against the quota of erstwhile FATA;*
- (b) *if so, the details and the intention of the Government for grant of relaxation to FATA candidates in view of the law and order situation?*

Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) After merger of Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Federal Government prescribed 3% separate quota for newly merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Ex-FATA) for a period of ten years vide S.R.O. No. 747 (I) / 2020 dated 20th August, 2020. The sponsoring Ministries/Divisions/Departments forward requisitions to the Commission for initial/direct recruitment to the posts in BS-16 and above of Federal Government as mandated under Article 242 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and FPSC Ordinance, 1977.

The Commission issue recommendations for appointment and report failure due to non-availability of any eligible/qualified candidates of different Provincial/Regional quotas to sponsoring Ministries/ Division/ Departments particularly in highly technical/professional posts and said vacancies are advertised afresh along with any fresh available vacancies.

(b) The details of recruitment finalized by the Commission against vacancies/posts reserved for Ex-FATA quota during the last three (03) years is as under:

Particular	Quota Reserved for EX-FATA			
	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total No of posts Finalized	75	57	275	407
Total No of recommendations made	42	42	184	268
No of posts Withdrawn	2	1	5	8
No of posts reported Failure/Unfilled	31	14	86	131

The Federal Government had already granted 3 years age relaxations in maximum age limit to the candidates of Recognized Tribes of the Tribal Areas through Initial Appointment to Civil Posts (Relaxation of Upper Age Limit) Rules, 1993.

The conditions prescribed in the recruitment rules for any post particularly academic qualification and experience etc. may not be relaxed due to job requirement of posts particularly technical and professional posts. Any such relaxation will be against the principles of fair, transparent and equity-based recruitment.

11. Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *what performance indicators were used to evaluate the work of the Establishment Division over the past year; and*
- (b) *whether the division has conducted any internal audits or third-party evaluations during this period; if so, details thereof?*

Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) Establishment Division is an ISO 9001:2015 certified Division since 2017. As per requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard, a Quality Management System is in place in Establishment Division. Accordingly, the functions, job-descriptions of

officers/officials and processes/procedures (SOPs) of Establishment Division have been documented and standardized in line with the Establishment Division's functions as per Rules of Business, 1973. As such, the requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard are used as a benchmark for evaluating the performance of Establishment Division. Furthermore, in compliance of the Federal Cabinet Decision made in its meeting held on 16th July, 2025, Key Performance Indicators are being developed for the Establishment Division and after approval of the Prime Minister, the same will be implemented in Establishment Division onwards (**Annex**).

(b) To monitor the performance of Establishment Division, as per requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard, external auditors of Certification Body conduct Annual Surveillance (3rd party) audit. Based on the findings of External Auditors, the identified observations, non-conformities etc. are communicated to the respective Wings of Establishment Division for rectification. Besides, each year internal audits (Wing wise) of Establishment Division are also conducted wherein deficiencies in the performance vis-a-vis workplace environment are identified and addressed. Furthermore, a Management Review Committee, constituted under the Chair of Establishment Secretary, also annually reviews the performance of Establishment Division, including external surveillance/ certification audit observations, internal audit findings, annual Clients Satisfaction Survey Report and accordingly decisions are made for continual improvement in the performance of Establishment Division.

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

12. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that NDMA did not provide on time accurate assessment of losses and a comprehensive rehabilitation strategy after several disasters;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay;

- (c) *whether any complaints have been received regarding the untimely disbursement of funds allocated for the rehabilitation of the affected areas; and*
- (d) *the measures adopted by the government to redress such complaints?*

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) 1. The factual position in the disaster management framework of Pakistan is that the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)/ District Administration and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) act as the first and second tier responders respectively. NDMA primarily functions as a Federal coordinating and policy-formulating body. During the monsoon season and other disaster situations, NDMA regularly issues Daily Situation Reports (SITREPs) based on information received from provinces and relevant stakeholders. These reports provide consolidated updates on losses and damages as well as response measures, including rescue operations, establishment of relief and medical camps and relief assistance provided to the affected population.

2. In order to enhance transparency and timely dissemination of disaster information, NDMA has also developed a disaster reporting dashboard. The key features of the dashboard include:-

- a. Depiction of number of deaths and injuries.
- b. Cause of death and injuries.
- c. Gender-stgregated data.
- d. Details of losses (damaged houses, roads, and other infrastructure).
- e. Provincial and district-wise breakdown of data.
- f. Information on rescue and evacuation operations.
- g. Relief assistance provided.
- h. Self-explanatory mapping and visualization of disaster impacts.

3. Furthermore, NDMA compiles and publishes post-disaster reports for major national-level events, such as post-monsoon reports, seasonal reports and incident reports, which provide a comprehensive overview of disaster impacts and response measures. However, in the case of large-scale disasters, such as the floods of 2022 and 2025, the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) assumes the lead role in conducting detailed damage and needs assessments and in formulating recovery and rehabilitation frameworks (4RF) in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, detailed data regarding comprehensive rehabilitation strategies may be obtained from the said Ministry.

Following the 2022 floods, the Government of Pakistan undertook a comprehensive Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in collaboration with provincial governments and international development partners. The PDNA provided detailed and evidence-based estimates of damages, losses, and recovery needs across all major sectors of the economy. Based on the findings of the PDNA, the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) to guide coordinated recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts across affected areas. Similarly, following the 2025 monsoon floods, the Government conducted a Preliminary Assessment of Flood Damages in the Economy of Pakistan, which has been published on the website of the Planning Commission. To further enhance accuracy and strengthen future preparedness, the Government is currently undertaking a damage validation and lessons learned exercise in collaboration with provincial governments and development partners. This exercise aims to review and validate assessment findings, identify systemic gaps, and develop a forward-looking roadmap for a more resilient and risk-informed disaster management system.

(b) No delay reported. Progress on recovery & rehabilitation projects under the umbrella of 4RF (Monsoon 2022; may be sought from MoPD&SI).

No delay has been reported in the conduct of damage assessments and preparation of recovery planning.

(c) No delay reported. Progress on recovery & rehabilitation projects under the umbrella of 4RF (Monsoon 2022; may be sought from MoPD&SI).

No complaints have been reported to MoPDSI regarding the non-timely disbursement of allocated funds for rehabilitation of affected areas.

(d) Any complain received at NDMA; is immediately responded and respective DDMA/PDMA or federal resources/ departments are conveyed for necessary action to be followed up later.

Not applicable in view of reply at part (c)

13. **Mr. James Iqbal:**

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

(a) *the annual rate of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in Pakistan, during the last five years; and*

(b) *the measures taken to increase the same?*

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) & (b) As per State Bank of Pakistan published data, details of annual rate of Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is tabulated as under:

Year	Net FDI (Million \$)	Annual Rate
2020-21	1,820.5	-
2021-22	1,935.9	6.3
2022-23	1,627.0	(16.0)
2023-24	2,347.4	44.3
2024-25	2,489.7	6.1

Following measures taken to enhance FDI:

- a. Asaan Karobar Act, 2025
- b. Reforms Initiatives

- c. Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Industrialization
- d. One Stop Services for Investors
- e. Online Facilitation Services

Details are at Annex-I.

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

14. Mr. James Iqbal:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state what is the process for verification of the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Program or Social Safety net?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah): The beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)'s Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) /Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) programmes are identified through National Socio Economic Registry (NSER) survey using a scientific assessment methodology at the Tehsil level based on real-time household data including CNIC, family composition (B-Forms) and socio-economic variables.

The eligibility is determined on the basis of Proxy Means Test (PMT) score, which measures a household's welfare status on a scale between 0-100. The PMT is globally recognized and reliable tool with high predictive accuracy for assessing household living standards. The PMT cut-off score for eligibility is determined by the BISP Board based on available fiscal space. Currently, a PMT score of 32 is applied as the general eligibility threshold. For households with persons with disabilities, the cut-off score is 37. Furthermore, transgender individuals registered with NADRA under the recognized gender category and surveyed through NSER are included in the programme without any PMT score restriction.

In addition, surveyed households are cross-verified for profiling filters against various external Government of Pakistan administrative databases (e.g., self / spouse government employee, self / spouse

pensioner, self /spouse registration in ATL (Active Taxpayers List) or Sales Tax, etc.) to ensure that only genuinely vulnerable households are enrolled in the programme.

For disbursement of cash assistance to BISP beneficiaries, bank accounts of each beneficiary are opened by BISP partner banks after internal screening and KYC verification from NADRA. Activation of Bank accounts and withdrawal of cash assistance is made after live biometric verification of beneficiaries through NADRA.

قومی اسمبلی سیکرٹریٹ

”سوالات برائے زبانی جوابات“

جو بروز جمعرات مورخہ ۲۲ اپریل، ۲۰۲۶ء کو منعقد ہونے والے
قومی اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں پوچھے جائیں گے

5- * سید وسیم حسین:

(پچیسویں اجلاس سے مورخہ)

کیا وزیر برائے تحفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ملک میں حیدرآباد اور دیگر شہروں
کے لیے یوٹیلیٹی اسٹورز کارپوریشنز (یو ایس سی) کی عدم موجودگی میں وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے
رمضان پیکیج کے لیے کیے گئے انتظام کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے تحفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): وزیر اعظم کے رمضان ریلیف پیکیج
(پی ایم آر آر پی)، 2026ء کو 38 بلین پاکستانی روپے کی کل مالیاتی تخصیص کے ساتھ منظور کیا گیا ہے جسے
گزشتہ سال کے رمضان نقد امدادی اقدام کے کامیاب عملدرآمد پر تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ اس پیکیج کا مقصد
شفافیت، درست ہدف بندی اور موثر ترسیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے قومی سماجی معاشی رجسٹری (این ایس ای آر)
کے ڈیٹا کو استعمال کر کے براہ راست نقدی کی منتقلی کے ذریعے غریب ترین اور سب سے زیادہ کمزور
گھرانوں کو ہدفی ریلیف فراہم کرنا ہے۔ 32 اور 36 کے درمیان کے این ایس ای آر اسکور والے تقریباً
2.1 بلین خاندانوں کو 13,000 پاکستانی روپے کی ایک مرتبہ کی نقدی امداد فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ گھرانے
غیر مشروط نقدی منتقلی کے پروگرام کی اہلیت کی حد سے بالکل اوپر کے زمرے میں آتے ہیں اور معاشی لحاظ
سے کمزور رہتے ہیں۔

دوم، تقریباً 10 ملین خاندانوں کی معاونت کے لیے 10 بلین پاکستانی روپے کی اضافی تخصیص کی منظوری دی گئی ہے جو موجودہ حکومت کے نقد امداد کے اقدامات کے پہلے سے مستفیدین ہیں تاکہ رمضان کے دوران ان کی قوت خرید کو مضبوط بنایا جاسکے۔

بے نظیر آگم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی):

کابینہ کی منظوری سے وفاقی حکومت نے وزیر اعظم رمضان ریلیف پیکیج (پی ایم آر آر پی) کا اعلان کیا۔ پروگرام کے تحت ملک بھر کے تقریباً 1.9 ملین خاندانوں کو -/13,000 روپے فی مستفید خاندان تقسیم کیے گئے تھے۔ اس پروگرام پر وزارت تخفیف غربت سماجی تحفظ (ایم او پی اے اینڈ ایس ایس)، بینک دولت پاکستان (ایس بی پی)، بی آئی ایس پی، نادرا، وزارت اطلاعات و نشریات، وزارت انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی، پی ٹی اے، این ٹی سی، ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز اور شراکت دار مالیاتی اداروں کی مربوط کادشوں کے ذریعے عملدرآمد کیا تاکہ ایس ایم ایس الرٹس، روبو کالز اور مرکزی بنائے گئے کال سنٹر کے ذریعے شفاف مستفیدین کی تصدیق، براہ راست ادائیگیوں اور ملک گیر رسائی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ بی آئی ایس پی کا کردار منظور شدہ معیارات اور ایس بی پی کی معاونت کے مطابق قومی سماجی اقتصادی رجسٹری (این ایس ای آر) کے ڈیٹا بیس کی فراہمی سے متعلق تھا۔

29۔ * محترمہ نعیمہ کشور خان:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری میں کمی واقع ہوئی ہے؟

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو گزشتہ دو سالوں کے دوران مذکورہ بالا کمی کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس: (الف) و (ب) - مالی سال 2023-24 اور

2024-25 کے درمیان موجودہ حکومت نے ایک نمایاں معاشی بہتری حاصل کی۔ افراط زر (مہنگائی)

تقریباً 30 فیصد سے تیزی سے کم ہو کر تقریباً 5.5 فیصد پر آگئی، شرح سود 22.5 فیصد سے کم کر کے 10.5

فیصد کر دی گئی، اور آئی ٹی (IT) کی برآمدات سالانہ 3 ارب ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں۔ ان اصلاحات نے میکرو اکنامک استحکام اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کو بحال کیا، اگرچہ قرضوں کی پائیداری اور ڈھانچہ جاتی رکاوٹیں اب بھی چیلنجز کے طور پر موجود ہیں۔

- گزشتہ دو مالی سالوں 2023-24 اور 2024-25 کے دوران غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی آمد بالترتیب 3,166.3 ملین ڈالر اور 4,280.3 ملین ڈالر رہی، جو گزشتہ مدت کے مقابلے میں 35.2 فیصد زیادہ ہے۔ اس کی تفصیلات درج ذیل جدول میں دی گئی ہیں:

غیر ملکی براہ راست سرمایہ کاری (FDI) کی تفصیلات

سال	آمد	اخراج	خالص ایف ڈی آئی
24-2023	\$3,166.3\$	\$818.9\$	\$2,347.4\$
25-2024	\$4,280.3\$	\$1,790.6\$	\$2,489.7\$
فیصد تبدیلی	35.2%	118.7%	6.1%

(تمام اعداد و شمار ملین امریکی ڈالر میں ہیں)

- تاہم، موجودہ مالی سال 2025-26 (جولائی تا فروری) کے دوران، علاقائی اور عالمی جیو پالیٹیکل کشیدگی جیسے کہ روس۔ یوکرین جنگ، غزہ کا المیہ، مسلسل پاک بھارت اور پاک افغان کشیدگی، اور حالیہ ایران۔ امریکہ۔ اسرائیل جنگ کی وجہ سے غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی آمد میں 22.0 فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی ہے، جو 3,088.7 ملین ڈالر سے کم ہو کر 2,409.2 ملین ڈالر رہ گئی ہے۔

- موبائل کمپنیوں کو 5G سیکٹرم کی حالیہ نیلامی سے رواں مالی سال میں غیر ملکی براہ راست سرمایہ کاری (FDI) کی اس کمی کو پورا کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا وفاقی حکومت نے ملک میں کیمیائی آلودگی کے بڑھتے ہوئے خطرے بالخصوص

عوامی صحت، غذائی تحفظ اور ماحولیات پر اس کے اثرات کا جائزہ لیا ہے؛

(ب) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ صنعتی اور زرعی کیمیکلز کی نگرانی، ضابطے اور نفاذ بشمول ان کے رابطہ

کے طریق ہائے کار کے حوالے سے وفاقی حکومتی ادارے ذمہ دار ہیں؛

(ج) آیا مضر کیمیکلز کے حوالے سے قومی سطح کا کوئی آڈٹ یا فہرست سازی کی گئی ہے تاکہ

مٹی، پانی یا غذائی ذرائع کی آلودگی کا جائزہ لیا جاسکے؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات

کیا ہیں؛

(د) حکومت کی جانب سے معزز اثرات اور لمبلنگ کی بابت وفاقی سطح پر معیارات کو

بین الاقوامی کنونشنز کے مطابق اپ ڈیٹ کرنے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں؛ نیز

(ه) آگاہی بڑھانے، کیمیکلز کے محفوظ انتظام کو فروغ دینے اور صنعت و زراعت میں

پائیدار اور غیر زہریلے متبادل اختیار کرنے کی بابت کیا وفاقی سطح پر کیا اقدامات زیر عمل

ہیں؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک): (الف) وزارت

موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی (MoCC&EC) صنعتی کیمیائی آلودگی اور اس کے انسانی صحت

اور ماحول پر اثرات کے جائزے کے بعد مسودہ قومی مربوط کیمیائی انتظام اور حفاظتی فریم ورک تیار کرنے

کے مین مصروف عمل ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ، وفاقی اور صوبائی ماحولیاتی تحفظ ادارے پہلے ہی اپنے متعلقہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ قوانین

کے تحت خطرناک مادوں کے ضوابط تیار کر چکی ہیں۔

(ب) قومی سطح پر صنعتی اور زرعی کیمیکلز کی نگرانی، ضابطہ کاری، اور نفاذ متعلقہ اداروں کے ذریعے درج ذیل طریقے سے عمل میں لائی جاتی ہے:

1- وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی (MoCC&EC) کیمیائی مواد اور خطرناک فضلے کی سرحد پار نقل و حمل اور محفوظ طریقے سے ضائع کرنے کے حوالے سے قومی پالیسی کی ترقی کی قیادت کرتی ہے، اور متعدد ملکی ماحولیاتی معاہدوں (پیسل، روڈرڈیم، اسٹاک ہوم مینامانا، اور جی ایف سی) کے نفاذ کو ہم آہنگ کرتی ہے، جو مجموعی قومی رہنمائی فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ خطرناک فضلہ اور کیمیائی مادوں کے سرحد پار کنٹرول کے لیے، وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی پیشگی اطلاع کردہ رضامندی (پی آئی سی) طریقہ کار اپناتی ہے، جس کے تحت بین الاقوامی برآمد کنندگان پاکستان کو ممکنہ خطرناک کیمیائی سامان کی تفصیلات فراہم کرنے کے پابند ہوتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، محمد و فضلہ درآمد کرنے کے خواہشمند درآمد کنندگان کو متعلقہ صوبائی اداروں کے ذریعے این او سی ز کے لیے درخواست دینا ضروری ہے۔ درخواستوں کا جائزہ ایس او پیز کے مطابق لیا جاتا ہے جو پیسل کنٹینر کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہیں، اور منظوری جاری کرنے سے پہلے فیصلہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس سے پاکستان کو تفصیلی رسک ایسیمنٹ کرنے اور قومی ماحول اور عوامی صحت کے تحفظ کے لیے فیصلہ کرنے کی سہولت ملتی ہے۔

2- پاکستان ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایجنسی (Pak-EPA) وفاقی سطح پر ماحولیاتی ضوابط کے نفاذ کو یقینی بناتی ہے، جس میں خطرناک مادوں، اخراجات، فضلہ کے انتظام اور دیگر ماحولیاتی کنٹرولز شامل ہیں، جو پاکستان ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایکٹ، 1997 کے تحت نافذ ہیں۔

3- صوبائی ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ادارے (ای پی ایز):

صوبائی ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ادارے اپنے متعلقہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ایکٹرز کے تحت اپنے دائرہ اختیار میں نگرانی اور نفاذ کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔

4- وزارت قومی غذائی تحفظ و تحقیق (ایم این ایف ایس آر):

وزارت قومی غذائی تحفظ و تحقیق، محکمہ تحفظ نباتات اور فیڈرل سیڈ سرٹیفیکیشن اینڈ رجسٹریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ جیسے اداروں کے ذریعے زرعی کیمیکلز، بشمول کیڑے مارا دویات، کھادوں اور متعلقہ زرعی مداخلات کو باقاعدہ بناتی ہے۔

5- دیگر وزارتیں اور محکمے، جیسے کہ وزارت صنعت و پیداوار، پاکستان کسٹمز/فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (ایف بی آر)، اور وزارت داخلہ، کیمیکلز سے متعلق امور کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ کیمیکلز کی پیداوار اور استعمال سے متعلق صنعتی معیارات، کیمیکلز کی درآمد و برآمد کی روک تھام، اور مصنوعات میں استعمال ہونے والے کیمیکلز اور ابتدائی اجزاء کے کنٹرول کے لیے لائسنسنگ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

باہمی رابطہ کاری کے طریقہ کار:

- وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی (ایم اوسی سی اینڈ ای سی)، پالیسی، نفاذ اور کثیر جہتی ماحولیاتی معاہدوں (ایم ای ایز) پر عمل درآمد کے لیے وفاقی اور صوبائی سطح پر ہم آہنگی کو یقینی بناتی ہے۔
- مختلف بین الاقوامی کنونشنز (جیسے کہ باسل، روٹرڈیم، اسٹاک ہوم، میناما) کے تحت قائم کردہ تکنیکی ورکنگ گروپس، مخصوص کیمیائی اقسام پر بین الاقوامی رابطے کو یقینی بناتے ہیں۔

- کسٹمز اور ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے اداروں کے مابین معاونت کے لیے پلیٹ فارمز، ضابطے کے تحت آنے والے کیمیکلز کی درآمد و برآمد کی روک تھام کے لیے معلومات کے تبادلے میں معاونت فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

(ج) وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی نے اشاک ہوم کنونشن کے لیے اپنے نیشنل ایمپلیمینٹیشن پلان (این آئی پی) کے تحت ایسے خطرناک کیمیکلز کی تفصیلی فہرست تیار کی ہے جو قدرتی طور پر دریا ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کی نقل متعلقہ وزارت کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہے۔

<https://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-NIP-Pakistan-COP4.English.pdf>

- پاکستان کونسل برائے تحقیق و آبی وسائل (پی سی آر ڈبلیو آر) نے زمینی و سطحی پانی اور تلچھٹ میں خطرناک کیمیکلز، بشمول مستقل نامیاتی آلودگی پھیلانے والے مادوں کی موجودگی کا تفصیلی جائزہ لیا ہے۔ اس رپورٹ کی تفصیلات کونسل کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہے۔

<https://pcrwr.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Monitoring-of-Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-in-Hydrosphere-of-Pakistan-2022.pdf>

- مزید برآں، زرعی شعبے میں کیمیائی آلودگی کی روک تھام اور انضمام وزارت قومی غذائی تحفظ و تحقیق کے محکمہ تحفظ نباتات کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

مزید برآں، وزارت برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی نے ملک میں پہلی بار خطرناک فضلے کی انوینٹری (فہرست) بھی تیار کی ہے، جس میں ٹیکسٹائل، صحت، جہاز سازی اور دیگر اہم شعبوں کا احاطہ کیا گیا ہے۔

(د) وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی (EC&MoCC) نے 'گلوبلی ہارمونائزڈ سسٹم آف کلاسیفیکیشن اینڈ لیبلنگ آف کیمیکلز' (GHS) کے مسودے (مشکلہ I) کے تحت خطرناک مادوں کی محفوظ

ہینڈ لنگ، استعمال اور تجارت کے لیے بین الاقوامی بہترین طریقوں کے مطابق پاکستان میں کیمیکلز کے لیے زہریلے پن اور لیب لنگ کے معیارات تیار کیے ہیں۔

(ر) وزارت برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی ہم آہنگی نے متعدد اقدامات کیے ہیں:

- 1- استعداد کار میں اضافے اور تربیت کے پروگرام:

 - صنعتوں، زراعت سے وابستہ افراد اور نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کے لیے ورکشاپس اور تربیتی سیشنز کا انعقاد کیا گیا ہے تاکہ POPs سمیت کیمیکلز کی محفوظ ہینڈ لنگ، اسٹوریج اور نقلی کو فروغ دیا جاسکے۔
 - کیمیائی خطرات کو کم کرنے اور بہترین طریقوں کے نفاذ پر صنعتوں کے لیے تکنیکی سیشنز منعقد کیے گئے۔

- 2- قومی فریم ورک اور ایکشن پلانز:

 - نیشنل اینٹیگریٹڈ کیمیکل مینجمنٹ اینڈ سیفٹی فریم ورک، جو آگاہی بڑھانے، کیمیائی حفاظت کے طریقوں اور غیر زہریلے متبادل کو اپنانے میں رہنمائی فراہم کرتا ہے۔
 - GHS پلان کو اپنانے سے زہریلے پن کی درجہ بندی اور لیب لنگ کو معیاری بنانے میں مدد ملے گی، جس سے تمام شعبوں میں محفوظ ہینڈ لنگ کو فروغ ملے گا۔

- 3- پائیدار اور غیر زہریلے متبادل کا فروغ:

 - فریم ورک کے تحت منصوبے صنعتوں اور زراعت میں خطرناک کیمیکلز کی جگہ محفوظ اور ماحول دوست متبادل کے استعمال کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتے ہیں۔
 - ٹیکسٹائل کی بعض صنعتوں کو متبادل سبز (گرین) کیمیکلز فراہم کیے جائیں گے تاکہ ماحول دوست ٹیکسٹائل اور کیمیکلز کی طرف منتقلی کو آسان بنایا جاسکے۔

(منسلک قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔)

31- *ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی:

- کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:
- (الف) آیا حکومت نے ویب مانیٹرنگ سسٹم (ڈبلیو ایم ایس) یا کسی متعلقہ فاروال انفرا سٹرکچر سمیت پاکستان میں قومی سطح پر انٹرنیٹ فلٹرنگ یا مانیٹرنگ کا کوئی نظام نصب یا اپ گریڈ کیا ہے؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛
- (ب) ایسے نظاموں کی خریداری، تخصیص اور دیکھ بھال پر 2018ء سے اب تک آنے والی مجموعی لاگت کتنی ہے؛
- (ج) اس ٹیکنالوجی کی فراہمی کے لیے کن کمپنیوں یا خدمت فراہم کنندگان سے معاہدے کیے گئے ہیں اور آیا یہ معاہدے عوامی یا پارلیمانی جانچ پڑتال کے لیے دستیاب ہیں؛
- (د) آیا حکومت نے انٹرنیٹ سروسز میں رپورٹ شدہ ست روی اور اس کے فری لانسرز، آئی ٹی کمپنیوں اور ڈیجیٹل کاروبار پر پڑنے والے اثرات کے حوالے سے کوئی جائزہ لیا ہے؛ نیز
- (ه) ان نظاموں کی غیر قانونی نگرانی، سنسرشپ یا شہریوں کے آئینی حقوق، بشمول اظہار رائے کی آزادی اور نجی زندگی کے تحفظ کے خلاف استعمال نہ کیے جانے کو یقینی بنانے کے حوالے سے کیا حفاظتی اقدامات موجود ہیں؟
- وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیزا قاطرہ خواجہ): (الف) سال 2007 سے، ڈبلیو ایم ایس کسی نہ کسی شکل میں ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز کی جانب سے ان کے لائسنس کی ذمہ داریوں کی تعمیل میں نصب کیا گیا ہے۔ ڈبلیو ایم ایس کو آپریٹرز نے سرکاری سرمائے کے استعمال کے بغیر خود حاصل کیا اور فنڈ فراہم کیا ہے۔ تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:
- سال 2007 میں، پی ٹی اے کی ہدایت پر، ایل ڈی آئی لائسنس یافتہ اداروں کی جانب سے گرے ٹیلی فونی کو روکنے کے لیے ایک تکنیکی نظام نصب کیا گیا۔

- یہ نظام جسے آئی ٹی ایم ایس (انٹرنیشنل ٹریڈک مانیٹرنگ سسٹم) کا نام دیا گیا، سال 2008 میں ملک میں انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے آنے والی گرے کالز کی نگرانی اور انہیں بلاک کرنے کے لیے فعال ہوا۔ اپنے مثبت نتائج کی وجہ سے اسے سال 2009 میں اپ گریڈ کیا گیا۔

- 13 اگست 2012 کو، آئی سی ایچ پر پالیسی ہدایات کے مطابق، آئی ٹی ایم ایس کو اپ گریڈ کیا گیا اور اسے جی ٹی ایم ایس (گرے ٹریڈک مانیٹرنگ سسٹم) کا نام دیا گیا۔

- جی ٹی ایم ایس نے اکتوبر 2013 میں کام شروع کیا اور یہ ملک میں آنے والی گرے کالز کی شناخت، سراغ لگانے اور انہیں بلاک کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا تھا۔

جون 2014 میں آئی سی ایچ پالیسی کو واپس لیے جانے سے جی ٹی ایم ایس کی فنڈنگ کے طریقہ کار کو ختم کر دیا، جس سے اس کی تاثیر متاثر ہوئی۔

- سال 2017 میں، پی ٹی اے نے لائسنس یافتہ اداروں کو ہدایت کی کہ وہ جی ٹی ایم ایس کو اپ گریڈ کریں یا نیا نظام فراہم کریں۔

- قابل احترام سپریم کورٹ نے بھی گرے ٹریڈک پر از خود نوٹس لیا اور 25 اکتوبر، 2018 کو ایچ آر سی نمبر 72583/2018 میں، آئندہ 6 ماہ میں نظام کی تنصیب کی ہدایت کی۔

نیا نظام جسے ڈبلیو ایم ایس (ویب مانیٹرنگ سسٹم) کا نام دیا گیا، مارچ، 2020 میں فعال ہوا جو گرے ٹریڈک کو روکنے اور قابل اعتراض انٹرنیٹ مواد کو فلٹر یا بلاک کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔

ڈبلیو ایم ایس درج ذیل کام کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے:

گرے ٹریڈک کی روک تھام۔

پیکا (پی ای سی اے) کے تحت قابل اعتراض مواد (فحش، توہین آمیز، ریاست مخالف وغیرہ) کو بلاک کرنا۔

- ڈیجیٹل ایس کے آپریشنز کے نتیجے میں سال 2024 کے مقابلے میں سال 2025 میں ایل ڈی آئی سنٹس میں 100 ملین منٹ ماہانہ کا اوسط اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ یہ سال 2025 میں پاک بھارت کشیدگی کے دوران نقصان دہ آئی ویز اور بھارتی مواد کو بلاک کرنے میں بھی مفید ثابت ہوا ہے۔

(ب) یہ کام سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز کے تعاون سے کیا گیا ہے اور PTA اس پروکیورمنٹ میں شامل نہیں ہے۔

(ج) جیسا کہ پیرا (ب) بالا میں بیان کیا گیا ہے:

(د) پاکستان کا آئی ٹی شعبہ بے مثال ترقی کا تجربہ کر رہا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں ICT برآمدات سے حاصل ہونے والی رقوم مالی سال 2024-25 میں 3.8 بلین ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں، جبکہ مالی سال 2023-24 میں یہ 3.2 بلین ڈالر تھیں جو سال بہ سال 18.5% اضافہ ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ اس ترقی کی بنیاد فری لانسرز کی بڑھتی ہوئی کیونٹی ہے، جن کی رقوم ڈیجیٹل معیشت کے ستون کے طور پر اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہیں۔

ملک کی بڑھتی ہوئی عالمی شناخت 2024 کے گلوبل سائبر سکیورٹی انڈیکس (جی سی آئی) میں بھی دکھی جاسکتی ہے، جہاں پاکستان نے 79 ویں سے 1- (Role-Modelling) حیثیت حاصل کی اور ٹاپ 40 ممالک میں شامل ہو گیا۔ ساتھ ہی، پاکستان نے اقوام متحدہ کے ای۔ گورنمنٹ ڈیولپمنٹ انڈیکس (ای جی ڈی آئی) میں 14 درجے بہتری دکھائی، 136 ویں مقام پر پہنچا اور پہلی بار "High EGDI" کیٹیگری میں داخل ہوا۔

کنیکٹیوٹی میں بہتری آئی ٹی برآمدات کی ترقی کے اہم محرکات میں سے ایک رہی ہے۔

پاکستان کی آئی ٹی ترقی کے کلیدی محرکات:

- برآمدات میں اضافہ: دسمبر 2025 میں پاکستان کی آئی ٹی اور آئی ٹی۔ فعال خدمات کی برآمدات ریکارڈ 437 ملین ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں، جو پہلی بار ماہانہ وصولیوں نے 400 ملین ڈالر کی حد عبور کی۔

- عالمی پیمانہ: GCI 2024 میں ٹیر-1 کی حیثیت حاصل کی اور E-Participation Index میں 88 ویں مقام پر پہنچا، جس سے ڈیجیٹل حکمرانی میں بہتری کا مظاہرہ ہوتا ہے۔

- انفراسٹرکچر اصلاحات: 2026 میں کامیاب GS اپیکسٹرم نیلامی نے ”ڈیجیٹل ہائی وے“ فراہم کرنے کا راستہ ہموار کیا ہے، جو آئی سی ٹی مارکیٹ اور آئی ٹی برآمدات کو مزید فروغ دینے کے لیے اہم ہے۔

- موصلاتی اقدامات:

وسیع پیمانے پر فاہر انڈریشن کے منصوبے جاری ہیں، جو شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کے درمیان فاصلے کو ختم کر رہے ہیں اور انٹرنیٹ کے بنیادی ڈھانچے (انٹرنیٹ بیک بون) کو مستحکم بنانے میں کلیدی کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں۔

- فری لانسنگ ایکوسٹم:

انضباطی اصلاحات اور ترسیلات زر کے باضابطہ ذرائع کی فراہمی نے فری لانسرز کو اس قابل بنایا ہے کہ وہ ملک کی مجموعی سالانہ ترسیلات زر میں نمایاں کردار ادا کر سکیں۔

(ہ) اظہار رائے کی آزادی اور پرائیویسی کا حق بنیادی انسانی حقوق میں شامل ہیں۔ تاہم، یہ

حقوق مطلق (غیر مشروط) نہیں ہیں بلکہ آئین خود ان حقوق کے استعمال پر مناسب پابندیاں عائد کرتا ہے۔ ان حقوق کو محدود کرنے کے لیے کسی قسم کی سنسرشپ نہیں کی جاتی۔

تاہم، کچھ سائبر سیکیورٹی کے تقاضے ایسے نظام کے نفاذ کو ضروری بناتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، یہ

اقدامات سختی کے ساتھ ”گرے ٹریفک“ کو کنٹرول کرنے کے تناظر میں کیے جاتے ہیں تاکہ قومی سلامتی اور موصلاتی نظام کی سالمیت کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

32- *محترمہ مہتاب اکبر راشدی:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) اس وقت ریٹائرمنٹ یا مدت ملازمت کی تکمیل کے باعث مستقل سربراہ کے بغیر کام

کرنے والے وفاقی خود مختار اداروں، آئینی اداروں اور ملحقہ محکموں کی تعداد کیا ہے؛

(ب) ایسے اداروں کے نام اور وہ تاریخیں کیا ہیں جن پر اداروں کے سربراہان کے عہدے

خالی ہوئے نیز ان اداروں کو چلانے کے لیے کئے گئے عبوری انتظامات کیا ہیں؛

(ج) آیا کابینہ ڈویژن کو اداروں کے سبکدوش ہونے والے سربراہان کی ریٹائرمنٹ یا مدت

کی تکمیل کے بارے میں پیشگی علم تھا؛

(د) اگر ایسا ہے، تو پیشگی تقرری کے عمل کا آغاز نہ کرنے کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ه) ایسے تمام خالی عہدوں پر مستقل سربراہان کی تقرری کتنے عرصہ تک کر دی جائے گی

تاکہ انتظامی تسلسل اور موثر انتظام کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے؟

وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن: (الف)، (ب)، (ج)، (د) و (ه)

	اتھارٹی/ادارہ کا نام
مشکلہ-I	آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیشن اتھارٹی (اوگرا) اور نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی (این اے پی ایچ ڈی اے)
مشکلہ-II	نیشنل انجینئرنگ سروس پاکستان (ہیپاک)۔
مشکلہ-III	شیخ سلطان ٹرسٹ (ایس ایس ٹی)

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

33- *سیدہ آمنہ بتول:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا حکومت نے قومی تخفیف غربت ایجنڈے کے تحت غربت میں کمی اور پسماندہ گھرانوں بشمول خواتین اور نوجوانوں کی معاونت کے لیے حال ہی میں کوئی اہدائی پروگرام شروع کیے ہیں؟

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو ان پروگراموں، جیسے بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کی وسعت، اس کی کوریج اور فوائد کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ج) یہ اقدامات کم آمدنی والے خاندانوں کے نوجوانوں کیلئے معاشی حالات اور مواقع کو کس طرح بہتر بنانے میں معاون ہوں گے؟

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) بینظیر انکم سپورٹ

پروگرام (BISP):

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام نے حال ہی میں جون 2025 میں بینظیر ہنرمند پروگرام کا آغاز کیا ہے، جس کا مقصد مستفید خواتین اور ان کے خاندانوں کو بااختیار بنانا ہے، تاکہ انہیں منڈی کی ضروریات سے ہم آہنگ فنی مہارتوں سے آراستہ کیا جاسکے اور ملک کے اندر رویر وین ملک روزگار کے مواقع میں اضافہ کیا جاسکے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM):

پاکستان بیت المال نے نوجوانان پاکستان کے لیے ایک با معاوضہ انٹرن شپ پروگرام شروع کیا ہے، جس کے اغراض و مقاصد درج ذیل ہیں:

- زیادہ ہنرمند، تعلیم یافتہ اور بے جوش نوجوانوں کو متوجہ کرنا تاکہ کام کے معیار میں بہتری لائی جاسکے؛

- نوجوانوں کو مساوی شرکت کے مواقع فراہم کرنا اور پاکستان بیت المال کے محروم طبقات کی معاونت کے مشن سے ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنا؛
- عملی تربیت اور رہنمائی کے ذریعے نوجوانوں کی ملازمت کے قابل ہونے کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کرنا۔

پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF):

پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ اپنے فلیگ شپ ”تخفیف غربت کی جانب توجہ“ پر عمل جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے، جو سماجی تحفظ (مثلاً بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کے مستفیدین) کو ذریعہ معاش کی معاونت کے ساتھ مربوط کرتا ہے، جس میں ہنرمندی کی تربیت، اٹاشہ جات کی فراہمی، مالی وسائل تک رسائی اور کاروباری ترقی شامل ہیں۔ یہ جامع ماڈل غربت سے پائیدار نجات کے لیے معاون ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

(ب) بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP):

بینظیر ہنرمند پروگرام میں صحت، معلوماتی ٹیکنالوجی، مہمان نوازی، تعمیرات، حسن و آرائش کی خدمات، لمبوسات اور ٹیکسٹائل جیسے اہم شعبوں میں باقاعدہ تربیت شامل ہے، نیز دور دراز علاقوں میں کاریگروں کے لیے غیر رسمی تربیتی اقدامات بھی شامل ہیں تاکہ روایتی ہنر محفوظ رہیں اور منڈیوں تک رسائی بہتر ہو سکے۔

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کے بورڈ نے اس پروگرام کی اصولی منظوری دے دی ہے، تاہم اس کی تفصیلی تکنیکی ساخت اور مالیاتی پہلوؤں پر مزید غور و خوض بورڈ کی تکنیکی ڈیزائن کمیٹی کے آئندہ اجلاسوں میں کیا جائے گا۔ 21 جون 2025 کو صدر پاکستان کی جانب سے افتتاح کے بعد اب تک 30,500 سے زائد امیدوار ششماہی تربیتی پروگراموں کے لیے رجسٹر ہو چکے ہیں، جن میں تقریباً 77 فیصد خواتین شامل ہیں، اور اس پروگرام کے تحت تربیت کی فراہمی BISP کی جانب سے بلا معاوضہ ہے۔

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام نے مؤثر عملدرآمد کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کثیر شراکت دارانہ اشتراک قائم کیا ہے، جس کے تحت شراکت دار اداروں کی مہارت سے استفادہ کرتے ہوئے اعلیٰ معیار کی، طلب پر مبنی فنی تربیت فراہم کی جا رہی ہے، تاکہ مستفیدین کو با اختیار بنایا جاسکے اور پائیدار ذریعہ معاش کو فروغ دیا جاسکے۔

پروگرام کے نفاذ، رسائی اور طویل مدتی پائیداری کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے نیشنل ووکیشنل اینڈ ٹیکنیکل ٹریننگ کمیشن (NAVTC)، بے نظیر بھٹوشہید، یومن ریسورس ریسرچ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ (BBSHRRDB)، پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF) اور لوک ورثہ کے ساتھ معاہدہ مفاہمتی یادداشتوں (MoUs) پر دستخط کیے گئے ہیں۔

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM):

اشتہار کی نقل منسلک ہے (ضمیمہ - الف)

پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF):

پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ اس وقت اپنے 74 رجسٹرڈ سول سوسائٹی شراکت دار اداروں اور مالی خدمات فراہم کرنے والوں کے ذریعے 38 اضلاع میں متعدد سماجی و معاشی ترقیاتی اقدامات پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ حالیہ ابتدائی تجزیہ سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کے تحت معاونت یافتہ 334,596 گھرانوں میں سے تقریباً 108,043 (32 فیصد) گھرانے غربت سے نکلنے کے اہل ہیں، جو غربت سے نجات کے ماڈل کے مؤثر ہونے کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

(ج) بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP):

بینظیر ہنرمند پروگرام کے تحت 5,000 سے زائد مستفیدین/ان کے خاندان کے افراد کو صوبہ سندھ میں مختلف ہنر و پیشہ جات کی تربیت میں داخل کیا جا چکا ہے اور وہ اس وقت تربیت حاصل کر رہے ہیں، جس کے لیے BISP کی جانب سے کوئی اخراجات وصول نہیں کیے جا رہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM):

یہ پروگرام نوجوانوں کو شمولیت کے مواقع فراہم کرے گا، جو پاکستان بیت المال کے سماجی مشن، مثبت عوامی تاثر اور حکومتی نوجوان اقدامات سے ہم آہنگی میں معاون ثابت ہوگا۔ اس کے ذریعے نوجوانوں کو سرکاری شعبے کے امور، سماجی تحفظ اور انتظامی معاملات میں عملی تجربہ حاصل ہوگا، جو ان کے مستقبل کے روزگار کے لیے مفید ہوگا۔

پاکستان تخفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF):

وزارت ان اقدامات کو بالخصوص پسماندہ دیہی علاقوں میں مزید وسعت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔ اسلامی ترقیاتی بینک کے تعاون سے جاری پروگرامز، خصوصاً PGEP، نوجوانوں کی مہارتوں، خواتین کی معاشی شمولیت، مالی وسائل تک رسائی اور ذریعہ معاش کی معاونت پر توجہ مرکوز رکھیں گے۔

(منسلک قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔)

34- *جناب محمد الیاس چوہدری:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران ضلع گجرات میں بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام

(بی آئی ایس پی) سے مستفید ہونے والوں کی سال وار کل تعداد کیا ہے؛

(ب) ضلع گجرات، بالخصوص تحصیل کھاریاں اور تحصیل سرائے عالمگیر کے مستفید ہونے

والے افراد کی تحصیل وار تفصیل کیا ہے؛

(ج) گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران مذکورہ ضلع اور اس کی مذکورہ بالا تحصیلوں کے کتنے

مستفید ہونے والے افراد کو شامل کیا گیا، خارج کیا گیا یا نا اہل قرار دیا گیا؛

(د) بی آئی ایس پی کے تحت مستفید ہونے والوں کی شمولیت اور اخراج کے لیے اختیار کردہ

معیار اور طریقہ کار کیا ہے؛

(ہ) آیا ضلع گجرات، بالخصوص تحصیل کھاریاں اور تحصیل سرانے عالمگیر سے اہل افراد کو غلط طور پر خارج کیے جانے یا شامل نہ کیے جانے کے حوالے سے کوئی شکایات موصول ہوئی ہیں:

(و) اگر ایسا ہے، تو ان کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں اور اب تک کیا کارروائی کی گئی؟

(ز) مذکورہ ضلع میں شفاف ہدف بندی اور فنڈز کی تقسیم کو یقینی بنانے میں درپیش بڑے چیلنج کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ح) ضلع گجرات، بالخصوص تحصیل کھاریاں اور تحصیل سرانے عالمگیر سے مزید مستحق افراد کو شامل کرنے اور مذکورہ بالا چیلنجوں کو دور کرنے کے لیے حکومت کیا اقدامات کر رہی ہے؟

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) ضلع گجرات میں

بجے نظیر اکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) کے مستفیدین کی سال وار مجموعی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

DISTRICT	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
GUJRAT	15,366	21,159	30,058	56,090

* Till March

(ب) ضلع گجرات میں مستفیدین کی تحصیل وار تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	8,998	11,062	12,044	20,660
Kharian	4,282	6,283	10,924	23,209
Sarai Alamgir	2,086	3,710	6,922	11,593
Jalalpur Jattan	-	98	148	498
Kunjah	-	6	20	130
Total	15,366	21,159	30,058	56,090

* Till March

(ج) گزشتہ تین برسوں کے دوران نئے شامل کیے گئے، خارج کیے گئے/نا اہل قرار دیے گئے

مستفیدین کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

شامل کردہ مستحق مستفیدین

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	1,945	2,134	19,977	3,975
Kharian	1,032	1,816	25,923	3,533
Sarai Alamgir	929	1,744	10,539	1,646
Jalalpur Jattan	-	156	620	124
Kunjah	-	13	149	61
Total	3,906	5,863	57,208	9,339

* Till March

(د) خارج کردہ غیر مستحق مستفیدین

TEHSIL	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26*
Gujrat	12,794	932	441	4,708
Kunjah	5	1	1	7
Kharian	6,293	578	327	2,638
Sarai Alamgir	1,706	208	82	680
Jalalpur Jattan	23	2	2	14
Total	20,821	1,721	853	8,047

* Till March

بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) کے غیر مشروط نقد منتقلی (UCT) اور مشروط نقد منتقلی (CCT) پروگراموں کے مستفیدین کی نشاندہی نیشنل سوشیو اکنامک رجسٹری (NSER) کے سروے کے ذریعے ایک سائنسی جانچ کے طریقہ کار کے تحت کی جاتی ہے۔ اہلیت کا تعین بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) بورڈ کی جانب سے دستیاب مالی گنجائش (فیکسل ایسیس) کی بنیاد پر کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس وقت عمومی طور پر اہلیت کے لیے پراسی میز نیٹ (پی ایم ٹی) اسکور 32 مقرر ہے۔ معذور افراد پر مشتمل گھرانوں کے لیے یہ حد 37 رکھی گئی ہے۔ مزید برآں، وہ خواجہ سرا افراد جو نادرا میں تسلیم شدہ جنس کے زمرے کے تحت رجسٹرڈ ہیں اور این ایس ای آر کے ذریعے سروے شدہ ہیں، انہیں بغیر کسی پی ایم ٹی اسکور کی پابندی کے پروگرام میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈائنامک رجسٹری کے منظور شدہ ڈیزائن کے مطابق رجسٹریشن کے عمل کو دورانیہ وار (Cyclic) بنایا گیا ہے تاکہ گھرانوں کی سماجی و معاشی حیثیت میں سونے

والی کسی بھی تبدیلی کو ریکارڈ کیا جاسکے۔ یہ طریقہ کار پروگرام میں منظم شمولیت اور اخراج کے لیے نہایت اہم ہے۔ وہ گھرانے جو پہلے سے سروے شدہ ہیں مگر مستفید نہیں ہو رہے، انہیں دو سال کے بعد دوبارہ سروے سے گزرنا ہوتا ہے، جبکہ مستفید ہونے والے گھرانوں کے لیے پہلے وظیفے کے اجراء کے بعد ہر تین سال کے بعد دوبارہ سروے لازمی ہے۔ اگر کوئی مستفید گھرانہ تین سال اور چھ ماہ کے اندر رجسٹریشن ڈیک پر دوبارہ تصدیقی سروے مکمل نہیں کرتا تو ایسے گھرانے کی ادائیگیاں معطل کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

(۵) کوئی شکایت موصول نہیں ہوئی۔

(۶) بالا جواب کے مطابق۔

(ز) ضلع سحجرات میں رقوم کی ادائیگی کے عمل میں درپیش بڑے چیلنجز میں شراکت دار بینکوں کی جانب سے پوائنٹ آف سیل (پی او ایس) ایجنٹس کی ناکافی فراہمی شامل ہے، جس کے باعث رقوم کی ترسیل میں رکاوٹ پیش آتی ہے۔ مزید برآں، ادائیگی مراکز پر بنیادی سہولیات کی کمی کے باعث مستفیدین کا جھوم بڑھ جاتا ہے اور ادائیگیوں میں تاخیر ہوتی ہے۔

(ح) یہ آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ بی آئی ایس پی کے مستفیدین کی نشاندہی دستیاب وسائل اور مالی گنجائش کی بنیاد پر کی جاتی ہے، جیسا کہ بی آئی ایس پی بورڈ کی جانب سے طے کیا جاتا ہے۔ موجودہ صورتحال میں وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے ضلع سحجرات، بالخصوص تحصیل کھاریاں اور تحصیل سرائے عالمگیر سے مزید مستحق افراد کی شمولیت کے لیے کوئی مخصوص ہدایات یا علیحدہ فنڈز فراہم نہیں کیے گئے۔ تاہم، کوئی بھی پاکستانی شہری بی آئی ایس پی پروگرام میں شمولیت کے لیے ڈائنامک رجسٹری سنٹر (ڈی آر سی) سے رجوع کر سکتا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں گھرانوں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ سروے سے قبل اپنے تمام افراد خانہ کو نادرا میں فارم بی یا قومی شناختی کارڈ کے ذریعے رجسٹرڈ کروائیں۔ این ایس ای آر تربیت یافتہ عملہ اور محفوظ، مخصوص ٹیلیٹ ڈیوائسز کے ذریعے ڈیٹا جمع کرتا ہے۔ یہ ڈیوائسز بی آئی ایس پی ڈیٹا سینٹر اور نادرا کے ساتھ محفوظ آئی وی اے ایس ڈیٹا بیس ورک کے ذریعے منسلک ہوتی ہیں تاکہ سروے کے ڈیٹا کی بروقت تصدیق اور توثیق یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔

کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا وزارت جامعات اور اسکولوں کو پائیدار ترقی کے اہداف (ایس ڈی جیز) پر

عملدرآمد، بشمول رنگ دار کوڑے کے ڈبے کے ذریعے فضلہ کو الگ الگ کرنے جیسے

عملی اقدامات میں معاونت فراہم کر رہی ہے؛ نیز

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس مقصد کے لیے تعلیمی اداروں کو کون سے مخصوص پروگرام، رہنما

اصول یا مالی معاونت فراہم کی گئی ہے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت (سینئر صدق مسعود ملک): (الف) جی ہاں،

وزارت ماحولیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی رابطہ (MoCC&EC)، اپنے ملحقہ محکموں اور پروگراموں کے ساتھ

مل کر، تعلیمی اداروں میں پائیدار ترقیاتی اہداف (SDG) کے نفاذ کی معاونت اور ترویج کرتی ہے۔

وزارت، پاکستان ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایجنسی (Pak-EPA) کے ذریعے، بالخصوص اسلام آباد

دارالحکومت علاقہ (ICT) کے تعلیمی اداروں میں رنگوں کے اعتبار سے مختص ڈبوں کے ذریعے پھرے کی

درجہ بندی جیسے اقدامات کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہے۔ تاہم، ٹھوس فضلہ کے انتظام کی ذمہ داری کچھیل

ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی (CDA) کے ڈائریکٹوریٹ برائے ٹھوس فضلہ انتظام کے دائرہ اختیار میں آتی ہے۔

اس ضمن میں، وزارت مؤثر عمل درآمد کے لیے CDA اور دیگر متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ بہتر ہم آہنگی پر غور کر

رہی ہے۔

پاکستان ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایجنسی نے وفاقی نظامت تعلیم (FDE) کے اشتراک سے ایک بار استعمال

ہونے والے پلاسٹک پر پابندی کے حوالے سے آگاہی مہمات بھی چلائی ہیں، اور نامیاتی فضلے کی کھاد سازی

(کمپوسٹنگ) اور پھرے کی درجہ بندی سمیت ماحول کے دوست طرز عمل کو فروغ دینا جاری رکھے

ہوئے۔

مزید برآں، آپ اسکیٹنگ آف گرین پاکستان پروگرام (UGPP) کے تحت، وزارت ملک بھر کے تعلیمی اداروں میں پائیدار ترقیاتی اہداف 13 (ماحولیاتی اقدام) اور 15 (حیات بر زمین) کے حصول میں معاونت کر رہی ہے۔ ان اقدامات میں ادارہ جاتی شجر کاری، ماحولیاتی آگاہی سرگرمیاں، ایکونچر کلبوں کا قیام، اور کچرے میں کمی و درجہ بندی جیسے ذمہ دارانہ ماحولیاتی رویوں کا فروغ شامل ہیں۔

(ب) مزید یہ کہ، وزارت نے متعدد اقدامات کیے ہیں اور تعلیمی اداروں کو معاونت فراہم کی ہے، جن میں شامل ہیں:

بین الاقوامی شراکت داروں جیسے جاپان انٹرنیشنل کوآپریشن ایجنسی (JICA) اور اقوام متحدہ کے ترقیاتی پروگرام (UNDP) کے اشتراک سے سنہ 2005 میں ٹھوس فضلہ کے انتظام کے رہنما اصولوں کا مسودہ تیار کرنا، جو بہتر فضلہ انتظام کے طریقہ کار کے لیے ایک جامع خاکہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔

- تعلیم و آگاہی اور مواصلاتی (IEC) مواد کی فراہمی تاکہ ماحولیاتی شعور اور تعلیم کو فروغ دیا جاسکے؛

- ادارہ جاتی شجر کاری کے لیے یوجی پی پی (UGPP) کے تحت پودوں کی مفت فراہمی اور فنی معاونت؛

- ماحولیاتی آگاہی کی سرگرمیوں کا انعقاد، بشمول بین الاقوامی ماحولیاتی ایام کی مناسبت سے تقریبات، جہاں مناسب ہو جزوی یا مکمل مالی معاونت کے ساتھ؛

- طلبہ کی شمولیت کو فروغ دینے کے لیے ایکو کلیمز، مطالعاتی دوروں اور تحقیقی مواقع کی سہولت، بشمول منظور شدہ طریقہ کار کے مطابق تعلیمی تحقیق کے لیے مالی معاونت / وظائف؛

- تعلیمی اداروں میں زیر پلاسٹک اقدامات اور ماحول دوست پائیدار طریقہ ہائے کار کا فروغ۔

یہ تمام اقدامات منظور شدہ پروگراماتی خاکہ جات کے تحت صوبائی حکومتوں، متعلقہ محکموں اور تعلیمی اداروں کے باہمی اشتراک سے نافذ کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

36- * محترمہ شمیمہ خالد گھری:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) لاہور، گوجرانوالہ، جھنگ، چنیوٹ اور منڈی بہاؤ الدین کے اضلاع کے بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے مختلف پروگراموں سے مستفید ہونے والوں کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران مستفید ہونے والوں کی ناموں سمیت تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟ وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) گزشتہ تین سالوں میں بی آئی ایس پی یوسی ٹی کے مستفیدین کی ضلع وار تفصیل ذیل میں دی گئی ہے۔

DISTRICT	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26
Jhang	96,630	209,244	215,751	198,781
Chiniot	89,437	97,819	113,194	119,637
Gujranwala	64,551	69,395	70,036	79,272
Mandi Bahauddin	32,436	36,913	39,030	47,121
Lahore	224,003	231,307	234,410	214,671

(ب) بی آئی ایس پی کی ڈیٹا شیٹ رنگ پالیسی کے تحت مستفیدین کے نام فراہم کرنا ممکن نہیں۔ تاہم، مطلوبہ معلومات یعنی درج اضلاع میں گزشتہ تین سال کے دوران بی آئی ایس پی یوسی ٹی / کفالت پروگرام کے تحت رجسٹرڈ مستفیدین کی تعداد بالا میں درج کر دی گئی ہے۔

37- *سیدہ آمنہ بتول:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا وزارت ایسے مربوط مالی شمولیت اور سماجی تحفظ کے اقدامات کا نفاذ کر رہی ہے جن کا مقصد گھرانوں کو پائیدار بنیادوں پر غربت سے نکالنا ہے، بشمول ایسے پروگرام جو انکم سپورٹ کو مہارتوں کے فروغ اور نوجوانوں کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع کے ساتھ منسلک کرتے ہیں؟

(ب) ان اقدامات کے اہم شراکت دار، دائرہ کار اور اب تک شامل مستفید افراد کی تعداد کیا ہے؛ نیز

(ج) آیا حکومت ایسے اقدامات کو مزید وسعت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے تاکہ کم سہولت یافتہ دیہی اور شہری علاقوں میں خواتین اور مردوں کی بہتر معاونت فراہم کی جاسکے؟

وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ

پروگرام (پی آئی ایس پی) وزارت تخفیفِ غربت اور سماجی تحفظ کے تحت **بینظیر تخفیفِ غربت پروگرام ”بینظیر کفالت پروگرام“ نافذ کر رہا ہے۔ یہ ایک غیر شرط نقد رقم منتقلی کا اقدام ہے جو غریب ترین گھرانوں کو غربت کم کرنے اور معاشی مضبوطی کے لیے باقاعدہ سہ ماہی مالی امداد فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہ پروگرام بنیادی طور پر کمزور خاندانوں کی خواتین کو ہدف بناتا ہے تاکہ وہ گھر کی ضروری اشیاء خرید سکیں اور گھریلو مالی فیصلوں میں ان کا کردار مضبوط ہو سکے۔ یہ پروگرام ڈیجیٹل ادائیگیوں اور انگلیوں کے نشانات کی تصدیق کے ذریعے رقم فراہم کر کے مالیاتی شمولیت کو فروغ دے رہا ہے۔ مستحقین، خاص طور پر خواتین کے لیے مالیاتی تعلیم کی تربیت بھی شروع کی گئی ہے تاکہ وہ ڈیجیٹل ادائیگیوں، بینکنگ خدمات کے محفوظ استعمال اور گھریلو بجٹ کے بہتر انتظام کو سمجھ سکیں۔ ان کوششوں کا مقصد مستحقین کو مالی خدمات سے فائدہ اٹھانے اور بتدریج اپنے معاشی حالات بہتر بنانے کے قابل بنانا ہے۔

آمدنی کی امداد کو ہنر سیکھنے سے جوڑنے کے لیے، مستحقین یا ان کے اہل خانہ کو درج ذیل کے ذریعے تربیت دی جاتی ہے:

1- ہنر آموز و اوچر پروگرام: یہ بی آئی ایس پی اور این اے وی ٹی ٹی سی (2024-26) کی ایک مشترکہ کوشش ہے جس کا ہدف ایک ہزار افراد کی تربیت ہے۔

2- بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام اور سیلے پاکستان کا مشترکہ اقدام (2024-26): اس کا ہدف پینتیس ہزار افراد کی تربیت ہے تاکہ مستحق خواتین اپنے علاقوں میں دیہی فروخت کار کے طور پر کام کر سکیں اور سیلے کی مصنوعات فروخت کریں۔ سیلے ان خواتین کو تھوک اور گھر گھر جا کر مال فروخت کرنے کی تربیت دیتا ہے جس میں انہیں آٹھ سے دس فیصد تک منافع دیا جاتا ہے۔

دیہی خواتین کو صحت اور غذائیت کے بارے میں آگاہی بھی دی جاتی ہے۔ سیلے نے اخوت فاؤنڈیشن کے ساتھ مل کر چھوٹے کاروبار کے لیے بلا سود قرضے بھی فراہم کیے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، جون 2025 میں بینظیر ہنر مند پروگرام شروع کیا گیا ہے جس کا مقصد خواتین اور ان کے خاندانوں کو جدید پیشہ ورانہ مہارتیں سکھا کر ملک کے اندر اور بیرون ملک روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کرنا ہے۔ اس میں صحت، معلوماتی ٹیکنالوجی، ہوٹل داری، تعمیرات، آرائش حسن، ملبوسات اور کپڑے کی صنعت جیسے شعبوں میں تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔ ساتھ ہی دور دراز علاقوں کے کارنگروں کے لیے روایتی دستکاریوں کو بچانے اور انہیں منڈیوں تک رسائی دینے کے اقدامات بھی شامل ہیں۔ پروگرام کی اصولی منظوری دے دی گئی ہے جبکہ اس کے فنی ڈیزائن اور بجٹ پر مزید غور کیا جائے گا۔

پاکستان بیت المال (بی بی ایم)

وزارت، پاکستان بیت المال کے ذریعے مالی امداد اور بحالی کے پروگرام چلا رہی ہے تاکہ غربت کا خاتمہ اور کمزور خاندانوں کی معاشی مدد کی جاسکے۔ اہم اقدامات درج ذیل ہیں:

1- انفرادی مالی امداد (آئی ایف اے) عمومی

- انتہائی غریب اور کمزور افراد یا خاندانوں کے لیے مالی مدد۔
- طبی علاج، گھریلو اخراجات اور ہنگامی ضروریات کے لیے امداد۔
- چھوٹے آمدنی والے کاموں کے آغاز کے لیے 20,000 روپے تک کی مالی امداد، جو نوجوانوں کے لیے مہارت کی نشوونما اور روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔
- خواتین کو ان کاموں کی ترغیب دی جاتی ہے بیوٹی پارلر، سلائی کڑھائی کے مراکز، کیشنگ یا گھر پر جینی کھانے کا کاروبار۔
- مردوں کو ان کاموں کے لیے مدد دی جاتی ہے حجامت/سیلون کی دکانیں، سبزیوں کی ریڑھیاں، برگر اور شورما سٹالز، دیگر چھوٹی تجارتیں۔

2- انفرادی مالی امداد (IFA) تعلیم:

- مستحق اور پسماندہ طلباء کے لیے مالی مدد۔
- ٹیوشن فیس، داخلہ فیس اور دیگر تعلیمی اخراجات کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔
- سرکاری تعلیمی اداروں میں پرائمری سے پوسٹ گریجویٹ سطح تک طلباء کی مدد کرتا ہے۔
- اس کا مقصد اسکول چھوڑنے کی شرح کو کم کرنا اور نوجوانوں کی سماجی ترقی کو فروغ دینا ہے۔

3- انفرادی مالی امداد (IFA) - سلائی مشینیں:

- مستحق خواتین کو سلائی مشینوں کی فراہمی تاکہ وہ گھر بیٹھے آمدنی حاصل کر سکیں، مالی طور پر خود مختار بنیں اور ان کی سماجی و اقتصادی حالت بہتر ہو سکے۔

پاکستان تحفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF):

پاکستان تحفیف غربت فنڈ (PPAF) ملک میں کمیونٹی کی سطح پر غربت مٹانے والا اہم ادارہ ہے۔ یہ تحفیف غربت کی جانب توجہ (Approach Graduation Poverty) کی بنیاد پر اقدامات کر رہا ہے، جس کا مقصد سماجی تحفظ (جیسے بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام) کو معاشی ترقی کے ساتھ جوڑنا ہے۔ اس میں مہارتوں کی تربیت، اثاثوں کی منتقلی اور مالیاتی خدمات تک رسائی فراہم کی جاتی ہے تاکہ غریب خاندان محتاجی سے نکل کر پائیدار روزگاری طرف منتقل ہو سکیں۔

ٹرسٹ برائے رضا کار تنظیم (TVO)

ٹی وی او (TVO) اپنے وسائل اور عطیہ دہندگان کے تعاون سے غربت میں کمی کے پروگرام (NPGP) اور آئی ایف اے ڈی کی شراکت سے چلاتا ہے جو مہارتوں کی نشوونما اور آمدنی کے حصول کو آپس میں جوڑتے ہیں۔ برسوں سے یہ ادارہ غریب اور کمزور طبقات کے فنی اور کاروباری منصوبوں میں مالی مدد فراہم کر رہا ہے، جس سے گھریلو آمدنی میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ کی طرف توجہ دینا ہے

(ب) بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP):

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) چھ پارٹنر مالیاتی اداروں (بینک الفلاح، بینک آف پنجاب، حبیب بینک لیمنڈ، ایچ بی ایل مائیکرو فنانس بینک، موبیلنک مائیکرو فنانس بینک اور ٹیلیو ر مائیکرو فنانس بینک) کے تعاون سے ڈیجیٹل ذرائع سے رقم منتقل کرتا ہے۔ اس وقت بینظیر کفالت پروگرام کے تحت تقریباً 10.2 ملین خاندانوں کی مدد کی جارہی ہے، جو اسے ملک کا سب سے بڑا سماجی تحفظ کا منصوبہ بناتا ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے لاکھوں خواتین کو باقاعدہ مالیاتی نظام سے جوڑا جا رہا ہے۔

مزید برآں، مستحقین کی محفوظ طریقے سے اپنی ادائیگیوں تک رسائی اور ان کے انتظام کی صلاحیت کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے ڈیجیٹل مالیاتی خواندگی کے اقدامات بتدریج متعارف کرائے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان اقدامات کو بین الاقوامی ترقیاتی شراکت داروں جیسے کہ جرمن ترقیاتی ایجنسی (GIZ) اور یو سی ایف (UNICEF) کا تکنیکی اور پروگرام کے حوالے سے تعاون حاصل ہے۔

اسکل ٹریننگ واڈچ پروگرام کے تحت، سال 2025 کے دوران ملک بھر سے کل 782 تربیت حاصل کرنے والوں نے مختلف شعبوں میں تکنیکی تربیت حاصل کی اور جدید علم و ہنر سے لیس ہوئے۔ اس تربیت نے انہیں یا تو اپنا کاروبار شروع کرنے (خود روزگار) یا ماریکٹ میں ملازمتیں حاصل کرنے میں مدد دی۔ Nestle-BISP کے مشترکہ اقدام کے تحت مجموعی طور پر 2,500 افراد کو سیلز کی تربیت فراہم کی گئی۔ BHP کے تحت، سندھ بھر کے مختلف شعبوں میں 5,000 سے زائد مستحقین یا ان کے خاندان کے افراد کو تربیت کے لیے رجسٹر کیا گیا ہے جو اس وقت تربیت حاصل کر رہے ہیں، جس کے اخراجات میں BISP کا کوئی حصہ شامل نہیں ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM)

اہم شراکت دار:

ہیڈ آفس / 7 صوبائی علاقائی اور 160 ڈسٹرکٹ آفس برائے پروسیسنگ، جانچ پڑتال اور انفرادی مالی امداد کے کیسز کی تصدیق۔

* سرکاری شعبے کے تعلیمی ادارے (تعلیمی مالی امداد IFA-Education کے لیے)۔

** اقدامات کا دائرہ کار: **

** تمام صوبوں / علاقوں، آزاد جموں و کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان سمیت ملک گیر کوریج۔

* سماجی و اقتصادی تصدیق کے بعد کیس کی بنیاد پر امداد فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال اپنے ** انفرادی مالی امداد (IFA) ** پروگراموں کے ذریعے مالی مدد کی

فراہمی جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ مالی سال 2020 سے اب تک کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

*** IFA-Education ** کے تحت ** 35,628 طلباء ** مستفید ہوئے، جنہیں مذکورہ

مدت کے دوران مجموعی طور

پر ** 1,151,232,862 روپے ** فراہم کیے گئے۔

* اسی مدت کے دوران، **IFA**-General کے تحت **26,916 مستحق افراد اور

خاندانوں ** کو امداد ملی، جس کی

کل رقم **555,240,000 روپے ** بنتی ہے۔

* رپورٹنگ کی مدت کے دوران **4,108 مستحق افراد ** کو سلائی مشینیں فراہم کی گئیں، جن

کی کل مالیت **42,673,904

** روپے ** ہے۔

*** پاکستان پاورٹی ایلویشن فنڈ (PPAF) **

PPAF ایک وسیع ملک گیر نیٹ ورک کے ذریعے کام کرتا ہے جو فی الحال 82 اضلاع پر محیط ہے

اور 70 پارٹنر تنظیموں (POs) بشمول سول سوسائٹی کی تنظیموں اور مالیاتی خدمات فراہم کرنے والے اداروں

کے ساتھ مل کر کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس وسیع پلیٹ فارم کے ذریعے، PPAF نے گزشتہ ڈھائی دہائیوں کے

دوران بڑے پیمانے پر کیوٹی پرومٹی ترقی، روزگار کے ذرائع میں بہتری، اور مالیاتی شمولیت کے پروگرام نافذ

کیے ہیں۔

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) اور PPAF کے مشترکہ مستفید افراد کے ڈیٹا کے حالیہ

ابتدائی تجزیے سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ

PPAF کے اقدامات کے ذریعے سپورٹ کیے جانے والے 596، 334 BISP مستحق

گھرانوں میں سے تقریباً **108,043 گھرانے (تقریباً 32 فیصد) ** BISP سے فارغ

(گر بچوٹ) ہونے کے اہل نظر آتے ہیں۔ یہ نتائج گھرانوں کو معاشی خود انحصاری کی طرف لے جانے

میں PPAF کی غربت کے خاتمے کے اقدامات کی تاثیر کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

*** ٹرسٹ فار وائٹری آرگنائزیشن (TVO) **

TVO نے نیشنل پاورٹی گریجویٹیشن پروگرام (NPGP) اور IFAD کے تعاون سے سندھ کے ضلع شکارپور میں ”لمبن اور فلیورڈ ملک پروڈکشن یونٹ“ قائم کر کے ایک پائلٹ پروجیکٹ ”دیہاتی سماجی کاروباری اداروں (VSEs) کا موثر نفاذ“ شروع کیا ہے۔ یہ منصوبہ ایک...

انتہائی غربت کے خاتمے کا ایک اقدام جو خاص طور پر اندرون دیہی سندھ کے انتہائی پسماندہ اور معاشی طور پر محروم علاقوں کے لیے ترتیب دیا گیا ہے۔

(ج) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP)

غیر مشروط نقد منتقلی (UCT) گرانٹ میں اضافہ اور مستفید ہونے والوں کی تعداد دستیاب مالی گنجائش اور وفاقی بجٹ میں مختص فنڈز پر منحصر ہے۔ ڈیجیٹل مالیاتی خواندگی کی تربیت (DFLT) کا اقدام اس وقت جاری ہے؛ پائلٹ مرحلے کے دوران تقریباً 4,000 مستفیدین کو تربیت دی گئی، جبکہ آپریشنل مرحلہ اول میں تقریباً 250,000 UCT مستفیدین نے تربیت حاصل کی۔ مرحلہ دوم اس وقت جاری ہے جس کا ہدف مالی سال 2026 کے دوران مزید 250,000 مستفیدین کو تربیت فراہم کرنا ہے۔

اسکل ٹریننگ واؤچر پروگرام کے تحت 1,000 میں سے 782 تربیتیں مکمل ہو چکی ہیں اور اب تک 40 فیصد خود روزگاری / ملازمت کی اطلاع دی گئی ہے۔ جبکہ BISP - نیٹیلے مشترکہ اقدام کے تحت 35,000 میں سے 25,000 سکل ٹریننگ مکمل ہو چکی ہیں جن میں سے 60 فیصد نے خود روزگاری / ملازمت حاصل کرنے کی اطلاع دی ہے۔

پاکستان کے صدر کی جانب سے 21 جون 2025 کو BHP کے افتتاح کے بعد سے اب تک 30,500 سے زائد امیدواروں نے چھ ماہ کے مفت تربیتی پروگراموں کے لیے رجسٹریشن کروائی ہے، جن میں تقریباً 77 فیصد خواتین ہیں۔ BISP نے پروگرام کے موثر نفاذ کے لیے متعدد شراکت داروں کے ساتھ مضبوط اشتراک قائم کیا ہے تاکہ اعلیٰ معیار کی، طلب پر مبنی فنی تربیت فراہم کی جاسکے، جس سے مستفیدین کو بااختیار بنانے اور پائیدار روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ پروگرام کے نفاذ،

رسائی اور طویل مدتی استحکام کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے PPAF, BBSHRDB, NAVTTC اور لوک ورثہ کے ساتھ معاہدہ یا دواشتوں (MoUs) پر دستخط کیے گئے ہیں۔

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM)

انفرادی مالی معاونت:

جی ہاں، حکومت ان اقدامات کو مزید مضبوط اور وسعت دینے کے لیے پر عزم ہے، جس کے خاص طور پر درج ذیل پہلوؤں ہیں:

دفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے بجٹ میں اضافے کے ذریعے پسماندہ دیہی اور شہری علاقوں میں رسائی کو بہتر بنانا۔

خواتین کی زیر قیادت گھریلو کاروباروں کی حوصلہ افزائی (سلائی مشینوں کی فراہمی اور IFA جنرل بحالی)۔

نوجوانوں کے لیے خود روزگاری کے اقدامات کی معاونت میں اضافہ (IFA- جنرل بحالی کے تحت 60,000 روپے تک)۔

ڈیجیٹل پراسیسنگ اور مانیٹرنگ کے ذریعے شفافیت کو بہتر بنانا۔

مستقبل میں توسیع کا مقصد چھوٹے کاروباروں کی بحالی کے لیے معاونت کی حد اور دائرہ کار میں اضافہ کرنا اور اسکل ڈیولپمنٹ اقدامات کے ساتھ روابط کو مزید مضبوط بنانا ہے تاکہ پائیدار آمدنی کے مواقع پیدا کیے جاسکیں۔

خواتین بااختیاری مراکز:

پاکستان بیت المال نے 1995 سے ملک بھر میں ضلعی سطح پر خواتین بااختیاری مراکز (WECs) قائم کیے ہیں، جن میں آزاد کشمیر اور شمالی علاقہ جات بھی شامل ہیں۔ یہ مراکز بیوہ، یتیم اور غریب لڑکیوں کو جدید پیشہ ورانہ مہارتوں جیسے ڈریس ڈیزائننگ، کڑھائی، بنیادی و اعلیٰ کمپیوٹر کورسز، بیوشین، کھانا پکانے، ٹائی اینڈ ڈائی اور فیرک پینٹنگ کی مفت تربیت فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

ہر سال تقریباً 25,000 تربیت حاصل کرنے والی خواتین اس منصوبے سے مستفید ہوتی ہیں۔ اب تک پاکستان بیت المال کے 165 مراکز قائم ہیں، جن میں 37 پنجاب، 18 جنوبی پنجاب، 34 سندھ، 30 خیبر پختونخوا، 23 بلوچستان 17 اسلام آباد/ آزاد کشمیر اور 6 گلگت بلتستان میں واقع ہیں۔ تمام 165 ڈبلیو ای سیز (WECs) زمینی سطح پر فعال طور پر کام کر رہی ہیں تاکہ انتہائی کمزور اور نادار طبقات کی زندگیوں کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

خواتین کو با اختیار بنانے کے لیے پی بی ایم (PBM) کی جدوجہد کے نتائج نہایت مثبت ہیں، کیونکہ تربیت مکمل کرنے والی خواتین اب باعزت اور بہتر طریقے سے اپنی روزی کمانے کے قابل ہو گئی ہیں۔

مزید برآں، تربیت حاصل کرنے والوں کو وظیفہ ادا کرنے کے لیے مؤثر، کارآمد اور شفاف الیکٹرانک منی ٹرانسفر نظام رائج ہے۔ ابتداء سے اب تک 366,504 افراد تربیت مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔ پاکستان بیت المال ملک کے پسماندہ اور دراز علاقوں میں اپنی رسائی کو مزید بڑھانے کے لیے پرعزم ہے تاکہ نوجوان خواتین و حضرات کی بہتر معاونت کی جاسکے۔

پاکستان تخفیف غربت ایشن فنڈ (PPAF)

جی ہاں؛ وزارت ان اقدامات کو مزید وسعت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے، خاص طور پر ان دیہی علاقوں پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے جو سہولیات سے محروم ہیں۔ اسلامی ترقیاتی بینک کے تعاون سے چلنے والا پروگرام ”انتہائی غریب گھرانوں کی غربت سے نجات“ (PGEP) نوجوانوں کی مہارتوں کی ترقی، خواتین کی معاشی شمولیت، مائیکرو فنانس تک رسائی، کاروباری مواقع اور پائیدار روزگار کے فروغ کو ترجیح دیتا ہے گا تاکہ غربت میں دیر پاکی لائی جاسکے۔ پی پی اے ایف کو ایسے پروگرامز کے کامیاب نفاذ کا وسیع تجربہ، فنی مہارت اور ثابت شدہ ریکارڈ حاصل ہے۔

ٹرسٹ برائے رضا کار تنظیم (TVO): ٹی وی اڈو نے قومی تخفیف غربت پروگرام (این پی جی پی) اور (آئی ایف اے ڈی) کی شراکت سے ایک پائلٹ منصوبہ لین اور فلیورڈ ملک پروڈکشن یونٹ قائم کرتے ہوئے سندھ، ضلع شکارپور میں دلچ سوشل انٹر پرائزز (VSEs) پر مشورہ عمل درآمد پر عمل کیا ہے۔

یہ اقدام دیہی سوشل انٹر پرائزز (VSEs) کے قیام کے لیے تیار کیا گیا تھا، جو ایک چھوٹے کاروبار کے طور پر کام کرتے ہوئے دیہی کمیونٹی کو براہ راست معاشی مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہ ادارہ بی آئی ایس پی (BISP) کے غربت اسکور کارڈ کے ذریعے شناخت کیے گئے 140 انتہائی غریب خاندانوں کی معاونت کرتا ہے۔ VSEs مقامی وسائل کے استعمال، دیہی افراد کو بااختیار بنانے، پائیدار روزگار پیدا کرنے اور آمدن و وسائل کی منصفانہ تقسیم کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے اشتراکی ڈھانچے کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

چونکہ یہ پاکستان میں اپنی نوعیت کا پہلا کیوٹی میڈ کاروباری اشتراکی ماڈل تھا، اس لیے TVO کی اولین ترجیح مستفید ہونے والوں کی بنیادی کاروباری اور انتظامی صلاحیتوں کو مضبوط بنانا تھا۔ اس مقصد کے لیے مستفید افراد کو باقاعدہ تربیت فراہم کی گئی، جس میں شامل ہیں: مالیاتی نظم و نسق اور ریکارڈ کیٹنگ، بنیادی خریداری اور اسٹاک منجمنٹ، اور مارکیٹنگ، قیمتوں کا تعین اور مصنوعات کی پوزیشننگ۔ براہ راست مستفید ہونے والوں کے علاوہ، ان کے بچوں پر بھی خصوصی توجہ دی گئی، جو نسبتاً زیادہ تعلیم یافتہ ہیں اور مستقبل میں ان کاروباروں کی پائیداری اور ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے کی توقع رکھتے ہیں۔ اس بین النسلی حکمت عملی کو دانستہ طور پر اپنایا گیا تاکہ تسلسل، جدت اور کاروباری ماڈل کی مستقبل میں توسیع کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

پائلٹ مرحلے کے بعد، TVO اس غربت کے خاتمے کے ماڈل کو سندھ کے مزید دیہی اضلاع اور ملک کے دیگر حصوں تک وسعت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے، بشرطیکہ فنڈنگ دستیاب ہو اور حاصل شدہ اسباق کو مد نظر رکھا جائے۔

S. No.	Donor	Title	Amount	Beneficiaries	Location
1.	NPGP/IFAD	Laban & Flavored Milk Procuuction Unit	PKR 51 million	140 families	Shikarpur Sindh

38- *سیدہ شہلا رضا:

- کیا وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل بیان فرمائیں گے:
- (الف) گزشتہ مالی سال کے دوران خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل (ایس آئی ایف سی) کے لیے کل کتنا بجٹ مختص کیا گیا؛ نیز
- (ب) کونسل کے اخراجات کی مدت اور مالی آڈٹ کی صورتحال کیا ہیں؟
- وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل: (الف)

212,700,000/-	مالی سال 2024-25 کے لیے مختص بجٹ (روپوں میں)
212,598,972/-	مالی سال 2024-25 میں ہونے والے اخراجات (روپوں میں)

مدوار اخراجات کی تفصیلات منسلک مفاہمت نامہ (Reconciliation Statement) برائے جون 2025 (منسلک-I) میں درج ہیں۔

- (ب) جہاں تک SIFC کے اخراجات کے آڈٹ کا تعلق، عرض کیا جاتا ہے کہ آڈیٹر جنرل آف پاکستان کی جانب سے اب تک آڈٹ نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔
- (منسلک قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے)

39- *جناب صلاح الدین جونجو:

- کیا وزیر برائے تحفیہ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:
- (الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ یموں اور بیواؤں کی معاونت کے لیے نقدی کی مشروط منتقلی (سی سی ٹی) پروگرام سال 2020ء میں بطور آزمائشی منصوبہ شروع کیا گیا تھا تاکہ تعلیم، صحت اور دیگر بنیادی ضروریات کے لیے معاونت فراہم کی جاسکے؛
- (ب) آیا مذکورہ پروگرام اس وقت فعال ہے؛
- (ج) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس کی موجودہ صورتحال کی صوبہ دار اور ضلع دار تفصیلات کیا ہیں اور اس کے تحت رجسٹرڈ مستفید ہونے والوں کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے؛

- (د) پروگرام کے آغاز سے اب تک مختص اور خرچ کی گئی کل رقم کتنی ہے؛
- (ه) مستحقین کی نشاندہی، تصدیق اور معاونت کی فراہمی کے لیے کون سا طریقہ کار اختیار کیا گیا ہے؛

- (و) مختلف مراحل (بشمول ضلعی، صوبائی اور وفاقی سطح) پر زیر التواء درخواستوں/ دعووں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؛ نیز
- (ز) آیا حکومت کے پاس اس پروگرام کو وسعت دینے یا مزید مضبوط بنانے کی کوئی تجویز موجود ہے تاکہ ملک بھر میں کمزور طبقات تک وسیع تر رسائی اور بروقت معاونت فراہم کی جاسکے؟

وزیر برائے تہذیب و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ

پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی)

قیموں اور بیواؤں کے لیے یہ مخصوص سی سی ٹی پروگرام، پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم) کے زیر انتظام چلایا جاتا ہے اور بی آئی ایس پی کے مرکزی سی سی ٹی پروگرام (بے نظیر تعلیمی وظائف یا بے نظیر نشوونما پروگرام) کے تحت نہیں چلایا جاتا۔

بے نظیر تعلیمی وظائف کے تحت، خاندانوں کو اپنے بچوں (عمر 4 سے 22 سال) کو اسکول بھیجنے کے لیے نقد مراعات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ ادائیگیاں اسکول میں کم از کم حاضری (عام طور پر 70 فیصد) سے مشروط ہیں اور ان کا مقصد داخلوں میں اضافہ، اسکول چھوڑنے کی شرح میں کمی، اور خاص طور پر لڑکیوں میں خواندگی کو بہتر بنانا ہے۔

بے نظیر نشوونما پروگرام کے تحت، حاملہ/ دودھ پلانے والی خواتین اور ۲ سال سے کم عمر کے بچوں کو ہدف بنایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ پروگرام باقاعدہ طبی معائنے، ویکسینیشن، اور غذائیت سے متعلق آگاہی سیشنز سے مشروط نقد امداد پیش کرتا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کا بنیادی مقصد بچوں میں غیر تسلی بخش نشوونما اور غذائی قلت کو کم کرنا ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم):

پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم) کا قیام 1992 میں پارلیمنٹ کے ایک ایکٹ کے ذریعے عمل میں لایا گیا تھا۔ یہ وفاقی حکومت کا ایک اہم عوامی شعبے کا سماجی تحفظ کا ادارہ ہے، جو وزارت تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ کے تحت کام کرتا ہے۔

جی ہاں، یہ حقیقت ہے کہ مشروط نقد نقلی (سی سی ٹی) کا پروگرام، جسے تیسوں اور بیواؤں کی امداد کا پروگرام (اوڈ بیو ایس پی) کہا جاتا ہے، سال 2020 میں صرف تعلیم کے میدان میں امداد فراہم کرنے کے لیے ایک آزمائشی منصوبہ کے طور پر شروع کیا گیا تھا۔

(ب) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی)

جیسا کہ بالا میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم)

جی ہاں، مذکورہ پروگرام اس وقت فعال ہے۔

(ج) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی)

بے نظیر تعلیمی وظائف کی صوبہ و ضلع وار تفصیلات "فسلکہ - الف" کے طور پر موجود ہیں۔ بے نظیر نشوونما

پروگرام کی صوبہ و ضلع وار تفصیلات "فسلکہ - ب" کے طور پر موجود ہیں۔

(د) بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی):

بی آئی ایس پی کے سی سی ٹی (بینظیر تعلیمی وظائف یا بینظیر نشوونما پروگرام) کے تحت ادا کردہ کل فنڈز

حسب ذیل ہیں:

نمبر شمار	پروگرام کا نام	ادا کردہ فنڈز
i-	بینظیر تعلیمی وظائف	271.542 ارب پاکستانی روپے
ii-	بینظیر نشوونما پروگرام	36.616 ارب پاکستانی روپے

پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم)

پروگرام کے آغاز سے لے کر اب تک مستفیضین میں 67ء 145 روپے (ایم) تقسیم کیے جا چکے ہیں۔

(ہ) بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی)

بینظیر تعلیم و وظائف پروگرام ایک شفاف اور ڈیجیٹائزڈ طریقہ کار اپناتا ہے جس کے تحت مستفیضین کی نشاندہی این ایس ای آر ڈیٹا بیس کے ذریعے فعال بی آئی ایس پی کفالت خاندانوں میں سے کی جاتی ہے۔ جانچ پڑتال کا عمل دستاویزات کی چھان بین، اسکول میں داخلے اور حاضری کی تصدیق، اور بائیو میٹرک تصدیق کے ذریعے کیا جاتا ہے۔ وظائف کی ادائیگی سہ ماہی بنیادوں پر پارٹنریٹوں اور مجاز ادائیگی کے محنتوں کے ذریعے، پروگرام کی شرائط کی تعمیل سے مشروط کی جاتی ہے۔

بینظیر نشوونما پروگرام شناخت، تصدیق اور ادائیگی کے لیے ایک منظم طریقہ کار کی پیروی کرتا ہے:

الف۔ شناخت:

بی آئی ایس پی کفالت سے مستفید ہونے والے افراد، بشمول حاملہ/دودھ پلانے والی خواتین اور 6 تا 23 ماہ کے بچے، اہل ہیں۔

رسائی اور ابتدائی جانچ سماجی متحرک کارکنان اور لیڈی ہیلتھ ورکرز کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، جسے بعد میں سہولت مراکز کو بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

ب۔ تصدیق:

تصدیق بینظیر نشوونما اینڈ رائیڈ اپیلیکیشن کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، جو این ایس ای آر کے ڈیٹا بیس کے ساتھ مربوط ہے۔

ایف سی میں، مستفید ہونے والے کا قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر سسٹم میں درج کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ کفالت اہلیت کی تصدیق ہو سکے، جس کے بعد اسے پروگرام کے تحت رجسٹر کیا جاتا ہے۔

ج۔ ادائیگی:

پروگرام کی شرائط پوری ہونے پر نشوونما اپیلیکیشن کے ذریعے ادائیگیاں تیار کی جاتی ہیں۔
 رقوم مستفید ہونے والے فرد کے بینک اکاؤنٹ میں بروقت منتقل کی جاتی ہیں۔
 مستفید ہونے والا فرد بائیومیٹرک تصدیق کے بعد مقررہ پی او ایس ایجنٹ سے رقم وصول کرتا ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (پی بی ایم)

مستفدین کی شناخت

- پاکستان سویٹ ہومز (پی ایس ایچ) کے وہ طلباء جو اپنی کارکردگی میں پیچھے رہ جائیں، انہیں اوڈ بلیو ایس پی ماڈل میں لایا جاتا ہے۔
- پاکستان سویٹ ہومز سے فارغ التحصیل بچوں کو سرکاری شعبہ کے کالجوں / جامعات اور ٹیکنیکل اداروں میں داخل کیا جاتا ہے اور انہیں اوڈ بلیو ایس پی پروگرام سے مستفید کیا جاتا ہے۔
- بی آئی ایس پی کے وہ مستفدین جن کے پاس کم از کم ایک زیر تعلیم یتیم بچی ہو، انہیں مالی معاونت کے لیے اوڈ بلیو ایس پی میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔ بی آئی ایس پی کے مستفدین کو ہر صوبہ یا علاقہ کے ذریعے اوڈ بلیو ایس پی میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔

ادائیگی

- ادائیگی سہ ماہی بنیادوں پر بائیومیٹرک تصدیق کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، فی الحال یو بی ایل اوننی کے ذریعے۔
- پہلی ادائیگی اسکول میں داخلہ کی بنیاد پر کی جاتی ہے جبکہ بعد ازاں ادائیگیاں تعلیمی حاضری پوری کرنے کی بنیاد پر کی جاتی ہیں۔

ادائیگیاں بائیومیٹرک تصدیقی نظام کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہیں تاکہ انہیں موثر/ شفاف بنایا جاسکے۔

و۔ بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی)

بی آئی ایس پی کے دونوں سی سی ٹی پروگرام مسلسل اور خود کار پراسیسنگ طریقہ کار کی پیروی کرتے ہیں؛ لہذا ضلعی، صوبائی یا وفاقی سطح پر درخواستوں/ دعویٰ جات کی کوئی قابل ذکر تعداد زیر التواء نہیں ہے، سوائے معمول کے ان معاملات کے جو تصدیقی یا ڈیٹا کی توثیق کے باعث زیر عمل ہوں، جنہیں مسلسل بنیادوں پر حل کیا جاتا ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال (بی بی ایم)

اس وقت 21 اضلاع کے 626 مستفدین کو ادائیگی زیر التواء ہے۔ اس ضمن میں، مستفدین کے متعلقہ چیک تیار ہیں جو جلد ہی وزارت خزانہ، حکومت پاکستان سے منگوری کے بعد فراہم کر دیے جائیں گے (کیونکہ اس نے اے جی پی آر کو ہدایات جاری کی ہیں کہ ملک میں مالی بحران کے باعث ادائیگیوں کو روکا جائے)۔

ز۔ بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام

جی ہاں، حکومت بی آئی ایس پی کے سی سی ٹی پروگراموں کو مزید وسعت دینے اور مضبوط بنانے کی تجویز دی ہے تاکہ رسائی کو بڑھایا جاسکے، خدمات کی فراہمی کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے، اور ملک بھر میں کمزور گھرانوں کو بروقت معاونت یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔ فی الوقت، بینظیر نشوونما پروگرام جنوبی پنجاب کے 12 اضلاع کا احاطہ نہیں کرتا جہاں آغوش پروگرام جاری ہے۔ محکمہ صحت پنجاب کے ساتھ اس بات پر اتفاق کیا گیا ہے کہ ان اضلاع تک بینظیر نشوونما پروگرام کو وسعت دی جائے تاکہ کوریج کو بڑھایا جاسکے۔ مزید برآں، بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام اپنے شراکت داروں کے تعاون سے باقاعدگی سے ضروریات کا جائزہ لیتا ہے تاکہ کمزوریوں کی نشاندہی کی جاسکے اور پروگرام کے تحت اقدامات کو بہتر ماسج کیا جاسکے۔

پاکستان بیت المال

پروگرام کو کامیاب اثراتی جائزہ کی بنیاد پر اور بجٹ کی دستیابی کی صورت میں وسعت دی جائے گی۔

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

40- * محترمہ شمیمہ خالد گھر کی:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ حالیہ فوجی آپریشن کے دوران وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے خیبر پختونخوا کے لیے بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے تحت خصوصی طور پر شروع کیے گئے غربت کے خاتمے کے کسی ہدفی پروگرام کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

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

حالیہ فوجی آپریشن کے دوران بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے تحت وفاقی حکومت کی طرف سے خصوصی طور پر کے پی کے لیے غربت کے خاتمے پر مبنی کوئی مخصوص پروگرام شروع نہیں کیا گیا ہے تاہم حکومت نے حال ہی میں بے نظیر ہنرمند پروگرام (بی این پی) جون 2023 کو ملک بھر میں غربت کے خاتمے کے اقدام کے طور پر شروع کیا ہے اس پروگرام کا مقصد مستفید افراد خاص طور پر خواتین کو صحت کی دیکھ بھال، آئی ٹی، مہمان نوازی، تعمیرات خوبصورتی کی خدمات اور ٹیکسٹائل جیسے شعبوں میں مارکیٹ پر مبنی پیشہ وارانہ مہارتوں سے آراستہ کرنا ہے تاکہ روزگار میں اضافہ ہو اس پروگرام کی مزید تفصیلات حسب ذیل ہیں:

- بی آئی ایس پی بورڈ نے پروگرام کو اصولی منظوری دے دی ہے جبکہ اس کے تفصیلی تکنیکی ڈیزائن اور مالیاتی پہلوؤں کو ٹیکنیکل ڈیزائن کمیٹی آئندہ اجلاسوں میں حتمی شکل دے گی۔
- 21 جون 2025 کو اس کے آغاز کے بعد سے 34,500 سے زائد امیدواروں نے چھ ماہ کے تربیتی پروگراموں (مفت) کے لیے ملک بھر میں رجسٹریشن کرائی ہے جس

میں خواتین کی تعداد کل کا تقریباً 75% ہے ان میں سے 4 ہزار 269 رجسٹریشنز خیر پختونخوا سے ریکارڈ کی گئی ہیں جس کے اہم شعبوں میں صحت کی دیکھ بھال، مہمان نوازی، فیشن ڈیزائننگ اور آئی ٹی/ڈیجیٹل مہارتیں شامل ہیں۔

- مزید برآں بی آئی ایس پی خیر پختونخوا میں کثیر اسٹیک ہولڈر پارٹنرشپ کو فروغ دے رہا ہے تاکہ موثر پروگرام کے نفاذ اور طلب پر مبنی ہنر کی تربیت کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے اس طرح پائیداری معاش کو فروغ دیا جاسکے۔

41- * ڈاکٹر شازیہ ثوبیہ اسلم سومرو:

کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات، بیان فرمائیں گی:

(الف) نوجوانوں کو مصنوعی ذہانت (اے آئی)، انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی اور ڈیجیٹل مہارتیں بہم پہنچانے کے لیے حکومت نے موجودہ اور مستقبل کی مارکیٹ ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کیا اقدامات کیے ہیں:

(ب) ان اقدامات کے تحت کن علاقوں، اداروں یا جامعات کو شامل کیا گیا ہے اور شرکت کے لیے اہلیت کا معیار کیا ہے؛ نیز

(ج) ان اقدامات کے متوقع نتائج، بالخصوص روزگار کے مواقع، اشارت ایس کے قیام اور نوجوانوں میں ٹیکنیکل جدت کے فروغ کے حوالے سے کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیزاقا طہ خواجہ): (الف) وزارت

انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن موجودہ اور مستقبل کی مارکیٹ ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے مصنوعی ذہانت، انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی اور ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کے فروغ کے لیے متعدد اقدامات کر رہی ہے۔ ان اقدامات و پروگرامز میں درج ذیل شامل ہیں مگر ان تک محدود نہیں:

- ڈیجیٹل اسکول پروگرام: اس پروگرام کے تحت سال 2018 سے اب تک 45 لاکھ سے زائد افراد پلیٹ فارم پر رجسٹرڈ ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس پروگرام میں ڈیٹا تجزیہ، ڈیجیٹل مارکیٹنگ اور فری لانسنگ کے شعبوں میں تربیت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

- مصنوعی ذہانت و ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کے تربیتی اہداف: اگلی نسل کی ٹیکنالوجیز مثلاً مصنوعی ذہانت، کلاؤڈ، ڈیٹا اینالیٹکس، ای کامرس اور سائبر سیکیورٹی میں ہزاروں افراد کو تربیت دینے کے قومی اقدامات جاری ہیں۔

- اساتذہ و تربیت کاروں کی استعداد کار میں اضافہ: وزارت، ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن، میٹا اور نیشنل کمپیوٹنگ ایجوکیشن ایگریڈیشن کونسل کے اشتراک سے ایک پروگرام کے تحت ایک ہزار سے زائد جامعاتی اساتذہ کو مصنوعی ذہانت اور سافٹ اسکول کی تربیت فراہم کی جا رہی ہے جبکہ 250 تا 500 اساتذہ کو ٹیکنیکل سرٹیفیکیشن بھی دی جا رہی ہے۔

- کوڈ فار اے آئی پروگرام: اس کے تحت 7,500 افراد کو پائٹن، جاوا اسکریپٹ، مصنوعی ذہانت ایپلی کیشن ڈیولپمنٹ، بلاک چین اور متعلقہ ٹیکنالوجیز میں تربیت دی جا رہی ہے۔

- ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کے تربیت کار پروگرام وزیراعظم پوٹھ پروگرام جیسے اقدامات کے تحت ای کامرس، ڈیجیٹل مارکیٹنگ اور اینالیٹکس میں تربیت فراہم کی جا رہی ہے تاکہ اس کا دائرہ مزید وسیع کیا جاسکے۔

- نصاب اور تعلیمی اقدامات: وفاقی سطح پر اسکولوں میں مصنوعی ذہانت اور ٹیکنالوجی سے متعلق نصاب کا نفاذ، 10,000 اساتذہ کی تربیت اور ڈیجیٹل لیبارٹریز کا قیام عمل میں لایا جا رہا ہے۔

- قومی مصنوعی ذہانت ترقیاتی اقدام: اس کے تحت 20,000 سے زائد پیشہ ور افراد کو تربیت دی جائے گی۔

- ایس اے پی مہارتوں کی ترقی و روزگار سہولت پروگرام: 2,500 افراد کو تربیت اور سرٹیفیکیشن فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔

- انسپائر پاکستان پروگرام: اس کے تحت 7,200 پیشہ ور افراد اور طلبہ کو سیسی کنڈکٹر کے شعبہ میں تربیت دی جا رہی ہے۔

مزید برآں، وزارت بین الاقوامی شراکت داروں کے ساتھ استعداد کار میں اضافے کے لیے فعال طور پر مصروف عمل ہے، جن میں ہواوے، زیڈ ٹی ای اور گوگل شامل ہیں، جن کے ساتھ بالترتیب 300,000 و 100,000 اور 10,000 افراد کی تربیت کے لیے معاہدتی یادداشتوں پر دستخط کیے گئے ہیں۔

(ب) ان اقدامات کے تحت شامل علاقوں، اداروں اور اہلیت کے معیار کی تفصیل درج ذیل

ہے:

- ملکی سطح پر دائرہ کار: یہ پروگرام پنجاب، سندھ، خیبر پختونخوا، بلوچستان اور وفاقی علاقوں میں نافذ ہیں، جبکہ آن لائن پلیٹ فارمز کے ذریعے شہری و دور دراز علاقوں تک رسائی فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔

- ادارے و شراکت دار:

ڈیجیٹل اسکول پروگرام میں تمام پاکستانیوں کے لیے آن لائن اندراج کھلا ہے۔
جامعاتی سطح پر ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن، نیشنل کمپیوٹنگ ایجوکیشن ایکیڈمی، نیشنل کونسل اور دیگر شراکت داروں کے ساتھ ساتھ اساتذہ کی تربیت کی جا رہی ہے۔

- پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ اور وزارت کے اشتراک: جامعات و صنعت کے درمیان روابط طے قائم کیے جا رہے ہیں، جن میں نیشنل یونیورسٹی آف سائنسز اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی کے ساتھ پروگرام شامل ہیں۔

- وڈ کیشنل تربیت: کے لیے نیشنل وڈ کیشنل اینڈ ٹیکنکل ٹریننگ کمیشن اور بین الاقوامی شراکت داروں کے ذریعے تربیت کا تیار کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

- اہلیت کا معیار: زیادہ تر پروگرام نوجوانوں، گریجویٹس اور پیشہ ور افراد کے لیے ہیں۔ بعض مخصوص پروگرامز اساتذہ یا تربیت کاروں کے لیے مختص ہیں، جبکہ اعلیٰ سطحی پروگرامز کے لیے متعلقہ تعلیمی قابلیت (مثلاً انٹرمیڈیٹ یا بیچلر ڈگری) درکار ہو سکتی ہے۔

(ج) - روزگار کے مواقع: بڑے پیمانے پر مہارتوں کی فراہمی سے ریموٹ ورک، فری لانسنگ، ٹیکنالوجی سے متعلق ملازمتوں اور عالمی ڈیجیٹل مارکیٹس میں مواقع پیدا ہو رہے ہیں۔

مصنوعی ذہانت، پائمن، کلاؤڈ اور سائبر سیکیورٹی میں تربیت نوجوانوں کو سافٹ ویئر ڈیولپمنٹ اور ٹیکنالوجی خدمات کے شعبے میں مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔

- اشارت ایس اور جدت: کلاؤڈ پروگرامز کے ذریعے نئے کاروباروں کے لیے رکاوٹیں کم ہو رہی ہیں، جس سے ان کی توسیع اور عالمی مسابقت میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

مصنوعی ذہانت مراکز اور جدت طرازی کے اداروں کے قیام سے تحقیق، مصنوعات کی تیاری اور ٹیکنالوجی پر مبنی کاروبار کو فروغ مل رہا ہے۔

- صنعتی مسابقت: پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ کے اقدامات کے ذریعے نوجوانوں کو روزگار دہندگان، انٹرن شپس اور سرٹیفیکیشن پروگرامز سے منسلک کیا جا رہا ہے، جس سے تعلیمی اداروں اور صنعت کے درمیان خلا کم ہو رہا ہے۔

مزید برآں، بہتر سرٹیفیکیشن اور ڈیجیٹل اسٹڈ کے ذریعے نوجوانوں کی ملکی و بین الاقوامی سطح پر روزگار کے امکانات میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

42- * محترمہ شاہدہ رحمانی:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا قومی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (این ڈی ایم اے) کے پاس جدید ترین ہنگامی

رد عمل کا نظام، ڈرون مانیٹرنگ اور ڈیجیٹل کمانڈ اینڈ کنٹرول سینٹر موجود ہے تاکہ ملک

بھر میں قدرتی آفات سے نمٹا جاسکے؟

(ب) اگر نہیں، تو آیا ان سہولیات کی فراہمی کے لیے کوئی منصوبہ ترتیب دیا گیا ہے؟

(ج) آیا مذکورہ سہولیات کی عدم دستیابی کے باعث جانی و مالی نقصانات میں اضافہ ہوا؟ نیز

(د) وفاقی حکومت ان سہولیات کی کمی کو دور کرنے کے لیے عملی اقدامات کب تک

اٹھائے گی؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس: (الف) 1۔ نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی

(این ڈی ایم اے) نے ایک جدید ترین نیشنل ایمرجنسی آپریشن سنٹر (این ای او سی) قائم کیا ہے، جو جدید

ڈیش بورڈز اور ڈیجیٹل پورٹلز سے لیس ہے، تاکہ نگرانی، معلومات کے تبادلے اور آفات کی رپورٹنگ کو موثر

بنایا جاسکے۔ این ڈی ایم اے نے بروقت ابتدائی انتباہات کی فراہمی کے لیے شراکت داروں اور عام عوام

تک رسائی کے لیے ایک موبائل اپلیکیشن بھی تیار کی ہے۔ مزید برآں، این ڈی ایم اے ملک بھر میں

اسٹریٹجک مقامات پر گوداموں کو برقرار رکھتا ہے تاکہ ہنگامی امدادی وسائل کو بروقت متحرک کیا جاسکے اور

ضرورت پڑنے پر امدادی کارروائیوں کی معاونت کی جاسکے۔

2۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ، صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (پی ڈی ایم آے ز) اور صوبائی حکام

نے بھی اپنے اپنے ایمرجنسی آپریشن سنٹر قائم کر رکھے ہیں، جو ضروری ٹیکنالوجیز اور ڈیش بورڈز سے آراستہ

ہیں۔ مزید برآں، تمام وفاقی اکائیوں نے ریسکیو سروسز، جیسے ریسکیو 1122 اور این سرج اینڈ ریسکیو

(USAR) ٹیمیں قائم کی ہیں، جو ضروری آلات اور تربیت یافتہ افرادی قوت سے لیس ہیں۔ ان اداروں

نے یا تو ڈرون مانیٹرنگ سسٹمز کو شامل کر لیا ہے یا ان ٹیکنالوجیز کے انضمام کے عمل میں ہیں، تاکہ آفات کی نگرانی اور رد عمل کی صلاحیت کو مزید بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

(ب) گلگت بلتستان ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (جی بی ڈی ایم اے)، اسٹیٹ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (ایس ڈی ایم اے) اور آئی سی ٹی ایمرجنسی سروسز اس وقت ڈرون پر مبنی نگرانی کی ٹیکنالوجیز کو شامل کرنے کے عمل میں ہیں۔ صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (پی ڈی ایم اے ز) اور صوبائی ریسکیو سروسز پہلے ہی محدود پیمانے پر جدید مانیٹرنگ ٹولز، بشمول ڈرونز، کو آفات کی نگرانی اور رد عمل کی کارروائیوں کے لیے استعمال کر رہی ہیں اور ان صلاحیتوں میں مزید اضافہ کرنے کے عمل میں ہیں۔

(ج) آفات کے دوران جانی و مالی نقصانات کا انحصار بنیادی طور پر خطرات کی شدت، پیمانے اور تکرار پر ہوتا ہے، جو کہ موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے باعث بتدریج بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ تاہم، حکومت پاکستان این ڈی ایم اے اور صوبائی حکام کے ذریعے مسلسل آفات سے نمٹنے کی تیاری اور رد عمل کی صلاحیتوں کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے کوشاں ہے، جس میں جدید ٹیکنالوجیز کا استعمال، بہتر ابتدائی انتہائی نظام اور صوبائی و ضلعی سطح پر ریسکیو صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ شامل ہے، تاکہ آفات کے اثرات کو کم سے کم کیا جاسکے۔

(د) جیسا کہ پہلے بیان کیا جا چکا ہے، ضلعی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (ڈی ڈی ایم اے ز) اور صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (پی ڈی ایم اے ز) بطور اولین رد عمل دینے والے ادارے کام کرتے ہیں۔ این ڈی ایم اے، بطور وفاقی سطح پر رابطہ کاری اور پالیسی سازی کا ادارہ، صوبوں کو رہنمائی، رابطہ کاری اور تکنیکی معاونت فراہم کرتا رہتا ہے۔ صوبائی حکومتیں دستیاب وسائل کے مطابق اپنی ریسکیو اور ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ ایجنسیوں کی استعداد کار میں بتدریج اضافہ کر رہی ہیں، جس میں جدید آلات اور ٹیکنالوجیز کی شمولیت بھی شامل ہے۔ یہ استعداد میں اضافہ متعلقہ صوبائی حکام کی جانب سے مسلسل بنیادوں پر جاری ہے۔

43- * محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب:

کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران ملک میں مسلسل موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے باعث ہونے

والے نقصانات کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں اور یہ نقصانات کن علاقوں میں ہوئے؟ نیز

(ب) اس ضمن میں حکومت نے اب تک کیا اقدامات کیے ہیں اور ان کے کیا نتائج حاصل

ہوئے ہیں؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت (سینیٹر صدق مسعود ملک): (الف) گزشتہ

پانچ برسوں کے دوران ملک کو موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے باعث آنے والی آفات کا مسلسل سامنا رہا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں وسیع پیمانے پر انسانی، معاشی اور ماحولیاتی نقصانات ہوئے ہیں۔

پاکستان میں مون سون 2025ء کے دوران شدید بادل پھٹے اور سیلابی صورتحال پیدا ہوئی، خصوصاً خیبر پختونخوا، پنجاب، سندھ، گلگت۔ بلتستان اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر میں، جس کے باعث سینکڑوں اموات ہوئیں، لاکھوں افراد بے گھر ہوئے، زرعی اراضی زیر آب آگئی، اور گھروں اور بنیادی ڈھانچے کو نقصان پہنچا۔ شدید بارشوں اور اچانک سیلابی ریلوں نے نکاسی آب کے نظاموں کو شدید متاثر کیا اور بڑے پیمانے پر نقل مکانی پر مجبور کیا، جبکہ موسمیاتی تبدیلی بارش کے تغیر اور سیلاب کی شدت میں اضافے کا باعث بن رہی ہے۔ اس سیلاب کے نتیجے میں تقریباً 1950 اموات ہوئیں، 1,000 سے زائد افراد زخمی ہوئے، 10 لاکھ افراد نے نقل مکانی کی، اور صرف پنجاب میں 4,500 سے زائد دیہات زیر آب آئے۔ ذریعہ: این ڈی ایم اے۔ مون سون 2025 کی مجموعی صورتحال کی حتمی رپورٹ نمبر 87 (102 اکتوبر، 2025ء)۔

پاکستان میں 2022 کے سیلابوں سے 33 ملین سے زائد افراد متاثر ہوئے، 2.3 ملین مکانات تباہ ہوئے یا انہیں نقصان پہنچا، 1,700 سے زائد اموات ہوئیں، اور بنیادی ڈھانچے، مکانات، زراعت اور معیشت کو تقریباً 30 ارب امریکی ڈالر کے نقصانات پہنچے۔

سیلابوں کے علاوہ، ہندو کش۔ قراقرم۔ ہمالیہ خطے میں گلشیر پگھلنے میں تیزی آرہی ہے، جو طویل المدتی آبی اور غذائی تحفظ کے لیے خطرہ ہے۔ پاکستان میں 13,032 گلشیر موجود ہیں جو تقریباً

13,546 مربع کلومیٹر رقبہ پر محیط ہیں۔ درجہ حرارت میں اضافے کے باعث گلہبیائی جھیلیں بن رہی ہیں، جس سے 7.1 ملین افراد کو گلہبیائی جھیل کے اچانک پھنسنے سے آنے والے سیلاب کا خطرہ لاحق ہے۔

دریائے سندھ کے ڈیلٹا کے ساتھ سمندری کٹاؤ کے باعث قابل کاشت اور قابل رہائش اراضی کا بڑے پیمانے پر نقصان ہو رہا ہے۔ اندازوں کے مطابق سندھ میں 3.5 ملین ایکڑ سے زائد زرخیز اراضی سمندری پانی کے کٹاؤ سے متاثر یا ختم ہو چکی ہے، ساحل پر بسنے والے ہزاروں خاندان بے گھر ہو رہے ہیں اور منگروو کے ماحولیاتی نظام کو خطرہ لاحق ہے جو ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے لیے نہایت اہم ہے۔

حالیہ برسوں میں بار بار آنے والی گرمی کی لہروں کی شدت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے، جبکہ چیکب آباد اوستی میں درجہ حرارت 50 سینٹی گریڈ سے تجاوز کر گیا، جس کے باعث ہیٹ اسٹروک سے اموات، زرعی پیداوار میں کمی، اور پانی کی شدید قلت پیدا ہوئی۔ صرف 2022ء میں گرمی کی لہروں کے باعث میدیہ طور پر سینکڑوں اموات ہوئیں اور متاثرہ اضلاع میں گندم کی پیداوار میں تقریباً 10 سے 15 فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی۔

سموگ اور فضائی آلودگی کے واقعات، بالخصوص لاہور اور وسطی پنجاب میں، مزید شدت اختیار کر گئے ہیں، جہاں ایئر کوالٹی انڈیکس (اے کیو آئی) کی سطح اکثر 400 تا 500 سے تجاوز کر جاتی ہے، جس سے وسیع پیمانے پر سانس کی بیماریاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں، روزمرہ زندگی میں تعطل پیدا ہوتا ہے، اور صحت عامہ پر خاصے اخراجات آتے ہیں۔ عالمی بینک کے اندازے کے مطابق فضائی آلودگی پاکستان میں سالانہ 6 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک کے معاشی نقصانات کا سبب بنتی ہے۔

بے قاعدہ بارشوں اور جنگلات کی کٹائی کے باعث زمینی کٹاؤ میں اضافہ اور اراضی کی زرخیزی میں کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ پاکستان کے تقریباً 27 فیصد رقبے کو زرخیزی میں کمی کا سامنا ہے، جس سے زرعی پیداوار میں کمی اور خشک سالی و سیلاب کے خطرات میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

مجموعی طور پر پاکستان کو موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے متعلق نقصانات کی مد میں سالانہ اربوں ڈالر کا نقصان برداشت کرنا پڑتا ہے، جس کے ساتھ ساتھ سماجی اور ماحولیاتی اخراجات میں بھی اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے پیدا ہونے والے نقصانات کی جامع تصویر کشی کے لیے این ڈی ایم اے کی فراہم کردہ رپورٹ منسلک۔ 1 پر ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں متاثرہ علاقوں کا جائزہ صفحہ 10 سے جزو 3 کے تحت پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

مزید برآں، این ڈی ایم اے کی جانب سے سیلاب کی نقشہ سازی، جس میں متاثرہ علاقوں کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے، بھی ذیل میں منسلک ہے:

- این ڈی ایم اے کی شہری علاقوں میں سیلاب کی نقشہ سازی (منسلک-II)
 - این ڈی ایم اے کی دیہی علاقوں میں سیلاب کی نقشہ سازی (منسلک-III)
 - این ڈی ایم اے کی پنجاب میں سیلاب سے متعلق نقشہ سازی (منسلک-IV)
 - این ڈی ایم اے کی سندھ میں سیلاب سے متعلق نقشہ سازی (منسلک-V)
- (ب) وزارت برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت نے ان چیلنجوں سے نمٹنے کے لیے متعدد اقدامات کیے ہیں:

وزارت برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت کو موسمیاتی تبدیلی، بالخصوص موسمیاتی موافقت و مزاحمت سے متعلق قومی پالیسیاں اور اقدامات وضع کرنے، ان میں ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے اور ان کی نگرانی کا اختیار حاصل ہے۔

اس نے کئی ترویجی اقدامات کیے ہیں تو کہ آب و ہوا کے تحفظات کو قومی اور صوبائی ترقیاتی منصوبہ بندی میں رہنمائی اور مرکزی دھارے میں لایا جاسکے۔ ان میں حسب ذیل شامل ہیں:

قومی موسمیاتی تبدیلی کی پالیسی، 2021ء۔ ابھرتے ہوئے موسمیاتی چیلنجوں کے ساتھ قومی ترجیحات کو ہم آہنگ کرنے کے لیے اپ ڈیٹ کیا گیا ہے۔

قومی موافقت کاری منصوبہ، 2023ء۔ یہ جامع منصوبہ ہے جو موسمیاتی موافقت کے لیے ترقی کے راستوں کی رہنمائی کرتا ہے۔

قومی سطح پر طے شدہ تعاون۔ عالمی وعدوں کے مطابق تخفیف اور موافقت کے اقدامات میں معاونت کرتا ہے۔

مون سون، 2026ء کا ترویجی منصوبہ: نومبر 2025ء میں وزیراعظم کی جانب سے منظور کیا گیا، یہ منصوبہ سیلاب کی تیاری، مزاحمت اور بحالی کے طریقہ کار کے لیے مختصر، درمیانی اور طویل مدتی اہداف کو بیان کرتا ہے۔

موسمیاتی تبدیلی پالیسی (2014ء-2030ء) کے نفاذ کے لیے فریم ورک۔ پورے ملک میں سیکورل موسمیاتی اقدامات کے لیے ایک روڈ میپ ہے۔

موسمیاتی تبدیلی پر قومی کمیونیکیشن۔ موسمیاتی تبدیلی پر اقوام متحدہ کے فریم ورک کنونشن کے تحت پیشرفت اور وعدوں کی رپورٹنگ۔

تمام موسمیاتی ایکشن پروگراموں میں صنفی تحفظات کو مرکزی دھارے میں لانا۔

وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی ادارہ جاتی کو آرڈینیشن کو مضبوط بنانے، موسمیاتی مالیاتی رسائی کو بڑھانے، صوبائی صلاحیت کی تعمیر، اور ماحولیاتی خطرات سے نمٹنے کے لیے تحقیق، آگاہی، اور ابتدائی وارننگ کے نظام کو فروغ دینے کے لیے بھی کام کر رہی ہے۔

اہم قومی آب و ہوا کے اقدامات۔

ان چیلنجوں کا جواب دینے کے لیے، کئی جاری اور منصوبہ بند اقدامات قابل توسیع ماڈل پیش کرتے ہیں:

محفوظ پراجیکٹ (ایم اوسی سی اینڈ ای سی اور انٹرنیشنل سینٹر فار ایگریکلچرل ماڈرن ٹیکنالوجی ڈیولپمنٹ کے ذریعے، ایڈاپٹیشن فنڈ کے ذریعے فنڈ فراہم کیا گیا خیبر پختونخوا اور سندھ کے ساتھ گلگت۔ بلتستان میں واٹر شیڈ مینجمنٹ، نیچر پر مبنی ریہیوٹریشن، ویٹ لینڈز کی بحالی، آب و ہوا سے بچنے والے واٹرسٹور، کرائیو سفیز رسک مینجمنٹ، اور ارنل وارننگ سٹیم پر توجہ مرکوز کرتا ہے جو قومی موافقت منصوبہ اور لوگ انڈس انیشی ایٹو کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ بناتا ہے۔

پاکستان میں جی آئی زیڈ کی مالی معاونت سے موسمیاتی موافقت مزاحمت (ایس اے آر) منصوبہ (2021ء-2025ء) کو مضبوط بنانا جو خطرے کی تشخیص، منصوبہ بندی اور سرمایہ سرمایہ کی فراہمی کے ذریعے موسمیاتی مزاحمت میں اضافی کرنے میں حکومت کو معاونت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

یہ زراعت، پانی اور صحت جیسے شعبوں میں موسمیاتی موافقت کے اقدامات کو نافذ کرنے کے لیے سرکاری اور نجی شراکت داروں کی صلاحیت کو بڑھانے پر توجہ مرکوز کرتا ہے۔

اپ اسکیٹنگ گرین پاکستان پروگرام (UGPP): پبلک سیکٹر ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام کی مالی اعانت کے ذریعے چیک ڈیموں، تلچھٹ کے جالوں اور جنگل کی زمین کی ترمیم کی بحالی کے لیے ٹین بلین ٹری سونامی پروگرام کو استوار کرتا ہے۔

یونیر اور شانگلہ اری وارننگ پراجیکٹ (بذریعہ ورلڈ فوڈ پروگرام): گلچیر کے شکار پہاڑی علاقوں میں ہائیڈرو میٹ شیٹن، دریا کی نگرانی، اور کیوٹی پر مبنی ابتدائی وارننگ سسٹم نصب کرتا ہے۔

ضلعی موافقت کے منصوبے / مقامی افراد کی رہنمائی میں موافقت کے منصوبے: کمزور کمیونٹی کی مزاحمت کو تقویت دینے کے لیے، ضلعی موافقت کے منصوبے زیر عمل ہیں۔

صوبوں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی: وزارت NAP کے تحت صوبوں کے ساتھ رابطہ رکھتی ہے، مشورے جاری کرتی ہے اور انہیں صلاحیت سازی اور تربیت میں شامل کرتی ہے۔

وزارت برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت کی جانب سے کیے گئے اقدامات کے نتائج

حسب ذیل ہیں:

نمبر شمار	اقدام	نتائج
1-	جی ایل ادارے-II منصوبہ	- 292 بی وارننگ سسٹم نصب کیے گئے۔ - 696,000 لوگ مستفید ہوئے۔ - 317 آبپاشی محلوں کی بحالی (جی بی : 204، کے بی: 113 جس سے 211,247 افراد مستفید ہو رہے ہیں۔ - 419 سیلاب سے تحفظ کے ڈھانچے تعمیر کیے گئے (جی بی: 213، کے بی: 206) جس سے 163,889 افراد مستفید ہو رہے ہیں۔ - 70 ہیکڑ کی ڈھلوں کی استحکام کا کام مکمل کیا گیا (جی بی : 429 ہیکڑ، کے بی 331 ہیکڑ) جس سے 74140 افراد مستفید ہو رہے ہیں۔

<p>- 67 محفوظ پناہ گاہیں قائم کی گئیں (جی بی: 49، کے پی: 18) جس سے 113,037 افراد مستفید ہوئے۔</p> <p>- 25 کیونٹی پرجی آفات کے خطرے کے انتظام کے مراکز تعمیر کیے گئے (جی بی: 17، کے پی: 8) جس سے 74152 افراد مستفید ہوئے۔</p> <p>- معاش کی مہارتوں، فرضی مشقوں اور تربیت دی گئی اور موسمیاتی آگاہی دی گئی جس سے 52,060 افراد مستفید ہوئے جن میں 23,746 خواتین تھیں۔</p>		
<p>- بونیر اور شانگلہ کے لیے دو مقامی موافقت کے منصوبے تیاری کے مراحل میں ہیں۔</p> <p>- مقامی افراد کی آراء کا حصول یقینی بنانے کے لیے منصوبہ بندی کے لیے مقامی آبادی کے ساتھ دو اجلاسوں کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔</p>	<p>2- خیبر پختونخوا کے اضلاع بونیر اور شانگلہ میں موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے اثرات سے محفوظ رہنے سے متعلق اقدامات کو تقویت دینے۔ دینے کے لیے موسمیاتی خطرات سے نمٹنے کا مربوط انتظام (زیر عمل)</p>	
<p>- ڈی جی خان اور بدین کے لیے موافقت کے ضلعی منصوبے تیار کیے گئے۔</p> <p>- کرک اور چارسدہ کے لیے موافقت کے ضلعی منصوبے زیر عمل ہیں۔</p> <p>- بلوچستان میں دو اضلاع کے لیے موافقت کے ضلعی منصوبوں کا آغاز کیا گیا۔</p> <p>- این اے پی کے منصوبہ یعنی لیونگ انڈس اقدام کے تحت این اے پی کی منصوبہ سازی۔</p>	<p>3- موافقت سے متعلق ضلعی منصوبے/ موافقت سے متعلق مقامی قیادت کے منصوبے</p>	
<p>- منصوبہ کی چار ترجیحی سائٹس: ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان، ریک، منچھر جمیل، اور چکر لہری پور سرگرمیوں کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>- ہائیڈرو فیوئل مگرانی کے لیے بیس لائن اور اشاریوں کی ترقی زیر عمل ہے۔</p> <p>- 127 گرین انفراسٹرکچر اقدامات (جیسا کہ ریجنل سچارج سب سز اور ذخیرہ گاہ آب) کے لیے مشاورت اور سائٹ کے لیے مخصوص ڈیزائنز کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے۔</p>	<p>4- ریجنل سچارج پاکستان</p>	

5-	مون سون تزدیراتی منصوبہ 2026ء	مون سون تزدیراتی منصوبہ، 2026ء کے نتائج (منسلکہ- V) کے طور پر موجود ہیں۔
6-	اپ سٹیج گرین پاکستان پراجیکٹ	<p>- اگست 2025ء تک، اس منصوبہ کے تحت ملک بھر میں 2.12 ارب سے زائد پودے لگائے گئے، دوبارہ اگائے گئے اور تقسیم کیے گئے۔ یہ سال 2028ء کے لیے پھیروں کے 3.29 ارب کے مقرر کردہ ہدف کا قریباً 68 فیصد ہے۔</p> <p>- مینگر وو کی بحالی:</p> <p>پاکستان میں سال 1990ء سے اب تک مینگر وو کے رقبہ میں 300 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔</p> <p>کلیدی نتائج میں کاربن کو جذب کرنے کی بہتر صلاحیت، مٹی کے معیار میں بہتری، اور ساحلی علاقوں میں حالیہ اقدامات کے ذریعے سڑکوں اور شہروں کے کناروں پر تباہ شدہ جنگلات کی بحالی شامل ہیں۔</p>
7-	جی آئی زیڈ کے فنڈ سے ایس اے آر منصوبہ	<p>- موسمیاتی خطرات کے جائزے کی تیاری: قومی اور صوبائی سطح پر موسمیاتی خطرات کے پروفائلز (مثلاً خیبر پختونخوا اور پنجاب کے لیے) تیار کیے گئے، اس کے ساتھ ساتھ مصنوعی حساسیت کے حامل موسمیاتی خطرات کے جائزے بھی تیار کیے گئے تاکہ حکومتوں کو موسمیاتی خطرات کو بہتر طور پر سمجھنے میں مدد ملے۔</p>
		<p>- موسمیاتی موافقت کے لیے بہتر منصوبہ بندی: مقامی حکومتوں کے ساتھ مل کر مقامی سطح پر موافقت کے لائحہ عمل (ایل اے پی ایز) وضع کیے گئے تاکہ آبادی کے افراد سیلاب، خشک سالی اور دیگر موسمیاتی اثرات سے نمٹنے کے لیے منصوبہ بندی اور اقدامات کر سکیں۔</p> <p>- قومی اور مقامی سطح پر صلاحیت اور آگاہی میں اضافہ: سرکاری اداروں اور آبادیوں نے موسمیاتی خطرات کا تجزیہ کرنے اور موثر حکمت عملیوں پر عملدرآمد کرنے کی مہارت اور آگاہی حاصل کی، جس میں خصوصاً خواتین جیسے کمزور گروہوں کا تحفظ شامل ہے۔</p>

وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت کے علاوہ، این ڈی ایم اے نے آفات سے متعلق ردعمل دینے کے قومی منصوبے (این ڈی آر پی) 2026ء تیار کیا ہے، جسے پاکستان بھر میں ناگہانی آفات کا ردعمل دینے کے لیے ایک جامع، مربوط اور قابل توسیع فریم ورک کے طور پر تشکیل دیا گیا ہے۔

یہ قومی اور علاقائی حکام، انسانی ہمدردی کے شراکت داروں، نجی شعبے اور سول سوسائٹی کے لیے ایک ایسے پلیٹ فارم (جامع منصوبے) کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے جس کے تحت وہ قدرتی اور انسانی آفات کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے نقصانات کو کم کرنے، جان و مال اور روزگار کے تحفظ اور بحالی کے عمل کو مستحکم بنانے کے لیے مل کر کام کر سکیں۔

نتیجتاً، نقصانات کے تخمینے لگانے اور بحالی کی حکمت عملیوں کو یکجا کرنے کی ذمہ داری پلاننگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ (Ds&P) اور پرائیوٹ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (PDMAs) پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔ بحالی اور تعمیر نو کے اخراجات کا بڑا حصہ پبلک سیکٹر ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام (PSDP) کے ذریعے پورا کیا جا رہا ہے، جبکہ فنانس ڈویژن کی جانب سے نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (NDMA) اور بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) جیسے کلیدی اداروں کو اضافی فنڈز بھی فراہم کیے جاتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، سالانہ ترقیاتی پروگرام (ADP) کے تحت دستیاب وسائل بھی صوبائی اور مقامی سطح پر بحالی کی کوششوں میں حصہ ڈالتے ہیں۔

اکنامک انفیئر ڈویژن (EAD) بین الاقوامی ترقیاتی شراکت داروں، بالخصوص ورلڈ بینک اور ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک (ADB) کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے، تاکہ موجودہ قرضوں کو آفات کے بعد بحالی اور مستقبل کی بہتری کے اقدامات کے لیے دوبارہ مختص کرنے یا استعمال میں لانے کی سہولت فراہم کی جاسکے۔

وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی (MoCC) آفات کے بعد ہونے والی تمام مداخلتوں کا جامع ڈیٹا برقرار نہیں رکھتی۔ اس کے بجائے فنانس ڈویژن، اکنامک انفیئر ڈویژن، NDMA اور صوبائی D&P محکمہ جات مالیاتی تخصیص، منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد اور مجموعی طور پر آفات کے بعد بحالی کی کوششوں کے بارے میں تفصیلی، یکجا اور تازہ ترین معلومات فراہم کرنے کے لیے بہتر پوزیشن میں ہیں۔

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

44۔ * ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) جولائی تا جنوری 2025-26ء کے دوران منافع کی بیرون ملک منتقلی میں 27.92

فیصد اضافہ ہو کر 1.7 / ارب ڈالر تک پہنچنے کی کیا وجوہات ہیں، جبکہ خصوصی سرمایہ

کاری سہولت کونسل (ایس آئی ایف سی) کی جانب سے سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کی

بحالی کے دعوے کیے جا رہے ہیں اور برطانیہ سے منسلک سرمایہ کاروں کو 442.76

ملین ڈالر اور چین سے منسلک کمپنیوں کو 413.11 ملین ڈالر کی رقم کی منتقلی سرمایہ کاری

کے دوبارہ استعمال کے بجائے سرمائے کے اخراج کی عکاسی کرتی ہے؛

(ب) آیا توانائی کے شعبے میں 400.19 ملین ڈالر اور مالیاتی خدمات کے شعبے میں

371.33 ملین ڈالر کی منافع کی ترسیلات ریکارڈ کی گئیں؛ نیز

(ج) ظہنی ممالک کے ساتھ ایس آئی ایف سی کے تحت ہونے والے معاہدوں میں دوبارہ

سرمایہ کاری کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کون سی ٹھوس شرائط موجود ہیں تاکہ سرمایہ کاری قلیل

مدتی منافع کے اخراج کے بجائے طویل مدتی پیداواری اثاثوں میں تبدیل ہو؟

وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل:

(الف) • پاکستان کی سرمایہ کاری پالیسی 2023 (پی آئی پی 2023) جو وفاقی کابینہ سے منظور

شده ہے، غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاروں کو منافع، سرمائے کی واپسی کے حق کی واضح ضمانت دیتی

ہے۔ سرمایہ کاری کی پالیسی منافع اور مقابلے میں برابری کا میدان فراہم کرتی ہے اور

مقامی اور غیر ملکی سرمایہ کار کے درمیان امتیاز نہیں کرتی ہے۔

• کسی بھی شعبے میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کار اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے فارن ایچینج قواعد و

کمپنیاں ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعات کے تحت اپنی سرمایہ کاری کی کرنسی میں اپنا سرمایہ

منافع، ڈیویڈنڈ یا کوئی اور فنڈز واپس بھیج سکتے ہیں جس کی اسٹیٹ بینک پاکستان کے فارن ایکسچے مینوئل کے تحت مقرر کردہ قواعد و ضوابط اور طریقہ کار کے تقاضوں کے تحت اجازت دی جاتی ہے۔

• جولائی تا جنوری مالی سال 2025-26 کے دوران منافع کی واپسی میں 27.92 فیصد کا 1.7 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک کا اضافہ سرمایہ کی نشاندہی نہیں کرتا بلکہ بیرونی ادائیگی کے بہاؤ کے معمول پر آنے اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں بہتری کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ گذشتہ مدت کے دوران، زرمبادلہ کے انتظامی اقدامات کی وجہ سے منافع کی واپسی جزوی طور پر محدود ہوئی تھی موجودہ حالیہ اضافہ بینک دولت پاکستان کی جانب سے ان پابندیوں میں نرمی کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے جس سے جائز اور زیر التواء منافع کی ترسیلات کو بنایا جاسکے گا۔

• برطانیہ (442.76 بلین امریکی ڈالر) اور چین (413.11 امریکی بلین ڈالر) کے اخراج کا ایک اہم حصہ توانائی، مالیاتی خدمات اور ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن جیسے شعبوں میں کام کرنے والے غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاروں کی وطن واپسی کے مساوی ہے مذکورہ ترسیلات زر معاہدے کی ذمہ داریوں کے ساتھ مطابقت رکھتی ہیں اور سرمایہ کاری یا سرمایہ کے اخراج کی نمائندگی نہیں کرتی ہیں اس کے برعکس منافع کی واپسی کی صلاحیت، سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کا ایک اہم عنصر ہے اور اسے بین الاقوامی سرمایہ کار مثبت انداز میں دیکھتا ہے۔

• مزید برآں، اعداد و شمار غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی مسلسل سرگرمی، کمائی کی دوبارہ سرمایہ کاری اور بڑی غیر ملکی فرموں کی مسلسل آپریشنل موجودگی کی نشاندہی کرتے ہیں خاص طور پر سہولت و رہنمائی کے مکینزم جیسا کہ خصوصی سرمایہ کاری کی سہولت کونسل اسکی ایک مثال ہے۔ لہذا رجحان مثبت سے سرمائے کو نکالنے کے بجائے معمول کے مالی بہاؤ تک محدود سے منتقلی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

• حکومت ایک متوازن فریم ورک کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے پر عزم ہے جو سرمایہ کاری کی حوصلہ افزائی کے لیے پالیسیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ منافع کی واپسی میں آسانی کو یقینی بناتا ہے بشمول سیکٹر کے لیے مخصوص سہولت، ریگولیٹری میں آسانی اور سرمایہ کاری کے تحفظ کے اقدامات شامل ہیں۔

(ب) جی ہاں شعبہ جاتی اعداد و شمار پر واضح کرتے ہیں کہ جولائی تا جنوری مالی سال 2025-26 کے دوران توانائی کے شعبے سے تقریباً 400.19 ملین امریکی ڈالر اور مالیاتی خدمات سے 371.33 ملین امریکی ڈالر منافع کی ترسیلات ریکارڈ کی گئی یہ اعداد و شمار بنیادی کا محمود بچلی کی پیداوار، تیل و گیس اور بینکنگ کے شعبوں میں کام کرنے والی غیر ملکی عینیوں کی سرمایہ کاری پر منافع کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں اس کی ترسیلات پاکستان میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کو کنٹرول کرنے والے معاہدے اور ریگولیٹری فریم ورک سے مطابقت رکھتی ہیں اور ان پراسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے رہنما نہ اصولوں کے مطابق کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔ بہاؤ و اخراج زیادہ تر ملک میں جاری کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے ساتھ فعال اداروں کے ذریعے منافع کی ادائیگیوں اور منافع کی منتقلی سے متعلق ہے۔

یہ نوٹ کرنا ضروری ہے کہ یہ ترسیلات شعبہ جاتی کی یا سرمائے کی واپسی کی نشاندہی نہیں کرتی ہیں بلکہ یہ سرمایہ کاروں کے ذریعے عام منافع کی وصولی کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں دونوں شعبے غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کرتا اور مستحکم و استحکام کے تسلسل کو جاری رکھے ہوئے ہیں جس کو پالیسی سہولت کاری کے اقدامات اور خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل جیسے پلیٹ فارمز کے ذریعے فروغ پانے والی سرمایہ کاری کے فریم ورک سے مدد فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

وزیر انیجارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کونسل:

- ون ونڈو کی سہولت: ایس آئی ایف سی سرمایہ کاروں کے لیے ایک ایسا پلیٹ فارم فراہم کرتی ہے جہاں وہ باسانی ضوابط سے متعلق امور کی تکمیل کر سکیں اور متعلقہ وزارتوں اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے ساتھ معاونت کی جاسکے۔
- شعبہ جاتی ورکنگ گروپس: کونسل کو مختلف شعبہ جات (مثلاً زراعت، کان کنی، آئی ٹی وغیرہ) کی بنیاد پر منظم کیا گیا ہے تاکہ کارکردگی میں بہتری لائی جاسکے۔ یہ ورکنگ گروپس متعلقہ وفاقی سیکرٹریوں کی سربراہی میں کام کرتے ہیں اور ہر شعبے سے متعلق امور کا جائزہ لے کر ان کے لیے مخصوص عملی منصوبے تیار کرتے ہیں۔
- تین سطحی طرز حکمرانی کے تحت تجاویز کو درج ذیل تین کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے زیر غور لایا جاتا ہے:
- (ایپک) اعلیٰ ترین کمیٹی: جس کی صدارت وزیر اعظم کرتے ہیں، جڑ میں وزرائے اعلیٰ اور وفاقی وزراء شامل ہوتے ہیں، اور یہ قومی معاشی ترجیحات کا تعین کرتی ہے۔
- انتظامی کمیٹی: جس کی مشترکہ صدارت وزیر منصوبہ بندی کرتے ہیں، وفاقی اور صوبائی سیکرٹریوں کے نقطہ نظر کو یکجا کر کے ترویجی فیصلے کیے جاتے ہیں۔
- عملدرآمد کمیٹی: جو وزیر اعظم کے معاون خصوصی کی سربراہی میں کام کرتی ہے، منظور شدہ فیصلوں پر عملدرآمد کے لیے انتظامی وسائل کو بروئے کار لاتی ہے۔
- ہر تجویز کا ابتدائی جائزہ متعلقہ ورکنگ گروپ کی سطح پر لیا جاتا ہے جہاں متعلقہ وزارتوں کو شامل کر کے اس کی عمل پذیری کا تعین کیا جاتا ہے۔ بعد ازاں ورکنگ گروپ کی سفارشات کو فیصلہ کے لیے انتظامی کمیٹی کے سامنے پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ انتظامی کمیٹی کے فیصلے کو بعد ازاں توثیق کے لیے اعلیٰ ترین کمیٹی کے سامنے پیش جاتا ہے۔

47- * محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب:

کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:
(الف) ملک میں ”کلاؤڈ برسٹ“ کے بار بار رونما ہونے کی وجہ سے گزشتہ تین سال کے دوران ہونے والے نقصانات کے ازالے کے لیے حکومت کیا اقدامات کر رہی ہے؛
نیز

(ب) مذکورہ بالا واقعات کی وجہ سے ہونے والے نقصانات کی صوبہ دار تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟
یہ سوال اگلی باری پر جواب دینے کے لیے وزیر اعظم آفس منتقل کر دیا گیا ہے۔

48- * ڈاکٹر شازیہ بیہ اسلم سومرو:

کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گی:
(الف) آیا حکومت نے پاکستان میں 5 جی سروسز کے آغاز کی منظوری دے دی ہے یا اس پر عمل درآمد کر رہی ہے؛

(ب) مجوزہ 5 جی منصوبے کی تفصیلات بشمول ابتدائی تعیناتی کے علاقے، اس میں حصہ لینے والے ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز اور صارفین و کاروباری اداروں کے لیے متوقع فوائد کیا ہیں؛
(ج) ملک بھر میں 5 جی کے نفاذ کے لیے مقررہ مدت کیا ہے؛ نیز
(د) نیٹ ورک کی سستی فراہمی، رسائی اور سائبر سیکیورٹی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے حکومت نے کیا اقدامات کیے ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیزہ طاہرہ خواجہ): (الف) جی ہاں، حکومت پاکستان نے 6 جنوری 2026 کو نیٹس جنریشن موبائل سروسز (NGMS) / 5G سٹیکٹرم کی نئی پالیسی ڈائریکٹو جاری کیا۔ اس کے مطابق، ملک میں G4 کی سروس کے معیار (QoS) کو بہتر بنانے اور 5G سروسز کے آغاز کے لیے 10 اور 12 مارچ 2026 کو سٹیکٹرم کی نئی پالیسی کی تمام موبائل آپریٹرز (CMOS) نے نئی پالیسی میں بھرپور حصہ لیا اور مجموعی طور پر اضافی 480 میگا ہرٹز سٹیکٹرم حاصل کیا، جس سے ان کے پاس موجود کل سٹیکٹرم 274 میگا ہرٹز سے بڑھ کر 754 میگا ہرٹز ہو گیا۔

اور بالآخر صارفین کے لیے قابل استطاعت خدمات کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (PTA) بنیادی ڈھانچے کے اشتراک کو بھی فروغ دے رہی ہے، جس میں غیر فعال (Passive) اور فعال (Active) دونوں اقسام کا اشتراک شامل ہے، تاکہ سرمایہ جاتی اور عملیاتی اخراجات میں کمی لائی جاسکے اور نیٹ ورک کی موثر توسیع ممکن ہو۔

پی ٹی اے مسابقتی اور ضابطہ جاتی طور پر سرمایہ کاری کے لیے سازگار ماحول کو فروغ دے رہی ہے تاکہ خدمات کی مناسب قیمتوں کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ موبائل ٹیرف ضوابط، 2025 کے تحت اتھارٹی نرخوں کی نگرانی کرتی ہے تاکہ حد سے زیادہ قیمتوں اور غیر مسابقتی طرز عمل کی روک تھام کی جاسکے، اور جہاں صارفین کے مفادات متاثر ہوں وہاں مداخلت کا اختیار بھی رکھتی ہے۔ متعلقہ آپریٹرز کو نرخوں میں ترمیم کے لیے ضابطہ جاتی تقاضوں کے مطابق پیشگی منظوری حاصل کرنا لازم ہے، جبکہ تمام آپریٹرز پر لازم ہے کہ وہ نرخوں کی اشاعت کے ذریعے شفافیت کو یقینی بنائیں تاکہ صارفین باخبر انتخاب کر سکیں۔

فی الوقت GS خدمات موجودہ ڈیٹا پیکیجز کے اندر بغیر کسی اضافی چارجز کے فراہم کی جا رہی ہیں۔ پی ٹی اے باقاعدگی سے آپریٹرز کی جانب سے جاری کردہ معلومات کے مطابق نرخوں کی جانچ پڑتال بھی کرتی ہے تاکہ ضوابط کی پابندی یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔ مزید برآں، پی ٹی اے کا شکایات کے ازالے کا نظام (CMS) نرخوں سے متعلق شکایات کے موثر حل کے لیے ایک فعال پلیٹ فارم فراہم کرتا ہے، جنہیں متعلقہ قانونی فریم ورک کے مطابق نمٹایا جاتا ہے۔

مزید یہ کہ حکومت مقامی پیداوار کو فروغ دے رہی ہے تاکہ قابل استطاعت GS سہولیات سے آراستہ آلات کی دستیابی میں اضافہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ گزشتہ سال کے دوران ایسے آلات کی نمایاں تعداد مقامی سطح پر تیار کی گئی ہے، جبکہ آئندہ برسوں میں اس میں مزید اضافہ متوقع ہے۔

پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (PTA) نے GS نیٹ ورکس کے تحفظ کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے GS سیکورٹی رہنما اصول جاری کیے ہیں جو پی ٹی اے کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہیں:

یہ رہنما اصول پاکستان میں GS نیٹ ورکس کی محفوظ تنصیب، موثر آپریشن اور نظم و نسق کے لیے ایک جامع فریم ورک فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ بین الاقوامی بہترین طریقہ کار اور معیارات، بشمول 3GPP، ITU، GSM، اور NIST کے مطابق ترتیب دیے گئے ہیں، جس سے قومی ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن بنیادی ڈھانچے اور صارفین کے ڈیٹا کا مضبوط تحفظ یعنی تحفظ معنی بنایا جاتا ہے۔

مزید برآں، ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن شعبے کی سائبر سیکیورٹی صلاحیتوں کو مضبوط بنانے اور استعداد کار میں اضافے کے لیے ٹیکسٹ جزیشن سائبر ریپلینس سے متعلق ورکشاپس بھی منعقد کی گئی ہیں۔

49۔ * محترمہ عالیہ کامران:

کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گی:

(الف) آیا حکومت پاکستان میں سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز، بالخصوص ٹک ٹاک پر گستاخانہ،

عریاں اور فحاشی پر مبنی مواد کی بڑھتی ہوئی گردش سے آگاہ ہے:

(ب) آیا پی ٹی اے اور نفاذ پر مامور دیگر اداروں سمیت مواد کی نگرانی، قابل اعتراض مواد کو

ہٹانے اور اس کے انضباط کے طریق ہائے کار موثر طور پر کام نہیں کر رہے:

(ج) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ متعلقہ حکام کارروائی کے لیے زیادہ تر عوامی شکایات پر انحصار

کرتے ہیں اور نگرانی اور نفاذ کے حوالے سے فعال کردار ادا نہیں کر رہے، اگر ایسا ہے،

تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں:

(د) اس طرح کے غیر قانونی مواد کو روکنے، ہٹانے اور اس کے سدباب کے لیے اب تک

کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں:

(ه) آیا حکومت فعال نگرانی، بین الادارہ جاتی معاونت اور نفاذ کے طریقہ کار کو مستحکم

کرنے کے لیے اصلاحی اقدامات تجویز کرتی ہے: نیز

(و) آیا اس طرح کے مواد کی تشہیر پر ذمہ داری کے تعین اور متعلقہ افراد و پلیٹ فارمز کے

محاسبہ کے لیے کوئی کارروائی کی جائے گی؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیزہ قاطرہ خواجہ): (الف) وفاقی

حکومت اور این سی سی آئی اے کی جانب سے سوشل میڈیا تک ناک پر توہین آمیز فحش اور غیر اخلاقی مواد کی روک تھام کے اقدامات کیے گئے۔ وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے غیر قانونی آن لائن مواد خصوصاً تک ناک پر پھیلنے والے مواد کی روک تھام کے اقدامات کیے گئے۔ حکومت کو توہین آمیز اور فحش مواد کے بڑھتے ہوئے پھیلاؤ کا مکمل ادراک ہے، جو پاکستان کی اخلاقی اور مذہبی اقدار کے لیے براہ راست خطرہ ہے۔ الیکٹرانک جرائم کا روک تھام ایکٹ (پیکا) 2016ء کے ذریعے ریاست کثیر الادارہ جاتی حکمت عملی اپناتے ہوئے این سی سی سی آئی اے اور پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (پی ٹی اے) کے ذریعے خلاف ورزی کرنے والوں کی نگرانی، انہیں بلاک اور ان کی خلاف قانونی کارروائی کر رہی ہے۔

انضباطی کارروائی اور مواد کو ہٹانا

این سی سی سی آئی اے نے فوری طور پر بلاک کرنے کے لیے درج ذیل یو آر ایل ز کی نشاندہی اور رپورٹنگ کی ہے:

- توہین آمیز مواد 600 سے زائد یو آر ایل ز
- افراد کی عصمت 426 یو آر ایل ز
- وقار کے خلاف جرائم 1,695 یو آر ایل ز

نفاذ اور جرائم کے اعداد و شمار (2025)

این سی سی سی آئی اے غیر قانونی مواد کی تیاری اور پھیلاؤ میں ملوث افراد کی تحقیقات میں فعال طور پر

مصروف عمل ہے۔ درج ذیل ڈیٹا سال 2025 کے دوران نفاذ کی صورت حال کی عکاسی کرتا ہے:

جرم کی نوعیت	کل مقدمات	متاثرہ خواتین	متاثرہ مرد	نابلغ متاثرہ افراد
مناہر برائگی	545	360	110	15
نفرت انگیز تقریر	322	42	273	5
غلط معلومات	187	21	180	1
بدنامی	173	89	200	2
بچوں سے زیادتی	58	4	18	49

خصوصی رپورٹ توہین آمیز مواد سے متعلق نفاذ

توہین آمیز مواد پر خصوصی توجہ کے نتیجے میں 2025 کے لیے درج ذیل قانونی نتائج حاصل ہوئے:

- موصول ہونے والی شکایات: 435
- انکوائریاں: 98
- اندراج شدہ ایف آئی آر/مقدمات: 42
- گرفتاریاں 73 افراد

قانونی کامیابی: 3 سزایافتہ اور 1 بری

(ب) پی ٹی اے نے ایکسٹرا ایک جرائم کاروک تھام ایکٹ (پیکا) 2016ء اور متعلقہ قواعد کے تحت اپنے دائرہ اختیار کے مطابق انضباطی نظام قائم کیے ہیں۔ ان نظاموں کے نتیجے میں کافی زیادہ غیر قانونی آن لائن مواد کو بلاک کیا اور ہٹایا گیا ہے۔ پی ٹی اے نے فعال اور شکایت پر مبنی رپورٹنگ کے ذریعے بلاک کرنے کے لیے 1.5 ملین سے زائد غیر قانونی یو آر ایل ز کے خلاف کارروائی کی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ 6.5 ملین فحش مواد پر مشتمل ڈومینز کو بھی پی ٹی اے کے نصب کردہ ڈبلیو ایم ایس نظام کے ذریعے بلاک کیا گیا ہے۔ تاہم مواد کی ارتقائی نوعیت اور ہر لمحے انٹرنیٹ پر آپ لوڈ ہونے والی بڑی مقدار انضباطی مسائل پیدا کرتی ہے، جنہیں اتھارٹی وسائل کی مسلسل اپ گریڈیشن کے ذریعے حل کر رہی ہے۔

(ج) پی ٹی اے ایک مخلوط طریقہ کار اپناتی ہے جس میں عوامی شکایات دیگر سرکاری اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ رابطہ، فعال طریقہ کار اور صارفین میں آگاہی پیدا کرنا شامل ہیں۔ عوامی رپورٹنگ ایک اہم ذریعہ کے طور پر کام کرتی ہے کیونکہ پی ٹی اے کے مختلف شکایات کے ذرائع کے ذریعے قابل اعتراض آن لائن مواد کی بڑی مقدار رپورٹ کی جاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ مذکورہ بالا ہے، پیشگی اقدامات کے ذریعے نمایاں طور پر 6.5 ملین سے زائد یو آر ایل ہٹائے گئے ہیں۔

(د) پی ٹی اے نے متعدد اقدامات کیے ہیں، جن میں درج ذیل شامل ہیں:

• تمام بڑے سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز پر خصوصی سرکاری رپورٹنگ چینلوں کا قیام اور غیر قانونی آن لائن مواد کی باقاعدہ رپورٹنگ۔

• HTTPS ویب سائٹس کو مکمل بلاک کرنے کے لیے ڈیلیوایم ایس سسٹم کو فعال کرنا۔
• مقامی قوانین کی تعمیل کے لیے سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز کے ساتھ باقاعدہ رابطے اور مشاورتی اجلاس۔

• تمام سرکاری اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی تربیت تاکہ وہ اپنے متعلقہ دائرہ اختیار اور دائرہ کار کے مطابق غیر قانونی آن لائن مواد کی رپورٹنگ پی ٹی اے کو کر سکیں۔
• سنگین جرائم سے متعلق مواد کی رپورٹنگ کے لیے سوشل آن لائن پورٹل کے ذریعے قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کے ساتھ رابطہ۔

• عوام الناس میں محفوظ اور ذمہ دارانہ انٹرنیٹ کے استعمال کی ترغیب دینے اور ڈیجیٹل خواندگی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے، مقامی اور بین الاقوامی اداروں جیسے مینا، ٹک ٹاک، یوٹیوب، ایچ ای سی وغیرہ کے تعاون سے جامع آگاہی مہمات۔

(۵) پی ٹی اے مسلسل اقدامات کر رہی ہے تاکہ فعال نظاموں کو مزید مضبوط بنایا جائے، بین الادارہ جاتی روابط کو بڑھایا جائے، اور تکنیکی صلاحیت کو بہتر بنایا جائے۔ ان میں صلاحیت کا فروغ مشترکہ مشاورتی اجلاس، اور پلیٹ فارمز کے ساتھ رابطہ شامل ہے تاکہ تعمیل کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

(۶) پیکار ترمیم 2025ء کی دفعہ 29 کے تحت نیشنل سائبر کرائم ایجنسی (این سی سی آئی اے) کو پیکا کے تحت جرائم میں ملوث افراد کے خلاف تحقیقات اور کارروائی کرنے کا اختیار دیا گیا ہے۔ تاہم، جہاں تک پلیٹ فارمز کی جوابدہی کا تعلق ہے، فی الوقت اس پلیٹ فارم پر کوئی نو جداری یا دیوانی ذمہ داری عائد نہیں، لیکن قواعد 2021 کے تحت پلیٹ فارمز پر لازم ہے کہ وہ پاکستان کے مقامی قوانین کی خلاف ورزی کرنے والے مواد کے خلاف کارروائی کریں۔

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) کس کمیٹری کے افراد کو اس وقت بینویولنٹ گرانٹ دی جا رہی ہے:

(ب) اہل مستفیدین کی ہر ایک کمیٹری کو دی جانے والی بینویولنٹ گرانٹ کی موجودہ ماہانہ

شرح کیا ہے؟

(ج) بینویولنٹ گرانٹ میں آخری بار کس تاریخ اور سال میں اضافہ کیا گیا تھا؟

(د) آیا حکومت بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی اور گزر بسر کے اخراجات کے پیش نظر بینویولنٹ

گرانٹ میں اضافے پر غور کر رہی ہے؟ نیز

(ہ) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس طرح کے اضافے کی توقع مدت کیا ہے اور کیا اسے باقاعدگی سے

ایڈجسٹ کرنے کے لیے نظر ثانی کا کوئی طریقہ کار زیر غور ہے؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ): (الف) موجودہ طور پر بینویولنٹ

گرانٹ (امدادی وظیفہ) بی پی ایس۔ 1 تا بی پی ایس۔ 22 کے ان ملازمین اور ان کے اہل خانہ کو فراہم کیا

جا رہا ہے جو طبعی بنیادوں پر ریٹائر ہوں یا دوران ملازمت یا بعد از ریٹائرمنٹ وفات پا جائیں۔

(ب) اس وقت ماہانہ بینویولنٹ گرانٹ مبلغ 4,000 روپے سے 10,100 روپے تک، مقررہ

شیڈول (ضمیمہ-1) کے مطابق تنخواہی درجات کی بنیاد پر ادا کیا جا رہا ہے۔

(ج) بینویولنٹ گرانٹ میں آخری اضافہ مؤثر از 01-12-2003 بمقدار 20 فیصد اور بعد

از 01-09-2012 سے موجودہ مستحقین کے لیے 40 فیصد کیا گیا۔

(د) جی ہاں، اس مقصد کے لیے وفاقی ملازمین بینویولنٹ و گروپ انشورنس فنڈ

(FEB&GIF) نے فنڈز کے مفصل ایکچوریل جائزے کے لیے میسرز بڈری سلوشن کی خدمات حاصل کر

رکھی ہیں تاکہ فلاحی سکیموں کی شرحوں میں نفاذ، ادغام یا اضافہ ممکن بنایا جاسکے۔

(ہ) فی الوقت ایچ پوری فراہم کردہ اعداد و شمار پر کام کر رہا ہے اور اس نے مطلع کیا ہے کہ اپنی سفارشات کا ابتدائی مسودہ اپریل 2026 کے وسط تک پیش کر دیا جائے گا۔ مذکورہ سفارشات کی منظوری بورڈ آف ٹرسٹیز (FEB & GIF, BOT) اور وفاقی حکومت سے مشروط ہوگی، جس کے لیے فی الحال کوئی حتمی مدت مقرر نہیں کی جاسکتی۔ تاہم، بورڈ آف ٹرسٹیز نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ فلاحی سکیموں کی شرحوں میں نفاذ، ادغام یا اضافہ کے لیے فنڈز کا ایکٹیو ریٹیل جائزہ ہر تین سال بعد باقاعدگی سے کرایا جائے گا۔

بینیولنٹ فنڈ (Benevolent Fund) میں کٹوتی کے نرخ اور رول 6 کے ذیلی رول (4) کے تحت قابل ادائیگی ماہانہ ادائیگی گرانٹ کی رقم، جس کا اطلاق یکم جولائی 2013 سے ہے۔

منسلک۔ الف

سر نمبر	تعمیراتی	زیادہ سے زیادہ	ماہانہ شراکت داری کی شرح	گرانٹ کی ماہانہ شرح
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	5,000	upto	120	4,000
2	5,500	5,001	126	4,150
3	6,000	5,501	138	4,300
4	6,500	6,001	150	4,450
5	7,000	6,501	162	4,600
6	7,500	7,001	174	4,750
7	8,000	7,501	186	4,900
8	8,500	8,001	198	5,050
9	9,000	8,501	210	5,200
10	9,500	9,001	222	5,350
11	11,000	9,501	246	5,600
12	13,000	11,001	288	5,900
13	15,000	13,001	336	6,200
14	17,000	15,001	384	6,500
15	19,000	17,001	432	6,800
16	21,000	19,001	480	7,100
17	23,000	21,001	528	7,400
18	25,000	23,001	576	7,700
19	27,000	25,001	624	8,000

8,300	672	27,001	29,000	20
8,600	720	29,001	31,000	21
8,900	768	31,001	33,000	22
9,200	816	33,001	35,000	23
9,500	864	35,001	37,000	24
9,800	912	37,001	39,000	25
10,100	960	39,001 & above		26

51- *جناب فتح اللہ خان:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کی سیلاب سے متاثرہ یونین کونسلوں میں اسکولوں، بنیادی مراکز صحت اور دیگر سرکاری عمارتوں کی بحالی اور انہیں موسمیاتی اثرات سے محفوظ بنانے کے لیے وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے کیا معاونت حاصل ہے اور آیا گرانٹ سے متعلق اسکیمیں موجود ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس

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

2- بحالی اور آباد کاری (آرائینڈ آر) بنیادی طور پر صوبائی حکومتوں کی ذمہ داری ہے، تاہم جہاں تک ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے سال 2022 کے سیلاب متاثرین کا تعلق ہے، مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات (MoPD&S)، آفات سے نمٹنے، بحالی اور تعمیر نو فریم ورک (4 آرایف) کے تحت کلیدی کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔

3- مذکورہ بالا کے پیش نظر، ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے سیلاب متاثرین کی بحالی اور آباد کاری (آرائینڈ آر) سے متعلق معلومات وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات اور صوبائی حکومت سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

4- اس سلسلے میں، این ڈی ایم اے نے آفات سے نمٹنے کے لیے رہنما اصول 2025 اور قومی بنیادی ڈھانچے کے آڈٹ پروگرام 2026 جاری کر دیے ہیں (جو این ڈی ایم اے کی سرکاری ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہیں)۔

حکومت پاکستان کے آفات سے نمٹنے، بحالی اور تعمیر نو فریم ورک (4) آرایف) کے تحت، وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات سیلاب کے بعد کی بحالی اور تعمیر نو کی کوششوں کی مجموعی پالیسی ہم آہنگی اور نگرانی کے لیے معاونت فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ 4 آرایف سماجی بنیادی ڈھانچے بشمول سکولوں، صحت کی سہولیات اور دیگر عوامی عمارتوں کی بحالی اور تعمیر نو کے لیے ایک تزویراتی فریم ورک فراہم کرتا ہے، جس میں موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے اثرات اور آفات سے محفوظ رہنے کے معیارات پر توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ وفاقی حکومت کی مدد پبلک سیکٹر ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام (پی ایس ڈی پی) کے منصوبوں اور غیر ملکی امداد سے چلنے والے پروگراموں کے ذریعے فراہم کی جا رہی ہے، جو سماجی بنیادی ڈھانچے بشمول تعلیم اور صحت کی سہولیات کی بحالی اور موسمیاتی اثرات سے محفوظ تعمیر نو میں معاون ہیں۔

تاہم، ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان سمیت ضلعی اور یونین کونسل کی سطح پر منصوبوں کی نشاندہی، عملدرآمد اور نفاذ متعلقہ صوبائی حکومت اور اس کے ماتحت محکموں کے دائرہ اختیار میں آتا ہے۔ اس کے مطابق، مخصوص سکیموں، مقامات اور اقدامات سے متعلق تفصیلی معلومات متعلقہ صوبائی حکومت سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات (MoPD&S) آر آر پو کے ذریعے قومی سطح پر 4 آرایف سے متعلقہ اقدامات کی مجموعی معاونت اور مربوط نگرانی برقرار رکھتی ہے۔ بحالی اور تعمیر نو سے متعلقہ اقدامات کا خلاصہ منسلکہ-1 کے طور پر موجود ہے۔

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

52- *جناب محمد بشیر خان:

کیا وزیر برائے تھنڈ غریب و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ اب خیبر پختونخوا میں بی آئی ایس پی کے تحت پولیس اہلکاروں اور لیویز کے سپاہیوں کی ماہانہ تنخواہوں سے کٹوتیاں کی جا رہی ہیں؛

(ب) آیا یہ بھی امر واقعہ ہے کہ ایسی ماہانہ کٹوتیاں 18,000 روپے سے لے کر 20,000

روپے تک ہیں؛ نیز

(ج) آیا مذکورہ اہلکاروں کی بیویاں اس سے قبل بی آئی ایس پی پروگرام کے تحت مالی امداد حاصل کر رہی تھیں؟

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) وفاقی کابینہ کے مورخہ 23 دسمبر 2019ء کے فیصلے کے مطابق ایسے بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کے مستفیدین کو نقد مالی معاونت کی ادائیگی بند کر دی گئی تھی جو خود یا ان کے شریک حیات سرکاری ملازم تھے۔ مزید برآں، پبلک اکاؤنٹس کمیٹی کی 12 جنوری 2023ء کی ہدایات اور پی اے سی ذیلی کمیٹی۔V کے 28 اگست، 2025ء کو منعقدہ اجلاس میں بھی قابل وصول رقوم کی وصولی/کٹوتی کے لیے ہدایات جاری کی گئیں۔ تاہم تمام صوبوں / علاقوں کے چیف سیکریٹریز کو ہدایت کی گئی کہ وہ ایسے سرکاری ملازمین سے رقوم کی وصولی کا عمل شروع کریں جنہوں نے خود یا ان کے شریک حیات نے بی آئی ایس پی سے مالی معاونت حاصل کی ہو۔

(ب) کٹوتیاں صوبائی علاقائی حکام کی جانب سے کی جا رہی ہیں اور اس کی تفصیلات بی آئی ایس پی کے پاس دستیاب نہیں ہیں۔

(ج) بی آئی ایس پی کے ریکارڈ کے مطابق مذکورہ عملے کی اکثریت کی بیویاں پہلے بی آئی ایس پی سے مالی معاونت حاصل کر رہی تھیں۔ مزید یہ کہ یہ امر قابل ذکر ہے کہ رقوم کی وصولی صرف انہی افراد سے کی جا رہی ہے جنہوں نے خود یا ان کے شریک حیات نے بی آئی ایس پی سے مالی معاونت حاصل کی ہو۔

53- *جناب صلاح الدین جونجو:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) اس وقت ملک بھر میں پاکستان بیت المال کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ معذور افراد، (پی ڈبلیو ڈیز)

کی کل تعداد بشمول صوبہ وارانہ ضلع وار تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

(ب) ل پی بی ایم اسکیم کے تحت ایک پی ڈبلیو ڈی والے خاندان کو 30,000 روپے سالانہ اور دو یا زیادہ پی ڈبلیو ڈیز والے خاندانوں کو 60,000 روپے سالانہ وصول کرنے والے خاندانوں اس وقت کی کل تعداد کیا ہے؛

(ج) معاون آلات بشمول وہیل چیئر، خصوصی طور پر تیار کی گئی وہیل چیئر، سماعت کے آلات، سفیدی چھتری اور مصنوعی اعضاء کی سال وار اور صوبہ وار تفصیلات کیا ہیں جو پچھلے تین سالوں کے دوران تقسیم کئے گئے ہیں؛

(د) استفادہ گزاروں کی شناخت، تصدیق، رجسٹریشن اور مالی امداد کی تقسیم کے لیے پی بی ایم کی جانب سے اپنایا گیا میکنزم کیا ہے نیز آیا ادائیگیاں بینک ٹرانسفر، ڈیجیٹل پلیٹ فارمز اور دیگر ذرائع کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہیں؛ نیز

(ه) زیادہ سے زیادہ اہل پی ڈبلیو ڈیز مستفید ہو سکیں کے لیے پروگرام کی شفافیت، رسائی اور اقدایت میں اضافے کے لیے اٹھائے گئے یا تجویز کئے گئے اقدامات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف) پاکستان بیت المال

(پی بی ایم) سے ملک بھر کے پی ڈبلیو ڈیز کو مصنوعی اعضاء، سماعت کے آلات، وہیل چیئر اور اپنی مرضی و ضرورت کے مطابق وہیل چیئر سمیت مالی امداد و معاون آلات فراہم کیے ہیں جس کی تفصیلات منسلک۔ الف اور ب پر دی گئی ہیں۔

(ب) متعلقہ تفصیلات منسلک۔ الف و ب کے مطابق منسلک ہیں۔

(ج) تفصیلات منسلک۔ الف اور ب میں دی گئی ہیں۔

(د) اس ضمن میں متعلقہ معلومات بشمول پالیسی، معیار اور پی ڈبلیو ڈیز کو مالی امداد و معاون

آلات فراہم کرنے کے متعلقہ فارمز پاکستان بیت المال کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہیں۔ پی ڈبلیو ڈیز

پاکستان بیت المال کے ضلعی دفاتر، صوبائی/علاقائی دفاتر اور ہیڈ آفس کے ذریعے جو بھی ہبل ہو درخواست دے سکتے ہیں مزید کارروائی سے پہلے درخواست دہندگان کی کی فہرستیں تصدیق کے لیے ضلعی دفاتر کو بھیجی جاتی ہیں ہے تاکہ پی ڈبلیو ڈیز کی مالی حیثیت کا اندازہ لگایا جاسکے۔ تمام ضابطے اخلاق کی تکمیل اور مجاز اتھارٹی کی منظوری کے بعد، پی ڈبلیو ڈیز کے نام پر کراس چیک جاری کیے جاتے ہیں۔

(د) دہرائے اندارج سے بچنے کے لیے بی آئی ایس پی اور پاکستان بیت المال کے درمیان درست معلومات کے ساتھ اندارج کی اپیلیکیشن کو کامیابی کے ساتھ مربوط کیا گیا ہے شفافیت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے متعلقہ ضلعی دفاتر کے ذریعے تحقیقاتی رپورٹس حاصل کی جاتی ہیں تاکہ ہر درخواست دہندہ مالی حیثیت کا پتہ لگایا جاسکے تاکہ سب سے زیادہ مستحق پی ڈبلیو ڈیز کو پاکستان بیت المال خدمات فراہم کی جاسکیں۔

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

54۔ *جناب فتح اللہ خان:

کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں نیٹ ورک کا شدید مسئلہ ہے؛ اگر ایسا ہے،

تو حکومت کی جانب سے یہاں نیٹ ورک سرس میں بہتری کے لیے بنائی گئی پالیسی

اور منصوبہ بندی کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) آیا ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے افراد کو وزارت کے مقامی دفاتر میں ملازمت فراہم کرنے

کی کوئی تجویز ہے؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیناز افاطمہ خواجہ): (الف) پی ٹی اے

نے ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں کوالٹی کنٹرول اور کارکردگی میں کمی کی تشخیص کے لیے منصوبہ بند اور شکایات پر مبنی

دونوں سروے کیے ہیں۔ موجودہ جی ٹی ایس سائٹ کی صورت حال حسب ذیل ہے۔

سیلانٹرا سٹریٹکٹریٹ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان

نوٹس سائٹس	آپریٹر
73	ہار
177	نلی ہار
79	ہڈون
92	زورنگ

علاقہ سے کیواوا ایس شکایات کو اوائس ایس کے پی آئی تجزیہ اور فیلڈ سروے کے ذریعے دور کر دی گئی ہیں، ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان شہر کے لئے کیو-1-2024 اور کیو-2-2024 میں منصوبہ بند کیواوا ایس سروے کئے گئے اور پہاڑ پور شہر کے لئے کیو-2-2024ء میں مذکورہ سروے کیے گئے۔

مزید برآں، جولائی 2025ء میں 4x شکایات پر مبنی سروے کیے گئے اور موضع عبدالغیل اور شور کوٹ، ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں میسرز زورنگ کے ساتھ مشترکہ کیواوا ایس سروے کیا گیا تھا۔

یہ بھی نوٹ کیا جائے کہ دیگر چیلینجز کے علاوہ لوڈ شیڈنگ بھی شدید تشویش کا باعث ہے خاص طور پر ایف آر ڈی آئی خان میں تمام تینوں لیٹرز کی بیک اپ کے کوکم کر رہی ہے اور جس کے لئے ایکسپریس فیڈرز کے لئے ڈسکوز کی معاونت درکار ہے۔

بہتری اور بحالی کے لئے اقدامات

مزید برآں، متعدد آپریشنل سیکورٹی وجوہات کی بناء پر متعدد مقامات غیر فعال رہتے ہیں۔ بنیادی ڈھانچہ کی چوری توڑ پھوڑ بڑی رکاوٹ بنی ہوئی ہے جس میں بیٹریاں، کمپلو اور ایندھن کی بار بار چوری ہوتی ہے اور عسکریت پسندی یا امن وامان کے مسائل کی وجہ سے اکثر جگہیں ناقابل رسائی ہوتی ہیں۔ پی ٹی اے نے سی ایم اور کوسائٹ کی سیکورٹی مضبوط کرنے، بیک اپ سسٹم کو بہتر کرنے اور مقامی انتظامیہ کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے کی ہدایت کی ہے جبکہ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں متاثرہ سائٹس متاثرہ سائٹس کی بحالی کے لئے بار بار کوششیں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ بحالی کی کوششوں میں حسب ذیل شامل ہیں۔

ضلعی انتظامیہ کے ساتھ رابطہ: انتہائی سیکورٹی والے زون میں سائنس کی حفاظت کے لئے مقامی متعلقین کے ساتھ جرگوں کی استدعا گو کہ کوئی خاطر خواہ پیش رفت نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

پولیس شکایات اور ایف آئی آرز: مقامی تھانوں میں ایف آئی آر کے اندراج کے لئے تحریری درخواستیں دی گئیں؛ تاہم، ایف آئی آر زیر التوا رہتی ہیں۔ اس معاملہ کو انسپکٹر جنرل آف پولیس، خیبر پختونخوا کو پہنچایا گیا، لیکن جواب کا ابھی تک انتظار ہے۔

سیکورٹی انتظامات: مخصوص سائنس کے لیے ایل ای اے کی معاونت کے ذریعے محدود تحفظ فراہم کیا گیا ہے جو کہ معمول کے آپریشنز اور دیکھ بھالی کے کام کے لیے پائیدار نہیں ہے۔

مشکلات کے باوجود، آپریشنز سائنس کو ریکورڈ اور بحالی کے لیے پی ٹی اے، مقامی انتظامیہ اور سیکورٹی اداروں کے ساتھ رابطہ میں رہتے ہیں۔ پی ٹی اے او ایس ایس کے پی آئی ز، شکایات پر مبنی تجزیہ کے ذریعے تعمیل کی نگرانی کرتی ہے اور سائٹ کی سیکورٹی اور بیک اپ انتظامات کے لیے سی ایم او کو ہدایت کرتی ہے۔

سروس کوالٹی اور ملک گیر ربط کاری کی بہتری کے لیے پی ٹی اے کی جانب سے کئے جانے والے اقدامات میں حسب ذیل شامل ہیں۔

1۔ سال نیٹ ورک کی توسیع: کوریج کے فرق کو ختم کرنے کے لیے نئے مقامات پر 20 فیصد کے ساتھ سالانہ 1,000 سائنس کی ذمہ داریوں کی توسیع۔

2۔ انٹراسٹرکچر کی توسیع: گذشتہ پانچ سالوں میں 12,000 مقامات پر نصب کیے گئے/اپ گریڈ کیا گیا۔

3۔ ٹیکنالوجی اپ گریڈ: 2 جی سے 4 جی میں منتقلی، وی او ایل ٹی ای/وی او وائی فائی کا متعارف کروانا، بڑے پیمانے پر ایم آئی ایم او اور 3 جی مرحلہ۔

4۔ یونیورسل سروس فیڈرز (یو ایس ایف): یو ایس ایف فنڈ کے منصوبوں کے ذریعے سروس سے محروم اور کم سروس والے علاقوں کو ربط کاری کی فراہمی۔

5۔ قومی روٹنگ اقدام: ہائی ویز اور دیہی علاقوں میں کوریج کی توسیع زیر غور ہے۔

6۔ ایپیکٹرم کی نیلامی: 480 ایم ایچ زیڈ کے ذریعے ایپیکٹرم کی دستیابی میں توسیع کی گئی (جو گذشتہ ذرائع 2006 فیصد بنتا ہے) جس سے پاکستان کو نمایاں ممالک میں پوزیشن حاصل ہوئی۔

7۔ کیو او ایس: نیلامی کے نتائج سے سروس کی کوالٹی میں 4 جی کی رفتار کے ساتھ بہتری آئے گی جو 14 ایم بی پی ایس سے بڑھ کر تقریباً 20 ایم بی پی ایس ہو گئی ہے اور ابتدائی 5 جی 150 ایم بی پی ایس ملک بھر میں پہنچ گئی ہے۔

8۔ رول آؤٹ: 5 جی کوریج دار حکومتی علاقوں سے آہستہ آہستہ اضافی شہروں تک پھیل رہی ہے۔

9۔ قابہ انٹرنیشن: سائٹ تک قابہ کا تناسب 20 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 35 فیصد ہو چکا ہے جس سے استعداد اور سروس کی کوالٹی میں مضبوطی آئی ہے، اے جے نیٹ کے ادجی پی کے لیے مستقبل کی نیلامیاں اور لائسنس کی فراہمی ملک گیر ہم آہنگی کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے اسی طرح کی رول آؤٹ ذمہ دار یوں کو پورا کرے گی۔

10۔ انفراسٹرکچر کا باہمی تبادلہ اور ایم ای این اور فریم ورک: لاگت کو کم کرنے، مسابقت میں اضافہ کرنے اور بہتر کیو او ایس کے لیے منظور شدہ فریم ورک۔

(ب) وزارت برائے آئی ٹی اور ٹیلی کام وفاقی حکومت کے قابل اطلاق قواعد و ضوابط کے تحت

جملہ اسامیوں کے انسانی وسائل کی بھرتی کرتی ہے اور ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے افراد مذکورہ اسامیوں پر درخواست دے سکتے ہیں جو کہ میرٹ کے مطابق اہلیت اور سختی سے بھرتی کو حتمی شکل دیے جانے سے مشروط ہے۔

55- *جناب محمد الیاس چوہدری:

کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) ضلع گجرات میں انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی اور ٹیلی مواصلات کے انفراسٹرکچر کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے حکومت کی جانب سے گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران کونسے اقدامات اٹھائے گئے ہیں؟

(ب) آیا براڈ بینڈ کی توسیع، فائبر آپٹک کے ذریعے رابطہ، 4 جی/5 جی سروئرز، پبلک وائی فائی سہولیات کی فراہمی، سافٹ ویئر ٹیکنالوجی پارکس، ای روزگار مراکز یا ڈیجیٹل سکل ڈیولپمنٹ کے اقدامات سے متعلق کوئی منصوبہ ضلع گجرات میں شروع کیا گیا ہے یا زیر غور ہے؟

(ج) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس کی تفصیلات مع فنڈز، مقرر کردہ وقت اور موجود صورتحال کیا ہے؟

(د) آیا مذکورہ ضلع میں آئی ٹی اور ٹیلی مواصلات انفراسٹرکچر کو تقویت دینے کے لیے درکار تمام ضروری سامان و مواد فراہم کر دیا گیا ہے؟ اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

(ه) ضلع گجرات خاص طور پر دیہی و پسماندہ علاقوں میں پائیدار انٹرنیٹ و ٹیلی مواصلات سروئرز کو وسعت دینے میں کونسے چیلنجز درپیش ہیں؟ نیز

(و) ضلع گجرات میں ڈیجیٹل کنیکٹیوٹی اور آئی ٹی انفراسٹرکچر کو مزید بہتر بنانے کیلئے مستقبل کا لائحہ عمل اور مجوزہ کردہ منصوبے، اگر کوئی ہیں، کونسے ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شیزہ فاطمہ خواجہ): (الف) ضلع

گجرات میں سیلولر موبائل سروئرز کی دستیابی اور توسیع کے حوالے سے عرض ہے کہ سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز (سی ایم او) نے ضلع گجرات میں مضبوط ٹیلی کام انفراسٹرکچر قائم کر رکھا ہے۔ گزشتہ تین برسوں کے دوران آپریٹرز کی جانب سے آواز اور ڈیٹا سروئرز کے لیے نصب کردہ مقامات کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

نویں	بھون	نئی ہار	سی ایم پی اے کے	سیر	سجرات
924	168	261	263	232	2022
946	175	261	270	240	2023
969	175	261	283	250	2024
1021	176	282	296	267	2025
97	8	21	33	35	ان سالوں میں اضافہ کی گئی سائیس کی کل تعداد

الف۔ ایف ایل ایل ایل اوی وی اے ایس آپریٹرز کی لائسنسنگ

- i۔ پی ٹی اے نے گوجرانوالہ ٹیلی کام ریجن (جی ٹی آر) جس میں ضلع سجرات شامل ہے، کے لیے متعدد فکسڈ لوکل لائسنس (ایف ایل ایل) جاری اور تجدید کیے ہیں۔
- ii۔ جی ٹی آر میں کل ستائیس (27) ایف ایل ایل لائسنس ہولڈرز موجود ہیں، جن میں سے دس (10) لائسنس 2023 تا 2025 کے عرصہ کے دوران جاری کیے گئے جبکہ چار (4) کی تجدید کی گئی۔

ب۔ ضلعی سطح کی کلاس کے لائسنس کا اجراء:

- i۔ پی ٹی اے نے یکم جنوری، 2026ء سے ضلعی سطح پر انٹرنیٹ خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے کلاس لائسنس جاری کرنے کا آغاز کیا۔
- ii۔ اس اقدام سے کاروبار سرگرمیوں کو فروغ ملے گا اور چھوٹے و درمیانے درج کے اداروں کے ضلع سجرات، خصوصاً پسماندہ تحصیلوں اور دیہی علاقوں میں خدمات فراہم کرنے کا موقع ملے گا۔ جہاں بڑے آپریٹرز کے لیے تجارتی بنیادوں پر کام کرنا ممکن ہوگا۔

iii- لائسنس کی اہم خصوصیات درج ذیل ہیں:

- (1) دائرہ اختیار: فی لائسنس ایک ضلع، مدت 10 سال (قابل تجدید)
 (2) ابتدائی فیس: 300,000 روپے؛ سالانہ فیس 100,000 روپے (ہر سال 10 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ)

(3) رول آؤٹ ذمہ داری: ایک سال کے اندر خدمات کا آغاز؛ ایک سال کے اندر کم از کم 100 براڈ کنکشنز فراہم کرنا۔

iv- ضلعی سطح کے کلاس لائسنس کی تفصیلات منسلکہ الف پر ہیں۔

نوٹ: جنوری، 2026ء میں ضلع گجرات کے لیے ون-ایکس درخواست موصول ہوئی۔

(ج) ایف ایل ایل میں لائسنسوں میں رول-آؤٹ نیٹ ورک کی ذمہ داریوں کا تعارف

پی ٹی اے نے ایف ایل ایل لائسنس میں لازمی نیٹ ورک رول-آؤٹ ذمہ داریاں متعارف کرائی ہیں تاکہ لائسنس یافتہ مرحلہ دار اپنے نیٹ ورک کے دائرہ کار کو وسعت دیتے ہوئے لائسنس شدہ خطے کے کم از کم چار (04) اضلاع/تحصیلات تک درج ذیل مرحلہ وار ٹائم لائن کے مطابق توسیع کریں۔

ضلع/تحصیل	حتمی وقت (سی ای سے سینے)	ایف ایل ایل کھنڈ
ضلع تحصیل 1	12 مہینے	300
ضلع تحصیل 2	24 مہینے	300
ضلع تحصیل 3	36 مہینے	300
ضلع تحصیل 4	48 مہینے	300
کل ایف ایل ایل کھنڈ		1200

(د) ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن انفراسٹرکچر اور ریکسٹ براڈ بینڈ (ایف بی پی) سبسکرائبرز کی تفصیلات

i- فعال قابو بر کیمبل (او ایف سی) انفراسٹرکچر

متعدد لائسنس آپریٹرز نے ضلع گجرات میں کل 2000 کلومیٹر (اندازاً) کے او ایف سی نیٹ ورک قائم کیے ہیں۔

(1) لانگ ہول (Long Houl) او ایف سی۔ 1,50736 کلومیٹر۔

سات (06) آپریٹرز کی جانب سے تعینات کیے گئے۔

(2) آٹھ (08) آپریٹرز کی جانب سے میٹر او ایف سی۔ 498.42 کلومیٹر تعینات کیے گئے۔

نوٹ: تفصیلات منسلک ”ب“ پر ہیں۔

فلکسڈ براڈ بینڈ سبسکریبرز

(1) پی ٹی سی ایل کے پاس متعلقہ ضلع میں ایکسچینجر کے ذریعے خدمات فراہم کرتے ہوئے فلکسڈ براڈ بینڈ (ایف بی بی) صارفین کی نمایاں تعداد موجود ہے۔

(الف) گجرات 23,914 سبسکریبرز

(ب) کھاریاں 10,547 سبسکریبرز

(ج) لالہ موسیٰ 4,709 سبسکریبرز

(د) جلاپور جٹاں 3,972 سبسکریبرز

میزان: 43,142

(2) ایف ایل ایل / سی وی اے ایس آپریٹرز کے پاس 31,567 ایف بی بی سبسکریبرز ہیں۔

(3) کل: 74,709

نوٹ: تفصیلات منسلک ”ج“ پر ہیں۔

(ب) حکومت پاکستان اور پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (پی ٹی اے) نے براڈ بینڈ کی توسیع

اور ٹیلی کام انفراسٹرکچر کی مضبوط بنیاد فراہم کرنے کے لیے متعدد پالیسی اور انضباطی اقدامات کیے ہیں۔

ملک بھر میں کئی اقدامات جیسے کہ راستہ دینے کے حق (آراؤڈ بلیو) کی سہولت، نئی ٹیکنالوجیز

(5 جی)، وی او وائی فائی کو فعال کرنا، سرورس کے معیار (کیو او ایس) کو بہتر بنانا، اور انفراسٹرکچر شیئرنگ

فریم ورک لاگو کیے گئے ہیں، جو ضلع گجرات میں ڈیجیٹل راہطوں اور آئی ٹی انفراسٹرکچر کی بہتری میں معاون ثابت ہو رہے ہیں۔

براڈ بینڈ کی توسیع اور 4 جی/5 جی سروسز کے حوالے سے، سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز (سی ایم اوز) کو اپنے حال ہی میں جاری کردہ لائسنس کے تحت پابند کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ ملک بھر میں نیٹ ورک کی کوریج اور استعداد کو بتدریج بڑھائیں۔ مزید برآں، 5 جی کے نفاذ سے ڈیٹا کی رفتار میں تیزی، کم تاخیری وقت، اور بہتر قابل اعتماد نیٹ ورک کی سہولت ملے گی، جس سے انٹرنیٹ سے منسلک اشیاء (آئی او ٹی)، سمارٹ سٹیز، ای۔ ہیلتھ، اور ای۔ ایجوکیشن جیسی جدید خدمات ممکن ہوں گی، جو پاکستان میں مجموعی ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی اور معاشی ترقی میں معاون ثابت ہوں گی۔

حالیہ این جی ایم ایس/5 جی پیکٹرم نیٹامی کے بعد جاری کیے گئے لائسنسوں میں نیٹ ورک وسیع کرنے اور سروس کے معیار (کیو او ایس) کی ذمہ داریوں کے حوالے سے اہداف شامل ہیں۔ یہ آپریٹرز کو پابند کرتا ہے کہ وہ ہر سال کم از کم 1,000 نئے 4 جی/5 جی مقامات نصب کریں۔ 4 جی مقامات کو ہر صوبے کے شہری اور دیہی علاقوں میں متناسب طور پر تقسیم کیا جائے گا، جبکہ 5 جی کا نفاذ پینے سرے میں وفاقی اور صوبائی دارالحکومتوں، بشمول اسلام آباد/راولپنڈی، کراچی، لاہور، پشاور، اور کوسٹ میں ترجیحی بنیادوں پر کیا جائے گا، جس کے بعد اسے دیگر بڑے شہروں تک پھیلا یا جائے گا۔ سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز نے 4 جی/5 جی مقامات کے قیام کے لیے آلات کی خریداری/درآمد کے عمل میں مصروف ہیں، اور آئندہ 4 سے 6 ماہ کے دوران کوریج اور سروس کے معیار (کیو او ایس) میں نمایاں بہتری متوقع ہے۔

نئے 4 جی مقامات نیٹ ورک کی کارکردگی اور سروس کے معیار (کیو او ایس) کو بہتر بنائیں گے، جس سے نیٹ ورک کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ ہوگا اور انٹرنیٹ ٹریفک کا رٹس کم ہوگا۔

(د) ٹیلی کام خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے ضروری آئی ٹی اور ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن انفراسٹرکچر پہلے سے موجود اور فعال ہے۔ سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز (سی ایم اوز) نے سروس کی دستیابی اور تسلسل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے

بنیادی اسٹیشنز، ٹرانسمیشن سسٹمز، اور معاون سہولیات سمیت ضروری نیٹ ورک انفراسٹرکچر نصب کر رکھا ہے۔ تاہم، اس انفراسٹرکچر کی دیکھ بھال ایک مسلسل جاری عمل ہے، اور سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز صارفین کی بڑھتی ہوئی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے اور سروس کے مستقل معیار کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے اپنے نیٹ ورکس کی باقاعدہ دیکھ بھال، بہتری اور اپ گریڈ کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔

مزید برآں، پی ٹی اے نے 19 مارچ 2026 کو این جی ایم ایس / 5 جی لائسنس جاری کر دیا ہے اور ملک بھر میں 5 جی سروس متعارف کرانے کا عمل جاری ہے، جسے مناسب وقت پر ضلع سبجرات تک بھی توسیع دی جائے گی۔

(ہ) درپیش چیلنجز:

(الف) دیہی علاقوں میں بجلی کی غیر مستحکم اور وقفے وقفے سے فراہمی سروس کے دوریے کو بری طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔

(ب) سڑکوں کی تعمیر، غیر قانونی کھدائی اور تخریب کاری کے باعث او ایف سی کا بار بار کٹ جانا سروس میں تھقل کا باعث بنتا ہے۔

(ج) آبادی کی کم تعداد اور دیہی علاقوں میں فی صارف اوسط آمدن (اے آر پی یو) کم ہونے کی وجہ سے نجی آپریٹرز کے لیے کاروباری آپریشنز کو مالی طور پر برقرار رکھنا مشکل ہے۔

(د) سیلولر سروسز کی توسیع کے لیے مستقبل کا لائحہ عمل:

حال ہی میں جاری کردہ لائسنسوں کے مطابق سی ایم او کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ ہر سال کم از کم 1,000 جی 4 یا 5 جی سائٹس قائم کریں، اور پاکستان بھر میں 5 جی کا نفاذ مندرجہ ذیل چار مراحل میں مکمل کیا جائے گا:

i - پہلا مرحلہ (2026ء تا 2028ء): وفاقی اور صوبائی دارالحکومتوں یعنی اسلام آباد، راولپنڈی، کراچی، لاہور، پشاور اور کوئٹہ میں 5 جی کا آغاز۔

ii - دوسرا مرحلہ (2028ء تا 2030ء): مزید 10 شہروں میں 5 جی کی توسیع (ہر صوبے سے کم از کم 2 شہر)۔

iii - تیسرا مرحلہ (2030ء تا 2032ء): مزید 10 شہروں میں 5 جی کا پھیلاؤ (ہر صوبے سے کم از کم 2 شہر)۔

iv - چوتھا مرحلہ (2032ء تا 2035ء): مزید 15 شہروں میں 5 جی کا پھیلاؤ (ہر صوبے سے کم از کم 2 شہر)۔

مزید برآں، مذکورہ لائنوں میں سروس کے بہتر معیار (کیو او ایس) کی حدیں بھی شامل کی گئی ہیں۔ 4 جی کے لیے ڈیٹا کی رفتار کو 4 ایم بی پی ایس سے بڑھا کر 120 ایم بی پی ایس کر دیا گیا ہے، جسے مرحلہ وار 150 ایم بی پی ایس تک بڑھایا جائے گا۔ 5 جی کے لیے 150 ایم بی پی ایس کی ڈیٹا رفتار متعارف کروائی گئی ہے، جس کا حتمی ہدف مرحلہ وار 100 ایم بی پی ایس تک پہنچانا ہے تاکہ ٹیٹ ورک کی کارکردگی اور صارف کے تجربے کو نمایاں طور پر بہتر بنایا جاوے۔

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

56 - * جناب چنگیز احمد خان:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا پاکستان بیت المال میں تقریروں میں بے ضابطگیوں کا نوٹس لیا گیا ہے جس میں

ڈائریکٹر (پی اے سی/ ڈی اے سی) جن کی ایچ ای سی تصدیق شدہ ڈگری ایک جعلی

یونیورسٹی سے حاصل کی گئی ہے نیز غیر مجاز رعایت فراہم کی گئی ہے، ڈائریکٹر (فنانسز اور پنشن) کو صدارتی حکم نامے کے بغیر رعایت کے ذریعے تقرری، ایم ڈی کے پی ایس او کی تھرڈ ڈویژن کے باوجود تقرری اور ڈائریکٹر (ایم آئی ایس) کی لازمی ٹریننگ کے بغیر ترقی شامل ہے؛

(ب) آیا وزیر موصوف اس بات سے آگاہ ہیں کہ سول سروس ایکٹ، 1983ء اور عدالتی فیصلوں یا جعلی ڈگریوں پر یا اہلیت کے حامل نہ ہونے کے باوجود تقرریاں کا عدم ہیں کیونکہ ابتدا سے اور رعایت کے لیے صدارتی حکم نامے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے؛

(ج) آیا صدر کی جانب سے کسی رعایت کا اختیار تفویض کیا گیا تھا؛ نیز

(د) اگر ایسا نہیں ہے، تو ان تقرریوں کو کب تک کا عدم قرار دیا جائے گا، تا دہی کارروائی شروع کی جائے گی اور اب تک وصول کی گئی تنخواہوں کو بازیاب کیا جائے گا؟

وزیر برائے تحفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): (الف)

i - دفتری حکم نامہ نمبر - پی بی ایم / عملہ / پی ایف - 7226/2201 مورخہ 6 مارچ، 2026ء (منسلکہ - الف) کے تحت معاملہ کا پتہ چلانے کے لیے انکوآری کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی ہے۔

ii - ریکارڈ کے مطابق، ڈائریکٹر (ایف اینڈ پی) کو کوئی رعایت نہیں دی گئی۔ نتیجہ کمیٹی کے رپورٹ کی نقل (منسلکہ - ب) پر ہے۔

iii - پاکستان بیت المال کے تنظیمی خاکہ میں پی ایس او برائے ایم ڈی کی کوئی اسامی نہیں ہے (منسلکہ - ج)۔

iv - پی بی ایم کی جانب سے ارسال کردہ سوال کے جواب میں عملہ ڈویژن نے آئی ٹی کیڈر کو استثنیٰ دیا تھا۔ عملہ ڈویژن کی دفتری یادداشت مورخہ،

ایف۔ 1-80/2013-ای 6 مورخہ 12 اگست، 2015ء (منسلکہ۔ د) پر ہے۔ حسبہ، مذکورہ وضاحت کی روشنی میں ڈائریکٹر (ایم آئی ایس) کو ترقی دی گئی تھی۔

(ب) پاکستان بیت المال ایکٹ 1991 کی دفعہ 15 اور 16 کے مطابق بیت المال بورڈ (بی ایم بی) ملازمین کے قیود و شرائط وضع کرنے کا مجاز ہے (منسلکہ۔ ہ)۔
 (ج) و (د) بالا میں بیان کردہ کے مطابق۔
 (منسلکہ جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیے گئے ہیں)

سعید احمد میمن،
 قائم مقام سیکرٹری۔

اسلام آباد
 یکم اپریل، ۲۰۲۶ء

(دوسرا گروپ، چھبیسواں اجلاس)

قومی اسمبلی سیکرٹریٹ

”غیر نشان دار سوالات اور ان کے جوابات“

برائے بروز جمعرات مورخہ ۲ اپریل، ۲۰۲۶ء

14 - محترمہ مہتاب اکبر راشدی:

(چھبیسویں اجلاس سے موخر شدہ)

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ بی ایس ریڈیا لوجی اور دیگر ایسے ڈگری پروگراموں میں داخلہ لینے والے ملازمین اور ان کے بچوں کے لیے تعلیمی فیسوں کی باز ادائیگی کافی مدت سے نہیں کی گئی ہے؛ نیز

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو جملہ مطلوبہ دستاویزات کو جمع کرانے کے باوجود عدم باز ادائیگی کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ): (الف) جی ہاں۔ بی ایس (ریڈیا لوجی)

پروگرام ایم بی بی ایس / ڈی بی ایس اور فارمیسی۔ ڈی کی طرح کوئی تسلیم شدہ پیشہ ورانہ ڈگری نہیں ہے، اور ایف ای بی اینڈ جی آئی ایف قواعد، 1972 کے قاعدہ 25۔ الف کے تحت فیس کی واپسی کے لیے پیشہ ورانہ شعبوں / مضامین کی فہرست میں شامل نہیں ہے۔ یہاں یہ بھی قابل ذکر ہے کہ بی ایس (ریڈیا لوجی) الائیڈ

ہیلتھ سائنسز کے شعبے میں آتا ہے، جو مذکورہ بالا قاعدہ کے تحت نہیں آتا۔ تاہم انہیں قواعد کے قاعدہ 25 کے تحت وظیفہ ادا کیا گیا ہے۔ (منسلکہ الف)۔

(ب) جیسا کہ بالا میں مذکور ہے۔

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

9۔ جناب زبیر خان وزیر:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) ضلع جنوبی وزیرستان میں طے شدہ اور شکایات کی بنیاد پر سرانجام دیے گئے سرویز کی

تفصیلات کیا ہیں نیز کوریج کی صورتحال، معیار اور کارکردگی میں موجود گپ کیا ہیں؛

(ب) سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز/ لائسنس ہولڈرز کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی گئی ہے؛ نیز

(ج) گزشتہ دو برسوں کے دوران مستحق کیٹیگری کے تحت کتنے مقدمات یونیورسل سروس فنڈ

(یو ایس ایف) کو بھجوائے گئے ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن: (الف) پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (پی ٹی اے) سائنس

کے نظام پیرامیٹرز (او ایس ایس کے پی آئیز اور شکایات پر مبنی تجزیہ کا بغور جائزہ لے رہی ہے، تاہم فزیکل

معیار خدمات کے سروے ضرورت کے مطابق علاقے کی موجودہ سیکورٹی صورتحال کے پیش نظر ترتیب

دیے جائیں گے۔

ضلع میں صرف جاز اور یوفون کام کر رہے ہیں، جہاں 45 سائنس موجود ہیں، جن میں سے تقریباً

70 فیصد سائنس پر حکومت کی ہدایات کے باعث ڈیٹا سروسز معطل ہیں۔

سیکورٹی پابندیاں اور خراب شدہ انفراسٹرکچر متاثرہ سائنس کی بحالی میں رکاوٹ بنے ہوئے ہیں؛

انفراسٹرکچر کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

ضلع جنوبی وزیرستان

نمبر شمار	آپریٹر	کل سائٹس	فعال
1	جاز	27	23
2	یوفون	18	18
کل		45	41

سائٹس معیار خدمات کے لائسنس کے مقررہ معیار کے مطابق مستحکم ہیں، تاہم 3 سائٹس شریپنڈ عناصر کی جانب سے نقصان پہنچنے کے باعث بند ہیں جس سے کوریج میں خلاء پیدا ہوا ہے۔ بحالی کے اقدامات کی منصوبہ بندی کی جا رہی ہے لیکن موجودہ امن و امان کی صورتحال کے باعث رکاوٹ درپیش ہے۔

(ب) پی ٹی اے نے بارہاسی ایم اوز کے ساتھ شکایات اٹھائیں اور متاثرہ سائٹس کی بحالی کی ہدایت دی ہے؛ کئی ٹاورز کو مقامی انتظامیہ کے تعاون سے بحال کیا گیا، جبکہ سکیورٹی خطرات بدستور آپریٹرز کی رسائی کو محدود کر رہے ہیں۔ پی ٹی اے او ایس ایس کے پی آئیز اور شکایات پر مبنی تجزیہ کے ذریعے تعمیل کی گرائی بھی کرتا ہے۔

ملک بھر میں خدمات کے معیار اور کنیکٹیویٹی کی بہتری کے لیے پی ٹی اے کی جانب سے کئے گئے اقدامات درج ذیل ہیں:

(i) انفراسٹرکچر کی توسیع: گزشتہ پانچ سالوں میں 12,000 سے زائد سائٹس نصب / اپ گریڈ کی گئیں۔

(ii) ٹیکنالوجی میں بہتری: 2 جی سے 4 جی اپ گریڈ، دو لٹے، ودوائی فائی، میسجیو مائمو، اور 3 جی کا تدریجی خاتمہ۔

(iii) یونیورسل سروس فنڈ: غیر خدمات یافتہ اور کم خدمات یافتہ علاقوں میں کنیکٹیویٹی کی فراہمی یو ایس ایف کے تحت منصوبوں کے ذریعے۔

- (iv) قومی روٹنگ
مکران کوٹھل ہائی وے (کراچی۔ گوادر)،
سندھ اور بلوچستان کے علاقے،
دیہی/شاہراہ اقدامات زیر غور ہیں۔
- (v) اسپیکٹرم نیلامی: دستیاب اسپیکٹرم میں 480 میگا ہرٹز اضافہ کیا گیا ہے، جو سابقہ وسائل کے مقابلہ میں 200 فیصد سے زائد ہے، جس سے پاکستان نمایاں ممالک میں شامل ہو گیا ہے۔
- (vi) معیار خدمات: اس نیلامی سے خدمات کے معیار میں بہتری آئے گی، جس کے نتیجے میں 4 جی رفتار 14 ایم بی پی ایس سے بڑھ کر تقریباً 20 ایم بی پی ایس ہو جائے گی جبکہ ابتدائی 5 جی رفتار 150 ایم بی پی ایس تک پہنچے گی، جس سے بوجھ میں کمی اور ڈیجیٹل شمولیت کو فروغ ملے گا۔
- (vii) نفاذ: سالانہ ذمہ داریوں کے تحت ملک بھر میں 1,000 سائٹس کی تنصیب لازم ہے، جن میں سے 20 فیصد نئی جگہوں پر ہوں گی تاکہ کوریج کے خلا کو پُر کیا جاسکے، جبکہ 5 جی کوریج کا دائرہ کار بتدریج دارالحکومتوں سے دیگر شہروں تک بڑھایا جائے گا۔
- (viii) فائبر انٹرنیشن: فائبر ٹو سائٹ تناسب 20 فیصد سے بڑھا کر 35 فیصد کیا جائے گا، جس سے استعداد اور خدمات کے معیار میں بہتری آئے گی۔ مستقبل کی نیلامیوں اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان کے لیے لائسنسنگ میں بھی اسی نوعیت کی نفاذی ذمہ داریاں شامل ہوں گی تاکہ ملک بھر میں یکسانیت یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔
- (ix) انفراسٹرکچر شیئرنگ: فعال اور غیر فعال اشتراک کے ذریعے اخراجات میں کمی اور کوریج میں اضافہ کیا جائے گا۔
- (x) حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے ایم وی این او فریم ورک کی منظوری: ٹیلی کام شعبہ میں

مسابقت بڑھانے کے لیے، جس کے نتیجے میں معیار خدمات میں بہتری، صارفین کے تجربہ میں اضافہ اور موجودہ نیٹ ورک انفراسٹرکچر کے موثر استعمال کے ذریعے انٹرنیٹ کی رفتار میں اضافہ ہوگا۔

(ج) پی ٹی اے نے 17 مقامات کو کم خدمات یافتہ زمرہ کے تحت یو ایس ایف کو ارسال کیا ہے۔

10- جناب زبیر خان وزیر:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ سابق فاٹا کے کوئٹہ کے تحت بعض سفارشات/تقریریاں فیڈرل

پبلک سروس کمیشن (ایف پی ایس سی) کی جانب سے نہیں کی گئیں؛ نیز

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس واماں کی صورت حال کے پیش نظر فاٹا کے امیدواران کو رعایت دینے

کے حوالے سے حکومت کا ارادہ کیا ہے اور اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ): (الف) وفاق کے زیر انتظام قبائلی علاقہ جات

(فاٹا) کے خیبر پختونخوا صوبے میں انضمام کے بعد، وفاقی حکومت نے ایس آر او نمبر 747/2020 (D)

مورخہ 20 اگست 2020 کے تحت، دس سال کی مدت کے لیے خیبر پختونخوا کے نئے ضم شدہ اضلاع

(سابقہ فاٹا) کے لیے 3 فیصد الگ کوئٹہ تجویز کیا ہے۔ متعلقہ وزارتیں ڈویژن/حکے، آئین اسلامی جمہوریہ

پاکستان کے آرٹیکل 242 اور ایف پی ایس سی آرڈیننس 1977 کے تحت، وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے بی

ایس-16 اور اس سے اوپر کے عہدوں پر ابتدائی/براہ راست بھرتی کے لیے کمیشن کو درخواست بھیجتے ہیں۔

کمیشن تقرری کے لیے سفارشات جاری کرتا ہے اور اگر کسی مخصوص صوبائی/علاقائی کوٹے کے

لیے کوئی اہل امیدوار دستیاب نہ ہو تو اس کی اطلاع متعلقہ وزارتوں/ڈویژن/حکموں کو دیتا ہے، خاص طور پر

انتہائی تکنیکی پیشہ ورانہ آسامیوں کے معاملے میں ایسا کرتا ہے۔ ایسی خالی آسامیوں کو دوبارہ نئی دستیاب

آسامیوں کے ساتھ اشتہار میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔

(ب) گذشتہ تین (03) سالوں کے دوران سابق فاٹا کوٹہ کے تحت مختص آسامیوں/عہدوں پر کمیشن کی جانب کی جانب سے مکمل کردہ بھرتیوں کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

سابقہ فاٹا کے لئے مختص کردہ کوٹہ				
کفائف	2023	2024	2025	کل
مکمل کردہ آسامیوں کی کل تعداد	75	57	275	407
سفارش کردہ آسامیوں کی تعداد	42	42	184	268
واپس لی گئی آسامیاں	2	1	5	8
رپورٹ کردہ/ناکام بھرتی ناکردہ آسامیوں کی تعداد	31	14	86	131

وفاقی حکومت پہلے ہی قبائلی علاقوں کے تسلیم شدہ قبائل سے تعلق رکھنے والے امیدواروں کو سرکاری آسامیوں پر ابتدائی بھرتی (عمر کی بالائی حد میں چھوٹ) کے قواعد، 1993ء کے تحت زیادہ سے زیادہ عمر کی حد میں 3 سال کی رعایت دیکھی ہے۔

کسی بھی آسامی کے لیے بھرتی کے قواعد میں مقررہ شرائط، بالخصوص تعلیمی قابلیت اور تجربہ وغیرہ، کو ملازمت کی ضروریات خصوصاً تکنیکی اور پیشہ ورانہ آسامیوں کے باعث چھوٹ نہیں دی جاسکتی۔ ایسی کوئی رعایت منصفانہ، شفاف اور مساوات پر مبنی بھرتی کے اصولوں کے خلاف ہوگی۔ وفاقی حکومت پہلے ہی قبائلی علاقوں کے تسلیم شدہ قبائل سے تعلق رکھنے والے امیدواروں کو سرکاری آسامیوں پر ابتدائی بھرتی (عمر کی بالائی حد میں چھوٹ) کے قواعد، 1993ء کے تحت زیادہ سے زیادہ عمر کی حد میں 3 سال کی رعایت دے چکی ہے۔

کسی بھی آسامی کے لیے بھرتی کے قواعد میں مقررہ شرائط، بالخصوص تعلیمی قابلیت اور تجربہ وغیرہ، کو ملازمت کی ضروریات خصوصاً تکنیکی اور پیشہ ورانہ آسامیوں کے باعث چھوٹ نہیں دی جاسکتی۔ ایسی کوئی رعایت منصفانہ، شفاف اور مساوات پر مبنی بھرتی کے اصولوں کے خلاف ہوگی۔

11 - سیدہ شہلا رضا:

کیا وزیر اِنچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) گزشتہ ایک سال کے دوران اسٹیمبلشمنٹ ڈویژن کی کارکردگی جانچنے کے لیے کارکردگی کے کیا اشاریے استعمال کیے گئے ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) آیا اس عرصہ کے دوران ڈویژن نے کوئی داخلی آڈٹ یا کسی تیسرے فریق سے جائزہ کروایا؛ اگر ہاں، تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ): (الف) عملہ ڈویژن سال 2017 سے

ISO 9001:2015 کے تحت تصدیق شدہ ڈویژن ہے۔ ISO 9001:2015 معیار کے تقاضوں کے مطابق عملہ ڈویژن میں کوالٹی مینجمنٹ سسٹم نافذ العمل ہے۔ تاہم عملہ ڈویژن کے فرائض، افسران و اہلکاران کی ذمہ داریاں اور طریقہ کار کو رولز آف بزنس، 1973 کے تحت مقررہ دائرہ کار کے مطابق تحریری صورت میں مرتب اور معیاری بنایا گیا ہے۔ لہذا ISO 9001:2015 معیار کی شرائط کو عملہ ڈویژن کی کارکردگی کے جائزے کے لیے بطور معیار استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، وفاقی کابینہ کے مورخہ 16 جولائی 2025 کے اجلاس کے فیصلے کی تعمیل میں عملہ ڈویژن کے لیے کلیدی کارکردگی اشاریے تیار کیے جا رہے ہیں، جنہیں وزیر اعظم کی منظوری کے بعد عملہ ڈویژن میں نافذ کیا جائے گا۔

(ضمیمہ)

(ب) عملہ ڈویژن کی کارکردگی کی نگرانی کے لیے ISO 9001:2015 معیار کے تقاضوں کے مطابق سرٹیفیکیشن باڈی کے بیرونی آڈیٹرز سالانہ نگرانی تیسرے فریق) کے ذریعے آڈٹ کرتے ہیں۔ بیرونی آڈیٹرز کی نشاندہی کی بنیاد پر اعتراضات، عدم مطابقتیں وغیرہ عملہ ڈویژن کے متعلقہ ونگز کو اصلاح کے لیے ارسال کی جاتی ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ ہر سال عملہ ڈویژن کے اندرونی آڈٹس ونگ وار) بھی منعقد کیے جاتے ہیں، جن میں کارکردگی اور دفتری ماحول سے متعلق خامیوں کی نشاندہی کر کے ان کا ازالہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں عملہ سیکرٹری کی سربراہی میں قائم مینجمنٹ ریویو کمیٹی بھی سالانہ بنیادوں پر عملہ ڈویژن کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیتی ہے، جس میں بیرونی نگرانی و سرٹیفیکیشن آڈٹ اعتراضات، اندرونی آڈٹ کے نتائج اور سالانہ کلائنٹ سٹیفیکیشن سروے رپورٹ شامل پر ہوتی ہیں، اور ان کی بنیاد پر عملہ ڈویژن کی کارکردگی میں مسلسل بہتری

کے لیے فیصلے کیے جاتے ہیں۔

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

12- محترمہ شاہدہ رحمانی:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ این ڈی ایم اے نے کئی آفات کے بعد نقصانات کا بروقت

درست تخمینہ اور بحالی کیلئے جامع حکمت عملی فراہم نہیں کی؟

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو اس تاخیر کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟

(ج) آیا متاثرہ علاقوں کی بحالی کے لیے مختص فنڈز کی بروقت فراہمی میں تاخیر سے متعلق

کوئی شکایات موصول ہوئیں؟ نیز

(د) ایسی شکایات کے ازالہ کے لیے حکومت نے کیا اقدامات کیے ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس: 1۔ (الف) پاکستان کے ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ فریم

ورک میں حقیقت پسندانہ پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (ڈی ڈی ایم این)

/ ڈسٹرکٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن اور صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (پی ڈی ایم این) علی الترتیب پہلے اور دوسرے

درجے کے جواب دہندگان کے طور پر کام کرتی ہیں۔ این ڈی ایم اے بنیادی طور پر وفاقی رابطہ کاری اور

پالیسی ساز ادارے کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے۔ مون سون کے موسم اور دیگر آفات کے دوران این ڈی ایم اے

باقاعدگی سے صوبوں اور متعلقہ اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے موصولہ معلومات کی بنیاد پر روزانہ کی صورتحال کی بابت

رپورٹس (ایس آئی ٹی آرای پی زی) جاری کرتی ہے۔ یہ رپورٹس نقصانات کے ساتھ ساتھ ریسکیو آپریشنز،

امدادی اور میڈیکل کیمپس کے قیام اور متاثرہ آبادی کو فراہم کی جانے والی ریلیف کی معاونت سمیت جوابی

اقدامات کے بارے میں مربوط اپ ڈیٹ فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

2۔ آفات سے متعلق معلومات کی شفافیت اور بروقت ترسیل کو بڑھانے کے لئے این ڈی ایم

اے نے ڈیزاسٹر پورٹنگ ڈیش بورڈ بھی تیار کیا ہے۔ ڈیش بورڈ کام خصوصیات میں حسب ذیل شامل ہیں۔

(الف) ہلاکتوں اور زخمیوں کی تعداد کی عکاسی۔

(ب) موت اور زخموں کی وجہ۔

- (ج) صنف کے لحاظ سے مربوط ڈیٹا۔
 (د) نقصانات کی تفصیلات (تباہ شدہ مکانات، مڑکیں اور دیگر انفراسٹرکچر)۔
 (ه) ڈیٹا کی صوبہ وار اور ضلع وار تفصیل۔
 (و) ریسکیو اور انخلاء کی کارروائیوں کے بارے میں معلومات۔
 (ز) فراہم کردہ امدادی ریلیف۔
 (ح) تباہی کے تاثرات کی خود وضاحتی نقشہ سازی اور عکاسی۔

3- مزید برآں، نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (این ڈی ایم اے) بڑے قومی سطح کے واقعات کے بعد آفات سے متعلق رپورٹس، جیسا کہ بعد از مون سون رپورٹس، موسمی رپورٹس اور واقعہ جاتی رپورٹس، مرتب اور شائع کرتی ہے۔ جو آفات کے اثرات اور رد عمل کے اقدامات کا جامع جائزہ فراہم کرتی ہیں۔ تاہم، بڑے پیمانے کی آفات، جیسے 2022 اور 2025 کے سیلابوں کے معاملہ میں، وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات تفصیلی نقصانات اور ضروریات کے جائزے اور بحالی و تعمیر نو کے فریم ورک (4 آرایف) کی تشکیل میں، متعلقہ شراکت داروں کے ساتھ مل کر، مرکزی کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔ چنانچہ جامع بحالی کی حکمت عملیوں سے متعلق تفصیلی معلومات مذکورہ وزارت سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں۔
 وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات کا رد عمل:

2022 کے سیلابوں کے بعد، حکومت پاکستان نے صوبائی حکومتوں اور بین الاقوامی ترقیاتی شراکت داروں کے اشتراک سے ایک جامع بعد از آفت ضروریات کا جائزہ (پی ڈی ایم اے) لیا۔ اس جائزے میں معیشت کے تمام بڑے شعبوں میں ہونے والے نقصانات، مالی خساروں اور بحالی کی ضروریات کا تفصیلی اور شواہد پر مبنی تخمینہ فراہم کیا گیا۔ پی ڈی ایم اے کے نتائج کی بنیاد پر، بحالی، تعمیر نو اور استحکام کا فریم ورک (4 آرایف) وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات کی قیادت میں تیار کیا گیا، تاکہ متاثرہ علاقوں میں بحالی، تعمیر نو اور تعمیر نو کے اقدامات کی بابت مربوط امداد میں رہنمائی فراہم کی جاسکے۔ اسی طرح، 2025 کے مون سون کے بعد، حکومت پاکستان نے ملکی معیشت میں سیلاب سے ہونے والے نقصانات کا ابتدائی تخمینہ مرتب کیا، جو پلاننگ کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ پر شائع کیا جا چکا ہے۔ مزید زرعی کوٹیفی بنانے اور مستقبل کی تیاری کو مستحکم بنانے کے لیے، حکومت اس وقت صوبائی حکومتوں اور ترقیاتی

شراکت داروں کے اشتراک سے نقصانات کی توثیق اور حاصل شدہ اسباق سے متعلق ایک مشق کر رہی ہے۔ اس مشق کا مقصد تخمینوں کے نتائج کا جائزہ لینا اور ان کی توثیق کرنا، نظام میں موجود خطا کی نشاندہی کرنا، اور ایک مستقبل پر مبنی لائحہ عمل تیار کرنا ہے تاکہ ایک زیادہ مستحکم اور خطرات سے باخبر آفات کے نظم و نسق کا نظام تشکیل دیا جاسکے۔

(ب) کسی قسم کی تاخیر رپورٹ نہیں ہوئی۔ بحالی و تعمیر نو کے منصوبہ جات میں پیش رفت RF 4 (مون سون 2022؛ تفصیلات وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں) کے تحت جاری ہے۔

نقصانات کے تخمینے اور بحالی کی منصوبہ بندی کی تیاری کے عمل میں کسی قسم کی تاخیر رپورٹ نہیں ہوئی۔
(ج) کسی قسم کی تاخیر رپورٹ نہیں ہوئی۔ بحالی و تعمیر نو کے منصوبہ جات میں پیش رفت RF 4 (مون سون 2022؛ تفصیلات وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں) کے تحت جاری ہے۔

وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات کی جانب سے جواب:
متاثرہ علاقوں کی بحالی کے لیے مختص فنڈز کے وقت پر نہ ہونے والے اجراء کے حوالے سے وزارت کو کسی قسم کی شکایت موصول نہیں ہوئی۔

(د) این ڈی ایم اے کو موصول ہونے والی ہر شکایت پر فوری طور پر کارروائی کی جاتی ہے اور متعلقہ ڈسٹرکٹ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (DDMA)، صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیز (PDMA) یا وفاقی وسائل/حکموں کو ضروری کارروائی کے لیے بھجوا دیا جاتا ہے تاکہ بعد ازاں اس پر عملدرآمد کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔
جز (ج) کے جواب کے تناظر میں یہ اطلاق نہیں ہوتا۔

13- جناب جیمز اقبال:

کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیراعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے:
(الف) گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران پاکستان میں براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری (ایف ڈی آئی) کی سالانہ شرح کیا رہی؟ نیز
(ب) اس میں اضافہ کرنے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیر اعظم آفس: (الف) و (ب) اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے شائع کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق مالی سال 2021-25 سے 2024-25 تک گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران خالص براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی سالانہ شرح کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔

سال	نیٹ ایف ڈی آئی (ملین ڈالر)	سالانہ شرح
2020-21	1,820.5	-
2021-22	1,935.9	6.3
2022-23	1,527.0	(16.0)
2023-24	2,347.4	44.3
2024-25	2,489.7	6.1

ایف ڈی آئی کو بڑھانے کے لیے حسب ذیل اقدامات کیے گئے:

(الف) آسان کاروبار ایکٹ، 2025ء۔

(ب) اصلاحات کے اقدامات۔

(ج) صنعتکاری کے لیے اسپیشل اکنامک زونز کا (ایس ای زیڈز) کا قیام۔

(د) سرمایہ کاروں کے لیے ون ونڈو اسٹاپ سروسز۔

(ه) آن لائن سہولیات کی خدمات۔

تفصیلات منسلک ”الف“ پر ہیں۔

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

14۔ جناب جیمز اقبال:

کیا وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام یا سماجی تحفظ کے جال کے مستفیدین کی تصدیق کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے؟

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام

(BISP) کے غیر مشروط نقد امداد (UCT) اور مشروط نقد امداد (CCT) پروگراموں کے مستفیدین کی

نشاندہی قومی سماجی و معاشی رجسٹری (NSER) سروے کے ذریعے ایک سائنسی جانچ کے طریقہ کار کے تحت تحصیل کی سطح پر کی جاتی ہے، جو حقیقی وقت کے گھریلو کوائف پر مبنی ہوتا ہے، جن میں قومی شناختی کارڈ، خاندانی ساخت (ب فارم) اور سماجی و معاشی متغیرات شامل ہیں۔

اہلیت کا تعین پروکسی میٹریٹ (PMT) اسکور کی بنیاد پر کیا جاتا ہے، جو کسی گھرانے کی فلاحی حالت کو 0 سے 100 کے پیمانے پر ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ یہ ایک عالمی طور پر تسلیم شدہ اور قابل اعتماد طریقہ ہے، جس کے ذریعے معیار زندگی کا درست اندازہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔ اہلیت کے لیے PMT کی حد کا تعین بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کا بورڈ دستیاب مالی وسائل کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کرتا ہے۔ اس وقت عمومی حد 32 مقرر ہے، جبکہ معدود افراد پر مشتمل گھرانوں کے لیے یہ حد 37 ہے۔ مزید برآں، نادرا میں تسلیم شدہ جنس کے زمرے میں رجسٹرڈ خواجہ سرا افراد، جو NSER کے تحت سروے شدہ ہوں، انہیں PMT اسکور کی کسی حد کے بغیر پروگرام میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔

مزید یہ کہ سروے شدہ گھرانوں کی جانچ مختلف سرکاری انتظامی ڈیٹا بیسز (مثلاً خود یا شریک حیات کا سرکاری ملازم یا پنشنر ہونا، ایکٹو ٹیکس دہندگان کی فہرست یا سیلز ٹیکس میں رجسٹریشن وغیرہ) کے ساتھ تقابلی جائزے کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، تاکہ صرف حقیقی مستحق گھرانے ہی پروگرام میں شامل ہوں۔

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کے مستفیدین کو نقد آمد کی ادائیگی کے لیے ہر مستفید فرد کے بینک اکاؤنٹس، پروگرام کے شراکت دار بینکوں کے ذریعے، اندرونی جانچ پڑتال اور نادرا سے ”اپنے صارف کو جاننے“ (KYC) تصدیق کے بعد کھولے جاتے ہیں۔ بینک اکاؤنٹس کی فعالیت اور نقد آمد کی وصولی نادرا کے ذریعے براہ راست بائیو میٹرک تصدیق کے بعد ممکن بنائی جاتی ہے۔

سعید احمد میٹلا،
قائم مقام سیکرٹری -

اسلام آباد،
یکم اپریل، ۲۰۲۶ء

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Subject: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 MOVED BY SYED RAFIULLAH, MNA**

Question	Reply
<p><i>Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:</i></p> <p>a) whether the Federal Government has assessed the growing threat of chemical pollution in the country, particularly its implications on the public health, food safety and the environment;</p>	<p>a) The Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is under process of developing a <i>Draft National Integrated Chemical Management and Safety Framework</i> after assessment of industrial chemical pollution and its impacts on human health and environment.</p> <p>Additionally, both federal and provincial Environmental Protection Agencies had already formulated regulations on hazardous substances under their respective Environmental Protection Acts.</p>
<p>b) whether it is, a fact the Federal Government organizations are responsible for monitoring, regulation and enforcement relating to industrial and agricultural chemicals, including their coordination mechanisms;</p>	<p>b) At the national level, monitoring, regulation, and enforcement of industrial and agricultural chemicals is implemented by relevant institutions as under:</p> <p>1. Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) leads national policy development on transboundary movement and safe disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste, coordinates implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata, and GFC), which provides overall national guidance. For the transboundary control of hazardous waste and chemicals, MoCC&EC follows the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure that requires international exporters to share details about potentially hazardous chemical shipments to Pakistan. Further, importers seeking to import restricted waste are required to apply for NOCs through the respective Provincial EPAs. Applications are evaluated in accordance with the SOPs aligned with the Basel Convention before issuance of approvals. This allows Pakistan to carry out detailed risk assessment and make a decision, protecting national environment and public health.</p> <p>2. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak- EPA) enforces environmental regulations at the federal level, including controls on hazardous substances, emissions, effluents, and waste management under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.</p>

	<p>3. Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) are responsible for monitoring and enforcement within their jurisdictions under their respective Environmental Protection Acts.</p> <p>4. Ministry of National Food Security & Research (MNFSR) regulates agricultural chemicals, including pesticides, fertilizers, and related inputs, through bodies such as the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) and the Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department (FSC&RD).</p> <p>5. Other Ministries and departments, like the Ministry of Industries & Production (MoIP) Pakistan Customs / Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), and Ministry of Interior also oversee matters related to chemicals, such as industrial operations and standards related to chemical production and use, import and export controls for chemicals, licensing for control of chemicals and precursors used in products, etc.</p> <p>Coordination Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC&EC facilitates federal-provincial coordination on policy, implementation, and reporting to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). • Technical Working Groups under various international conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata) ensure inter-agency coordination on specific chemical streams. • Customs-EPA coordination platforms support information sharing for import/export control of regulated chemicals.
<p>c) whether any national levels audit or inventory of hazardous chemicals has been conducted to evaluate contamination of soil, water or food sources; if so, the details thereof;</p>	<p>c) MoCC&EC has prepared a detailed inventory of hazardous chemicals that are persistent in nature (known as forever chemicals, or POPs) as part of its National Implementation Plan (NIP) to the Stockholm Convention, a copy of which is available on MoCC&EC website at: https://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-NIP-Pakistan-COP4.English.pdf Also, the Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources (PCRWR) has carried out a detailed assessment of hazardous chemicals, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) contamination in in surface water, groundwater, and sediments. The report is available on PCRWR website at: https://pcrwr.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Monitoring-of-Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-in-Hydrosphere-of-Pakistan-2022.pdf Furthermore, the control and regulation of chemical pollution in the agriculture sector is regulated by the Plant Protection Department of Ministry of National Food Security & Research.</p>

	<p>Additionally, the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination has also conducted the country's first-generation hazardous waste inventory, covering key sectors including textiles, healthcare, shipbreaking, and others.</p>
<p>d) the steps taken by the Government to update Federal toxicity and labeling standards in line with international conventions; and</p>	<p>d) MoCC&EC has developed toxicity and labeling standards for chemicals in Pakistan as per international best practices for safe handling, use, and trade of hazardous substances in the <i>Draft Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (Annex-I)</i>.</p>
<p>e) the details of Federal initiatives underway to raise awareness, promote safe chemical handling and support adoption of sustainable and non-toxic alternatives across industries and agriculture?</p>	<p>e) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) has undertaken several initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building and Training Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several workshops and training sessions have been conducted for industry, agricultural stakeholders, and enforcement agencies to promote safe handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals including POPs. • Technical sessions conducted for industries on minimizing chemical risks and implementing best practices. 2. National Frameworks and Action Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Integrated Chemical Management and Safety Framework which guides awareness-raising, chemical safety practices, and adoption of non-toxic alternatives. • Adoption of the GHS plan will help standardize toxicity classification and labeling, supporting safe handling across sectors. 3. Promotion of Sustainable and Non-Toxic Alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects under the Framework encourage substitution of hazardous chemicals with safer and environment-friendly alternatives in industries and agriculture. • Alternative green chemicals will be provided to some textile industries to facilitate transition to green technologies and chemicals.

National GHS Adoption Plan



**MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
COORDINATION**

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Islamabad, Pakistan

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Executive Summary

In our modern industrialized world, the use of industrial and agricultural chemicals has become mandatory. These chemicals are utilized in virtually every country, regardless of whether they produce them or not. Pakistan is no exception, with widespread use of chemicals in various sectors, including transportation, agriculture, industry, and by consumers. However, this increased use of chemicals also brings about the potential for chemical hazards to manifest for those who use them. While the Global Harmonized System of Chemicals (GHS) labels and classifications has proven to be an effective tool and has been adopted by numerous countries, it's regrettable that Pakistan currently lacks the legal and institutional framework for GHS implementation.

Presently, the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination is taking the lead in efforts to adopt and implement GHS in its true spirit. Under the project title "Strengthening of National Legislation and Capacity Building of Stakeholders for Sound Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management in Pakistan" GHS implementation plan has been formulated, spanning a five-year period from 2026 to 2031. According to this plan, the initial step involves establishing a chemical coordination system, which includes a chemical coordination committee and technical working groups composed of representatives from the transportation, industrial, agricultural, and civil society sectors. This coordination system will assess capacity and create the necessary foundation for the legal adoption of the GHS system in Pakistan.

Additionally, the plan includes organizing awareness and training workshops to engage stakeholders. Based on the capacity assessment, a GHS implementation strategy will be devised, complete with specific activities, sub-activities, timeframes, expected outcomes, and responsible entities. Once the national GHS implementation strategy gains approval from the coordination committee, it will be executed throughout Pakistan.

The plan identifies key sectors, stakeholders, and their respective responsibilities. It also outlines the primary activities required for the successful implementation of the GHS strategy. The plan highlights the importance of securing financial resources to support its implementation, suggesting that developing a project proposal based on this plan and seeking international

funding for this initiative may be the most suitable approach. Alternatively, it can be executed through the departmental budgets of relevant sectors.

Upon successful implementation of the GHS in the country, all relevant stakeholders will be responsible for classifying and labeling their chemicals in accordance with the GHS standards. This will harmonize the system of chemical hazard communication in Pakistan and minimize chemicals threats to human health and the environment.

Introduction

The production and use of chemicals are fundamental economic activities and important for the development of all countries, whether industrialized or developing. Directly or indirectly, chemicals affect the lives of all humans and are essential to our food supply (fertilizers, pesticides, food additives, packaging), our health (pharmaceuticals, cleaning materials), and our daily existence (appliances, fuels, etc.). However, there are potential adverse effects to human health and the environment from use of and exposure to these chemicals. The first step in safe chemical use is to identify the hazards they may pose to health and the environment (e.g., if they can cause cancer or be hazardous to aquatic environments) and to communicate appropriate precautions and measures to be taken to handle or use the chemical safely or in the event of an accident (i.e. transferring information through hazard communication).

GHS provides a standardized approach to classifying chemicals and communicating their hazards through labels and safety data sheets. This consistency ensures that workers and the general public can easily understand the dangers associated with chemical products, leading to improved safety measures and reduced incidents of chemical-related accidents. Since its adoption in 2002, the GHS has been identified as one of the main tools to achieve sound management of chemicals. In paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002), countries were encouraged to implement the GHS as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008. In 2015, several high-level decisions relating to the sound management of chemicals were adopted at international level, for instance: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and its target (12.4) on chemicals management and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) overall orientation and guidance.

GHS implementation contributes to the achievement of target 12.4 of Agenda 2030. It is explicitly mentioned in relation to the original objectives 1 to 4 of the SAICM Global Plan of Action (risk reduction; strengthening knowledge and information sharing; Governance: strengthening of institutions, law and policy; capacity building) and their related activities.

The GHS establishes clear and standardized criteria for classifying chemicals based on their physical, health, and environmental hazards. It defines specific hazard categories and criteria for each hazard class, such as flammable liquids, carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, etc. (Box 1). GHS provides a unified approach to classifying chemicals and communicating their hazards through consistent labeling and safety data sheets. It was created in response to the need for a common language for chemical information that transcends national and regional boundaries.

The international community is increasingly recognizing the GHS as an important tool for improving chemicals management and for implementation of international chemicals and waste agreements, including the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination is also planning to the adoption of the GHS within the greater frame of an upcoming overarching chemicals (management & safety) framework of actions by 2031. The Environmental Protection Agency has published the draft "Handling, Manufacture, Storage, Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substances Rules 2016", which requires hazardous substances imported into Pakistan to have labels based on the UN GHS. The Rules also include workplace requirements for premises where the hazardous substances are manufactured and used. If these draft Rules are approved and will take effect then they will be a legal foundation for the implementation of GHS in Pakistan. Furthermore, within the project titled "Strengthening of National Legislation and Capacity Building of Stakeholders for Sound Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management in Pakistan", this deliverable outlines the development of a GHS implementation plan. The execution of this plan is contingent upon the allocation of financial resources by the Ministry, either through national or international channels, specifically dedicated to this comprehensive GHS implementation strategy.

2 - Target

Since 1 January 2031, the 8th (or further) revised edition of the GHS must be used to classify and label hazardous chemicals in Pakistan.

During 2026 to 2030, Pakistan transitioned from using the locally adopting classification and labeling of chemicals to GHS 8.

Using GHS 8 will help Pakistan:

- Ensure labels and SDS use up-to-date classifications and hazard communication.
- Align with key trading partners, who also use GHS 8
- Protection of Human health and environment from chemical hazards.

3 - GHS Implementation Plan

GHS implementation process is based on multiple activities. In this deliverable, GHS implementation plan is devised which is divided into 4 phases. The timeframe and detail of each phase are given below.

Box 1: Classification Hazard Classes in the GHS

Physical Hazards:

- Explosives
- Flammable gases
- Flammable aerosols
- Oxidizing gases
- Gases under pressure
- Flammable liquids
- Flammable solids
- Self-reactive substances and mixtures
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water
- Flammable gases
- Oxidizing liquids
- Oxidizing solids
- Organic peroxide
- Corrosive to metals

Health Hazards

- Acute toxicity
- Skin corrosion/irritation
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation
- Respiratory or skin sensitization
- Germ cell mutagenicity
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity
- Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure
- Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure
- Aspiration hazard

Environmental Hazards:

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment
- Hazardous to the ozone layer

Timeframe for the implementation of GHS in Pakistan (July 2026- Jun 2031)

Task/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Phase 1: National Coordination and Communication																				
1.1. Formulation of national GHS coordinating committee																				
1.2. Formulation of sectoral working groups and stakeholder committees																				
Phase 2: Conduct Capacity Analysis																				
2.1. Situation analysis																				
2.2. Gap analysis																				
2.3. Comprehensibility testing																				
2.4. Legal analysis and development of a legal GHS implementation framework																				
2.5. GHS implementation and stakeholder engagement workshops																				
Phase 3: GHS Implementation Strategy Formulation																				
3.1. Draft GHS Implementation Strategy																				
Phase 4: Execution of GHS Implementation Strategy																				
4.1. Activities of GHS Implementation																				
4.2. Transition Period																				

Phase 1: National Coordination and Communication

1.1- Formulation of National GHS Coordinating Committee

The successful execution of the GHS implementation process is based on effectively coordinating the various tasks and activities. To facilitate this, establishing a national GHS coordination or implementation committee is necessary. Alternatively, an existing committee dealing with chemicals management could be designated to incorporate GHS implementation into its work program. This committee should comprise representatives from stakeholder groups and government ministries spanning the industrial workplace, agriculture, transport, and consumer products sectors. Additionally, it should include representatives from other pertinent ministries crucial to the implementation process, such as environment, foreign affairs, health, standards, finance, trade, and customs. The committee should convene early in the implementation strategy development process, with one of its initial tasks being the drafting and agreement upon tools that can guide their work. These tools may include:

- Terms of Reference (TOR), including guidance on how decisions will be made; and the roles, commitment and expectations of the various participants;
- A work plan for the process, outlining project activities, milestones and dates; and
- A budget for the development of implementation strategy.

To aid in national coordination, Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination will act as a lead institution to act as the coordinating agency for GHS implementation activities. The lead institution will represent the four key sectors. This Ministry will perform the following types of functions:

- Convene meetings of the GHS coordinating or implementation committee;
- Provide secretariat support for activities and sectoral working groups; and
- Coordinate participation of national representatives at GHS-relevant regional and international meetings, as appropriate.

Besides the primary GHS coordinating committee, creating several subcommittees or groups can prove beneficial in addressing specific requirements for GHS capacity building within various sectors (industrial workplace, agriculture, transport, and consumer products), actor groups (government, business and industry, and civil society), or cross-sectoral issues. These

subcommittees might specialize in areas such as legislation, comprehensibility, training, awareness raising, and other relevant aspects.

1.2- Formulation of Sectoral Working Groups and Stakeholder Committees

Sectoral groups will concentrate on implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in the four key sectors influenced by GHS. Additionally, committees will be formed to cater to the specific requirements of non-governmental stakeholders. For instance, these committees will focus on devising strategies for involving civil society and industry groups by conducting awareness campaigns, providing training, and organizing pertinent stakeholder workshops. Typically, both sectoral working groups and stakeholder committees consist of representatives from a diverse array of sectoral and actor groups.

1.3- Ensuring Effective Stakeholder Participation

Special emphasis will be placed on the inclusion of crucial non-governmental stakeholders in the planning and execution of GHS (Global Harmonized System), given its practical significance. This is because their actions and dedication are integral to the effective implementation and success of the implementation strategy. Stakeholders may actively participate in GHS activities, exemplified by:

- Information and awareness raising meetings and campaigns
- Industry or civil society-specific workshops
- Provision of or participation in training and information-sharing
- Participation in committees
- Reviewing and commenting on draft policies and legislation
- Developing GHS and/or chemicals safety networking and alliances
- Ensuring labels are appropriate for target populations
- GHS in the context of right-to-know

Phase 2: Conduct Capacity Analysis

2.1 - Situation Analysis

The GHS situation analysis aims to gather foundational data and record the current state of the national infrastructure and capabilities for the classification and communication of chemical hazards. This analysis will focus on key actor groups, namely the government, business and industry, and civil society. Each topic area in Annex I includes guiding questions to facilitate the acquisition of essential information. The government's situation analysis will specifically pinpoint and document the existing national conditions related to legislative frameworks, institutional duties, and administrative capacities relevant to communicating chemical hazards. Government institutions hold a crucial role in collecting and documenting pertinent information. It is imperative to consider all relevant levels of government—national (federal), provincial, and local—along with any applicable regional standards that might influence national legislation.

Furthermore, an examination of the present business and industry landscape will record private sector endeavors that may play a vital role in shaping a robust national implementation strategy for the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). The private sector's actions can serve as a valuable source of information and expertise, crucial for formulating an effective GHS implementation plan. Additionally, an analysis of the civil society's current status will document the involvement and functions of entities such as labor organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and consumer protection associations. These entities contribute significantly to ensuring effective communication of chemical hazards at the national level.

2.2 - Gap Analysis

The gap analysis serves the purpose of comparing the current situation, as identified in the situation analysis, with the necessary conditions for implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). This entails scrutinizing existing requirements across various sectors against GHS provisions. Information gathering and analysis are imperative tasks for government, industry, and civil society within the four sectors—industrial workplaces, agriculture, transport, and consumer product chemicals.

An institutional and administrative gap analysis aims to assess the adequacy of existing ministerial responsibilities and programs in facilitating effective chemical hazard communication

within the GHS-affected sectors. Additionally, a comprehensive gap analysis involving industry and business groups is essential, considering their pivotal role in the long-term implementation of the GHS. Civil society organizations play a crucial role as well, possessing the potential to contribute in diverse ways, from raising awareness to acting as watchdogs to ensure the enforcement of pertinent regulations by supporting the government and business/industry in the effective implementation of the GHS.

2.3 - Comprehensibility Testing

To inform the situation and gap analysis, comprehensibility testing of GHS hazard communication elements in all four sectors will be conducted. Comprehensibility testing (CT) is a survey-based method for obtaining information on the understanding of GHS hazard communication elements among the public. Comprehensibility testing is therefore a key tool for assessing the understanding of chemical hazard communication pictograms and/or key statements and provides important feedback for developing a chemical hazard communication system and targeted training.

The findings from the comprehensibility testing initiative will play a pivotal role in shaping the situation and gap analysis within the four primary sectors of GHS implementation: industrial workplaces, agriculture, transport, and consumer products. This analysis aims to pinpoint areas requiring capacity-building interventions to enhance the comprehension of GHS-based hazard communication elements, ultimately increasing the safeguarding of human health and the environment. Additionally, the actual process of CT functions as an awareness-raising tool concerning chemical hazards and the GHS.

A training workshop will be scheduled to elucidate the GHS and CT methodologies, providing surveyors with the opportunity to understand and practice administering the CT questionnaire. An academic institute or research organization will be designated to conduct the CT. Post-training, surveyors will be deployed to diverse field-testing sites to assess the comprehensibility of the GHS. It is imperative to select samples from populations that mirror the sectors and actor groups associated with the GHS. Subsequent to data collection, a thorough analysis will identify areas with the greatest need for capacity building, and the results will be reported accordingly.

2.4 - Legal Analysis and Development of a Legal GHS Implementation Framework

A legal analysis serves to provide an overview of the current regulatory framework and establish a contextual foundation for policy decisions related to implementation. The analysis comprises two main phases: initially examining the prevailing circumstances and subsequently comparing them to the necessary provisions for adopting the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) outlined in Annex III. The objective of this legal analysis is to identify areas requiring legal or regulatory reform to ensure the alignment of the national legislative and regulatory framework for chemical hazard communication with the GHS.

The legal analysis will result in a number of scenarios, for example: Pakistan may, for a given sector, find out that a legislative and regulatory framework addressing the issues is already in place. In this case, the identified gaps would highlight the need to make existing legislation compatible with the GHS (e.g., ensuring the various classification criteria, pictograms, and SDS format are aligned with GHS provisions). The analysis should thus address classification criteria, as well as labeling and SDS requirements for all four sectors affected by the GHS, taking into consideration which elements are appropriate for each.

Alternatively, the legal analysis may reveal that for a given sector a regulatory framework for chemical hazard communication is absent, thus pointing to the need for development of new legislation, regulations or standards.

2.5 - Engaging Stakeholders in GHS Capacity Building

Every pertinent sector and participant will actively participate in every phase of the GHS planning and execution. However, in order for these various groups to take an active role in GHS implementation, it will be necessary to raise awareness and train stakeholders on the technical and policy details of the system. So, awareness raising and training activities that would increase the understanding of the GHS among relevant groups in government, business and industry and civil society, as well as the public will be organized.

i) Awareness Raising

It is necessary to reach the widest audiences to inform constituents about the GHS and its benefits to the country. These could complement sectoral awareness raising activities i.e.,

awareness raising campaigns through the development of TV commercials on the GHS produced by a local theatre group, and the development of a Youth GHS Awareness Week, highlighting important aspects of the GHS to schoolchildren through classroom programmes etc.

ii) Technical Training

Phase 3 - Implementation Phase

Enhancing the ability to implement the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) involves incorporating technical training as a fundamental component. Collaboration with industry and civil society allies, including labor unions and groups focused on pesticide education, will be established to facilitate the training process and ensure widespread dissemination of information. Although the nature of training initiatives for GHS implementation may differ based on sectors and target audiences, a unified strategy for technical GHS training will be formulated to address essential requirements across all four sectors. Additionally, the utilization of internationally recognized and accessible training materials provided by international organizations will be leveraged to maximize the benefits.

3.1- Developing a National GHS Implementation Strategy

Enhancing the ability to implement the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) involves incorporating technical training as a fundamental component. Collaboration with industry and civil society allies, including labor unions and groups focused on pesticide education, will be established to facilitate the training process and ensure widespread dissemination of information. Although the nature of training initiatives for GHS implementation may differ based on sectors and target audiences, a unified strategy for technical GHS training will be formulated to address essential requirements across all four sectors. Additionally, the utilization of internationally recognized and accessible training materials provided by international organizations will be leveraged to maximize the benefits.

- The target date for full GHS implementation, given international and national factors (including provision for transition periods, as appropriate)
- An organogram of the National GHS Implementation Committee and relevant subcommittees
- Priority implementation issues

- Means for implementation (*e.g.*, phase in periods, starting with pilot projects, etc.)
- Activities needed to ensure GHS implementation by the target date
- Necessity of and means for acquiring resources necessary to carry out activities
- Description of cross-sectoral issues
- Role of stakeholders in raising awareness and training.

3.2 - Implementation Strategy Framework: Objectives, Tasks, Responsibilities, Timeframes and Budgeting

Based on the outcomes of the situation, and in particular, the gap analysis, the necessary steps for implementing the GHS should then be identified. In order to convey this information, the next step is to outline in detail for each gap identified, exactly what actions are necessary to fulfill a particular aspect of GHS implementation. In most cases, the basis for these actions can be described in the form of an objective. Based on the objectives and activities, tasks be outlined in a step-by-step form that would detail exactly how a particular objective would be met. Next to each activity/task should be a timeline for completing the task, a proposed budget allocated for its completion and a person or party identified as responsible for that particular component.

3.3 - Output/Deliverable, Timeframe, Budget and Responsibilities

Each activity or task within the project should have a clearly defined output or deliverable to signify its completion. A crucial aspect of comprehensive planning in the National Implementation Strategy (NIS) involves estimating the required resources for each activity or task. Firstly, it is essential to establish a timeframe for the completion of each activity, enabling the setting of tangible, time-bound goals. While these estimated timeframes should closely align with the realistic duration of project activities, flexibility should be incorporated to adjust the schedule as needed and prevent bottlenecks caused by incomplete tasks. Additionally, a budget estimate should be determined to understand the financial allocation required for each task, including provisions for facilities, equipment, travel, and human resources. Breaking down the budget provides clarity on the distribution of funds. This budgeting process is crucial not only for internal planning but also for external communication with donors and stakeholders, showcasing the available resources and identifying further financial needs for successful project completion.

As such, it serves as a vital tool for conveying anticipated resource constraints during fundraising and resource mobilization efforts.

Phase 4: Putting the National GHS Implementation Strategy into Action

Once the National Implementation Strategy (NIS) has been approved and finalized, the subsequent phase involves initiating the actual execution of the strategy. Some of the activities outlined in the NIS, such as raising awareness and providing training for stakeholders, may already be underway. However, a systematic approach, adhering to the terms established in the NIS, offers a structured framework for a step-by-step implementation of the plan, ensuring its effectiveness. Mobilizing the necessary resources for implementing the NIS becomes crucial for the potential success of the project. It is imperative to consider resource mobilization from the early stages of capacity building and maintain it as an ongoing process. Once the comprehensive plan is ready, it can be presented to decision-makers at the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and explored with potential donors and aid agencies to garner support for the implementation of the NIS.

Table 1: Proposed Implementing Activities

Main activity	Sub activities
Communication and Outreach	Continue wide-spread awareness raising and outreach about national GHS implementation.
	MOCC & EC send out fliers or letters to businesses and industry to inform them of potential upcoming changes to regulations or chemicals management standards
	Labour unions and public interest groups will be involved in setting up workplace posters or distributing brochures to audiences informing them of GHS symbols and other hazard communication elements.
International Dialogue	Inform the international community of progress on GHS. Participation in the UNSCEGHS as an observer or applying to become a member.
Ongoing Stakeholder Involvement	Ensure stakeholders involvement in GHS in implementation activities
	Stakeholder workshops held in the initial phases of capacity building and during implementation
	Guides, fact sheets, online tools and face-to-face training to help communicate new GHS requirements
	Educate stakeholders about the principles of GHS Understand classifications, labels and safety data sheets (SDS) Seek feedback on optimal transitional arrangements, Seek feedback on consequential amendments to the national environmental regulations to support the- implementation of GHS.
Legal Implementation of the GHS	Carry out the necessary legislative actions for implementing the GHS

Enforcement	Once Pakistan legally adopts the GHS, an effective system for Monitoring and enforcing the national system will be the responsibility of relevant government authorities, including worker, health and safety, and consumer inspectorates, customs agencies, etc. This will help ensure that the new legal infrastructure dealing with the GHS is correctly and efficiently
Duration and timing of the transition	Sufficient time will be given to allow industry time to identify, analyse and implement all of the relevant changes.
	Involve poison control centres and toxicological experts
Monitoring and Evaluation	Involve neutral party for regular monitoring and evaluation

Table 2: Jurisdictional Arrangements for GHS Implementation

Ministry/Department	Relevant legislation
Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination	Lead Ministry, lead agency, responsible for coordinating, monitoring and providing guidance on the implementation of GHS.
Environmental Protection Departments	Responsible for the preparation of implementing rules and regulations for industrial chemical.
Labour and Human Resource Departments	Responsible for drafting the Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHS) for GHS implementation in the workplace.
Occupational Safety and Health	Responsible for the development of information materials and training modules on GHS for capability building of concerned government and private sector.
National Food Security and Drug Regulatory Authority	Responsible for the preparation of regulations and label standards for consumer chemicals and mixtures for consumer products.
Ministry of Communications through its several attached agencies and municipalities	Responsible for the implementation of GHS in the transport sector through the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.
Emergency Services Department/NDMA/PDMAs/EPAs	In-charge of emergency response, responsible for the conduct of inspection and in prescribing safety measures on the storage, handling and/or use of explosives or of combustible, flammable, toxic and other hazardous materials.
Custom department	Responsible for monitoring the import and export of all kinds of chemical substances, mixtures and products, except in economic zones.
Economic Zones Authority/Custom department	Responsible for monitoring inside the economic zones the importation and export of all kinds of chemical substances, mixtures and products.

Annex I

Situation Analysis - Questionnaire

1. Situation Analysis - Government

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	What government agencies and departments are responsible for chemicals management, worker safety, environment or any other sector relevant to GHS implementation?	
2.	What national policies are supported by GHS implementation, including obligations of international conventions, development priorities, etc.?	
3.	What activities are conducted by government to implement, monitor and enforce existing legislation?	
4.	Do customs authorities play a role in enforcement of the national system? If so, how and with what training?	
5.	How is training on chemical classification and hazard communication undertaken, if at all?	
6.	Are there poison information or control centres, toxicological or national occupational safety and health information centres that can provide advice in the case of a poisoning accident or incident? Do they undertake any other related activities?	
7.	What resources are available to deliver the activities identified above?	
8.	Which government agencies are concerned with emergency preparedness and response and what are their relevant functions and activities?	

Situation Analysis - Business and Industry

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	What is the structure and size of the chemical industry in the country (e.g. major multinationals, national industries, mostly SMEs, etc.)?	
2.	What knowledge and capacities exist concerning how to classify chemicals and mixtures? Where are these capacities located and "who" is responsible?	
	What criteria are used by companies	

3.	undertaking classification (if any)?	
4.	What knowledge and capacities exist concerning how to prepare SDS and labels? Where are these capacities located and "who" is responsible?	
5.	What label and SDS formats are in use?	
6.	How are labels and SDS developed and by whom?	
7.	What awareness raising and training activities or programmes are undertaken by companies who produce and market chemicals and those who use them?	
8.	Which other initiatives, if any, have been taken through companies or industry associations related to chemical hazard communication (e.g., voluntary use of labels; worker training on SDS; etc.)? Outline those initiatives.	
9.	What resources are available to deliver the activities identified above?	

Situation Analysis - Civil Society

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	What labour unions, public interest groups, consumer protection associations or other NGOs (e.g., representing women's and children's health) have (or may have) an interest in chemical hazard communication?	
2.	What activities do these groups undertake related to chemical safety and hazard communication?	
3.	What incidents of misuse have been reported which occurred as a result of faulty or missing hazard communication?	
4.	How are activities funded and what levels of resources are available for civil society activities?	
5.	What relevant activities are undertaken in the academic sector (e.g., research and training) or by the media (e.g., awareness raising)?	
6.	Are any community or school organizations active on issues related to chemical safety and hazard communication? If so, how?	
7.	What resources are available to deliver the activities identified above?	

Annex II

Gap Analysis – Questionnaire

1. Gap Analysis - Government

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	Is division or responsibilities across government ministries ensured or are mandates overlapping within and across the four sectors?	
2.	Is there sufficient government staff knowledge about legal and technical aspects of GHS implementation in all four sectors?	
3.	Do government agencies have sufficient funding to ensure appropriate government action in all four sectors concerned (e.g., facilitating regulatory reform)?	
4.	Does government have sufficient capacity to facilitate enforcement of relevant national regulations on chemical hazard communication based on the GHS?	

Gap Analysis - Business and Industry

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	Is there sufficient knowledge and capacity in industry concerning how to classify chemicals and mixtures in accordance with the GHS?	
2.	Is sufficient capacity in place to prepare GHS-based labels and SDS?	
3.	To what extent are chemical hazard communication tools used by business and industry already compatible with GHS provisions (e.g., SDS and label formats)?	
4.	Does business and industry implement sufficient complementary activities to facilitate effective hazard communication (e.g., training of workers)?	
5.	To what extent do affect business and industry entities effectively implement chemical hazard communication programmes? Are there any groups of business and industry entities where this is not the case and which require particular attention?	

6.	What additional awareness raising and training activities will be required by business and industry to facilitated effective GHS implementation?	
7.	Does sufficient capacity exist to make the required changes in order to effectively implement the GHS in business and industry? If not, how will capacity be developed?	
8.	How can existing industry programmes, such as product stewardship, be used to facilitate GHS implementation?	

Gap Analysis - Civil Society

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
1.	For each of the four sectors concerned, is there sufficient interest and capacity in labour groups and NGOs to contribute to GHS implementation?	
2.	How can sustainable funding of NGO activities in support of GHS implementation be ensured?	
3.	Is their sufficient interest and capacity in the academic sector to support GHS implementation via research and training?	
4.	What additional programmes could be initiated implemented by civil society organizations (including the media) in order to promote effective GHS implementation?	
5.	How can community or school organizations assist with awareness raising and education?	

Annex III

Legal Analysis – Questionnaire

Sr. No	Question	Feedback
<i>Part 1: Understanding the current legal environment for chemicals management</i>		
1.	What laws, regulations or standards (if any) exist which address requirements relevant to chemical hazard classification and communication (e.g., data collection, classification criteria, labelling and SDS preparation)?	
2.	Which sectors are covered by the existing legal framework? If transport sector is covered by the existing system, is it consistent with the internationally harmonized UN transport model regulations?	
3.	Does the existing legal framework assign clear ministerial responsibilities to cover all four sectors affected by the GHS?	
4.	What health, safety, environment or other legislation exists which are related to the GHS?	
5.	What hazard classification and communication elements are covered by the existing system?	
6.	Are there import and export control laws (e.g., application of the Rotterdam Convention) relevant to controlling the entry of and information about chemicals?	
7.	Is there any legislation or standard related to training for chemical hazard communication?	
8.	Are there any requirements to report information on the effects and/or exposure (human and environmental) to chemicals?	
9.	Do existing legal instruments related to chemicals management include compliance and enforcement provisions?	
10.	What parts of the chemical's lifecycle is covered by existing legal instruments?	
11.	What is current legislation or regulations regarding access to information and protection of confidential business information (CBI)?	
<i>Part 2: Considerations for developing the legal framework</i>		
1.	If regulatory requirements exist, to what extent are relevant provisions compatible with the requirements of the GHS?	
2.	Which regulatory adjustments need to be made to ensure compatibility?	
3.	Are there any duplicative existing regulations that should be addressed?	

4.	Do existing legal instruments provide a clear mandate and framework to ensure support for relevant government agencies to implement chemical hazard communication programs and the GHS?	
5.	If a legal framework for sound chemical hazard classification and/or communication in a given sector is not in place, what specific reform measures need to be undertaken to ensure that national regulatory framework provides for comprehensive and effective implementation of the GHS?	
6.	Which GHS sectors are not covered by the existing legislative framework?	
7.	What are the deviations for hazard classification and communication between the existing system and the GHS requirements?	
8.	What timeframe (including provision for transition periods) should be used in implementing new or amended regulations?	

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 32 MOVED BY MS.
MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI.

Q.No 32 Moved By Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	Name of Authority/ Organization	Reply
a) The number of Federal Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organizations and Attached institutions presently functioning without a permanent Head of Institution due to retirement or completion of tenure;	Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) & Naya Pakistan Housing & Development Authority (NAPHDA)	Annex-I
b) The names of such institutions, the dates on which the posts of Head of Institutions fell vacant and the interim arrangements made to run these institutions;	National Engineering Service Pakistan (NESPAK)	Annex-II
c) Whether the Cabinet Division had prior knowledge of the retirement or tenure completion of the outgoing Heads of Institutions;	Sheikh Sultan Trust (SST)	Annex-III
d) If so, the reasons for not initiating the appointment process in advance; and		
e) The timeframe within which permanent Heads of Institutions will be appointed against all such vacant posts to ensure administrative continuity and effective governance?		

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
(CABINET DIVISION)

Annex-I

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO.32 MOVED BY
MS. MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI, MNA

Question asked by Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	Reply
a) The number of Federal Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organizations and Attached Institutions presently functioning without a permanent Head of Institution due to retirement or completion of tenure;	a) Presently, OGRA and NAPHDA are functioning without permanent Heads due to completion of tenure of former Chairman, OGRA and former Acting Chairman, NAPHDA.
b) The names of such institutions, the date on which the post of Head of Institutions fell vacant and the interim arrangements made to run these institutions:	<p>b) The post of Chairman OGRA fell vacant on 23.02.2026 and Mr. Shehzad Iqbal, Member (Gas) has been appointed as Vice-Chairman, OGRA as on 3.3.2026 with the approval of the Federal Government in terms of section 3(13) of OGRA Ordinance, 2002.</p> <p>The post of Acting Chairman NAPHDA fell vacant on 15.5.2025. After direction of the Prime Minister to wind up NAPHDA, additional charge of Acting Chairman, NAPHDA, was assigned to Captain (R) Muhammad Zafar Iqbal (BS-21) for a period of 3 months which was subsequently extended twice. It was last extended for a period of three months which expired on 16.02.2026. The extension in the additional charge of the officer as Acting Chairman, NAPHDA is under process.</p>
c) Whether the Cabinet Division had prior knowledge of the retirement or tenure completion of the outgoing Heads of Institutions; if so, the reasons for not initiating the appointment process in advance; and	<p>c) Yes. The Cabinet Division had prior knowledge of outgoing Heads of OGRA and NAPHDA. Accordingly, the process for appointment of new Chairman OGRA was initiated well in advance and the post was advertised in the national newspapers on 22.01.2026.</p> <p>Similarly, the Cabinet Division initiated the process for extension in the additional charge of the Acting Chairman NAPHDA well before the expiry of the charge of the officer.</p>
d) The time frame within which permanent Heads of Institutions will be appointed against all such vacant posts to ensure administrative continuity and effective governance?	<p>d) The applicants for the post of Chairman OGRA have been shortlisted. The process of appointment of Chairman OGRA will be completed with four weeks.</p> <p>Extension in the additional charge of the officer as Acting Chairman NAPHDA is likely to be notified shortly after the process has been completed.</p>

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
(CABINET DIVISION

Annex - II

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 32, MOVED BY
MS. MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI, MNA

Question asked by Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	Reply
<p>Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:</p> <p>a). The number of Federal Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organizations and Attached Institutions presently functioning without a permanent Head of Institution due to retirement or completion of tenure.</p>	<p>NESPAK is a Private Limited Company working under the administrative control of the Cabinet Division since August 2024.</p> <p>NESPAK has been functioning without a permanent Managing Director since 28-10-2025 due to acceptance of resignation/stepping down of Mr. Muhammad Zargham Eshaq Khan from the post of Managing Director, effective 27-10-2025.</p>
<p>b). The names of such institutions, the dates on which the posts of Head of Institutions fell vacant and the interim arrangements made to run these Institutions.</p>	<p>NESPAK has been functioning under the Acting Managing Director, Mr. Kaukab Hussain Bhatti as per the approval of the NESPAK Board of Directors since 28-10-2025.</p>
<p>c). Whether the Cabinet Division had prior knowledge of the retirement or tenure completion of the outgoing Heads of Institutions; if so, the reasons for not initiating the appointment process in advance; and</p>	<p>Former Managing Director of NESPAK, Mr. Muhammad Zargham Eshaq Khan, was appointed by the Board of Directors for a period of three years from 20-10-2023 to 19-10-2026. However, he resigned/stepped down from his position on 27-10-2025 which was then communicated to the Cabinet Division.</p>
<p>d). The timeframe within which permanent Heads of Institutions will be appointed against all such vacant posts to ensure administrative continuity and effective governance?</p>	<p>The appointment of a permanent Managing Director is currently under process by the NESPAK Board of Directors as per State Owned Enterprises (SOE) Act 2023 and applicable rules/law.</p>



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
SHEIKH SULTAN TRUST

Amir - III

No.SST/SEC/2026/274

Karachi, the 04th March , 2026

From

Muhammad Asif Siddiqui
Administrative Officer

To

1- Section Officer (ORG-IV), CAB, Islamabad

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 32, MOVED BY MS. MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI, MNA.

With reference Cabinet Division letter F. No.4-1/2025-ORG-IV dated 04th March, 2026 on the subject cited above.

Please find below your requisite information.

B) Name of institution. Sheikh Sultan Trust, Karachi.

The post of Administrator in SST is vacant since April 2010, due to resignation of Administrator.

The competent authority has authorized Additional Secretary-III (BS-21) Cabinet Division, on additional charge basis as stop gape arrangement till the appointment of a regular Administrator-SST, currently the Additional charge has been granted to Mr. Mir Hassan Naqvi, AS-III Cabinet Division.

C) The case of ownership of SST subjudice in Supreme Court of Pakistan, due to which Cabinet Division is not in position to take any decision in this regard.

D) The case of ownership of SST subjudice in Supreme Court of Pakistan, due to which Cabinet Division is not in position to give any time frame in this regard.

**Muhammad Asif Siddiqui
Administrative Officer**

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY**

Subject: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 33 MOVED BY SYEDA AMNAH BATOOL, MNA.

Question	Reply
<p><i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:</i></p> <p>a) Whether the government has launched any recent targeted programs to reduce poverty and support vulnerable households including women and youth, as part of its national poverty alleviation agenda;</p> <p>b)</p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)</u></p> <p>The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) has recently launched the Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP) in June 2025, aimed at empowering women beneficiaries and their families by equipping them with market-driven vocational skills to enhance employment opportunities both domestically and internationally.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has initiated a paid internship program for youth of Pakistan with the following objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract more skilled, educated and motivated young people, ensuring better quality of work output; • It will allow to participate equally and aligns with Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal's mission of supporting the underprivileged; • Improve youth employability through on job training and mentoring. <p><u>PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)</u></p> <p>PPAF continues to implement its flagship Poverty Graduation Approach, which integrates social protection (e.g., BISP beneficiaries) with livelihood support, including skills training, asset transfers, access to finance, and enterprise development. This integrated model supports sustainable transitions out of poverty.</p>
<p>b) If so, the details of these programmes such as expansion of Benazir income support programme (BISP) its coverage and benefits; and</p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)</u></p> <p>The Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP) encompasses formal training in key sectors such as healthcare, information technology, hospitality, construction, beauty services, garments, and textiles, alongside informal training initiatives designed to support artisans in remote areas in preserving traditional crafts and improving their access to markets.</p> <p>The BISP Board has accorded in-principle approval to the Programme; however, its detailed technical design and budgetary aspects will be further deliberated by the Technical Design Committee of the BISP Board in its forthcoming meetings. Since its inauguration by the President of Pakistan on 21 June 2025, more than 30,500 candidates have registered for the six-month training programmes with no cost at BISP part, of whom approximately 77% are women.</p> <p>BISP has established robust multi-stakeholder collaborations to ensure the effective implementation of the programme, leveraging the expertise of partner organizations to deliver high-quality, demand-driven vocational training, thereby promoting empowerment and sustainable livelihoods for beneficiaries.</p> <p>MoUs have been signed with NAVTTC, BBSHRRDB, PPAF, and Lok Virsa to strengthen the Programme's implementation, outreach, and long-term sustainability.</p>

	<p><u>PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>Copy of advertisement attached (Annex-A)</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVATION FUND (PPAF)</u></p> <p>PPAF is currently implementing numerous socio-economic development interventions in 83 districts through its 74 registered civil society Partner Organisations and financial service providers. A recent preliminary analysis shows that of 334,596 BISP supported households, about 108,043 (32%) are eligible to graduate, demonstrating impact of the poverty graduation model.</p>
<p>c) How these measures are expected to improve economic conditions and opportunities for young people in low income families?</p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)</u></p> <p>Under Benazir Hunarmand Programme (BHP), more than 5,000 beneficiaries / their family members have been enrolled and are currently undergoing training in various trades across the province of Sindh with no cost at BISP part.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>It will provide the opportunity for youth engagement contributes to Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal's Social mission, positive public perception and alignment with Government youth initiative, to gain experience in public sector operations, social protections and administrative affairs and will be beneficial for their future employment.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVATION FUND (PPAF)</u></p> <p>The Ministry plans to expand these initiatives, especially in underserved rural areas. Programmes such as the Islamic Development Bank-funded PGEP will continue to focus on youth skills, women's economic participation, access to finance, and livelihoods support.</p>



INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal a Public Sector Social Welfare Organization invites applications from suitable candidates for paid internship for its offices located in Islamabad, Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and Gilgit.

Eligibility

Gender: This opportunity is open to all genders.

Education: Minimum 18 years of education (Bachelor's / equivalent) with atleast 3.0 GPA or 70% marks. Preference will be given to those having short term social/community work experience and strong communication and computer skills

Age: 35 years

Conditions:

- Interested candidates can visit PBM website www.pbm.gov.pk and submit online application within 15 days after publication of advertisement.
- Online application form alongwith CV capturing education, skills, and mandatory documents (CNIC, degrees, domicile when required)
- Internship period will be consisting of six months and can be extended.
- Monthly stipend upto Rs. 60,000/- per month will be paid to the selected internee.
- Compliance to selection criteria does not guarantee for short-listing, if large number of applications fulfill selection criteria, only the most suitable candidates having higher grades in respective degree/relevant experience would be short listed.
- Shortlisted candidates will be called for the panel interview.
- After successful completion of internship tenure, interns will be given experience certificate.
- The organization reserves the right to change the terms and conditions/ to withdraw/ to cancel the vacancies or reject any application at any stage without assigning any reason.
- Interviews will be conducted only at Islamabad. No TA/DA will be admissible for the interview.
- Further correspondence/intimation for interview will be made through intimation letter. Hence, all the candidates are advised to provide valid mobile number, email address and postal address.
- The advertisement is also be available on the official website as mentioned above.
- The decision of the Competent Authority may be treated as FINAL which cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- Lists of successful candidates shall be displayed at the Notice Board and PBM Website.

Assistant Director (HR)
Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM)
Head Office, St. # 7, Sector H-8/4, Islamabad
Ph #: 051-9101138, website: www.pbm.gov.pk

Signature

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 39 MOVED BY MR. SALAHUDDINN JUNEJO, MNA.

Question	Reply
<i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:</i>	
<p>a) <i>whether it is a fact that Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme for support of orphans and widows was initiated in 2020 on a pilot basis to provide assistance for education, healthcare and other basic needs;</i></p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u></p> <p>This specific CCT programme for orphans and widows is implemented under Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), not under BISP's mainstream CCT (Benazir Taleemi Wazaif or Benazir Nashonuma Programme).</p> <p>Under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif cash incentives are provided to families for sending their children (ages 4–22) to school. Payments are conditional upon minimum attendance (typically 70%) and aim to increase enrollment, reduce dropouts, and improve literacy, especially among girls.</p> <p>Under Benazir Nashonuma Programme the pregnant/lactating women and children under 2 years are targeted which offers cash support conditional on regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and nutrition awareness sessions. This focuses on reducing stunting and malnutrition.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) was established in 1992 through an Act of Parliament and is a premier public sector social safety net of the Federal Government, working under Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety.</p> <p>Yes, it is fact that Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program namely Orphan Widow Support Program (OWSP) was started in 2020 on a pilot basis for providing assistance in the field of education only.</p>
<p>b) <i>whether the said programme is currently operational;</i></p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u></p> <p>As above.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>Yes, the said program is currently operational.</p>
<p>c) <i>if so, the Province-wise and district-wise details of present status and the total number of beneficiaries registered under it;</i></p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u></p> <p>The province & district-wise details of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif are at <u>Annex -A.</u></p> <p>The province & district-wise details of Benazir Nashonuma Programme are at <u>Annex -B.</u></p>

Question	Reply																																																									
	<p align="center"><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Province</th> <th rowspan="2">No. of Districts</th> <th rowspan="2">Families</th> <th colspan="3">Children</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balochistan</td> <td>02 (Quetta, Zhob)</td> <td>107</td> <td>68</td> <td>136</td> <td>204</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gilgit-Baltistan</td> <td>01 (Gilgit)</td> <td>93</td> <td>100</td> <td>159</td> <td>259</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICT & AJK</td> <td>03 (Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Mirpur)</td> <td>110</td> <td>76</td> <td>100</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td> <td>06 (Abbottabad, Kohat, Mansehra, Mardan, Peshawar, Swat)</td> <td>285</td> <td>243</td> <td>102</td> <td>345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sindh</td> <td>02 (Karachi, Mirpur Khas)</td> <td>86</td> <td>24</td> <td>107</td> <td>131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Punjab-I</td> <td>06 (Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lahore, Okara, Sargodha, Attock)</td> <td>151</td> <td>126</td> <td>75</td> <td>201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Punjab</td> <td>01 (Multan)</td> <td>107</td> <td>16</td> <td>124</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>21 Districts</td> <td>939</td> <td>653</td> <td>803</td> <td>1456</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Province	No. of Districts	Families	Children			Male	Female	Total	Balochistan	02 (Quetta, Zhob)	107	68	136	204	Gilgit-Baltistan	01 (Gilgit)	93	100	159	259	ICT & AJK	03 (Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Mirpur)	110	76	100	176	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	06 (Abbottabad, Kohat, Mansehra, Mardan, Peshawar, Swat)	285	243	102	345	Sindh	02 (Karachi, Mirpur Khas)	86	24	107	131	Punjab-I	06 (Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lahore, Okara, Sargodha, Attock)	151	126	75	201	South Punjab	01 (Multan)	107	16	124	140	Total	21 Districts	939	653	803	1456
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<p>d) the total funds allocated and disbursed under the programme since its inception;</p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u> The total funds disbursed under the BISP's CCT (Benazir Taleemi Wazaif or Benazir Nashonuma Programme) are as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Name of Programme</th> <th>Funds Disbursed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td>Benazir Taleemi Wazaif</td> <td>PKR 271.542 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td>Benazir Nashonuma Programme</td> <td>PKR 36.616 billion</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u> Rs.145.67 (m) had been disbursed among enrolled beneficiaries since inception of the program till date.</p>	S. No.	Name of Programme	Funds Disbursed	i.	Benazir Taleemi Wazaif	PKR 271.542 billion	ii.	Benazir Nashonuma Programme	PKR 36.616 billion																																																
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<p>e) the mechanism adopted for identification, verification and disbursement of assistance to the beneficiaries;</p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u> The Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme adopts a transparent and digitized mechanism wherein beneficiaries are identified through the NSER database from among active BISP Kafalat families. Verification is carried out through document scrutiny, school enrollment and attendance confirmation, and biometric authentication. Disbursement of stipends is made on a quarterly basis through partner banks and authorized payment channels, subject to compliance with programme conditionalities.</p> <p>The Benazir Nashonuma Programme follows a structured mechanism for identification, verification, and disbursement:</p>																																																									

Question	Reply
	<p>a. Identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active BISP Kafalat beneficiaries, including pregnant/lactating women and children aged 6–23 months, are eligible. • Outreach and initial screening are conducted by social mobilizers and Lady Health Workers, followed by referral to Facilitation Centers (FCs). <p>b. Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification is carried out through the Benazir Nashonuma Android application, integrated with the NSER database. • At the FC, the beneficiary's CNIC is entered into the system to confirm Kafalat eligibility, after which she is registered under the programme. <p>c. Disbursement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments are generated through the Nashonuma application upon compliance with programme conditionalities. • Funds are transferred in real time to the beneficiary's bank account. • The beneficiary collects payment from a designated POS agent after biometric verification. <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p><u>Identification of beneficiaries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students of Pakistan sweet Homes (PSH) who lag/ fall behind in their performance are brought on the OWSP model. • Passed out children of PSH are admitted in Public Sector Colleges/ Universities and Technical Institutes and are benefitted through OWSP program. • BISP beneficiaries having at least one orphan school going girl are enrolled in OWSP for financial support. BISP beneficiaries are enrolled in OWSP through each province/ region. <p><u>Disbursement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment is made on quarterly basis through Bio-metric verification, at present through UBL Omni. • First payment is made on the basis of school admission and subsequent payments are made on the basis of academic attendance compliance. <p>Payments are made through Biometric Verification System (BVS) to make it efficient/transparent.</p>
<p><i>f) the number of applications/claims currently, pending at various levels of processing, including district, Provincial and Federal levels; and.</i></p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u></p> <p>Both CCT Programmes of BISP follow a continuous and automated processing mechanism; therefore, no significant number of applications/claims is pending at district, provincial, or federal levels, except for routine cases under process due to verification or data validation, which are resolved on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>At present, payment to 626 no. of beneficiaries of 21 districts is pending. In this regard, the concerned cheques of beneficiaries are ready which will be delivered soon upon approval from Finance Division, GoP (as it has given instructions to AGPR to withheld release of payments due to the financial crunch in the country).</p>

Question	Reply
<p><i>g) whether the Government proposes to expand or further strengthen the programme to ensure wider coverage and timely support for vulnerable families across the country?</i></p>	<p><u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMMEE (BISP)</u> Yes, the Government proposes to further expand and strengthen BISP's CCT programmes to enhance outreach, improve service delivery, and ensure timely support to vulnerable families across the country. Currently, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme does not cover 12 districts of South Punjab where the Aagosh programme is operational. It has been agreed with the Punjab Health Department to expand BNP to these districts to enhance coverage. Furthermore, the Benazir Income Support Programme, in collaboration with its partners, regularly conducts needs assessments to identify gaps and strengthen or expand programme interventions.</p> <p><u>PAKISTAN-BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u></p> <p>The programme shall be expanded on successful impact evaluation and subject to availability of budget.</p>

CCT Health & Nutrition (Benazir Nashonuma Programme):

Province / District	Pregnant women New Enrolment	Child New Enrolment	Total Enrolment
Azad Jammu And Kashmir	25,361	40,596	65,957
Bagh	1,854	3,526	5,380
Bhimber	839	1,523	2,362
Hattian Bala	4,555	7,019	11,574
Haveli	1,999	3,189	5,188
Kotli	2,048	3,010	5,058
Mirpur	853	1,393	2,246
Muzaffarabad	4,328	6,437	10,765
Neelum	5,479	8,959	14,438
Poonch	2,206	3,497	5,703
Sudhnoti	1,200	2,043	3,243
Balochistan	252,835	268,228	521,063
Awaran	4,964	5,406	10,370
Barkhan	10,488	12,544	23,032
Chagai	7,241	6,614	13,855
Chaman	5,303	4,138	9,441
Dera Bugti	9,880	15,271	25,151
Duki	3,002	3,246	6,248
Gwadar	4,492	4,379	8,871
Harnai	3,886	4,169	8,055
Hub	7,129	8,155	15,284
Jaffarabad	6,708	7,025	13,733
Jhal Magsi	8,829	5,573	14,402
Kachhi	8,977	5,860	14,837
Kalat	10,130	11,863	21,993
Karezat	3,773	4,456	8,229
Kech	11,082	10,291	21,373
Kharan	4,444	4,762	9,206
Khuzdar	24,129	25,650	49,779
Killa Abdullah	2,033	3,744	5,777
Killa Saifullah	5,988	7,600	13,588
Kohlu	3,271	4,703	7,974
Lasbela	10,973	12,444	23,417
Loralai	8,187	9,463	17,650
Mastung	3,396	3,685	7,081
Musakhel	3,585	3,513	7,098
Nasirabad	12,150	9,922	22,072
Nushki	4,601	4,338	8,939
Panjgur	5,340	5,894	11,234
Pishin	3,816	5,433	9,249
Quetta	13,761	15,678	29,439
Sherani	1,414	1,657	3,071
Sibi	6,666	7,367	14,033

Sohbatpur	6,945	7,251	14,196
Usta Muhammad	9,413	8,747	18,160
Washuk	4,259	2,883	7,142
Zhob	7,087	9,114	16,201
Ziarat	5,493	5,390	10,883
Gilgit Baltistan	40,935	63,672	104,607
Astore	2,653	4,985	7,638
Diamir	12,413	29,585	41,998
Ghanche	2,418	2,922	5,340
Ghizer	3,098	2,920	6,018
Gilgit	8,760	10,211	18,971
Hunza	206	313	519
Kharmang	1,427	2,246	3,673
Nagar	1,944	2,874	4,818
Rondu	2,049	2,122	4,171
Shigar	1,889	1,857	3,746
Skardu	4,078	3,637	7,715
Islamabad	4,378	5,875	10,253
Islamabad	4,378	5,875	10,253
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	550,425	759,498	1,309,923
Abbottabad	2,906	4,345	7,251
Bajaur	26,261	32,800	59,061
Bannu	34,698	44,096	78,794
Batagram	12,438	16,721	29,159
Buner	13,449	19,102	32,551
Charsadda	12,372	18,831	31,203
Dera Ismail Khan	50,026	64,617	114,643
Hangu	7,232	9,335	16,567
Haripur	1,194	1,711	2,905
Karak	21,154	26,168	47,322
Khyber	31,532	50,363	81,895
Kohat	17,107	20,382	37,489
Kolai Palas Kohistan	252	219	471
Kurram	7,785	4,816	12,601
Lakki Marwat	26,956	36,392	63,348
Lower Chitral	4,027	5,597	9,624
Lower Dir	14,639	21,734	36,373
Lower Kohistan	2,287	1,162	3,449
Lower South Waziristan	2,433	2,608	5,041
Malakand Protected Area	14,514	19,913	34,427
Mansehra	16,329	23,908	40,237
Mardan	29,661	44,172	73,833
Mohmand	3,677	6,330	10,007
North Waziristan	7,542	8,291	15,833
Nowshera	21,534	30,644	52,178
Orakzai	3,849	2,421	6,270
Peshawar	37,150	50,313	87,463
Shangla	28,203	43,596	71,799

Swabi	15,119	23,322	38,441
Swat	32,935	46,053	78,988
Tank	13,676	19,211	32,887
Torghar	3,013	4,606	7,619
Upper Chitral	1,221	2,009	3,230
Upper Dir	30,049	49,437	79,486
Upper Kohistan	3,205	4,273	7,478
Punjab	367,519	468,164	835,683
Attock	4,928	7,464	12,392
Chakwal	1,526	2,213	3,739
Chiniot	15,625	17,001	32,626
Faisalabad	15,723	22,400	38,123
Gujranwala	4,752	5,842	10,594
Gujrat	4,106	5,636	9,742
Hafizabad	6,640	7,954	14,594
Jampur	15,192	17,603	32,795
Jhang	27,932	31,335	59,267
Jhelum	3,335	4,583	7,918
Kasur	20,305	26,055	46,360
Khanewal	30,794	41,112	71,906
Lahore	15,107	20,213	35,320
Mandi Bahauddin	6,533	8,618	15,151
Multan	31,686	39,453	71,139
Murree	694	1,187	1,881
Nankana Sahib	6,570	8,306	14,876
Narowal	7,094	8,778	15,872
Okara	16,037	19,957	35,994
Pakpattan	9,998	12,386	22,384
Rajanpur	44,620	59,649	104,269
Rawalpindi	5,332	7,969	13,301
Sahiwal	9,394	12,544	21,938
Sargodha	19,985	23,454	43,439
Sheikhupura	9,911	13,361	23,272
Sialkot	5,408	6,760	12,168
Talagang	718	998	1,716
Toba Tek Singh	10,538	13,125	23,663
Vehari	14,825	19,366	34,191
Wazirabad	2,211	2,842	5,053
Sindh	779,188	806,628	1,585,816
Badin	48,672	65,370	114,042
Dadu	45,645	62,246	107,891
Ghotki	38,541	41,502	80,043
Hyderabad	9,028	8,708	17,736
Jacobabad	24,603	27,450	52,053
Jamshoro	16,710	16,403	33,113
Kambar Shahdadkot	60,186	46,313	106,499
Karachi Central	4,591	5,281	9,872
Karachi East	433	505	938

Karachi South	2,511	1,244	3,755
Karachi West	5,504	5,985	11,489
Kashmore	37,963	36,273	74,236
Keamari	615	828	1,443
Khairpur	83,054	61,106	144,160
Korangi	667	889	1,556
Larkana	45,670	44,634	90,304
Malir	3,860	3,405	7,265
Matiari	17,610	18,547	36,157
Mirpur Khas	29,620	29,254	58,874
Naushahro Feroze	33,548	39,340	72,888
Sanghar	35,745	42,131	77,876
Shaheed Benazirabad	30,617	29,708	60,325
Shikarpur	29,805	41,422	71,227
Sujawal	24,197	26,478	50,675
Sukkur	25,281	32,248	57,529
Tando Allah Yar	17,137	12,242	29,379
Tando Muhammad Khan	19,131	23,570	42,701
Tharparkar	33,104	28,439	61,543
Thatta	22,765	24,823	47,588
Umer Kot	32,375	30,284	62,659
Grand Total	2,020,641	2,412,661	4,433,302

Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme (District Wise enrolment)

PROVINCE	NO. OF CHILDREN
Azad Kashmir	202,183
Bagh	17,706
Kotli	20,336
Mirpur	8,130
Neelum	30,685
Poonch	19,070
Bhimber	12,044
Sudhnoti	12,368
Hattian Bala	26,772
Muzaffarabad	44,225
Haveli (Kahuta)	10,847
Balochistan	605,415
Kech	44,115
Zhob	17,323
Kalat	15,738
Kohlu	8,288
Sibbi	10,371
Awaran	19,887
Chagai	15,170
Gwadar	20,368
Harnai	6,642
Kachhi	12,082
Kharan	16,170
Nushki	11,568
Pishin	35,621
Quetta	44,531
Washuk	5,964
Ziarat	9,311
Barkhan	21,802
Khuzdar	34,293
Lasbela	37,349
Loralai	20,989
Mastung	11,187
Panjgur	9,720
Sherani	2,965
Musakhel	4,772
Nasirabad	27,615
Dera Bugti	19,491
Jaffarabad	74,484
Jhal Magsi	10,459
Killa Abdullah	11,935

Killa Saifullah	25,205
Islamabad	28,973
Gilgit-Baltistan	166,571
Astore	8,442
Diamir	20,273
Ghizer	16,977
Gilgit	44,136
Ghanche	13,471
Baltistan	50,726
Hunza Nagar	12,546
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	2,669,160
Bajaur Agency	90,991
Khyber Agency	144,152
Kurram Agency	21,565
Mohmand Agency	42,649
Orakzai Agency	9,103
N. Waziristan Agency	32,580
S. Waziristan Agency	14,272
Swat	154,031
Tank	32,385
Bannu	133,519
Buner	91,711
Hangu	23,137
Karak	113,747
Kohat	92,924
Swabi	87,111
Mardan	170,431
Chitral	34,596
Haripur	15,176
Shangla	108,495
Batagram	48,390
Kohistan	32,207
Mansehra	128,936
Nowshera	129,469
Peshawar	220,084
Charsadda	105,691
Lower Dir	90,888
Upper Dir	102,151
Abbottabad	37,666
D. I. Khan	177,233
Lakki Marwat	105,340
T A Adj Tank	1,209
T A Adj Bannu	1,249
T A Adj Kohat	5,965

Malakand P Area	66,703
T A Adj D.I.Khan	768
T A Adj Peshawar	2,588
T.A.Adj.Lakki Marwat	48
Punjab	5,800,274
Jhang	301,926
Kasur	221,477
Leiah	197,230
Okara	224,478
Attock	45,579
Gujrat	47,710
Jhelum	34,707
Lahore	134,482
Multan	348,253
Vehari	160,304
Bhakkar	194,001
Chakwal	30,942
Chiniot	94,806
Khushab	85,201
Lodhran	166,866
Narowal	75,791
Sahiwal	142,613
Sialkot	64,647
Khanewal	211,944
Mianwali	108,800
Rajanpur	163,257
Sargodha	248,767
Hafizabad	53,429
Pakpattan	131,419
Bahawalpur	228,287
Faisalabad	230,125
Gujranwala	98,204
Rawalpindi	60,126
Sheikhupura	130,362
Bahawalnagar	199,200
Muzaffargarh	449,842
Nankana Sahib	80,662
Rahim Yar Khan	354,649
Toba Tek Singh	115,172
Dera Ghazi Khan	306,865
Mandi Bahauddin	58,151
Sindh	3,144,623
Dadu	172,084
Badin	151,939

Ghotki	159,452
Sukkur	113,713
Thatta	136,999
Larkana	130,335
Matiari	71,990
Sanghar	208,304
Jamshoro	75,946
Kashmore	77,860
Khairpur	459,284
Umer Kot	103,267
Hyderabad	54,142
Jacobabad	84,433
Shikarpur	119,808
Tharparkar	173,641
Mirpur Khas	83,324
Karachi East	53,633
Karachi West	34,825
Karachi Malir	61,460
Karachi South	15,470
Tando Allahyar	43,331
Karachi Central	24,342
Naushahro Feroze	196,018
Kambar Shahdad Kot	129,502
Tando Muhammad Khan	66,067
Shaheed Benazir Abad	143,454
Grand TOTAL	12,617,199

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Subject: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 43 MOVED BY MS, TAHIRA AURANGZEB MNA**

Question	Reply
<p>Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:</p> <p>a) the detail of the losses caused by continuous climate change in the Country during the last five years and the areas where such losses have occurred; and</p>	<p>During the past five years, the country has been facing recurrent climate-induced disasters, resulting in widespread human, economic, and environmental losses.</p> <p>The 2025 monsoon in Pakistan caused severe cloudbursts and floods, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit-Baltistan, and AJK, causing hundreds of deaths, displacing millions, submerging farmland, and destroying homes and infrastructure. Extreme downpours and flash floods overwhelmed drainage systems and prompted large-scale evacuations, with climate change intensifying rainfall variability and flood severity. The flood has caused an estimated 950 deaths, more than 1,000 injuries, the displacement of a million people, and the submergence of over 4,500 villages in Punjab alone. (Source: NDMA – Monsoon 2025 Final Consolidated Situation Report No. 87 (02-10-2025)).</p> <p>The 2022 floods in Pakistan affected over 33 million people, destroyed or damaged 2.3 million houses, caused over 1,700 deaths, and inflicted an estimated USD 30 billion in damages to infrastructure, housing, agriculture, and the economy.</p> <p>In addition to floods, glacial melting in the Hindukush–Karakoram–Himalaya region is accelerating, threatening long-term water and food security. Pakistan hosts 13,032 glaciers covering around 13,546 km². Rising temperatures have led to the formation of glacial lakes, putting 7.1 million people at risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOFs).</p> <p>Sea intrusion along the Indus Delta is causing large-scale loss of arable and habitable land. Estimates indicate that more than 3.5 million acres of fertile land in Sindh have been degraded or lost to seawater intrusion, displacing thousands of coastal families and threatening mangrove ecosystems critical to fisheries and coastal protection.</p>

Recurring heatwaves have intensified in recent years, with extreme temperatures exceeding 50°C in Jacobabad and Sibi, causing heatstroke deaths, a reduction in agricultural productivity, and severe water stress. Heatwaves in 2022 alone reportedly caused hundreds of deaths and reduced wheat yields by an estimated 10–15% in affected districts.

Smog and air pollution episodes, especially in Lahore and central Punjab, have worsened, with Air Quality Index (AQI) levels frequently exceeding 400–500, leading to widespread respiratory illnesses, disruption of daily life, and significant public health costs. The World Bank estimates that air pollution causes annual economic losses of up to USD 6 billion in Pakistan.

Soil erosion and land degradation, driven by erratic rainfall and deforestation, have also intensified. Around 27% of Pakistan's land area faces degradation, reducing agricultural productivity and increasing vulnerability to droughts and floods.

Overall, Pakistan suffers average annual climate-related losses exceeding billions of dollars, alongside mounting social and ecological costs.

For comprehensive picture of climate-induced losses, the report provided by NDMA is attached at Annex-I. The report has given an outlook of the affected areas viz point 3 at page 10 onwards.

Additionally, the NDMA's flood mapping, highlighting affected areas are also attached below:

- NDMA's Urban Areas Flood Mapping (Annex-II)
- NDMA's rural Areas Flood Mapping (Annex-III)
- NDMA's Punjab Flood Mapping (Annex-IV)

- NDMA's Sindh Flood Mapping (Annex-V)

b) the Steps taken by the Government in this regard till date alongwith the results achieved so far?

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination has taken several steps to address these challenges:

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is mandated to formulate, coordinate, and oversee national policies and actions related to climate change, particularly climate adaptation and resilience. It has undertaken several strategic

initiatives to guide and mainstream climate considerations into national and provincial development planning. These include:

National Climate Change Policy 2021 – updated to align national priorities with emerging climate challenges.

National Adaptation Plan 2023 – a comprehensive plan to guide climate-resilient development pathways.

Nationally Determined Contributions – supporting mitigation and adaptation actions in line with global commitments.

Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan: Approved by the PM in November 2025, the Plan delineates short, medium, and long-term goals for flood preparedness, resilience, and recovery mechanisms.

Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014–2030) – a roadmap for sectoral climate actions across the country.

National Communication on Climate Change – reporting progress and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mainstreaming gender considerations in all climate action programs.

MoCC&EC is also working to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance climate finance access, build provincial capacity, and promote research, awareness, and early warning systems to deal with evolving climate risks.

Major National Climate Initiatives

To respond to these challenges, several ongoing and planned initiatives offer scalable models:

SAFER Project (by MoCC&EC and International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, funded by Adaptation Fund): focuses on integrated watershed management, nature-based recharge systems, wetlands rehabilitation, climate-resilient WASH systems, cryosphere risk management, and early warning systems across Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh—aligning with the National Adaptation Plan and Living Indus Initiative.

The GIZ-funded **Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Resilience (SAR)** project in Pakistan (2021–2025) supports the government in

enhancing climate resilience through risk assessments, planning, and financing. It focuses on building the capacity of public and private partners to implement climate adaptation measures in sectors like agriculture, water, and health.

Upscaling Green Pakistan Program (UGPP): builds on the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program to finance check dams, sediment traps, and forest landscape restoration through Public Sector Development Program funding.

Buner and Shangla Early Warning Project (by World Food Program): installs hydromet stations, river monitoring, and community-based early warning systems in glacier-prone mountainous areas.

District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans: In order to bolster the resilience of the vulnerable communities, district adaptation plans are in process.

Coordination with the Provinces: The Ministry keeps liaison with the provinces, issues advisories, and engages them in capacity-building and training, under the umbrella of NAP.

The outcomes of the initiatives taken by MoCC&EC are as follow:

S#	Initiative	Outcome
1	GLOF-II Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 292 Early Warning Systems installed • Beneficiaries: 696,000 people • 317 Irrigation channels rehabilitated (GB: 204, KP: 113), benefitting 211,247 individuals • 419 Flood Protection Structures constructed (GB: 213, KP: 206), benefitting 163,889 individuals • 760 Ha of Slope Stabilization completed (GB: 429 Ha, KP: 331 Ha), benefitting 74,140 individuals • 67 Safe Havens established (GB:49, KP: 18), benefitting 113,037 individuals • 25 Community Based Disaster Risk Management Centers constructed (GB: 17, KP: 8), benefitting 74,152 individuals • 1,143 Trainings delivered on livelihood skills, mock-drills, and

		climate awareness rolled out, benefitting 52,060 people, of which 23,746 are women
2	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience to Climate Change in Buner & Shangla districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (underway)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Local adaptation plans each for Buner and Shangla in the preparation process. • Two community-based planning meetings held for ensuring local inputs.
3	District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Adaptation Plans for DG Khan and Badin prepared. • District Adaptation Plans for Karak and Charsadda under process. • District Adaptation Plans for two districts in Balochistan initiated. • Projectization of NAP under the NAP Project i.e. the Living Indus initiative
4	Recharge Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities have commenced at the project's four priority sites: Dera Ismail Khan, Ramak, Manchar Lake, and Chakar Lehri. • Baseline studies and indicator development for biophysical monitoring are underway. • Consultations and site-specific designs for 127 green infrastructure interventions (such as recharge basins and retention areas) have been initiated.
5	Monsoon Strategic Plan 2026	The outcomes of the Monsoon Strategic Plan 2026 is at (Annex-V)
6	Upscaling Green Pakistan Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By August 2025, the project had successfully planted, regrown, and distributed over 2.12 billion plants nationwide. This represents

		<p>roughly 68% of the ambitious 3.29 billion sapling target set for 2028.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove Restoration: Pakistan has witnessed a 300% increase in mangrove cover since 1990. • Key outcomes include enhanced carbon sequestration, improved soil quality, and restoration of degraded roadside and canal-side forests largely by recent initiatives in coastal areas.
	<p>7 GIZ Funded SAR Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate risk assessments developed National and provincial climate risk profiles (for example in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab) were prepared, along with several gender-sensitive climate risk assessments to help governments understand climate threats better. • Better planning for climate adaptation Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) were created with local governments so communities can plan and implement measures to deal with floods, droughts, and other climate impacts. • Stronger capacity and awareness at national and local levels Government institutions and communities gained skills and knowledge to analyze climate risks and implement resilience strategies, especially protecting vulnerable groups such as women
<p>Apart from the MoCC&EC's initiatives, the NDMA has prepared the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) 2026 which is framed to provide a comprehensive, coordinated and scalable framework for disaster response across Pakistan. It serves as a blueprint for national and regional authorities, humanitarian partners,</p>		

private sector and civil society to work in concert in mitigating losses, protecting lives and livelihoods and driving resilient recovery in the face of natural and human-induced hazards. Consequently, the P&Ds and PDMA are responsible for consolidating damage assessments and recovery strategies. The major share of expenditure on rehabilitation and reconstruction is being financed through the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), supplemented by allocations from the Finance Division to key institutions such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). Additionally, resources under the Annual Development Programme (ADP) also contribute to recovery efforts at provincial and local levels.

The Economic Affairs Division (EAD) plays a crucial role in coordinating with international development partners, particularly the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to facilitate the repurposing and reallocation of existing loans toward post-disaster recovery and resilience-building initiatives.

The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) does not maintain comprehensive data on all aspects of post-disaster interventions. Instead, the Finance Division, EAD, NDMA and provincial P&D departments are in a stronger position to provide detailed, consolidated, and up-to-date information regarding financial allocations, project implementation, and overall post-disaster recovery efforts.

Annex-I



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE



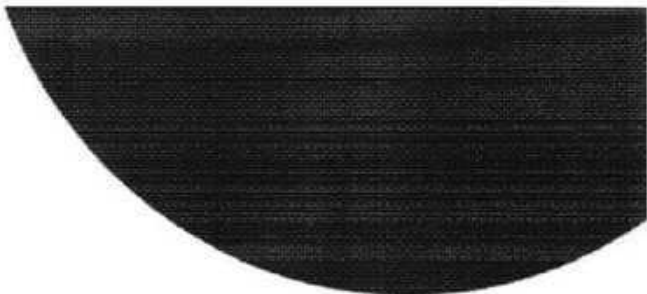
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REVIEW

2025

Promoting risk resilience





This document has been prepared under the patronage of Lieutenant General Inam Haider Malik HI(M), Chairman NDMA

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Form
A&F	Administration and Finance
AA	Anticipatory Action
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
ADRF	Asian Disaster Readiness Fund
AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
APP	Asian Preparedness Partnership
ARC/ DEW	Assessment and Response Calculator/ Disaster Early Warning
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CISE	Comprehensive International Simulation Exercise
CMIP6	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project - Phase 6
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CORDEX	Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
DEW	Disaster Early Warning
DMCF	Disaster Management Coordination Forum
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
E&M	Equipment & Maintenance
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
MHVRA	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ER	Emergency Response
EW	Early Warning
FDE	Federal Directorate of Education
FFD	Flood Forecasting Division
GBDMA	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
GCC	Gender and Community Cell
GDACS	Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
GDELT	Global Database of Events, Language and Tone
GEE	Google Earth Engine
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood



Acronym	Full Form
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
GRIB	Gridded Binary (Meteorological Data Format)
HDX	Humanitarian Data Exchange
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HECRAS	Hydrologic Engineering Centre – River Analysis System
HRMS	Human Resource Management System
IA&PD	Infrastructure Advisory and Project Development
IC	International Collaboration
IGC	Intergovernmental Commission
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSaR	Integrated National Search and Rescue
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KSHARC	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre
LIMS	Land Information Management System
LST	Land Surface Temperature
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoCC&EC	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination
MoFE&PT	Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training
NCF-AA	National Coordination Forum on Anticipatory Action
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NUST	National University of Sciences and Technology
NVC	National Volunteers Corps
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEDRR	Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department

Acronym	Full Form
PNC	Provincial and National Disaster Management Plan Coordination Cell
PRP	Pakistan Resilience Partnership
PSSF	Pakistan School Safety Framework
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RM&M	Regional and Military Collaboration and Media
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SimEx	Simulation Exercise
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
WMS	Web Map Service

OVERVIEW

National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) serves as apex body responsible for implementing, coordinating and monitoring disaster management through national planning, policy oversight, technical guidance, inter-agency coordination and response support. Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) implement and oversee disaster management policies and plans at provincial level, coordinating preparedness, mitigation and response, providing technical guidance to districts and advising provincial government on disaster-related matters. Moreover, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) act as a frontline operational authority for disaster management, responsible for district planning, coordination, implementation, emergency response (ER), relief & recovery operations and enforcement of disaster-related measures in accordance with national and provincial guidelines.

Annual Review Report-2025 presents an account of NDMA efforts to strengthen Pakistan's disaster preparedness, early warning (EW), response and resilience systems amid increasing climate-induced and multi-hazard risks. Year 2025 was marked by complex challenges including intensified monsoon patterns, floods, heatwaves, smog and seismic risks. In response, NDMA adopted proactive, tech-driven and risk-informed approach to disaster management, reinforcing mandate under National Disaster Management Act.

A central focus of 2025 was expansion and operationalization of advanced EW and decision-support systems integrating satellite analytics, hydrological and meteorological modelling, artificial intelligence and real-time dashboards. Modernization of **Global Command and Operations Platform (GCOP)** and **National Command and Operations Platform (NCOP)**, Flood/ Climate Projection Systems and National Monitoring Portals significantly enhanced anticipatory action, situational awareness and evidence-based decision-making.

The year also witnessed significant progress in knowledge development, training and community engagement. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) expanded its role as a national knowledge hub through academic partnerships, research publications, volunteer mobilization and capacity-building initiatives.

Overall, Annual Review 2025 reflects NDMA's transition from reactive disaster response toward a proactive, forward-looking, technology-enabled and resilience-based disaster management system. Experiences, innovations and lessons documented in this report provide a strong foundation for future preparedness, supporting Pakistan's journey toward a safer, more resilient and climate-adaptive future.



CHAIRMAN NDMA REMARKS

The year 2025 stands as a defining chapter in disaster management in Pakistan. It tested our institutions, challenged our assumptions and reaffirmed necessity of continuous transformation to anticipate and manage risk. Evolving nature of hazards, intensified by climate variability, rapid urbanization and regional dynamics, demands preparedness, institutional agility, innovation and foresight.



Our approach moved beyond event-based response toward system-based risk governance where decisions are informed by science, data integrity and scenario planning rather than hindsight. Experiences of 2025 underscored effective disaster management is by quality of planning, accuracy of information and timeliness of action taken before impacts materialize.

Equally significant was realization that resilience is not built through infrastructure and technology alone rather through involvement of people and effectiveness of institutions. Expanding engagement with academia, volunteers, women leaders, local responders and provincial authorities enhanced response capacity, ownership, accountability and sustainability of preparedness efforts.

As Chairman NDMA, I take pride in professionalism, discipline and commitment of NDMA's officials, technical teams and partners. Their ability to operate under pressure while simultaneously modernizing our systems reflects a growing culture of excellence.

Looking ahead, NDMA's priorities will remain anchored in anticipatory risk management, institutional learning and strategic innovation. Climate uncertainty, emerging hazards and complex emergencies will continue to test national capacities. Our responsibility is to stay ahead of these risks through continuous improvement, policy coherence and investment in systems to protect lives and livelihoods.

This report is not merely a record of activities; it is a reflection of institutional evolution. I am confident that foundations laid in 2025 will guide Pakistan toward a more resilient, prepared and adaptive future.

CHAPTER - 1

TECHNICAL EARLY WARNING WING (TECH EW)

1. **Mandate and Scope.** In view of NDMA's "reactive to proactive disaster risk management" strategy, Tech EW Wing performs its functions with a primary focus on global and local hazard monitoring, forecasting (6-12 months in advance), risk analysis, EW dissemination and risk communication methods and provision of a decision-support system utilizing latest AI and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Development & operation of a national EW system for hydro-meteorological, geological, climatic and other region-specific hazards.
- (2) Multi-hazard based exposure and risk assessments using multi-source geospatial and meteorological datasets.
- (3) Integration of data streams from national and international sources (Pakistan Meteorological Department [PMD], SUPARCO, WAPDA, PDMA, line ministries and global platforms etc).
- (4) Issuance EW, alerts, advisories and impact-based forecasts in coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- (5) Technical support for preparedness planning, scenario building, regional and international SimEx.
- (6) Development and maintenance of disaster information management systems, dashboards and decision-support tools.
- (7) Capacity building and technical guidance to federal and provincial stakeholders on EW and risk analytics.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Real-time monitoring of hazards, impacts and evolving risk scenarios using various available technology platforms and portals.
- (2) Provision of EW updates and risk intelligence to decision-makers.
- (3) Technical support to NEOC and Response Wings through situational analysis, maps, dashboards and analytics.
- (4) Integration of field data, satellite imagery and remote sensing for impact assessment and response prioritization.
- (5) Support inter-agency coordination by providing timely, evidence-based risk and impact information.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Technical support for damage, loss and needs assessments using geospatial and analytical tools.

- (2) Post-event analysis of EW, system performance and data gaps.
- (3) Documentation and reporting of lessons learnt to improve forecasting models, thresholds and dissemination mechanisms.
- (4) Enhancement national disaster risk databases and historical hazard repositories.
- (5) Support early recovery and resilience planning through risk-informed analytics and modelling.

2. Key Functions

- a. Tech EW Wing is responsible for development, operation and continuous enhancement of national EW and decision-support systems. This includes systematic collection, integration and analysis of multi-hazard data from national and international sources and generation and dissemination of impact-based EW, alerts and advisories.
- b. During emergency situations, Tech EW Wing provides real-time technical and analytical support to all wings of NEOC. This support is delivered through development of GIS-based products, dashboards, maps and situational awareness tools, enabling informed decision-making and effective coordination.
- c. Wing undertakes extensive coordination with federal and provincial departments, PDMAs, research institutions and development partners to strengthen national EW and information management capacities. It supports and participates in national and international SimExs and drills, develops Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), guidelines and technical frameworks related to EW and disaster information systems and delivers capacity-building and technical training for stakeholders.

ACTIVITIES OF TECH EW IN 2025

3. Monsoon 2025 Projections. Monsoon 2025 Hazard Outlook indicated an early monsoon onset around 26-27 June 2025, with season projected to continue until mid-September. Climatic signals for year point toward above-normal precipitation and elevated temperatures across Central, Southern and foothill regions of country. Based on these conditions assessment identifies heightened risk of flash floods, urban flooding, Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) events and landslides, particularly in hill-torrent belts, Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges and Northern mountainous areas.

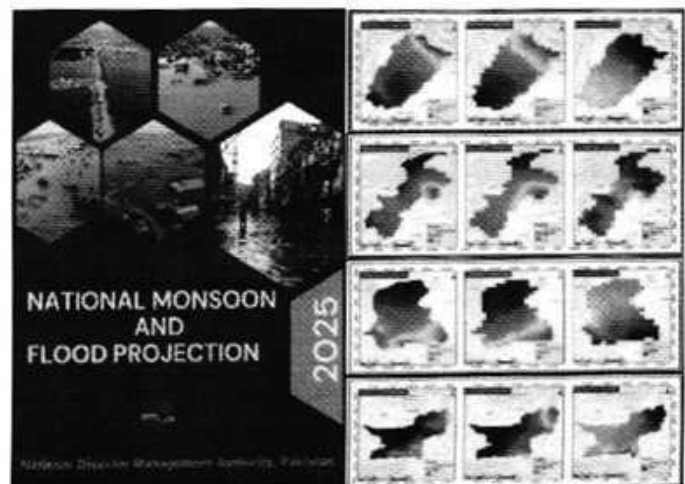


Figure: National Monsoon & Flood Projection

4. **Hydro Analytics 2025.** A detailed hydrological assessment was conducted to identify flood-prone zones including major riverine stretches and hill torrents. Unfolding of flood events was monitored through high resolution satellite imagery which was subsequently overlaid on projected flood risk maps. Comparative analysis between observed inundation and projected extent indicated an accuracy level of approximately **90%**, demonstrating strong reliability of modelling approach and its suitability for operational EW and preparedness planning.

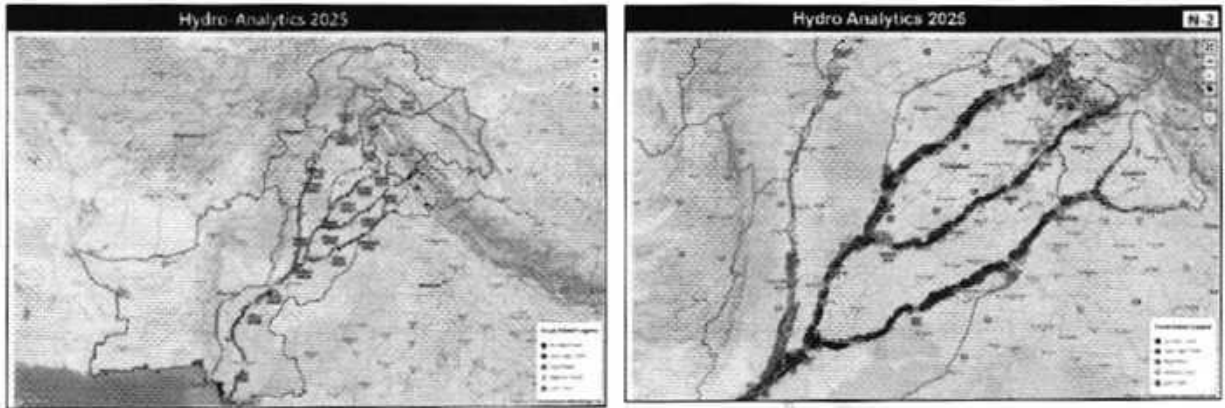


Figure: Hydro - Analytics 2025

5. **Hill Torrents/ Flash Flood Projections.** Watershed scale modelling (DG Khan, Rajanpur, Sulaiman and Kirthar Range catchments) to assess flood prone areas/ hill-torrent discharge.

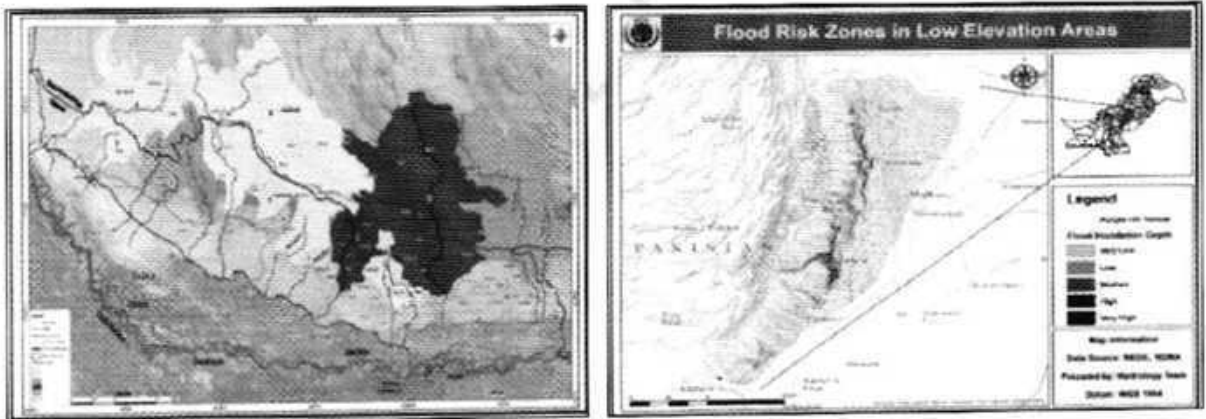


Figure: Hill torrents of DG Khan and Rajanpur

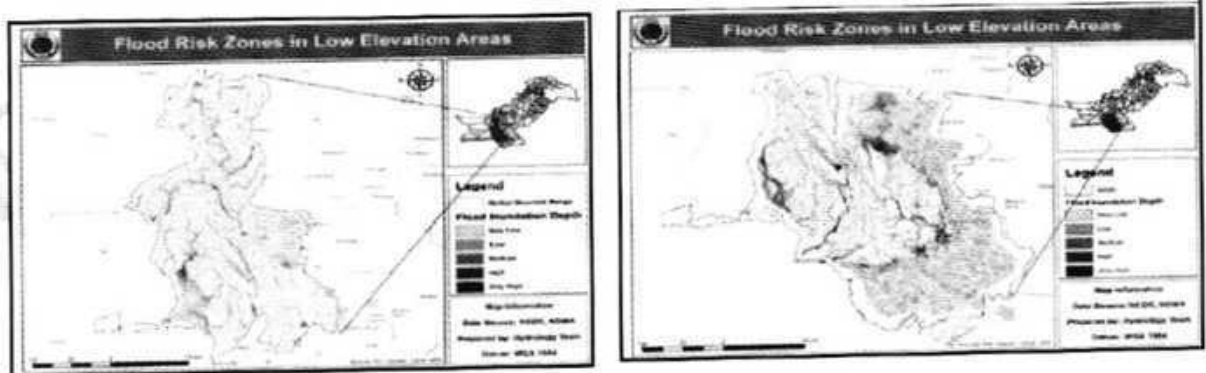


Figure: Flash Flood Prone Hill torrents of Balochistan

Figure: Hill torrents of Sindh



6. **Riverine Flood.** A comprehensive riverine flood outlook was prepared for Indus Basin through integrated snowmelt modelling, reservoir storage assessment and seasonal precipitation analysis. Updated exposure maps were produced for Indus, Jhelum and Chenab rivers, including transboundary flow risk assessment in absence of India's real time discharge data.

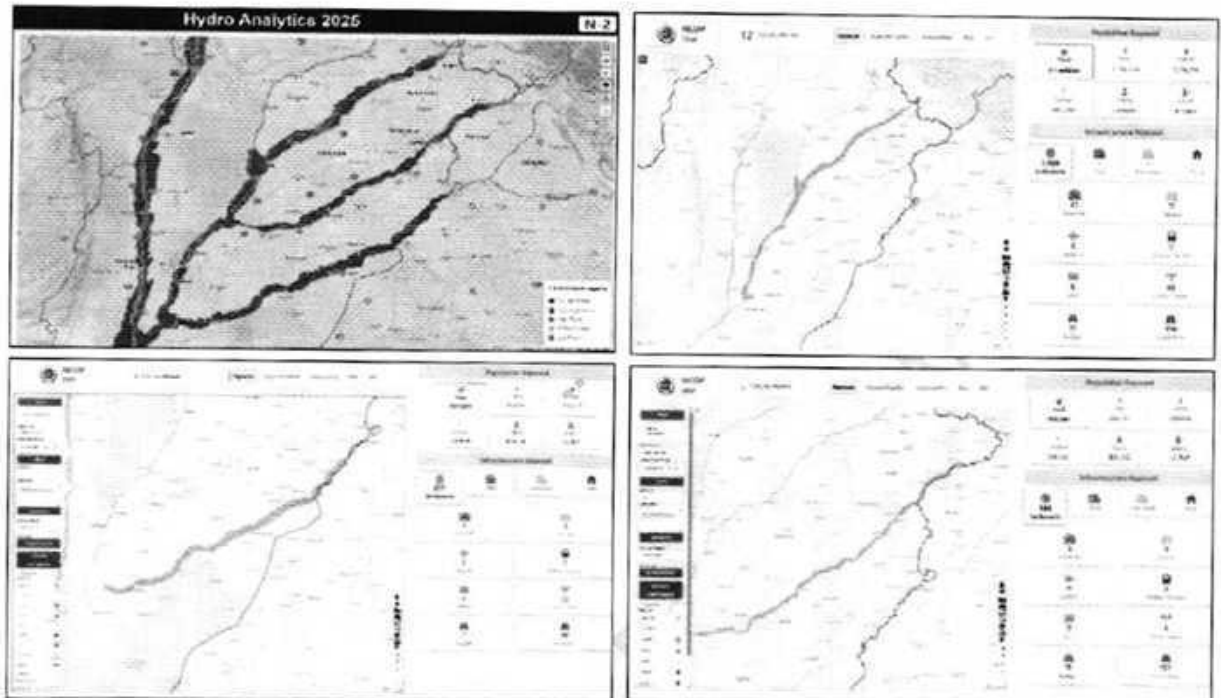


Figure: Exposure along Rivers for Anticipated Flows Scenario

7. **Urban Inundation Projections.** Urban flood susceptibility modelling was carried out for major metropolitan centres using drainage density, DEM-based flow accumulation, land cover classification and extreme rainfall projections. High-risk clusters were identified for Lahore, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Mardan, Karachi and Hyderabad based on flood-depth simulations.

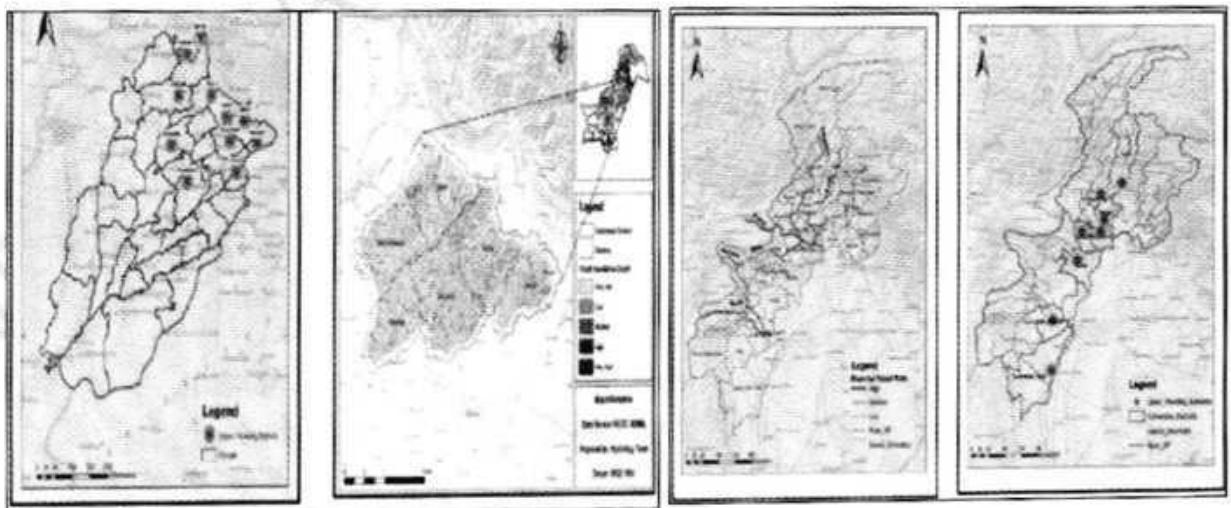


Figure: Vulnerable Flood Prone Area Identification

8. **Indian Dams Monitoring Report through RS and AI/ML.** Tech EW team kept close monitoring of Indian reservoir and barrages due to not sharing of data. Weekly analysis report

along with advisory was issued and share with all relevant stakeholders for timely preparedness.

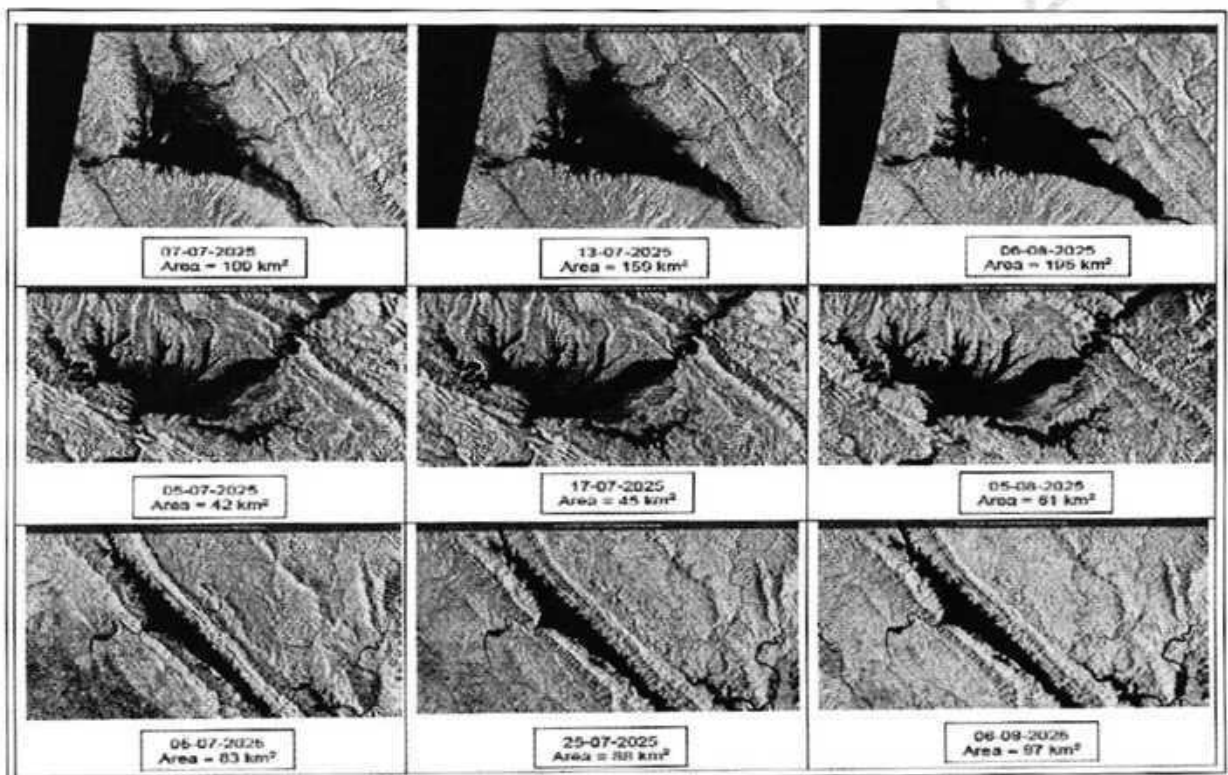
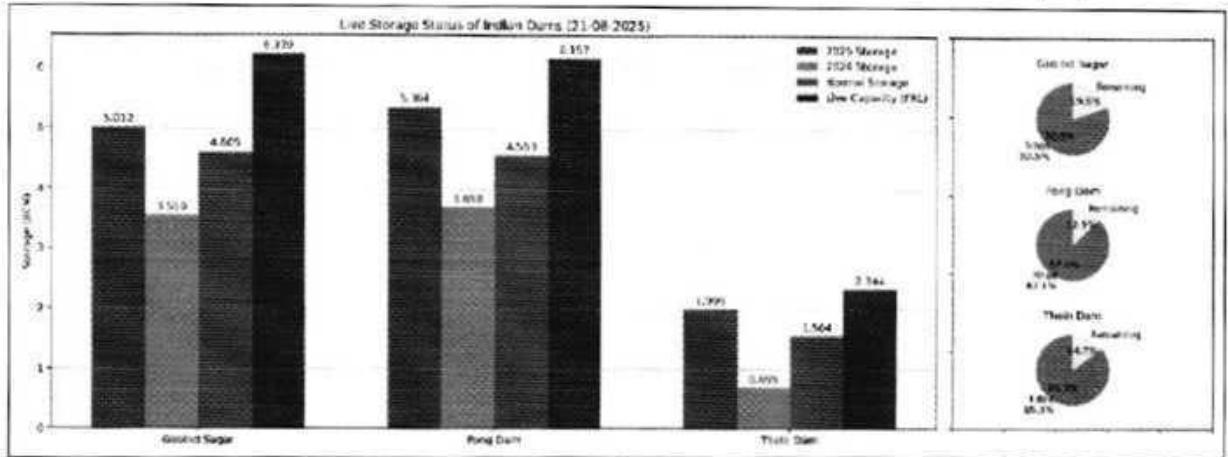


Figure: Monitoring Report

9. **Flood Monitoring Dashboards.** Flood Monitoring Dashboard was prepared by tech team to provide real-time data of flows across major dams, barrages and river gauges. Live telemetry was continuously compared with each structure's design capacity. When observed flows were about to approach or exceed these limits, advisories were issued for timely preparedness and response.

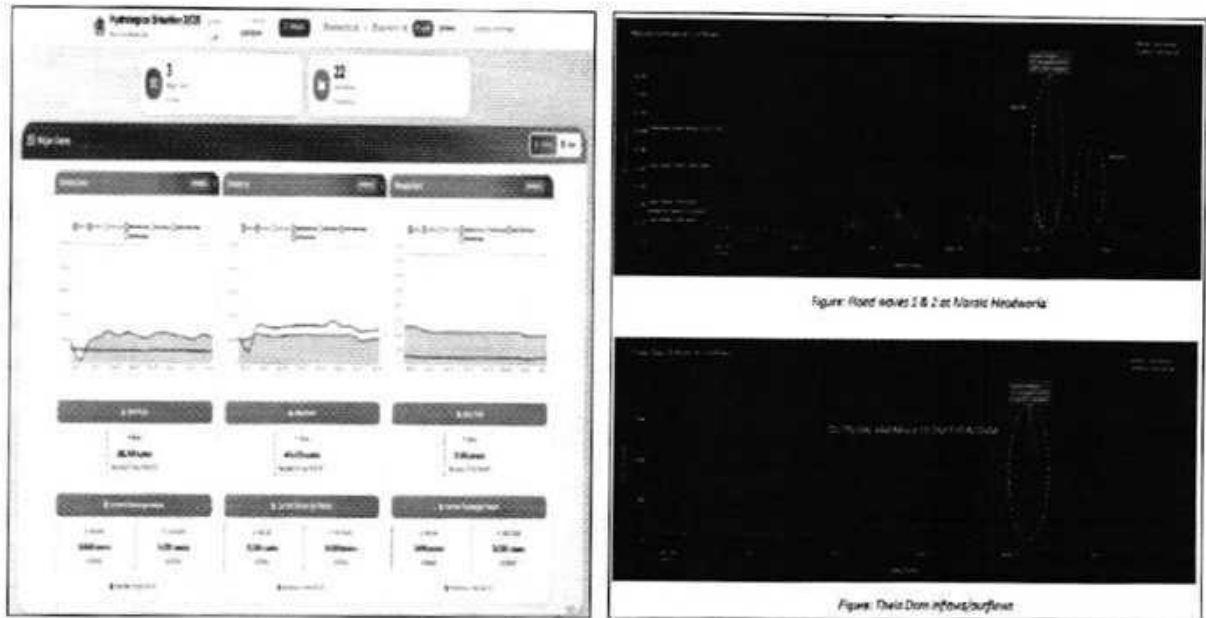


Figure: Monitoring Report

10. **National Volunteers Corps (NVC).** National Volunteer Corps portal is a portal developed by NDMA in partnership with Higher Education Commission (HEC), Government of Pakistan and NVC. This application shows universities engaged, number of trainings for trainers conducted, number of master trainers and number of volunteers in Pakistan. This also shows hazard mapping for all districts of Pakistan with detailed data of all training conducted by trainers throughout Pakistan.

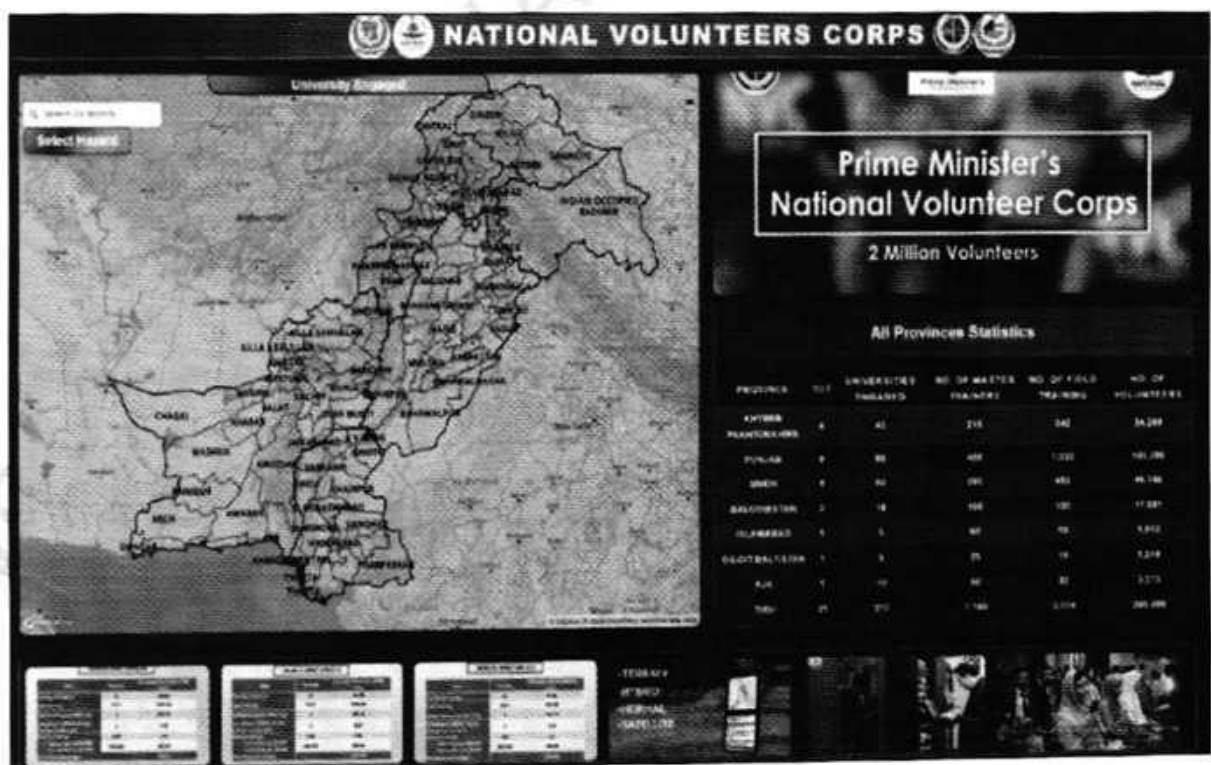


Figure: NVC Portal

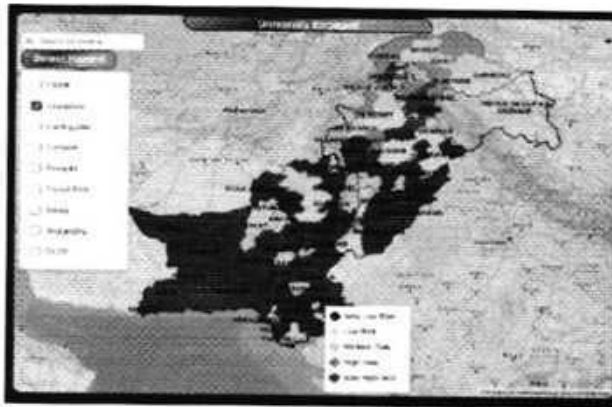


Figure: Hazard Mapping of Pakistani Districts

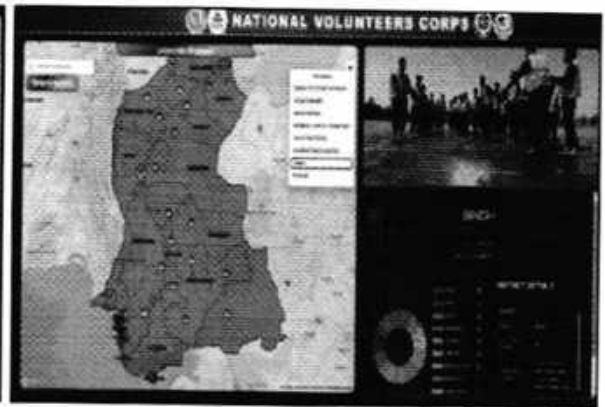


Figure: Province wise Training of Trainers (TOTs)

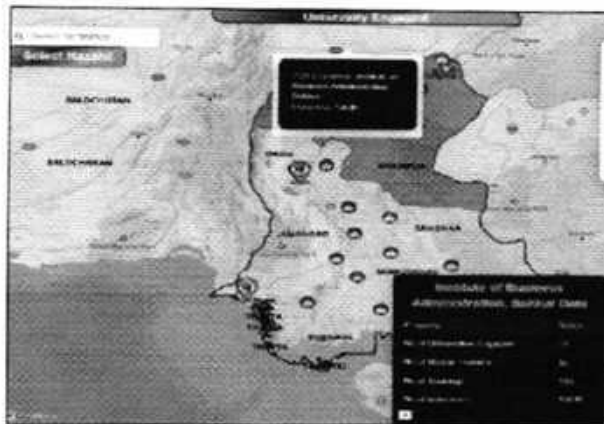


Figure: District wise TOTs and Universities Engaged



Figure: Each District Complete Information

11. **National Coast Watch.** National Coast Watch is national portal that has detailed GIS data analysis of wind, tide, coastal morphology, mangroves cover. It also covers phenomenon and analysis of sea water rise and sea water intrusion affecting coastal areas of Pakistan.

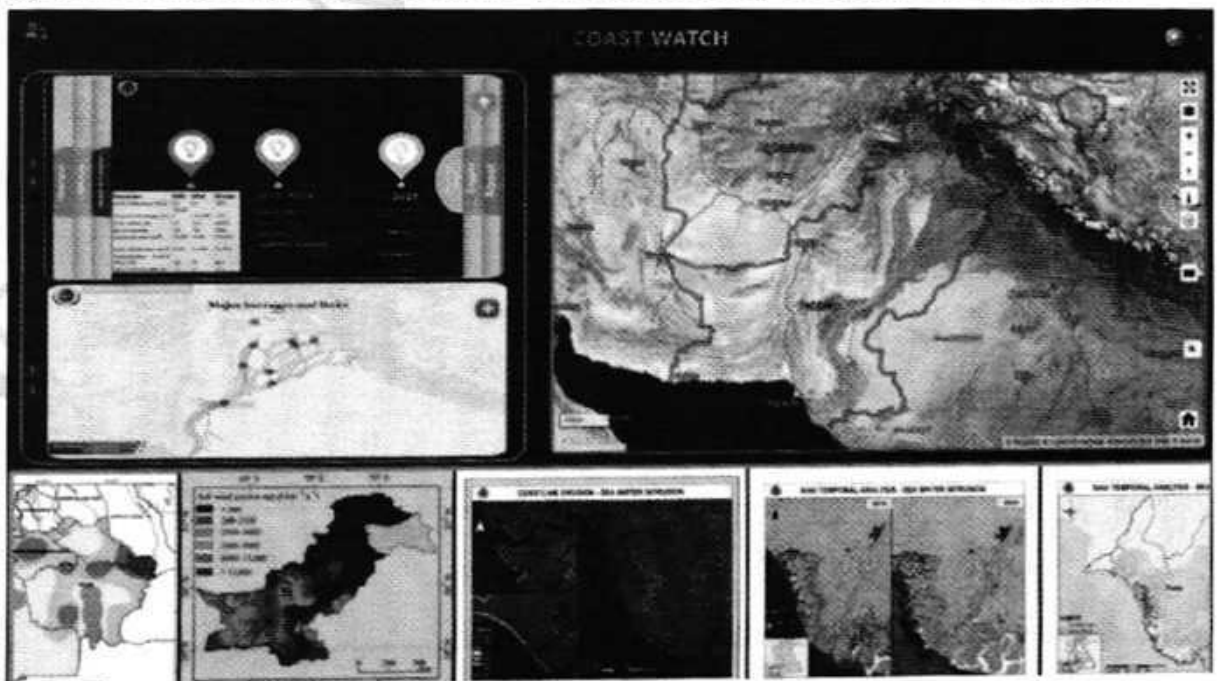


Figure: National Coastal Watch Portal





Figure: Coastal Morphology Analysis

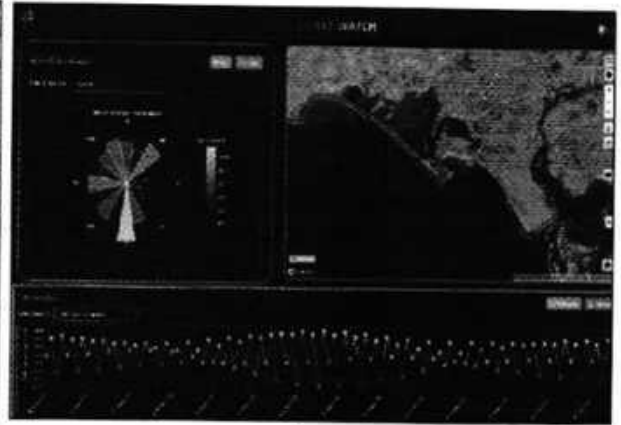


Figure: Wind and Tide analysis

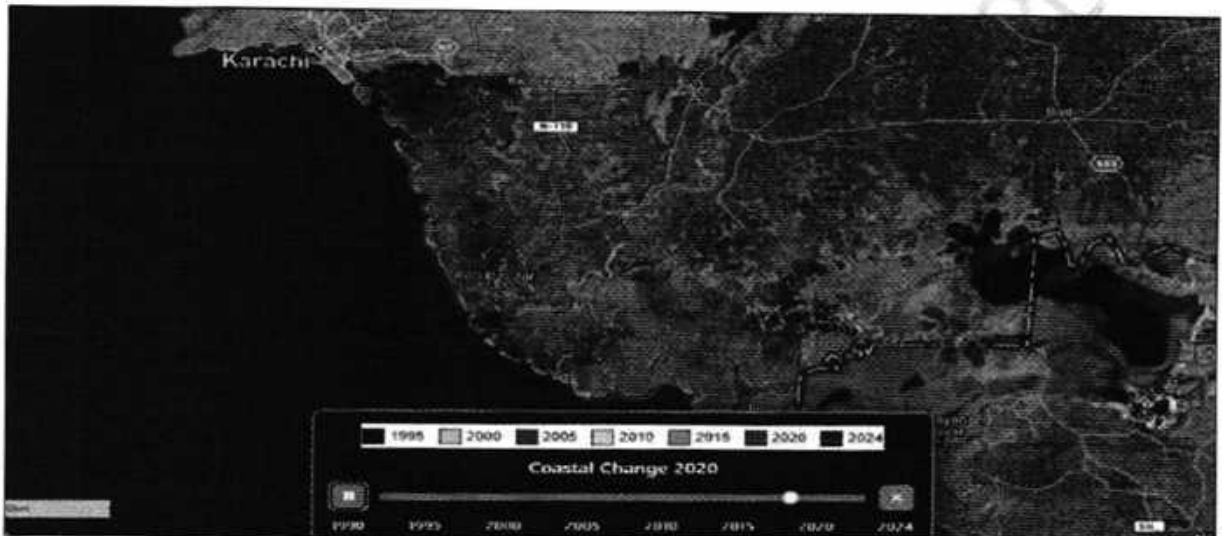


Figure: Coastal Change Over Years

12. **Pakistan Flood Insights.** Pakistan Flood Insights is a portal that has complete GIS geodatabase of all previous flood events/ Flood extents of Pakistan along with flood hotspots and vulnerable zones.

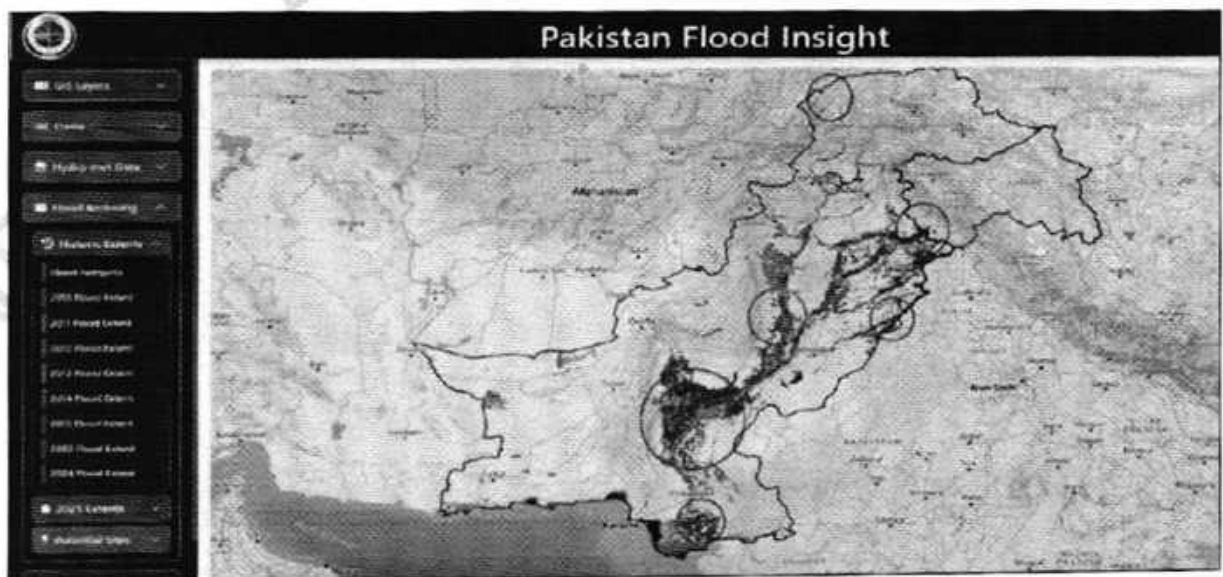


Figure: Pakistan Flood Insight Portal



13. **Hydro Analytics Portal.** Hydro analytics portal is a national portal that has complete GIS based hydro met data used by NDMA during Monsoon 2025 for flood monitoring. It shows actual indentation of flood 2025 along with Hydrologic Engineering Centre - River Analysis System (HECRAS) analysis, predicted scenarios of flood developed by NDMA. Portal also covers real-time inflow, outflow, levels of all headworks and dams of Pakistan along with limited monitoring of three major Indian dams affecting Pakistan during monsoon season.

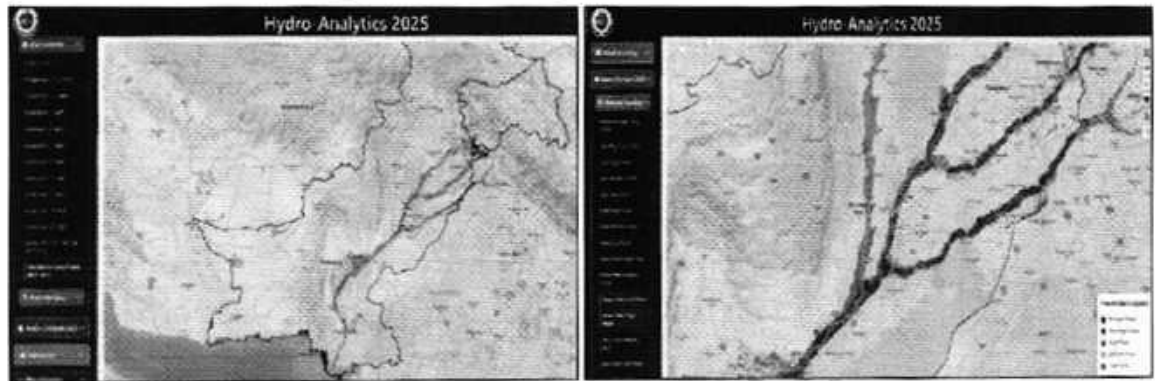


Figure: Cumulative Flood Extent 2025

Figure: Actual Indentation vs Predicted



Figure: Realtime Inflow outflow along headwork through Flood Forecasting Division (FFD)

Figure: Daily and Weekly Met Projections

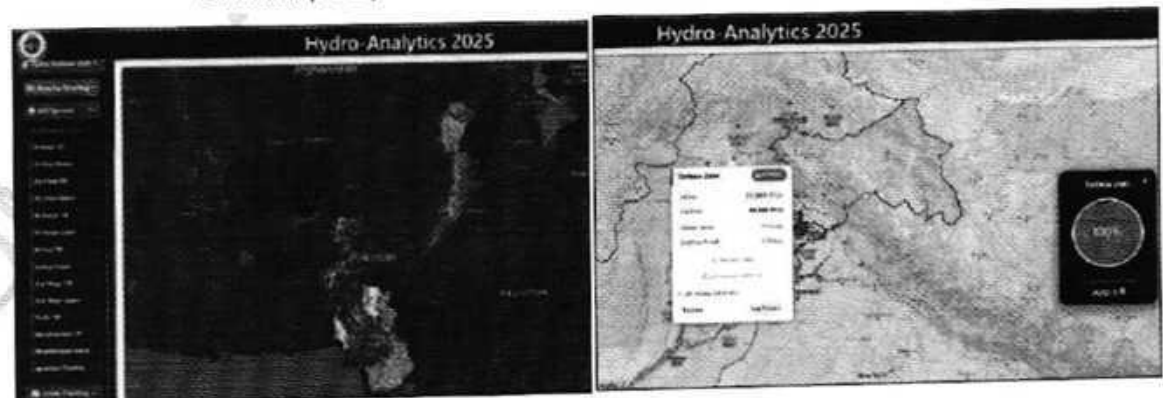


Figure: HECRAS Analysis and Hill Torrents

Figure: Tarbela Water Levels

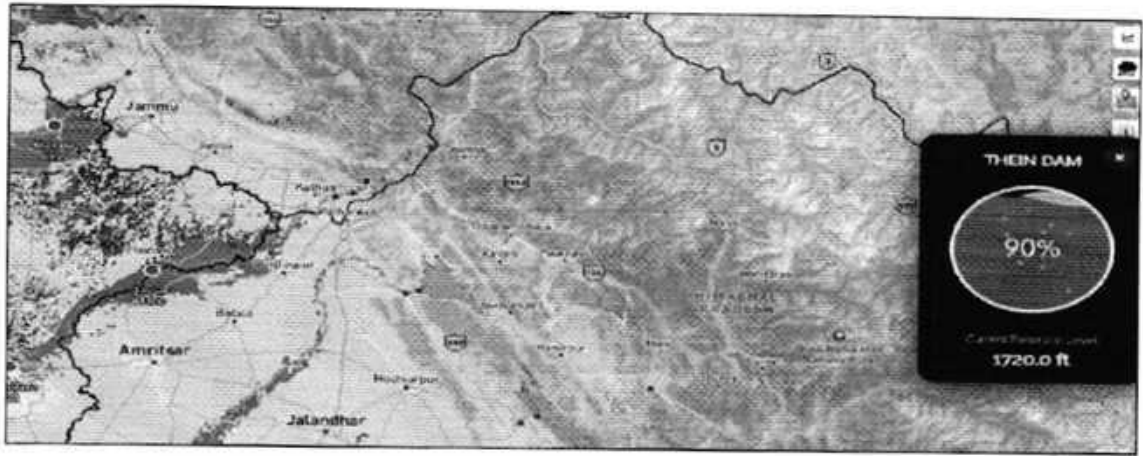


Figure: Thein Dam Water Levels

14. **Hydrological Situation.** Hydrological situation is an archive of flood related data including inflow, outflow, flood peaks and real-time current inflow, outflow of headworks and dams of Pakistan. It includes data from monsoon 2025 spanning from 25 June till 20 September that was helpful in flood monitoring.



Figure: Hydrological Situation 2025

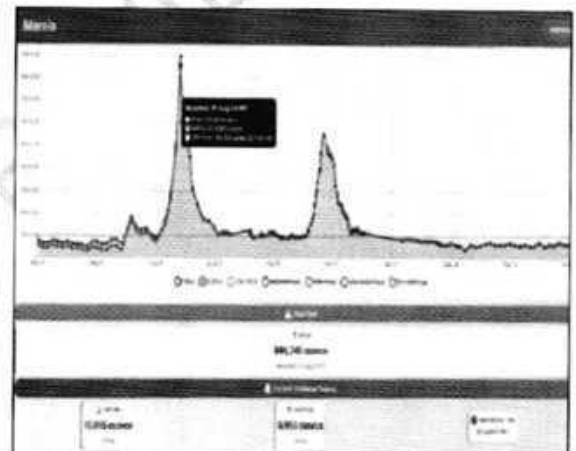


Figure: Hydrological Situation at Marala

15. **Automated Situation Update.** Automated Hydro situation updated (sitrep) is developed during monsoon period that is used by NDMA duty officers and stakeholders to keep a close eye on flood levels at different stations in Pakistan. It generated an hourly pdf image that showed real-time current flood levels at different headworks of Pakistan.



Figure: NDMA River Situation Update

16. **Desert Locust Watch.** Desert Locust Watch is an application developed by NDMA that watches over Locust hazard affecting crops of Sindh and KP region. It includes analysis that shows locust prone districts of Pakistan along with global locust watch for last 3 months.

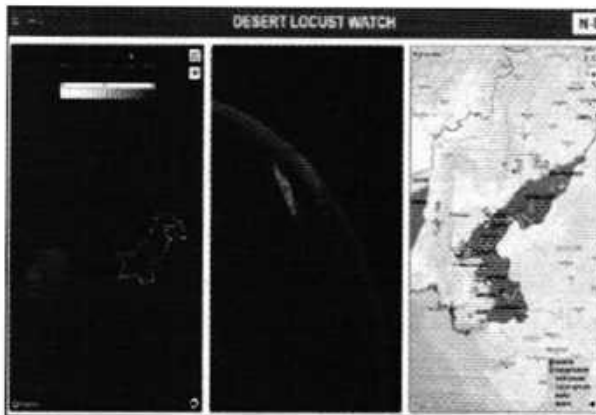


Figure: Desert Locust Watch



Figure: Global Locust watch

17. **Global Seismic and Tsunami Watch.** Earthquake Portal is a web-based dashboard for real-time monitoring of global and regional seismic activity. It integrates data from multiple sources like United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Open Quake for dynamic visualization. Users can interactively filter earthquakes by year and month, view data tables and explore tectonic features. Portal supports emergency awareness and seismic risk analysis.



Figure: Seismic and Tsunami Watch

18. **Pakistan Agriculture Equation.** Pakistan Agriculture Portal is an interactive decision-support dashboard that lets users explore crop and land conditions across Pakistan via three interchangeable map views (Crop Topology, Vegetation Cover and Agriculture Map), time-series raster imagery with a month slider & auto play and clear legends for interpreting results. It integrates satellite base maps and terrain (DEM), Web Map Service (WMS) raster layers for crop classification and NDVI/ vegetation indices, meteorological layers (Land Surface Temperature - LST, precipitation, soil moisture, frost, temperature, humidity) and exposure polygons showing population and infrastructure vulnerability, click a polygon to view detailed popups summarizing

Demographic and hazard exposure. Right-hand panel provides embedded external portals (Land Information Management System [LIMS], Food Security, Data Portal, National Accounts) and interactive Flourish charts for sector analytics users can toggle layers, switch charts and enter full screen for focused viewing. Together these features deliver near real-time environmental monitoring, seasonal crop performance tracking and exposure assessment in a single, easy to use interface for analysts and decision-makers.

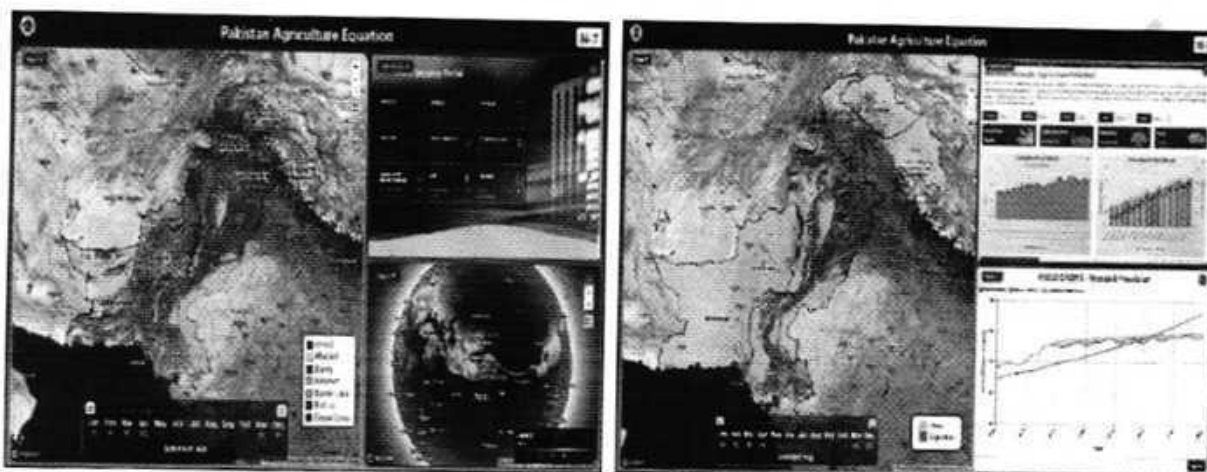


Figure: Crop Topology of Pakistan

Figure: Vegetation Cover of Pakistan

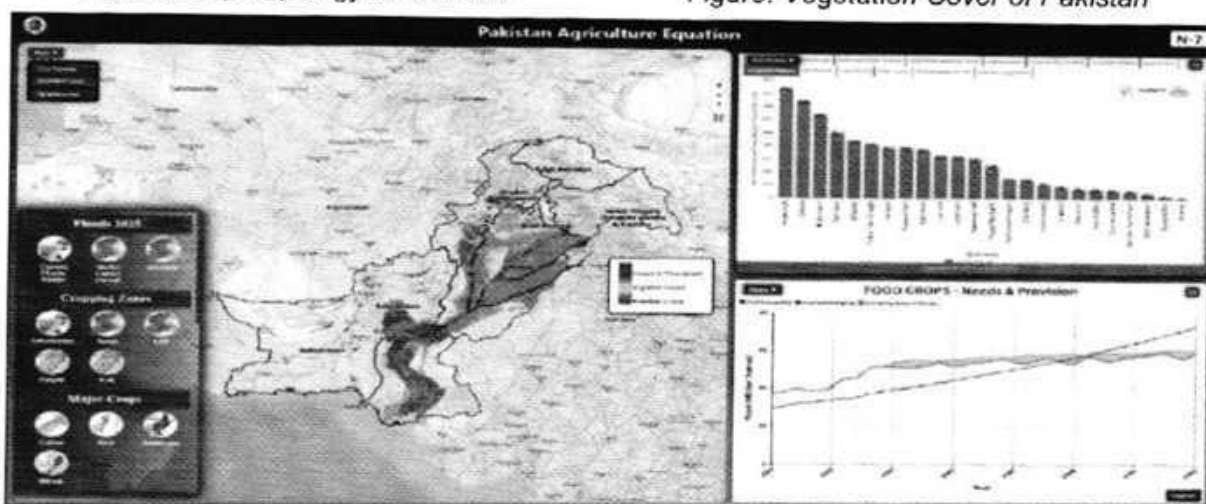


Figure: Crop and Flood Overview

19. **Snow Outlook Portal**. Snow Outlook 2025 is an intuitive, interactive dashboard for exploring snow cover across Pakistan two synchronized maps Historical (last 10 years) and Projected (2025/26) sit side-by-side so users can step through October - March months or run an animated play through to visualize seasonal changes map controls let you switch basemap styles, toggle administrative boundaries and overlays and click or hover on regions to see instant metrics (snow extent, percentage coverage and comparative statistics by province or district) along with contextual charts and summaries, while a projected/ current toggle makes it easy to compare forecasts versus recent conditions; an integrated Snow Cover Validation tool provides deeper analysis, comparisons and downloadable outputs. Overall, portal is designed for clarity, accessibility and decision support across desktop and mobile devices so emergency planners,

researchers and stakeholders can quickly assess trends, validate observations and make informed choices.

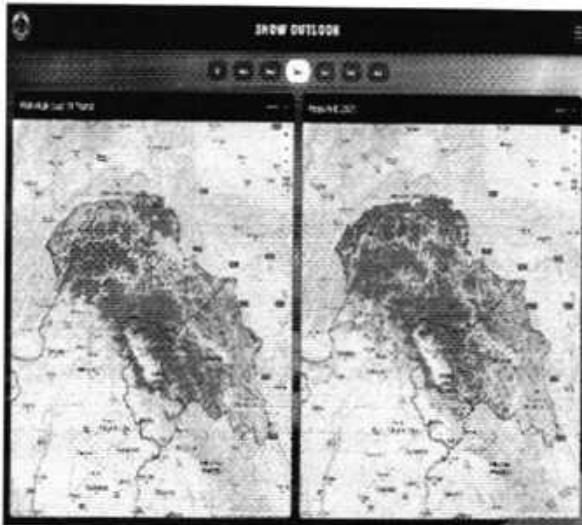


Figure: Snow cover of Pakistan

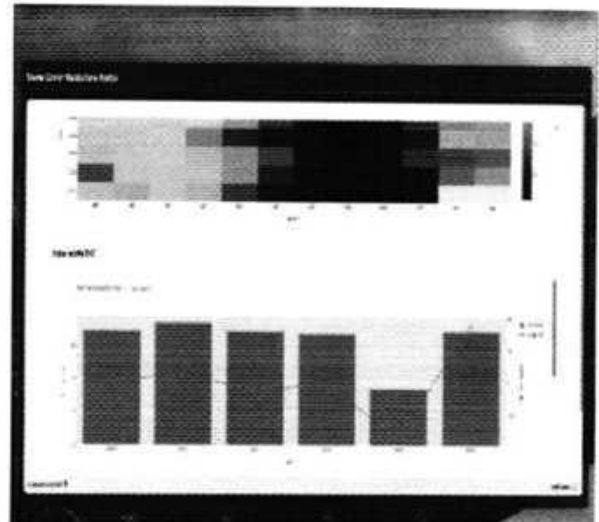


Figure: Comparison Snow Cover - 5 years

20. **Pakistan Rivers Flood Zonation.** This is an interactive, easy-to-use visualization tool that shows how flood waters change over time along Pakistan's major rivers. With a timeline scrubber and playback controls, users can watch animated maps of flood extents, toggle river layers and zoom to specific areas and immediately see colour coded inundation zones overlaid on satellite imagery. Click or hover on any location to view date specific metrics such as estimated inundated area, percent change versus baseline and time-stamped snapshots while simple comparison tools let you examine before/ after conditions or trends across seasons. Designed for situational awareness and planning, portal helps residents, emergency responders and decision-makers quickly assess impact, identify hotspots and share or save clear visual snapshots for reports or communication.



Figure: Overview of Inundated Area of Sutlej River

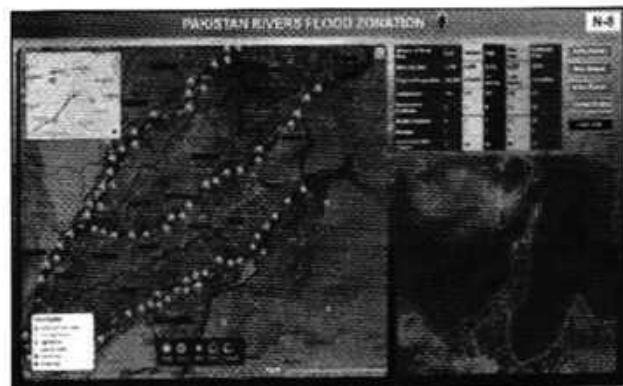


Figure: Overview of Inundated Areas of Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab Rivers

21. **Clean Air Recommendations.** These are NDMA recommendations that must be adopted by industries, transport and people during smog 2025/26 and so on.



Figure: Clean Air Recommendations

22. **Geo Database.** NDMA Tech (EW) team has developed a centralized geospatial database and Geo Server that are fully integrated with Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) for seamless data management. This setup allows layers to be directly uploaded from QGIS to PostgreSQL database and automatically published through central Geo Server from where they are integrated into various web portals. This is a flagship initiative that relies on adequate hardware infrastructure and skilled human resources for optimal performance. System not only serves as a single source of truth for geospatial data but also provides a foundation for developing new thematic portals.

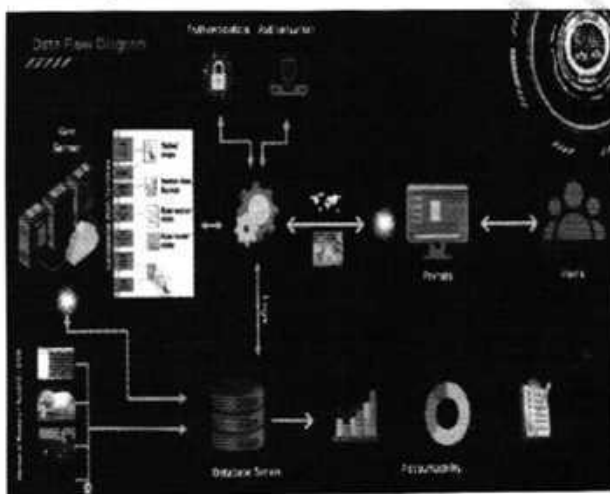


Figure: Workflow Diagram of Geo Database



Figure: Workflow Diagram of Geo Database

23. **Human Resource Management System (HRMS).** NDMA Tech (EW) team has developed a comprehensive HRMS to streamline and digitize all HR-related operations within organization. System covers complete employee lifecycle - from department and designation registration to employee onboarding, education records and profile management. It includes modules for policy documentation and picture uploads, employment contracts, attendance tracking, leave management with an integrated calendar and holiday scheduling. Additionally, it supports training records, monthly performance evaluations, promotions, resignations and

terminations, with several analytical reports already developed for management insights. An API layer has also been created to enable seamless integration of HR data with other organizational systems and dashboards, ensuring a unified and efficient data ecosystem. Currently the system version 1.0 is under testing and will be deployed soon.

24. **Spectre AI Portal**. Spectre AI portal was developed by NEOC AI team for near real-time monitoring of Indian reservoirs and dams during Monsoon 2025. This app gets real-time satellite imagery from various open-source satellite constellations. Embedded algorithm processes these images to detect water bodies and then create a time series of surface area. System then generates a time series forecast for next week. In addition to surface area, system is also able to extract meaningful insights from processed dataset.

25. **Summary of Major Systems and Technical Advancements (2023 - 2025)**. Between 2023 and 2025, GCOP ecosystem underwent significant expansion, transitioning from early-stage concept development to a mature, feature-rich operational platform. These years marked consolidation of multi-hazard monitoring capabilities, introduction of advanced analytical tools and evolution of system's infrastructure to support national and global situational awareness. Several major systems were designed, deployed and continuously refined, forming foundation for GCOP Version 3.0 upgrade highlighted earlier in this report.

26. **GCOP**. Formerly introduced as NCOP, GCOP became central operational environment for multi-hazard monitoring/ decision support. During 2023 - 2025, platform was expanded to:-

- a. Multi-hazard monitoring and real-time forecasting.
- b. National and global alert and incident management workflows.
- c. 6-month and 12-month meteorological projections.
- d. Advanced visualization layers, thematic maps and analysis modules.
- e. Dual dark/ light theme support for improved usability.
- f. Integrated AI-driven chatbot assistant for platform guidance.

27. **Assessment & Response Calculator (ARC) Transformed as Disaster Early Warning (DEW)**. ARC module evolved into a fully automated assessment engine supporting disaster risk analysis. Key capabilities included:-

- a. Automated exposure calculations for population and infrastructure.
- b. Structural vulnerability and impact assessment workflows.
- c. Multi-hazard threat mapping.
- d. Evacuation planning (Version 1 and Version 2).
- e. Integration of Global Climate Change (GCC) indicators.

28. **Climate Projection Systems**. A major component of 2024 - 2025 development cycle was expansion of long-range forecasting. Climate projection suite included:-

- a. 6-Month projections: air temperature, precipitation, humidity, snowfall and wind.

- b. 12-Month projections: extended into 2026.
- c. Coupled Model Intercomparison Project - Phase 6 (CMIP6) global climate model scenarios.
- d. Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) - CORE regional downscaled models.
- e. Probable Futures datasets.
- f. Seasonal forecasting layers.

29. **Alert and Incident Management Framework**. Alerting ecosystem was extensively upgraded, enabling end-to-end management of hazard notifications and field incidents. Key features included:-

- a. Automated alert generation for floods, earthquakes, landslides, droughts, GLOF events, heatwaves and wildfires.
- b. Media-supported incident reporting.
- c. Shapefile-based alert creation.
- d. Simulation Exercise (SimEx) integration.
- e. Role-based access control.
- f. Alert-to-incident conversion workflows.

Framework enabled rapid communication & incident tracking across multiple departments.

30. **Global Monitoring and Data Integration**. To support GCOP's global perspective, numerous international datasets and APIs were integrated, covering:-

- a. Earthquakes (USGS, PMD, shake maps).
- b. Weather (Meteo Blue premium, DWD radar, GDPS, rain radar systems).
- c. Air quality (CAM5, OpenWeather AQI, dust models).
- d. Flood forecasting (Geo GLOWS, GLOFAS).
- e. Health (World Health Organization (WHO) datasets).
- f. Economics (World Bank).
- g. Conflict and crisis monitoring (Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX), Relief Web, Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS), Global Database of Events, Language and Tone (GDELT).
- h. Real-time news and social media feeds.

31. **Infrastructure and Exposure Analysis Tools**. Comprehensive infrastructure mapping and exposure modelling were deployed to support national risk analysis. Included systems:-

- a. Health and education facilities.
- b. Communication towers.
- c. Transportation networks (roads, rail, airport, seaport).
- d. Dams and reservoirs.

- e. Hydropower stations.
- f. Agricultural impact assessment.
- g. Population exposure modelling.

32. **Technical Infrastructure Evolution**

a. **Backend Development**

- (1) Django-based REST architecture.
- (2) PostgreSQL 14 + Post GIS for spatial operations.
- (3) Nginx and Waitress for production deployment.
- (4) Docker experimentation (adapted due to Windows Server limitations).
- (5) Git with formal branching strategy and protection rules.

b. **Frontend Technologies**

- (1) Vite.js bundling for improved performance.
- (2) Map box GL and Open Layers for geospatial rendering.
- (3) ES6 modules and optimized async patterns.
- (4) Responsive UI with dark/ light theming.
- (5) Charts and recharts for dashboards and analytical charts.
- (6) Custom AI assistant integrated with CORS support.

c. **Geospatial Stack**

- (1) Geo server for MVT vector tiles and raster processing.
- (2) SLD styling for consistent symbolization.
- (3) Geo JSON, Shapefile, Net CDF and Gridded Binary (Meteorological Data Format) GRIB2 support.
- (4) Multi-projection capability for local and global datasets.

d. **External API Integrations**

- (1) Meteorological APIs (Meteo Blue, Open-Meteo, DWD, GDPS, Geo met).
- (2) Satellite data (Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS), MODIS, Planet).
- (3) Disaster data (USGS, GDACS, EONET, Relief Web).
- (4) Climate services (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) CAMS, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) datasets).
- (5) Global institutions (WHO, World Bank, HDX, flight tracking APIs).

e. **2025 Highlights and Major Innovations.** Introduction of GCOP's first AI Chatbot Assistant:-

- (1) Theme system with professional-grade dark/ light UI.
- (2) Launch of 12-month climate projections.

- (3) Real-time disaster news + social media integration.
- (4) Global Hazard Calendar for historical trend analysis.
- (5) Comprehensive documentation, deployment guides and templates.
- (6) Performance Enhancements.
- (7) Large-scale codebase refactoring.
- (8) Layer caching and loading optimization.
- (9) Faster database queries and API responses.
- (10) Reduced frontend bundle size.
- (11) User Experience Improvements.
- (12) Enhanced legends and control wrappers.
- (13) Improved mobile responsiveness.
- (14) Redesigned popups and modular workflows.

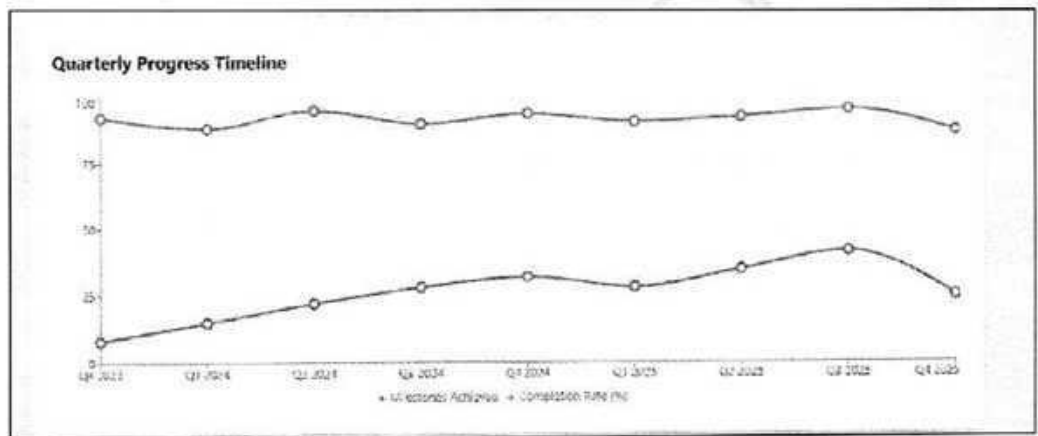


Figure: Timeline of Completion

f. **Table 1: Major Milestones**

Period	Milestone
November 2023	Project inception and team formation
Q4 2023	Foundation systems (FMS, Electronic Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (e-MHVRA), Anticip)
Q1 2024	NCOP launch with core platform features
Q2 2024	Advanced tools: MetEye, calculators, flood portals
Q3 2024	Alerts system, ARC module, global data portals
Q4 2024	Production optimization, 6-month projections
Q1 2025	12-month projections, climate scenarios
Q2 2025	Data expansion (WHO, World Bank), GCOP branding finalized
Q3 2025	UI overhaul (themes, chatbot, news integration)
Q4 2025	Refinements, 2026 projections, performance optimization

33. **Infographic Detail**

a. Following is representation of all previous details in graphical formats:-

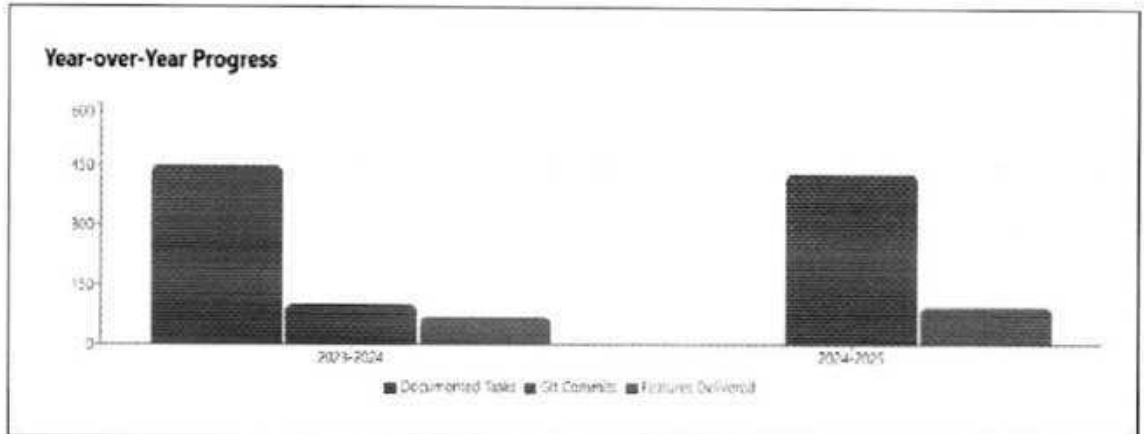


Figure: Yearly Progress

b. Figure above represents year-to-year progress of workflow of GCOP regarding feature creation etc. While figure below gives information regarding monthly tasks and features delivered.

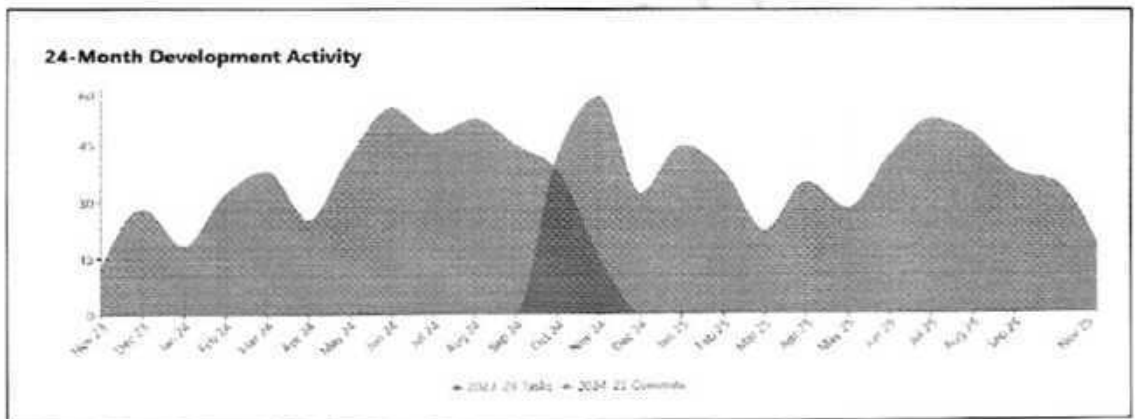


Figure: Monthly Development Activity

c. Figure represents entire distribution of feature development over the years.

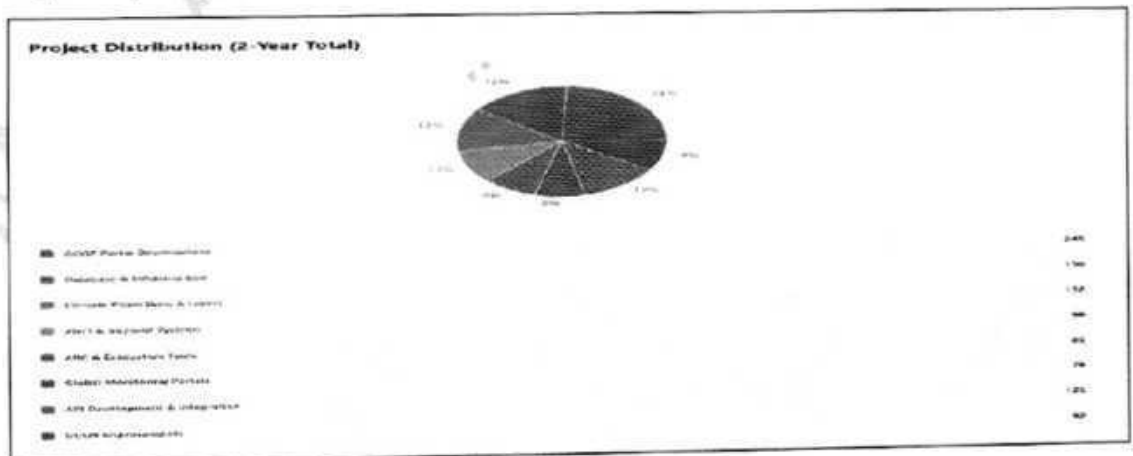


Figure: Distribution

34. **Current GCOP Version 3.0.** Current GCOP formerly NCOP is a fully modernized multi-hazard monitoring and operational system designed to support national disaster management. It integrates real-time data from meteorological, hydrological and seismic sources, enabling

automated alerts, incident management and visualization of affected areas. GCOP provides both short-term and long-term forecasting, drawing from global datasets and local ground stations and presents information through a highly interactive GIS interface with multiple layers and custom visualizations. Platform tracks development progress and project milestones, providing comprehensive dashboards that display tasks, Git commits and key achievements over multiple years. Its user interface has been redesigned for usability and responsiveness, featuring dark/light modes, advanced legends and customizable views. GCOP's robust reporting, visualization and data integration capabilities make it a center. AI tool for decision-making, operational coordination and strategic planning, ensuring efficient management of disaster response and national-level risk monitoring.



Figure: Current GCOP Version

35. **NCOP.** During October-November 2025, NCOP underwent major modernization, transitioning from its legacy system to a feature rich geospatial platform tailored for NDMA. Upgraded NCOP integrates cutting-edge technologies, including Google Earth Engine (GEE), advanced temporal layer visualization, night mode with glass morphism design and over 55 Pakistani locations with satellite imagery and real-time environmental monitoring.

36. **Key Features**

- a. **GEE Catalogue Integration.** A natural language chatbot allows users to query geospatial and environmental data, making complex analyses accessible to non-technical personnel.
- b. **Advanced Temporal Layer Visualization.** Interactive time sliders, automated animations, multi-source temporal data support and workspace customization enhance situational awareness.
- c. **Night Mode with Glass Morphism Design.** Optimized UI for night-time operations with modern aesthetics and improved readability.

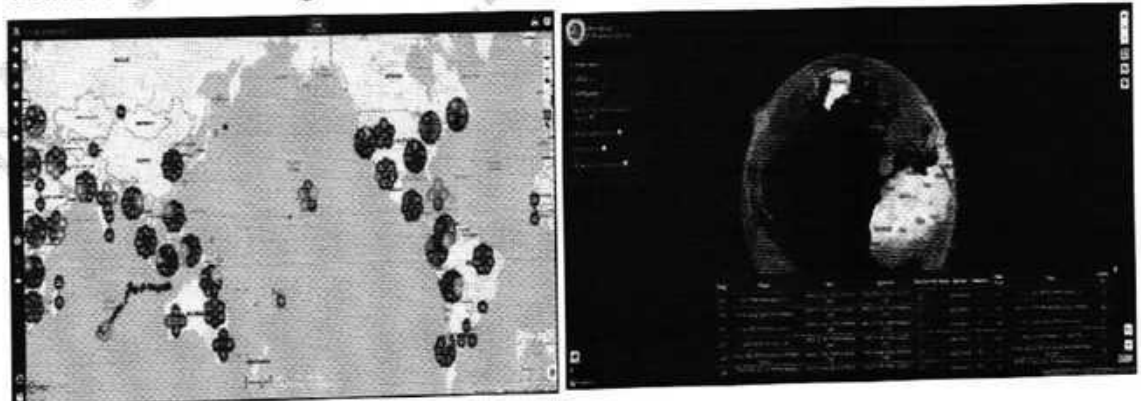
- d. **Multi-Source Data Integration.** Consolidates weather, air quality, precipitation, flood monitoring, environmental hazards and local news for comprehensive monitoring.

37. **Infrastructure and Migration**

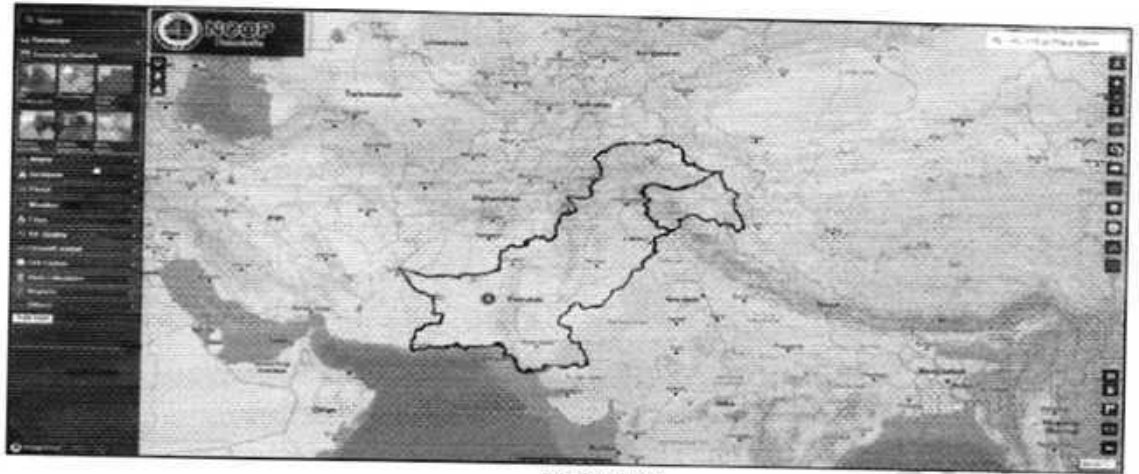
- a. **Framework Migration.** From Django-Node to Django-Vite for faster builds, better dependency management and optimized production bundles.
- b. **Platform Migration.** From Ubuntu to Windows with GDAL support, resolving Node.js version conflicts and maintaining Geo Django capabilities.
- c. **Deployment Architecture.** Established development → staging → production workflow with rollback procedures, environment-specific configurations and deployment documentation.
- d. **Challenges Addressed.** Pop-up performance, layer ordering, temporal metadata display, Node.js conflicts, environment configuration and legend styling were resolved to ensure smooth operations.

38. **Future Roadmap**

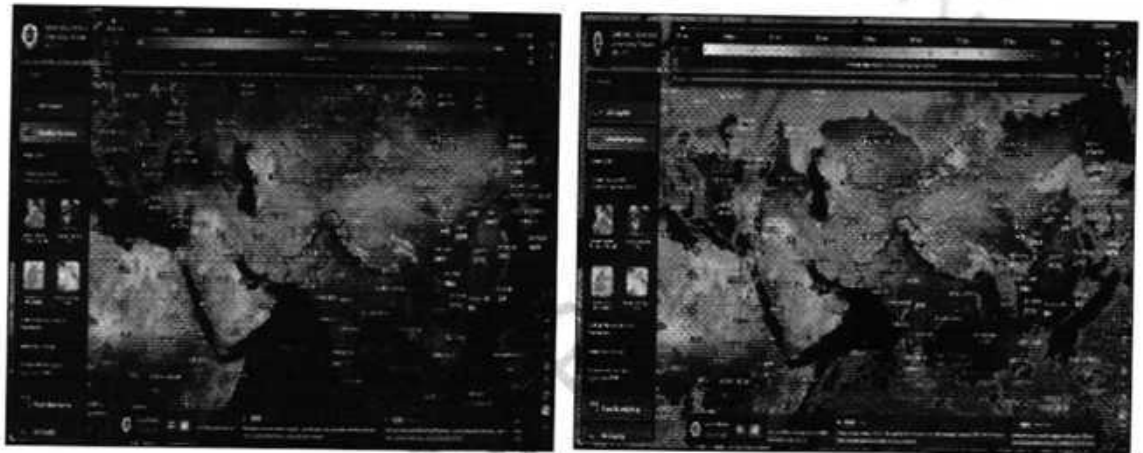
- a. **Short-term (Q4 2025).** Expanded GEE coverage, analytics dashboards, mobile optimization, real-time alerts and user role management.
- b. **Medium-term (Q1-Q2 2026).** Predictive hazard modelling, historical trend visualization, API development, offline capability and open geospatial data integration.
- c. **Long-Term.** IoT sensor integration, advanced satellite processing, collaborative incident workflows, public dashboards and regional interoperability.
- d. **Development Metrics.** Over 109 commits, 4 active developers, 12+ integrated data sources, 55+ geographic locations, 4-layer categories, 20+ major features delivered and 30+ bug fixes and improvements.



NCOP V1

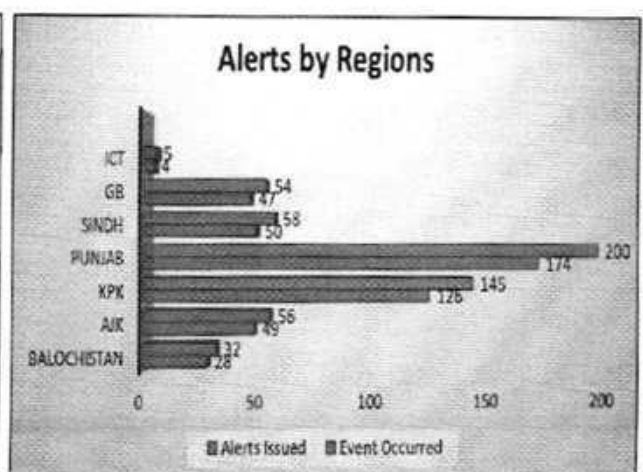
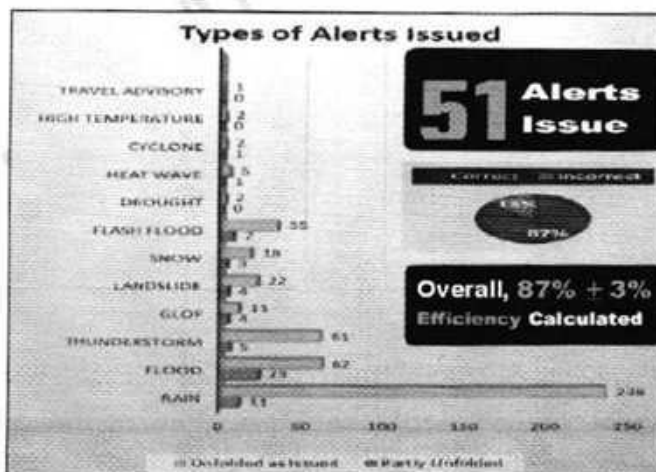


NCOP V2



NCOP V3

39. **Alerts and Advisories Issued in Year 2025.** Throughout 2025, NDMA actively monitored emerging hazards and issued timely advisories to ensure safety and preparedness of communities nationwide. Advisories covered a wide range of risks, including floods, heatwaves, cyclones and other natural hazards. To assess effectiveness of communication and response, advisories have been categorized as unfolded (fully acted upon) and folded (partially acted upon or pending). Following charts provide a clear visual representation of total advisories issued, along with their unfolded and folded status, highlighting NDMA's proactive role in EW and DRR.



40. **Reports and Guidelines**

- a. **Pre and Post-Monsoon Analyses.** Technical Team conducted detailed province-wise assessments ahead of 2025 monsoon season, leveraging historical in-situ observations, satellite imagery, reanalysis datasets and model simulations. Pre-Monsoon 2025 Report offered forecasts, highlighting potential risks and expected conditions, while Post-Flood Impact Assessment Report evaluated consequences and damage following monsoon flooding.
- b. **Hazard Guidelines.** Based on rigorous technical analysis, team developed comprehensive guidelines for major hazards. These guidelines are disseminated to all stakeholders, ensuring timely awareness and enabling proactive measures for effective disaster preparedness and response.
- c. **Global and National Hazard Calendars.** NEOC has prepared both Global and National Hazard Calendars, offering a structured overview of hazards, their intensity and periods of occurrence. These calendars serve as vital tools for continuous monitoring and preparedness planning.
- d. **Integration of 3D Technologies.** Adoption of three-dimensional (3D) technologies has significantly enhanced NDMA's disaster management capabilities. By employing advanced 3D mapping tools such as Blender, Autodesk Maya, 3D Max and Unity, NEOC can visually represent disaster prone areas interactively, facilitating improved planning, scenario simulation and effective response strategies.

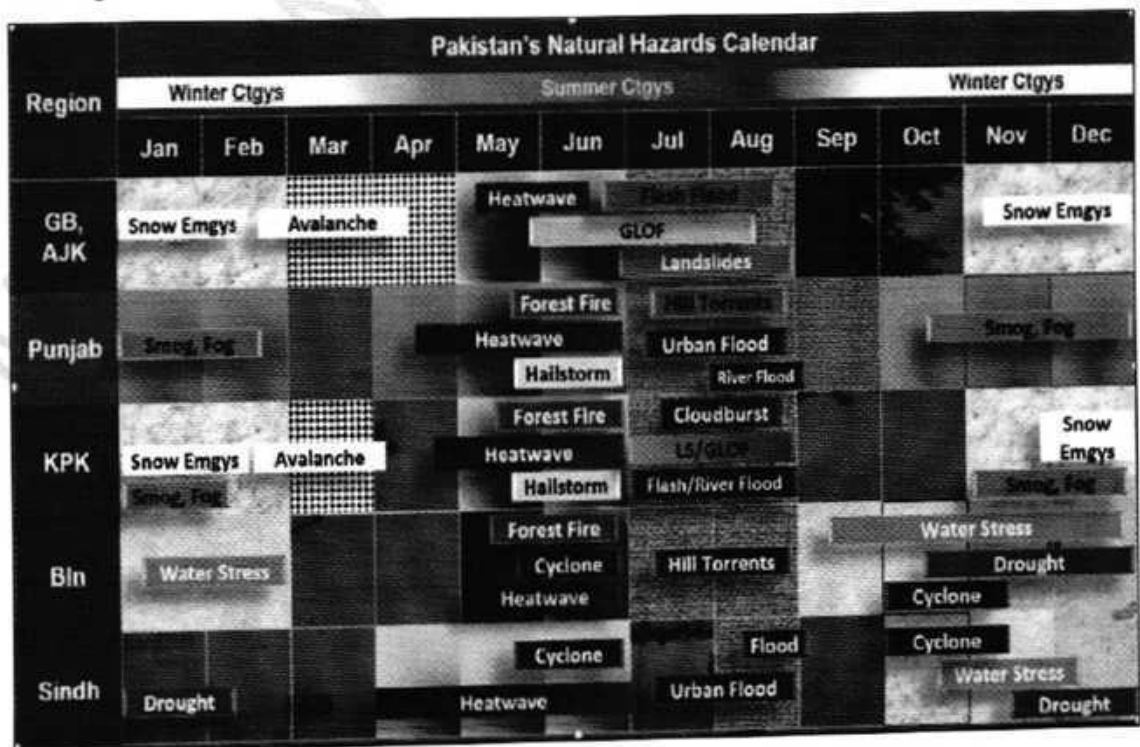


Figure: National Hazard Calendar, Global Hazard Calendar

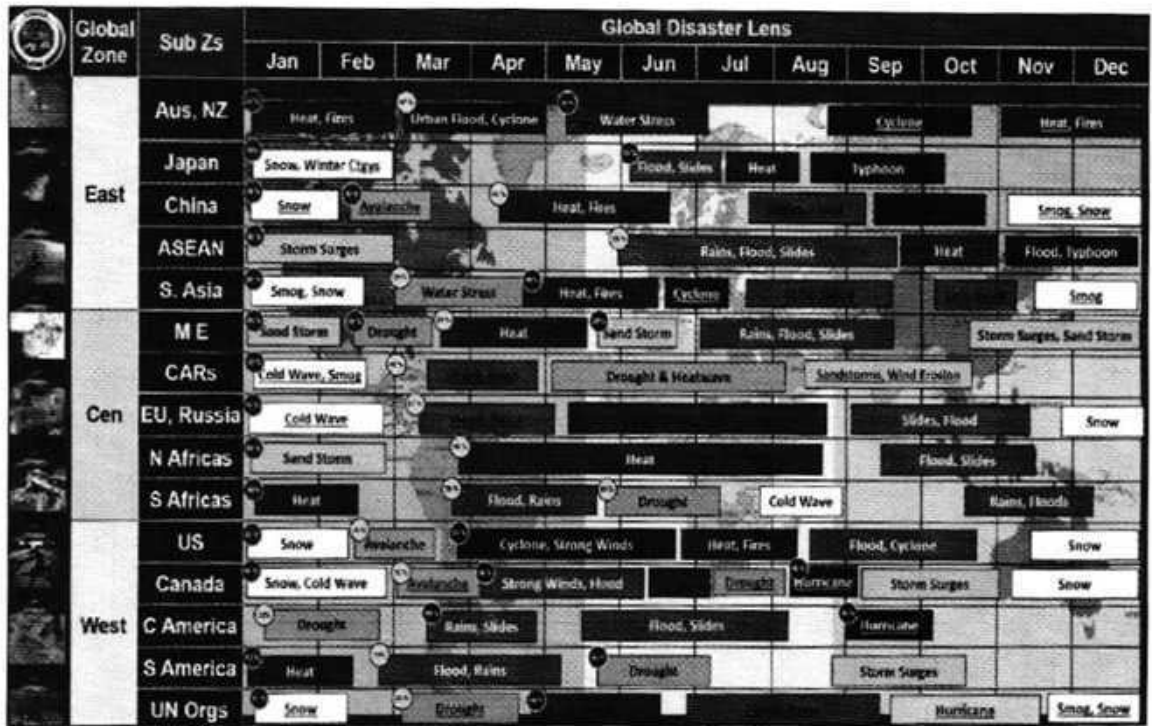


Figure: Global Disaster Lens

41. **SimExs.** Tech EW team conducted **56 SimExs** throughout 2025 to enhance disaster preparedness and response planning. These exercises replicated diverse hazard scenarios, enabling teams to test coordination, refine operational protocols and strengthen decision-making processes. Consistent practice through simulations ensured that NDMA remained well-prepared to respond effectively to emergencies nationwide.

CHAPTER - 2

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NIDM)

1. **Mandate and Scope**. Span full disaster management cycle, encompassing pre-disaster risk reduction and preparedness, capacity building and training, research and knowledge management as well as post-disaster learning, evaluation and recovery support with a strong focus on institutional strengthening and adoption of national and global best practices:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Update national disaster archives and lessons learned.
- (2) Document and share national and international global best practices.
- (3) Issue specific tasking to academia, DRR societies, Think Tanks for risk communication and preparation for first responders against disaster.
- (4) Roll out standardized community-based training modules.
- (5) Prepare trained national volunteers in high-risk zones.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Monitor deployment/ performance of trained volunteers and DRR societies.
- (2) Facilitate short-term placement of HR on disaster sites.
- (3) Support in coordination of relief, donations and early recovery planning.
- (4) Provide technical inputs for real-time decision-making based on DEW and field feedback/ evidences.
- (5) Facilitate targeted engagement of national and international academia for rapid assessments where required.

c. **Post Disaster**

- (1) Conduct rapid impact and damage analysis reviews.
- (2) Consolidate feedback mechanism from field, lessons learned/ evidences from monsoon response.
- (3) Identify priority research, training and capacity gaps.
- (4) Issue implementation-focused guidance to national academic institutions.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Develop and issue annual Academia Best Practices Manuals, synthesizing national and global academic disaster mitigation, adaptation and management knowledge.
- b. Act as a knowledge-bridging institution connecting validated global and national best practices with national and sub-national users without assuming liability for long-term or primary research.
- c. Establish and operate NIDM Think Tank to curate, review and contextualize academic and practitioner inputs for DRR and resilience building.

- d. Design and deliver localized and context-specific training programs for communities, public sector institutions, military and first responders in remote and vulnerable areas in coordination with relevant NDMA wings.
- e. Coordinate with DRR, Plans, Operations and Logistics Wings to ensure coherence between policy guidance, preparedness planning and operational requirements.
- f. Maintain professionally trained volunteers database including trained by NDMA, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and humanitarian partners to support rapid mobilization/ capacity mapping.
- g. Facilitate integration of disaster management training with national youth, volunteer and civic engagement initiatives through coordination with relevant federal ministries and departments.
- h. Promote academia policy practice linkages by engaging universities, research institutions and centres of excellence for applied learning/ capacity development.

ACTIVITIES OF NIDM IN 2025

3. **Building National Resilience**. Year 2025 marked a defining phase for NIDM as it significantly expanded its role in advancing disaster preparedness, EW dissemination, academic partnerships and local-level response capacities across Pakistan. Monsoon floods of 2025 posed severe challenges at both rural and urban scales, yet they also demonstrated growing strength of Pakistan's preparedness mechanisms, particularly those developed through NIDM's integrated approach involving academia, Think Tanks, provincial DMAs and community responders. NIDM's work throughout year focused on strengthening anticipatory systems, sharing global best practices, improving institutional readiness, enhancing evidence-based planning and establishing robust knowledge exchange mechanisms that enabled timely and coordinated response in country.

4. One of NIDM's major achievements in 2025 was its strengthened collaboration with 150 x national and 450 (+) x international universities for summer and winter contingency planning. Recognizing importance of academic expertise and on-ground networks in risk analysis and disaster response, NIDM expanded its partnerships with universities across Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). To ensure uninterrupted communication, NIDM established dedicated WhatsApp groups for real-time coordination and connection. These communication groups served as rapid information pipelines during monsoon season, enabling instant dissemination of rainfall alerts, flood advisories, hydrological warnings and field updates. Through this system, thousands of students, faculty members, emergency volunteers and district officials received verified information which facilitated quicker decision making at local level and enhanced overall EW system. Timely sharing

C. advisories through these academic networks ensured that high-risk districts activated preparedness measures well before arrival of peak floods.

5. NIDM publishes global best practices annually (e.g. 2024/ 2025) to guide policy, strengthen preparedness and support evidence-based DRR. NIDM has conducted a comprehensive review of floods over last 50 years to identify patterns, vulnerabilities and gaps in disaster response. NIDM also has published post-flood reports for 2025 to disseminate lessons learned, inform stakeholders and refine national and local disaster mitigation strategies. These reports support evidence-based planning, strengthen preparedness frameworks and enhance community resilience against future floods.

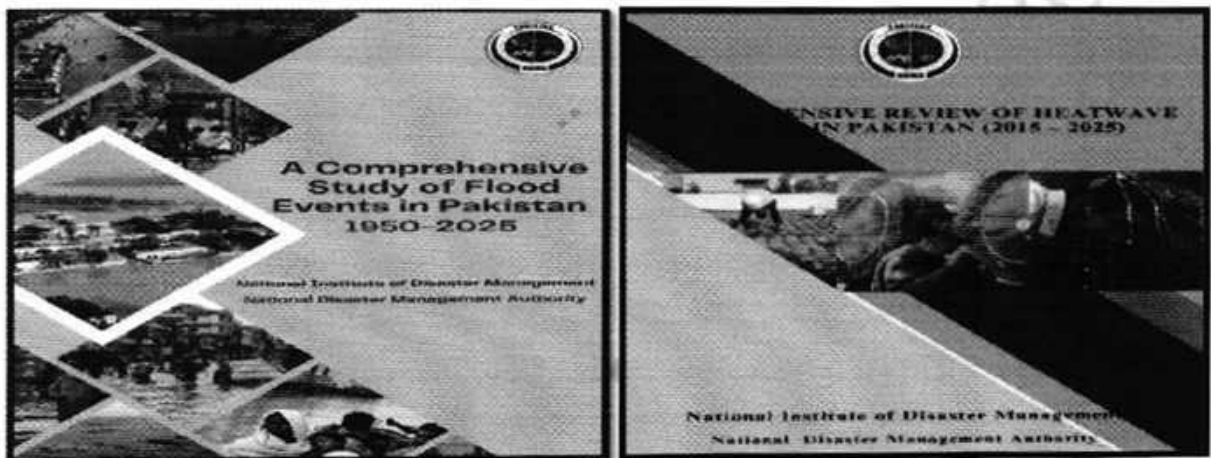


Figure : NIDM Publications in 2025 Focusing on flood and Heatwave Research

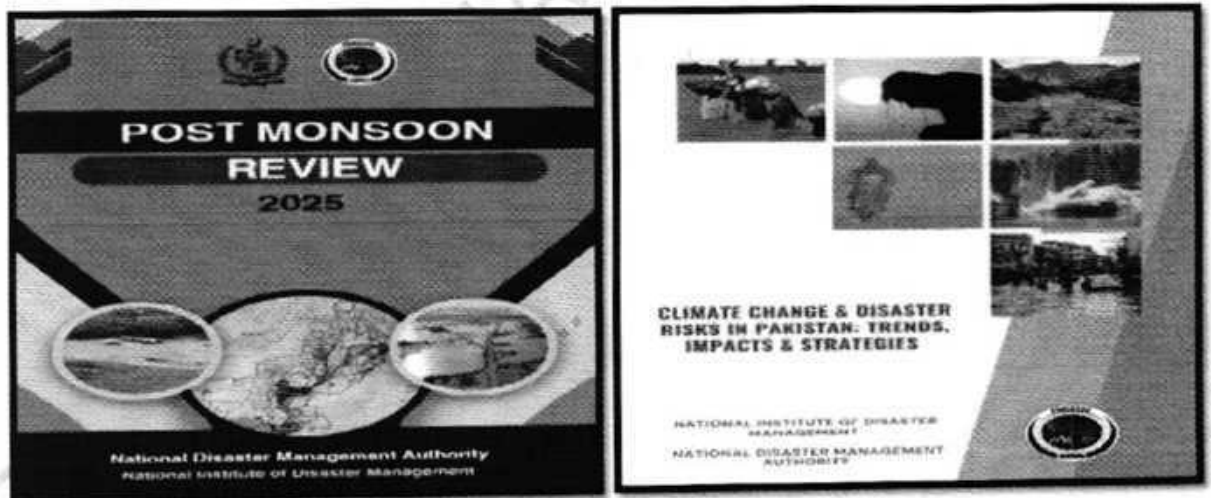


Figure: NIDM Publications (Summer Contingencies in 2025)

6. Local universities played a crucial role during 2025 monsoon response by conducting rapid assessments of flood-prone districts. Under NIDM's guidance, university teams carried out field assessments on inundated areas, vulnerable settlements, embankment conditions, water flow patterns and community needs.

7. In 2025, NIDM strengthened its role as a national knowledge hub by consolidating evidence-based insights from academic partners across Pakistan. UET Peshawar submitted

Under Post Flood Assessment Report while Islamia University of Bahawalpur (IUB) contributed its detailed disaster impact analysis.

8. Abdul Wali Khan University (AWKU) added further depth through its post flood study, enhancing understanding of localized vulnerabilities. Contributions from COMSATS University Islamabad (CUI) and National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) further enriched national dataset through technical assessments and analytical inputs. Building on these collaborative efforts, NIDM prepared a comprehensive National Post Flood Report 2025, documenting key findings, sectoral damages and lessons for future preparedness. This integrated documentation marks a significant step toward promoting research driven policy and improving anticipatory and recovery planning across country. These assessments fed directly into district-level planning and provincial coordination processes, helping authorities allocate relief resources more effectively and prioritize areas requiring immediate intervention.

9. By maintaining real time communication through WhatsApp coordination groups, university teams supported actively by DRR societies/ clubs and student volunteers provided continuous situational updates that strengthened operational decision support for NDMA and PDMA control rooms. Involvement of these volunteer groups expanded on ground coverage, enabled rapid verification of field information, supported in early evacuation before flood and enhanced overall reliability of damage and needs data. This engagement not only increased accuracy of reporting but also built local academic capacity in disaster risk research, community level observation and hazard analysis.

10. In addition to academic engagement, NIDM expanded activation of its DRR societies and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) across multiple districts. These community structures, trained under NIDM's capacity-building programs, proved invaluable in strengthening local response capabilities. CERT members/ DRR society volunteers assisted in disseminating EW, guiding household evacuations, providing first aid, managing relief camp logistics and supporting district authorities in transportation, shelter setup and distribution of essential supplies. Their presence at community level reduced response delays and ensured that vulnerable populations including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities received timely assistance. Volunteer groups supported frontline responders in areas where access was temporarily limited due to road blockages or rising water levels. Increasing role of volunteers highlighted NIDM's success in establishing community centered preparedness systems that empower local populations and ensure faster emergency support.



Figure: NIDM Volunteer Engagement in KP 2025

11. In 2025, NIDM expanded its research and academic collaboration portfolio by partnering with a diverse network of national and international universities to advance multi-hazard risk assessment and resilience-building initiatives. At national level, NIDM worked closely with NUST, COMSATS, Fatima Jinnah Women University, University of Peshawar, University of AJ&K, Shah Abdul Latif University, BUTEMS,



Figure : NIDM Volunteer Engagement in Punjab 2025

leading institutions in GB and to undertake studies on floods, earthquakes, GLOFs, droughts, industrial hazards and climate-induced risks. These partnerships were complemented by international collaborations (IC) with universities in Switzerland, USA, China, Africa and other global research hubs supporting advanced modelling, data-sharing and joint field investigations. Together, these efforts strengthened Pakistan's evidence base for disaster risk management and positioned NIDM as a key knowledge bridge between national research needs and global scientific expertise.

12. In 2025, NIDM significantly strengthened national preparedness by actively participating in both National Multi-Hazard SimEx and a Comprehensive International Simulation Exercise (CISE), reflecting its growing role in advancing disaster readiness. These simulations rigorously tested institutional and community response capacities across a wide spectrum of hazards including earthquakes, urban and riverine floods, GLOF events, cyclones, smog episodes and industrial hazards. Through scenario-based drills, coordination rehearsals and technical evaluations, NIDM contributed to identifying operational gaps, validating response protocols and enhancing inter-agency collaboration. Insights generated from these exercises now inform national planning, ensuring that Pakistan's disaster management system evolves with global standards and emerging risks.

13. Ahead of monsoon season 2025, NIDM conducted a series of pre-monsoon preparedness workshops with district administrations such as in Dadu, Khairpur, Karachi and Quetta to improve readiness and strengthen inter-agency coordination. These sessions focused on interpreting hydrometeorological forecasts updating district contingency plans, identifying evacuation routes, preparing relief stockpiles and clarifying institutional roles in ER. Workshops also facilitated coordination between universities and district authorities ensuring that academic teams could support vulnerability mapping, risk communication and rapid assessments during flood season. As part of pre-monsoon contingencies, DRR societies and academic institutions also organized plantation drives and awareness walks, promoting environmental resilience, community

preparedness and public understanding of flood risks. As a result, district-level preparedness improved substantially, with several districts activating their Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) early, conducting public awareness drives and reinforcing embankments before heavy rains.



Figure: Capacity-Building Training Organized by NIDM for Disaster Preparedness



Figure: Academia and Community Engagement During NIDM's Disaster Awareness

14. To reinforce urban preparedness, NIDM supported mock drills in major cities prior to monsoon 2025. These exercises involved municipal administrations, Rescue 1122, law enforcement agencies, health departments and university DRR societies. Mock drills helped test emergency communication systems, evaluate evacuation route efficiency, identify gaps in floodwater drainage infrastructure and rehearse multi-agency coordination during urban flooding scenarios. Drills proved crucial during subsequent heavy rainfall events as urban districts were able to respond more effectively, coordinate traffic diversions and manage localized flooding in congested neighbourhoods.

15. As part of its 2025 knowledge consolidation efforts, NIDM also documented a comprehensive set of global best practices in DRR with a strong emphasis on nature-based solutions. These included approaches such as watershed restoration, urban green buffers, ecological floodplain management, mangrove rehabilitation and community led ecosystem conservation models that have proven effective internationally. Compiled practices were reviewed for suitability within Pakistan's geographic, climatic and socio-economic context and formally

submitted to NDMA and provincial planning bodies for further integration into national and sub-national preparedness and resilience planning. Initiative supports transition toward sustainable, climate-resilient disaster management frameworks and encourages adoption of environmentally aligned, low-cost and community-driven mitigation strategies.

16. In view of increasing frequency and intensity of disasters in Pakistan coupled with growing demand for trained human resources, NIDM has prioritized development of sustainable institutional capacities in DRR. Upholding its core mandate of training and capacity building, NIDM has undertaken significant initiatives to institutionalize DRR within government organizations to ensure a continuous pool of skilled disaster management professionals. Notably, NIDM has successfully integrated DRR modules into training curricula of Civil Services Academies in provinces of Balochistan and Sindh as well as within training programs of Pakistan Girls Guides Association (PGGA). In addition, NIDM has standardized Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training manual to ensure a uniform approach to community level resilience building and capacity development across country. These initiatives have collectively contributed to mainstreaming DRR within institutional frameworks and promoting a culture of preparedness and resilience at both institutional and community levels.

17. **Capacity Building Trainings/ Workshops**

Ser	Training Title	Date	Location	Participants		
				Total	Male	Female
a.	AA Training and Employment in	19-21	Dadu	82	74	8
	Integrated National Search and Rescue (INSaR)	February 2025				
b.	District AA Training	22-24 April 2025	Khairpur	55	50	5
c.	Provincial Level Multi Hazard ER SimEx	1-3 July 2025	Karachi	117	87	30

18. Overall, year 2025 demonstrated value of NIDM's integrated approach combining academic expertise, community-based preparedness, institutional capacity building and coordinated EW dissemination. Through expanded university partnerships, real-time communication networks, strengthened CERT teams and evidence-based planning, NIDM enhanced Pakistan's resilience to monsoon hazards. Experiences and lessons from 2025 flood season will continue to guide national disaster management practices ensuring that preparedness and response systems remain adaptive, inclusive and science-driven as climate-related risks evolve.

CHAPTER - 3

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT & MAINTENANCE WING (TECH E&M)

1. **Mandate and Scope**. Articulation spans all phases of disaster management by ensuring digital readiness, real-time data visualization and robust ICT infrastructure:-
 - a. Proactively disseminate hazard projections and DEWs to public at large including communities and responders through **NDMA Website and Mobile Alert App**.
 - b. Round clock availability of digital environment enabling domain experts to operate timely and optimally.
 - c. Development and publication of coord software system as per emerging needs.
 - d. Provide technical support for real time visualization of disaster impacts and evolving situations through live portals and command centre displays at NEOC.
 - e. Issuance of disaster alerts and advisories based on real-time meteorological data and risk assessment to support timely decision-making.
 - f. Continuous monitoring and updation of SITREP Portal to capture, track and display live data on human casualties (deaths and injuries) and livestock losses.
 - g. Provision of automated reports in tabular and graphical formats with customizable date filters to support rapid and informed decision-making.
 - h. Ensuring network resilience through continuous connectivity and robust backend support for all hardware assets deployed at NDMA.
 - i. Provide customize and periodic data to all other wings of NDMA for Damage & Recovery Needs Assessment within Sitrep Portal.
 - j. Updating, patching and optimize mobile application and website based on performance metrics and system behaviour observed during disaster events.
 - k. Securing, archiving and backing up all disaster-related datasets, SITREPs and response logs to support future analysis.
2. **Key Functions**
 - a. Handles ICT matters at NDMA leading design and implementation of mission-critical IT projects.
 - b. Drives NDMA's modernization through digitization, automation and adoption of cutting-edge technologies for dynamic and efficient operations.
 - c. Launched 'Pak NDMA Disaster Alert Mobile App' providing real-time disaster notifications, safety guidelines and regional language support for public awareness.
 - d. Developed a new, secure, role-based NDMA's website with SSL encryption, automated backups and departmental control.
 - e. Create a centralized dashboard showing real-time alerts, advisories and safety messages to improve decision-making and public information flow.

- f. Established a Mobile Disaster Emergency Operations Centre (MD-EOC) which is a deployable command and communication hub enabling coordinated, real-time disaster response.
- g. Implement Biometric Attendance with a web-based portal for accurate, transparent employee attendance and performance monitoring.
- h. Develop a Digital Inventory Management System to automate asset tracking, maintenance logistics and procurement records.
- i. By integrating secure networks, cloud storage and real-time data systems, Tech (E&M) Wing strengthens NDMA's technical backbone for effective disaster management.

ACTIVITIES OF TECH (E&M) IN 2025

3. Tech E&M Wing of NDMA remains at core of all technological transformation initiatives undertaken during year 2025. Wing's mandate is to strengthen NDMA's operational efficiency through ingestion of contemporary ICT systems in process flows, digitize internal workflows and implement technology driven means disaster information dissemination for all stakeholders. This year witnessed major digital advancements, modernization of legacy processes and deployment of high-impact platforms critical to disaster response and organizational efficiency.

4. Major IT driven initiatives undertaken during period under review witnessed major implementations focused on internal process re-engineering involving transformation to multiple administrative applications and digital records. With advancements in disaster alert systems, website with enhanced features, EW mechanisms, Tech (E&M) continues to supplement stakeholders with technology-driven approach for better disaster response and resilience. In addition, Wing has modernized departmental workflows by replacing manual processes with automated, transparent and data-driven systems to ensure faster decision-making and improved operational accountability.

5. **Pak NDMA Disaster Alert Mobile App - New Version.** platforms, app serves as a nationwide digital EW system delivering authentic and multilingual hazard information to public. Multiple features pivoted around mass guidance and assistance during different phases of disaster management have been introduced as under:-

Available on Android and IOS



Figure: Mobile App Alert

a. **Safety Guidelines.** It offers comprehensive emergency preparedness guidelines for various types of disasters. Content includes detailed instructions for actions to take before, during and after disaster along with essential first aid measures. It also provides practical household safety checklists and specific guidance tailored for vulnerable groups to ensure safety and effective response in emergency situations.



Figure: Mobile App Guidelines

b. **Best Practice.** Best Practice section is a knowledge-based module that contains internationally recognized disaster management practices along with practical community preparedness tips and resilience-building measures. It also includes localized awareness content tailored for different regions to ensure relevance and effectiveness at community level.



Figure: Best Practices

c. **DM Plans.** Disaster Management Plans feature is a built-in resource library that provides seamless access to National Disaster Response Plans (NDRPs), official policies, SOPs, manuals and hazard-specific guidelines, along with NDMA publications and reports. This feature enables public, media and professionals to easily obtain authentic and official documents directly from app for reference and preparedness purposes.

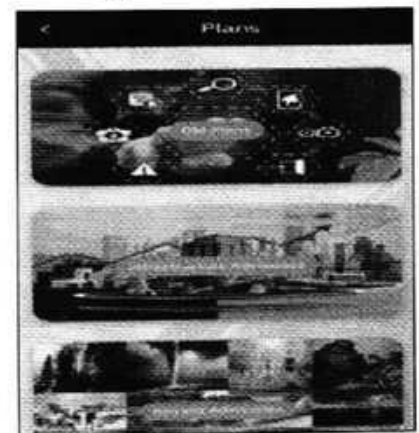


Figure: Mobile App Plans

d. **Shelter Geo-Tagging and Mapping.** Shelter Geo-Tagging and Mapping feature contains a GIS-based map that displays locations of designated shelters and safe sites identified by authorities, along with distance and route guidance for easy navigation. It also highlights evacuation points during monsoon seasons or emergency operations. This feature ensures that citizens can quickly and accurately locate nearest safe facility in times of need.

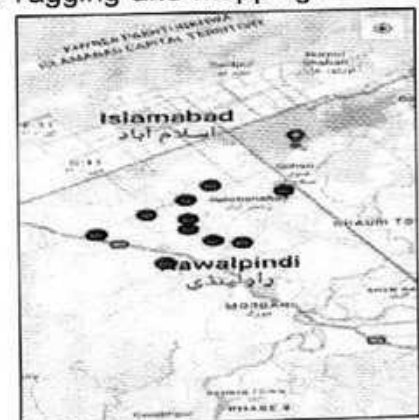


Figure: Mobile App Mapping

- e. **NGO and Hub Geo-Tag Module.** Is a location-based feature that identifies and displays registered NGOs and support hubs within 5 kilometre radius of user. It helps citizens quickly locate nearby disaster response centres, relief organizations, medical aid points and volunteer hubs during emergencies. This ensures faster access to assistance, better coordination and timely support for affected communities.
- f. **New User Interface.** Updated UI of mobile app to modern design for an easy user experience in using application.
- g. **Upgraded NDMA Website.** NDMA website has been enhanced with an updated and modern user interface to improve usability, accessibility and overall user experience. In addition, dedicated pages have developed for different departments as per their specific requirements ensuring better organization of content and easier public access to departmental information, updates and resources.
<https://www.ndma.gov.pk>

6. **EW Dashboard.** EW Dashboard provides a consolidated real-time view of critical alerts and advisories for decision-makers. It strengthens operational coordination through a real-time advisory repository, categorized alerts and warnings, prevention guidelines for both public and authorities and streamlined public service messaging. Additionally, a year-based filter has been added to allow users to easily search, review and analyse advisories from specific time periods. This dashboard now acts as a core decision-support tool for emergency operations.



Figure: NDMA Mobile App

7. **Dynamic Web-Based Sitrep Portal - Monsoon 2025 (Major Achievement).** One of most significant accomplishments this year is development of **fully dynamic SITREP Portal**. This digital platform replaces traditional static PDF Situation Reports (SITREPs) with interactive, real-time data visualization in tabular and graphical form. Developed entirely in-house, this portal ensures transparency, accessibility and accurate situational awareness for stakeholders and public. Main features of portal include:-

- a. Live monsoon data updates.
- b. Relief item distribution.
- c. Relief and medical camps.

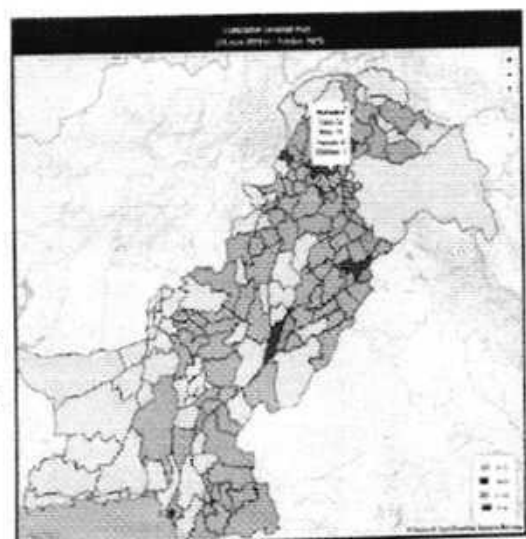


Figure: Monsoon SITREP

- d. Statistics Covered.
- e. Human losses.
- f. Rescue and evacuation activities.
- g. Roads and bridges damages.
- h. Tabular reporting with automated daily inputs.
- i. Interactive Pakistan map with district-level statistics.
- j. Trend graphs and analytical charts.
- k. Date-wise filtering for historical comparison.
- l. Houses damaged and livestock losses.

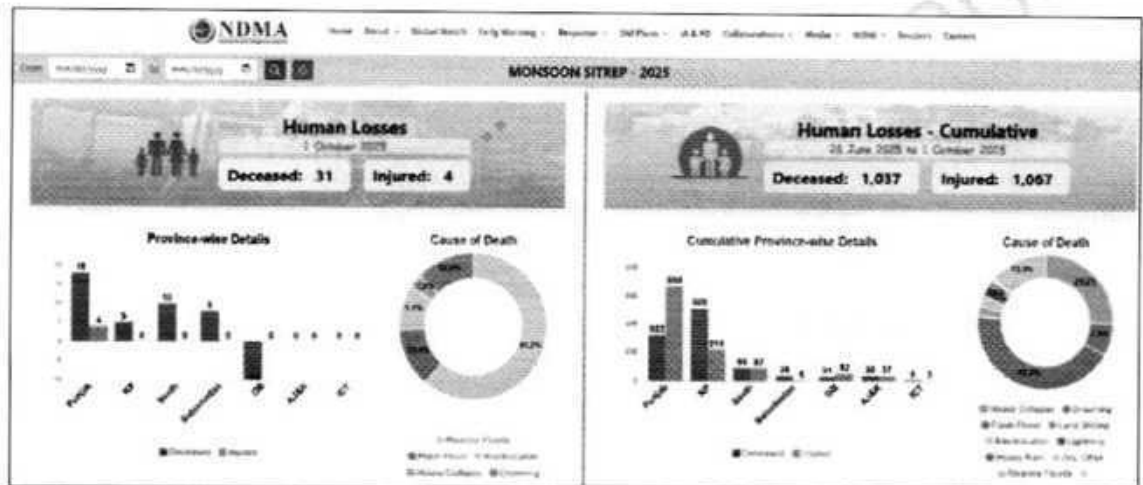


Figure: Monsoon SITREP 2025

8. **NDMA Digital e-Library.** Wing has also developed a comprehensive Digital e-Library, integrated directly with NDMA official website. This platform digitizes NDMA's knowledge bank and makes disaster-related resources easily accessible. Key Features includes:-

- a. Repository of books, plans, guidelines, manuals, disaster management documents.
- b. Category-wise organization (e.g. DRM guidelines, policies, publications, frameworks).
- c. Year-wise and title-wise filtering options.
- d. Advanced search functionality for quick document retrieval.
- e. Backend system for authorized staff to upload and update resources.
- f. e-Library supports NDMA's mission of knowledge-sharing, capacity building and ensuring public access to vital reference material.



Figure: e-Library 2025

CHAPTER - 4

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION WING (DRR)

1. **Mandate and Scope**. DRR Wing articulates its mandate across all phases of disaster management, focusing on risk-informed preparedness, AA, inclusive systems and policy coherence in line with National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) - 2026 and National DRR Strategy 2025-2030. Wing integrates AA, Policy, Gender & Community Cell (GCC) and Provincial Coordination to ensure coherent federal-provincial preparedness, response support and recovery alignment:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Multi-hazard risk, exposure and vulnerability monitoring in coordination with NEOC Tech, line ministries, PDMAs, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA) and community systems, supported through regular provincial coordination forums facilitated by Provincial and National Disaster Management Plan Coordination Cell (PNC).
- (2) Strengthening of institutional preparedness through inclusive planning, service readiness, issuance of guidance, SOPs and minimum standards, supported by PNC-led engagement with provincial and district authorities.
- (3) Operationalization of AA through hazard- and district-specific triggers and early action protocols, coordinated with provinces through PNC mechanisms.
- (4) Inclusive dissemination of DEWs through last-mile systems, with PNC supporting verification of provincial and district-level relay to vulnerable populations.
- (5) Needs-based preparedness planning using Disaster Needs Calculator integrated with impact projections, informed by provincial need-gap analyses coordinated by PNC.

b. **During-Disaster**

- (1) Identification of priority protection, access and inclusion gaps affecting vulnerable groups and family clusters, informed by real-time provincial inputs coordinated through PNC.
- (2) Activation and monitoring of anticipatory and early actions where lead time exists or impacts are phased, in coordination with PDMAs and district administrations through PNC.

- (3) Policy oversight to ensure consistent application of national DRR frameworks, SOPs and coordination arrangements, with PNC supporting issue escalation and inter-provincial coherence.
- (4) Use of disaggregated data to guide equitable assistance and protection-sensitive actions, supported by provincial reporting and verification mechanisms facilitated by PNC.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Conduct of post-disaster assessments and learning reviews, with PNC coordinating provincial and district-level data collection and consolidation.
- (2) Review and refinement of AA triggers, protocols and standard action packages, incorporating provincial feedback coordinated by PNC.
- (3) Updating of DRR policies, SOPs and minimum standards based on evidence and lessons learned from provinces and districts.
- (4) Integration of findings into improved preparedness, inclusion measures and targeting tools, supported by PNC engagement with provincial stakeholders.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Formulation, coordination and oversight of national DRR and AA frameworks in alignment with NDMP-2026 and National DRR Strategy 2025 - 2030.
- b. Development, updating and issuance of DRR policies, SOPs, guidance notes.
- c. Institutionalization of AA through impact-based triggers, protocols, decision authorities and coordination mechanisms.
- d. Integration of gender, age, disability and vulnerability considerations across preparedness, EW, needs modelling and response support.
- e. Coordination with NEOC Tech, PDMAs, SDMA, GBDMA, line ministries, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and community networks.
- f. Application and refinement of needs assessment and modelling tools to support equitable targeting and efficient resource utilisation.
- g. Participation in SimExs/ CISE to test readiness, coordination/ early action systems.
- h. Conduct of post-disaster learning and accountability processes and incorporation of lessons into preparedness and policy systems.
- i. Provincial coordination and liaison through PNC to support preparedness reviews, AA implementation, response coordination and recovery planning.

ACTIVITIES OF DRR IN 2025

3. DRR Wing at NDMA primarily deals with all matters pertaining to DRR including DRR policy framework, bilateral and multi-lateral relations, provincial coordination, AA and mainstreaming gender and vulnerable groups in disaster risk management. During 2025, DRR Wing initiated

Several new interventions and continued work on existing activity portfolio to enhance national resilience against disasters.

4. **Regional and Bilateral Cooperation**

a. **Upcoming Bilateral linkages**

Ser	Country	Executing Agency	Title of Instrument	Progress
(1)	EU	To be determined	MoU on cooperation in field of Disaster Management	Legally vetted MoU is shared with European Union for final concurrence.
(2)	Iran	To be determined	"	Legally vetted MoU is shared with Iran for final concurrence.
(3)	Malaysia		"	Legally vetted MoU is shared with Malaysia for final concurrence.
(4)	Russia		"	Legally vetted MoU is shared with Russia for final concurrence.
(5)	Saudi Arabia	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSHARC), KSA	"	Legally vetted MoU is shared with KSA for final concurrence.
(6)	United Arab Emirates	To be determined	"	Legally vetted MoU is shared with United Arab Emirates for final concurrence.

5. **International Conferences/ Seminars and Visits.** NDMA participated in following meeting/ conferences and international visits:-

a. **Visit of Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) Officials to Pakistan.**

ADPC nominated Pakistan as a member of Asian Disaster Readiness Fund (ADRF) Committee through Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) Secretariat. Launched on 30 July 2024, ADRF offers USD 100,000 grants per APP country for 12 month initiatives in following thematic areas:-

- (1) EW Systems.
- (2) Multi-Hazard Contingency Planning.
- (3) Locally-led Climate Change Initiatives CBDRM.
- (4) NDMA submitted ten proposals (NIDM: 5, SPU: 3, Plan: 1, GCC: 1). In Pakistan, grants are accessible through Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP), which includes NDMA, HEC, FPCCI, NHN and PID.

- (5) ADRF promotes locally-led disaster risk management through flexible funding, fostering preparedness, risk anticipation and coordinated ER. Each committee member serves two-year term, extendable by another two years.
 - (6) An ADPC delegation, led by Ms. Ronilda Rosario Co and Ms. Anusha Pandey, visited NDMA on 17 June 2025 to discuss NDMA's pending ADRF proposals and bilateral matters. ADPC also invited NDMA for a presentation on 19 June 2025 at its Pakistan office.
 - (7) During visit, ADPC highlighted PRP's strategy to build local humanitarian networks integrating government, NGOs, private sector, media and academia to enhance coordination during emergencies. Delegation requested NDMA to submit again joined proposal(s) through PRP.
 - (8) Member (DRR) NDMA participated in meeting held on 19 June 2025 in ADPC's Pakistan Office.
- b. **CARE for South Asia Project Completion and Dissemination Workshop.** ADPC's Regional Project called "Climate Adaptation and Resilience for South Asia" (CARE implementing five year [2020-2025] with support from World Bank), approaches to its conclusion, for said purpose ADPC organized a three-day regional "Project Completion and Dissemination Workshop" on **1-3 July 2025, in Bangkok, Thailand** for sharing progress and achievements of project and exploring options for scaling various successful interventions. Chief of Staff, NDMA participated in workshop to represent Pakistan.
- c. **9th Regional Steering Committee Meeting and Reflection Workshop of APP.** 9th Regional Steering Committee Meeting and Reflection Workshop of APP was held in Sri Lanka from 23rd to 25th July 2025. ED-1, Tech (EW) attended workshop.
- d. **6th Meeting of ADPC Board of Trustees (BoT).** 6th Meeting of ADPC Board of Trustees (Board) took place on 12 November 2025. Board members from India, Nepal, Pakistan and China attended meeting in person, while Board members from Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated online. Alternate members/representatives from Bangladesh and Philippines also joined virtually. NDMA participated in event and expressed gratitude to outgoing Chair, India and congratulated incoming Chair, Nepal. Pakistan recognized global issues related to funding gaps and donor ecosystems and highlighted need for countries to step in and accelerate their program implementation. Pakistan also proposed how ADPC can evolve into cooperation for Asian region and how it designs Asia Hazards Calendar and shares best practices among countries. Pakistan also informed that AI-driven EOC can offer technology and support to all countries. Pakistan proposed

that promoting regional S&R capacity exchange through ADPC mechanisms and reach out Asian and regional donors and countries for promoting regional cooperation and appreciated contribution for all member countries and ExCom.

- e. **10th Pakistan-Russia Intergovernmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.** 10th Pakistan-Russia IGC on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held from 25-27 November 2025 in Islamabad. Along with participation in 10th IGC, NDMA also hosted visit of around 32 Russian delegations to NDMA. Delegation was led by Mr. Sergey Tsivilev, Minister of Energy of Russian Federation and Head of Russian Side of Commission. During visit, NDMA represented overview of Pakistan's Disaster Management System, EMERCOM, Russia also delivered its presentations and interacted with survivors of 2005 earthquake and presented souvenirs, marking 20 years of Russian support.

6. **Provincial and National Coordination (PNC).** PNC Directorate continued to perform its mandated role of coordination, liaison and facilitation with Provincial Disaster Authorities including GBDMA and SDMA. Directorate ensured effective linkages between national and provincial tiers for strengthening disaster risk management framework and efforts across country:-

- a. **EW Alerts and Advisories/ AAs.** PNC shared EW Alerts and Advisories/ AAs and Preparedness measures with all PDMAs, GBDMA and SDMA to enable pre-emptive measures at provincial and district levels.
- b. **Projection of Latest Provincial Incidents and Activities.** PNC team collected, consolidated hazard/ disaster data from all provinces on daily basis around clock. This real-time data was continuously displayed on NEOC Screens, enabling instant situational awareness and decision making.
- c. **Coordination Support for SimEx.** PNC coordinated all SimExs-2025 that conducted in NDMA aimed at enhancing ER capabilities. PNC Team facilitated provincial participation, ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive approach to disaster preparedness.
- d. **Monsoon Briefings.** During Monsoon 2025, PNC collected data from PDMAs and other line departments, compiled and presented it on a daily and weekly basis. Briefings provided regular updates on flood risks, loss and damages caused by Monsoon related flood in Punjab and KP. PNC shared updates with National level stakeholders and NDMA Wings to support timely decision-making and response.
- e. **Disaster Coordination Forum Meetings.** PNC conducted 2nd Disaster Management Coordination Forum (DMCF) Meeting on 29th May 2025, engaging all PDMA representatives to provide strategic guidance and to oversee, coordinate and

monitor disaster management activities at both national and provincial levels, in preparation for monsoon 2025 season. Moreover, a special DMCF meeting was convened in response to devastating 2025 floods in KP and Punjab and held on 2nd September 2025. Moreover, special DMCF Meeting was called during devastating floods 2025 in KPK and Punjab and held on 2nd September 2025. Meeting aimed to review ongoing flood management initiatives across country and to strengthen coordination among all stakeholders for an effective and unified response.

f. **Provincial Visits**

- (1) PNC Directorate, in coordination with relevant NDMA wings, conducted visits to PDMA KP, PDMA Punjab and PMA Balochistan on 18 February, 16 April and 16 November 2025 respectively for need gap analysis, review implementation of issued AAs and assess disaster preparedness for various hazards.
- (2) PNC team facilitated and coordinated NDMA's post-monsoon visits to flood-affected areas of Punjab, KP and GB by liaising closely with Chief Secretary Offices and concerned District Administrations, ensuring smooth planning and effective field engagement.
- (3) On direction of Honourable Prime Minister, NDMA constituted a team to carry out infra damages assessment in GB during 2025 floods. In this regard, PNC team played a key coordinating role by facilitating team's visit to ensure effective assessment.

g. **Senate and National Assembly Starred Questions (Parliamentary Business).**

PNC Directorate responded various Senate and National Assembly Starred Questions as part of Parliamentary Business and represented NDMA to brief concerned Minister for sessions of National Assembly.

h. **10th Session of Pak-Russia Inter Governmental Commission.** 10th Session of Pak-Russia Inter Governmental Commission was held on 26th November 2025 at NDMA Headquarters, Islamabad. PNC Directorate coordinated session in collaboration with Ministry of Economic Affairs, Economic Affairs Division (EAD), Islamabad and SDMA, AJ&K. PNC also engaged survivors of devastating earthquake of 8th October 2005, who were also presented during session.

i. **Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) 2025 and DEWTE 2025.**

PNC provided coordination support during PEDRR 2025 and DEWTE 2025.

7. **Anticipatory Action (AA).** AAs continued to be strengthened as a core component of Pakistan's disaster risk management system during 2025. AA focuses on enabling pre-agreed early actions, supported by pre-arranged mechanisms, when forecasts and EWs reach defined

Impact thresholds. During year, NDMA, through its DRR Wing, sustained its leadership role in advancing institutionalization of AA, while working with government entities, technical agencies, humanitarian organizations and development partners to support coordinated anticipatory interventions ahead of major flood risks. During 2025 monsoon season, multiple national, provincial and humanitarian actors activated AA protocols ahead of severe riverine flooding, reflecting growing maturity in forecast-based preparedness and coordination across country. Key developments on AAs during 2025 are as follows:-

- a. **National Consultation on AA Strategy.** NDMA convened a National Consultation on AA Strategy at Marriot hotel, Islamabad on 7 October 2025. Consultation brought together federal and provincial stakeholders, technical institutions and partner organizations to review progress on AA implementation, identify operational gaps and agree on priority actions for scaling anticipatory approaches within national disaster risk management frameworks.
- b. **National Coordination Forum on Anticipatory Action (NCF-AA).** During 2025, NDMA operationalized NCF-AA, which served as a coordination and learning platform for government departments, UN agencies and humanitarian partners. Forum also supported post-activation learning and reflection following 2025 flood anticipatory activations.
- c. **Capacity Building on AA.** NDMA supported national-level and provincial-level engagements on AA to strengthen institutional understanding of forecast-based approaches, trigger mechanisms and coordination requirements. These efforts complemented large-scale anticipatory activations implemented by partners, which collectively delivered EW messages to over one million people and supported evacuation assistance for more than 26,000 individuals in high-risk areas.
- d. **Simulation and Preparedness Activities.** AA related simulation and preparedness activities were supported during year to test coordination arrangements, assess operational readiness and strengthen alignment between forecasts, decision-making and early action.
- e. **Financing, Documentation & Policy Alignment.** Initial consultations were undertaken on AA financing and pre-arrangement mechanisms to support timely early actions. In parallel, documentation of AA case studies related to floods was initiated to capture operational lessons from 2025 monsoon. Inputs on AA were also provided to national planning processes, including alignment with NDMP-2026, to ensure continued integration of AA within Pakistan's broader DRR framework. SimEx modality were updated to include AA; in this regard two Provincial (Quetta,

and Karachi) and two District level Simulations (Dadu and Khairpur) were conducted with heavy emphasis on AA and Anticipatory financing.

- f. **International Engagements.** Asia Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action was held from 4 to 6 November 2025 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- g. Similarly, Global Dialogue platform on AA 2025 was held in Berlin, Germany from 2-4 December 2025. NDMA actively participated in both platforms and contributed to discourse on AA.

8. **GCC - Annual Activities**

- a. **NDMA, Gender Task Force and UN Agencies Host National Consultation on Women's Leadership for Climate Resilience.** NDMA's GCC in collaboration with Gender Task Force and United Nations (UN) agencies, convened a two-day national consultation in Islamabad (14-15 January 2025) on women and girls' leadership for climate resilience and gender equality. Consultation reaffirmed women and girls as central actors in community resilience, climate action and disaster risk management. Chairman NDMA emphasized proactive and inclusive DRR, highlighting women and girls' disproportionate exposure to disaster impacts and need to embed their leadership in resilience frameworks. Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri and UN and non-governmental organization leaders echoed those women and girls' empowerment is indispensable to gender-responsive climate resilience.



Figure: National Consultation

- b. **Quarterly Gender Based Violence (GBV) Sub Working Group Meeting.** GCC NDMA convened focused stakeholder consultations on 30 January and 26 May 2025 to address gender-based violence across all disaster phases. Government, humanitarian partners, academia and civil society reviewed gaps and agreed on stronger coordinated prevention, mitigation and response. Discussions emphasized embedding gender-based violence considerations into national disaster policies and operational frameworks to advance safer, more inclusive resilience.



Figure: GBV Sub working Group Meeting

- c. **NDMA Support for Polio Emergency Program.** As per instructions of Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan, GCC - DRR Wing was tasked with supporting Polio Emergency program and in this regard a series of meetings with visits of NEOC Polio Program and vice versa were organized from March to April 2025.



Figure: Polio Emergency Program

- d. **PEDRR 2025 Events.** Following events were organized during PEDRR 2025:-
- (1) **Group Discussion: EW Systems in Pakistan.** Capacities, Gaps, Way Forward and Leveraging Smart Technologies.
 - (2) **Group Discussion.** Climate Change Adaptation Actions to address impacts of climate change disasters on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV).
 - (3) **Seminar.** Standardization of Gender-Responsive Emergency Kits in Humanitarian Response.



Figure: PEDRR 2025

- e. **Gender Task Force (GTF) Meetings.** GCC NDMA held first GTF meeting of 2025 on 18 April 2025 with hybrid participation to review priorities and strengthen gender integration across preparedness, R&R. An emergency GTF meeting was convened on 19 August 2025 to discuss GCC-NDMA's Rapid Gender Analysis of Buner cloudburst incident, with attention to female versus male casualties.

- f. **Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) 2025**

- (1) **Ignite Talk.** GCC delivered "Building Resilience One School at a Time," presenting Disaster-Resilient School Audit e-Checklist and positioning schools as community DRR hubs, while noting planned expansion of Pakistan School Safety Framework (PSSF) into a broader Educational Institutional Safety Framework.



Figure: Global Platform for GPDRR 2025

- (2) **Side Event.** NDMA, DRR/ GCC hosted "Invisible No More - Adolescent Girls, Disability and Disasters," highlighting NEOC Sex and Age

Disaggregated Data portal, inclusive EW, stronger disability integration in disaster planning (including disability indicators in risk and school safety tools) and a joint action framework with partners.

- g. **National Dialogue on Gender Gap Report and Ground Realities.** On 26 June 2025, National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW), with partners and facilitation by DRR/ GCC at NDMA Auditorium, convened a high-level dialogue to examine World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2025 and Pakistan's ranking (148/148). Discussions focused on invisible work and care economy, data and accountability gaps and limits of current measurement frameworks. Participants from government, parliament, regulators, private sector, UN agencies and civil society called for localized and inclusive data tools and recommended a Pakistan Gender Parity Tracker, a Shadow Gender Report and a joint national data policy reflecting intersectional realities.



Figure: Facilitation of GCC for High-level Dialogue NCSW

- h. **Meeting with Humanitarian Partners on Monsoon Preparedness.** On 3 July 2025, DRR/ GCC convened an emergency monsoon preparedness coordination meeting at NDMA Board Room with UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and development partners. Participants shared updates on preparedness actions, flood mitigation, emergency stocks and CBDRM and agreed on consolidating data, addressing operational gaps and strengthening coordinated response for vulnerable populations.

- i. **National Conference on Education in Emergencies, School Safety, Climate Change and AA.** On 8 August 2025, DRR/ GCC organized a two-part event on education in emergencies, school safety, climate change and AAs. First half of conference, featured a high-level meeting at NDMA Headquarters where PSSF was formally handed over to Federal Directorate of Education (FDE) and Federal and Provincial Education Departments, chaired by Member DRR NDMA and co-chaired by Secretary Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training (MoFE&PT) and Additional Charge DG FDE. Participants from MoFE&PT, FDE, Provincial Education Departments,



Figure: National Conference on Education

PDMAs, BECS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), PPAF and GADRRRES reaffirmed PSSF as nationally endorsed framework and recognized e-Checklist as a practical tool for disaster-resilient school audits. 2nd half convened National Conference, bringing together policymakers and partners to advance climate-resilient and anticipatory education planning to safeguard schools and ensure continuity of learning, with closing remarks by Minister of State MoFE&PT.

j. **Conference on "Achieving Safe Schools Across Pakistan" by World Bank.**

On 27 August 2025, World Bank hosted a conference in Islamabad on "Achieving Safe Schools Across Pakistan," where DRR/ GCC delivered a spotlight talk on scaling up PSSF. Presentation shared PSSF's evolution and e-Checklist with built-in audit functions, referenced NDMA's recognition at GPDRR Geneva and interest in potential adoption beyond Pakistan and outlined pathways for nationwide uptake through integration with education policies and coordinated action. It also emphasized that PSSF is a living, nationally endorsed framework that should be strengthened rather than duplicated to avoid parallel systems and resource wastage.



Figure: Conference on Safe Schools

- k. **Rural Women Leaders Visit NDMA's NEOC.** On 17 October 2025, a delegation of rural women leaders from 25 districts, affiliated with PODA, visited NDMA's NEOC as part of '18th Annual Rural Women Conference' on strengthening rural women's leadership in climate resilience. Participants were briefed on NDMA's EW and emergency coordination systems and engaged on advancing women's inclusion in DRR and community preparedness and engaged in a Q&A with NDMA on Flood 2025.



*Figure: Rural Women Leaders
NEOC Visit*

l. **High Level Visits**

- (1) **Asian Development Bank Mission (14 February 2025).** DRR/ GCC hosted an Asian Development Bank delegation led by Ms. Zonibel Woods (Senior Social Development Specialist, Gender and Development) to discuss a technical assistance program on strengthening women's resilience to heat stress in Asia and Pacific and potential collaboration on heatwave EW and

community resilience in Pakistan, with emphasis on protecting women from extreme heat.

(2) **UNICEF Country Representative Visit (16 October 2025)**. UNICEF

Country Representative Ms. Pernille Ironside made her first courtesy call on NDMA leadership, meeting senior officials at Chairman's Office and receiving a briefing at NEOC. Discussed collaboration on child centered DRR, education in emergencies and resilience-building.



Figure: UNICEF Country Representative NEOC Visit

- (3) **Save the Children Leadership Visit (27 October 2025)**. Mr. Patrick Hayden (Deputy CEO and Chief Strategy Officer) met Chairman NDMA to strengthen collaboration on humanitarian response, DRR and child-centered resilience, reaffirming partnership for preparedness and protection of children and vulnerable communities.

m. **Capacity Building Initiatives/ Workshops/ Trainings**

(1) **Pilot Training for Female First Responders, Islamabad (29 - 30 January 2025)**.

DRR/ GCC conducted a two-day pilot training on first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), DRR and awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) and SRH. A total of 37 participants per day (including Fatima Jinnah Women University students and faculty and NDMA representatives) attended, with sessions led by Mr. Sami Ullah Malik, Mr. Aziz Hassan from AKAH and Ms. Unber Khan from UNFPA.



Figure: Pilot Training

(2) **Orientation on PSSF e-Checklist, Islamabad (24-25 February 2025)**.

DRR/ GCC with UNICEF and Save the Children, delivered a two-day orientation on implementing digitized PSSF e-Checklist for 428 nominated participants from FDE, Private Schools Associations and Army Public Schools and Colleges Secretariat, with partner participation including Ministry of Education, UNICEF and British Council.



Figure: Orientation on Implementing Digitized PSSF

(3) **Workshop on Early Childhood Trauma and Disasters (12 April 2025).**

DRR/ GCC in collaboration with 'Healing Triad', hosted a closed-door workshop under Pakistan's first Baby Matters Conference on trauma-informed disaster response for children, featuring US-based expert Dr Chandra Ghosh Ippen and attended by NDMA staff, psychologists, first responders and child welfare professionals.

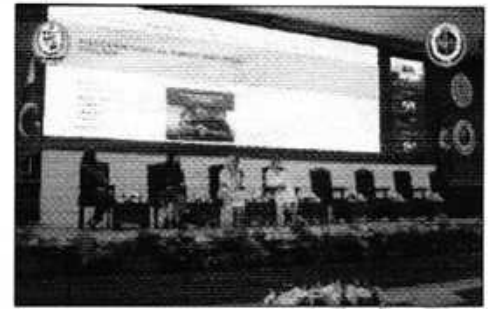


Figure: Closed-Door Workshop

(4) **Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) Training (27-29 August 2025).**

A three-day GBViE capacity-building training was held for GBV Sub-Working Group members GCC and UNFPA at NDMA, strengthening concepts, coordination mechanisms, preparedness and survivor-centered response in humanitarian operations.



Figure: GBViE Capacity-Building Training

(5) **Provincial Consultation on NDC 3.0 Implementation Framework, Karachi (12 November 2025).**

DRR/ GCC convened a provincial consultation focused on how climate crisis exacerbates GBV and SRH risks, with active participation from relevant government departments and humanitarian stakeholders.



Figure: Provincial Consultation on NDC

n. **Publications**

- (1) Community Engagement Sketch
- (2) National Policy Guidelines for Vulnerable Groups in Disasters – 2025.

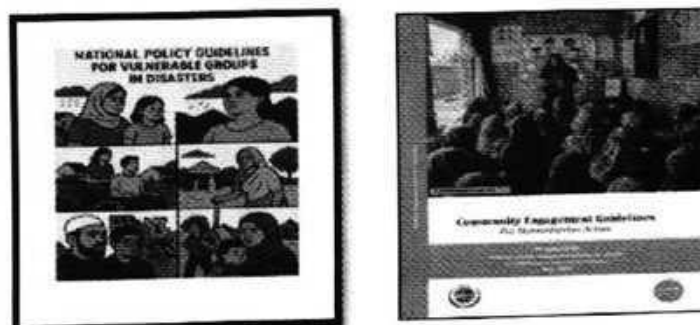


Figure: Guidelines Publications

o. **Innovations**

- (1) **DRR/ GCC Pilots Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Bands for Tracking Vulnerable Populations (June 2025)**. RFID based prototype to improve identification and real-time visibility of vulnerable groups during disasters was developed. Two prototypes were designed; an individual information band storing personal, CNIC and medical details to support first responders and a geotagging tracker band for real-time location tracking in hazard-prone districts to support safe evacuation, reunification and beneficiary verification for persons with disabilities, older persons and children.



Figure: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Bands

- (2) **Indigenous Disaster Needs Calculator**. DRR/ GCC developed an indigenous needs calculator drawing on Pakistan's population bifurcation, international Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) calculators, local context and Sphere standards to estimate needs of vulnerable populations in all disaster phases.

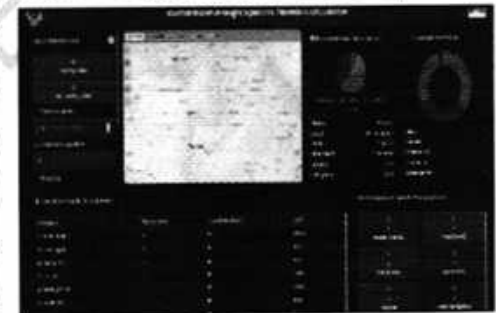


Figure: Indigenous Disaster Needs Calculator

- (3) **Inclusive EWs**. DRR/ GCC is developing disability-assistive early warning systems using multi-format alerts (visual, audio, tactile, sign language and easy-to-read formats) in collaboration with partners including Age and Disability Diversity Task Force and DeafTawk. Pilot has been finalized and is planned for launch ahead of seasonal hazards, aligning with Sendai Framework Priority-4 on preparedness for effective response.



Figure: Inclusive EWs

p. **Achievements**

- (1) **Disability-Disaggregated Data in Daily SITREPs**. On 3 July 2025, DRR/ GCC issued a recommendation to all PDMAs, GBDMA and SDMA to add a dedicated persons with disabilities column in daily SITREPs for more

inclusive ER. PDMA Balochistan incorporated column on 12 July 2025 and shared first sex and disability-disaggregated dataset with NDMA on 12 September 2025.

- (2) **Indigenous Disaster Needs Calculator**. DRR/ GCC developed an indigenous disaster needs calculator using Pakistan's population bifurcation, international MISP calculators, local needs and Sphere standards to estimate requirements for vulnerable populations across all disaster phases.



Figure: Indigenous Disaster Needs Calculator

- (3) **Policy Recognition of Transgender Persons**. Transgenders were formally included and recognized as a vulnerable group in "Revised National Policy Guidelines for Vulnerable Groups in Disasters-2025" and in "NDRP - 2026".

q. **Panel Contributions and Speaking Engagements**

- (1) **VIAMO - Launch of "Voice Companion" Tool**. Served as a panellist highlighting tool's relevance for community engagement and inclusion.
- (2) **UNICEF - Launch of "Ba-Ikhtiar Mustaqbil, Ba-Ikhtiar Pakistan" Alliance**. Served as a panellist at alliance launch, contributing perspectives on empowerment and systems strengthening.
- (3) **UN Women - Gender Talks Podcast (31 July 2025)**. Featured as a guest speaker on UN Women-supported podcast, alongside Gift Chatori (United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)).
- (4) **Age and Disability Diversity Task Force (ADDTF) - Webinar on Inclusive Humanitarian Action**. Participated as a panellist, advancing disability and age-inclusive approaches in humanitarian planning and response.
- (5) **COPAIR - Workshop on Gender Equality and Financial Inclusion**. Served as a panellist for "Empowering Women for a Resilient Future," discussing pathways for gender equality and resilience through financial inclusion.
- (6) **Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA) - 18th Annual Conference**. Served as a panellist, contributing to discussions on rural women's leadership and climate resilience.
- (7) **Human Resource Development Network (HRDN) - 26th Anniversary Event**. Served as a panellist for "People Preserving Planet: Path Ahead," sharing insights on inclusive resilience and sustainable development.

- (8) **Pakistan Institute of Education - Workshop on Pakistan's Comprehensive School Safety Policy Profile**. Delivered opening remarks.

r. **Official Inputs and Responses**

- (1) **Response to CRPD List of Issues**. NDMA response to List of Issues shared by Committee on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) **Draft Evacuation SOP**. Draft evacuation SOP to Special Committee on Gender Mainstreaming for onward submission to Ministry of Human Rights and Ministry of Interior.
- (3) **Response to Prime Minister's Office Query (Buner Incident)**. NDMA response to Prime Minister's Office regarding female versus male casualties in Buner (18 August 2025) and query was addressed.
- (4) **Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25 (Statistical Supplement)**. Data inputs for Statistical Supplement of Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25 (27 October 2025).
- (5) **NDRP - 2026**. Vulnerable groups inputs for NDRP - 2026.

s. **Special Monsoon Assignments and Reporting**

- (1) **Verified Data Collection for Monsoon Response (19th September 2025)**. Conducted verified data collection and consolidation from PDMAs, GBDMA, SDMA, relevant line departments (health and education) and emergency working groups, covering sex, age and disability disaggregated data, school impacts, disability-disaggregated reporting and gender responsive kits.
- (2) **Post-Monsoon Report 2025 Data Collation (29th September 2025)**. Completed data collation for Post-Monsoon Report 2025 and shared finalized inputs.

t. **Miscellaneous Activities**

- (1) **Commemorative Tree Plantation Ceremony (26th November 2025)**. A commemorative tree plantation ceremony was held at NDMA, where senior leadership from Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC & EC), NCSW, UN Women, UNICEF, United Nations Resident Coordinator (UN RC) Office and UN OCHA jointly planted trees as a symbolic pledge to strengthen climate action and reduce disaster risk.



Figure: Commemorative Tree Plantation Ceremony

- (2) **Briefings to UNICEF Senior Leadership (15th December 2025 and 16th December 2025).** A UNICEF Country Back Office Team meeting and a high-level UNICEF Core Management Team meeting were convened on 6 and 15 December 2025 respectively, facilitated by DRR/ GCC. Comprehensive briefings were delivered to participants, situating Pakistan's evolving risk profile and disaster landscape through an NDMA disaster lens to inform strategic planning and operational coordination.



Figure: Briefings to UNICEF Senior Leadership

CHAPTER - 5

INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY & PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WING (IA&PD)

1. **Mandate & Scope.** IA&PD Wing supports DRR and resilience by providing technical advisories, audit frameworks, planning guidance and coordination support for infrastructure strengthening, rehabilitation and rebuild before, during and after disasters. Execution and asset ownership remains with federal/ provincial line departments.

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Infrastructure awareness advisories for at-risk regions.
- (2) Establishing an infrastructure audit mechanism to identify vulnerabilities.
- (3) Setting up Material Hubs for rapid response capability in vulnerable areas.
- (4) Hosting national-level seminars on resilient infrastructure.
- (5) Evaluating international best practices for local adaptation.
- (6) Developing region-specific guidance for implementable designs.
- (7) Conducting cost estimation and damage projection for exposed structures.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Issue immediate action advisories linked with E W for infrastructure safety.
- (2) Guide rapid infrastructure surveys through standard templates.
- (3) Provide technical input for temporary protective measures (drainage clearance, barriers).
- (4) Facilitate release of materials from hubs on approved SOPs.
- (5) Support coordination with PDMAs, DDMA through technical inputs.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Supporting rehabilitation of critical infrastructure through stocks available.
- (2) Supporting damage assessment and verification.
- (3) Providing technical assistance for debris removal.
- (4) Providing engineering support for temporary camp establishment.
- (5) Facilitating reconstruction and rehabilitation with emphasis on resilience and local resources.
- (6) Coordinating with line departments and provincial authorities to streamline recovery operations.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Infrastructure advisories and technical guidelines.
- b. Infrastructure audit frameworks and risk assessment tools.
- c. Material hub planning and coordination.
- d. Damage assessment support and data consolidation.
- e. Resilient reconstruction guidance (Build Back Better).
- f. Coordination with PDMAs, line departments, donors and stakeholders.
- g. Promotion of local materials, cost-effective and climate-resilient designs.

ACTIVITIES OF IA&PD IN 2025

3. **Seminar "Role of Development Organizations in Enhancing Infrastructure Resilience in Pakistan" (12th February 2025)**. IA&PD organized a national seminar at NDMA, bringing together UN agencies, development organizations, academia and engineering experts to deliberate on building disaster-resilient infrastructure. Session emphasized adoption of smart technologies, climate-adaptive design and risk-informed planning for sustainable infrastructure growth. Presentations by agencies such as UNDP, UNOPS, AKAH and UN-Habitat displayed international best practices in climate-resilient construction, GIS-based hazard mapping and community-driven resilience initiatives. Seminar strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination, promoting integration of resilience-focused policies into national infrastructure frameworks and enhancing institutional linkages for future project collaborations.

4. **Seminar "Strengthening Infrastructure Resilience for Sustainable Development in Pakistan" (7th May 2025)**. As part of Pakistan Expo for DRR, IA&PD convened a seminar highlighting innovative approaches to resilient infrastructure within context of climate adaptation and sustainable development. Event gathered experts from academia, development organizations and engineering sector who shared insights on AI-based structural monitoring, green construction materials and zone-specific resilience strategies. Discussions underscored significance of public-private cooperation, capacity building and localization of global best practices to Pakistan's diverse geographies. Seminar concluded with consensus on enhancing institutional capacities, promoting indigenous engineering solutions and embedding resilience as a core principle in infrastructure planning and development processes.

5. **Publication of "Infrastructure Guideline for Monsoon 2025"**. In a pivotal move to transition from reactive response to proactive risk mitigation, IA&PD developed and disseminated comprehensive "Infrastructure Guideline for Monsoon 2025." This seminal publication provides actionable, sector-specific strategies to enhance resilience of Pakistan's critical infrastructure against anticipated monsoon threats. Building on data from Infrastructure Risk Atlas and NDMA's rainfall projections, guideline offers detailed recommendations for residential and public buildings, industrial facilities, hydraulic structures and communication networks. It also includes specialized protocols for metropolitan areas and a robust framework for post-monsoon reconstruction, embodying NDMA commitment to pre-emptive disaster management and safeguarding national assets and communities.

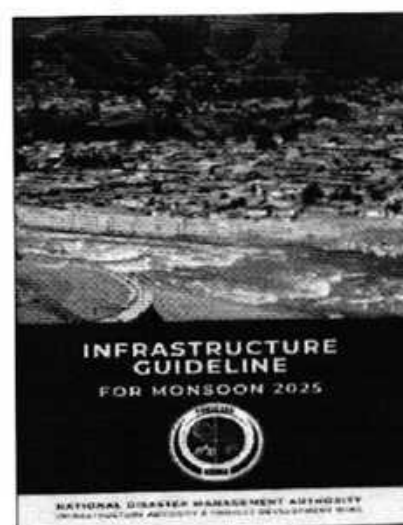


Figure: Guideline

6. **Post-Monsoon Infrastructure Damage Assessment in GB**. In wake of severe 2025 monsoon, IA&PD conducted a comprehensive post-disaster infrastructure assessment in

Onsoon-affected districts of GB. Assessment employed a rigorous statistical sampling methodology to verify reported damages. Verification quantified direct infrastructure losses at approximately PKR 2.4 billion, identifying critical failures in housing sector, transportation network (98 bridges and 35 road sections) and public service facilities (24 schools and 9 health units). A technical analysis revealed root causes including structural deficiencies, geotechnical failures and inadequate drainage systems. Assessment provided 23 recommendations for a tiered response, offering a critical evidence base for immediate recovery efforts and informing long-term strategies for enhancing infrastructure resilience in region.



Figure: Infrastructure Damage Assessment

7. **Publication of Pakistan's First Infrastructure Risk Atlas.** IA&PD Wing finalized and Published Pakistan's first-ever Infrastructure Risk Atlas, a pioneering national reference that maps structural vulnerability and hazard exposure of residential infrastructure at district scale. Atlas analyses distribution of building typologies and overlays their fragility against earthquake and flood hazards, allowing identification of high-risk districts across country.

- a. Atlas is designed to support evidence-based decision-making by federal and provincial stakeholders. It enables targeted risk reduction by highlighting where structurally weak housing stock is most concentrated and thus where retrofitting, capacity-building and public awareness must be prioritized first. Atlas also directly supports resource allocation, informs post-disaster needs assessments and is intended to guide medium-term resilience investment.
- b. While this represents Pakistan's first structured national view of infrastructure vulnerability, accuracy is still partially constrained by gaps in on-ground structural data and unavailability of verified datasets from GB and AJ&K. Improving granularity through strengthened field surveys, district audits and standardized reporting from provincial departments will further enhance Atlas in subsequent editions.

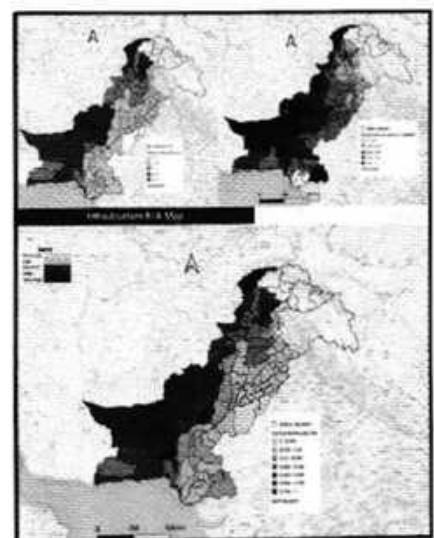


Figure: Infrastructure Risk Atlas

Infrastructure Audit Guidelines for Disaster Resilience

- a. During 2025, IA&PD prepared and issued Pakistan's first comprehensive "Infrastructure Audit Guidelines for Disaster Resilience," providing a step-by-step technical pathway for systematic assessment of buildings and critical assets before a disaster occurs. Guidelines define a two-tier audit mechanism (macro and micro audit), covering visual inspection, standardized checklists, rating methodology, non-destructive testing and software-based structural analysis using tools such as ETABS and SAP2000.

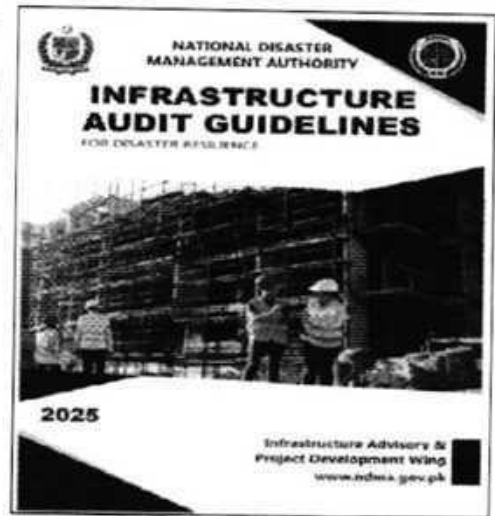


Figure: Infrastructure Audit Guidelines

- b. A key output of these guidelines is Infrastructure Resilience Index (IRI), a scoring and categorization tool that enables officials, engineers and facility managers to rate resilience level of a structure, identify structural weaknesses and recommend retrofitting and strengthening measures to improve safety before an event.
- c. Prior to this effort, Pakistan lacked a formal and locally adapted framework for regularized structural auditing at provincial and district levels. Guidelines therefore provide a national reference for PDMAs, Works and Services departments and local authorities to institutionalize pre-disaster inspections instead of relying solely on post-disaster damage surveys. This represents a shift from reactive response to proactive risk management in line with NDMA's resilience agenda.

9. **Resident-Led Infrastructure Risk Reduction Measures (Urdu & English)**. Recognizing that most first-line protective actions are taken by residents themselves, IA&PD produced multilingual "Resident-Led Infrastructure Risk Reduction Measures," advising households and communities on low-cost, self-executable steps to protect homes during intense Monsoon 2025 and urban flooding. Key measures included; roof bracing for kacha structures, temporary sandbag thresholds at doors, clearing rooftop and street drains, low-cost waterproofing of roofs and walls, safe elevation of electrical outlets and equipment, emergency documentation of household assets and neighbourhood coordination for pre-monsoon drain cleaning and sandbag stockpiles. Guidance was also issued for strengthening informal settlements and supporting collective mohalla-level action.



Figure: Risk Reduction Measures

10. **Risk Reduction Measures for Hydraulic Structures.**

For canal systems, barrages, flood embankments and headworks, IA&PD issued urgent instructions to provincial irrigation and local authorities on slope protection, desilting of canals, emergency stockpiling (gabions, sandbags, sheet piles), rapid safety audits of critical structures and deployment of temporary telemetry and watch mechanisms at vulnerable embankment reaches. Advisory emphasized real-time surveillance, embankment stabilization, canal relief planning (controlled breach sites, overflow channels) and encroachment clearance to maintain hydraulic capacity.

For canal systems, barrages,



Figure: Risk Reduction Measures

11. **Technical Engagement at Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) Forum.**

IA&PD actively contributed to PEC Technical Experts' Roundtable Conference on Flood Resilience Strategy, sharing NDMA's position on climate-adaptive design, structural auditing, embankment defence and resilient reconstruction standards. Through this platform, IA&PD advocated that resilience measures, including flood-adaptive detailing and lifecycle-based maintenance, must be mainstreamed into national engineering practice rather than treated as post-disaster emergency work. This engagement also strengthened IA&PD's interface with PEC to push for enforceable resilience-oriented standards across public works.



Figure: PEC Forum

2. **Seminar on “Build Back Better: Sustainable Pathways for Post-Monsoon 2025 Rebuilding” (5th November 2025)**

- a. Monsoon 2025 season in Pakistan was significantly intense, with rainfall recorded 23% above long-term average. From late June to September, heavy rains triggered flash floods, landslides, glacial outbursts and riverine flooding, resulting in 1,037 deaths, 1,067 injuries and extensive damage to homes, livestock and infrastructure, including over 2,800 km of roads.
- b. Recognizing scale of devastation and need for climate-resilient recovery, NDMA's IA&PD Wing organized a seminar titled “Building Back Better: Sustainable Pathways for Post-Monsoon 2025 Rebuilding.” Event brought together experts and stakeholders to review gaps in planning and infrastructure and to propose practical, policy-driven and resilient reconstruction strategies. Seminar helped shape a forward-looking approach to disaster recovery and contributed to development of a comprehensive report outlining key issues, strategic interventions and recommendations for sustainable rebuilding and enhanced national resilience.



Figure: Seminar

CHAPTER - 6

OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS WING (OPS & LOG)

1. Ops & Log Wing NDMA comprises three Directorates: **Response, Logistics and Recovery & Rehabilitation**. Wing is mandated to perform disaster management functions in accordance with national policies, plans, strategies and programmes across all phases of disaster management cycle; pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster.
 - a. Response Directorate is responsible for developing contingency and response plans to address impacts of disasters and for ensuring timely and coordinated actions during emergencies to minimize human, economic and infrastructural losses.
 - b. Logistics Directorate provides critical logistical support during and after disasters, including mobilization, transportation and distribution of relief supplies and resources.
 - c. Recovery and Rehabilitation Directorate formulates policies and programmes for compensation of affected populations and leads efforts for rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods, infrastructure and assets of disaster-affected communities.
2. **Mandate and Scope**. Operations Wing has a mandate that spans all phases of disaster management cycle including pre-impact preparedness, on-impact response operations and post-impact recovery and rehabilitation efforts.
 - a. **Pre-Disaster**
 - (1) Mid-term Response and contingency plans.
 - (2) Issuance of advisories.
 - (3) Coordination measures for preparedness and SimExs.
 - (4) Procurement, stocking and international relief.
 - (5) Advisories and alerts.
 - b. **During Disaster**
 - (1) National Response, rescue and evacuation.
 - (2) Relief operations - need, transportation and distribution.
 - (3) Establish relief/ medical camps.
 - (4) Emergency Procurements, International Relief/ Assistance.
 - c. **Post Disaster**
 - (1) Need assessment.
 - (2) Ex-gratia assistance/ compensations.
 - (3) Coordination for foreign assistance.
 - (4) Early recovery measures.

Key Functions

- a. Formulation, coordination and generation National response in face of any disaster.
- b. All coordination/ liaison with stakeholders, including federal/ provincial ministries, departments, armed forces, rescue departments, PDMA's etc.
- c. Formulation and issuance of response SOPs, guidelines and contingency plans.
- d. Participate in SimEx and CISE.
- e. Formulation and issuance of advisories and alerts.
- f. Issuance of SITREPs/ situational updates and progress on response operations.
- g. Coordinate and conduct of conferences/ meetings/ visits etc.
- h. Preparation and conduct of briefs and presentations on operation matters.
- i. Coordination for aviation assets and required support.
- j. Employment of SAR assets within and outside country.
- k. Need assessment and coordination for requirement of logistics support.
- l. Provision of Ex-Gratia assistance to affectees of natural and man-made disasters.
- m. Issuance of tax exemption certificate for import/ export of relief items by donors/ UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs as per SROs issued.
- n. Redressal of grievances.
- o. In case of major disaster/ international appeal, coordinate with UN and government stakeholders for Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA).
- p. Coordinate with relevant INGOs/ NGOs through Plans Wing for recovery and rehabilitation activities.
- q. Formulation, updating and implementation of national stocking policy.
- r. Maintenance of national reserves of relief items and initiate timely replenishments.
- s. Monitor, supervise and ensure/ oversee all warehouse operations i.e. receipt, delivery, transportation, storage, security, emergency action plans.
- t. Formulation, approval, issuance and coordination of relief receipts and distribution.
- u. Allocation, re-allocation and adjustment of resources as per disaster.

ACTIVITIES OF OPERATION & LOGISTICS IN 2025

Response Directorate

4. **Winter Overview (JFM 2025).** During January - March 2025, Pakistan experienced a predominantly warmer than normal winter early spring period, accompanied by high rainfall variability across regions.

January was marked by severe rainfall deficiency (-55%), particularly in Sindh and Punjab, under persistent dry continental

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Departure (%)	Rainfall Status
January	8.5	-55%	Extremely below normal
February	20.0	-19%	Slightly below normal
March	31.1	+15%	Above normal

Figure: Rainfall Summary January – March 2025

...r and weak Western systems. February showed a sharp rise in temperatures, ranking among warmest Februarys on record, while rainfall remained slightly below normal (-19%), with extreme dryness in Sindh (-97%). In contrast, March recorded above-average rainfall (+15%), especially over Northern regions (GB and AJ&K) due to active Western Disturbances, though southern Pakistan remained relatively dry. Throughout

5. period, temperature anomalies steadily increased, culminating in early heat extremes in March, including 43.0°C at Shaheed Benazirabad, while La Niña conditions (~-0.6°C SST anomaly) and a neutral to weak IOD influenced suppressed rainfall early in season and enhanced Northern precipitation toward March. In response to these evolving climatic patterns, NDMA through NEOC

Month	Mean Temp (°C)	Departure from Normal (°C)
January	11.92	+0.69
February	15.67	+2.07
March	19.60	+1.63

Figure: Temperature Overview January – March

maintained close coordination with PDMAs, PMD and line departments issuing timely advisories and EW, enhancing preparedness for cold waves, avalanches, drought, flash flood risks reinforcing a proactive, impact-based disaster risk management approach during 1st quarter of 2025.

Indicator	January	February	March
Hottest Day	32.5°C (Mithi)	37.0°C (Mithi)	43.0°C (Shaheed Benazirabad)
Coldest Night	-12.0°C (Astora)	-8.0°C (Kalat)	-6.5°C (Astora)
Highest 1-Day Rainfall	72.6 mm (Chitral)	83.0 mm (Muzaffarabad)	94.0 mm (Kotli)
Wettest Station	Chitral (146.9 mm)	Dir (182.0 mm)	Dir (190.0 mm)

Figure: Weather Extremes January – March 2025

6. **Heat Wave.** In 2025, Pakistan faced an unprecedented and early-onset summer heatwave with cities such as Jacobabad, Dadu and Turbat repeatedly ranking among hottest places on Earth. According to PMD, May recorded average daytime temperatures 6 to 8 °C above seasonal norms across Southern and Central Pakistan signalling a severe departure from historical climate patterns. Temperatures in many regions surpassed 50 °C breaking previous records while Lahore recorded highs 43 °C, placing significant stress on public health, power supply and water availability. Sindh, Southern Punjab and Balochistan experienced temperatures 4 to 6 °C above normal between 15 to 20 May and whereas Northern Areas such as Central and Upper Punjab, Islamabad, KP, Kashmir and GB faced 5 to 7 °C above normal temperatures from 15 to 19 May 2025. Temporary relief from extreme heat was expected with arrival of a Westerly weather system on evening of 19 May 2025 bringing rain, thunderstorms, isolated heavy falls and occasional hailstorms to Kashmir, Islamabad, Potohar Region, Northeast Punjab, Upper KP and

From 19 to 20 May 2025. Early onset, intensity and geographic spread of this heatwave underscored escalating climate volatility and reinforced urgency for strengthened heat resilience, EW dissemination and adaptive preparedness measures nationwide. In response, NDMA Operation Wing remained in continuous coordination with federal ministries, PDMAs, district administrations and relevant line departments to manage emerging heat-related risks. Throughout summer season, Operations Wing issued timely heatwave alerts, impact-based advisories and public safety guidelines, emphasizing proactive preparedness, protection of vulnerable populations, continuity of essential services and coordinated response planning to mitigate potential health, infrastructure and livelihood impacts.

7. **Forest Fire Overview.** In 2025, wildfires emerged as a recurrent environmental and disaster management challenge particularly across Northern and Western Regions. Wildfire activity peaked during pre-monsoon months of May and June with KP recording highest concentration of incidents, notably across Abbottabad, Buner, Lower Dir, Kohat, Malakand and Swat. Balochistan also experienced significant and widespread forest fires in Sherani, Hazarganji, Duki, Hub and Darbani Mountains, reflecting persistent vulnerability within its forested, mountainous and semi-arid belts. Additional incidents were reported in Punjab, including Kasur, Palah Forest and Kahuta as well as in Islamabad Capital Territory particularly in Margalla Hills and Sinyari Village posing serious ecological, health and public safety risks. Throughout these incidents, NDMA's Operations Wing remained in continuous coordination with PDMAs, district administrations, forest departments, Pakistan

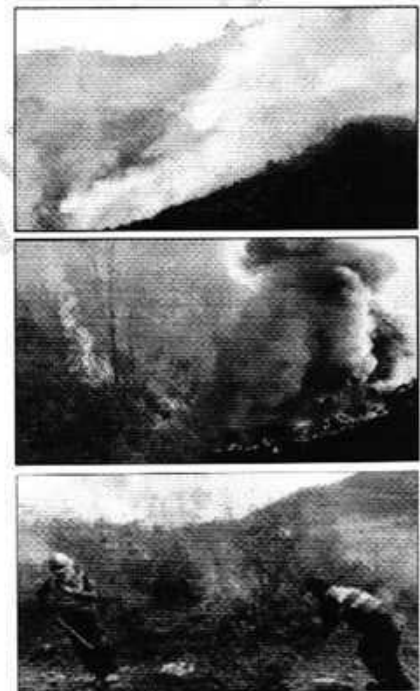


Figure: Forest Fire 2025

Armed Forces and other relevant agencies to facilitate timely response, deployment of firefighting resources and logistical support. Through NEOC, NDMA conducted real-time situation monitoring, information sharing and coordination of ground and aerial response efforts where required while issuing operational advisories and alerts to ensure responder safety, minimize fire spread and support effective containment operations.

Indicator	April 2025	May 2025	June 2025
Mean Temp	27.91	31.07	32.45
Mean Temp Anomaly	+3.37°C	+2.12°C	+0.47°C (above average)
Max Temp	49.0°C (Sindh)	50.5°C (Balochistan)	50.5°C (Sindh)
Rainfall Anomaly	-59% (7th driest)	+16% (slightly above)	+31% (above average)
Rainfall Pattern	Widespread deficit	Highly uneven	Monsoon onset

Figure: Average Mean Temperature for months of January – March 2025

Monsoon 2025. Monsoon 2025 Season spanning from 25 June to 30 September was among most intense and variable in recent years bringing above-normal rainfall 23 % higher than long-term average across Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan, GB, AJ&K and ICT. Season was characterized by nine distinct rainfall spells of moderate to high intensity triggering widespread flash floods, riverine flooding, urban inundation, landslides, lightning incident and glacial lake outburst events across almost all regions of country:-

- a. During July-August-September (JAS) 2025 season, normal to above-normal rainfall was recorded across most parts of Pakistan reflecting an overall active and wetter-than-average monsoon pattern. Early spells in late June and early July marked an aggressive onset with heavy rainfall over upper catchments triggering flash floods, early-season casualties and tourist rescue operations in KP, AJ&K, GB, Punjab and Islamabad including a glacial lake outburst near Shisper Glacier. Mid-July phase emerged as a critical turning point as intense cloudbursts and prolonged downpours caused severe urban flooding and landslides across upper Punjab and Islamabad-Rawalpindi region prompting a flood emergency declaration and large-scale evacuations. Late July spells sustained widespread impacts with deadly flash floods in Islamabad and Babusar, major infrastructure damage in GB and compounding inundation in already saturated basins.
- b. August was characterized by hill torrents, riverine flooding, glacier-melt-induced flash floods and landslides across KP, GB, AJ&K, Punjab and parts of Sindh and Balochistan while critically high reservoir levels at Tarbela and Mangla intensified downstream flood risks. Final spell from late August to mid-September proved most severe as extreme river flows in Indus and Eastern rivers triggered controlled breaches, mass evacuations of nearly three million people and widespread disruption to transport, health services and livelihoods, placing exceptional pressure on national and provincial ER systems.

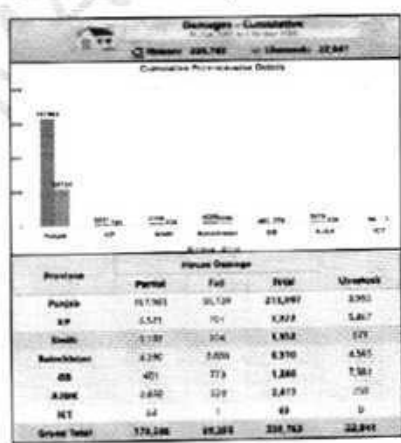


Figure: Monsoon Damages Cumulative 2025

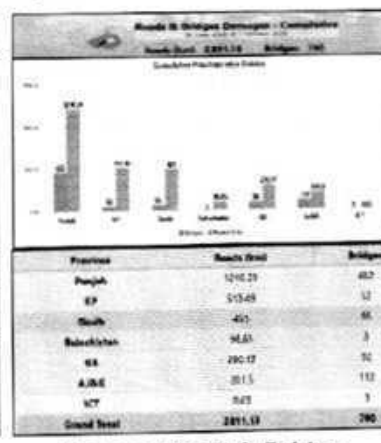


Figure: Road & Bridge Damage Cumulative 2025

Portals can be accessed through NDMA website <https://www.ndma.gov.pk>

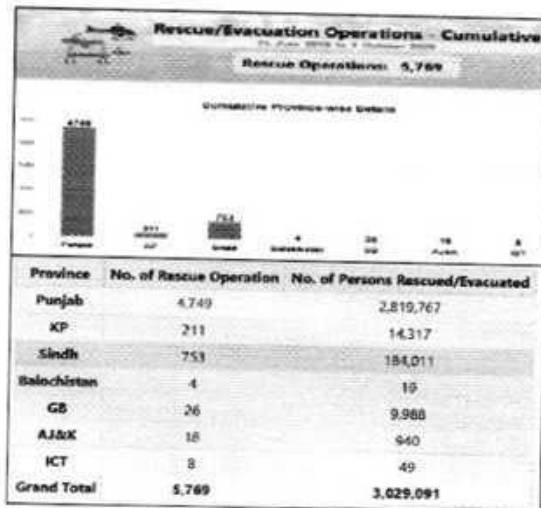


Figure: Monsoon Rescue/ Evacuation Ops 2025

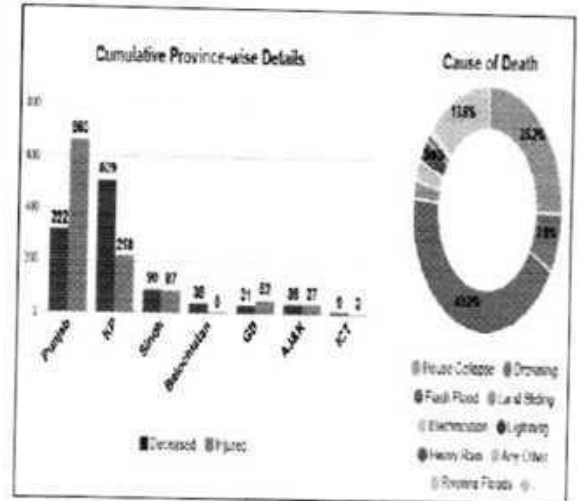


Figure: Cumulative Deceased/ Injured 2025

c. In anticipation of Monsoon, NDMA's Operations Wing conducted a comprehensive pre-monsoon coordination conference with all provincial and federal stakeholders and organized a mobilization SimEx to enhance early, active and synchronized response.

Operations Wing also issued "Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025" to guide preparedness and resource allocation. Throughout season, NDMA Operations Wing organized daily National Monsoon Coordination Conferences at NEOC facilitated real-time situation monitoring and issued SITREPs to federal and provincial authorities. A Private Sector Coordination Conference was also convened to ensure corporate and community preparedness. Field visits to flood-affected areas were conducted to assess ground realities, coordinate relief deployment and provide technical guidance to PDMAs and district administrations. Following season Operations Wing compiled and disseminated a Post-Monsoon Report, summarizing impacts, lessons learned and operational recommendations for future flood preparedness and DRR and during Monsoon NDMA performed/ coordinated 5,769 rescued Operations and evacuated 3,029,091 peoples.



Figure: Monsoon Coordination Conference 2025

9. **Late Winter (October–December 2025).** Between October and December 2025, Pakistan experienced marked seasonal variability in temperatures, precipitation and atmospheric conditions reflecting influence of cyclonic activity, Westerly disturbances and prevailing continental air masses. These months showcased contrasting climate patterns from above-normal rainfall in October to below-average precipitation in November and December

Accompanied by a persistent rise in temperature anomalies, fog and air quality concerns. Understanding these patterns is crucial for assessing disaster risk, water resource management and agricultural planning.

10. Temperature Patterns

- a. **October 2025.** October recorded warmer-than-average temperatures nationally with mean of 24.43°C (+0.9°C anomaly) and pronounced nighttime warming at 17.23°C. Regional anomalies were highest in Balochistan (+1.5°C) and lowest in Punjab and Sindh. Daytime maximums remained near normal at 31.59°C (+0.1°C).

Region	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	24.43	+0.9	31.59	+0.1	17.23	+2.0
Balochistan	24.79	+1.5	32.46	+0.9	17.08	+2.5
AJ&K	18.08	+0.7	25.20	+0.7	10.90	+0.6
Sindh	28.68	+0.7	35.18	-1.0	22.10	+2.3
KP	21.28	+0.6	28.56	+0.3	13.96	+0.8
GB	15.37	+0.5	23.31	+0.8	7.46	+0.2
Punjab	25.79	+0.2	32.26	-1.2	19.30	+2.2

Figure: Temperature Summary (October 2025)

- b. **November 2025.** In November, cooler-than-average conditions prevailed with a national mean of 17.49°C (-0.37°C anomaly). Daytime maximums were near normal (26°C). Night-time minimums dropped slightly to 9.03°C (-0.30°C). GB experienced strongest cooling (-0.83°C) whereas Sindh remained near normal (+0.08°C).

Region	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	17.49	-0.37	26.00	+0.08	9.03	-0.30
GB	7.32	-0.83	16.43	+1.19	-1.81	-2.80
AJ&K	11.50	-0.10	19.56	+0.95	3.45	-1.08
KP	14.49	-0.29	23.12	+0.78	5.85	-1.36
Punjab	19.00	-0.48	27.06	-0.66	10.87	+0.35
Sindh	22.79	+0.08	31.01	-0.60	14.53	+0.65
Balochistan	17.47	-0.47	26.23	+0.23	8.86	-0.35

Figure: Temperature Summary (November 2025)

- c. **December 2025.** December saw significant warming with a national mean temperature of 14.28°C (+1.52°C, 7th highest in 65 years), daytime maximums at 22.01°C (+1.76°C) and night time minimum at 6.46°C (+1.61°C, 8th highest). GB (+2.58°C) and AJ&K (+2.16°C) recorded highest regional anomalies indicating a continuation of long-term warming trends.

Region	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	14.28	+1.52	22.01	+1.76	6.46	+1.61
GB	5.21	+2.58	11.79	+3.50	-1.44	+1.62
AJ&K	8.77	+2.16	14.96	+2.24	2.55	+2.07
KP	11.22	+1.58	18.49	+2.09	3.86	+1.02
Sindh	19.01	+1.54	27.27	+1.10	10.71	+1.86
Punjab	15.19	+1.10	22.44	+0.52	7.85	+2.24
Balochistan	14.62	+1.47	22.85	+2.17	6.27	+1.19

Figure: Temperature Summary (December 2025)

Region	October		November		December	
	Rainfall (mm)	Departure (%)	Rainfall (mm)	Departure (%)	Rainfall (mm)	Departure (%)
Pakistan	12.2	+53	7.6	-43	7.6	-43
Punjab	20.9	+159	2.5	-76	2.5	-76
Sindh	9.6	+123	13.1	-56	13.1	-56
AJ&K	48.4	+56	23.6	-43	23.6	-43
KP	29.1	+16	7.6	-28	7.6	-28
GB	7.4	-5	8.9	-31	8.9	-31
Balochistan	1.6	-45	5.1	+48	5.1	+48

Figure: Rainfall Summary (October – December 2025)

11. **Rainfall and Precipitation Patterns (OND 2025).** During last quarter of 2025, Pakistan experienced significantly variable precipitation patterns with above-average rainfall recorded nationwide in October near-average in November and slightly below-average in December. October stood out as wettest month with a national area-weighted total of 12.2 mm (+53% anomaly) largely driven by heavy rainfall events in northern and North Eastern regions particularly at Muzaffarabad Airport (AJ&K) which received 129.6 mm for month including a one-day maximum of 75.0 mm on 7 October. November saw moderate rainfall across most provinces

Supporting soil moisture recovery in Southern and Central regions. In December, precipitation was generally below normal though scattered rainfall contributed to localized flooding in Northern and Western mountainous areas. Rainfall patterns indicate a combination of Westerly disturbances and residual monsoon activity influencing spatial and temporal distribution highlighting variability and regional concentration of precipitation during quarter.

12. Weather Extremes

- a. **October**. Turbat (Balochistan) recorded hottest day at 43.0°C on 1st October and warmest mean maximum of 37.7°C. Skardu (GB) marked coldest nights at 0.0°C (29th - 31st) and mean minimum of 3.8°C; Kalam (KP) had coldest day at 9.3°C on 6th. Multan Airport noted warmest night at 28.3°C on 4th.
- b. **November**. Turbat in Balochistan marked hottest day at 38.5°C on 2nd November with Mithi (Sindh) and Lasbela (Balochistan) tying as warmest sites (mean max 33.2°C). Skardu, GB logged coldest night at -11.1°C on 30th and mean minimum of -6.0°C; Kalam, KP, had coldest day at 6.5°C on 4th. Badin, Sindh, recorded warmest night at 22.5°C on 2nd.
- c. **December**. Hottest day registered 34.5°C at Mithi, Sindh on both 10th and 20th December, with Mithi also warmest location (mean max 31.4°C). Skardu, GB, recorded coldest night at -9.6°C (1st December) and mean minimum of -4.0°C. Rohri, Sindh, saw heaviest one-day rainfall of 32.0 mm (31st December), while Kalam marked coldest day at 2.5°C (31st).

13. Synoptic and Global Influences

- a. **Hottest Days**. Turbat reached 43.0°C on 1st October; Mithi recorded 38.5°C on 2nd November and 34.5°C on 10th and 20th December.
- b. **Coldest Nights**. Skardu had -11.1°C on 30th November; -9.6°C in December 1st.
- c. **Significant Rainfall Events**. Muzaffarabad (7 October, 75 mm), Rohri (31 December, 32 mm).
- d. **Fog and Smog**. Central and Southern Punjab experienced persistent smog in November, degrading air quality to hazardous levels; dense fog persisted in December, affecting transportation and daily life.
- e. **Cyclonic and Westerly Systems**. Cyclone "SHAKTI" in early October intensified rainfall; weak westerly disturbances in November and December contributed limited rainfall to Northern regions.
- f. **Oceanic Drivers**. Neutral ENSO conditions in October transitioned toward weak La Niña by November - December (-0.87 to -0.91°C SST anomaly) accompanied by a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, reinforcing dry conditions and fog prevalence.

- g. **Long-term climate trend.** Rising mean temperature anomalies, especially in December, underscore continued warming across Pakistan's hilly and Northern regions.
14. **Smog 2025.** In 2025 smog continued to pose a serious and recurring environmental and public health challenge in Pakistan, particularly across major urban centres such as **Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and parts of Islamabad** during winter season. Prolonged temperature inversions, low wind speeds and limited rainfall trapped pollutants near ground sharply elevating concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Emissions from **vehicles, industries, brick kilns, crop residue burning and cross-border pollution** collectively pushed air quality to **hazardous levels**, triggering widespread respiratory health impacts, reduced visibility, transport disruptions and intermittent closures of schools and businesses:-
- a. Notably December 2025 brought some relief in Lahore compared to extreme smog of November 2024, with Pakistan Air Quality Initiative data indicating a **56 % reduction in peak PM_{2.5} levels from 539 µg/m³ to 237 µg/m³ and no days classified as "hazardous" (AQI >300)**. Monthly average PM_{2.5} levels improved by **approximately 37 percent** and year-to-date pollution remained lower than in 2024. However, these improvements were largely attributable to favourable meteorological conditions rather than sustained emission reductions, as air quality in **November 2025** still remained "very unhealthy" and consistently exceeded national environmental standards, highlighting persistent structural challenges and urgent need for sustained preparedness and mitigation measures.
 - b. Period from October to December 2025 highlighted Pakistan's climate variability, ranging from extreme rainfall to severe dryness, alongside rising temperatures and atmospheric hazards. Understanding these seasonal trends is vital for DRR, agricultural planning, water resource management and climate adaptation strategies. October's cyclonic rainfall, November's drought and December's foggy, warmer conditions collectively demonstrate country's vulnerability to both hydro-meteorological extremes and slow-onset climatic changes.
 - c. **In response, NDMA's Operations Wing issued timely smog alerts, advisories and public safety guidelines** to federal, provincial and district authorities, emphasizing proactive measures such as limiting outdoor exposure, temporary school closures, traffic management and coordination with health departments. Through the period Operations Wing monitored air quality data in real-time, facilitated inter-agency coordination with PDMA's, environmental authorities and municipal administrations and supported dissemination of public advisories to reduce population exposure and mitigate health impacts during peak smog periods.

5. Operations Wing Actions

- a. In 2025, **NDMA**, in close coordination with provincial and district disaster management authorities (PDMAs, GBDMA, SDMA), district administrations, Pakistan Armed Forces and Rescue 1122, maintained continuous operations through **NEOC**.
- b. Operations Wing coordinated **5,769 x Rescue Operations** in which **30,29,091 people** were evacuated during Monsoon Season.
- c. Issued **7x Guidelines and Multiple brochures, 88 Advisories/ Alerts** (Weather, heatwave, Flood, GLOF, Land slide, low pressure(cyclone), Drought, Rain & Thunder storm, Hailstorm, Snow to all Federal departments and provinces from January to December 2025).
- d. Operations Wing organized **Monsoon 2025 Coordination Conference** to enhance inter-provincial preparedness.
- e. **NDMA Conducted SimExs for Floods and GLOF**, including a CISE with global partners for disaster response coordination.
- f. Conducted a **Private Sector Conference to support Monsoon 2025** preparedness planning across all provinces.
- g. Participated in National Disaster Coordination Conference (NDMCF) to strengthen **National-level disaster management coordination**.
- h. Issued **Contingency Plan 2025** (Monsoon, Summer, Winter)
- i. Issuance of **daily SITREP during Monsoon Season**.
- j. Issuance of **Flood Guidelines** (Vector/ Viral disease Guidelines, Snake Bite)
- k. Preparation/ compilation and dissemination of **Daily SITREPs** to all stake holders including Govt Organization, NGO, UN Agencies, Armed Forces, National and International media.
- l. Attended **Army Flood Coord Conf 2025 (DEW-3)**, 60th Annual Meeting of FFC to Review Monsoon Season 2025 (Chaired by Min of Water and Power), Climate Application Forum PMD.
- m. Organized **40x Daily National Monsoon Coordination Conferences at NEOC** onwards during monsoon season.
- n. Issued **post-monsoon 2025 Report**, providing a comprehensive assessment of monsoon impacts, response measures and lessons learned for improved disaster preparedness.
- o. Activation of **WhatsApp groups** of all federal and provincial stakeholders and continuous updating of situation in coordination with all Federal level departments.

- p. Several **field visits** were carried-out by NDMA officers/ officials during monsoon in flood affected areas.
- q. NDMA successfully conducted **drone testing to strengthen disaster management** operations, demonstrating capability of drones in rapid damage assessment, real-time monitoring and support for search and rescue operations during emergencies. Initiative also encouraged PDMA's to adopt innovative technologies to enhance preparedness and response.
- r. Operations Wing also provided **disaster relief and humanitarian assistance** to neighbouring countries, demonstrating regional cooperation and support during emergencies.



Figure: NDMA Briefings/ Coordination



Figure: PM Visit NEOC / NDMA

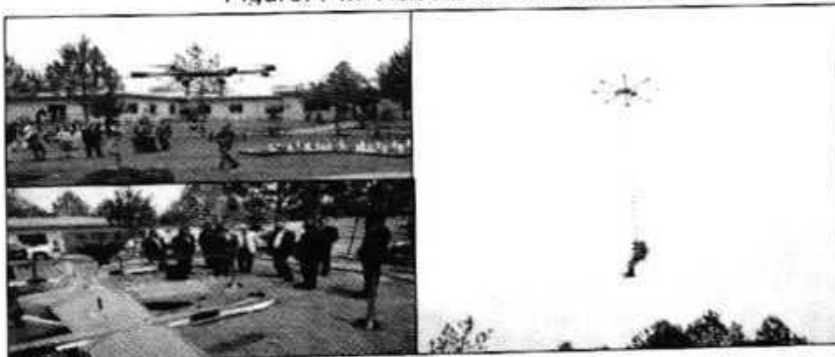


Figure: Drone Trial

Logistics Directorate

16. **Core Responsibilities.** Logistics Directorate is responsible for ensuring availability, mobilization and effective management of national relief and response assets in accordance with NDMA policies and national disaster preparedness objectives. Directorate's core responsibilities:-

- a. **Strategic Stockpiling & Warehousing.** Planning, maintenance and management of national relief stockpiles in accordance with Revised Stocking Policy 2023 to ensure readiness for rapid disaster response.
- b. **Operational Logistics Support.** Timely mobilization, transportation and distribution of relief items to affected areas during emergencies.
- c. **National & International Humanitarian Assistance.** Planning and execution of humanitarian logistics for both domestic disaster response and international relief missions in coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- d. **Data-Driven Logistics & Coordination.** Development and utilization of digital platforms for need assessment, stock monitoring, gap analysis and coordinated logistics planning at national and provincial levels.

17. **NDMA Stocks of Relief Items.** In accordance with Stocking Policy 2023, NDMA maintains a comprehensive range of essential relief and response items to address immediate humanitarian needs of disaster-affected populations. These include family tents, winterized tents, shelter tents, blankets, life jackets, boats, water tanks, water filtration plant, dewatering pumps, generators and wheel chairs. These stockpiles are well structured to support large-scale humanitarian caseloads across all provinces and regions, ensuring timely response to both sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters.

18. **National Warehouse Network & Geographic Coverage.** NDMA maintains a network of strategically located national warehouses to support rapid mobilization and nationwide coverage. These facilities enable pre-positioning of critical relief stocks and facilitate quick dispatch to affected areas in coordination with provincial authorities. National warehouse network is designed to optimize response time, support inter-provincial logistics and ensure redundancy for large-scale emergencies.

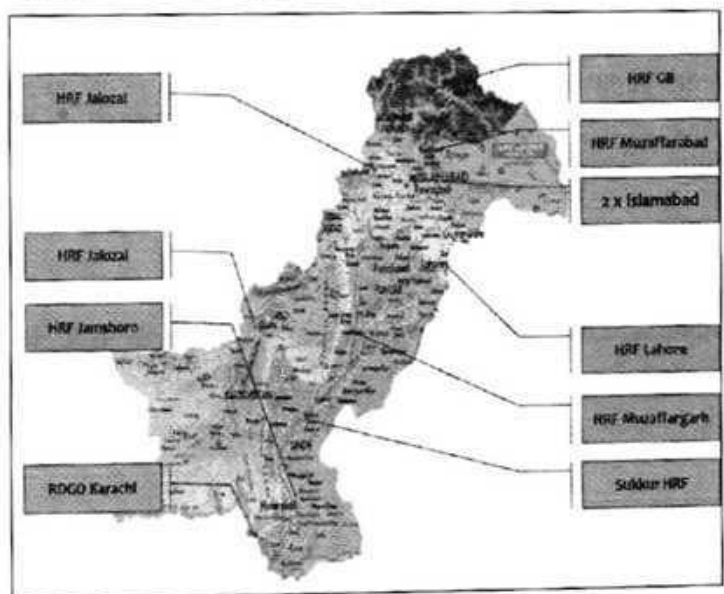


Figure: National Warehouse Network

National Operations - Disaster Response & Logistics Support (2025)

a. **Logistic Operations - Monsoon 2025.** Monsoon 2025 season commenced earlier than usual and it was characterized as medium to high-intensity rainfall spells, resulting in widespread flooding, landslides and glacial lake outburst events across various regions of Pakistan. In response, Logistics Directorate ensured timely mobilization and issuance of relief stocks to provincial authorities, enabling rapid humanitarian response and mitigation of impacts on affected populations. Key operational achievements during Monsoon -2025 are as under:-

- (1) Timely issuance of tents, blankets, ration packs, medical supplies, water filtration plants, boats and other essential relief items to GB, KP, Punjab and other affected areas.
- (2) Effective coordination with PDMAs for demand-based allocation of stocks.
- (3) Multi-dimensional logistics planning to ensure uninterrupted supply chains during access constraints.
- (4) Support to large-scale displacement and shelter requirements through mobilization of relief items.
- (5) Details of assistance provided to affected areas in monsoon is given below:-

Relief Items	GB (86 Tons)	KP (304 Tons)	Punjab (2,271 Tons)	Total
Generators	-	50	-	50
D. Pumps	-	50	-	50
Water Tanks	-	5	-	5
Blankets	1,000	13,120	20,000	34,120
Shelter Tents	-	10	0	10
Family Tents	200	2000	36,000	38,200
Ration Packs	-	900	3200	4,100
Boats	-	0	17	17
Mosquito Nets	-	0	10,000	10,000
Medicine (Kgs)	-	3855	3,450	7,305
Water Filtration Plant	-	-	36	36
Quilts	-	-	4,000	4,000
Folding Bed	-	-	3,000	3,000
Kerosene Heaters	-	-	3,000	3,000

Relief Items	GB (86 Tons)	KP (304 Tons)	Punjab (2,271 Tons)	Total
Jerry Can	-	-	5,000	5,000
Bubble Mats	2,000	-	-	2,000
Sleeping Bags	2,000	-	-	2,000
Cotton Coats	1,500	-	-	1,500
Camping Lamps	1,000	-	-	1,000
Accumulated Tons				2,661

- b. **Mobilization of National Resources & Multi-Stakeholder Support During Monsoon - 2025.** During Monsoon 2025, NDMA, with support of other Wings, mobilized national resources and utilized their reserves to provide timely relief assistance to affected areas. In addition to federal resources, NDMA coordinated with Provincial Governments, Armed Forces, NGOs and national stakeholders including private sector, government corporations, industry and philanthropic organizations to augment national response capacity. Details of Relief items (Tons) are as under:-

Province	Armed Forces Support	NGOs	National Resource				Total (Tons)
			Pvt	Govt Corp	Industry	Philanthropist	
GB	20	896	45	118	50	250	1,379
KP	181	4,066	11 8	395	150	16	4,926
AJ&K	8	-	-	233	15	-	256
Punjab	405	6,170	25 9	1,28 2	352	15	8,483
Sindh	5	999	-	119	-	-	1,123
Total (Tons)	619	12,131	422	2,147	567	281	16,167

20. **Stock Replenishment & Compliance with Stocking Policy 2023.** Following major relief operations, NDMA initiated replenishment of its relief stocks in accordance with Stocking Policy 2023. This policy defines:-

- Planned stock levels for national preparedness.
- Minimum reserve levels for international humanitarian assistance i.e., maintaining stocks of selected items at levels up to 25% over and above national policy.
- Mechanisms for post-operation replenishment and replacement

- d. Replenishment process ensures that NDMA remains operationally ready for future emergencies while maintaining strategic reserves for international humanitarian commitments.
- e. Key aspects include:-
 - (1) Replacement of stocks utilized during Monsoon 2025 operations.
 - (2) Alignment of national stock levels with approved policy targets.
 - (3) Maintenance of designated reserves for international relief missions.
 - (4) This structured replenishment mechanism ensures sustained readiness and institutional resilience.

21. **Digital Logistics Systems & Data-Driven Planning**

- a. Logistics Directorate has operationalized e-Logistics Calculator, a national digital tool for relief planning and coordination. System enables:
 - (1) Integration with EW systems to estimate exposed populations.
 - (2) Disaster-specific relief requirement calculations.
 - (3) Automated need-gap analysis.
 - (4) This tool has significantly improved accuracy, coordination and speed of logistics decision-making.
- b. NDMA e-Logistics Dashboard provides real-time visualization of:-
 - (1) National and regional caseloads.
 - (2) Stocking levels against national targets.
 - (3) Resource allocation across provinces.
 - (4) Supply gap analysis.
 - (5) International aid utilization.

22. **International Humanitarian Operations - 2025**. In addition to domestic response, Logistics Directorate successfully planned and executed multiple international humanitarian relief operations, reflecting Pakistan's commitment to global humanitarian solidarity and NDMA's growing logistical capability:-

a. **Major International Operations - 2025 (Outbound)**

- (1) **Palestine**. NDMA dispatched 1,354 tons of relief assistance through 16 consignments, utilizing multiple chartered flights and air cargo missions delivering tents, blankets, medical supplies, MREs, hygiene kits and food items through Jordan and Egypt corridors.
- (2) **Lebanon**. NDMA sent maritime shipment of 44 tons of relief, comprising of winterized tents, blankets, filtration plants, dry milk, hygiene kits, medicines and family packs through Beirut Port.

- (3) **Afghanistan (Earthquake - 2025)**. NDMA provided 105 tons of relief assistance including tents, food, blankets and medicines through Torkham border to support affected population.
- (4) **Myanmar (Earthquake - 2025)**. NDMA dispatched two chartered flights of 40 tons each to assist Myanmar in Earthquake relief effort. Chartered flights consisted of family tents, blankets, water tanks, medicines and MREs.
- (5) **Sri Lanka (Floods - 2025)**. NDMA, in coordination with Pakistan Armed Forces and key stakeholders, delivered a swift humanitarian response to floods in Sri Lanka (238 Tons). Different resources utilized by NDMA are mentioned below:-
 - (a) Pakistan Navy ship deployment for SAR and relief delivery.
 - (b) Airlift via C-130 (PAF) of Army USAR teams and equipment.
 - (c) Commercial and maritime shipments of large-scale humanitarian consignments.
 - (d) 4 x Flights of relief items by commercial airline bailey space.



Figure: Send-off Ceremonies for International Humanitarian Assistance

b. **Major International Operations - 2025 (Inbound)**. Logistics Directorate also facilitated receipt, warehousing and onward distribution of international humanitarian assistance from friendly countries and development partners:-

- (1) Monsoon rains of 2025 caused widespread damage across large parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh, resulting in significant humanitarian needs. During this period of crisis, China extended timely humanitarian assistance in support of affected population. Assistance comprised essential relief items including tents, blankets, life jackets and sleeping bags. In addition, delivery of modular steel bridges is currently

underway. This support reflected depth of enduring friendship, mutual trust and strategic partnership between Pakistan and China, particularly in times of national emergency.

- (2) In addition, Russian Federation also extended humanitarian support to Pakistan by providing of relief assistance during winter of 2025. This contribution helped alleviate hardships faced by vulnerable communities affected by extreme weather conditions and demonstrated Russia's goodwill and solidarity with people of Pakistan.



Figure: Send-off Ceremonies for International Humanitarian Assistance

- c. **Policy on International Requisition of Relief Assistance.** Furthermore, Logistics Directorate undertook a comprehensive review of its policy on requisitioning international relief assistance. In line with revised approach, future international requests will be limited to high-end and specialized equipment such as Bailey bridges, field hospitals and water filtration plants. Requirements for low-cost and commonly available items, including tents and blankets, will be met through local procurement and domestic resources. Notwithstanding this policy shift, international assistance was received during 2025 as a goodwill gesture from friendly countries and partners, further strengthening NDMA's response and humanitarian outreach.

23. **Procurement, Replenishment & Provincial Stock Compliance.** Logistics Directorate works in close coordination with Procurement Directorate to ensure that relief items consumed during operations are replenished in a timely manner. Following completion of each major operation:-

- a. Deficiencies in national stock levels are formally identified.
- b. Procurement is initiated to restore stocks to policy-mandated levels.

- c. Replenishment plans are aligned with Revised Stocking Policy 2023.
- d. Furthermore, NDMA ensures that PDMAs maintain their respective relief stockpiles in accordance with approved stocking guidelines. This coordinated approach strengthens national preparedness and ensures that provincial capacities are aligned with federal response frameworks.

24. **Operational Analysis - 2025**

- a. Operational performance of Logistics Directorate during 2025 reflects strengthened institutional capacity for preparedness, response and humanitarian outreach. Early onset and high intensity of Monsoon 2025 tested national logistics systems; however, timely mobilization of relief stocks, enhanced coordination with provinces and utilization of digital logistics tools enabled NDMA to effectively mitigate humanitarian impacts.
- b. Implementation of Stocking Policy 2023 has significantly improved stock management and replenishment planning. Integration of e-Logistics Calculator and Dashboard has further strengthened transparency, need-gap analysis and real-time decision-making.
- c. Simultaneously, NDMA's international humanitarian engagements demonstrate Pakistan's growing logistical maturity and NDMA's ability to balance domestic priorities with international commitments.

Recovery & Rehabilitation Directorate

25. **Ex-Gratia Assistance (Monsoon - 2025)**

- a. During Monsoon (26 June to 30 September 2025), Pakistan experienced widespread and unprecedented rainfall resulting in extensive flash floods, riverine inundation and landslides across multiple provinces, including GB, KP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Extreme weather events led to significant human casualties, injuries, displacement of populations and destruction of property, infrastructure and agricultural assets. A total of **1,037 death** cases were reported across country.
- b. In line with Federal Government's commitment to provide immediate financial support to disaster-affected families, Honourable Prime Minister directed NDMA to issue Ex-Gratia assistance of **Rs.2.0 million** to Next of Kin (NoK) of



Figure: Distribution of Ex-Gratia Cheques

each deceased person in accordance with "NDMA Guidelines for Minimum Ex-Gratia Assistance to Persons Affected by Natural and Man-Made Disasters", across country in addition to provincial ex gratia assistance.

26. **Humanitarian Projects Undertaken in Collaboration with King Salman Humanitarian Relief and Aid Centre (KS relief).** In coordination with NDMA, KS relief implemented recovery and rehabilitation projects across Punjab, KP and AJ&K with support from respective PDMA for site selection, beneficiary verification and security and administrative facilitation. Key interventions include:-

a. **Construction of 1,000 x Low – Cost Housing Units in Floods – 2022 Affected**

Areas of Punjab and KP. KSrelief in coordination with NDMA is implementing construction of 1,000 x low-cost housing units for families affected by 2022 floods in Punjab and KP. These housing units are designed to provide safe and sustainable shelter to vulnerable communities, ensuring long-term recovery and improved living conditions for affected populations.

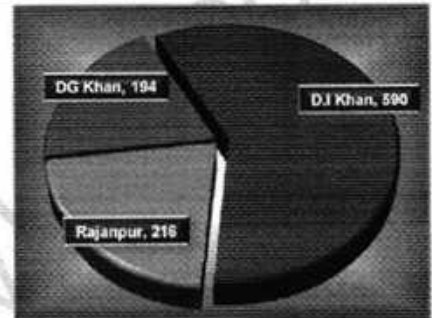


Figure: Distribution of House Unit

b. In Punjab, substantial progress has been achieved with approximately 97% of housing units completed while in KP preparatory work is underway and construction is scheduled to commence in coming months. Site selection and beneficiary verification is being finalized in close coordination with PDMA to ensure timely execution. This initiative forms a critical component of broader recovery and rehabilitation efforts by NDMA and KSrelief, aimed at restoring livelihoods, rebuilding communities and enhancing resilience against future disasters in flood-affected regions.



Figure: Low-Cost Housing Units by KS Relief in Punjab

27. **Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Education,**

Health and Water Schemes. In coordination with R&R Directorate, KSrelief is implementing of 22x rehabilitation projects previously constructed by former Saudi humanitarian organizations across Punjab, KP and AJ&K alongwith 4x school reconstruction projects in AJ&K. All projects formally handed over

to respective contractors and have achieved notable physical progress, with province-wise updates outlined below:-

Province/ State	Project	No. of Sites	Facilitates			Physical Prog
			Edu	Health	Water	
KP	Renovation/ Rehabilitation	6	2	4	-	More than 90 %
AJ&K		7	3	4	-	More than 90 %
Punjab		9	2	1	6	Being renovated
AJ&K	Reconstruction	4	4	-	-	More than 49%

28. **Redressal of Grievance Cases.** R&R Directorate manages receipt and processing of grievance cases from applicants nationwide. Cases are reviewed, forwarded to relevant departments and regularly pursued to ensure timely resolution. 56 x cases were handled during 2025 with a province-wise summary of cases is given below.

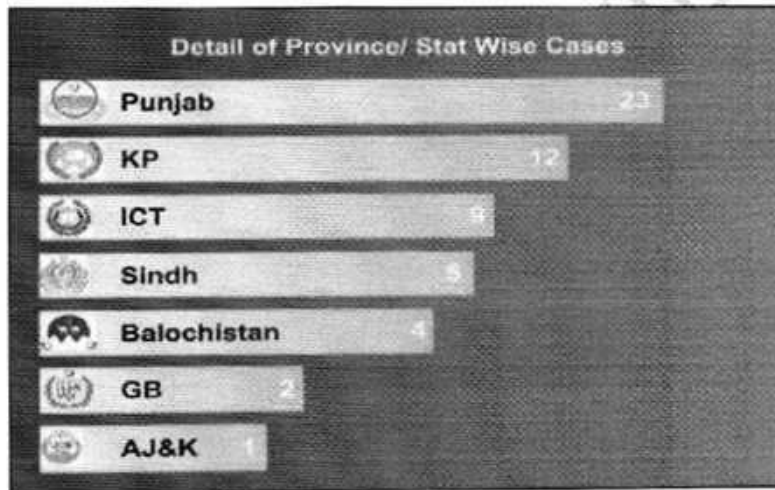


Figure: Province Wise Summary - Ex Gratia Assistance

CHAPTER - 7

PLANS WING

1. **Mandate and Scope.** Plans Wing articulation spans across all phases of disaster i.e Pre-Disaster Phase, During Disaster Phase and Post Disaster Phase:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Preparedness and community readiness.
- (2) Coordination and inter-agency planning.
- (3) Search, Rescue and Response Readiness (INSaR).
- (4) Needs analysis and targeted interventions.
- (5) Resource mobilization and donor engagement.
- (6) Cluster and operational preparedness.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Cluster activation and field deployment.
- (2) Coordination with government agencies.
- (3) Relief and camp management support.
- (4) Support INSaR operations.
- (5) Needs assessment and information management.
- (6) Resource mobilization and appeals.

c. **Post Disaster**

- (1) Transition and handover of responsibilities.
- (2) Data consolidation and lessons learnt.
- (3) Recovery and shelter support.
- (4) Human Resource retention and capacity building.
- (5) Recovery needs and PDNA support.
- (6) Sustained relief and resource flow.
- (7) Reconstruction planning and appeals.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Lead multi-stakeholder preparedness planning with NGOs, INGOs and INSaR through contingency rehearsals, CBDRM activities, DEW-based pre-surveys, volunteer roster management and establishment of camps in high-risk zones.
- b. Act as central coordination platform to integrate NGO, INGO, UN, cluster and INSaR plans with NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA, military, law enforcement and local governments in line with national directives.
- c. Ensure preparedness and operational readiness of INSaR teams by overseeing equipment inspections, deployment planning, logistical support and coordinated area control during high-impact emergencies.

- d. Activate approved contingency plans during disasters, deploy trained NGO/ INGO teams with DDMAAs, support PDMAs in initial relief and camp management and enable coordinated field operations under unified command.
- e. Coordinate Rapid Needs Assessments, track emerging humanitarian gaps, consolidate response data from NGOs, INGOs and INSaR and ensure timely information sharing with authorities, clusters and donors.
- f. Engage donors and UN agencies to support preparedness, response and recovery; facilitate NGO/ INGO participation in national and Pakistan-level appeals; and support targeted reconstruction appeals.
- g. Manage transition from response to recovery by coordinating handover of responsibilities, supporting shelter rehabilitation, sustaining relief flows and assisting Government of Pakistan in digitized PDNA and recovery planning.
- h. Recalibrate training programs, retain and incentivize technical human resources, integrate lessons learned and strengthen long-term operational readiness of NGOs, INGOs and INSaR.



ACTIVITIES OF PLANS IN 2025

3. **Overview.** In 2025, Plans wing led extensive capacity-building programs and multi-hazard SimExs, boosting coordination and operational readiness across federal, provincial and district stakeholders. Additionally, it promoted AAs and community-cantered preparedness by integrating EW systems and inclusive planning approaches. Collectively, these efforts reinforced Pakistan's disaster management architecture and contributed to a more resilient and coordinated national response framework. It prioritized data-driven planning through enhanced digital tools and standardized assessment systems, improving quality and consistency of risk information nationwide. A brief account of activities carried out by Plans Wing during period from 1st January 2025 is as under:-

- a. **Capacity Building and AAs through INSaR Concept - Dadu" (19th - 21st February 2025).** A training session aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities. Topics included EW systems, evacuation procedures, SimEx and community-based risk assessment. Special focus was given to water rescue techniques, gender vulnerabilities and livelihood restoration. Goal was to improve coordination among responders and foster a culture of resilience.



Figure: Training Session - Dadu

- b. **Consultative Workshop on Development of Provincial level MHVRA Guidelines and Review of Existing MHVRA Noshki (24th February 2025) - Quetta.** Consultative Workshop on Development of Provincial-Level MHVRA Guidelines and Review of Existing MHVRA in District Noshki in collaboration with WFP and FAO was held on 24th February 2025, at PDMA Balochistan. Workshop aimed to standardize -MHVRA process across Balochistan by developing comprehensive guidelines. It also included a review and updating of existing MHVRA for District Noshki, with a focus on creating an e-MHVRA portal as a model study.
- 
- Figure: Workshop Balochistan*
- c. **Basic Level MHVRA Training, (25th February 2025) - Quetta.** Basic Level Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) training was conducted in Quetta from February 25th - 27th February 2025, as part of Work Plan 2025 in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP). Objective of this training was to strengthen technical capacities of Balochistan in disaster risk assessment and management. Training focused on AAs at national, provincial and district levels, multi-hazard SimExs and enhancing logistical capacity for disaster response.
- 
- Figure: Training Quetta*
- d. **National SimEx-1/2025 "Summer Resilience" (26th February 2025).** NDMA conducted first National SimEx of 2025 titled "Summer Resilience", focusing on four key summer hazards - Cyclones, Heatwaves, Forest Fires and Sea Water Intrusion. Exercise involved key stakeholders from federal ministries, PDMAs, armed forces, humanitarian organizations, media and academia. It emphasized scenario-based decision-making, inter-agency coordination and strategic planning to enhance national preparedness. Exercise contributed to strengthening contingency planning and improving response mechanisms for climate-induced emergencies.
- e. **Launch of MHVRA for Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Nowshera, (26th March 2025).** NDMA in collaboration with UN-Habitat, organized a Project Dissemination Workshop under Adaptation Fund Project titled "Enhancing Community, Local and National-Level Urban Climate Change Resilience to Water Scarcity Caused by Floods and Droughts" in Rawalpindi/ Islamabad and Nowshera. Workshop shared

findings from MHVRA study conducted under Adaptation, which identified vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies for floods, droughts and earthquakes. Event featured official launch of MHVRA reports for three districts, highlighting a key milestone in data-driven decision-making for climate resilience and disaster preparedness.



Figure: Launch of (MHVRA)

- f. **AA Training - Khairpur (22nd - 24th April 2025).** AA Training was conducted by NDMA and World Food Programme (WFP) to enhance disaster preparedness and response through standardized training, community engagement and realistic SimExs based on AAs and INSaR concept. Training aimed to enable communities to identify local hazards and associated risks, enhance skills of INSaR as first responders and improve coordination and collaboration among disaster management responders.



Figure: Training - Khairpur

- g. **Pakistan's 2nd Expo on DRR - 2025 (PEDRR-25/ 6th - 8th May 2025).** 2nd Pakistan Expo on DRR (PEDRR-25), organized by NDMA, was held from 6th to 8th May 2025 in Islamabad under theme "Pakistan's Resilience Vision 2030." Event aimed to strengthen disaster preparedness, promote collaboration and highlight innovative risk reduction solutions. Inaugurated by Federal Minister Dr. Musadiq Malik, Chairman NDMA and Acting UNRC Ms. Coco Ushiyama. Expo featured strategic policy debates, Green Talks on sustainability, AI and technology showcases, expert seminars, artistic exhibitions and over 52 capacity-building displays from national and international organizations, government departments, academia and armed forces. PEDRR-25 concluded with a reaffirmation of Pakistan's commitment to building a disaster-resilient nation, emphasizing innovation, coordination and sustainability as key drivers of country's Resilience Vision 2030.

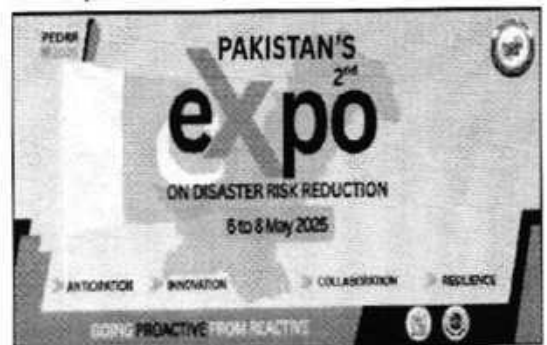


Figure: 2nd Expo on DRR

- h. **National SimEx-2/2025: “Monsoon Floods and GLOF Scenario” (20th - 21st May 2025)**. 2nd National SimEx focused on Monsoon Floods and GLOF scenarios. It tested interoperability among federal, provincial and international partners, including armed forces and humanitarian agencies. Key objectives included identifying systemic gaps in coordination and resources, improving technical capacity for managing flood and GLOF emergencies and ensuring alignment of provincial and national disaster plans.



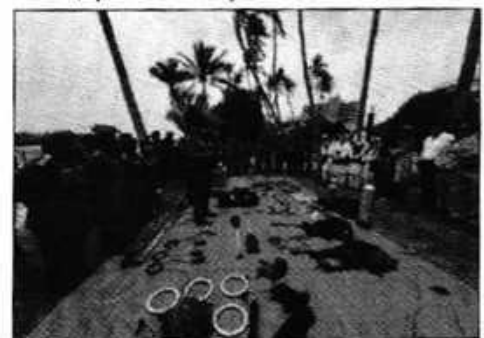
*Figure: National Sim Ex
“Monsoon Floods & GLOF”*

- i. **Provincial Level Multi Hazard ER SimEx (1st-3rd July 2025)**. NDMA in partnership with WFP, PDMA Sindh, FAO and with support from EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid brought together over 100 people for a three-day ER simulation in Karachi. Exercise united disaster management authorities, humanitarian agencies and responders to strengthen Sindh’s disaster preparedness and resilience. Over three days, participants engaged in strategic discussions, scenario-based simulations and live drills focused on monsoon hazards, urban floods and cyclones. Event enhanced inter-agency coordination, AAs planning and on-ground preparedness, reaffirming a strong commitment to local and national resilience.



Figure: Provincial Level Sim Ex

- j. **Baseline Data Validation Workshop for MHVRA District Nushki**. On 18th July 2025 a baseline data validation workshop for MHVRA of District Nushki was held at BUIITEMS. Session focused on reviewing collected data for accuracy and completeness. Several discrepancies were identified, particularly in administrative boundaries and sector-specific datasets such as education, health and telecom. Local stakeholders also highlighted need for simpler, user-friendly data collection formats. Moving forward, NDMA developed a simplified baseline data collection form to assist PDMA and district officials in standardizing data gathering.



*Figure: Workshop for MHVRA
District Nushki*

- k. **National SimEx-3/2025: “Monsoon Floods, GLOF & Landslides Scenario” (22nd July 2025).** 3rd National-level exercise, held at NEOC, addressed Monsoon Floods, GLOFs and Landslides. It brought together federal ministries, PDMAs, armed forces, academia, humanitarian partners and media. Exercise focused on testing coordination and interoperability, identifying gaps in communication and EW systems and strengthening technical and operational capacities for a multi-hazard response. It also promoted inclusive disaster management planning.



Figure: National Sim Ex-3

- l. **Humanitarian Conferences - Monsoon 2025 (24th July 2025).** In 2025, NDMA held two major humanitarian conferences to enhance coordination and preparedness for monsoon-related disasters. Pre-Monsoon Conference held on 24th July 2025 focused on EW, data integration and proactive response strategies, while Post-Monsoon Conference on 2nd October 2025 reviewed flood response efforts, captured lessons learned and emphasized stronger institutional collaboration. Overall, both conferences reinforced NDMA's commitment to building a proactive, data-driven and resilient disaster management framework, strengthening coordination among stakeholders and promoting community-cantered preparedness across Pakistan.



Figure: Humanitarian Conferences - Monsoon 2025

- m. **INSARAG Asia Pacific Regional Meeting Japan (6th - 8th August 2025).** INSARAG Asia-Pacific (AP) Regional Meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan from 7th - 8th August 2025. Event brought together regional disaster management authorities, international search and rescue stakeholders and INSARAG member states to

review regional progress, discuss strategic priorities and strengthen coordination mechanisms for effective disaster response. Purpose was to enhance regional disaster response, focusing on Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) practices, international standards and strengthening preparedness NDMA Pakistan shared important recommendations:-



Figure: INSARAG Asia Pacific Meeting

- (1) Streamline and expedite deployment of mentors for newly established USAR teams.
- (2) Replicate INSaR model in other regional countries during 2nd half of 2026.
- (3) Offer support to any nation interested in adopting Pakistan's mentoring model.
- (4) Propose expanding scope of USAR to cover all disaster types, not just structural collapse.

n. **National SimEx-4/2025: "Winter Freeze (29th October 2025)**. NDMA conducted its 4th National-level SimEx, SimEx-4/2025 "Winter Freeze", focusing on disaster-prone areas vulnerable to severe winter hazards. Exercise aimed to strengthen multi-tier contingency planning, coordination and response readiness across all national and provincial stakeholders. Exercise emphasizes real-time decision-making supported by multi-platform EW systems, technology-enabled hazard monitoring and NEOC's integrated watch centres.

o. **Provincial Level Multi-Hazard ER SimEx (17th - 19th November 2025)**. NDMA, in collaboration with PDMA Balochistan, Balochistan Civil Services Academy (BCSA), WFP, academic institutions, National and International partners, conducted a comprehensive three-day Multi-Hazard SimEx in Quetta to strengthen national preparedness and response capacities. Exercise engaged Probationary Assistant Commissioners and Section Officers through scenario-driven sessions, expert-led trainings, exposure visits to Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) and hands-on mock drills focused on winter contingencies, multi-sectoral planning, rapid needs assessment and coordinated ER.



Figure: Provincial Level SimEx

p. **Joint Pak-UN Multi-Hazard SimEx (3rd-4th December 2025).** NDMA, in collaboration with UN, successfully conducted a two-day Joint PAK-UN Multi-Hazard SimEx held from 3rd - 4th December 2025 at NEOC, NDMA Headquarters, Islamabad. SimEx aimed to assess and improve Pakistan's coordinated response capacity during large-scale emergencies by testing decision-making, interoperability, information management and resource planning. Objectives of SimEx were to redefine humanitarian interventions for natural disasters, crisis situations and to recalibrate coordination between Pakistan's relief system under NDMA and UNRC-led global humanitarian network. They also included shaping innovative risk-financing mechanisms, strengthening AAs through improved EW, community training and realistic needs-gaps analyses, along with developing a practical responsibilities-distribution matrix based on domain expertise and financial capacity.



Figure: Joint PAK-UN Multi-Hazard SimEx

q. **Formulation of e-NDMP Portal.** e-NDMP Portal provides a unified digital platform offering real-time insights into Pakistan's disaster management progress under NDMP-2025. It presents an integrated overview of sectoral performance, strategic goals and coordination status across federal and provincial levels. Portal highlights NDMA's mission to strengthen resilience, enhance preparedness and promote adaptive capacity through collaboration with PDMAs, INGOs, academia and development partners. Featuring visual progress indicators across key thematic areas including ER, DRR, resilience building, coordination and infrastructure; e-NDMP serves as a dynamic tool for informed decision-making and monitoring Pakistan's journey toward sustainable disaster risk governance.



Figure: e-NDMP Portal

CHAPTER - 8

REGIONAL AND MILITARY COLLABORATION & MEDIA WING (RM&M)

Regional and Military Collaboration (RMC) Directorate

1. **Mandate and Scope.** Regional and Military Collaboration (RMC) Directorate acts as a conduit between NDMA and its global counterparts, regional organizations and military components of friendly countries for proactive disaster management. It serves as a vital link for global DRR coordination and provides a platform for strengthening cooperation through bilateral visits, joint trainings, enhancing interoperability matrices and refining response strategies. CISEs are conducted with Global partners and serves as a collaborative learning and planning platform for an all-inclusive Disaster Management at Global and Regional arena.

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Continuous liaison with Lead Disaster Management (DM) bodies, Regional Organizations and Military components of friendly countries.
- (2) Sensitization about specific projected Hazard.
- (3) Conduct of CISE with partner countries and lead Disaster Management stakeholders.
- (4) Sharing of Post Exercise Reports and lessons learnt for proactive DRR.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Sharing of updated DEW with all DM Stakeholders.
- (2) Sensitization of DA's about prevalent situation.
- (3) Sharing of required Logistic demands (in case of need).
- (4) Coordinating High End Equipment with partner countries.

c. **Post Disaster**

- (1) Sharing of information with all DM partners.
- (2) Intimate additional support (if any) in coordination with Operation wing.
- (3) Coordinate for sequential recovery of international support.
- (4) Assimilation of realistic disaster data.
- (5) Conduct of CISE and sharing post exercise report with all concerned.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Coordinate and liaison with all Regional Organization, DM bodies and Military components of friendly countries.
- b. Strengthen coordination and cooperation among different nations and their respective disaster response agencies.
- c. To pro-actively workout modalities of joint employment between military components of participating countries to reduce reaction time in wake of any disaster.

- d. Foster trust and build strong working relationships among disaster response teams of Pakistan and partner countries.
- e. Plan and conduct of CISE.
- f. Dissemination of Global Disaster Early Warning (GDEW) advisories alerts and EW to regional organization, DM bodies and military components of friendly countries.
- g. Planning, coordination and conduct of bilateral and multilateral visits of Military components and DM bodies aimed at strengthening proactive DRR.

ACTIVITIES OF RMC DIRECTORATE IN 2025

3. RMC Directorate remained consistently active throughout year. Sustained engagement and close coordination were maintained with lead disaster management agencies of world, regional organizations and military components of partner countries. These efforts aimed to address emerging climate change challenges and effectively reduce impact of disasters by identifying pre-determined threats, enhancing early preparedness and strengthening resource mobilization capabilities.

4. **CISE.** Regional and Military Collaboration wing successfully conducted 8 CISEs in year 2025 with total 57 countries spanning across globe:-

- a. 1st Multilateral CISE was conducted on 27 February 2025 with participation of

representatives from US ARCENT and ODRP, Ministry of Emergency Management Azerbaijan, Department of Disaster Management Bangladesh, NDMA Maldives, NDRRMC Nepal, DMC Sri Lanka, NADMA Malaysia, NCSCM Jordan and Defence Attaché



Figure: Multilateral CISE-1 on Cyclone/ Hurricane and Forest Fire Scenario

of France. Exercise was organized in a hybrid format, with national representatives positioned at NEOC NDMA, while international participants joined virtually. Two primary scenarios Cyclone/ Hurricane and Forest Fire were simulated during exercise. NDMA, along with partner countries, provided their respective responses and observations on simulated events.

- b. 2nd Multilateral CISE was conducted on 25th March 2025, participants from Ministry of Emergency Management Uzbekistan, JICA Japan, National Defence Force South Africa and Defence Attaché of Kazakhstan joined exercise. Exercise simulated a scenario of earthquake. Exercise served as a platform for sharing of

best practices and response strategies to mitigate challenges of earthquakes.



Figure: Multilateral CISE-2 on Earthquake Scenario

- c. 3rd Multilateral CISE was conducted on 22 May 2025 with participation from representatives of CPJRC China, PATH (Team Gladia) from United Kingdom, Adenium Risk UAE, DMC Sri Lanka, Defence Attaché Sri Lanka, High Commissioner of Mauritius and NDRRMA Nepal. Exercise simulated a large-scale flood scenario based on Pakistan's terrain and was executed in a hybrid format, with participants joining both in person at NEOC and virtually.



Figure: Multilateral CISE-3 on Flood Scenario

- d. 4th Multilateral CISE was conducted on 24th June 2025, participants from AFAD Turkiye, Ministry of Emergency Situations Uzbekistan, Ministry of Emergency Situations Kazakhstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations Azerbaijan, CESVI (Italy), Defence Attache Japan, Ambassador of Jordan to Pakistan joined exercise in hybrid

mode. CISE simulated a large-scale earthquake scenario on terrain of Pakistan.



Figure: Multilateral CISE-4 on Earthquake Scenario

e. 5th Multilateral CISE, conducted on 30 July 2025, simulated a large-scale flood

scenario and included participation from Griffith University Australia, Gold Coast Disaster and Emergency Management Centre Queensland (Australia), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-SESRIC), Ministry of Emergency Situations Kazakhstan, Disaster Management Centre Sri



Figure: Multilateral CISE-5 on Flood Scenario

Lanka, ICIMOD and National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) Madagascar. Additionally, Defence Attachés of Philippines, Maldives and Mauritius also joined exercise. Activity was carried out in a hybrid format, with NDMA syndicates and representatives from partner countries providing their respective responses and concluding remarks.

f. 6th Multilateral CISE was conducted on 30th September 2025, scenario of cyclone was simulated in this exercise. This CISE witnessed diverse range of participants from Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), NGOs, INGOs and Multiple Disaster Management Organizations of friendly countries including DDPM Thailand, Ministry of Emergency Situations Kazakhstan, NIDM Mozambique, Ministry of

Emergency Situations Azerbaijan and NDMO Iran joined exercise. Moreover, government representatives from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Charge D Affairs representatives from Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan joined exercise. Huge number of participations from defence representatives from Maldives, Iran, Turkiye, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and China. Syndicates from both NDMA Pakistan group and friendly countries gave their response, shared their thoughts and best practices utilized around world to cater to challenges of cyclonic disasters.



Figure: Multilateral CISE-6 on Cyclone Scenario

- g. 7th Multilateral CISE was conducted on 31st October 2025 simulating scenario of Smog, Fog and Heavy Snowfall mainly focusing on winter contingencies. Participants from 19 countries, NGOs, INGOs, PDMAs, IPOP participated in exercise. Representatives from lead disaster management bodies including National Centre for Risk and Disaster Management (CENAD/SEDEC) Brazil, Crisis Management Organization Iran, Civil Protection Department (DPC) Italy, Ministry of Emergency Situations Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Emergency Situations Kazakhstan, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) Nepal, Adenium Risk UAE and Zhejiang University Beijing, China participated in CISE. Hybrid mode of exercise was followed and participants from both syndicates (NDMA, Pakistan and partner countries) gave their response to simulated scenarios. Exercise served as a platform for participants to mutually learn from best practices and proactively prepare and mitigate challenges of winter contingencies.



Figure: Multilateral CISE-7 on multi-Winter Hazards Scenario

- h. 8th Multilateral CISE was conducted on 3rd and 4th December 2025 under ambit of UN. SimEx continued for span of two days however CISE component was covered on 4th of December (2nd day) simulating scenario of earthquake. Participants from Ministry of Emergency Situations Uzbekistan, National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) Malaysia, SMART Team from Malaysia, NDMO Iran, ADPC China and Defence Attaches of Pakistan in Foreign countries joined exercise online while Defence Attaché of friendly countries Participated in exercise in-person.

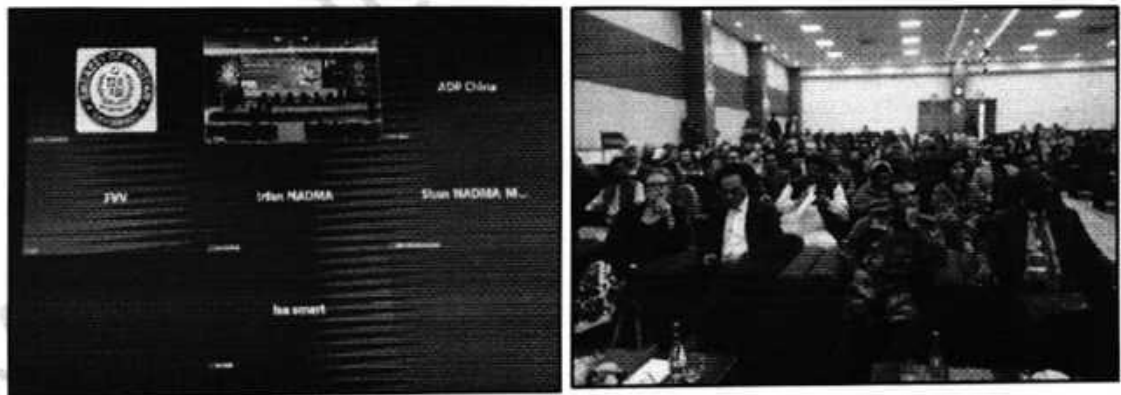


Figure: Multilateral CISE-8 on Earthquake Scenario

5. CISE underscored critical role of multistakeholder engagement in effective disaster mitigation and management. Scenario-based simulations provided a valuable platform to assess national response strategies, readiness levels and inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Pakistan and participating countries shared best practices, contributing to improved adaptability and refinement of contingency plans tailored to specific operational and cultural contexts. A key takeaway was effectiveness of centralized planning with decentralized execution, enabling flexible, localized responses. Exercises underscored strategic deployment of national assets

cross defined disaster phases, highlighting value of timely and well-calibrated interventions. CISE also served as a practical model for collaboration between public institutions and disaster response agencies, fostering a unified and cohesive operational framework. This approach enhanced understanding of resource optimization, coordination mechanisms and necessity of scalable, context-specific strategies for effective disaster management. Prior to exercise, multiple preparatory Zoom meetings were conducted to ensure clarity of roles and seamless execution. Furthermore, CISE strengthened regional-level coordination in disaster management and contributed to refinement of proactive, climate-responsive strategies aligned with EW for all initiative of UNDRR. It also supported Pakistan's commitments under National Climate Policy (2021) and National Adaptation Plan (2023), both of which emphasize implementation of robust climate adaptation measures through reinforced institutional and operational capacities.

6. **NDMA NEOC Capability Exposition through Bilateral Visits**

a. **High Level Delegations' Visits.** Another significant task of RM&M wing has been conduct of various High- level delegations from across globe on round the year basis. US Army, Deputy Chief of Mission of USA to Pakistan, Principal Staff Officer Armed Forces Division Bangladesh and Defence/ Military Attaches/ Advisors from different countries visited NDMA to witness NEOC capability. Delegations from US, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Maldives, France and multiple other countries visited NDMA NEOC. During these visits avenues of mutual collaboration and coordination for effective disaster management and pro-active streamlined DRR were discussed:-

- (1) Visit of US ARCENT Commander Lt General Patrick D Frank, Deputy Chief of Mission in Pakistan Natali Baker.
- (2) Visit of Delegation of Sri Lankan National Defence College (Commodore Nimal Ranasinghe).
- (3) Visit of Delegation Sri Lanka Defence Services Command and Staff College (DSCSC).
- (4) Visit of Delegation, Armed Forces Division Bangladesh – Lt General S M Kamrul Hassan (Counterpart Chairman JCSC).
- (5) Visit of Nigeria Foreign Study Tour of National Defence College (Brig General Adams Jibrin Bawa).
- (6) Visit of Maldives Delegation (DG Department of International Defence Cooperation MoD, (HoD) General Dr Hussain Ibrahim).
- (7) Bangladesh- Foreign Study Tour Armed Forces War Course (Brig General Muhammad Syeedur- Rahman, HoD).

- (8) Visit of Kazakhstan - Defence Attaché (Col Timur- Tokeurauly), Deputy Defence Attaché (Lt Col Zharasbay Kuanysh).
- (9) Visit of France - Defence Attache (Col Jerome Mancel), Assistant Defence Attache (Major Frederic Jean).
- (10) Visit of Nepal Army Command and Staff College.
- (11) Visit of NDU Pakistan Delegation - comprising students from 28 friendly countries.
- (12) Visit of US ODRP Team - Maj Adam Steinmetz - Director Exercises Engagements and training (EET) Branch, MSgt Latoya S.RW - Programme Superintendent Exercises Engagements and training (EET) Branch, Mr.Raja Rafaqat Ali – Programme Specialist.
- (13) Visit of US Diplomats - Colonel Josh Stephenson – Army Attache, Colonel Justin B. Rex-Air Attache.
- (14) Visit of Mauritius High Commissioner - Mr. Munsoo Kurrimbaccus.
- (15) Visit of Kazakhstan - Deputy Defence Attaché (Lt Col Zharasbay Kuanysh).
- (16) Visit of US ODRP Team - LTC Justin Knox - Programs Director, MAJ Stephen Jordan - Country Desk Office, MSgt Latoya RW - Programs Superintendent, Gregory Shaw -PRM Director, Nazim Ali - Senior PRM Specialist.
- (17) Visit of Head of Mission/ Chief Military Observer UN in Pakistan - Major General Ramon Guardado Sanchez.
- (18) Visit of Italian delegation – Rear Admiral Marco Montoneri Deputy Chief of Three Division of Italian Division general Staff (IDGS) HoD.
- (19) Visit of 8th round of Pakistan -Thailand Senior Staff talks – Maj Gen Chatree Chanpitak - Dy Dir Jt Ops Dte, Gp Capt Amnaj Plasuan - Dir of Intl Coop Div, Col Warakan Supinajaroen - Asst Dir of Policy and Strategy Div, Gp Capt Wih Srikraew - Dir of Edn Div, Office of Mil Edn, Col Nuttawut Sukyat - Staff Officer, Directorate of Operations, Capt Nara Khunthom - Dy Dir of Policy and Strategy Div, Gp Capt Kitjapot Sukpetch -Dy Dir of Special Operations Division, Directorate of Operations, Col Nikhom Chumpoo - Defence and Military Attaché, Col Shahadat - DA (Pak) to Thailand.

b. **Virtual/ in Person Meetings with Stakeholders (National/ Regional/ Global)**

- (1) Virtual meeting with Iran (Mr Kambod Ameni Hosseini)- Director of regional Education and Research Centre of Earthquake Risk Management and resilience for West and Central Asia (RCECWA).

- (2) In Person Meeting with US ODRP, Maj Adam Steinmetz (Director Exercises, Engagements and Trainings), MSgt Latoya S. RW (Programs Superintendent, Exercises, Engagements and Trainings EET Branch), Raja Razaqat Ali (Programme Specialist).
- (3) Virtual Meeting with Cem Vural (Disaster Management Expert) AFAD Turkiye.
- (4) Virtual Meeting with Ministry of Emergency Situations Kazakhstan.
- (5) In Person meeting with US Team for Bilateral CISE coordination, LTC Justin Knox (Programs Director), Maj Stephen Jordan (Country Desk Officer), MSgt Latoya RW (Programme Superintendent), Gregory Shaw (Programme Director), Nazim Ali (Senior Programme Specialist).
- (6) Virtual meeting with Ms. Palida Puapun - Plan and Policy Analyst, Ms Thanchanok Nuntatikul-Plan and Policy Analyst (Thailand - DDPM).
- (7) In Person meeting with Col. Umut Onol- Defence Attache (Turkiye).
- (8) Virtual meeting with Dr. Carlotta Rodriquez – Managing Director Adenium Risk (UAE).
- (9) Virtual meeting with Mr. Nabeel Goheer – Chief of Asia Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH).
- (10) Virtual meeting with Mr. Nematov Nordirbek Ilkhomjonvii-Head of Department of International Cooperation, Mr.Sadirov Khurshid Ergashovich Head of Operations Department.

c. **Pakistan NDMA – Supported Global Multi-Hazard Alerts/ Advisories**

- (1) NDMA Pakistan, as federal apex body for disaster management, maintains a robust, technology driven EW capability through its dedicated technical teams, providing advance alerts of impending disasters based on continuous multi-hazard monitoring and risk analysis. NDMA actively contributes to regional and international early-warning and information-sharing mechanisms by conducting real-time tracking of meteorological, hydrological, tropical cyclone and seismic developments. By synthesizing data from multiple national and global sources, NDMA identifies evolving risks such as heavy rainfall, flooding, cyclones/hurricanes, heat waves and earthquakes across globe.
- (2) This systematic monitoring enabled timely dissemination of situation-specific alerts covering affected countries, including Australia, Bahrain, Central Asian Republics (CARs), China, Colombia, Iran, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Türkiye, Taiwan,

Japan, New Zealand, United States, Mexico, UAE and Venezuela. By consolidating hazard intelligence and issuing structured alerts, NDMA supported AAs, preparedness planning and cross-border coordination among disaster management stakeholders.

- (3) In event of recent disasters affecting friendly countries, NDMA engaged with global and regional disaster management authorities through established coordination channels. In this context, NDMA's Regional and Military Collaboration (RMC) Wing acted as a key conduit, facilitating civil-military coordination, diplomatic engagement and operational liaison with international and regional partners. When a disaster-stricken country required assistance, RMC Wing coordinated with global and regional partners to align response efforts, share situational information and enable timely humanitarian or technical support. Collectively, these mechanisms underscored NDMA's central role in strengthening international disaster preparedness, response coordination and informed decision-making at both national and global levels.

d. **Regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Coordination.**

Regional and Military Collaboration (RMC) of NDMA Pakistan plays a proactive role in coordinating humanitarian assistance during disaster and serves as key agency for collaboration with lead disaster management bodies, military components of friendly countries and liaison with regional organizations. With timely and proactive information sharing by RMC Wing with concerned agencies, NDMA effectively coordinated humanitarian assistance during recent cyclone and flood disasters in Sri Lanka, ensuring prompt planning, intergovernmental liaison and efficient delivery of support. In parallel, NDMA also maintained information-sharing mechanisms with disaster management authorities in Indonesia and Thailand to support regional situational awareness. Throughout these operations, RMC Wing provided regular daily situation updates to consolidate real-time hazard information sharing, strengthen preparedness and response planning across region.

e. **Impact of Bilateral Visits, meetings and engagements on Disaster**

Management Mechanisms. In 2025, bilateral visits and engagements significantly contributed to strengthening Pakistan's disaster management framework. NDMA Pakistan hosted delegations from partner countries including United States, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Maldives and France. These interactions enabled exchange of best practices, facilitated knowledge transfer and supported technical cooperation, leading to improved capacity building and

expanded avenues for collaboration. Strengthened relationships deepened mutual trust and created pathways for timely assistance during emergencies. Furthermore, these engagements promoted joint training opportunities, mutual learning and technology sharing, allowing Pakistan to align its disaster management systems with international standards and enhance overall national resilience against future disasters. Strengthened coordination mechanisms with disaster management counterparts of friendly Countries as that with ARCENT USA, EMERCOM Russia, AFAD Turkiye National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) Nepal, Ministry of Emergency Situations Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) Iran, National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) Malaysia, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) Thailand were pivotal. These efforts were geared towards securing targeted and reliable support from friendly countries in times of disasters.

Media Directorate

7. **Mandate and Scope.** Media Directorate's articulation spans across all phases of disaster management, i.e. Pre-Impact (Pre-Disaster), On-Impact (During Disaster) and Post-Impact (Recovery). Media Directorate is responsible for planning, coordination and execution of national disaster risk communication to ensure timely, accurate and unified dissemination of information before, during and after disasters. It serves as central communication focal point for NDMA and maintains coordination with relevant federal ministries, regulatory authorities, media organizations, telecom operators and digital platforms.

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Develop national risk communication and public awareness strategies.
- (2) Disseminate EW and preparedness messages.
- (3) Simplify technical risk information for public action.
- (4) Coordinate with ministries, media and telecom operators.
- (5) Activate standardized emergency communication protocols.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Issue centralized, real-time crisis communication.
- (2) Share safety instructions and evacuation advisories.
- (3) Coordinate messaging with NDMA, PDMA's and responders.
- (4) Monitor and counter misinformation.
- (5) Maintain two-way communication with media and communities.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Communicate damage, relief and restoration updates.
- (2) Publicize government support and recovery measures.

- (3) Document NDMA response through media content.
- (4) Promote resilience and risk-informed recovery narratives.

8. **Key Functions**

- a. Formulation and implementation of national disaster risk communication strategies.
- b. Coordination and liaison with federal/provincial ministries, regulatory authorities, media organizations, telecom operators and digital platforms.
- c. Development and issuance of public advisories, alerts and EW messages.
- d. Centralized management of crisis communication during emergencies.
- e. Issuance of official updates, media briefs, press releases and situational communication products.
- f. Monitoring and management of misinformation and disinformation related to disasters.
- g. Coordination and facilitation of media coverage for NDMA activities, events and response operations.
- h. Preparation of communication briefs, key messages and media content for senior leadership.
- i. Maintenance of communication protocols and media partnerships for ER.
- j. Documentation, archiving and dissemination of disaster-related media content to support public awareness and institutional learning.

ACTIVITIES OF MEDIA DIRECTORATE IN 2025

9. **Overview.** Year 2025 presented Pakistan with a range of seasonal and climate-induced challenges from intense **heatwaves** in early summer to **severe monsoon hazards** and potential **smog-related health and visibility risks** in upcoming winter months. Throughout year, NDMA's Media Directorate played a central role in risk communication by employing a **multi-platform, integrated public information strategy** to ensure timely dissemination of warnings, advisories and safety messages to public, media and institutions.

10. Directorate's approach remained focused on **awareness, EW dissemination, public preparedness and institutional credibility** ensuring that risk information reach right audience at right time through right channel.

11. **Strategic Objectives**

- a. **Timely Dissemination.** Deliver EW and advisories to vulnerable communities via mass media and telecom networks.
- b. **Public Awareness.** Educate communities and institutions on preparedness and safety measures.
- c. **Amplification of NDMA Updates.** Enhance visibility of NDMA's situational monitoring and response operations.

- d. **Credibility Enhancement.** Reinforce NDMA's role as Pakistan's central disaster management authority.

12. **Key Activities and Outputs**

- a. **Heatwave Risk Communication (May - June 2025).** As temperatures surged across country, NDMA proactively launched a nationwide **Heatwave Preparedness and Risk Communication Campaign** to minimize heat-related casualties and promote protective behaviour among communities.

- b. **Television Engagements.** Over **30 television interviews** and talk shows appearances were organized for NDMA experts and spokespersons across national and regional channels. Key topics included heatwave identification, public health protection, workplace safety, water intake guidance and urban cooling measures.



Figure: Interviews

c. **SMS Alerts through Jazz**

- (1) Two **geotagged SMS campaigns** were conducted in **high-risk districts of Sindh, South Punjab and Baluchistan** focusing on extreme temperature alerts and protective instructions.
- (2) Alerts reached **millions of mobile users**, providing short, actionable guidance on hydration, shade-seeking and vulnerable group protection.

d. **Public Service Messages (PSMs)**

- (1) A series of **digital and broadcast PSMs** were produced and circulated on NDMA's **social media channels, YouTube and partner TV networks**.
- (2) Messages emphasized **Stay Indoors During Peak Hours, Check on Elderly and Children and Avoid Dehydration and Outdoor Labour**.



Figure: Public Service Messages

- e. **Social Media Outreach.** Daily posts, infographics and short videos were shared across NDMA's verified platforms including **Facebook, X, Instagram, LinkedIn and WhatsApp Channel**.

- f. **Coordination with Provincial Authorities.** Heatwave alerts and guidance were shared with **electronic, print and social media platforms**, ensuring synchronized communication and effective local implementation.

13. **Pre-Monsoon Risk Communication Initiatives.** To strengthen preparedness before onset of 2025 Monsoon, NDMA launched a series of **strategic pre-monsoon communication activities** aimed at building institutional coordination, enhancing outreach capacity and ensuring effective EW dissemination.

- a. **Partnership with Telecom Sector.** NDMA formalized a **Letter of Agreement with Jazz**, one of Pakistan's leading telecom operators to deliver **geotagged SMS alerts** directly to at-risk communities. Agreement set a precedent for broader telecom engagement in DRR.



Figure: Letter of Agreement

- b. **Leveraging DMCF.** DMCF was actively utilized as a platform to integrate provincial and district administrations into NDMA's communication framework. This process ensured that messaging was consistent, contextual and operationally relevant.
- c. **Establishment of United Disaster Media Support Groups (UDMSGs).** NDMA spearheaded establishment of UDMSGs. These groups brought together media professionals, communication officers and disaster managers across federal and provincial levels as well as global media.



Figure: Media Interview

- d. **Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building.** NDMA organized a **National Seminar on Risk Communication** engaging multisectoral stakeholders including government departments, humanitarian agencies, academia and media. Seminar focused on best practices for preparedness messaging, audience segmentation

and leveraging technology for disaster awareness. Complementing this a **Provincial Disaster Risk Communication Coordination Conference** was held to align provincial messaging strategies with NDMA's national framework.

- e. **International Engagement**. Recognizing importance of global best practices, NDMA hosted a **webinar with international stakeholders** from global media, ICIMOD, INGOs and global disaster communication networks.



Figure: International Engagement

14. **Development of Documentary Series**. As part of targeted communication for high-risk regions, NDMA developed a **10 x specialized series of documentaries** on GB. Productions focused on role of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and CERTs in local disaster management. Importantly, series also addressed psychosocial challenges linked with disasters, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and gender-based violence (GBV), underscoring need for inclusive, holistic approaches to disaster preparedness.

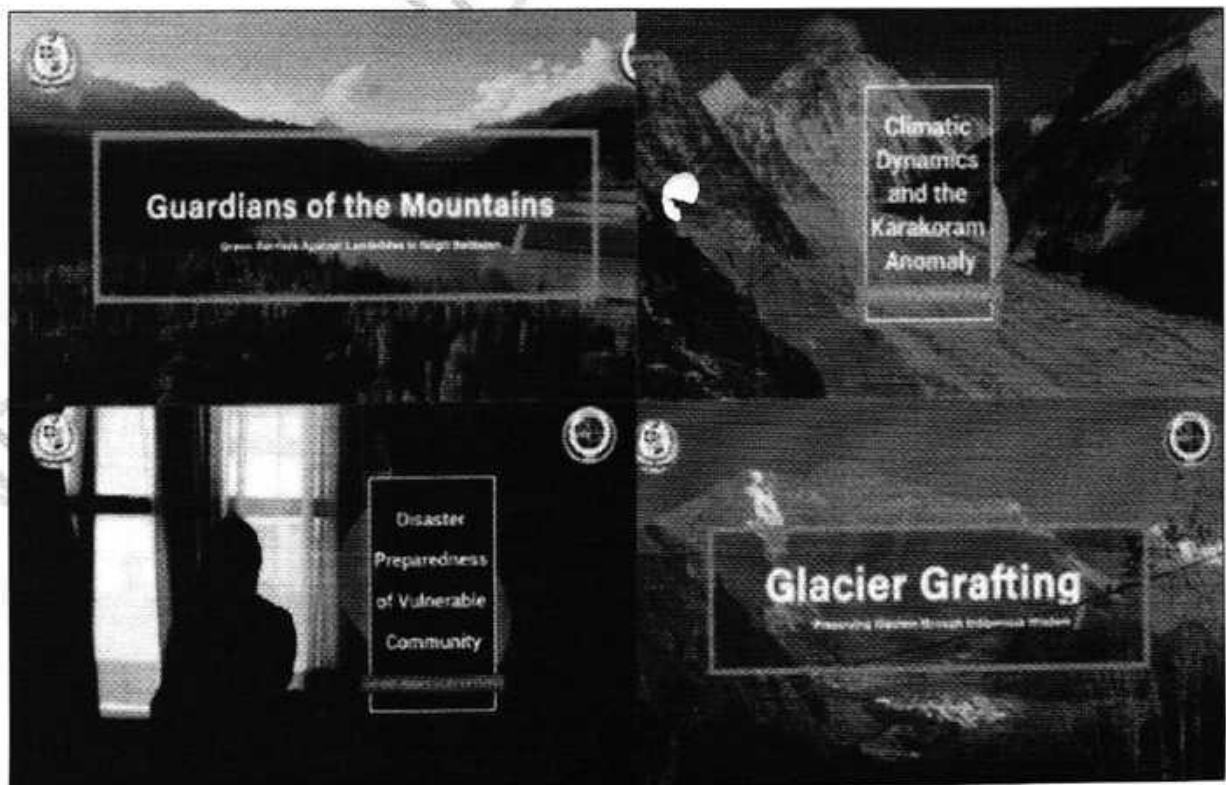


Figure: Documentary Series

5. Monsoon Risk Communication Initiatives

a. **Press Releases and Tickers.** Issued **800 +** tickers and press releases from June - September 2025. These media releases were broadcasted in real-time across **141 satellite channels** under attribution of NDMA Media Wing.

b. **Contents Included**

- (1) **DEW-3** and catchment-specific forecasts.
- (2) **Situation** of rivers, hydrological structures and reservoirs
- (3) **Hazard projections** such as flash floods, torrential rains, snowmelt, landslides, GLOFs and riverine flooding.
- (4) Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Parliamentarians, Secretaries and heads of **Institutions briefings** at NEOC.
- (5) Briefing of **Ambassadors and Foreign Missions on monsoon impacts.**
- (6) **International delegations'** visits to NEOC.
- (7) **Relief dispatches** to PDMA Punjab & KP and **related updates.**

c. **SMS Alerts**

- (1) Campaigns Conducted: **10 SMS Alert campaigns, (Duration of each campaign was one week).**
- (2) **Partners:** Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) + telecom operators.
- (3) Coverage: **High-risk districts with localized instructions.**
- (4) **SMS Campaigns Overview**



Figure: SMS Alerts

Campaign No.	Target Districts	Content Focus	Estimated Reach (Mn)
1-3	Northern Areas	Flood warnings, landslides, travel advisories	200
4-6	KP, GB and Punjab	Travel Advisories, Evacuation guidance and Riverine flooding	
7-10	Sindh and South Punjab	Riverine flooding	

d. **Ring-Back Tones (RBTs)**

- (1) Total Activated: **2 monsoon safety tones (Jul- Sep).**
- (2) Coverage: **Nationwide.**
- (3) Impact: Passive but repetitive reinforcement of preparedness messages.

e. **Public Service Messages (PSMs)**

(1) Produced around **15 thematic broadcast PSMs**, aired through **social media platforms** and **TV Channels** including **YouTube**.

(2) Themes included: **rain emergencies** and **flood preparedness**, **safety guidelines**, **evacuation guidance**, **health emergencies** and **NDMA mobile application** information.



Figure: Public Service Messages

f. **Media Engagements (Pressers, Media briefings and TV Interviews)**

(1) Coordinated and broadcast **20x Press Conferences and Media Briefings** by Honourable Prime Minister, Federal Minister, Chairman NDMA and National Leadership.

(2) Coordinated more than **100 television interviews** of NDMA experts on national and regional channels.

(3) Interviews were aimed at sensitizing general public about hazards, vulnerabilities and risk reduction measures during monsoon season.



Figure: Media Engagements

g. **Social Media Outreach.** During 2025 monsoon season, NDMA's official social

media platforms including Facebook, X, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, WhatsApp channel played a pivotal role in **real-time risk communication** and **public engagement**. Content projected through these channels included **EW**, **rainfall** and **flood advisories**, **preparedness infographics**, **short educational**

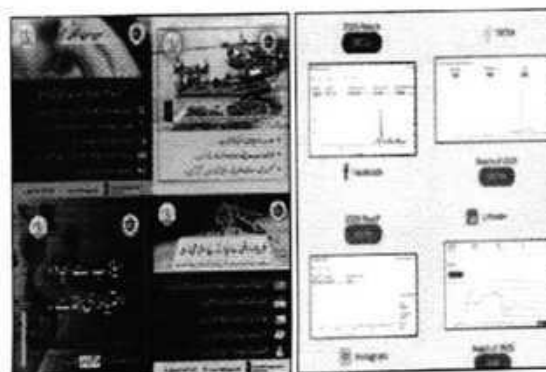


Figure: Social Media Outreach

videos, live updates on relief operations and coverage of high-level briefings. Use of Urdu expanded accessibility, while interactive posts and video messages ensured higher audience retention.

- h. **Local Language Radio Broadcasts.** NDMA utilized Pakistan Broadcast Cooperation (PBC) and Radio Pakistan regional radio stations broadcasting in local languages including Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Hindko, Dari, Shina, Chitrali, Punjabi during 2025 monsoon season. Alerts and advisories were tailored into simple, culturally relevant messages that resonated with rural populations, many of whom have limited access to television or digital media. These broadcasts provided real-time rainfall and flood warnings, evacuation instructions and preparedness guidelines, ensuring inclusivity in communication outreach.



Figure: Radio Broadcasts

- i. **Alert Dissemination through Religious Institutions (e.g., Mosques).** Recognizing influence and reach of religious institutions in community life, NDMA collaborated with local authorities and religious leaders to utilize Mosques and other places of worship for timely dissemination of flood alerts and evacuation guidance. Through Mosque loudspeakers and community announcements, especially in remote or digitally disconnected areas, urgent advisories were broadcast to maximize outreach. This approach enhanced trust, localized engagement and rapid mobilization for early evacuation efforts.

Communication Tools	Outreach/ Audience	Effectiveness (Qualitative)
TV Interviews and Press Briefs	National and International	Established NDMA as authoritative voice and Strengthened credibility and transparency
Press Releases and Urdu Tickers	Nationwide	Enhanced public visibility and awareness, provided updates to public
Social Media Updates	Digital-first	Engaged youth and urban audiences
SMS Alerts	Vulnerable districts	Provided life-saving, actionable guidance
Ring-Back Tones	Nationwide	Reinforced disaster preparedness through NDMA voice

3. **Post-Monsoon and Winter Season Risk Communication (October - December 2025).**

Following conclusion of monsoon 2025, NDMA transitioned its communication strategy toward addressing **winter season hazards**, particularly **smog, fog and cold wave-related health and traffic risks**.

a. **Objectives**

- (1) **Enhance Public Awareness** on causes and impacts of smog and fog.
- (2) **Promote Preventive Behaviour** to mitigate health and road safety risks.
- (3) **Discourage Human-Induced Factors** contributing to winter pollution.
- (4) **Maintain Consistent Engagement** across media platforms for seasonal preparedness.

b. **Pre-Smoke and Smog Awareness Campaign (Pre-Season Initiative)**

- (1) As part of proactive preparedness, NDMA launched a **national awareness campaign ahead of winter season** before onset of smog.
- (2) Campaign, titled "سموگ آگاہی مہم" (**Smog Awareness Drive**), focuses on preventing smog formation and raising awareness before season begins.
- (3) Messaging highlights human-induced causes such as **crop residue burning, vehicular emissions and industrial pollutants**, with an emphasis on collective responsibility and community protection.

CHAPTER - 9

NATIONAL RESOURCE WING (NR)

1. **Mandate & Scope.** Across all phases of disaster management, NR Wing performs following core actions:-
 - a. **Pre-Disaster**
 - (1) Formally engage private sector partnerships through engagement frameworks and MoUs.
 - (2) Promote integration of DRM in business continuity planning processes of private sector.
 - (3) Maintain a national database of leading private sector entities.
 - (4) Align CSR, ESG and philanthropic investments with national DRM and preparedness priorities.
 - (5) Conduct joint capacity-building, simulations and industrial disaster preparedness initiatives.
 - b. **During Disaster**
 - (1) Mobilize private sector financial, in-kind, logistical and technical support aligned with NDMA response priorities.
 - (2) Coordinate and facilitate private sector contributions with NDMA, provincial and district authorities.
 - (3) Track, document and report private sector contributions in real time.
 - (4) Ensure structured engagement and visibility of private sector partners during response operations.
 - c. **Post Disaster**
 - (1) Consolidate and assess private sector contributions, utilization and response impact.
 - (2) Facilitate private sector participation in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives.
 - (3) Conduct post-disaster reviews to capture lessons and good practices.
 - (4) Transition response-based partnerships into long-term resilience and risk reduction initiatives.
2. **Key Functions**
 - a. Serve as NDMA's national focal point for engagement with private sector, industry, chambers of commerce and philanthropic organizations.
 - b. Develop, operationalize and periodically update policy framework, SOPs and engagement protocols for non-governmental resource mobilization.
 - c. Maintain national-level databases for private sector contributions and capacities.

- d. Timely sharing of EW, advisories and guidelines/ SOPs with private sector stakeholders for wider dissemination.
- e. Facilitate policy alignment and coordination with relevant ministries, regulators and sectoral bodies to embed DRM within economic and industrial systems.
- f. Support capacity building and knowledge exchange with support of NIDM.
- g. Promote transparency, accountability and recognition of private sector contributions to national resilience.
- h. Strengthen coordination between NDMA, PDMA, DDMA and private sector stakeholders to ensure coherence across all tiers of disaster management.
- i. Support NDMA leadership through regular reporting, analysis and strategic advice on non-government resource mobilization.

ACTIVITIES OF NR IN 2025

3. National Resource (NR) Wing was established in June 2025 to streamline and coordinate efforts of non-government key steps:-

- a. **Supporting national response to Monsoon-induced Floods 2025**. During 2025, NR Wing played a pivotal role in mobilizing, coordinating and channelling critical support for national response to Monsoon-induced Floods. Through proactive engagement with private sector partners, government corporations, industry stakeholders and philanthropic organizations, Wing facilitated substantial resource providers, namely private sector, industries, state-owned enterprises and philanthropist organizations/ foundations. NR Wing aims to transform disaster risk management (DRM) from a reactive, state-led approach into a proactive, multi-stakeholder system grounded in preparedness, partnership and innovation. During brief period since its establishment, NR Wing has undertaken following in-kind contributions amounting through government corporate partners, to strengthen immediate response mechanisms and replenish emergency reserves. Structured coordination efforts ensured transparent tracking, equitable distribution and efficient deployment of all contributions.
- b. **Successful Conduct of National Resilience Day - 8th October Commemorative Event**. Government of Pakistan has marked 8th October as National Resilience Day in remembrance of devastating Kashmir Earthquake 2005 that claimed over 73,000 lives and caused extensive infrastructure damages and to emphasize strength, resolve and resilience of people of Pakistan in face of adversity. To observe this year's National Resilience Day, NDMA organized a Commemorative Event on 8th October at NDMA Auditorium at NDMA Headquarters. Event was widely attended by representatives from government stakeholders, diplomatic community, UN agencies,

- development and humanitarian partners, academia and private/ industrial sector. Event highlighted spirit of resilience shown by public to support affectees of Kashmir Earthquake 2005 and subsequent disasters including Floods 2010, 2022 and 2025. Event also highlighted NDMA efforts during national response to monsoon 2025.
- c. **Development of NDMA - Private Sector Engagement Framework for Disaster Risk Management**. NR Wing has drafted a 'NDMA Private Sector Engagement Framework for Disaster Risk Management' to move from episodic relief to sustained resilience. This Framework represents a strategic shift from assistance to co-investment, aligned with Sendai Framework for DRR (particularly Priority-3: Investing in DRR), National DRR Policy (2013), National DRR Strategy 2025-2030 (2025) and SECP Voluntary CSR Guidelines (2013). This collaborative engagement approach aims to institutionalize public-private partnerships for disaster risk management, provide recognition, incentives and transparency tools, while aligning CSR, environmental, social and governance (ESG) and philanthropic capital with national resilience goals and position private sector as a core partner in building a disaster-resilient Pakistan.
- d. **NDMA Participation in COP-30 in Belem, Brazil**. Annual Conference of Parties (COP) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is apex decision-making body for UNFCCC. 30th meeting (COP-30) was held from 10 - 21 November 2025 in Belem, Brazil. Four-member NDMA delegation attended COP30 and actively participated in multiple side events. NDMA also hosted a panel discussion on "From EW to Early Action: DEW" in Pakistan Pavilion on 19 November 2025, showcasing NDMA's NEOC EW capabilities.
- e. **Established Linkages with Key Stakeholders**. In brief time, NR Wing has successfully worked to forge linkages with key stakeholders including Minister of Commerce, Minister of Industries and Production, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry and leading organizations from private sector and industries.
- f. **National Industrial Disaster Preparedness/ Response Exercise**. As part of its commitment to enhancing disaster preparedness, NR Wing, NDMA conducted National Industrial Disaster Preparedness/ Response Exercise 2025 on 26th November 2025 at NEOC, NDMA. Exercise brought together more than 85 representatives from key federal ministries, PDMA's, Rescue 1122 teams and leading industrial partners from chemical, fertilizer, oil and gas and FMCG sectors. Through realistic scenario-based simulations involving hazardous material incidents, large-scale fires, chemical leaks and community-level impacts, activity

rigorously tested contingency plans, command-and-control arrangements and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms. Industrial syndicates and provincial authorities jointly assessed response pathways, firefighting strategies, decontamination processes and evacuation requirements under evolving emergency conditions. Exercise not only strengthened operational readiness but also generated actionable lessons for improving multi-tier response planning, enhancing public communication strategies and ensuring better alignment of industry and government roles in managing industrial hazards. By identifying gaps in resource deployment, risk assessment and inter-agency interoperability, Industrial Exercise 2025 contributed significantly to Pakistan's broader agenda of building a safer, more resilient industrial landscape in line with NDMA's all-hazards preparedness approach.

- g. **Development of Ready-Projects Pipeline.** NR Wing developed a comprehensive Prospective Projects Pipeline to position NDMA for strategic engagement with development partners and donors. Pipeline consolidates priority initiatives across multi-hazard EW, DRR, preparedness and climate-resilient infrastructure, structured around national resilience framework. By presenting a coherent portfolio of investment-ready projects, NR Wing has strengthened NDMA's ability to articulate national needs, mobilize financing and pursue partnerships aimed at enhancing resilience against various hazards. This pipeline now serves as a cornerstone for NDMA's resource mobilization efforts and donor outreach.

CHAPTER - 10

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION WING (IC)

1. **Mandate and Scope.** IC Wing's articulation spans across all phases of disaster, i.e., pre-impact actions, on-impact and post-impact recovery:-
 - a. **Pre-Disaster.** Proactive Sensitization; Apprising international community through formal briefings on potential hazards and delineating high-level support required in event of a major calamity. Objective is to expand partnerships with international entities to enhance disaster resilience and prepare stakeholders for potential hazards through EW systems and capacity- building initiatives.
 - b. **During Disaster**
 - (1) **Need Gap Analysis.** Conducting rapid assessments to identify shortages in national resources, capabilities and response mechanisms during an active disaster event.
 - (2) **Resource Mapping.** Cataloguing and tracking available international resources, including aid from foreign governments and international organizations, to align them with identified needs.
 - (3) **Mobilize Pre-Coordinated Assistance.** Activating pre-established agreements and networks to deploy international support promptly.
 - c. **Post Disaster**
 - (1) Diplomatic Liaison for Affected Foreign Nationals; Facilitating communication and support for foreign citizens impacted by disaster, including coordination with embassies for evacuation, medical aid and repatriation.
 - (2) Post Disaster Recovery Support; Coordinating international funding, expertise and resources for rehabilitation efforts, including infrastructure rebuilding and long-term community resilience programs.
2. **Key Functions**
 - a. Formulation and coordination of measures to address national resource gaps through international cooperation.
 - b. Liaison with Federal Ministries, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and other key stakeholders.
 - c. Keep federal government and parliament updated on evolving situations.
 - d. Handover and management of logistical support.
 - e. Provision of diplomatic support.
 - f. Engagement with Pakistani and foreign missions, as well as diaspora communities.

- g. Sensitize global community regarding global and national hazards, such as avalanches, heatwaves, forest fires, cyclones, GLOF, landslides, floods, smog and blizzards, based on DEW levels 1-4 across seasonal patterns
- h. Promotion of risk resilience through international partnerships.

ACTIVITIES OF IC IN 2025

3. Diplomatic Engagements

- a. SCO, ECO and SAARC Diplomats visit, 7 January 2025.
- b. Secretary General SCO visit, 18 April 2025.
- c. Visit of Turkish Ambassador, 15 April 2025.
- d. Visit of ECHO Delegation, 24 April 2025.
- e. Visit of Foreign Ambassadors to PEDRR, May 2025.
- f. Visit of Azerbaijan CD'A, 3 June 2025.
- g. Australian Delegation visit, 15 July 2025.
- h. Syrian Delegation visit, 24 July 2025.
- i. Visit of HOMs of Eastern European Countries, 28 July 2025.
- j. Meeting with JICA's focal person for High End Support, 2 August 2025.
- k. Visit of delegates from Irish Embassy, 4 August 2025.
- l. Meeting with Qatar Charity for High End Support, 15 August 2025.
- m. Visit of Head of Political Affairs, Indonesian Embassy, 20 August 2025.
- n. Meeting with Netherlands Ambassador-Designate, 2 September 2025.
- o. Visit of Italian Ambassador, 4 September 2025.
- p. Monsoon Appraisal for Foreign Missions (Ambassadors/ HCs) in Pakistan and Pakistan Missions Abroad (Virtual Attendance), 11 September 2025.
- q. Visit of CDA China, 12 September 2025
- r. High-Level Delegation visit from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, 30 September 2025.

4. **Virtual Meet**. Virtual Meet with Pak Missions in Centre and East zone, 23 April 2025.

5. Bureau Engagements

- a. Federal Ministers visit, 3 July 2025.
- b. Federal Secretaries visit, 10 September 2025.

6. Parliamentary Engagements

- a. Visit of Senate Standing Committee on CC and EC, 23 May 2025.
- b. Visit of NA Standing committee on Climate change, 3 July 2025.
- c. NA Speaker along with Parliamentarians Visit, 1 September 2025.

7. **Foreign Parliament Engagement**. Visit of Speaker Pakistan National Assembly, speaker Milli Majlis, Azerbaijan and Speaker Grand National Assembly, Turkiye.

8

Cooperation with Italian Civil Protection

- a. Virtual Meeting; Italy Civil Protection Department - high end items, 25 August 2025.
- b. One day workshop on Strengthening National Capacities for Building and Managing Resilient Infrastructure from Natural Disasters, 30 October 2025.
- c. Bilateral Meet with Italian Civil Protection, 31 October 2025.

9.

Diaspora Engagements

- a. Virtual meet; British Pakistan Welfare Association (BPWA), 29 July & 8 August 2025.
- b. Virtual meet with Pak Diaspora APPNA, US, 13 August 2025.
- c. Meeting with BPWA focal person, 19 August 2025.
- d. Signing of Letter of Agreement with APPNA, US, 17 September 2025.
- e. Signing of Letter of Agreement with BPWA, UK, 24 September 2025.

10.

Sharing Advisories to Pak and Foreign Missions

- a. Virtual Meeting; Pak Missions in Zone East & Centre, 4 November 2025.
- b. Visit of Turkish Interior Minister and President AFAD, 6 November 2025.
- c. Visit to Italian Civil Protection in Italy, 22-29 November 2025.
- d. Meeting; Head of International Cooperation, EMERCOM Russia, 27 November 2025.
- e. Virtual Meet with Pak missions in East and Centre Zone (2nd week of December 2025).

11.

Virtual Workshops

- a. SAARC Workshop on Building Resilient Cities, 29 January 2025.
- b. SAARC Workshop on Water Infrastructure, 27 February 2025.
- c. AADMER Workshop (ASEAN Agreement on Disaster and ER), 11 June 2025.

CHAPTER - 11

RISK FINANCE WING (RF)

1. **Mandate & Scope**. Provide strategic and technical support to strengthen Pakistan's disaster risk financing architecture, ensuring financial preparedness, rapid liquidity during disasters and resilient recovery through coordination with federal, provincial and development partners:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Support development of national disaster risk financing frameworks and instruments.
- (2) Assess fiscal exposure to disaster risks.
- (3) Promote ex-ante financing, insurance and AA mechanisms.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Facilitate rapid mobilization of pre-arranged financial resources.
- (2) Provide technical inputs for activation of financing instruments.
- (3) Support financial coordination within national response mechanisms.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Contribute to recovery and reconstruction financing strategies.
- (2) Support resource mobilization and linkage to resilient rebuilding.
- (3) Document lessons learned to strengthen future financial preparedness.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Technical advisory and coordination on disaster risk financing.
- b. Stakeholder engagement with government and development partners.
- c. Analytics, policy inputs and capacity building on risk finance.

ACTIVITIES OF RF IN 2025

3. **Financing Recovery: Integrating DRR and Climate Strategies in Recovery Opportunities (Sindh People's Housing for Affected Population [SPHF])**. As part of its ongoing engagement on risk-informed recovery and reconstruction financing, NDMA led and contributed to a high-level policy dialogue on integrating DRR and climate strategies into post-disaster recovery opportunities, with a strong focus on economic impacts of disasters and scale of financing required for resilient recover:-

- a. Dialogue examined how recurrent climate-induced disasters are generating systemic economic shocks in Pakistan, including damage to public infrastructure, productivity losses, fiscal stress and diversion of development resources. Participants emphasized that recovery and reconstruction must be approached not only as humanitarian or engineering challenges but as macroeconomic and fiscal policy issues requiring structured, risk-informed financing solutions.

- b. Key discussion areas included:-
- (1) Cumulative economic costs of disasters including indirect and long-term impacts on growth, employment and public finances.
 - (2) Role of recovery investments as an opportunity to embed DRR and climate adaptation measures thereby reducing future exposure and losses.
 - (3) Need for predictable and pre-arranged recovery financing, moving beyond ad-hoc post-disaster budget reallocations and emergency appeals.
 - (4) Strengthening coherence between recovery programming, national disaster risk financing frameworks and climate finance instruments.
- c. Dialogue also underscored importance of institutional coordination between national disaster management authorities, provincial recovery entities, economic ministries and development partners to ensure that reconstruction investments are fiscally sustainable, climate-resilient and development-oriented. High-level dialogue was organized by SPHF as part of its broader engagement on housing recovery and reconstruction following 2022 floods with NDMA contributing national-level perspectives on disaster risk governance and financing.

4. **Regional Policy Panel on Climate Action and Financing (ICIMOD Regional Conference, Islamabad)**. As part of its continued engagement in regional climate and disaster risk finance discourse, NDMA contributed to a high-level regional panel titled "Status of Collaborative Climate Actions and Financing in Pakistan", held during International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Regional Conference in Islamabad:-

- a. Panel provided a strategic platform to assess Pakistan's progress in collaborative climate action with a particular focus on financing pathways for adaptation, DRR and resilience-building in climate-vulnerable contexts. Discussions highlighted interconnected nature of climate risks across Hindu Kush Himalaya region and underscored need for coordinated, multi-stakeholder financing approaches.
- b. Key discussion themes included:-
- (1) Economic and fiscal implications of climate-induced disasters for Pakistan, particularly in mountain and downstream flood-prone regions.
 - (2) Gaps between climate ambition and available financing, especially for adaptation, EW systems and risk reduction investments.
 - (3) Importance of regional cooperation and pooled knowledge in mobilizing climate and disaster risk finance.
 - (4) Aligning national disaster risk financing efforts with regional climate initiatives, development finance and emerging global mechanisms.

- c. NDMA's contribution emphasized need to move beyond fragmented project-based financing toward integrated, risk-informed financing frameworks that link EW, AA, recovery and long-term resilience. Panel reinforced importance of positioning disaster risk finance as a core enabler of climate action rather than a downstream response tool.

5. **1st National Resilience Dialogue on Climate and Disaster Risk Financing (National Resilience Day - 8 October)**. On occasion of National Resilience Day (8 October), NDMA convened 1st National Resilience Dialogue on Climate and Disaster Risk Financing marking a significant step in advancing national discourse on financial dimensions of climate and disaster resilience. Dialogue brought together senior representatives from international organizations, diplomatic missions, public sector institutions, development partners and private sector, reflecting a whole-of-system approach to resilience financing. Forum aimed to elevate climate and disaster risk financing from a technical discussion to a national resilience and development priority. Participating institutions included United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Embassy of Azerbaijan in Pakistan, Sehat Sahulat Program, Ministry of National Health Services, Government of Pakistan, Biowaste Energy Ventures Ltd and Insurance and Risk Finance Facility (IRFF), UNDP:-

- a. Strategic Significance 1st National Resilience Dialogue reinforced NDMA's role as a national convener and strategic anchor for climate and disaster risk financing in Pakistan. Discussions contributed to:-
 - (1) Building national consensus on financial preparedness as a pillar of resilience.
 - (2) Strengthening linkages between disaster risk management, climate finance and development planning.
 - (3) Advancing policy dialogue aligned with Pakistan's emerging National Disaster Risk Finance Strategy and international climate finance engagements.

6. **NDMA Participation at COP-29 (29th Conference of Parties to UNFCCC)**. As part of Pakistan's engagement in global climate negotiations, NDMA participated in Conference of Parties (COP-29) contributing to policy dialogue on climate and disaster risk financing, loss and damage, AA and resilience building. NDMA's participation focused on advancing recognition of disaster risk financing as a core enabler of climate action, particularly for highly vulnerable countries facing recurrent climate-induced shocks. Engagements emphasized need to move beyond fragmented project-based approaches toward systemic, pre-arranged and scalable financing frameworks that link EW, preparedness, response and recovery:-

- a. **Strategic Significance** NDMA's participation at COP-29 reinforced Pakistan's position as a climate-vulnerable country advocating for equitable and effective global climate finance solutions. Engagement contributed to:-
- (1) Strengthening international awareness financial dimensions of disaster risk.
 - (2) Aligning global climate finance discussions with national disaster risk financing priorities.
 - (3) Supporting ongoing national processes related to disaster risk finance strategy, AA and recovery financing.

7. **Resilience through Collaboration; Transforming Disaster and Agriculture Insurance (SECP Annual Conference on Insurance Karachi)**. As part of its continued engagement on risk transfer, insurance and financial resilience, NDMA participated in Annual Conference on Insurance organized by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) in Karachi. Conference focused on advancing collaborative approaches to disaster and agriculture insurance as critical instruments for managing climate and disaster risks in Pakistan. Forum brought together senior representatives from government, financial regulators, public sector risk funds, commercial banks and insurance industry, reflecting a multi-stakeholder approach to strengthening insurance penetration and risk transfer solutions in climate-vulnerable sectors. Participating institutions included; NDMA, Agriculture Department Punjab, State Bank of Pakistan (Agricultural Credit and Financial Inclusion), National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), Bank of Punjab, National Insurance Company Limited (NICL) and Jubilee General Insurance:-

- a. **Strategic Relevance**. NDMA's participation in SECP Annual Conference reinforced its role in bridging disaster risk management and financial sector solutions, particularly in context of climate change. Engagement contributed to:-
- (1) Advancing dialogue on insurance-based disaster risk financing.
 - (2) Strengthening coordination between public institutions & insurance market.
 - (3) Supporting national efforts to diversify disaster financing instruments beyond post-disaster public expenditure.

8. **Financing a Greener Future Reimagining Pakistan's Financial Architecture (Green Talk at PEDRRR 2025)**. A Green Talk at PEDRRR - 2025, titled "Financing a Greener Future; Reimagining Pakistan's Financial Architecture" was delivered. Session focused on need to realign Pakistan's financial systems to respond effectively to climate risks, disaster-induced economic shocks and long-term resilience needs. It emphasized that climate change and disasters are no longer peripheral environmental concerns, but central macroeconomic and fiscal challenges that require structural reforms in how public and private finance is mobilized, allocated and governed:-

- a. **Strategic Significance**. Green Talk at PEDRRR 2025 reinforced NDMA's role as a national thought leader on financial dimensions of resilience, contributing to:-

- (1) Advancing national discourse on green finance and disaster risk financing integration.
- (2) Strengthening understanding of disasters as economic and financial risks.
- (3) Supporting ongoing efforts to embed resilience considerations into Pakistan's financial and development architecture.

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CHAPTER - 12

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CoE-C2DM)

1. **Mandate & Scope.** Centre of Excellence in Climate Change and Disaster Management (CoE-C2DM) is established as a strategic institutional mechanism to translate technological maturity and operational excellence of NEOC into structured capacity building, professional training and knowledge transfer.
2. **Key Functions**
 - a. CoE-C2DM functions as NDMA's institutional platform for bridging knowledge gaps by building national and partner capacity at global, federal, provincial and district levels.
 - b. CoE-C2DM strengthens preparedness, ensuring that coordination gaps are addressed before emergencies occur.
 - c. CoE-C2DM serves function of aligning response trajectories of multiple national and international stake holders for proactive disaster management.

ACTIVITIES OF CoE-C2DM IN 2025

Overview

3. In line with directive of Honourable Prime Minister to enhance standard of specialized technical human resource (HR), ensure structured career progression and sustain capacity development, NDMA has established a CoE-C2DM. Specialized building for CoE-C2DM Block is designed to strengthen institutional capacity by providing advanced training, education and career development opportunities for specialized hi-tech HR engaged in disaster management and ER. Construction of CoE-C2DM Block was successfully completed in December 2025. Block has been equipped with capacity to conduct 54x officers training and 2x Hi-Tech Labs facility with capacity of 64x stations.
4. Pakistan CoE-C2DM serving as national hub for capacity building of human resource based on integrated preparedness, EW and collaboration imparts trainings sessions through 'Subject Matter Experts'. It bridges real time operational coordination with evidence based innovation and technology thereby strengthening and sustaining NDMA's transition from a reactive to a proactive knowledge-driven disaster management framework.
5. During 2025, 2x training and certifications wing interfacing with government departments, provincial stakeholders, UN organization, development agencies and National/ international partners NGOs to support learning trained 32x officers.
6. **Vision and Mandate.** CoE-C2DM envisions a regime of resilience, enabled through innovation, trained human capital and integration of science and technology in climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness and response. Its mandate includes:-
 - a. Institutionalizing climate and disaster-risk knowledge through structured academic

and professional training.

- b. Developing sustained streams of trained human resources in DRR, EW, humanitarian coordination and climate adaptation.
- c. Integrating applied research in NEOC technology and policy to advance human capital in AA, geospatial decision-support and risk communication.

7. **Strategic Objectives**

- a. **Capacity Development.** Establish structured 'Officer Training Courses (Basic Course N-1 & C2DM 01-25)' to build a continuous national cadre of disaster-management professionals representing NDMA, PDMAs, UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs.



Figure: Basic Course N-1 & C2DM 01-25

- b. **Disaster Calendar Synchronizing.** Enhance relevance and efficacy of training through synchronization of modules with disasters and vulnerability spread over calendar year so each batch is prepared and enabled ahead of impending crises.

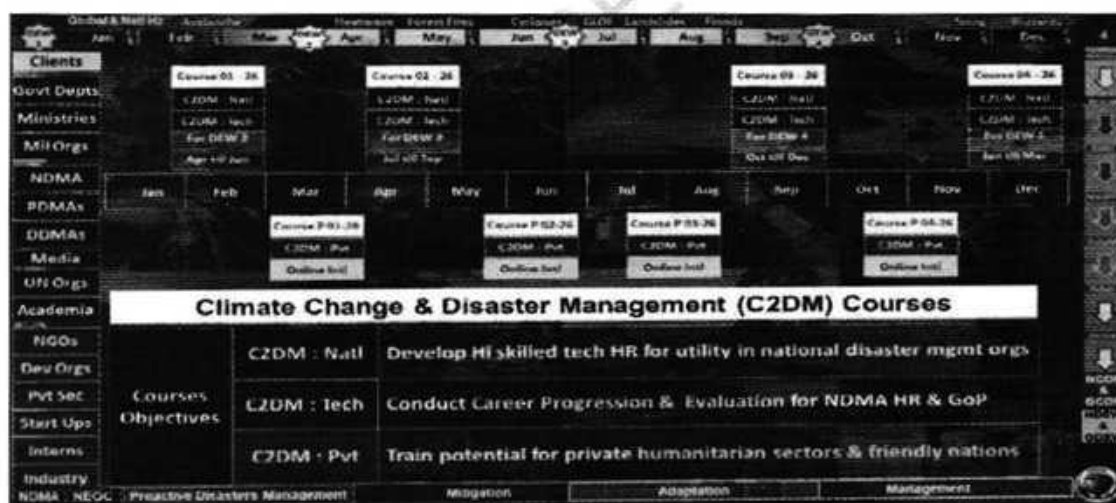


Figure: CoE-C2DM Courses

- c. **Knowledge Integration.** Standardize curricula on climate resilience, humanitarian coordination and technology application in DRR in collaboration with universities and international partners.



Figure: Integration Session

- d. **Technology and Innovation.** Expand operational link between NEOC and CoE-C2DM to utilize AI-enabled EW dashboards, satellite data and multi-hazard vulnerability assessments for real-time decision support.

Key Initiatives and Achievements - 2025

- a. **Officer Training Course Series (N1 & C2DM 01-25)**. Two courses successfully conducted at NDMA HQ, focusing on practical exposure to EW, field coordination and humanitarian logistics. A total of 31 officers have been trained for year 2025.



Figure: Officer Training Course Series (N1 & C2DM 01-25)

- b. **Integration of Space-Based Tools**. A visit to Space Application Centre for Response in Emergency and Disasters (SACRED-SUPARCO) familiarization visit is institutionalized within curriculum to demonstrate applications of remote sensing, satellite imagery and spatial modelling for ER.



Figure: SACRED-SUPARCO Familiarization Visit

9. **Sustaining Human Resource Development**. A key strategic priority for establishing CoE-C2DM in 2025 is to ensure a sustained stream of trained professionals in disaster management and climate change domains. Centre institutionalizes this through:-

- a. Continuous professional development programs and refresher modules.
- b. Orientation of officers to NDMA proactive approach with partner agencies (UN, INGOs, NGOs, FBOs, PDMA's etc).
- c. In-house training modules on digital hazard monitoring and forecast-based actions and EW.
- d. Approach ensures that Pakistan maintains knowledge-ready workforce capable of managing complex and compound hazards in alignment with global best practices.

10. **Innovation**. CoE-C2DM functions as an applied research and knowledge transmission hub within NDMA, focused on imparting:-

- a. Concepts of AI-assisted risk analytics and spatial dashboards.
- b. Early action models integrating multiple data.
- c. Use of data visualization, simulation models and virtual reality (VR) training tools for immersive learning.



Figure: CoE-C2DM Classes

CHAPTER - 13
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE WING (A&F)
ACTIVITIES OF A&F IN 2025

Admin Directorate

1. **Overview.** Admin Directorate is responsible for providing robust administrative, logistical and infrastructural support to enable NDMA's core mandate of effective DRR, preparedness, response and recovery. In 2025, directorate prioritized high-impact capital projects to address long-standing infrastructure needs, enhance security, create modern training spaces and improve working environment for staff and visitors. All works were carried out with strict adherence to quality standards, safety regulations and timelines, resulting in fully operational new facilities ready for immediate use.

2. **Addition of 300-Seat Auditorium Hall.** A modern, fully equipped auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 has been completed. Hall features high-quality acoustic treatment, advanced audio-visual systems (including large LED screens, professional sound reinforcement and presentation facilities), tiered ergonomic seating and stage lighting. Supporting amenities include separate, well-appointed washroom sets for ladies and gents, a dedicated VIP lounge for dignitaries and senior officials and an exclusive ladies' room for enhanced comfort and privacy. This facility is now operational and will serve as a premier venue for national-level conferences, disaster management workshops, media briefings and large-scale training programs.

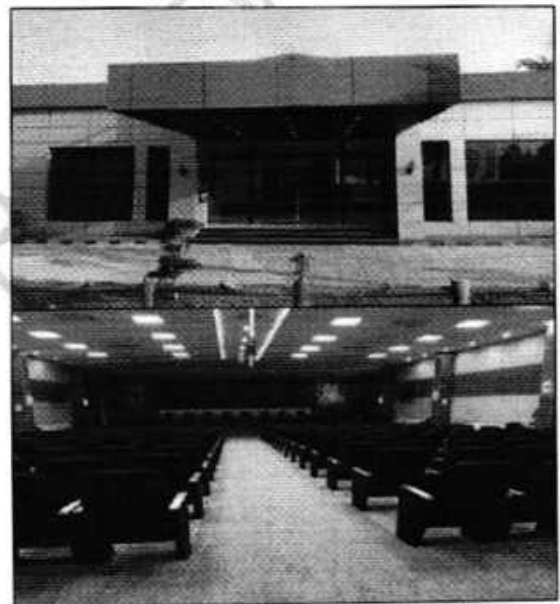


Figure: Auditorium Hall

3. **Establishment of CoE-C2DM.** A dedicated CoE-C2DM has been constructed, comprising multiple modern classrooms, specialized simulation laboratories, computer labs and research spaces. Centre is equipped with state-of-the-art furniture, interactive smart boards, high-performance computing systems and disaster simulation tools. This facility positions NDMA as a leading hub for capacity building, knowledge sharing, research and collaboration with national and international stakeholders in disaster management.

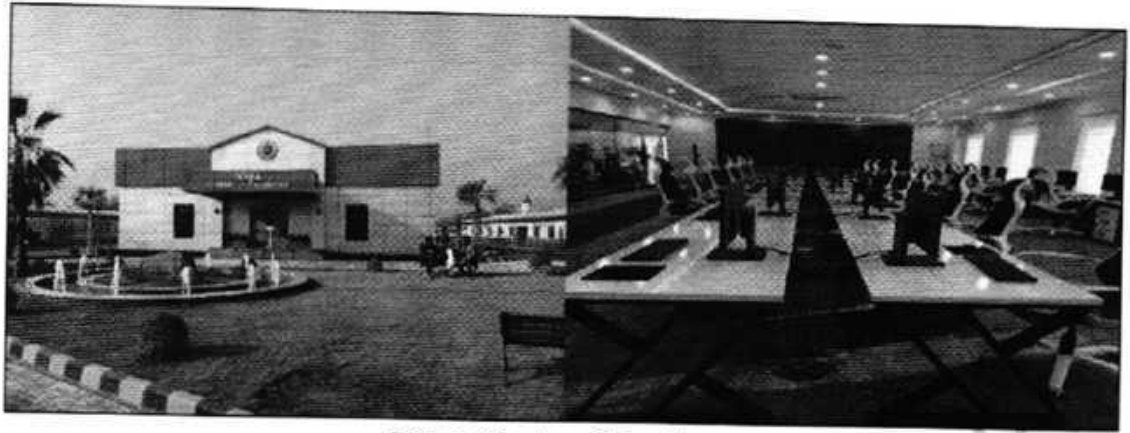


Figure: Center of Excellence

4. **Security and Access Enhancements**

a. **Installation of 2 x New Gates with Smart Entry System.**

Two new entrance gates have been constructed and commissioned, integrated with an advanced smart entry system. System incorporates automated barriers and real-time CCTV monitoring linked to central security control room. These upgrades provide enhanced access control, improved traffic flow and significantly strengthened perimeter security.



b. **Addition of 3 x Security Check Posts.** Three strategically located security check posts have been built. These posts ensure round clock observation of all incoming personnel and vehicles.



Figure: NDMA Gates

5. **Parking, Access and Aesthetic Improvements**

a. **Addition of Car Parking Sheds.** Modern covered car parking sheds have been constructed to offer secure, weather-protected parking facilities for staff vehicles and official visitors. Among these, one particularly spacious parking shed stands out with a substantial capacity to accommodate up to **60 vehicles**. This large shed is specially designed to serve dual purposes; routine daily parking as well as versatile use for major events. It can be effectively transformed into an exhibition space for international-level Expos, conferences or similar large gatherings where it can comfortably house stalls, display booths and related setups.



Figure: Parking Sheds

- b. **Additional Access Road from Main Gate to Gate No. 3.** A new external access road has been developed from main gate directly to Gate No. 3 improving vehicular movement, reducing congestion on main routes and facilitating faster internal circulation during emergencies and to accommodate large movement of vehicles.
- c. **Installation of 3 Fountains.** Three elegant decorative fountains have been installed at prominent locations across complex, adding aesthetic value, creating tranquil spaces and contributing to a pleasant campus environment.



Figure: Fountains

- d. **Addition of 2 Gazebo Sheds.** Two attractive gazebo sheds have been built in green area offering shaded outdoor spaces for informal meetings, relaxation and team-building activities.



*Figure: Gazebo
(Outdoor Light Refreshment Facility)*

6. **Maintenance and Operational Upgrades**

- a. **Roof Repairing of 5 x Office Blocks.** Comprehensive roof repairs were carried out on five administrative blocks including waterproofing, replacement of damaged sheets, structural strengthening and drainage improvements to prevent future leaks and ensure building longevity.
- b. **Installation of Furniture in Auditorium and CoE-C2DM.** Premium, purpose-built furniture has been installed throughout auditorium (including auditorium chairs, tables and podium) and CoE-C2DM (desks, chairs, lab benches and storage units), enabling immediate and comfortable utilization of these facilities.
- c. **Repairing of Mobile NEOC.** Mobile NEOC underwent thorough repairs and upgrades, including chassis and mechanical restoration, electrical system overhaul, communication equipment enhancement, satellite linkage restoration and interior refurbishment. Unit is now fully operational and ready for rapid deployment in disaster-affected areas.

Legal Directorate

7. **Litigation Cases - NDMA.** Legal Directorate of NDMA has demonstrated commendable dedication in effectively settling court cases across Pakistan. By proactively engaging with concerned authorities and responding promptly to court directives, Directorate has successfully resolved numerous cases, mitigating potential legal risks and liabilities. This proactive approach has not only protected interests of NDMA and government but also ensured timely justice for affected parties. Legal Directorate's efforts underscore NDMA's commitment to accountability, transparency and good governance in disaster management operations nationwide.

8. **Parliamentary Business - NDMA.** Various activities/ tasks were undertaken during Calendar Year in respect of Parliamentary Business including (Mostly matters were based on Monsoon 2025):-

- a. Briefings to Senate/ NA Standing Committee meetings.
- b. National Assembly & Senate Starred/ Un-starred Questions.
- c. Motions, Adjournment Motions, Resolutions, Budgetary Cut Motions, Calling Attention Notices.
- d. Coordination with PMO regarding Parliamentary Business.
- e. Briefings to Minister Incharge (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs on Parliamentary Business) for defending NDMA related matters in NA/ Senate.

Finance Directorate

9. Finance matters related to pay and allowances and procurements.

10. Audits.

Procurements Directorate

11. Matters related to procurements.

12. Recoupment of relief items.

CHAPTER - 14

ESTABLISHMENT WING (ESTB)

1. **Mandate & Scope.** Establishment Wing is responsible for effective management of human resources, administrative coordination, security arrangements and logistical support to ensure NDMA's operational readiness during routine operations and disaster situations. Wing supports preparedness, response and recovery functions by ensuring availability of trained manpower, secure working environments and uninterrupted administrative and HR support in compliance with applicable rules and policies:-

a. **Pre-Disaster**

- (1) Identification of critical HR gaps and facilitation of recruitment, deputation and temporary hiring to strengthen preparedness.
- (2) Coordination with CoE-C2DM for capacity building, trainings, simulations and skill enhancement of NDMA personnel.
- (3) Administrative and logistical planning for HR, including availability of vehicles, transport, accommodation and office support.
- (4) Review and strengthening of security arrangements for NDMA premises, NEOC and key installations.
- (5) Facilitation of preparatory meetings, briefings, seminars and workshops at NEOC Auditorium.
- (6) Coordination with relevant Wings to support implementation of preparedness plans and SOPs.

b. **During Disaster**

- (1) Rapid deployment and redeployment of NDMA officials to affected areas in coordination with Ops & Log Wing.
- (2) Maintenance of updated HR rosters, duty assignments and deployment readiness.
- (3) Facilitation of security arrangements for NDMA facilities, senior leadership, visiting delegations and emergency operations.
- (4) Provision of vehicles, transport, accommodation and logistical support for field operations.
- (5) Expeditious processing of overtime, field allowances, special duty approvals and emergency HR matters.
- (6) Continuous administrative and HR support to field teams, operation centres and relief campuses.

c. **Post-Disaster**

- (1) Processing of TA/DA, allowances and remaining staff-related entitlements in coordination with Finance Wing.
- (2) Review of staff performance, deployment effectiveness and administrative support mechanisms.

2. **Key Functions**

- a. Human resource planning, staffing, deployment and readiness management
- b. Coordination of recruitment, deputation and temporary engagement of staff.
- c. Security coordination for NDMA premises, events and official activities.
- d. Administrative support for trainings, seminars, workshops and national/international events conducted at NEOC Auditorium.
- e. Coordination with CoE C2DM for capacity building and skill development initiatives.
- f. Liaison with Finance Wing for salaries, allowances, TA/DA and staff entitlements.
- g. Issuance of administrative orders, notifications and approvals in compliance with NDMA policies and government rules.
- h. Inter-wing coordination to support disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations.

ACTIVITIES OF ESTB IN 2025

3. **Overview.** During 2025, Estb Wing played a pivotal role in ensuring availability, readiness, safety and effective management of human resources, infrastructure support and administrative coordination. These efforts significantly strengthened NDMA's disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations. Estb Wing supported both routine operations and ER including extensive engagement during Floods and Monsoon Season 2025. Additionally, Establishment Wing contributed to major events such as PEDER-2025 and DEW Technical Expo (DEWTE) 2025.

4. **Human Resource Management, Readiness and Security Support**

- a. Maintained an updated HR roster, detailing staff strength, skills inventory and deployment readiness.
- b. Identified critical HR gaps and addressed them through timely hiring, deputation and temporary engagement of staff and volunteers.
- c. Ensured comprehensive security arrangements for high-profile visits, official delegations, routine operations and mega events, in close coordination with law enforcement agencies, ensuring round-the-clock coverage.

5. **Capacity Building, Training and NEOC Expansion**

- a. Conducted periodic capacity-building initiatives to ensure trained manpower for relief and response operations.

- b. Initiated expansion plans for NEOC, including a dedicated Auditorium and CoE-C2DM aimed to strengthening NDMA's institutional capacity for awareness, trainings, seminars, workshops, simulations and national/ international engagements.
 - c. Optimized NEOC Auditorium facilities for trainings, seminars, workshops, briefings and capacity-building programs for NDMA personnel and relevant stakeholders.
6. **Deployment, Logistics and Emergency Operations**
- a. Facilitated rapid deployment of NDMA officials during disaster and emergency situations, including Floods and Monsoon Season 2025.
 - b. Provided transport facilities and logistic support to ensure smooth field operations.
 - c. Expedited approvals for overtime, field allowances, special duty assignments and other emergency HR matters to maintain continuity of relief operations.
7. **Compliance, Governance and Staff Welfare**
- a. Ensured all HR and administrative actions complied with NDMA policies, employment contracts and government rules.
 - b. Facilitated issuance of special orders, notifications and administrative approvals.
 - c. Provided guidance on HR matters to Wings as when required.
 - d. Maintained accessible mechanisms to address staff concerns and grievances.
8. **Inter-Wing Coordination**
- a. **Ops and Log Wing**. Deployment planning, duty rosters and field requirements.
 - b. **Finance Wing**. Salaries, allowances, claims and emergency financial approvals.
 - c. **Adm Wing**. Security, transport, logistics, accommodation and office support.
 - d. **NEOC Auditorium Facilities**. Trainings, seminars, workshops, briefings, capacity-building initiatives and national/international expos in collaboration with development partners.
 - e. **CoE-C2DM**. Skill development, specialized courses and advanced training programs for HR capacity building.

CONCLUSION

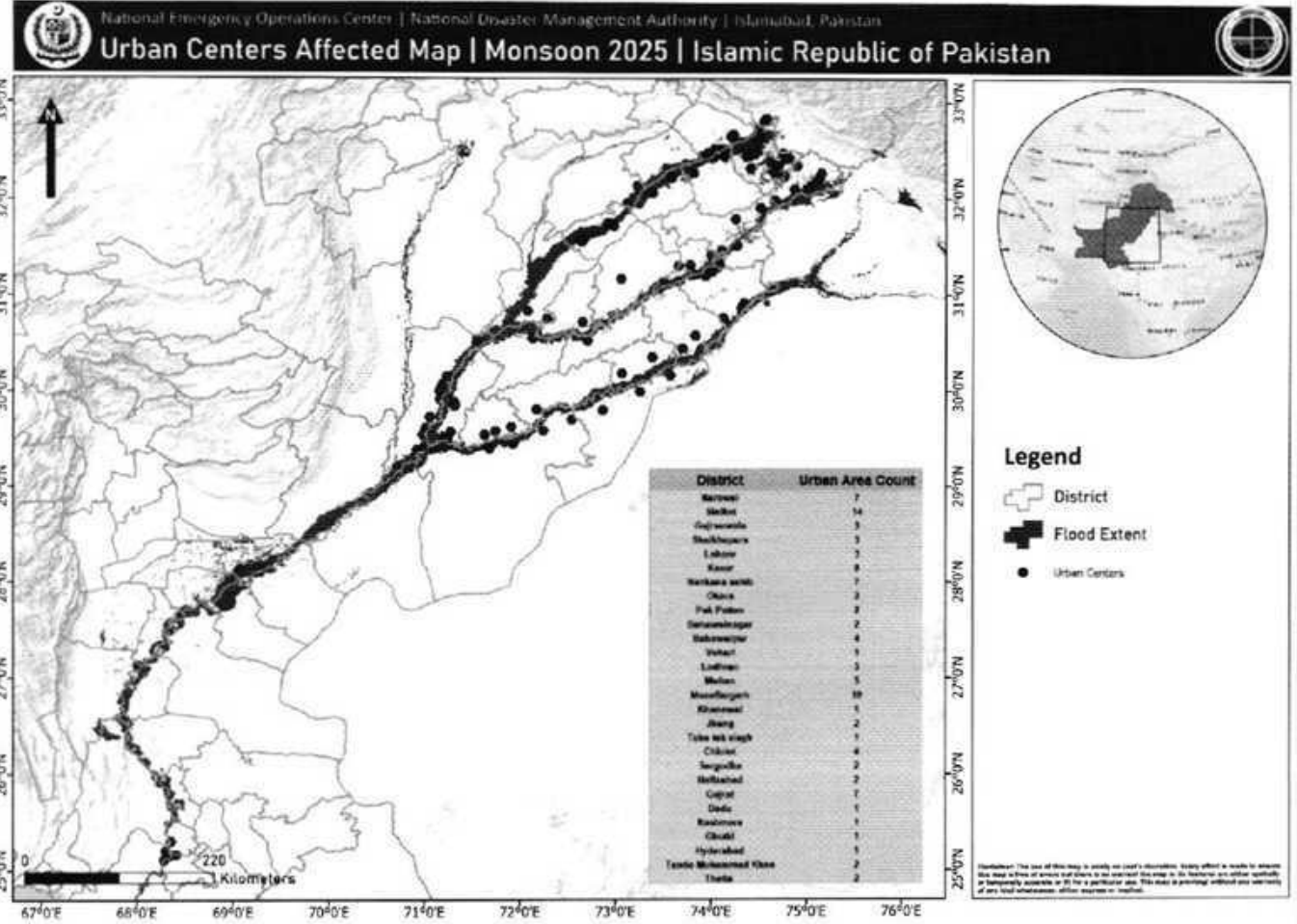
1. Year 2025 marked a decisive consolidation of Pakistan's disaster management system, reflecting a clear transition toward anticipatory, technology-enabled and risk-informed governance. Disaster management actions were driven by advanced EW architectures integrating satellite remote sensing, hydrological and meteorological modelling, artificial intelligence and climate projections enabling timely alerts, high-precision flood forecasting and proactive preparedness across riverine, urban, coastal, mountainous and transboundary risk zones. Real-time operational platforms, national dashboards and automated situation reporting enhanced situational awareness and enabled coordinated decision-making during monsoon floods, flash floods, hill torrents, heatwaves, smog episodes, seismic risks, GLOF threats and evolving multi-hazard scenarios.
2. Operational readiness and institutional coordination were strengthened through continuous NEOC Centre functionality, SimExs, AA protocols and structured engagement with provincial governments, district administrations, armed forces, academia and humanitarian partners. Data-driven planning, exposure mapping and infrastructure risk analysis supported targeted early actions, evacuation planning and resource prioritization while sustained monitoring of national and regional hydrological systems enhanced preparedness for both domestic and transboundary hazards demonstrating increased institutional maturity in managing complex, cascading and climate-amplified disasters.
3. Human capital development and knowledge generation remained central to resilience-building efforts supported through strong linkages with universities, research institutions, volunteers and CERTs. These partnerships strengthened EW dissemination, localized preparedness, rapid damage and needs assessments and post-disaster learning. Training programs, standardized curricula and simulation-based capacity building expanded national cadre of skilled responders and planners, embedding DRR within institutional systems and community structures alike.
4. Digital transformation and governance reform significantly improved efficiency, transparency and service delivery across disaster management functions. Modernization of public alert mechanisms, interactive reporting platforms and internal administrative systems replaced manual workflows with integrated digital solutions, enabling real-time data sharing, institutional accountability and informed decision-making. These reforms enhanced organizational agility while ensuring timely access to reliable information for decision-makers, responders and public.
5. DRR efforts were further reinforced through AA frameworks strengthened policy coordination and sustained regional and international cooperation. National platforms, bilateral engagements and participation in global DRR forums facilitated knowledge exchange, resource mobilization and alignment with international best practices. Gender-responsive and inclusive

approaches ensured that women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups remained integral to preparedness, response and recovery processes reinforcing resilience as both a social and technical imperative.

6. Collectively, these efforts demonstrate a disaster management system that increasingly prioritizes foresight over reaction, integration over fragmentation and prevention over response. Operational experiences, technological advancements and institutional reforms achieved during 2025 have strengthened national resilience and established a durable foundation for managing future climate-induced, multi-hazard and complex emergencies supporting protection of lives, livelihoods and national stability in an era of growing uncertainty.

NDMA - ANNUAL REVIEW 2025

Press Esc to close Preview



Press Esc to close Preview

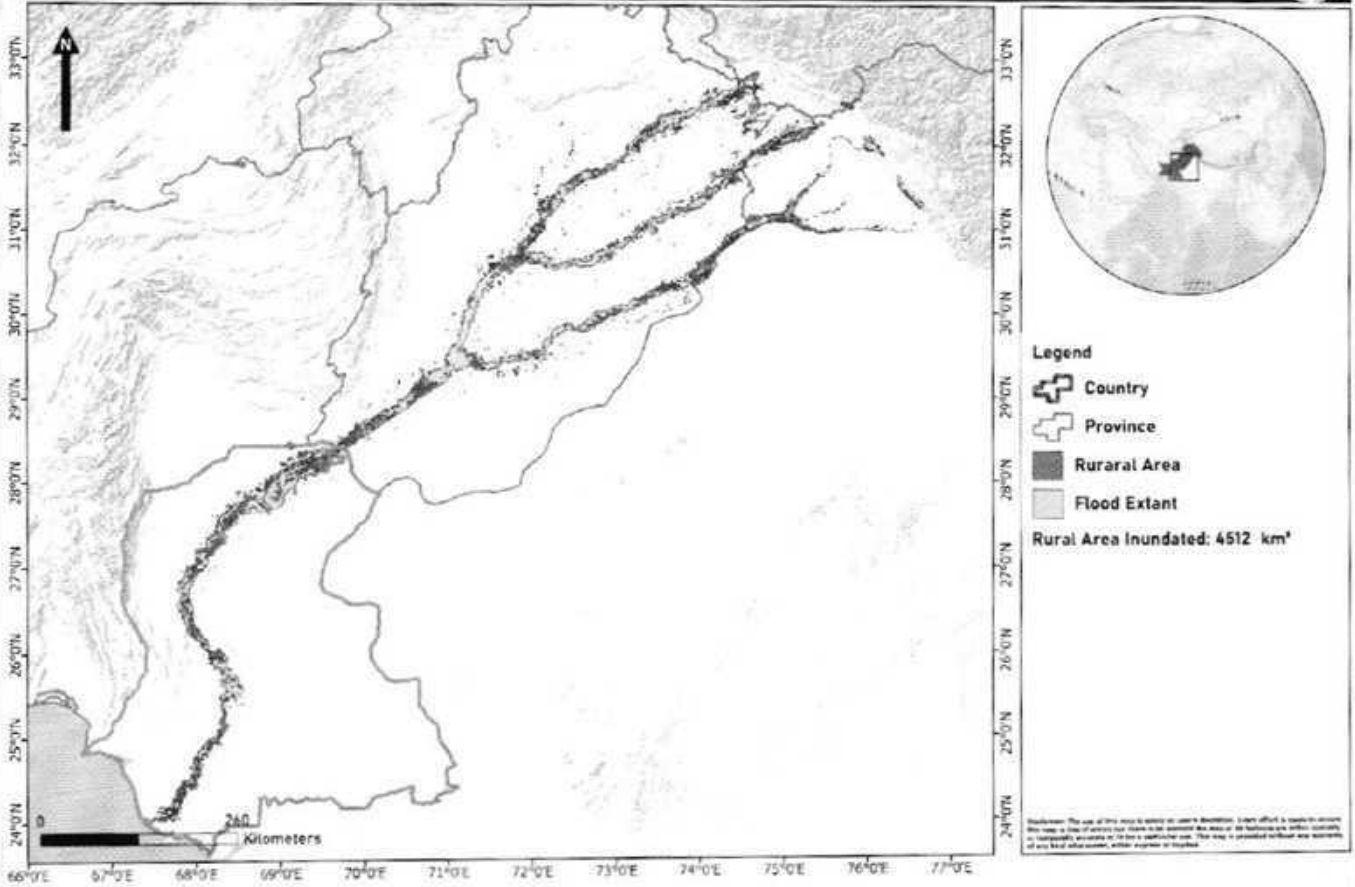
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National Emergency Operations Center | National Disaster Management Authority | Islamabad, Pakistan

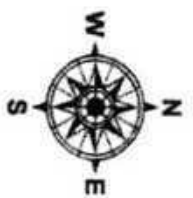
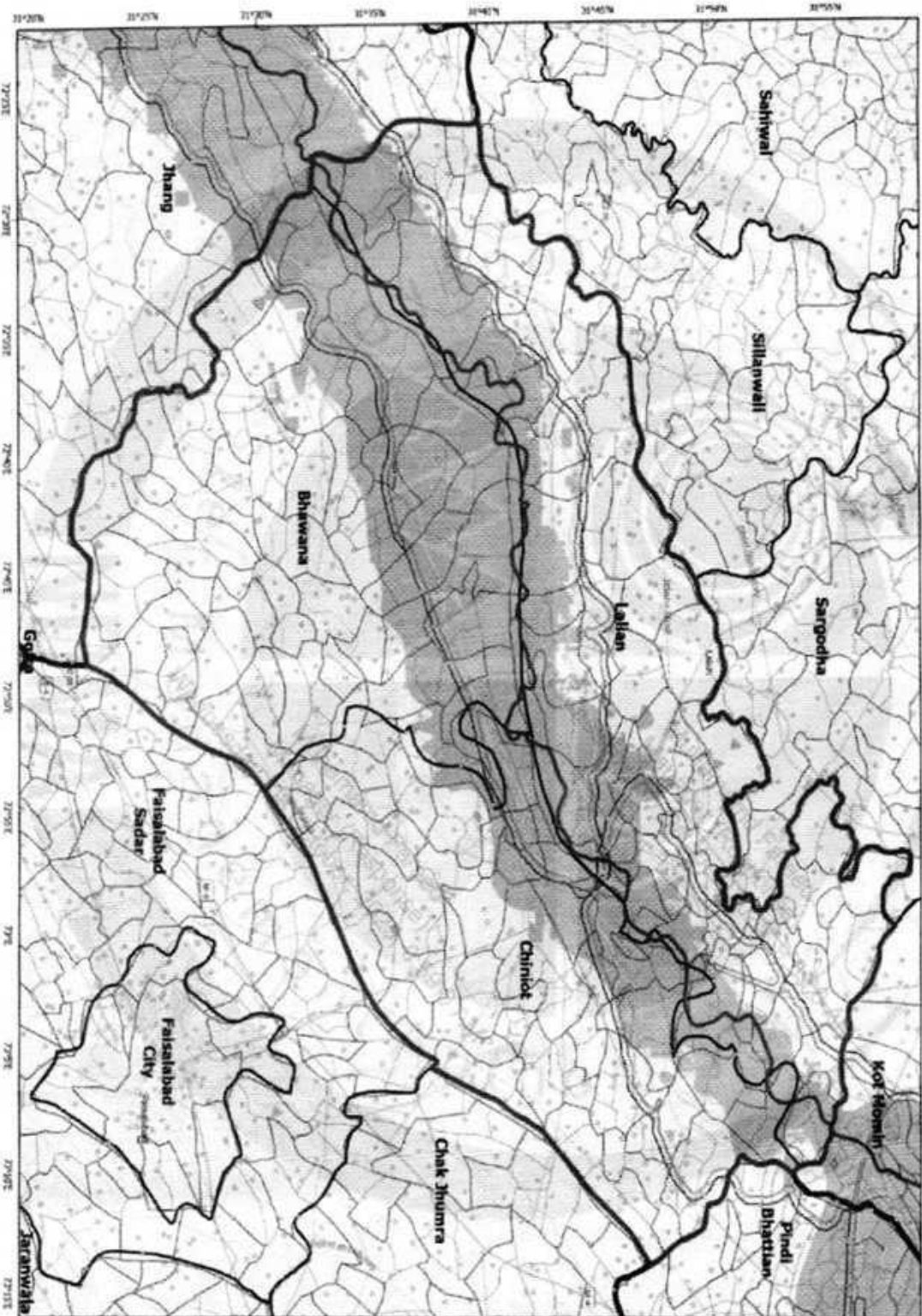


Rural Areas Inundated | Monsoon 2025 | Islamic Republic of Pakistan





Flood Inundated Area (District: Chiniot)



Legend

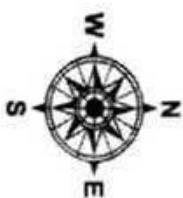
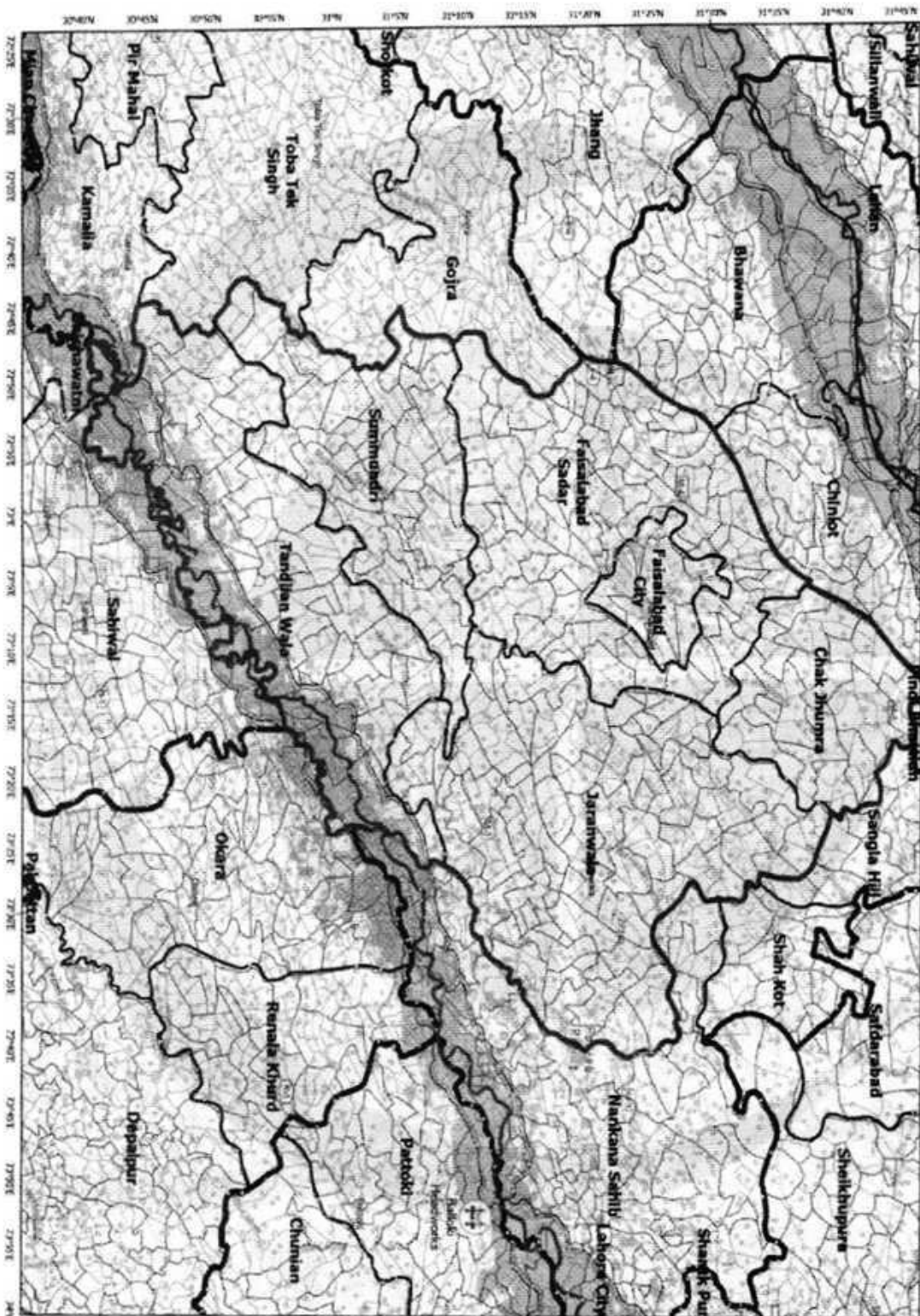
- Settlements
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- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Union Councils
- ▭ Mozas
- ▭ Inundated Area
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- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
896.8 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Faisalabad)



40 Km

Legend

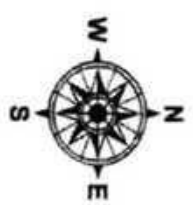
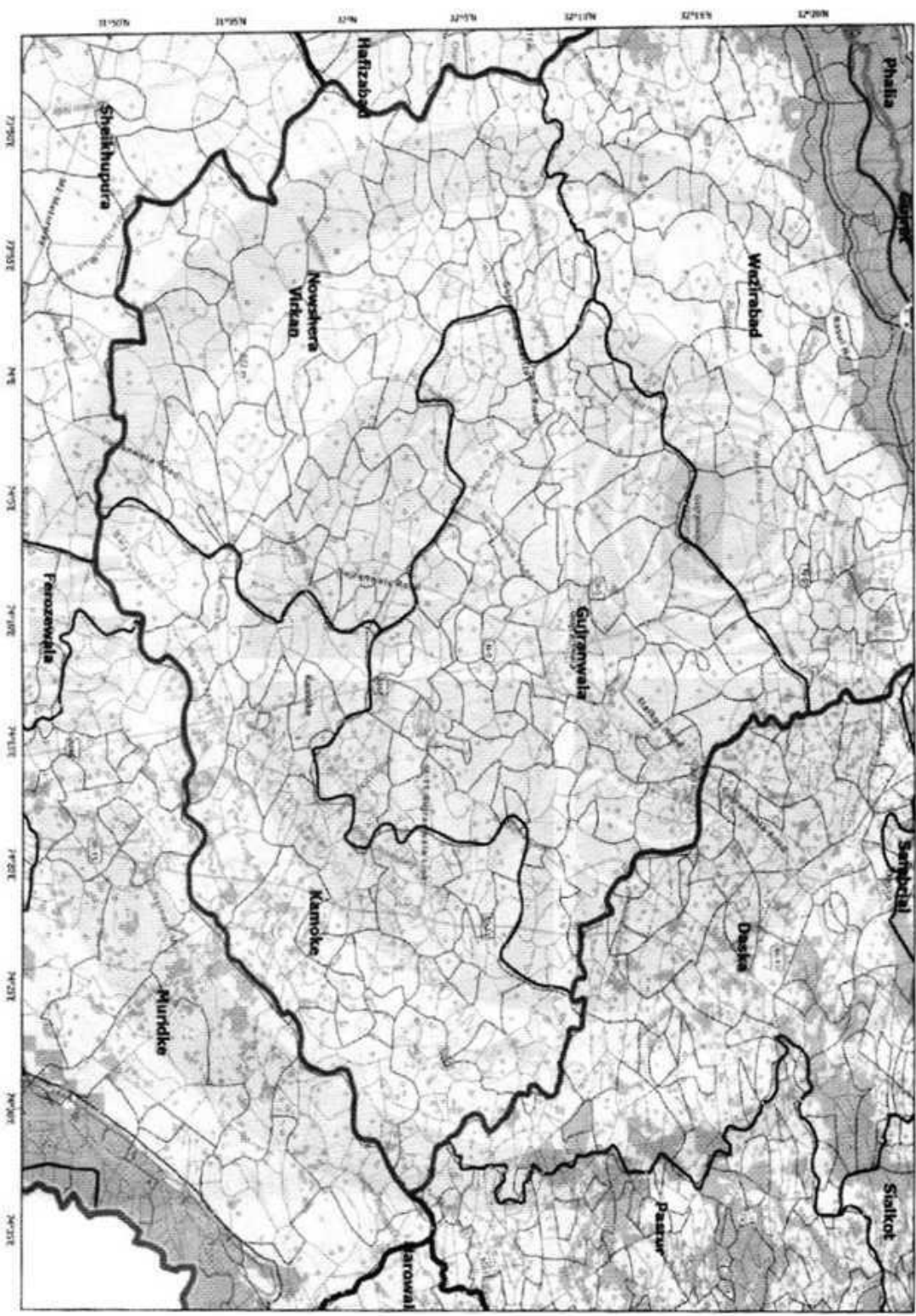
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- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
232.69 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Gujranwala)



Legend

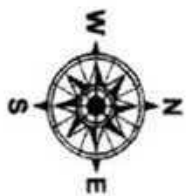
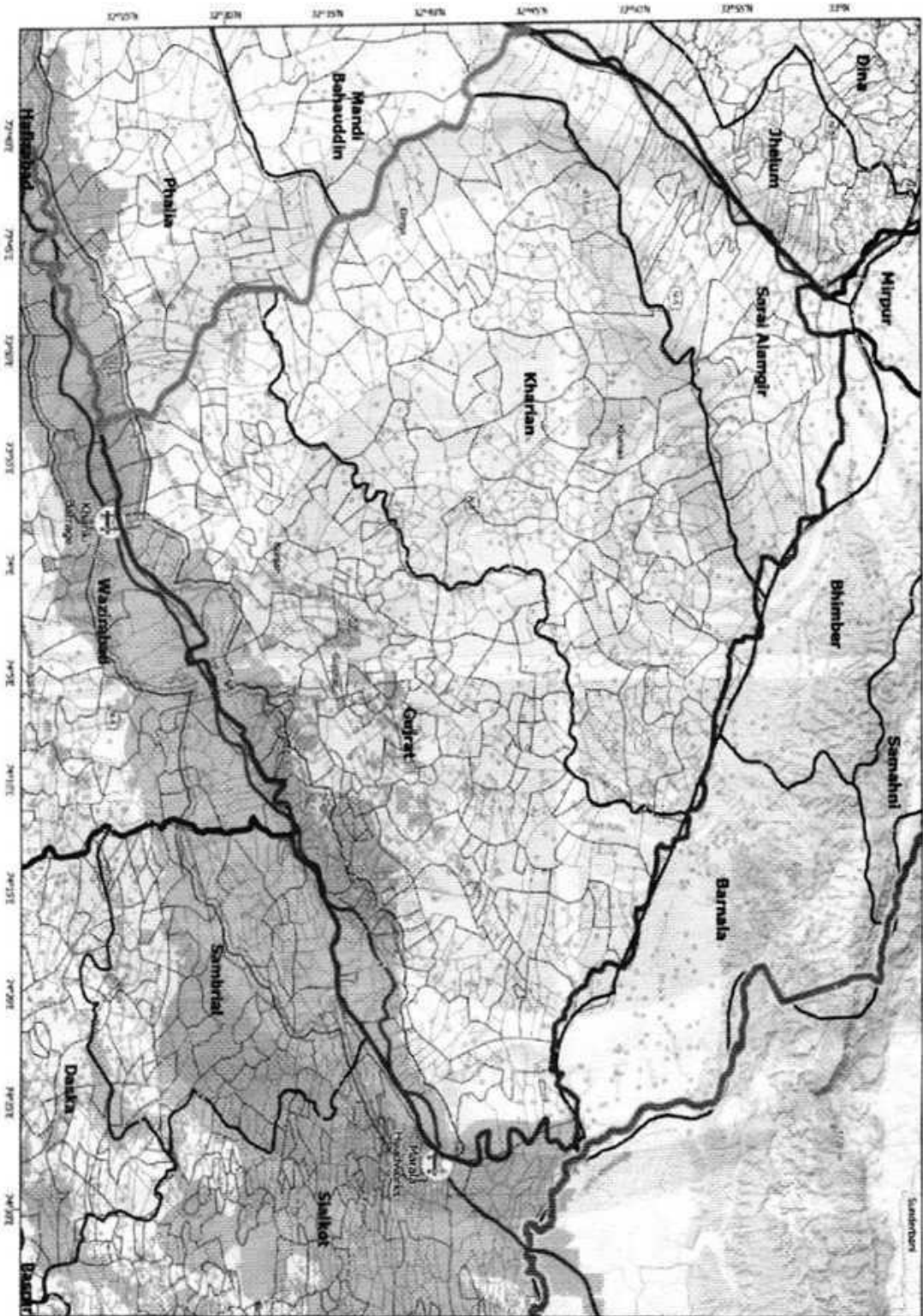
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- Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
25.91 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Gujrat)



24
Km

Legend

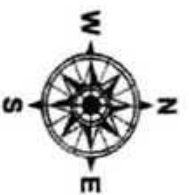
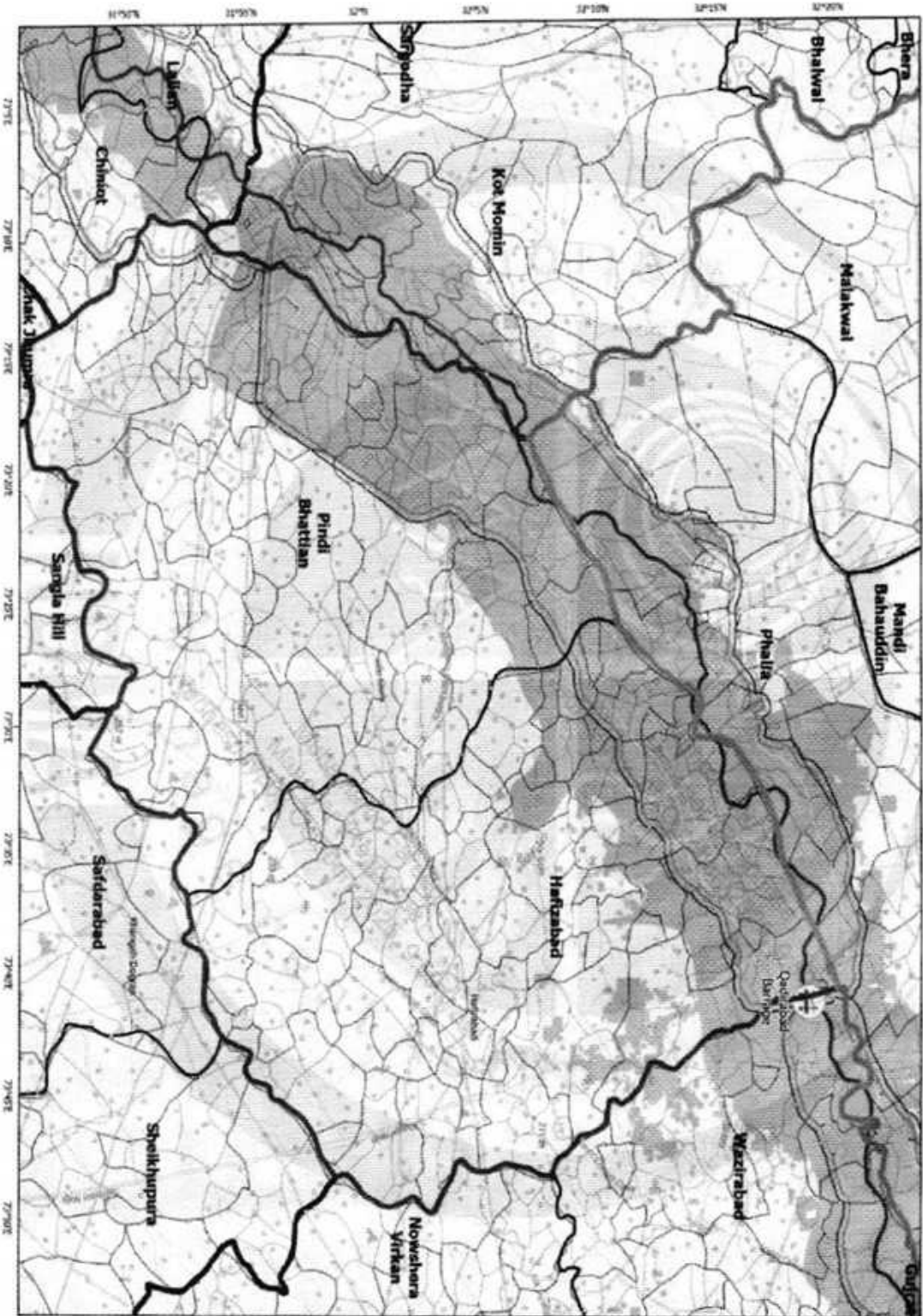
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- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
377.2 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Hafizabad)



21
Km

Legend

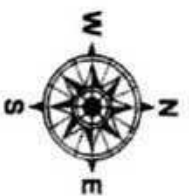
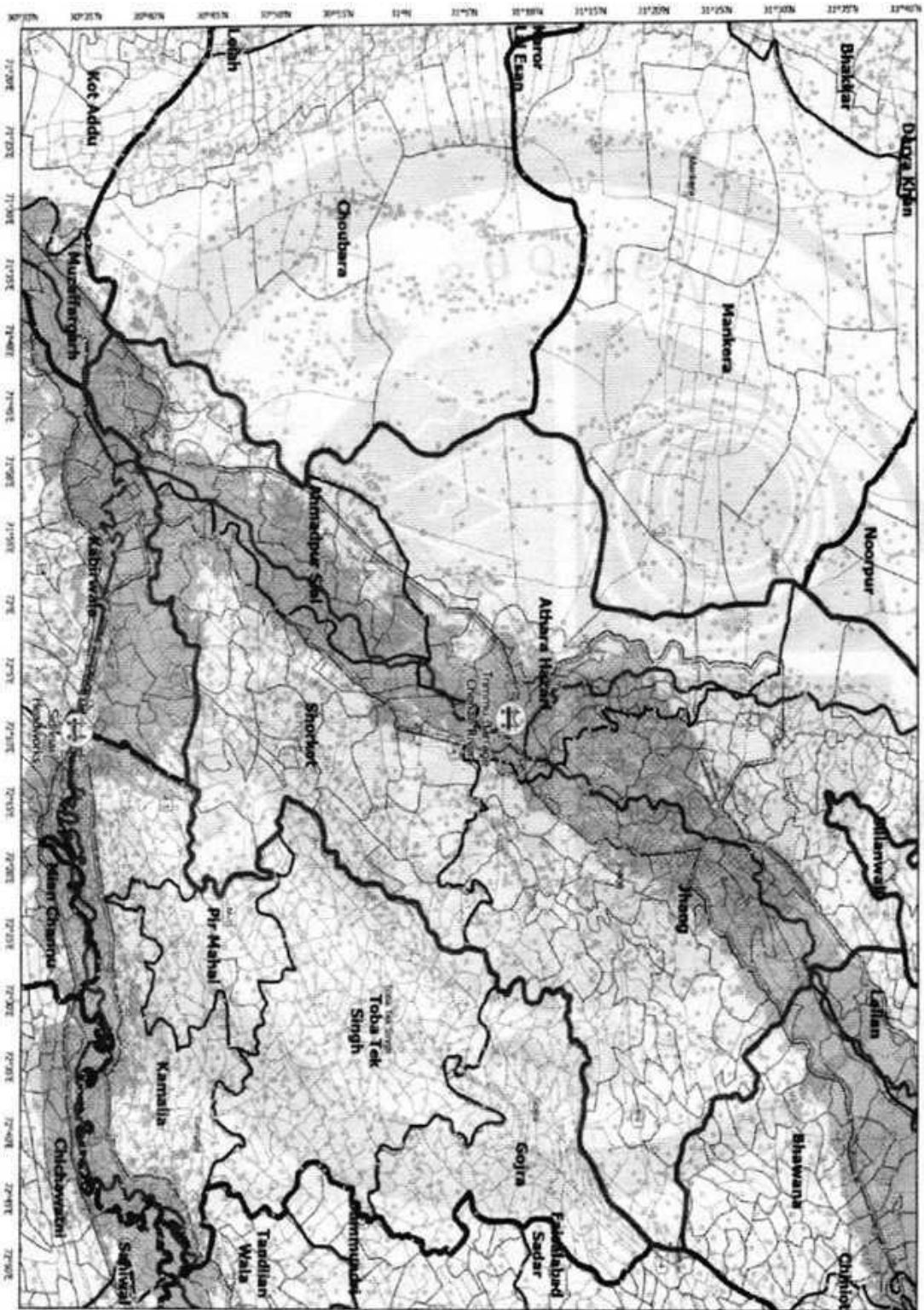
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- Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
716.63 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Jhang)



40
Km

Legend

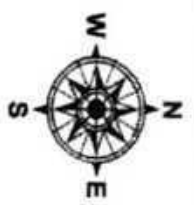
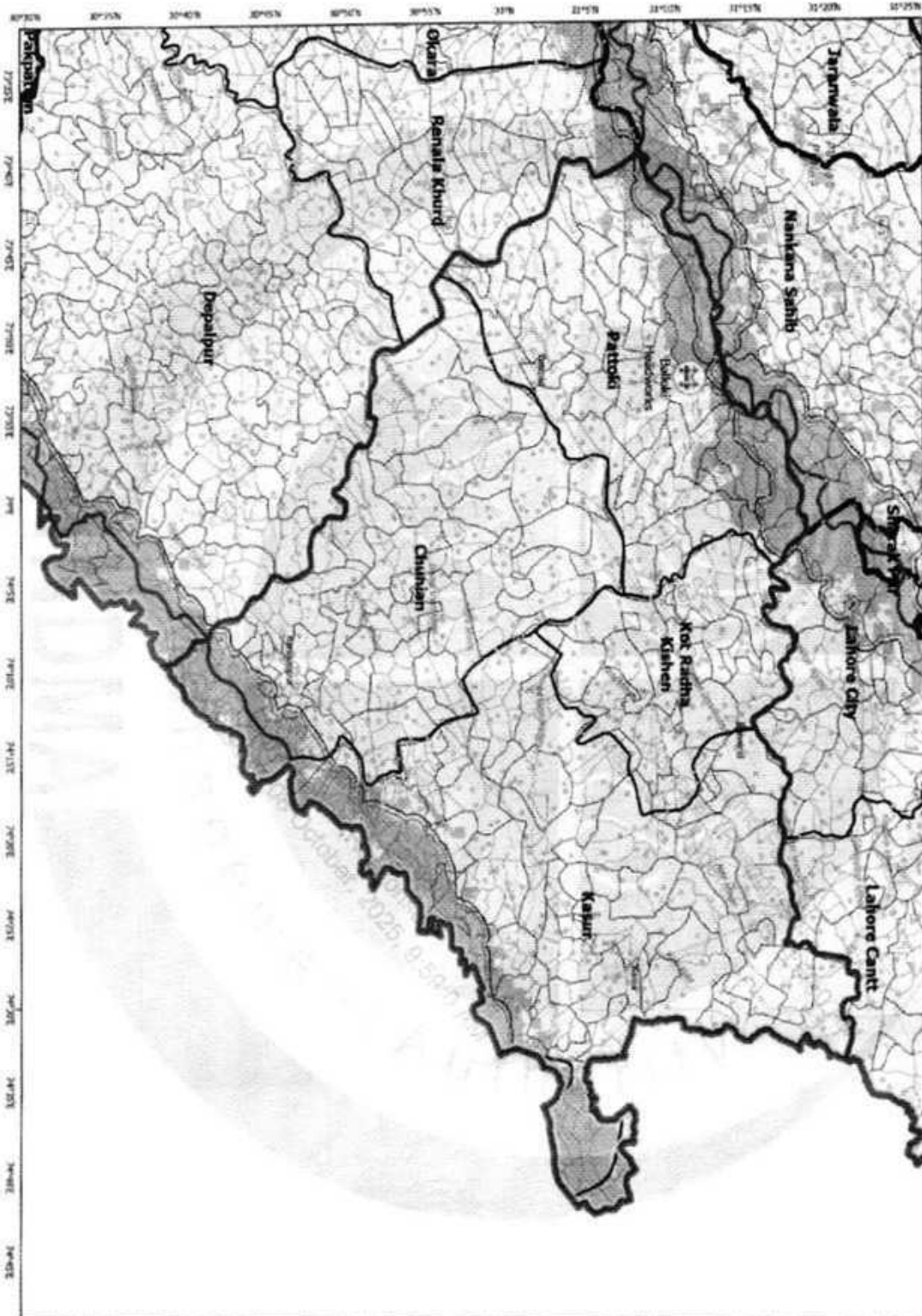
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Area Under Water
1764.47 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Kasur)



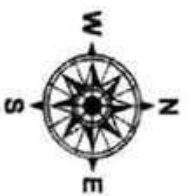
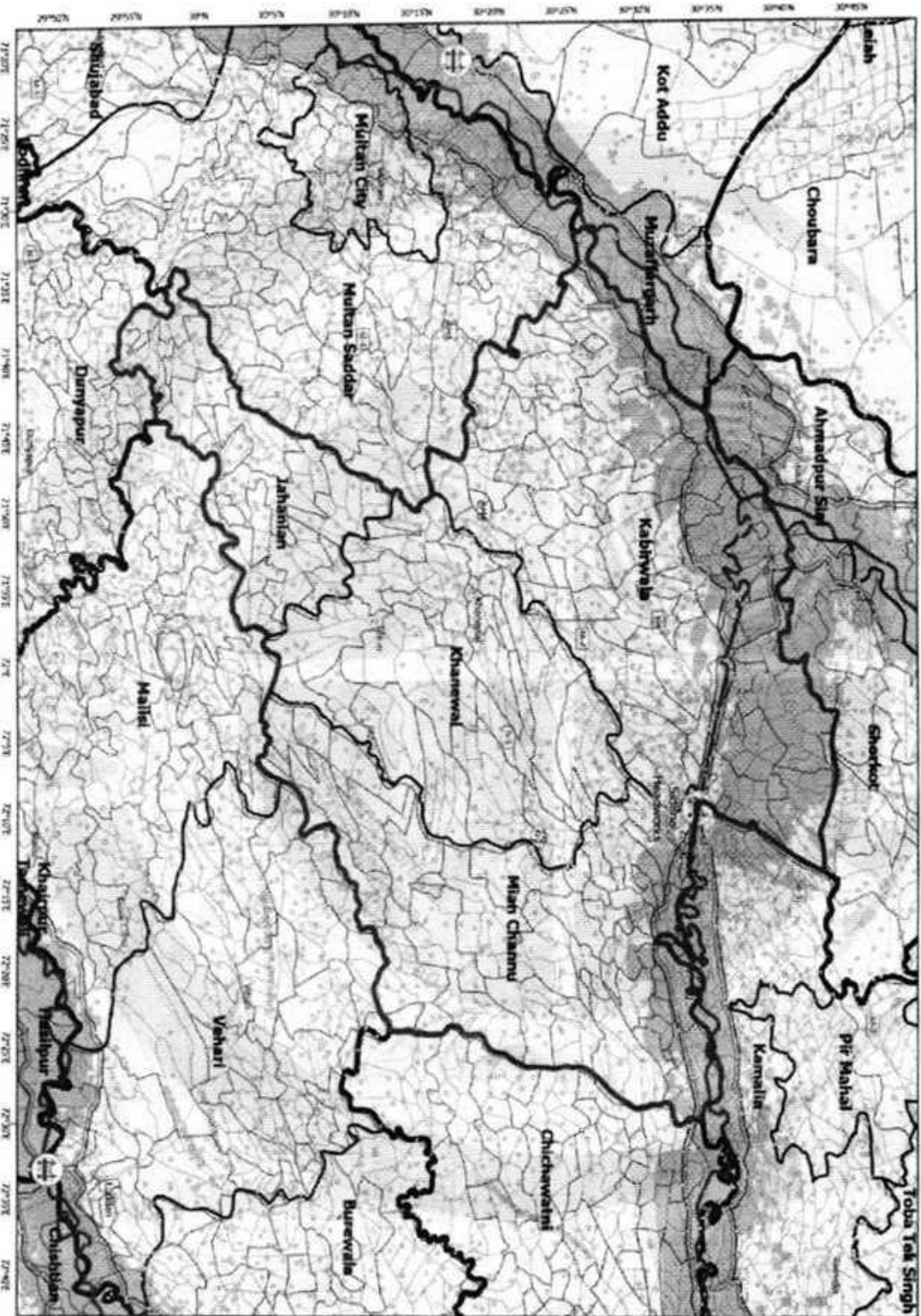
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**Area Under Water
626.08 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Khanewal)



35
Km

Legend

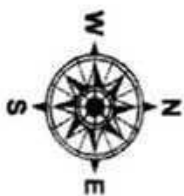
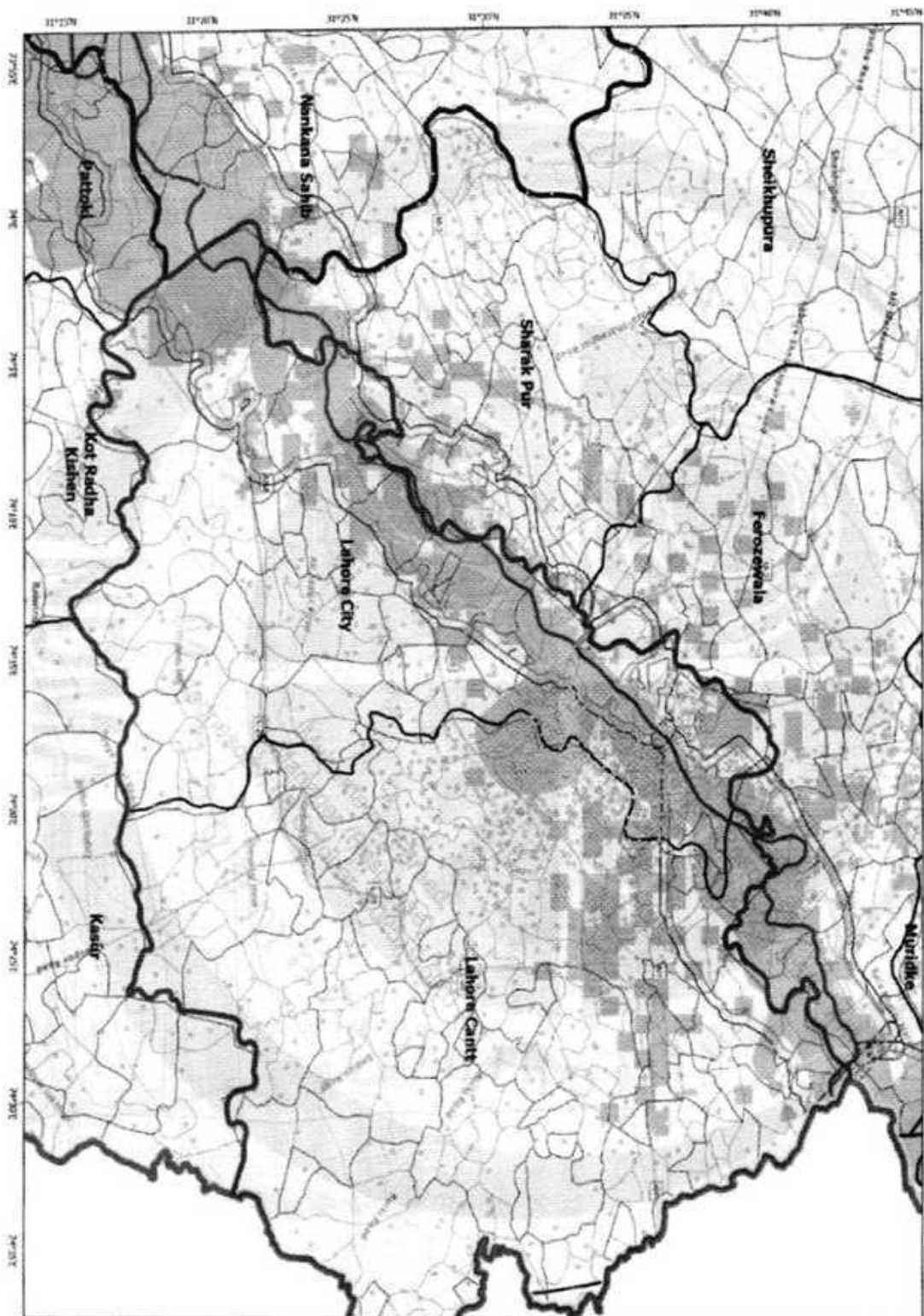
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**Area Under Water
820.19 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Lahore)

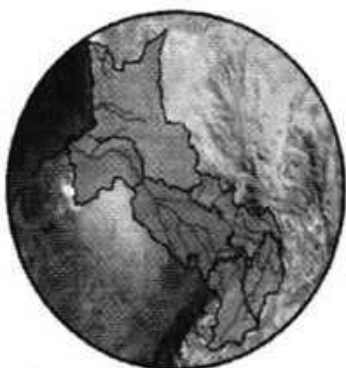


17.5 Km

Legend

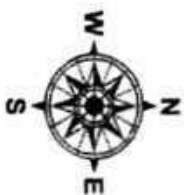
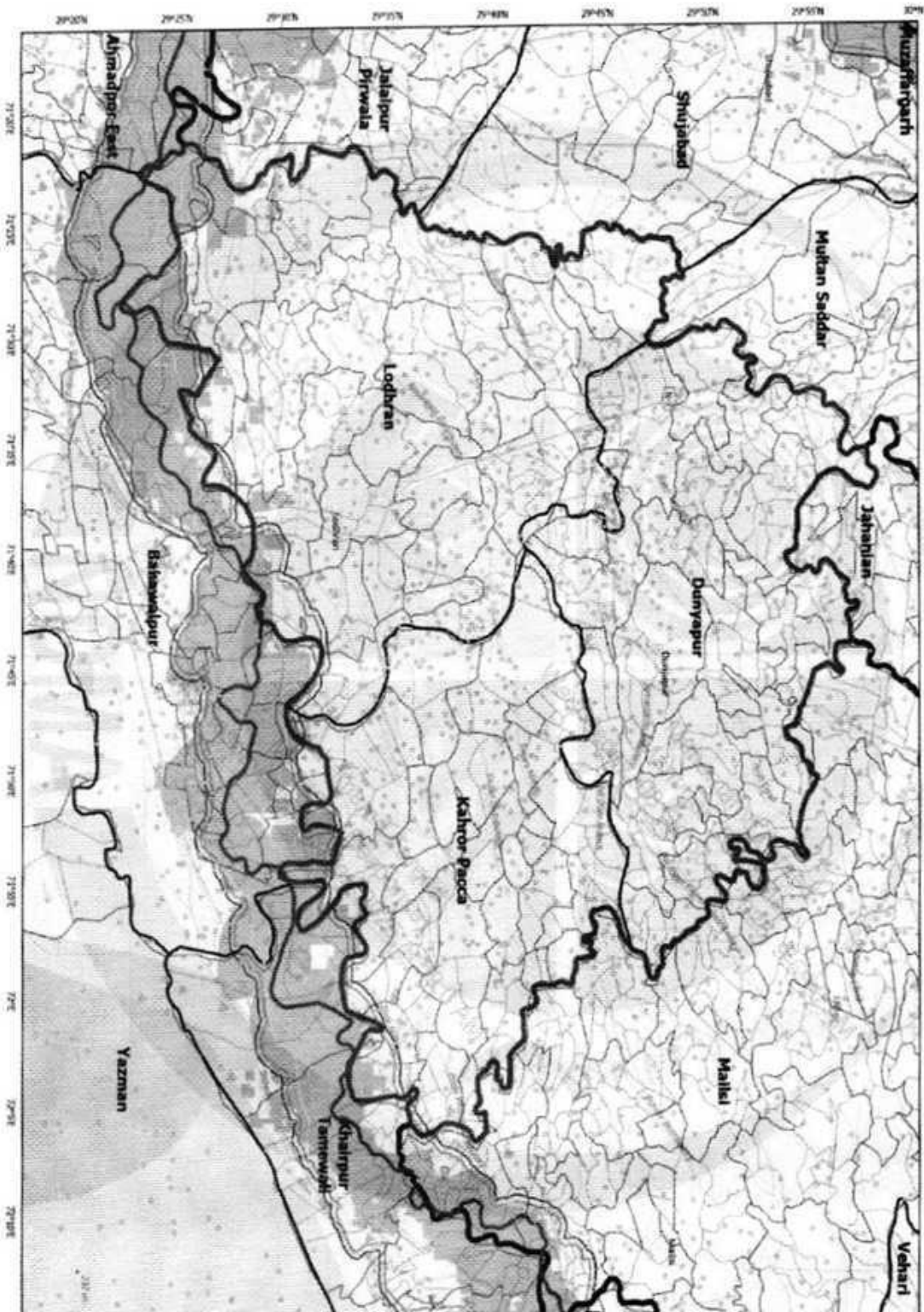
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**Area Under Water
316.32 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Lodhran)



24 Km

Legend

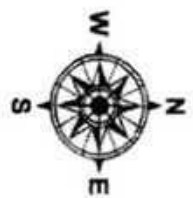
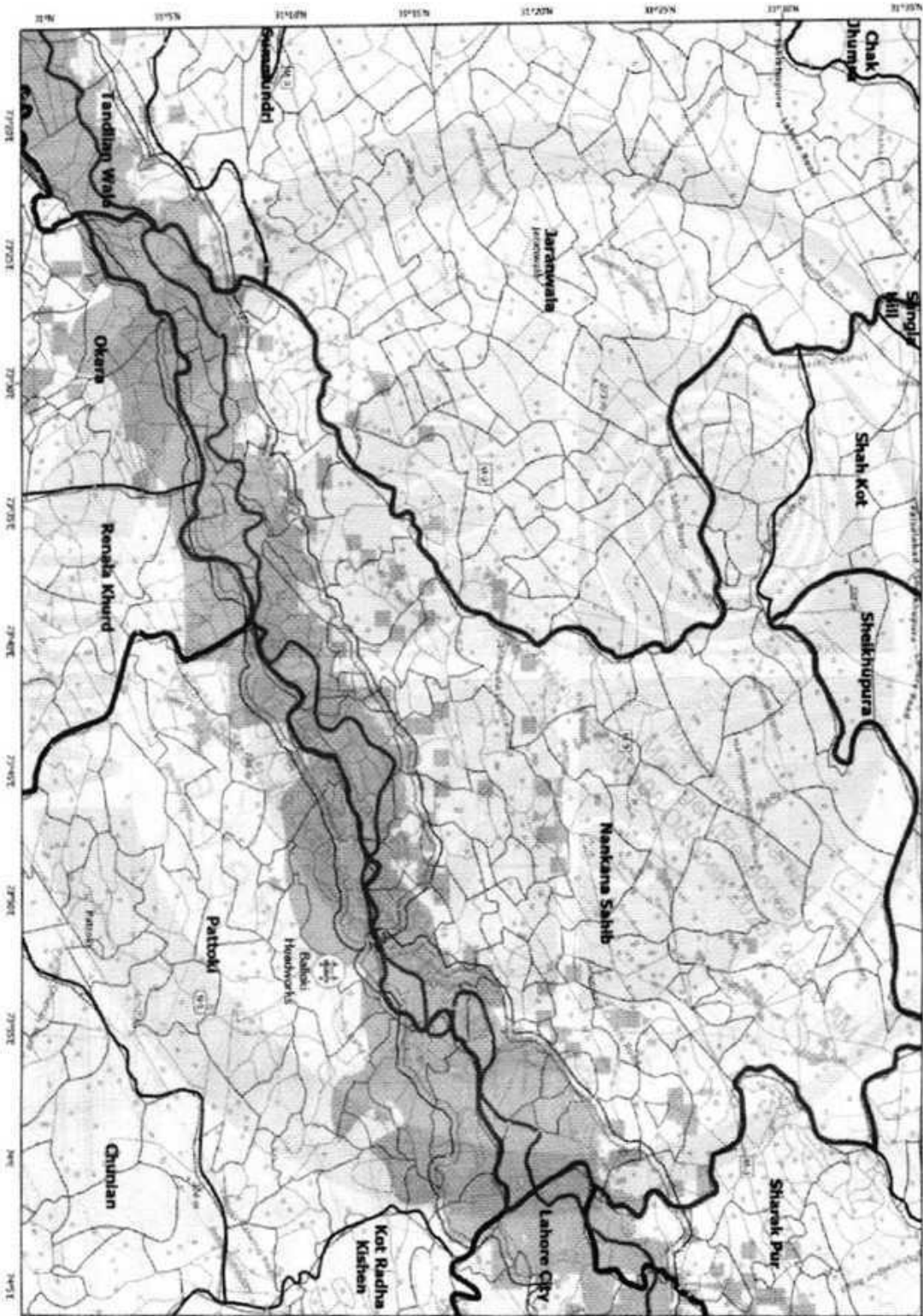
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- Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
290.56 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Nankana Sahib)



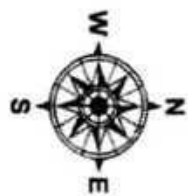
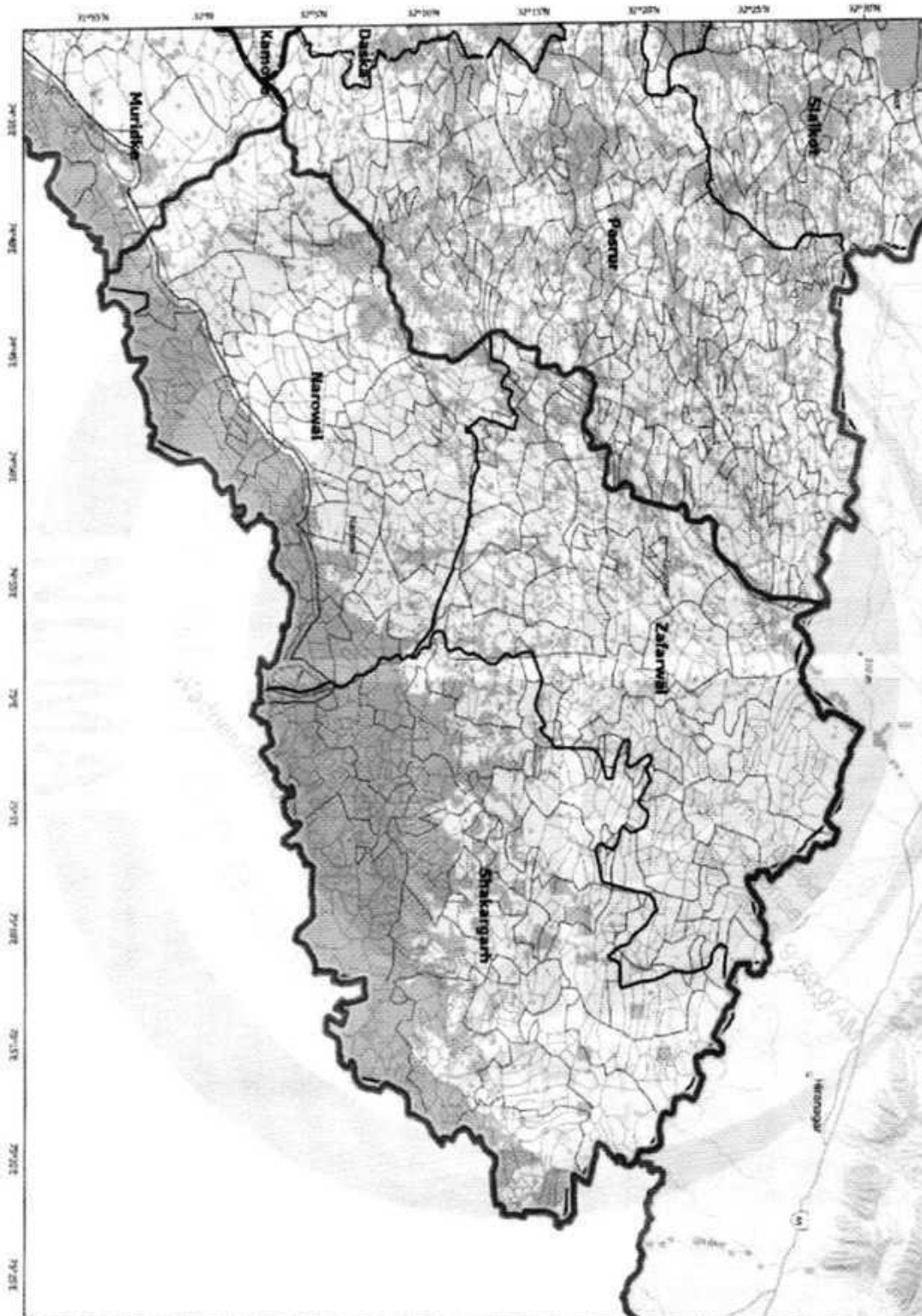
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**Area Under Water
325.72 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Narowal)



23 Km

Legend

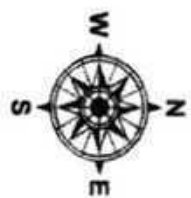
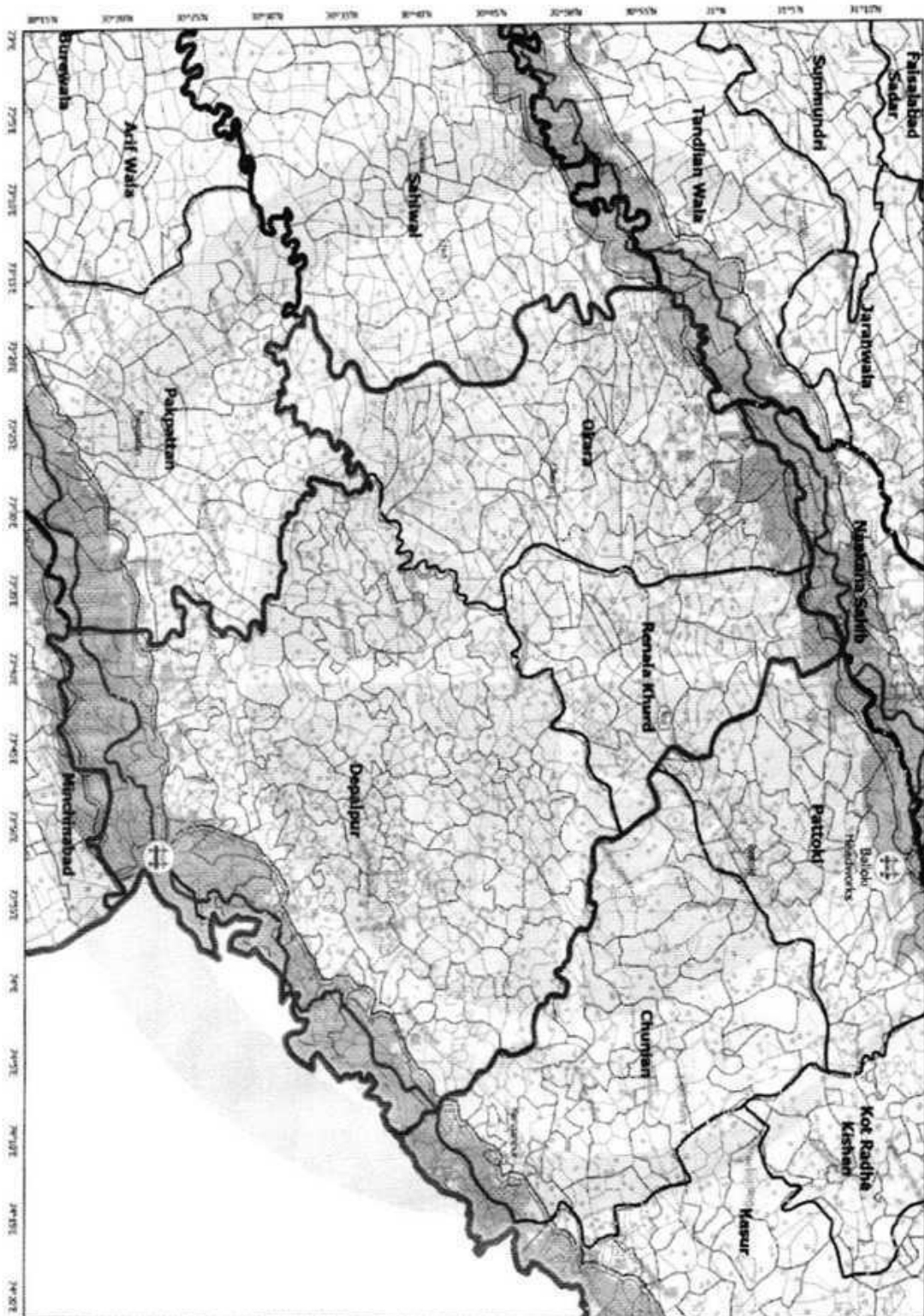
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Area Under Water
669.34 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Okara)



34
Km

Legend

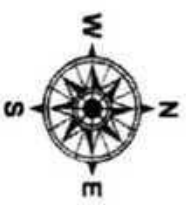
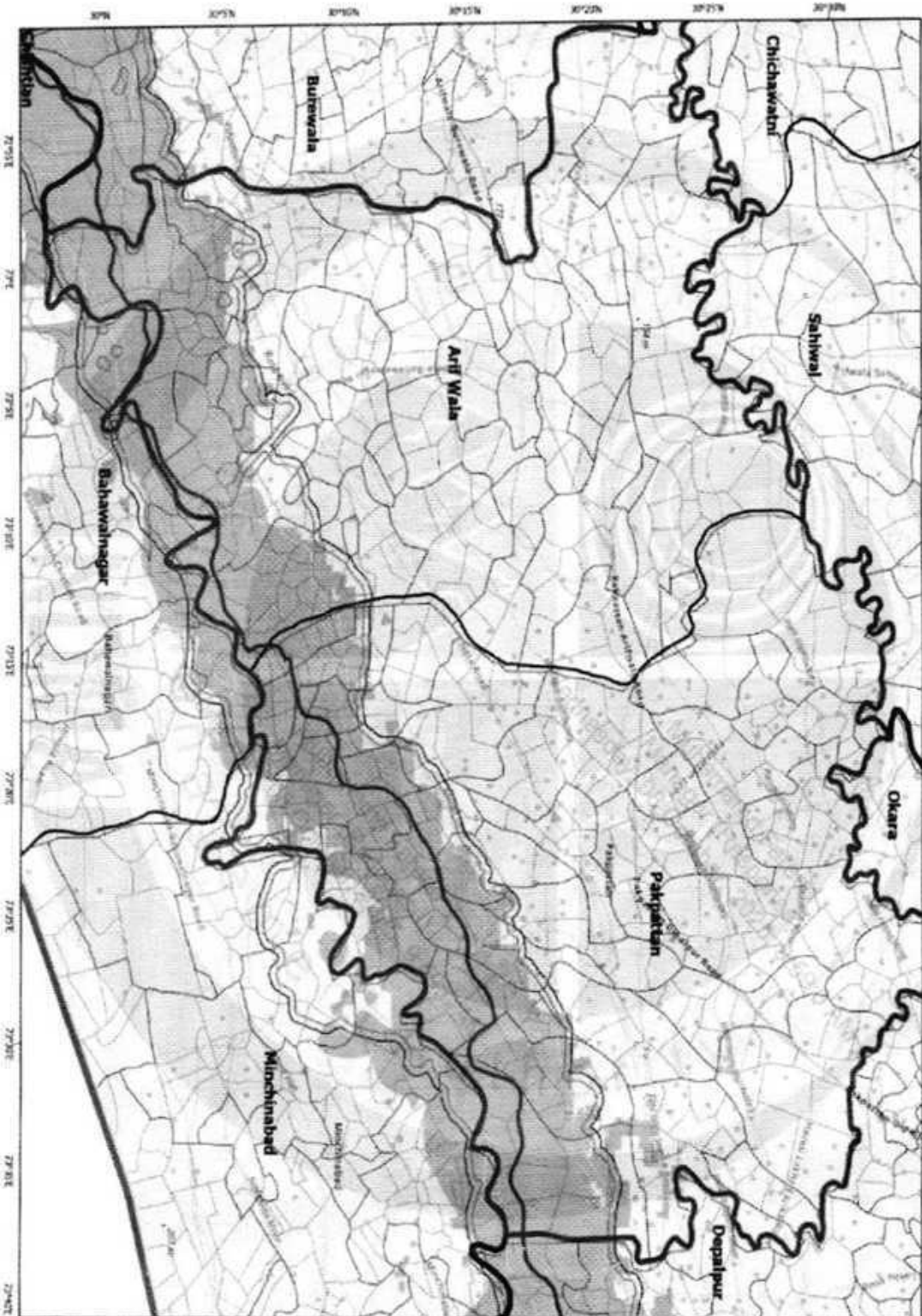
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**Area Under Water
714.16 km²**





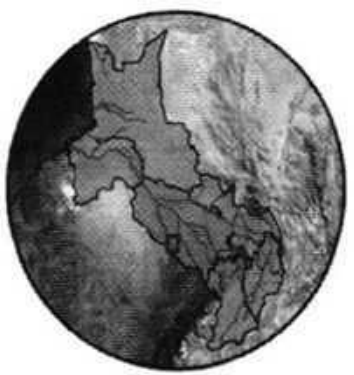
Flood Inundated Area (District: Pakpattan)



Legend

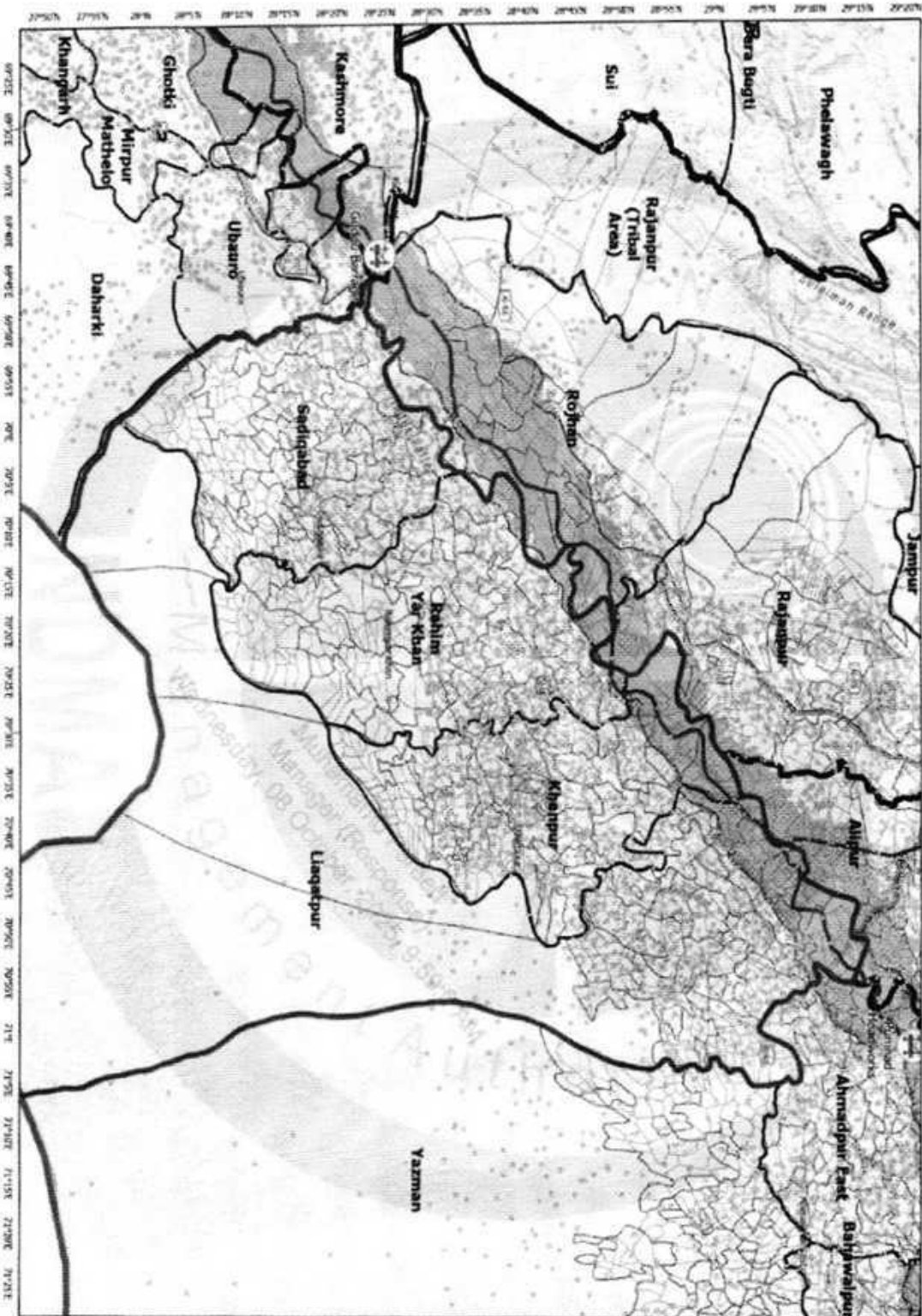
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- Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
285.65 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Rahim Yar Khan)



52.5 Km

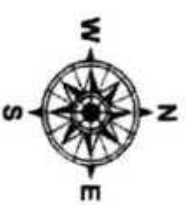
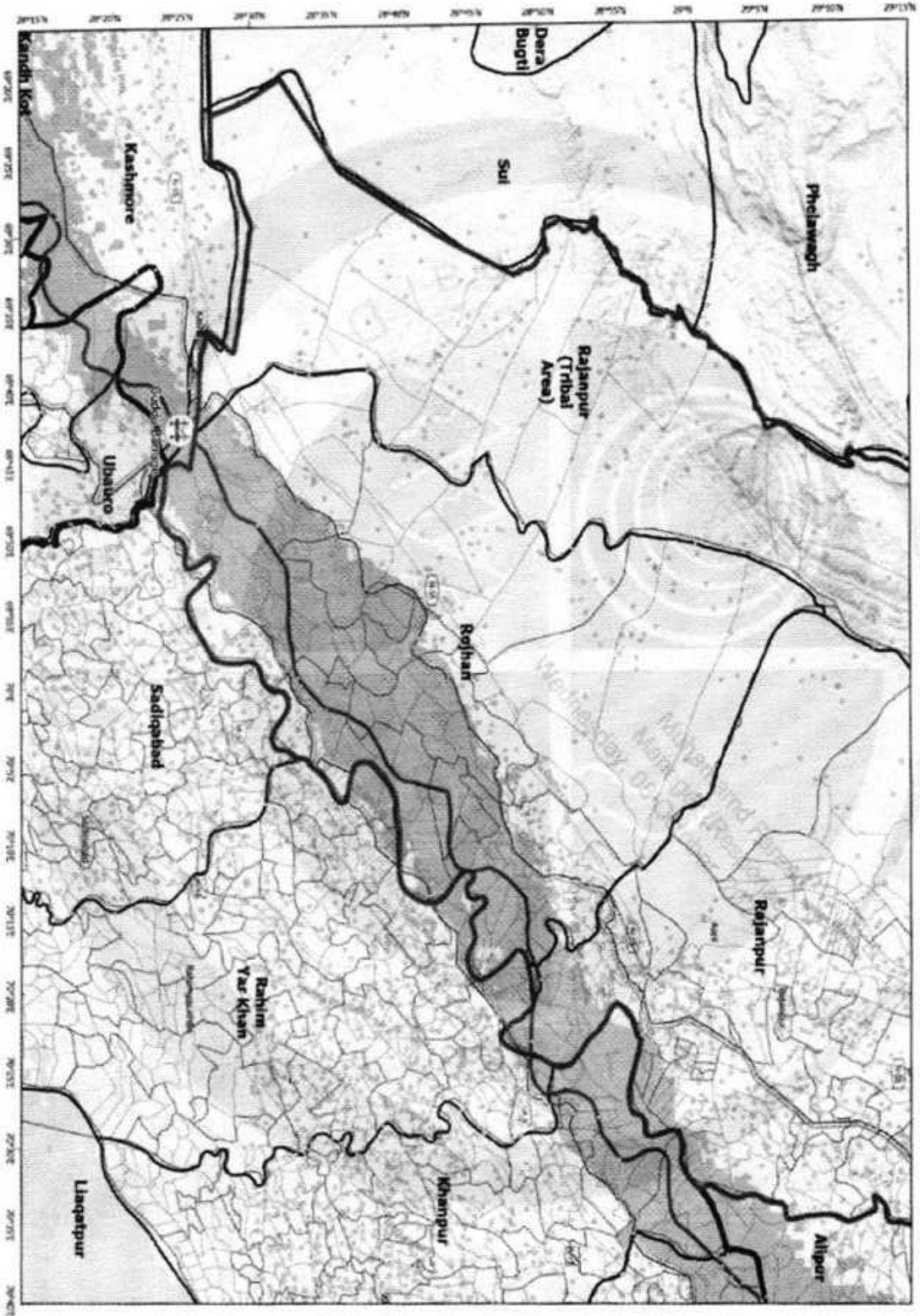
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**Area Under Water
624.81 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Rajanpur)



34
Km

Legend

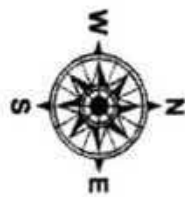
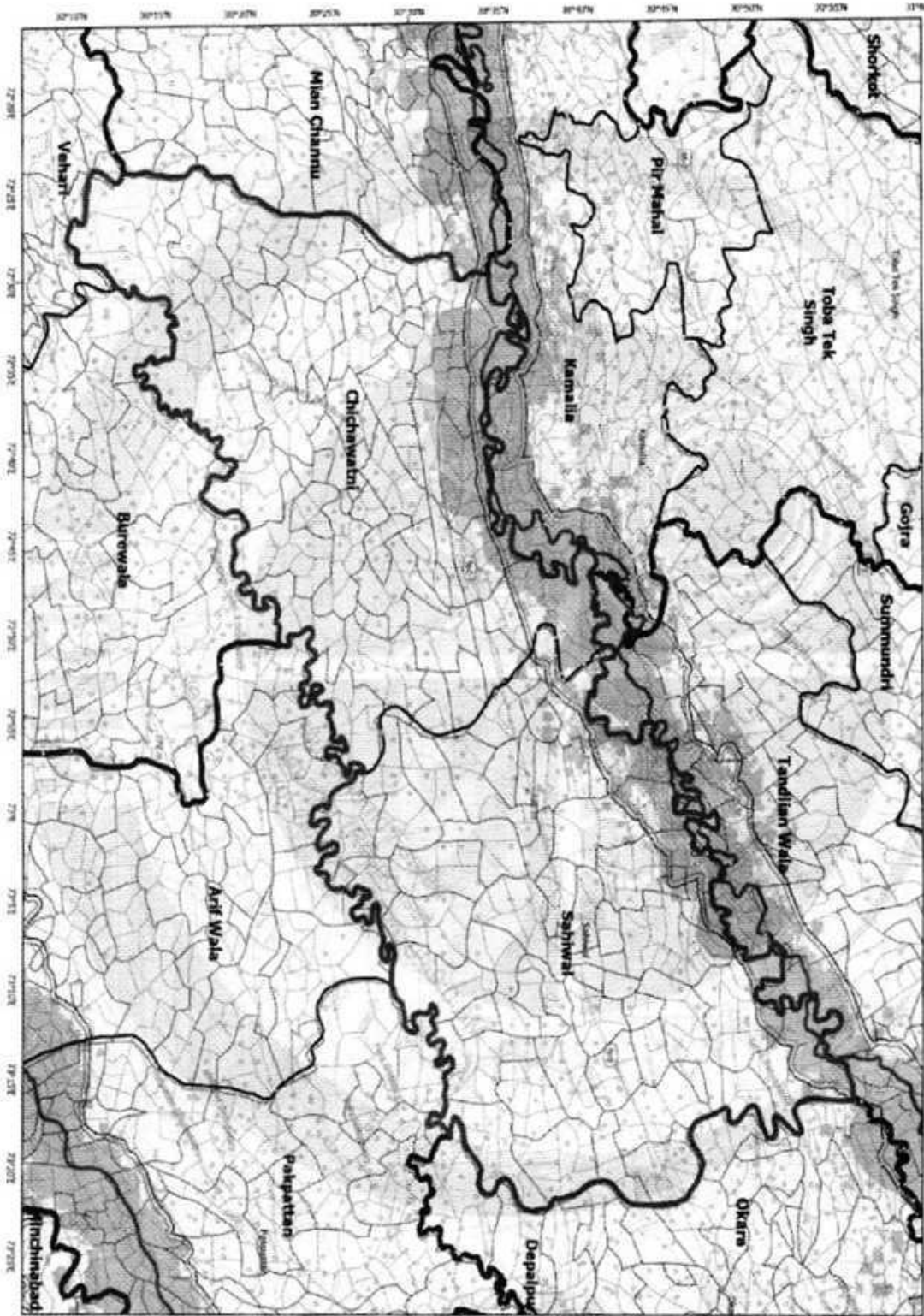
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**Area Under Water
1130 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sahiwal)



Legend

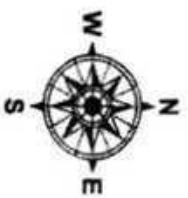
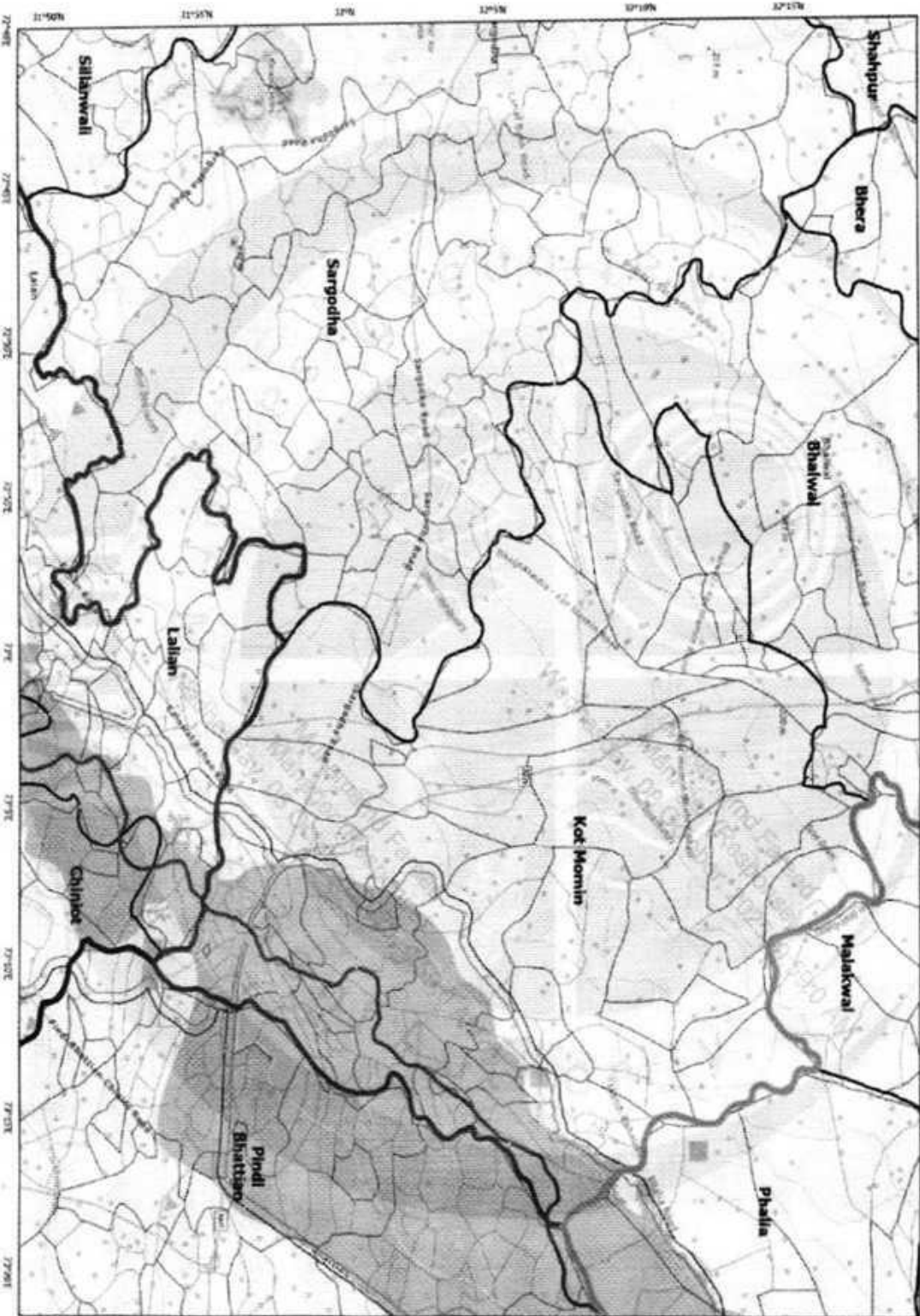
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Area Under Water
508.73 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sargodha)



17
Km

Legend

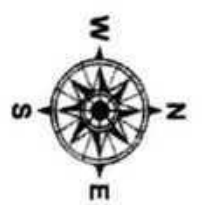
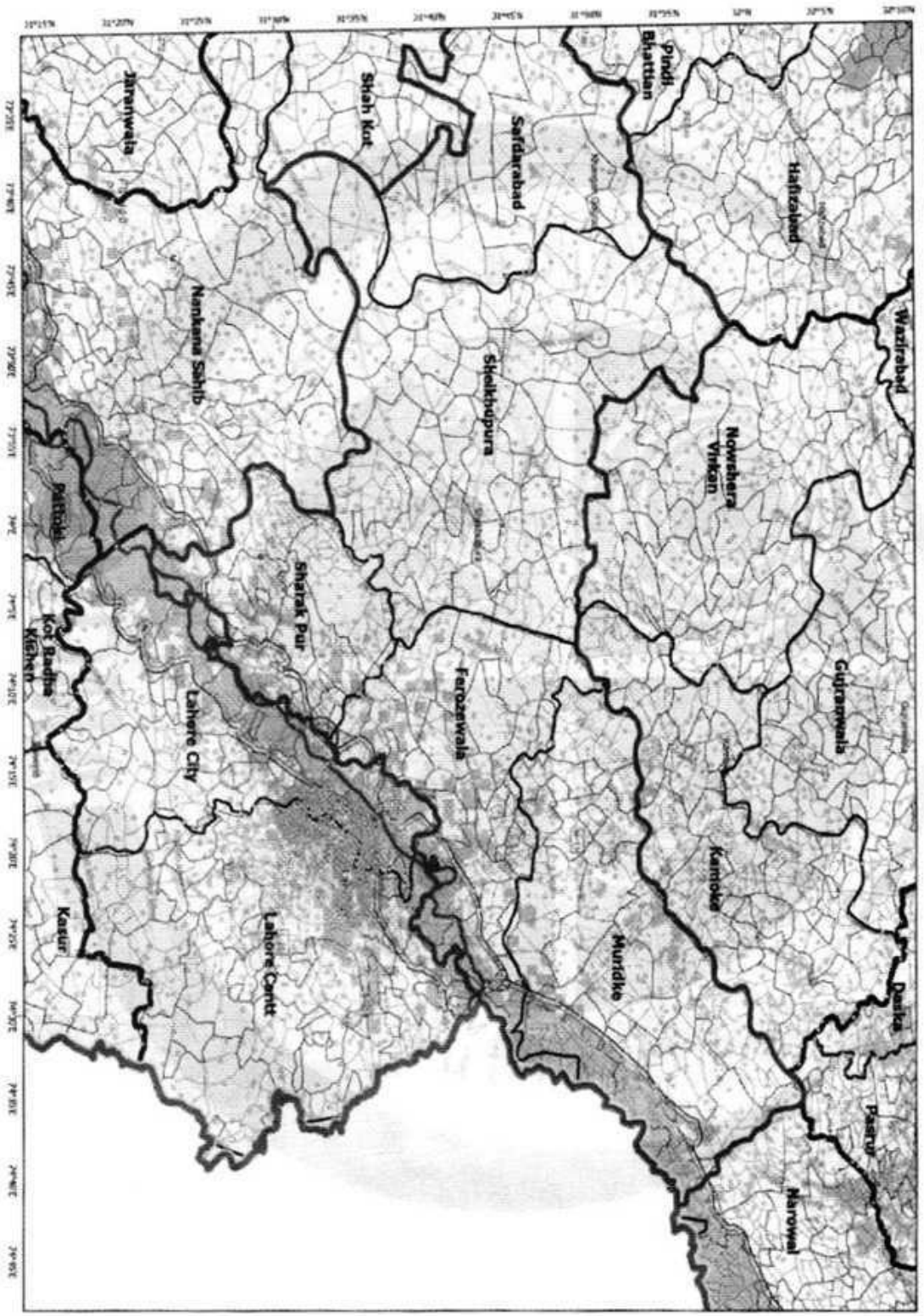
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**Area Under Water
165.81 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sheikhpura)



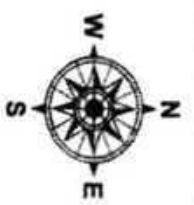
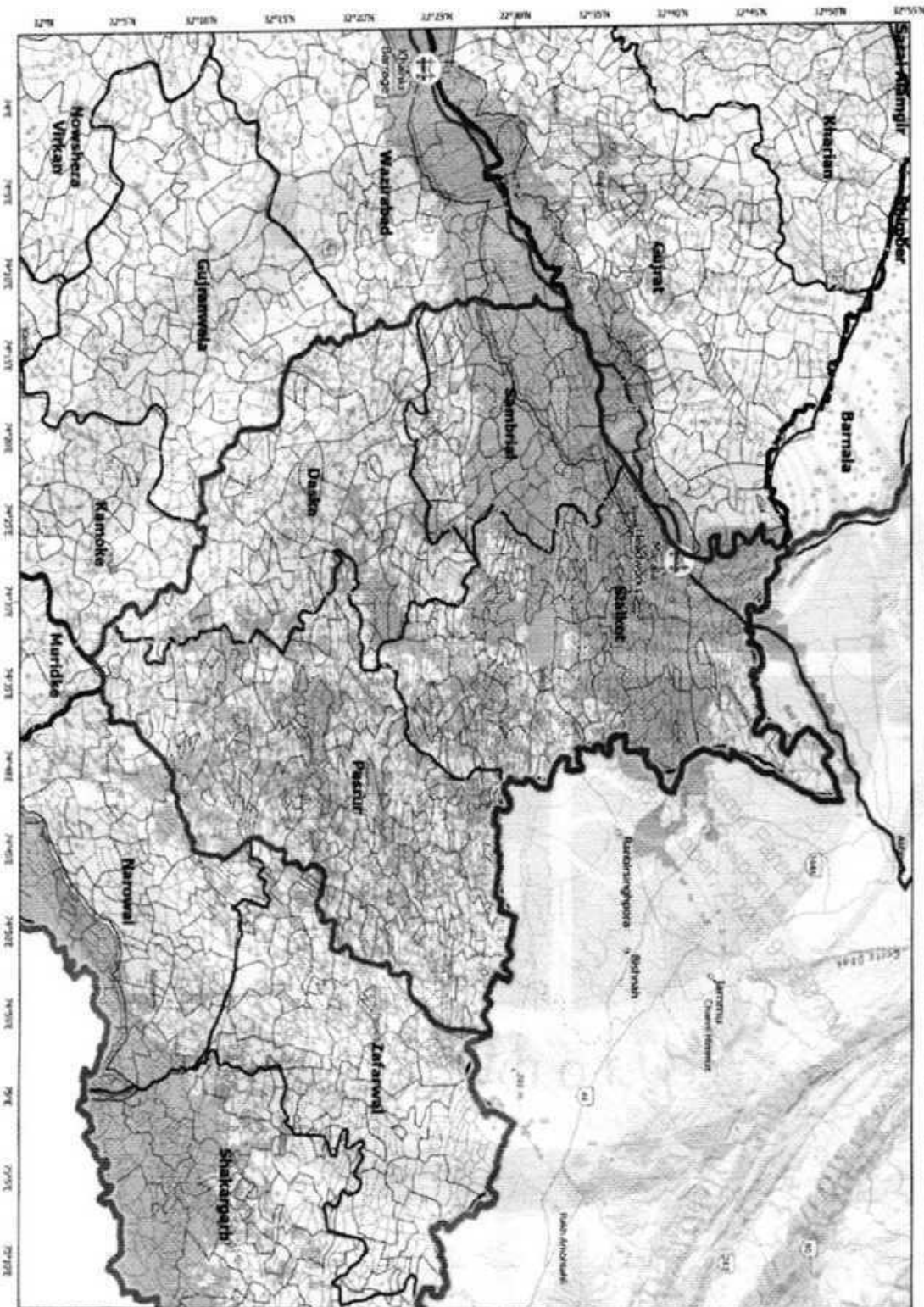
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**Area Under Water
411.86 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sialkot)



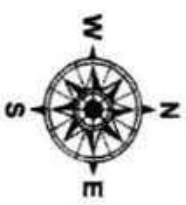
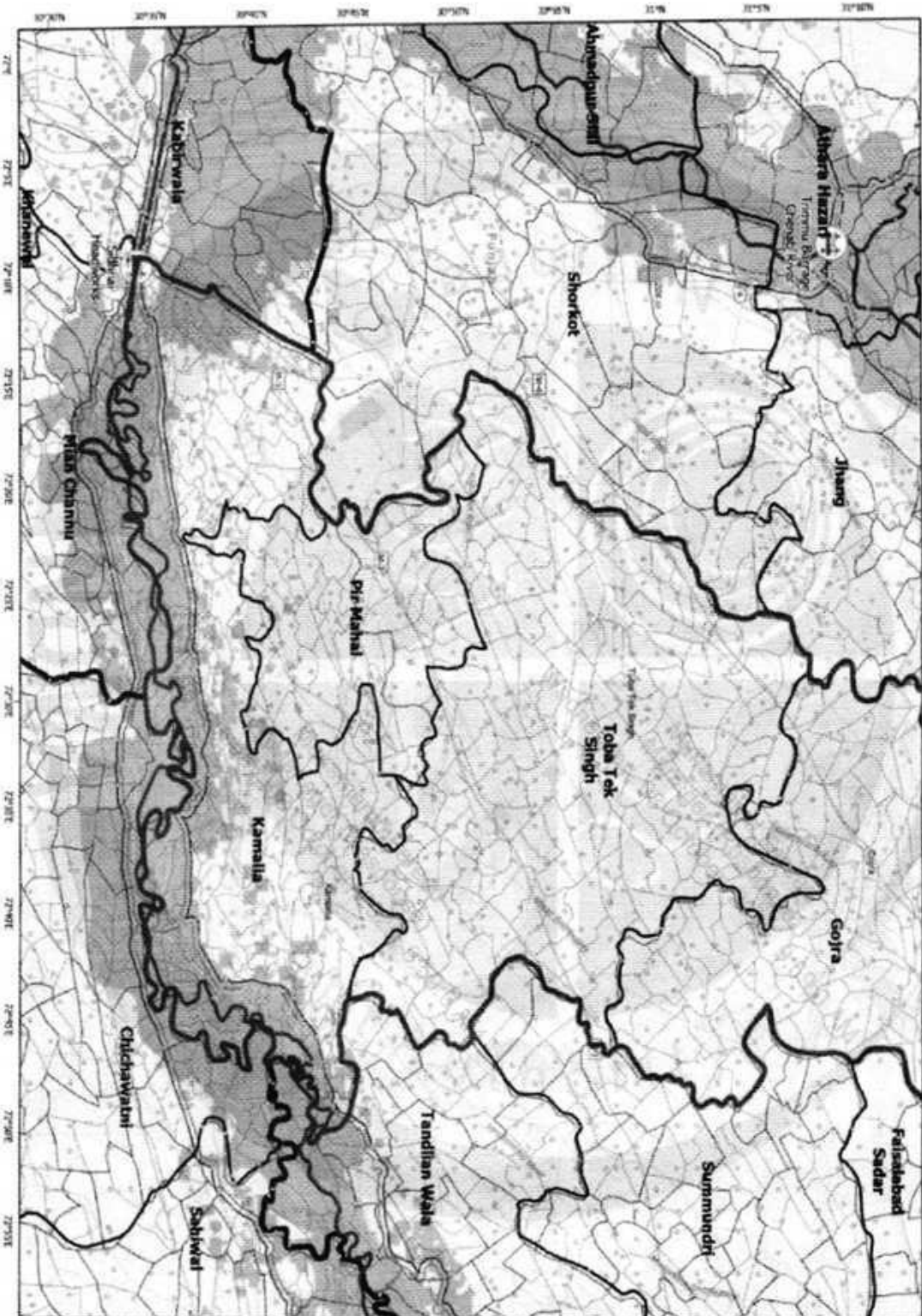
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**Area Under Water
1221.48 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Toba Tek Singh)



Legend

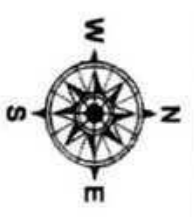
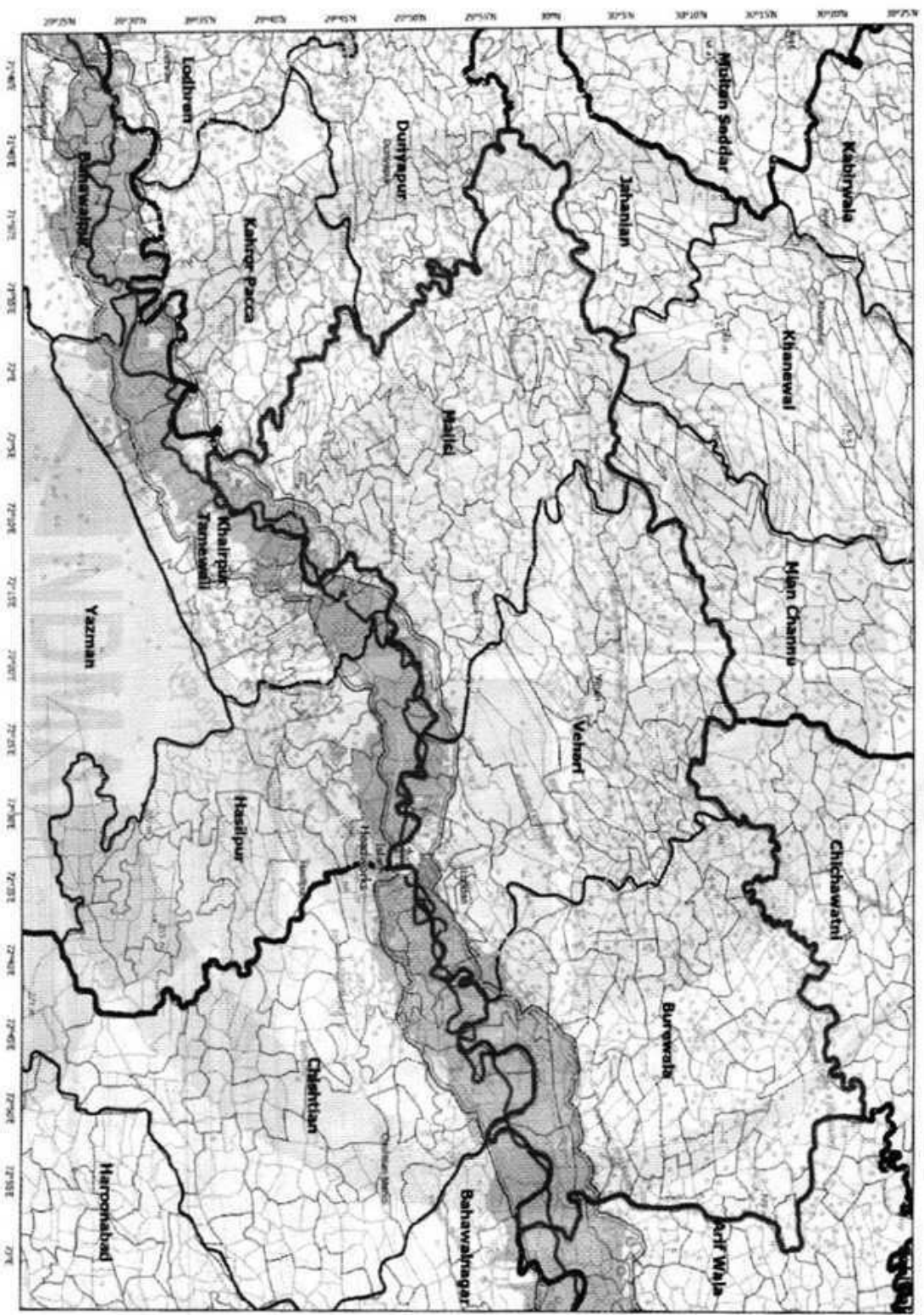
- Settlements
- ⊕ Headworks
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Union Councils
- ▭ Mozas
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high flood extent
- ▭ Low flood extent
- ▭ High flood extent
- ▭ Medium flood extent

Area Under Water
343.88 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Vehari)



- Legend**
- Settlements
 - ⊕ Headworks
 - River
 - ▬ National Boundary
 - ▬ District Boundary
 - ▬ Affected District
 - ▬ Tehsil Boundary
 - ▬ Union Councils
 - ▬ Mosas
 - ▬ Inundated Area
 - ▬ Very High Flood Extent
 - ▬ High Flood Extent
 - ▬ Medium Flood Extent

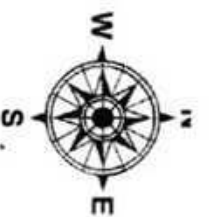
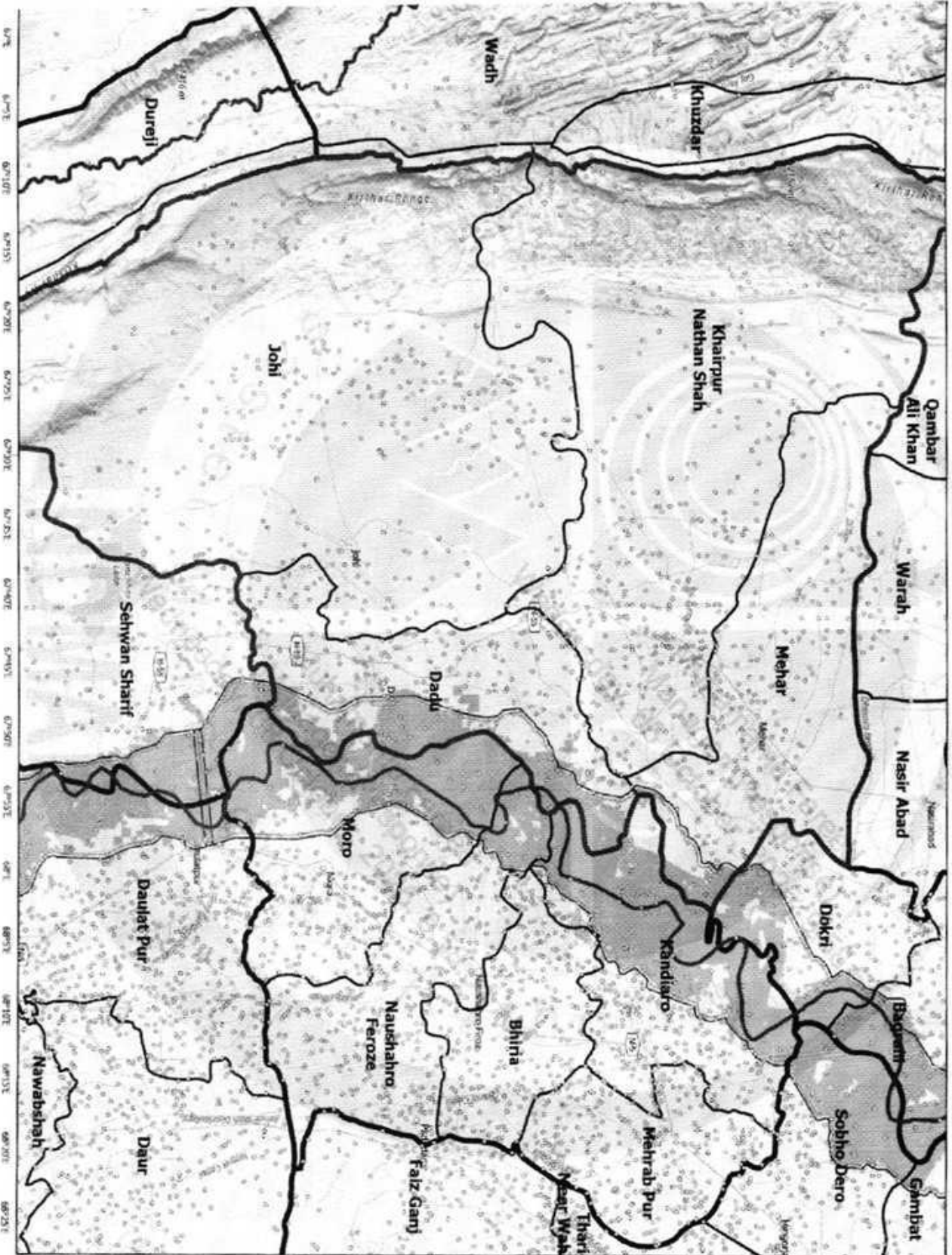
**Area Under Water
407.38 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Dadu)

Annex-V



37.5

Legend

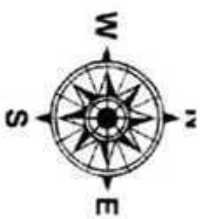
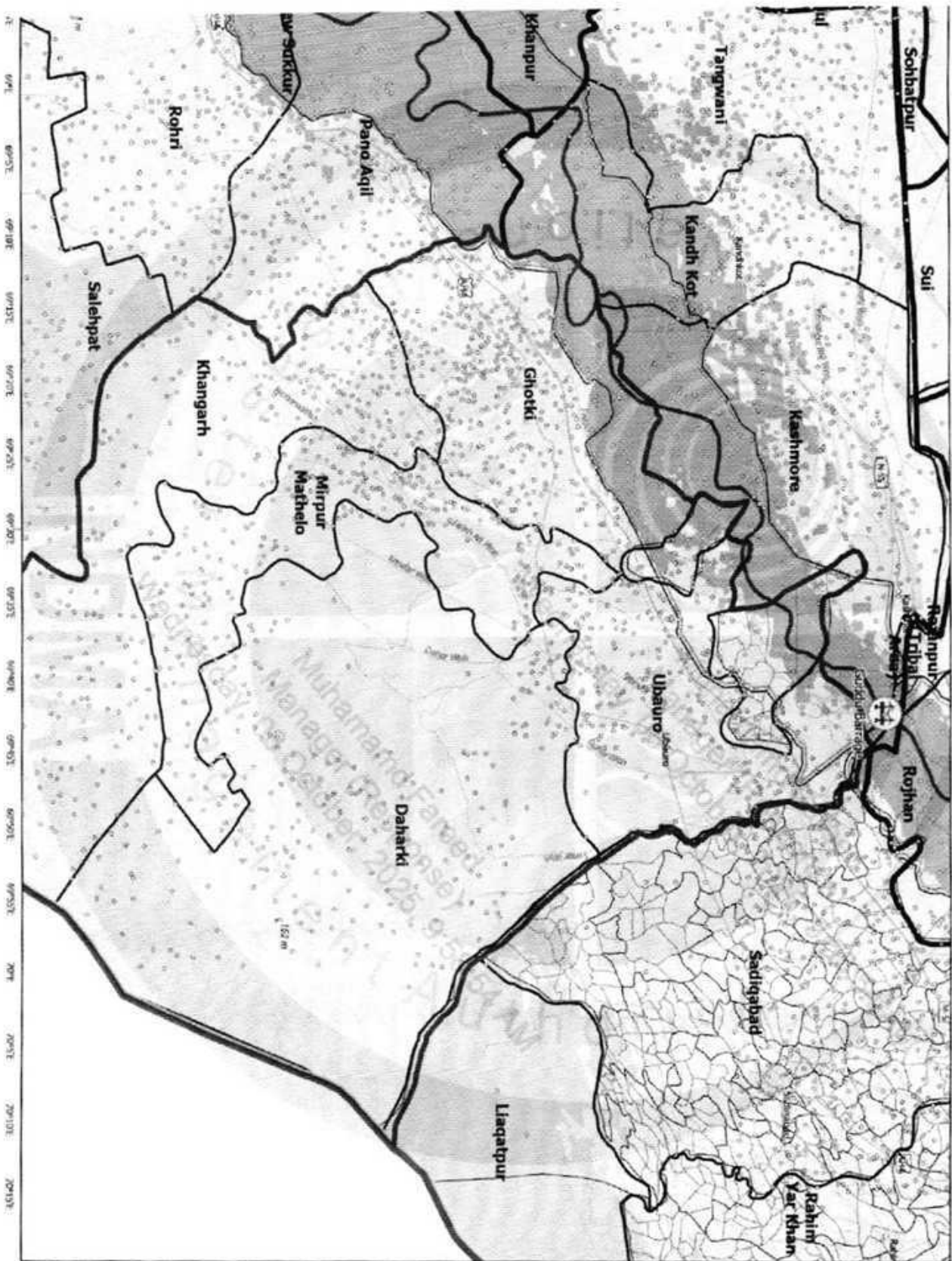
- Settlements
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
407.16 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Ghotki)

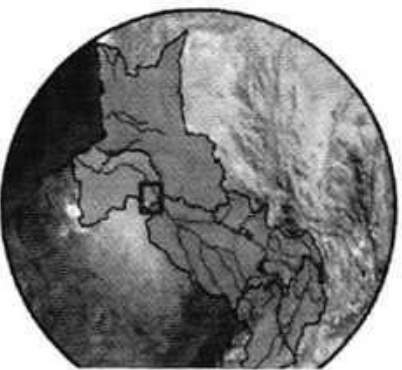


35

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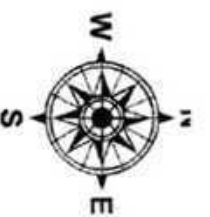
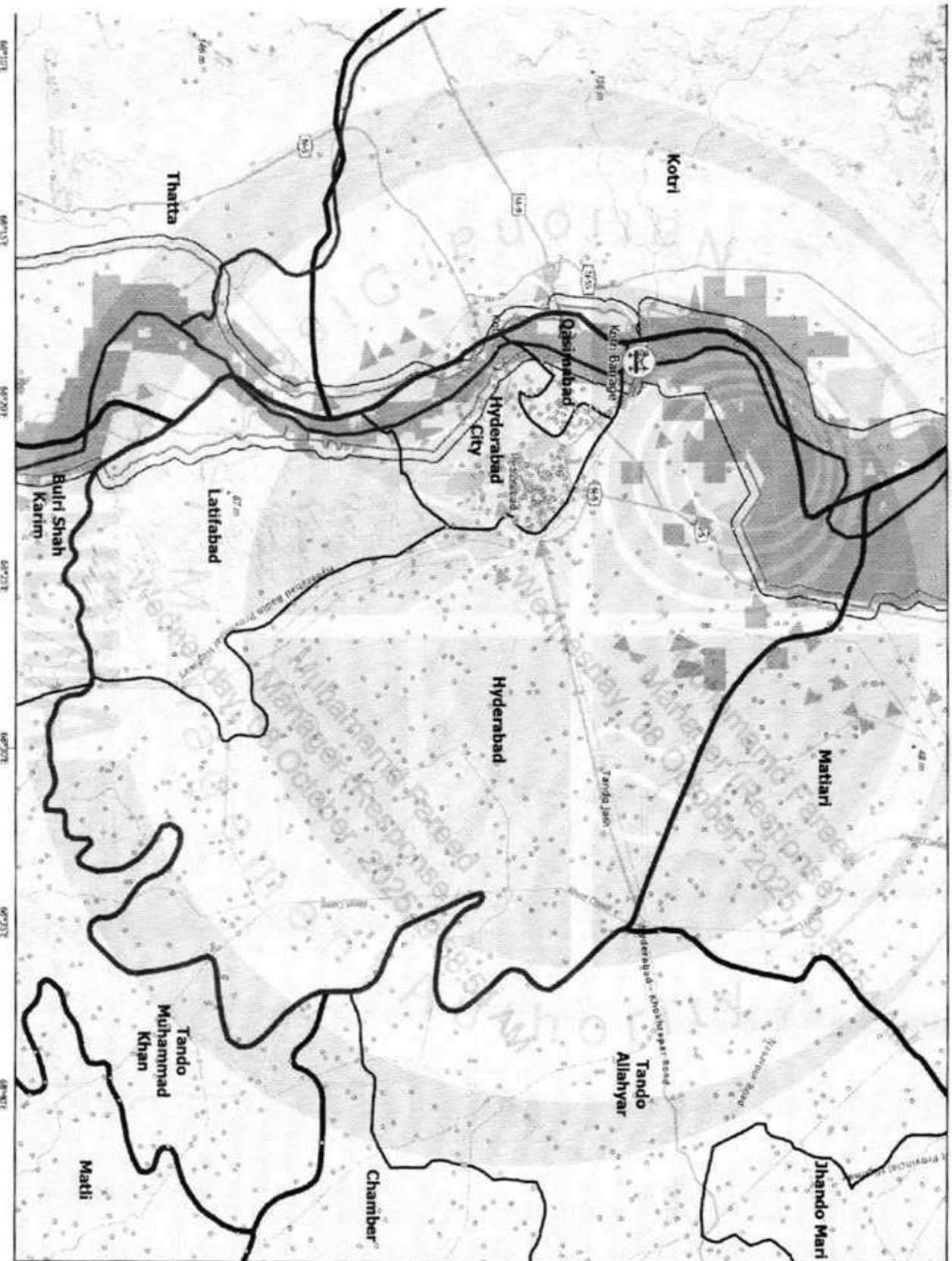
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▬ National Boundary
- ▬ District Boundary
- ▬ Affected District
- ▬ Tehsil Boundary
- ▬ Union Councils
- ▬ Mozas
- Inundated Area
- Very high Flood Extent
- Low Flood Extent
- High Flood Extent
- Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
311.46 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Hyderabad)

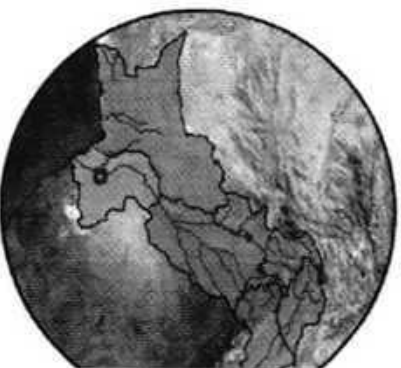


15

Legend

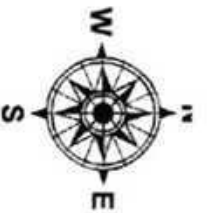
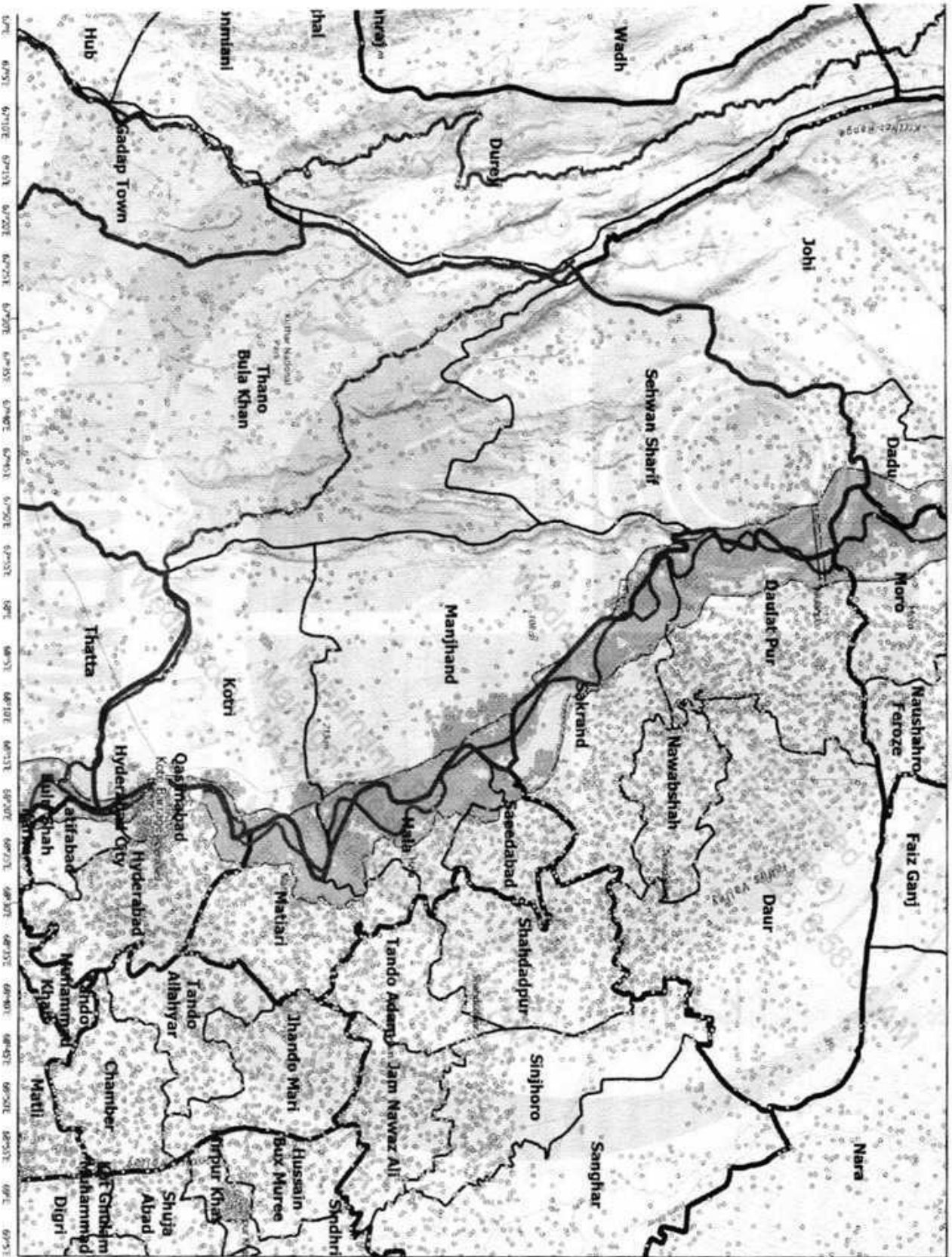
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
115.14 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Jamshoro)

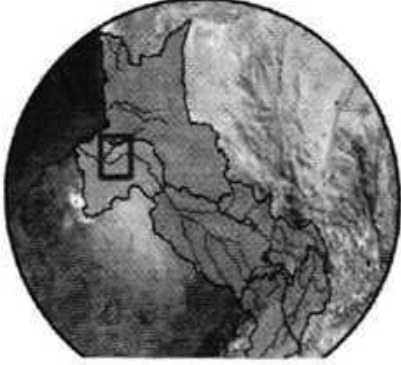


53

Legend

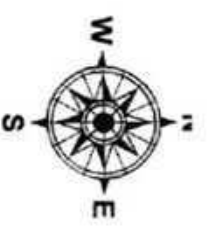
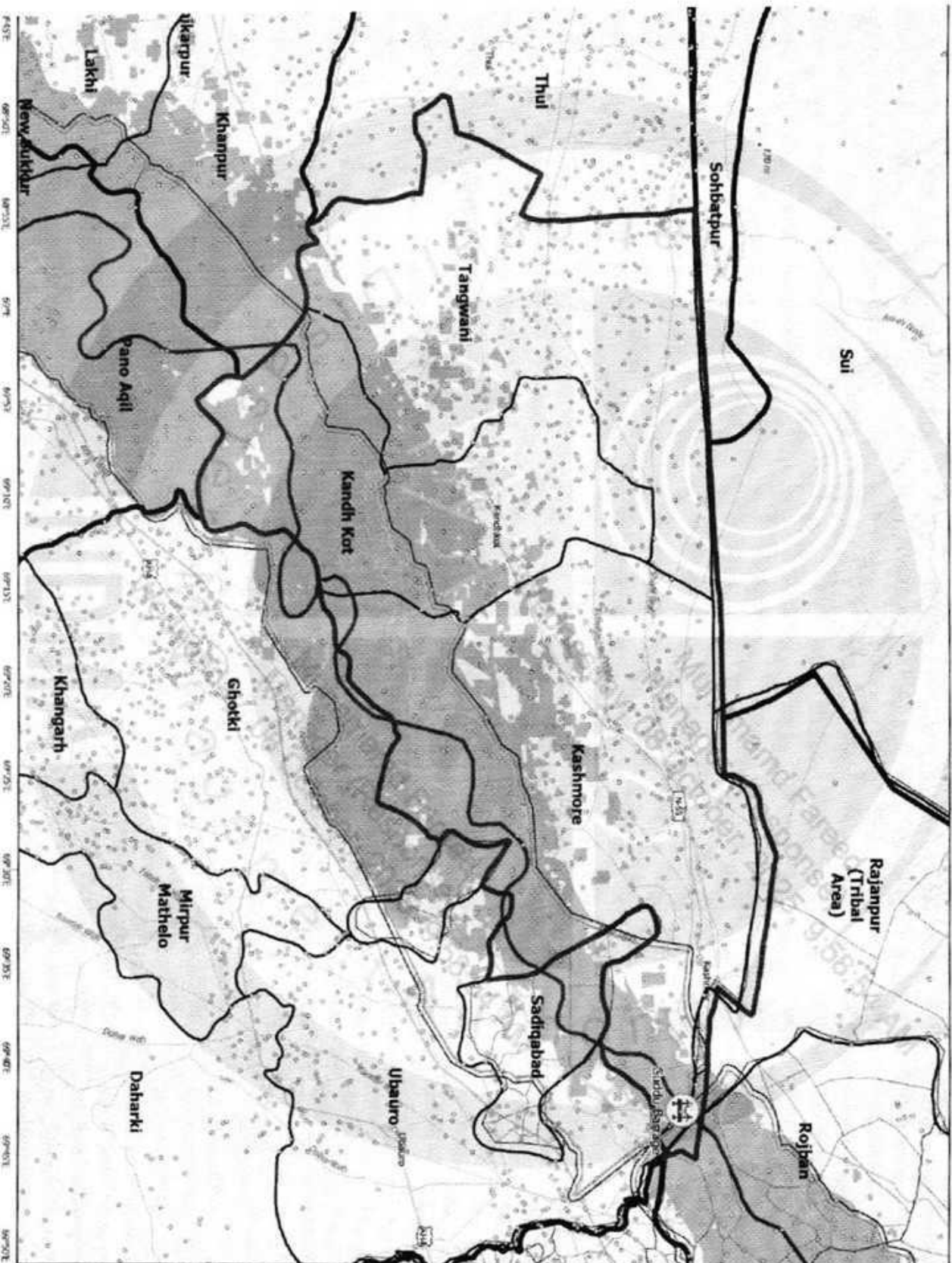
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
730.82 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Kashmir)

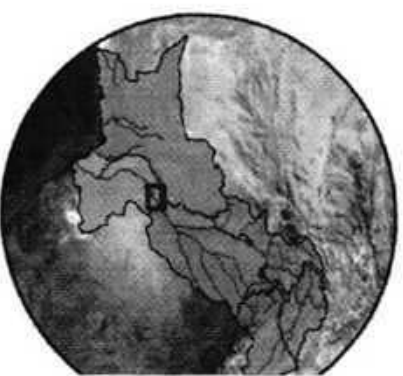


27.5

Legend

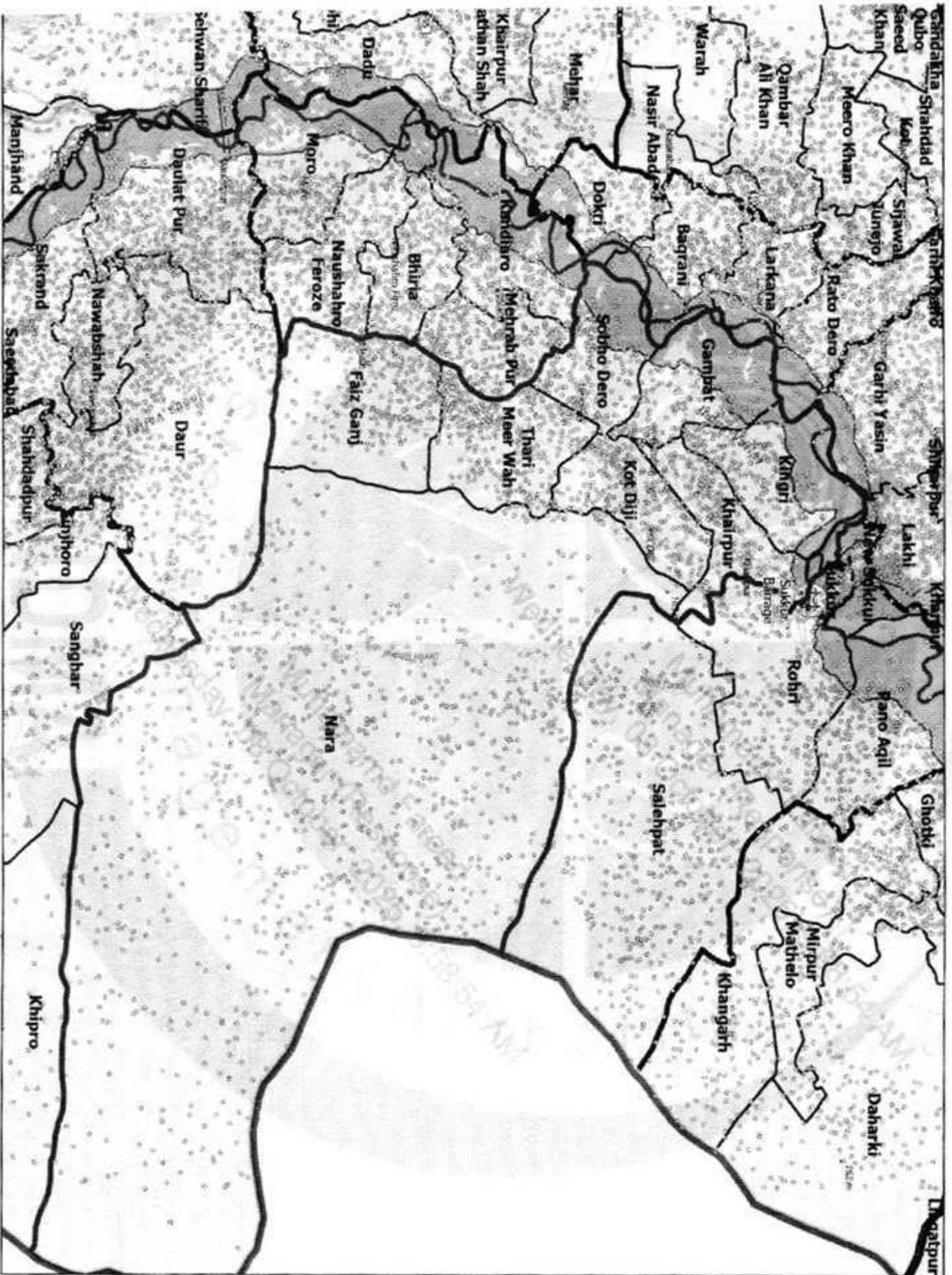
- Settlements
- Barrages
- River
- National Boundary
- District Boundary
- Affected District
- Tehsil Boundary
- Union Councils
- Mezas
- Inundated Area
- Very high Flood Extent
- Low Flood Extent
- High Flood Extent
- Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
1264.14 km²**

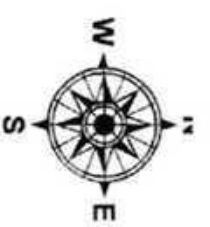




Flood Inundated Area (District: Khairpur)



72 67'00" E 67'00" S 68'00" E 68'00" S 69'00" E 69'00" S 70'00" E 70'00" S 71'00" E 71'00" S 72'00" E 72'00" S 73'00" E 73'00" S 74'00" E 74'00" S 75'00" E 75'00" S 76'00" E 76'00" S 77'00" E 77'00" S 78'00" E 78'00" S 79'00" E 79'00" S 80'00" E 80'00" S 81'00" E 81'00" S 82'00" E 82'00" S 83'00" E 83'00" S 84'00" E 84'00" S 85'00" E 85'00" S 86'00" E 86'00" S 87'00" E 87'00" S 88'00" E 88'00" S 89'00" E 89'00" S 90'00" E 90'00" S 91'00" E 91'00" S 92'00" E 92'00" S 93'00" E 93'00" S 94'00" E 94'00" S 95'00" E 95'00" S 96'00" E 96'00" S 97'00" E 97'00" S 98'00" E 98'00" S 99'00" E 99'00" S 100'00" E 100'00" S

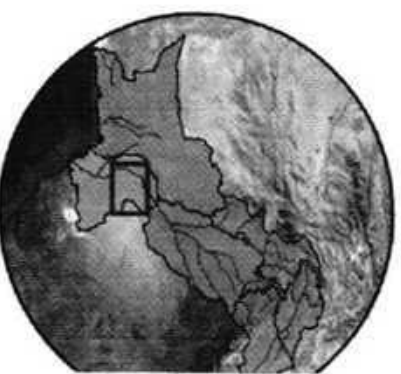


62

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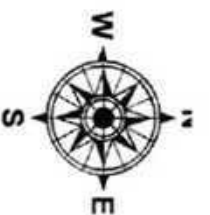
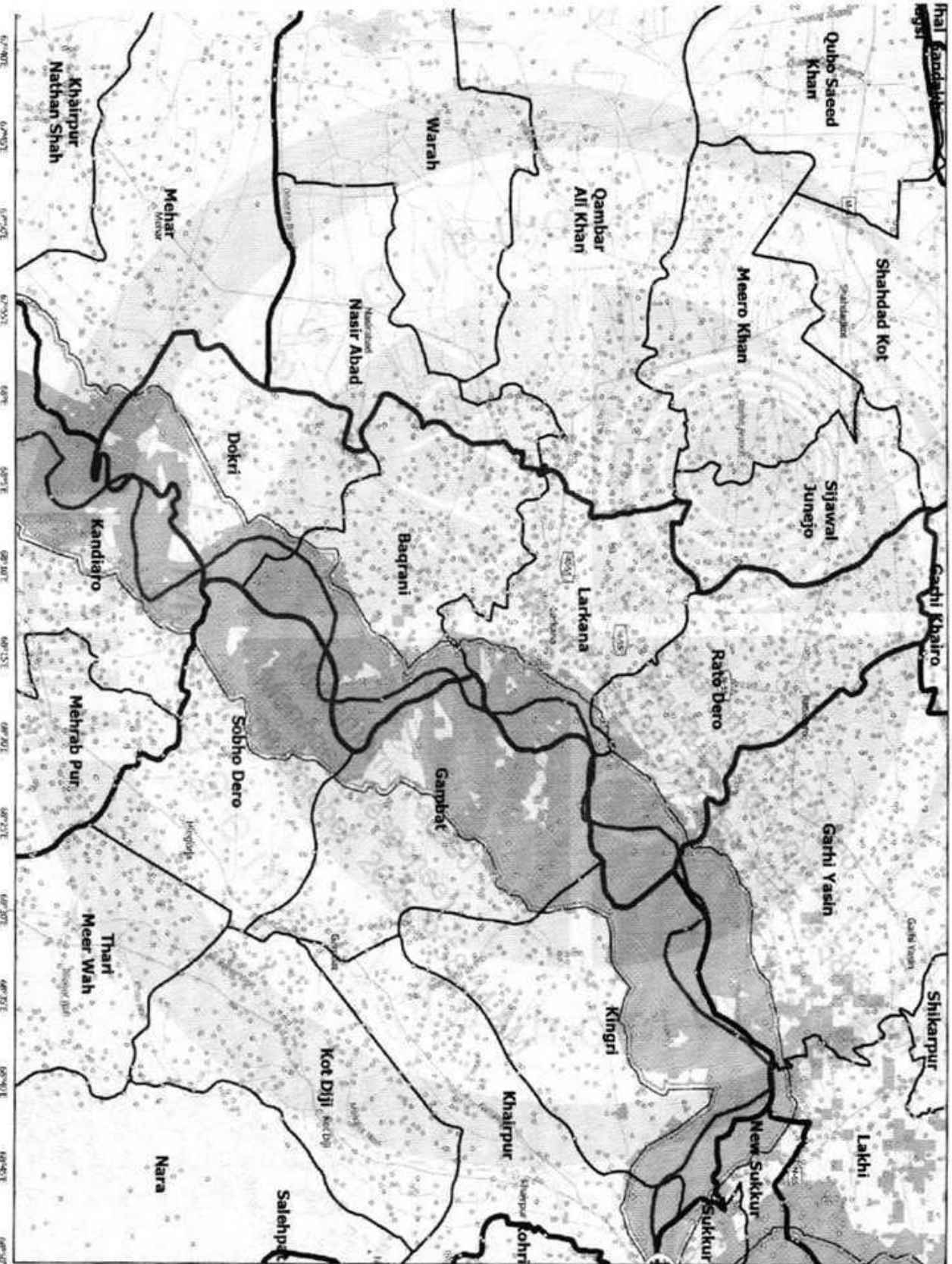
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▬ National Boundary
- ▬ District Boundary
- ▬ Affected District
- ▬ Tehsil Boundary
- ▬ Union Councils
- ▬ Mozas
- ▬ Inundated Area
- ▬ Very high Flood Extent
- ▬ Low Flood Extent
- ▬ High Flood Extent
- ▬ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
797.85 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Larkana)



30

Legend

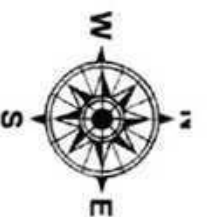
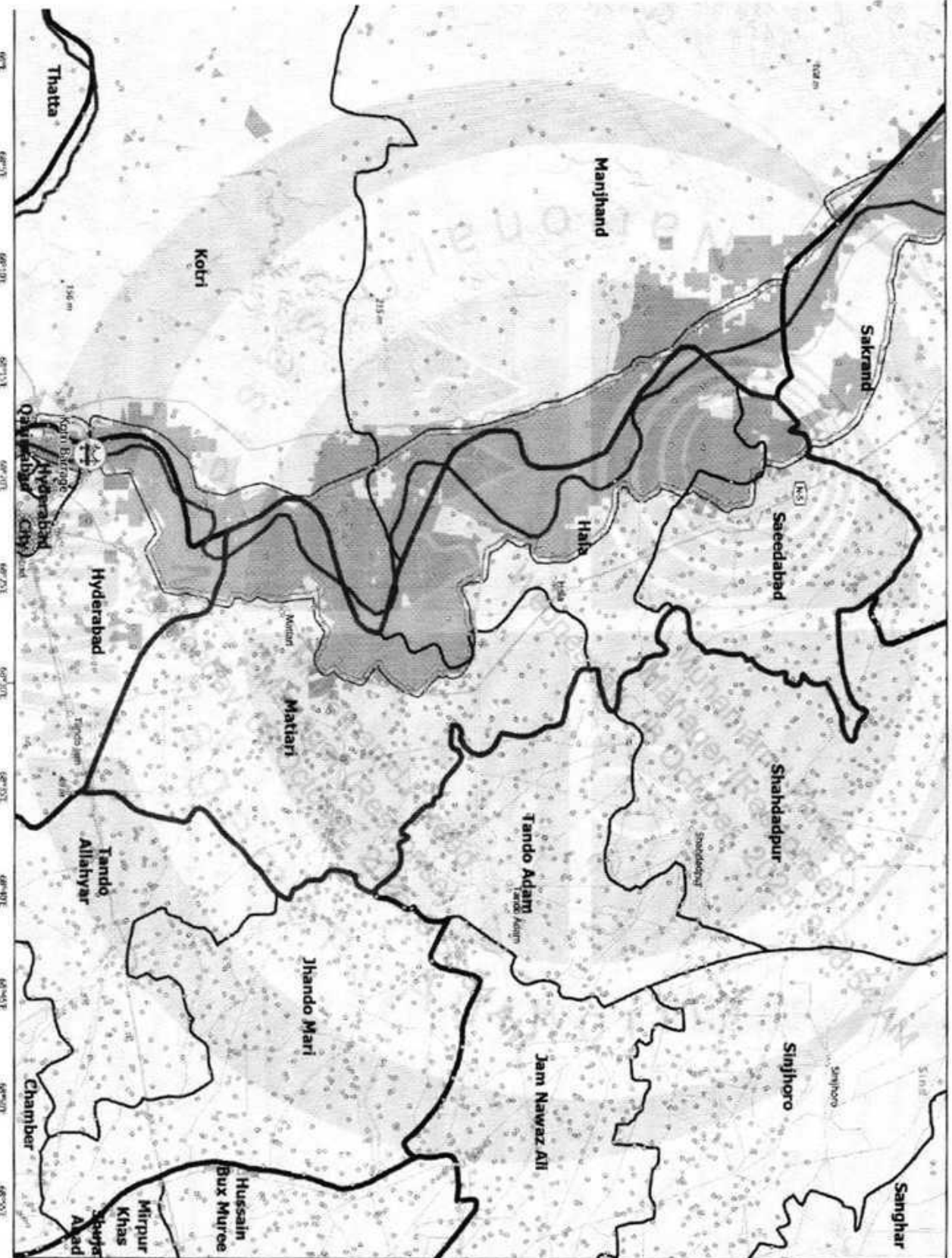
- Settlements
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
531.07 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Matitari)



25

Legend

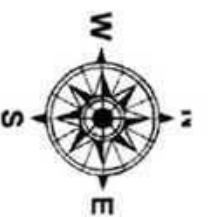
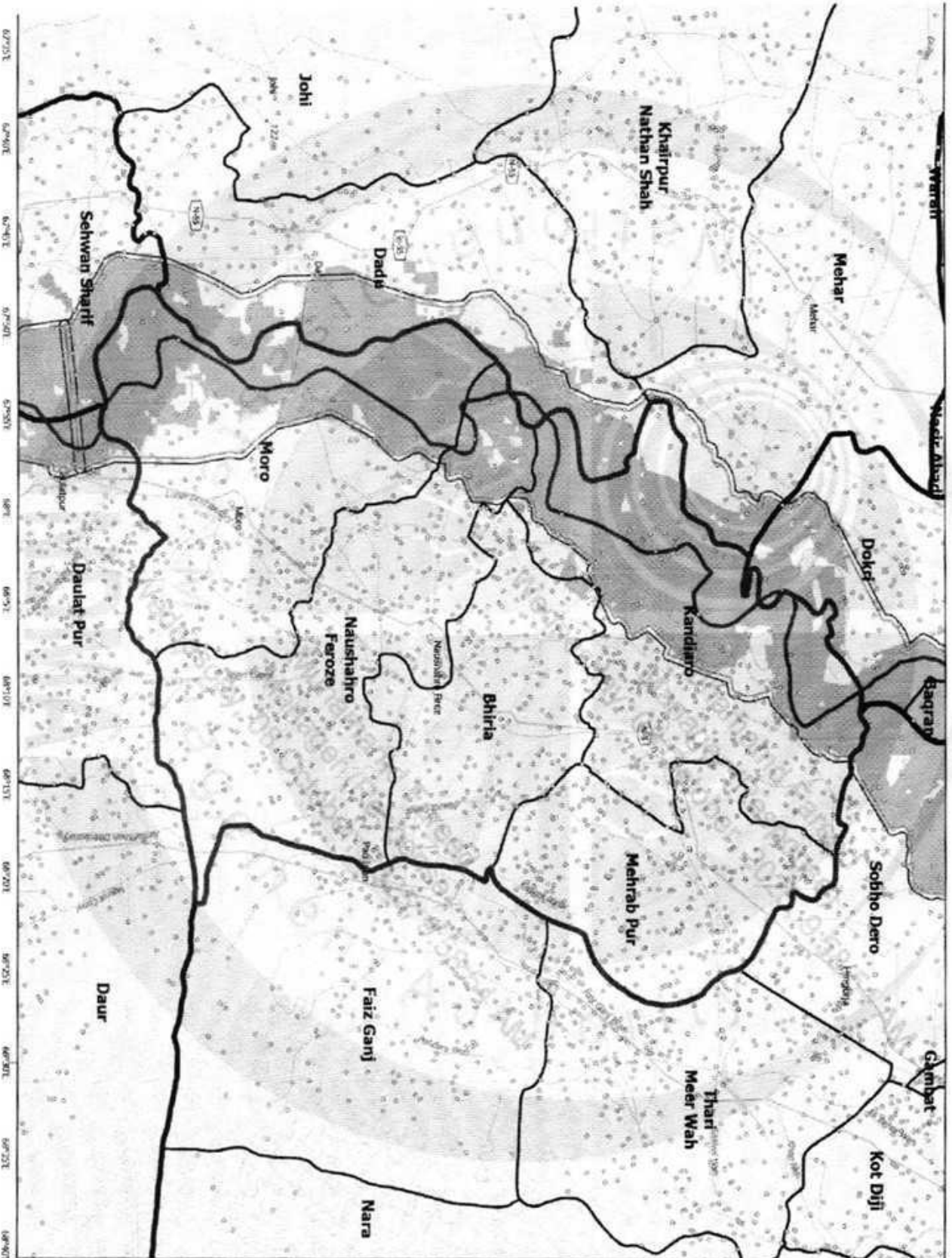
- Settlements
- Barrages
- River
- National Boundary
- District Boundary
- Affected District
- Tehsil Boundary
- Inundated Area
- Very high Flood Extent
- Low Flood Extent
- High Flood Extent
- Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
430.6 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Naushahro Feroze)



28

Legend

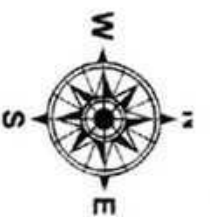
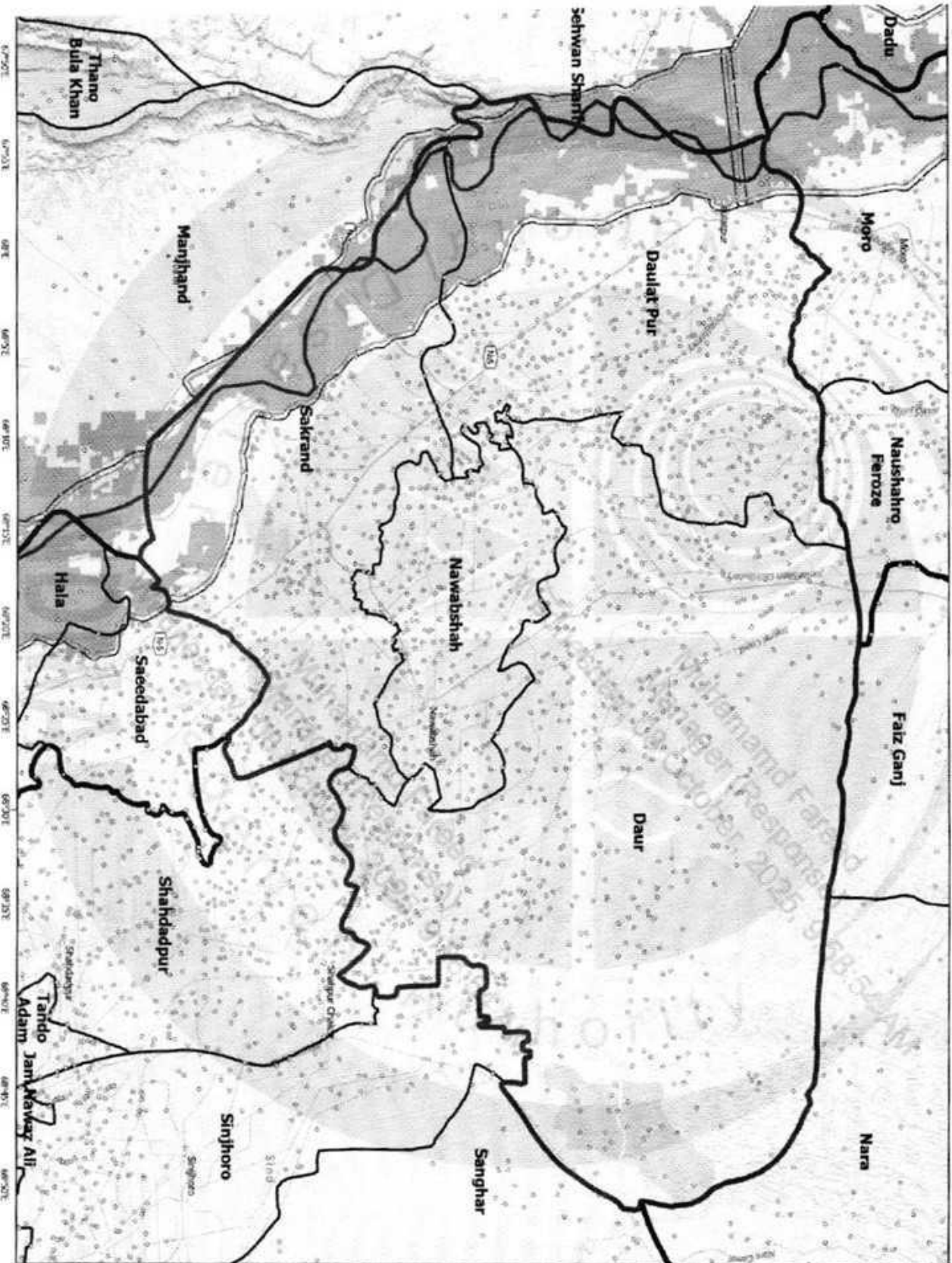
- Settlements
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
747.08 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Shahheed Benazir Abad)



27.5

Legend

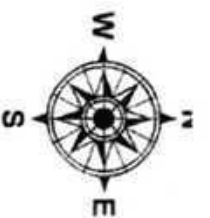
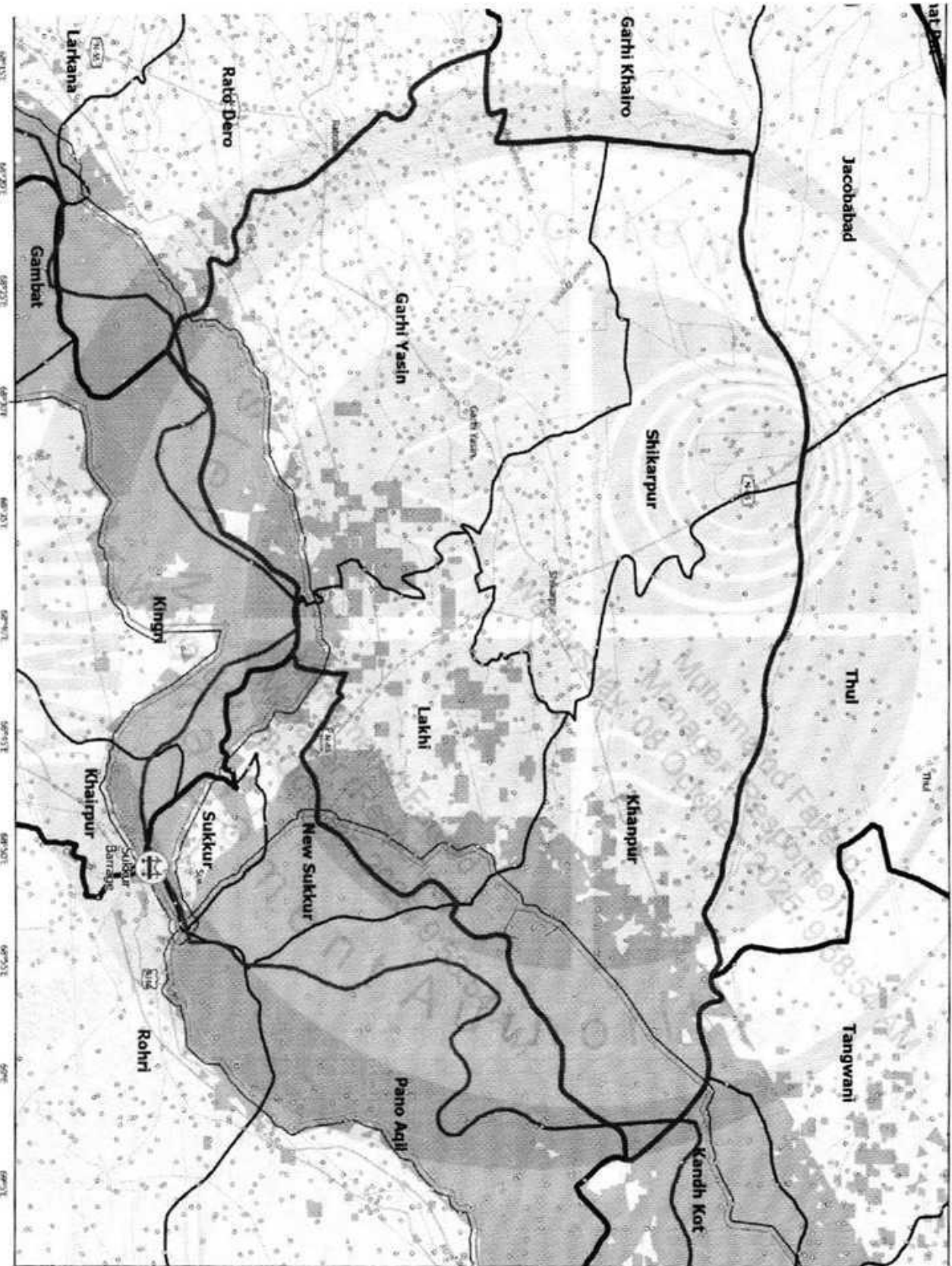
- Settlements
- River
- National Boundary
- District Boundary
- Affected District
- Tehsil Boundary
- Inundated Area
- Very high Flood Extent
- Low Flood Extent
- High Flood Extent
- Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
494.91 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Shikarpur)



23

Legend

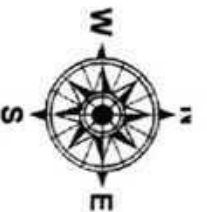
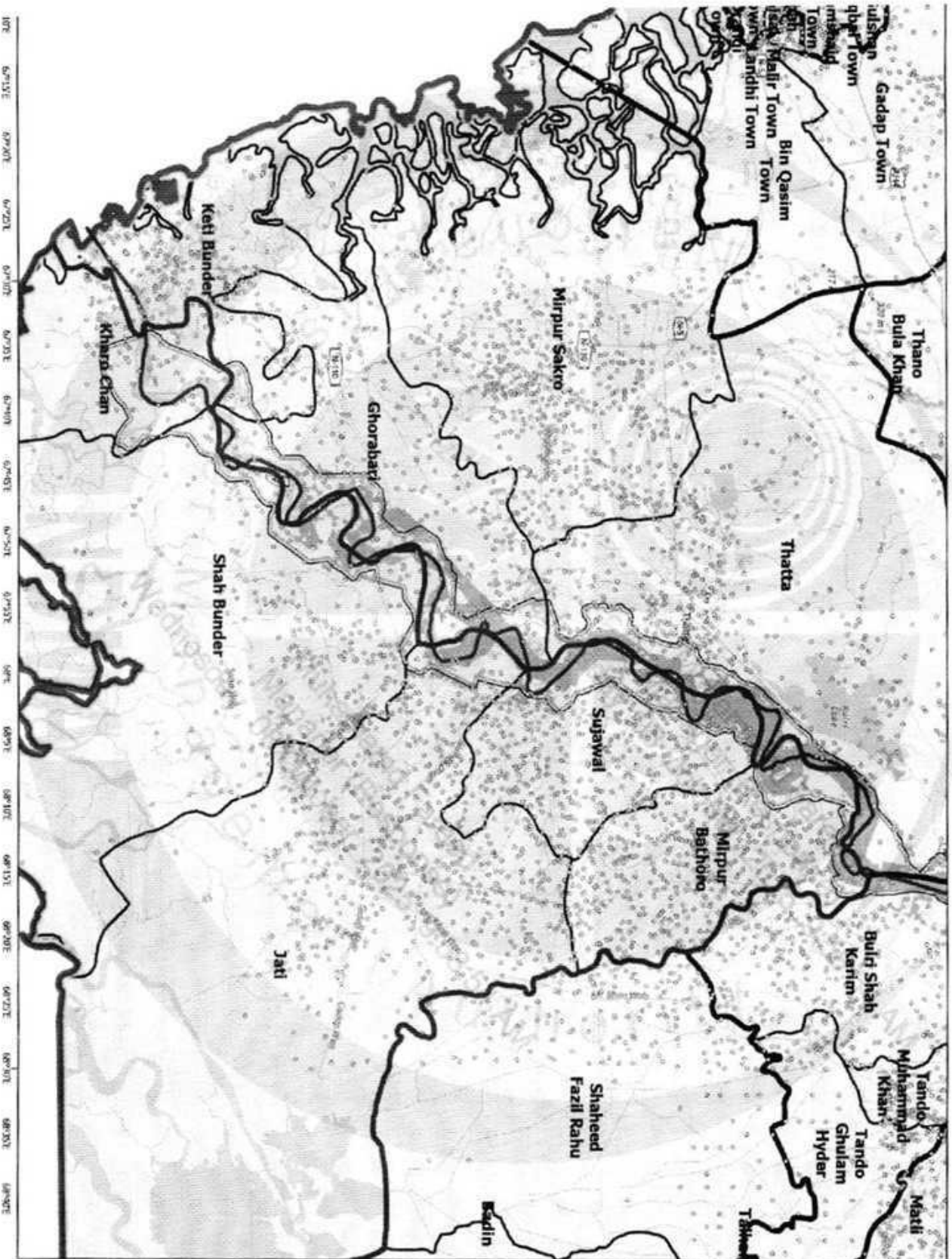
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
650.22 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sujawal)

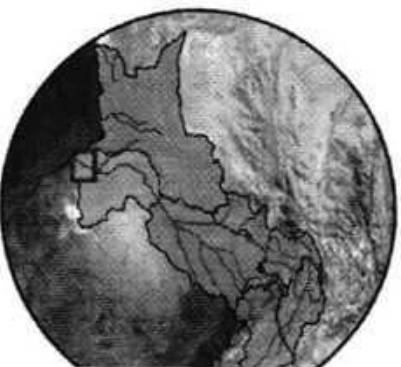


39

Legend

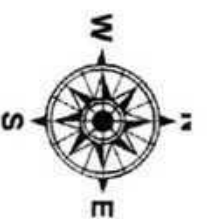
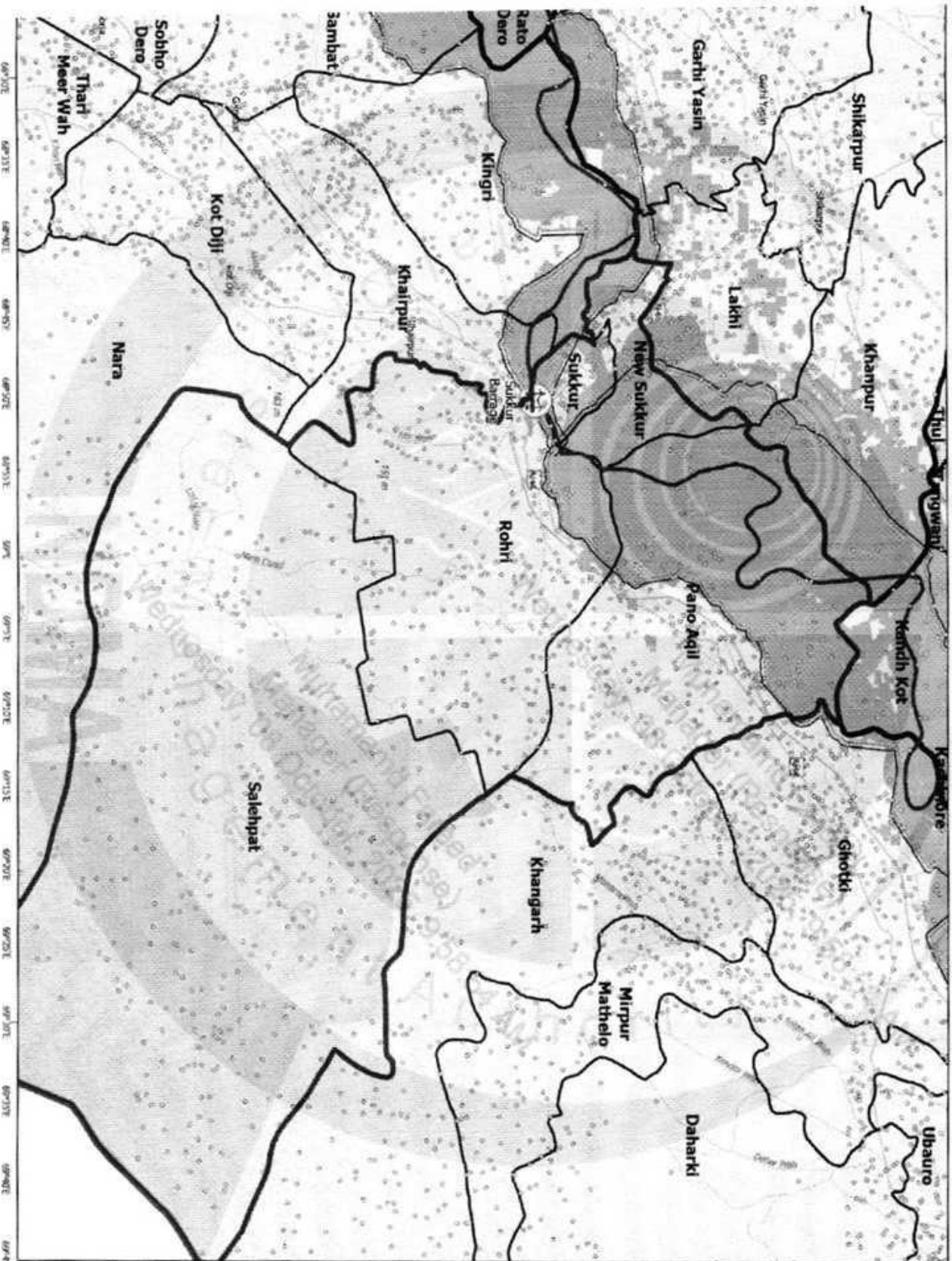
- Settlements
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
276.03 km²





Flood Inundated Area (District: Sukkur)

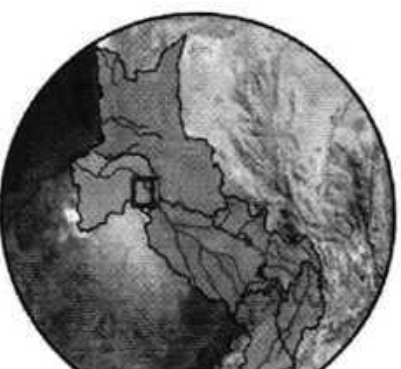


33

Legend

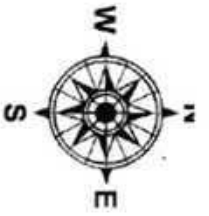
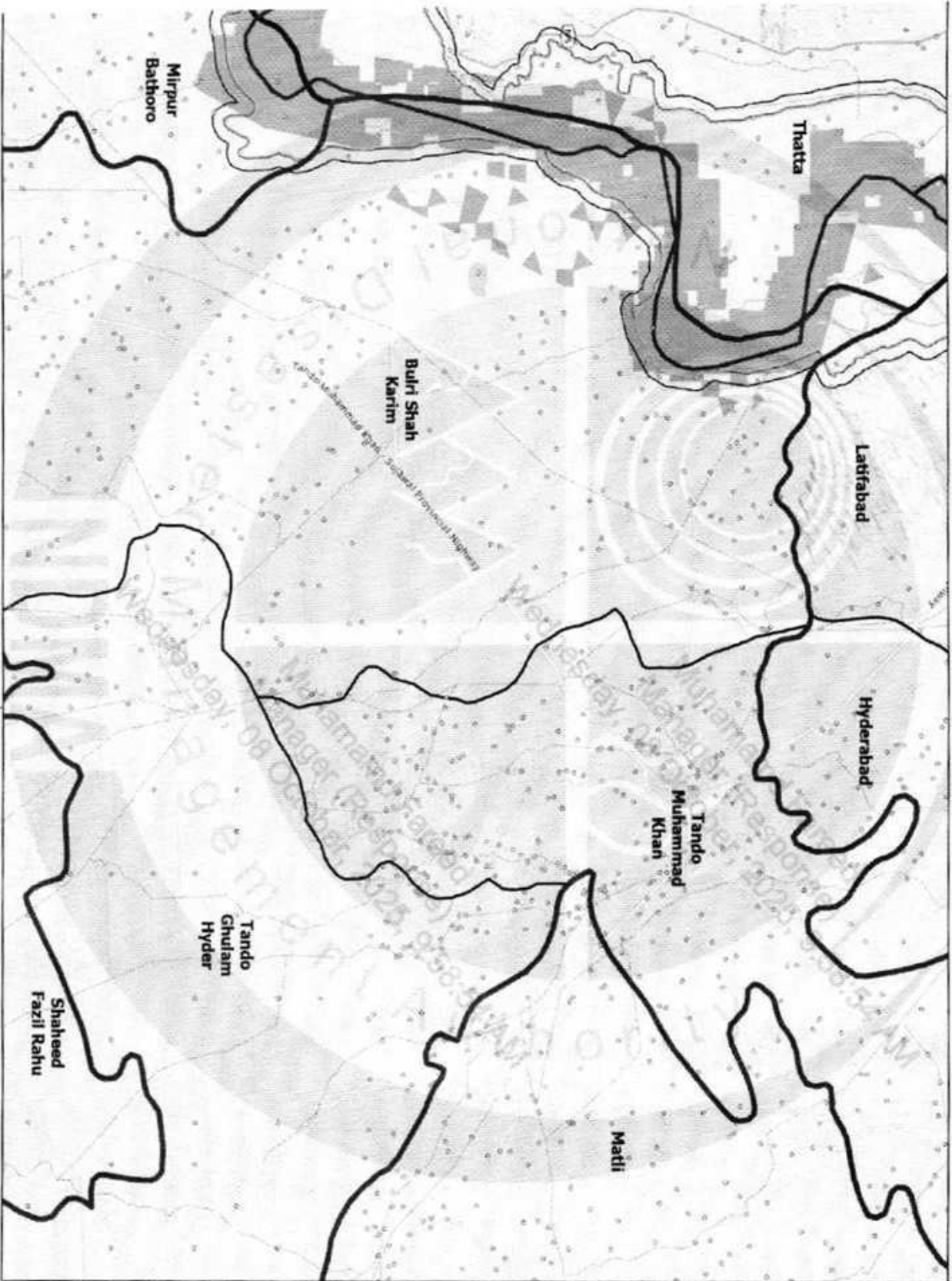
- Settlements
- ⊕ Barrages
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

**Area Under Water
817.19 km²**





Flood Inundated Area (District: Tando Muhammad Khan)



12.5

Legend

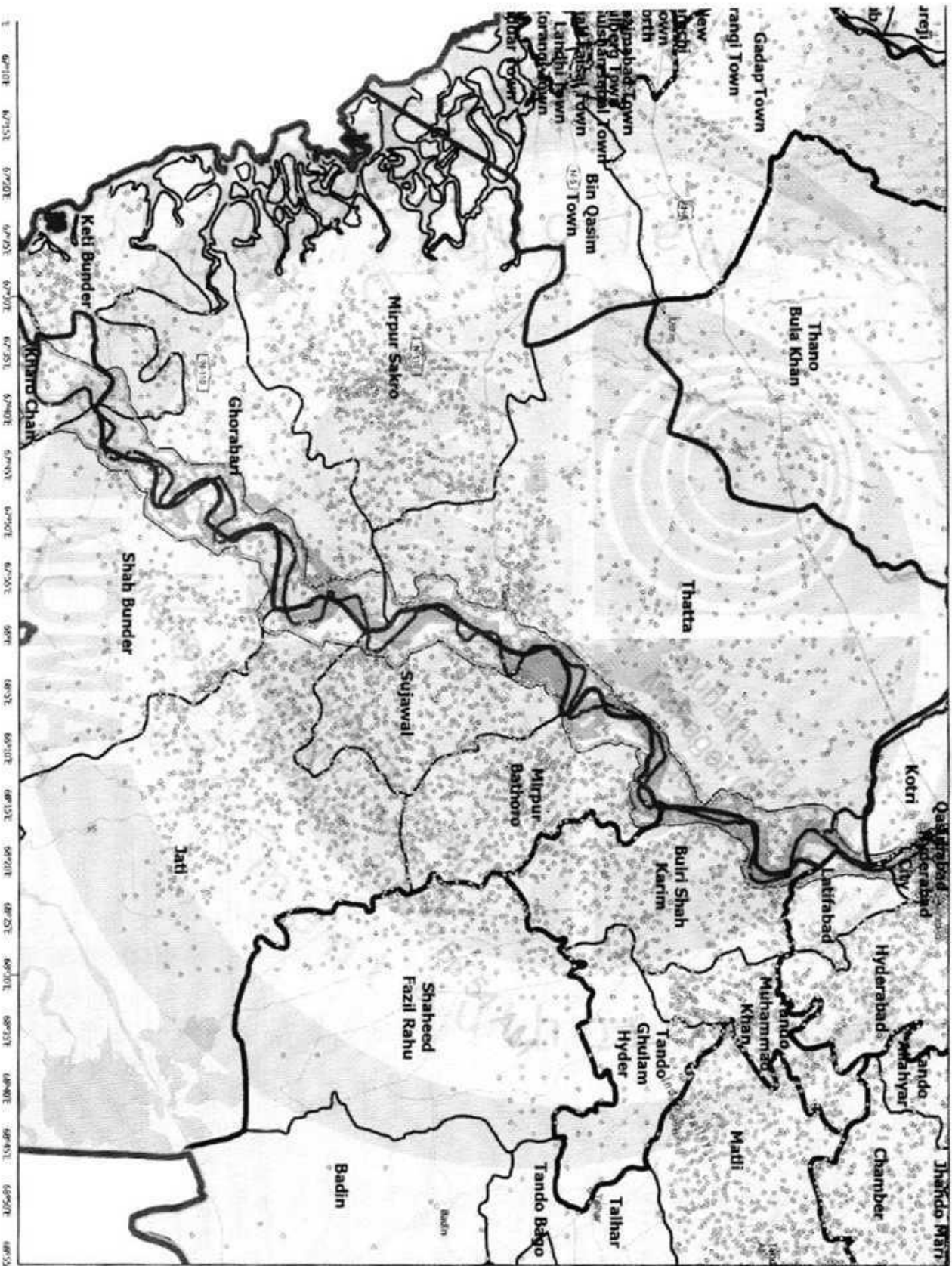
- Settlements
- River
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- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
63.13 Km²

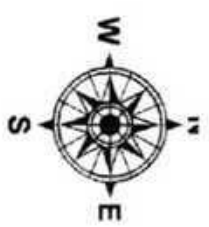




Flood Inundated Area (District: Thatta)



67°10'E 67°15'E 67°20'E 67°25'E 67°30'E 67°35'E 67°40'E 67°45'E 67°50'E 67°55'E 68°0'E 68°05'E 68°10'E 68°15'E 68°20'E 68°25'E 68°30'E 68°35'E 68°40'E 68°45'E 68°50'E 68°55'E



46

Legend

- Settlements
- River
- ▭ National Boundary
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▭ Affected District
- ▭ Tehsil Boundary
- ▭ Inundated Area
- ▭ Very high Flood Extent
- ▭ Low Flood Extent
- ▭ High Flood Extent
- ▭ Medium Flood Extent

Area Under Water
308.13 km²



Short-term Intervention #1: Repair Damaged Infrastructure (Flood Embankments, Spurs/Studs/River Training Works)

Lead: MoWR in coordination with Provincial Irrigation Departments.

Time Line: 61-150 Days

S.No.	MoWR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
A. Ongoing Initiative			
1	Repair and rehabilitation of flood damaged infrastructure fall under the mandate of Provincial Irrigation Departments & WAPDA.	<p>i. WAPDA Representative informed that 56 out of their total 59 real-time monitoring stations (46 flood telemetry and 13 AWS) are fully functional.</p> <p>ii. The remaining stations are also planned to be repaired by WAPDA well before the start of 2026 monsoon season.</p>	On track and expected to be completed by June 2026.

Provincial Response		
Province	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
Punjab	<p>i. Funds for restoration of flood infrastructure of irrigation department have been approved by the Provincial cabinet. Estimates prepared and vetted by the Consultants. Procurement of works is underway with completion date by the mid of June before flood season.</p> <p>ii. Out of 172 number of flood restoration works, 145 number of works have been technically sanctioned and are under tendering process, will be completed before flood season 2026.</p>	<p>145 schemes are in tendering process. While remaining are in studies/ PC01 preparation process.</p> <p>The intervention is unlikely to be completed before next monsoon.</p>

	<p>iii. Upgradation of Qadirabad, Sidhnaï & Balloki Barrage are in process of physical study.</p> <p>iv. 24 schemes are in process of preparation of PC-Is.</p>	
Sindh	<p>No flood damages to infrastructure during 2025 floods were reported (FFC)</p> <p>Completed Schemes (2025-25): 04 No. Flood Protection Schemes completed with an approved cost Rs.9173.418 Million. 16 No. of Flood Drainage Schemes completed during 2024-25 with an approved cost of Rs.9,980.004 Million.</p> <p>Ongoing & New Schemes (2025-26): 34 Ongoing & 9 New Schemes, Total Approved/ Estimated Cost Rs.72,224.403 Million.</p> <p>Requirement to be financed by the Federal Government: Total 04 No. Intervention with an estimated cost of Rs.78,000.000 million, for strengthening of Flood Infrastructure in Sindh Province to be Climate Resilient before 2026 Floods through Federal Government Financing.</p>	Progress is on Track
KP	<p>i. Post 2025 Floods Damage Assessment done by PID KP.</p> <p>ii. The rehabilitation needs were classified into short-term and long-term interventions, with estimated costs of Rs. 1,474 million and Rs. 9,156.4 million, respectively.</p> <p>iii. Works amounting to Rs. 275 million have been completed to date under the short-term interventions, while approval of the remaining short-term works is</p>	Remaining work is unlikely to be completed by June 2026.

		currently under process and will be undertaken upon approval by the competent forum.	
Balochistan	Status of Major Development & Rehabilitation Programs		
	i. EFAP (ADB Funded): EFAP includes 53 flood rehabilitation projects. All works are targeted for completion by June 2026.		i. EFAP (ADB Funded) schemes are expected to be completed by June 2026, whereas, IFRAP (World Bank) are scheduled to be completed by June 2028. Likewise, the financial agreement and loan signing have recently been completed of BWSPIP (World Bank – Water Security Project for Kachhi Plains) and the implementation timeline has been extended to 2030.
	ii. IFRAP (World Bank): IFRAP comprises 55 interventions under Component-1. 10 dams dropped due to height > 15m under PAD restrictions. Remaining 45 irrigation rehabilitation schemes are in progress and scheduled for completion by December 2028;		ii. Hence, the intervention cannot be completed within 240 days due to design, procurement, and environmental safeguard requirements.
	iii. BWSPIP (World Bank – Water Security Project for Kachhi Plains): Financial agreement and loan signing have recently been completed. Implementation timeline extends to 2030.		
	iv. 2022 Flood Damages Portfolio: A total of 48 critical schemes, worth approximately Rs. 8.5 billion, require immediate rehabilitation funding.		
AJK	i. Water supply system affected in Flood 2025 has been restored. However, full rehabilitation to pre-flood condition is pending (FFC).	i. No Flood Protection Structure has been restored.	
	ii. Out of 22 watercourses, 12 have been restored	ii. The projects included in ADP 2025-26 are unlikely to be completed before next Monsoon 2026.	
	iii. Additionally, 400 watercourses/channel (New), 400 water harvesting structure, 300 soil conservation & flood protection structure have been included in ADP 2025-26.		
GB	i. After devastations of floods 2025, the local administration imposed emergency on devastated	Completed	

	<p>irrigation infrastructures in different Districts of GB. The emergency imposed schemes were 140.</p> <p>ii. All 140 No. schemes have been completed.</p>	
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Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the Provinces on “Repair Damaged Infrastructure (Flood Embankments, Spurs/Studs/River Training Works)” indicates that the intervention is unlikely to be fully achieved before the upcoming monsoon season. Enhanced and accelerated efforts are therefore required to ensure the complete realization of the intended intervention.

Annex-2

Short-term Intervention #2: Expedite completion of small dams which are in advanced stage of construction by 30th June 2026

(Phase I)

Lead: Provincial Governments

Time Line: 151-240 Days

Provincial Response

Province	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
Punjab	<p>i. 04 no. of small dams are ongoing and 02 included in ADP 2025-26. One small dam Pariyedan approved and works started at site.</p> <p>ii. 2 new projects included in ADP 2025-26. PC-1 for Jabba 2 dam is prepared.</p>	Project completion time and progress may be indicated.
Sindh	<p>i. Total 199 Small Dams Completed in Sindh through ADP, PSDP & World Bank supported Sindh Resilience Project (Phase-I & II).</p> <p>ii. Apart from Ongoing Construction of 01 No. Small Dam, during the current financial year 2025-26 a New scheme/ project has been taken-up in Provincial ADP 2025-26 namely Construction of</p>	On Track

	Mazarani Dam in Qamber Shahdadkot to mitigate the impact of hill torrent flood and to accommodate storage of water. The PC-1 costing Rs.14,185,000 million has been approved by PDWP in meeting held on 29.12.2025 for further approval of the Federal Government.	
KP	Out of 23 ongoing small dam schemes, 04 small dams are likely to be completed by 30 June 2026, bringing the total number of operational small dams to 66.	
Balochistan	<p>i. Balochistan currently has 137 small dams under Provincial ADP/PSDP. A total of 137 provincial ADP/PSDP dams, 55 IFRAP schemes (10 dams dropped due to >15m height), 53 EFAP schemes, and multiple federally funded interventions form the backbone of Balochistan's resilience strategy.</p> <p>ii. 50 more new small dams Project is planned to initiate in Balochistan upcoming Provincial PSDP/ADP 2026-27 on different sub basin for recharge ground and mitigate the flood at downstream.</p>	Due to financial throw-forward & constraints, only 50 to 60 dams can be completed within the 240 days.
AJK	<p>i. AJK has completed feasibilities for 34 small dams and conditionally approved by ECNEC.</p> <p>ii. Feasibility study of one dam (Bhmeber Dam project is underway).</p>	The dams are under approval or initial stages so unlikely to be completed by June 2026.
GB	Nil	

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the Provinces on "Expedite completion of small dams which are in advanced stage of construction by 30th June 2026 (Phase 1)" indicates that the intervention is unlikely to be fully achieved before the upcoming monsoon season. Enhanced and accelerated efforts are therefore required to ensure the complete realization of the intended intervention.

Short-term Intervention #3: Preparation of urban drains' desilting/cleaning plan aiming at to achieve the design capacity of the drain every year before monsoon

Lead: Local Governments

Time Line: 61-150 Days

Provincial Response	Implementation Status	MoCC&EC Comments
Punjab	<p>Lahore Wastewater and Drainage Management Project (LWDMPP) -Sewerage System from LARECH Colony to Gulshan-e- Ravi Lahore, WASA Lahore:</p> <p>The project is currently in the International Open Competitive Tendering (IOCT) phase. It is transitioning from the planning stage to contractor selection.</p> <p>Tendering Stage: Technical and financial bids are currently being evaluated for the EPCTurkey (Design-Build) contract.</p>	<p>Plans for other urban areas of the Province may also be shared for analysis.</p>
Sindh	<p>i. Urban drains' desilting and cleaning activities are planned and executed well before the monsoon on a yearly basis.</p> <p>ii. To enhance drainage capacity in view of rapid urban growth and to undertake upgrading, repair, and maintenance works, certain schemes under the Annual Development Programme (ADP) are also in place to achieve the desired results.</p> <p>iii. ADP 2024-25: Completed 10 Schemes (04 Karachi, 01, Hyderabad, 05 Interior Sindh) Total Cost Rs.2,430.104 Million.</p> <p>iv. ADP Schemes 2025-26: On-Going 05 Schemes (02 Karachi, 1 Sukkur, 02 Interior Sindh) with total Cost Rs.5,145.444 Million New 01 Nos Scheme (Sukkur) Total Cost Rs.1,500.00 Million.</p> <p>v. New Proposal (Non- ADP): 02 Nos of schemes (Sukkur) Total Cost Rs.7,994,790.</p>	<p>On Track</p>

KP	<p>The World Bank, in collaboration with the Irrigation Department, is formulating a proposal with a tentative cost of Rs. 2,000 million for the desilting and remodeling of Budni Nullah in Peshawar District, which will significantly reduce the risk of flooding in Peshawar City. The project will be completed in 12 to 18 months.</p>	Under planning process
Balochistan	<p>i. Drainage clearing, embankment strengthening, machinery readiness, and emergency stockpiling are being coordinated across all districts.</p> <p>ii. Pre-monsoon desilting and cleaning of major urban drains to restore design capacity is being implemented on a time-bound basis across Balochistan.</p> <p>iii. Drainage systems in Quetta, Hub, and Naseerabad divisions have been prioritized and cleared, while Gwadar presently has no major choke points in its urban drains.</p> <p>iv. These actions are complemented by strengthening of vulnerable embankments, readiness of desilting machinery, coordination with district administrations and PDMAs, and advance stockpiling of emergency materials to ensure effective monsoon response.</p>	On Track
AJK	No Response	
GB	No Response	

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the Provinces on "Preparation of urban drains' desilting/cleaning plan aiming at to achieve the design capacity of the drain every year before monsoon" indicates that the intervention is unlikely to be fully achieved before the upcoming monsoon season. Enhanced and accelerated efforts are therefore required to ensure the complete realization of the intended intervention.

Short-term Intervention #4: Complete first phase of telemetry network in accordance with NFPP-IV

Lead: MoWR

Time Line: 60-180

S.No.	MoWR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
A. Ongoing Initiative			
1	<p>A PSDP Project titled "Flood Management Enhancement Project in Indus Basin" costing Rs. 5,178.40 Million (with the support of JICA) has been approved by the CDWP on October 11, 2024 with following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Installation of 45 Flood Telemetry Stations ii. Installation of five (5) Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) iii. Three (03) Civil Works/ Flood Protection Structures (1.5 km) in Hazara District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Telemetry/Equipment Component Contract has been awarded on 28th November 2025. ii. First and second ship is scheduled in October 2026 and February 2027 respectively. iii. Installation work is planned to be completed by May 2027, well before start of Monsoon 2027. 	The project will be completed by June 2027.
B. Planned Initiative			
1	<p>The modified PC-1 for National Master Plan for Flood Telemetry Network (Phase-1) for installation of 457 stations amounting to Rs. 26.266 million has been prepared by MoWR, in light of the Pre-CDWP meeting held on August 21, 2025.</p> <p>The project is proposed to be financed by ADB, an Aide-Mémoire dated 29 December 2025 has been issued. ADB will provide technical assistance for a period of approximately 6 months to 1 year for site validation, institutional capacity assessment, and project preparation.</p> <p>It is pertinent to mention that ADB has indicated its inability to finance stations located in AJK and GB. In contrast, WAPDA maintains that AJK and GB constitute critical headwater regions for downstream stations, and exclusion of these areas would render the project technically infeasible.</p>	The PC-1 is under approval process	Under approval process

Provincial Response	
Punjab	The consent for bearing operation and maintenance cost will be decided before installation of elementary network at the already identified sites.
Sindh	No Response
KP	The Hydrology Irrigation Division has furnished the list of telemetry gauges proposed for installation. The design/ consolidated requirements would be finalized during the TA support to be provided by ADB (FFC).
Balochistan	Balochistan currently has 33 operational telemetry/early-warning points. i. Requirement for 117 additional stations has been identified to cover major basins. ii. ADB under NFPP-IV has proposed 150 new telemetry stations for Balochistan. The list of 150 proposed sites is awaited to prioritize high-risk districts.
AJK	No Response
GB	Nil

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the lead ministry i.e. MoWR (FFC) on "Complete first phase of telemetry network in accordance with NFPP-IV" indicates that the intervention is unlikely to be completed before the upcoming monsoon season as the projects approved time line is June 2027. The other PC-1 is also in approval stages and unlikely to be completed by June 2026.

Short-term Intervention #5: Recalibrate gauges and revise lag times for early alerts.

Lead: MoWR
Time Line: 61-150 Days

Annex-5

S.No.	MoWR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
C. Ongoing Initiative			
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recalibrating gauges by PIDs will ensure the accuracy and reliability of water level and discharge/ flood flow data, which provide the foundation for flood forecasting and barrage operation decisions. ii. Revising lag times is equally vital for PMD for issuance of more accurate and reliable flood early warning issuance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. PID Punjab informed that revising time lag through detailed numerical modelling is a time-consuming process due to significant additions in infrastructure and population over time. ii. It was agreed that both the previously notified time lag and the observed time lag during 2025 floods will be disseminated to all 	The process may be expedited to ensure the systems become fully operational.

<p>iii. PMD will support PIDs in recalibration of gauges and consider revising the lag times based on 2025 travel time observations.</p>	<p>concerned stakeholders for application during Monsoon Season 2026.</p>	
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Provincial Response	
Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	For Monsoon 2026, adoption of two-times lags (previously notified and lag observed during flood season 2025 would be adequate for operation purpose.
Sindh	Sindh is agreed that both the previously notified time lag and the observed time lag during 2025 floods will be disseminated to all concerned stakeholders for application during Monsoon Season 2026.
KP	PID KP highlighted that the time lag provided by M/s NESPAK for River Swat was not fully observed, as flood flows were received earlier than the notified time. In this context, PID KP is already in consultation with M/s NESPAK for further review. FFC remains engaged with PIDs and ELAs to address the matter in a coordinated manner. The Hydrology Irrigation Division will recalibrate the gauges during the closure period (Jan 15th to Feb 15th 2026). Furthermore, the anomalies observed in the lag have been communicated to the concerned agencies.
Balochistan	33 existing operational telemetry points are properly functioning.
AJK	No Response
GB	No Response

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the lead ministry i.e. MoWR (FFC) on “Recalibrate gauges and revise lag times for early alerts” indicates that the intervention is achievable in stipulated time period; however, strong coordination and close follow-up with the Provinces and relevant allied agencies are required to ensure timely completion.

Short-term Intervention #6: Enact and enforce Floodplain Regulation Acts in all provinces, map and remove encroachments, targeting 50% removal by June 2026
 Lead: Provincial Governments
 Time Line: 01-60 Days

S.No.	MowR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
D. Ongoing Initiative			
1	Federal Flood Commission (FFC) has developed a Model Floodplain Act (2016) to provide provinces with a comprehensive legislative framework for floodplain management and removal of encroachments. Subsequently, FFC revised and updated the Model River Act (2016) separately for each province and circulated the same in March 2025 to all provinces, including CDA, GB, and AJ&K, urging its early enactment and enforcement.	At present, limited enactment of floodplain regulations has been undertaken in Punjab and KP, and implementation remains weak. Other provinces and regions have yet to initiate legislative action on the matter.	Provincial Acts need to be updated and enactment may be improved.
Provincial Response			
Province	Initiative	Implementation Status	
Punjab	Punjab Flood Plain Regulation Act, 2016 has been revitalized through the Punjab Irrigation, Draining and Rivers Act, 2023.	The Act, 2023 has entered a critical operational phase as of early 2026. It has been transitioned from legislative drafting to large-scale data collection and enforcement.	
Sindh	The Government of Sindh has an approved Sindh Water Policy in 2023, wherein floodplain management was formally recognized as an integral component of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A comprehensive institutional and legal gap analysis exercise has been done to identify the gaps in the existing institutional and legal framework. ii. On basis of the analysis, the Government of Sindh commenced province-wide public consultations in 2025 for the formulation of a new comprehensive water law for Sindh, engaging relevant provincial departments, federal stakeholders, and the general public, with the aim of ensuring consistency with national water, flood management, and climate resilience policies. 	

		<p>iii. It is expected that the proposed legislation will be presented before the Sindh Provincial Assembly in 2026 for consideration and enactment.</p> <p>iv. Concurrently, the Sindh Irrigation Department is engaged in the activity with Federal Flood Commission (FFC), Ministry of Water Resources, with particular emphasis on the identification and removal of encroachments within riverine and floodplain areas.</p> <p>v. Regular coordination meetings are being held in this regard.</p>
<p>KP</p>	<p>The River Protection Ordinance 2002 has already been in force.</p>	<p>The amendments have been proposed in the Ordinance to enhance its relevance and effectiveness.</p>
<p>Balochistan</p>	<p>The Balochistan Water Policy has been approved by the Provincial Cabinet and is being processed for placement before the Provincial Assembly for final enactment.</p> <p>Meanwhile, close coordination with district administrations and line departments continues to prevent new encroachments and to strengthen enforcement in identified flood-prone areas.</p>	<p>i. As a planned initiative, the Irrigation Department has launched lining of flood nullahs in Quetta as a pilot project to address encroachment-related issues, alongside floodplain mapping and coordination with district administrations to support phased encroachment management.</p> <p>ii. Three major urban flood-vulnerable zones have been identified, namely Quetta, Hub, and the Kachhi Plain Basin. In these areas, the Irrigation Department and DDMA's have deployed dewatering boozers, pumps, and heavy machinery and will remain in active readiness ahead of the forthcoming monsoon season, while PDMA remains fully mobilized to support emergency response and flood mitigation activities.</p> <p>iii. Floodplain management measures are being implemented through existing provincial legal and administrative frameworks. Mapping and removal of floodplain encroachments have largely been completed across the province; however, in District Quetta, the matter remains sub-judice before the District Court, and further action will be undertaken in accordance with judicial directions.</p>

AJK	Flood Plain Act draft is prepared and submitted to government and is pending for approval at govt. level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The draft Act is under approval process. ii. The matter of encroachment removal has been forwarded to revenue department.
GB	River Act/ Flood Plain Management Act has been approved from GB Assembly and in progress to be published in Gazette of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. GB Water Policy: First draft GB Water Policy has been received from the external consultant which will be submitted to Gilgit-Baltistan Cabinet for approval and further publications. ii. The act has been approved by the Gilgit-Baltistan Cabinet which will be further submitted to Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly for approval. iii. Provincial level and district level committees have been constituted for Clearance of Flood Routes in Rivers, nallas and streams and Regulation of Flood Plains Act in GB.

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The information reported by the Lead Ministry and the provinces indicates that the Provincial Acts need to be updated/ amended and enactment also needs to be improved. The matter has also been taken up with the Provinces for Promulgation of Flood Protection Acts with the Provinces.

Annex-7

Short-term Intervention #7: Integrated Water Operations (dams, barrages) and Forecast Coordination (PMD, FCC, NDMA, PMD, WAPPDA, Irrigation Departments)

Lead: NDMA

Time Line: 151-240 Days

S.No.	Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
E. NDMA			
No Response from NDMA on the intervention			
F. MoWR (FCC)			
FCC facilitates coordination among PMD, WAPPDA, NDMA, Provincial Irrigation Departments, and other stakeholders through inter-agency meetings to support integrated operation of dams and barrages during flood seasons.		On going	NDMA may devise a strategy to integrate the Water Operations in coordination with the allied ministries/ departments.

Provincial Response		Implementation Status
Province		
Punjab	No Response	
Sindh	No Response	
KP	There is an urgent need to establish a flood-flow data exchange protocol with Afghanistan to enable early warning for floods in the Kabul River (Transboundary River).	
Balochistan	<p>i. Integrated coordination mechanisms are in place among PDMA and DIDMAs, Irrigation Departments, and other line agencies to support water operations and flood preparedness. Continuous liaison is being maintained with all stakeholders to ensure timely sharing of forecasts, operational advisories, and field-level preparedness measures during the monsoon season.</p> <p>ii. Early planning and communication with all stakeholders to ensure readiness for relief, rescue, logistics, and public safety.</p>	
AJK		
GB		

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: FEC is facilitating coordination among PMD, WAPDA, NIDMA, Provincial Irrigation Departments, and other stakeholders through inter-agency meetings to support integrated operation of dams and barrages during flood seasons on regular basis.

Short-term Intervention #8: Activate the National Water Council to coordinate national flood and water actions
Lead: MoWR
Time Line: 01-60 Days

S.No.	MoWR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
G. Ongoing Initiative			
1	MoWR is carrying out the necessary preparatory work to organize next meeting of the National Water Council.	In process	Observing the timeline for this intervention. MoWR may organize the meeting of the Council at the earliest.

Provincial Response	
Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	No Response
Sindh	No Response
KP	KP has moved summary for three private nominees for the National Water Council. Accordingly the same will be shared after approval from the competent authority.
Balochistan	The Government of Balochistan supports the activation of the National Water Council as a central coordination forum for national flood and water actions. The Provincial Irrigation Department and PDMA remain fully prepared to participate, share provincial data and priorities, and align provincial flood management and water resource measures with national decisions taken under the leadership of the Ministry of Water Resources.
AJK	
GB	

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The deadline for this intervention has already passed so MoWR may organize the meeting of the Council at the earliest.

Annex-9

Short-term Intervention #9: Design and pilot monsoon ponds in priority flood-prone districts to evaluate floodwater storage and recharge potential

Lead: NDMA

Time Line: 151-240

S.No.	NDMA Response	Implementation Status
1	<p>NDMA has undertaken a GIS-based site suitability analysis that differentiates between mountainous and plain regions. It proposes retention reservoirs in hilly zones (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit- Baltistan, Balochistan) and identifies optimal sites for retention ponds, recharge wells, wetlands in Punjab and Sindh. The analysis identified more than 200 potential sites for ponds and recharge wells and prioritized 46 locations for monsoon retention basins based on suitability and flood risk. The findings highlight that combining large-scale upstream reservoirs with distributed water retention solutions in the plains can significantly reduce flood impacts while improving groundwater recharge and long-term water availability, providing an evidence-based framework for sustainable flood management and climate resilience in Pakistan.</p>	<p>The list of locations for suitable small dams/ ponds has been shared with the provincial governments to conduct feasibilities/ devise action plan accordingly.</p>

Provincial Response	
Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	<p>WASA Lahore has constructed 14 underground water storage tanks under ADP, designed to collect and store rainwater, reduce urban flooding at various sore points across Lahore, and promote rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge.</p>

Sindh	Construction of 09 No. Rain Ponds (Taries have been piloted in Thar Desert through an ADP Scheme to facilitate sustainable storage of Rain Water for drinking purpose with a Total cost of Rs.499,970 Million. The scheme is physically 75% completed.
KP	The proposal is only feasible in the plans of Southern Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Irrigation and Local Government Departments will explore the viability and potential of some such scheme through technical study.
Balochistan	The Government of Balochistan is working on pilot designs of monsoon ponds in priority flood-prone districts to evaluate floodwater storage and groundwater recharge potential, in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Additionally, three (03) dam projects have been proposed in Hub District, which was severely affected during the 2025 floods, to enhance flood moderation, temporary storage, and local water security.
AJK	No Response
GB	Nil

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The list of potential suitable sites for construction of small dams/ ponds is being finalized by the NDMA. However, the feasibility studies of identified sites need to be conducted by W/APDA and/or Provincial Governments that will take time and requires financial resources. In this scenario, the intervention is unlikely to be completed before next monsoon season.

Annex-10

Short-term Intervention #10: Upgrade flood forecasting and warning systems and extend digital access to districts

Lead: NDMA/PMID

Time Line: 60-180 Days

S.No.	Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
H. NDMA			
I	NDMA's NEOC draws on satellite-based remote sensing, and flood forecasts issued by FCC/PMID, SUPARCO to undertake national risk assessments and impact analysis, translating forecasts into decision-ready products for federal and provincial tiers. Operational visibility is maintained through the National Common Operating Picture (NCOP), with outward linkage to the Global Common Operating Picture (GCOP) for international coordination and support.	iv. This routine work is reinforced through regular Simulation Exercises (Sim-Ex) with federal, provincial and district stakeholders, complemented by Comprehensive International Sim-Ex (CISE) with allied countries to test interoperability, information flow, and surge coordination.	Mechanism may be devised to extend the digital access to districts in efficient manner
		v. During the monsoon, NDMA convenes daily coordination conferences to align situational	

	<p>vi. In parallel, NDMA has developed Pakistan Lens 2026, anchored in the annual hazards calendar and informed by long-range seasonal projections, to guide anticipatory planning, readiness cycles, and calibrated early actions. NDMA also remains available to support WAPDA, Irrigation Departments, PMD, and other stakeholders, coordinating through PDMAs for the upgradation and installation of forecasting / early warning systems across provinces.</p>	
I. PMD		
<p>i. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) currently provides a range of digitized hydrometeorological information freely through its website, web portal, and dashboard, including real-time flood forecasts, early warnings, and weekly outlooks for river catchments, extending to transboundary regions.</p> <p>ii. The PMD operates a nationwide network of eight (08) weather radars for real-time monitoring and forecasting of severe weather phenomena. Among these, the radars installed at Islamabad, Mardan, and Karachi are newly established and fully functional, providing accurate and timely meteorological data to support</p>	<p>i. The weather forecast is available on district level all of this data is publicly accessible without restriction.</p> <p>ii. The construction and installation of two new weather surveillance radars at Multan and Sukkur are under active implementation with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of Japan (JICA). Civil works, equipment procurement, and installation activities are in various stages of execution. Both radar systems are scheduled to be completed and made operational by December, 2027 and December,</p>	<p>The time lines of installation of various Radars & Early Warning Systems is beyond June 2026.</p>

	<p>weather forecasting and early warning systems.</p> <p>iii. The project Establishment of Regional Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System of PMD & Expansion of Meteorological Network by Installation of Aws in Pakistan Under FPSP-III is under process with Federal Flood Commission (FFC) (Ministry of Water Resources) under FPSP-III programme with a cost of Rs 194.625 Billion (Gop share: 20% and Donor share: 80%). The above mentioned project has the following share under FPSP-III Programme: Total Rs. 5,025.392 Million, Local Rs.3,401.942 Million, FEC Rs.1623.450 Million (Local: 67.70%, FEC: 32.30%), Project duration 03 years. M/o Water Resources and Federal Flood Commission (FFC) has suggested in the 3rd Scrutinizing Committee Meeting of FPSP-III In the Committee Room of Chief Engineering of Advisor & Chairman Federal Flood Commission, Islamabad held on January 05, 2026 that the above mentioned project may be revised according to the present situation of market fluctuation, since the PC-I was prepared in March, 2024.</p>	<p>2029 respectively. Once completed, these two radars will substantially strengthen the radar network, improving coverage in the central and southern regions of the country.</p> <p>iii. 110 out of 300 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) have been awarded to contractors for installation along with civil works under the project titled "Modernization of Hydromet Services of PMD in Pakistan.</p> <p>iv. The contract for the repair and upgradation of Sialkot Weather Radar was awarded to Advanced Radar Company (ARC), USA on 04.03.2025. The repair work is currently in progress, and upon completion, the Sialkot Radar is expected to become fully operational by the end of the current financial year. Its restoration will significantly enhance radar coverage and forecasting capability over the Punjab region and adjoining areas.</p> <p>v. Under the World Bank-assisted project titled "Modernization of Hydromet Services of PMD in Pakistan" the Department plans to establish five (05) additional weather radars at the following locations: i. Gwadar ii. Quetta iii. Lahore iv. D.I. Khan v. Cherat. The installation, testing,</p>	
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		and commissioning of these five new weather radars are expected to be completed by February 2028, thereby ensuring improved accuracy, wider coverage, and faster dissemination of meteorological information throughout Pakistan.	
J. MoWR/FCC	Under the ECNEC-approved Umbrella PC-1 of FPSP-III, PMD plans to establish six new Regional FF&EW systems and expand its observatory network through the installation of 252 new AWS. The PC-1 for the project, costing Rs. 5,025.392 million, was cleared by the FCC Scrutiny Committee in its meeting held on January 05, 2026, subject to compliance with certain observations. Accordingly, the amended/corrected PC-1, once received from PMD, will be processed through MoWR for approval by CDWP/ECNEC.	Under Planning phase	

Provincial Response		Implementation Status
Provinces		No Response
Punjab		No Response
Sindh		No Response
KP		The existing 22 river/stream telemetry gauges, with 7 more in the pipeline are expected to be commissioned by 30 June 2026.
Balochistan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Flood forecasting capacity is being enhanced through telemetry expansion and currently 33 points are fully operational. ii. An additional 117 telemetry points are planned, raising the total requirement to 150 in NFPP-IV, to enhance real-time monitoring and strengthen district-level early warning systems in coordination with stakeholders. In parallel, the Government of Balochistan has constituted district-level committees under the chairmanship of the respective Deputy Commissioners, with representation from all relevant departments, to oversee implementation and ensure timely execution of all required actions.
GB		Weather forecast stations and other relevant information is shared by MET Department
AJK		

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The reported information indicates that the full upgradation of flood forecasting and warning systems through the installation of new radars and A/W'S cannot be completed before the next monsoon season and is instead expected to be completed in 2028 or 2029.

Annex-11

Short-term Intervention #11: Establish emergency logistics systems for medicines and WASH supplies, deploy mobile health clinics, and set up temporary camps in affected districts.

Lead: NIDMA/MNHS&R

Time Line: 151-240

S.No.	MoWR (FFC) Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
1	<p>K. Ongoing Initiative</p> <p>i. NIDMA, in coordination with PDMAs, district administrations, and humanitarian partners, establishes relief camps in affected districts.</p> <p>ii. Medical support remains the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Departments; where required, NIDMA facilitates coordinated and efficient disbursement through PDMAs to ensure timely reach to affected populations. In parallel, the Gender and Community Cell at NIDMA shares priority needs of vulnerable groups with partner organizations, enabling targeted provisioning of specialized relief supplies.</p>	<p>vii. During Monsoon 2025, 1690 camps were set up across impacted areas (of which 949 were relief camps while 741 were medical camps), with NFIs and food packages provided to camp residents through a combination of partner and donor support, as well as NIDMA stocks in line with NIDMA's stocking policy. A total of 12,131 tons of relief supplies were distributed; comprising a total of 304,143 relief items.</p> <p>viii. As needs arise, camp support extends to WASH-related interventions, including filtration plants, water pumps, and dewatering units, mobilized through coordinated arrangements with provinces and partners.</p>	<p>NIDMA in coordination with PDMAs has an established mechanism for setting up of relief camps during floods.</p>

Provincial Response		Implementation Status
Province		No Response
Punjab		No Response
Sindh		No Response
K P		No Response
Balochistan		Ensuring that displaced populations have access to tents, WASH services, and emergency supplies, PDMA, and DDMA's jointly arrange tents, sanitation facilities, water supply, and emergency kits immediately upon flooding.
AJK		
GB		

Annex-12
Short-term Intervention #12: Set up temporary learning centers in relief camps and provide school kits and support training for teachers

Lead: MoFEPT

Time Line: 151-240 Days

S.No.	Response	Implementation Status	MOCC&EC Comments
1	<p>The Disaster Management Act of 2010 mandates, National Disaster Management Authority (NIDMA) to develop guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for an adequate response to a disaster that focuses on the needs and concerns of vulnerable communities across the country. NIDMA organized a National Consultation Meeting on March 06, 2024 at Islamabad with Government Departments, UN Agencies and other relevant stakeholders to address new challenges, risks / threats to school safety and that have emerged since the last consultation and to explore the adoption of new technology tools and methodologies for enhancing School.</p>	<p>ix. NIDMA took the initiative of formulating the Pakistan School Safety Framework (PSSF) Framework that provides guidance to all education sector stakeholders to ensure safety and disaster risk reduction and management strategies in schools across Pakistan. Thirty (30) Master Teachers Trainers of FDE were trained by NIDMA. Three persons (Vice Principal, Senior Teacher & Physical Education Teacher) were</p>	<p>NIDMA and MOFEPT has established mechanisms for setting up of relief camps and providing school kits during floods.</p>

<p>A refresher of Pakistan School Safety Framework (PSSF) in ICT schools, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has organized training/ refresher course for 26 Master Teacher Trainers of FDE subject experts.</p>	<p>trained on PSSF by these MTTs in all the 424 educational institutions of FDE.</p>	
<p>M. NDMA</p>		
<p>1 Under the Disaster Management Act, 2010, NDMA leads the development of national guidelines and SOPs to ensure disaster response arrangements are sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups, including children.</p> <p>These arrangements include temporary schools and learning centers to minimize disruption to education during emergencies. NDMA also works closely with UNICEF and contributes to national coordination as part of the Technical Working Group on Education in Emergencies (TWG-EiE), aligning preparedness, response, and recovery efforts in the education sector with national priorities and agreed coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>Additionally, NDMA's Gender and Community Cell launched the "Revised National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters (2025)", which, under the section "Specific Guidelines for Key Vulnerable Groups," explicitly emphasize Education Continuity as a core protection and recovery priority. The Guidelines advise that disruption to schooling should be minimized, and where schools are damaged or repurposed as temporary shelters, coordination with the relevant Education Department should be initiated to establish temporary learning spaces (e.g., tents or makeshift classrooms) as soon as basic survival needs are secured. The Guidelines further recommend provision of learning kits (books, pencils and related supplies), commonly available through UNICEF and similar partners, and the introduction of flexible schooling arrangements (such</p>	<p>i. NDMA has formulated the Pakistan School Safety Framework (PSSF) to guide education-sector stakeholders on safety, disaster risk reduction, and preparedness measures for schools across Pakistan.</p> <p>ii. Beyond policy formulation, NDMA works with PDMAs and humanitarian partners to establish inclusive shelters in disaster-affected areas, ensuring continuity of essential services for displaced populations.</p>	

	<p>as half-day shifts) to accommodate children supporting household recovery and to reduce the risk of permanent dropout. In the recovery phase, the Guidelines call for integrating DRR education and psychosocial support into curricula to help children process disaster experiences and strengthen future resilience.</p> <p>Finally, post-disaster recovery planning should prioritize rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools as a “Build Back Better” measure—ensuring facilities are disaster-resilient (e.g., quake- and flood-resistant designs) and equipped with adequate WASH infrastructure, so that all children—particularly girls and children with disabilities—can return to learning safely and with dignity.</p>		
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Provincial Response	
Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	No Response
Sindh	No Response
KP	Proposal has been communicated to concerned line entities for follow up.
Balochistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preparing government buildings and schools for temporary shelter use. ii. In coordination with the Education Department and relevant stakeholders, arrangements are being planned to establish temporary learning centers in relief camps for affected children. Provision of school kits and facilitation of basic orientation and support for teachers are being coordinated to ensure continuity of learning during emergency situations. In parallel, government buildings and schools are being identified and prepared for use as temporary shelters, where required.
AJK	No Response
GB	No Response

Short-term Intervention #13: Design and evaluate check dams, retention ponds, and terraces in priority hill-torrent
Lead: Provincial Governments
Time Line: 151-240

Provincial Response

Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	W/ASA Lahore has constructed 14 underground water storage tanks under ADP to collect and store rainwater, reduce urban flooding at various sore points across Lahore, and promote rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge.
Sindh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government of Sindh has launched its long term plan of constructing Small Dams across Sindh province some years ago in the Regions of Kohistan (Khirthar Hills), Nagarparkar (Karoojhar Hills) & Ubhan Shah Hills. ii. The Department has identified 122 potential sites for construction of various types of Dams in Nagarparkar & Kohistan Regions to store / retain Rain water from the hill torrents of Karoojhar & Khirthar Hills and cultivate about 512,360 acres of land and provide water for drinking purpose to people and livestock. iii. On the completion of Small Storage Dams in the Nagarparkar area, the people will take its benefit for the purpose of drinking / livestock as well as Agriculture in the drought affected area of Tharparkar. iv. The Department has accomplished so far 200 Small Dams, Recharge Dams & Delay Action Dams and 07 Nos. Small Dams are under progress in Nagarparkar & Kohistan area under ADP/ PSDP. Beside this, 09 Nos Taries are also On-going in Taluka Chacharo under ADP. v. Apart from Ongoing Construction of 01 No. Small Dam, during the current financial year 2025-26 a New scheme/ project has been taken-up in Provincial ADP 2025-26 namely Construction of Mazarani Dam in Qamber Shahdadkot to mitigate the impact of hill torrent flood and to accommodate storage of water. The PC-I costing Rs. 14185.000 Million stand already approved by PDWP meeting held on 29.12.2025 for further approval of the Federal Government.
KP	Design and evaluation of check dams, retention ponds, and terraces in priority hill-torrent catchments are being carried out based on hydrological assessments and site-specific studies, with implementation.
Balochistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Under the Provincial ADP of Balochistan, small dams, including check dams, are currently under implementation. The designs of these structures have been evaluated against maximum flood criteria, and the performance of previously constructed dams has also been reviewed to incorporate lessons learned. ii. In parallel, additional designs for check dams, retention ponds, and terracing measures in priority hill-torrent catchments are being prepared and assessed to further reduce flood peaks, enhance groundwater recharge, and strengthen downstream protection.
AJK	Under various projects, in total 500 mini dams, water harvesting structures have been completed in last 05 years. Through various federally funded as well as ADP funded projects mini dams, retention ponds, and terracing measures in priority hill-torrent catchments are being prepared and assessed to further reduce flood peaks, enhance groundwater recharge, and strengthen downstream protection.
GB	To enhance climate change resilience and strengthen preparedness for the upcoming monsoon season, the following projects are essential and require government funding support.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Slope stabilization project ii. Construction of Mini dams and check dam projects iii. Installation of gauges for discharge measurement on major rivers of GB iv. Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Reduction and Early Warning systems v. Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Enhancement Project vi. Riverbank Protection and Sediment Control Project
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Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The implementation status reported by the Provinces on “Design and evaluate check dams, retention ponds, and terraces in priority hill-torrent” indicates that the provinces are sharing implementation of existing/ ongoing initiatives only. However, the design and evaluation of new sites for check dams, retention ponds, and terraces in priority hill-torrent is not included in the plans of the provinces (except Sindh and Balochistan). The Other provinces may also initiate the process at the earliest.

Anex-14

Short-term Intervention #14: Integrate flood control, water management, and climate adaptation into provincial plans.

Lead: Provincial Governments

Time Line: 60-150 Days

Provincial Response	
Province	Implementation Status
Punjab	Punjab has recently announced a “Climate Resilient Punjab Vision Action Plan 2024” to integrate flood control, water management, and climate adaptation into provincial planning.
Sindh	No Response
KP	No Response
Balochistan	The Government of Balochistan is integrating flood control, water resources management, and climate adaptation measures into provincial planning frameworks. These interventions are being mainstreamed within Provincial AIDP/PSDP schemes and sectoral plans, including implementation of small dams and check dams, hill-torrent management works, urban drainage improvement and desilting, and urban flood protection measures. This integrated approach is aligned with the Balochistan Water Policy (Under approval). National Water Policy, and climate resilience objectives, and is being implemented through close coordination among Irrigation, PDMA, Planning & Development, and other line departments to ensure risk-informed and climate-resilient development planning.
AJK	Under Various development projects the dept of irrigation & small dams has been constructed 500 water harvesting structure and lining of 1566 watercourses (1522 KM) combined length for diversion, utilization of 1.134 MAF water from Nullah, tubewell across AJK.

	Planned 12000 watercourses/channel, 220 water harvesting structures, erosion control / flood protection PC- 1 are in pipeline.
GB	Emergency Schemes Executed During The Flood FY 2024-25 Districts: Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza, Nagar, Diamer, Astore, Skardu, Ghanche, Shigar, Kharmanag. No. of Schemes approved: 131, Approved Cost: 1,948,655, Physical Progress: 100% Completed: 84, Above 50% completed: 24, Below 50%: 23

Analysis/ Observation/ Findings: The provinces may share the plans for integration of flood control, water management, and climate adaptation into provincial plans.

Question	Reply
<p>Will the Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state Federal Government support available to rehabilitate and climate proof schools, basic health units and other public buildings in flood affected union councils of Dera Ismail Khan including any grant schemes.</p>	<p align="center">Reply from NDMA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fundamental responsibility to manage the disasters with all allied activities rests with respective Provincial and Districts Departments, while NDMA acts as National backup support at Federal level. 2. Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) is the primary responsibility of Provincial Governments, however, as far as the flood affectees of 2022 in Dera Ismail Khan are concerned, it is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). 3. Above in view, information regarding R&R of flood affectees of District D.I.Khan may be acquired from MoPD&SI and from Provincial Government. 4. In this regard, NDMA disseminated Infrastructure Audit Guidelines for Disaster Resilience 2025 and National Infrastructure Audit Program 2026 (Available on NDMA official website). <p align="center">Reply from MoPD&SI:</p> <p>Under the Government of Pakistan's Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF), the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is providing oversight support for overall policy coordination and monitoring of post flood recovery and reconstruction efforts. The 4RF provides a strategic framework for rehabilitation and reconstruction of social infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, and other public buildings, with an emphasis on climate resilient and disaster-resilient standards. Federal Government support is being provided through Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) projects and foreign-assisted programmes, which support the rehabilitation and climate-resilient reconstruction of social infrastructure, including education and health facilities.</p> <p>However, implementation, project identification, and execution at district and union council level, including in Dera Ismail Khan, fall within the mandate of the respective Provincial Government and its line departments. Accordingly, detailed information regarding specific schemes, locations, and interventions may be obtained from the concerned Provincial Government. MoPD&SI, through RRU, maintains overall coordination and consolidated monitoring of 4RF related initiatives at the national level. A summary of relevant recovery and reconstruction initiatives is placed at Annex-I.</p>

4RF National Implementation Report

US\$ Million

Recovery and Reconstruction Unit (RRU), MoPDSI

Prepared on: Friday 27th Feb, 2026

V.3

Sr.No	Province / Region	Project Title	Executing Agency	Development Partner	4RF Funds (Realized)	4RF Under Implementation US\$ Million	Additional Financing US\$ Million	ADP Share US\$ Million	PSDF Share US\$ Million	Approving Authority	Approval Date	Cumulative Expenditure (15 Feb, 2026)	Physical Progress %	Financial Progress %
Sindh					2,050.56	2,066.19	600.00	395.50	179.00			2,208.15		68.14%
1	Sindh	Flood Response Emergency Housing Project (REVISED)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	500	500	450	268	179	ECNEC	2023-01-04	1246.62	77.00%	78.05%
				IsDB	200	200	-				May, 2025			
2	Sindh	Flood Response Emergency Housing Project (Phase-II)	Govt. of Sindh	ADB	400	400	-	40	0	ECNEC	2024-10-28	284.19	75.4%	64.50%
3	Sindh	Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project (Irrigation 212m+SDR6m) + (PAD 288m)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	500	220.07	110	0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	219.14	100%	66.31%
						288	40	30	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	310.00	99.3%	86.59%
4	Sindh	Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project	Govt. of Sindh	WB / IDA	98	98		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	69.65	72.0%	71.87%
5	Sindh	Sindh Integrated Health and Women Empowerment Project / Population Program (WB \$200m not 4RF)	Govt. of Sindh	IsDB	50.26	50.26		30	0	ECNEC	2023-01-04	7.046	35.0%	8.79%
6	Sindh	Sindh School Rehabilitation Project Under Flood Restoration Program (ADB Emergency Assistance)	Govt. of Sindh	ADB	275	275		27.5	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	36.65	18.08%	12.12%
7	Sindh	Sindh Integrated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (2015 - Repurposed to Flood Relief)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	8.3	7.85		0	0	POWP	2022-09-01	7.86	100%	100%
8	Sindh	Competitive & Livable City of Karachi (Rep. 2019)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	27	27		0	0	GoS	2022-09-08	27.00	100%	100%
Balochistan					508.00	353.00	-	-	-			71.11		20.14%
9	Govt. of Balochistan / NOMA	Emergency Flood Assistance Project (Balochistan Urgent Response for Food Security)	Govt. of Balochistan / NOMA	ADB	8	5		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-16	5.00	100%	100%
						3		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-16	2.97	100%	99.00%
10	Balochistan (Federal / Mo PDSI)	IFRAP: Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (Com 30m + Hydromet 45m + Housing 161m + PMU6m)	MoPDSI / Govt. of Balochistan	WB	400	36		0	0	ECNEC	2024-06-23	0.57	8.00%	1.50%
						40		0	0	ECNEC	2023-07-19	1.80	80.00%	4.50%
						161		0	0	ECNEC	2024-06-29	58.30	97.00%	36.21%
						8		0	0	CDWP	2024-09-03	2.47	97%	30.81%
11	Balochistan	Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project	-	WB	100	100		-	-	ECNEC	2025-08-07	-	-	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa					633.70	625.92	78.00	79.90	-			204.92		26.14%
12	KP	Access to Clean Energy (H056-002) / RENOLIA 11m + Mini-Micro Hydro 56m	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	47	11		0	0	POWP	2023-10-18	9.40	100%	85.43%
						36		0	0	POWP	2023-10-18	3.14	53.0%	8.72%
13	KP	KP Rural Accessibility Project	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	300	300	78	24.9	0	ECNEC	2023-05-31	154.48	38.0%	38.31%
14	KP	KP Irrigated Agriculture Improvement (Repurpose 2020)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	11.7	3.857		0	0	ECNEC	2022-09-15	3.743	100%	97.01%
15	KP	KP Integrated Tourism Development (Repurposed 2019)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	2	2		0	0	DDWP	2023-08-01	1.82	100%	91.01%
16	KP	KP Human Capital Investment Project (PCI Under Revision)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	25	15		0	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	15.00	92.0%	100%
						10.06		0	0	ECNEC	2021-01-21	0.94	12.0%	9.31%
17	KP	Food Security Support Project	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	83	83		5	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	7.334	12.0%	8.31%
18	KP	KP Rural Roads Development Project (KP-RRD)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	165	165		50	0	CDWP	2024-02-01	9.063	1.7%	4.21%
Punjab					2.80	2.80	-	-	-			2.80		100.01%
19	Punjab	Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth (Rep to Rehabilitation)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	2.8	2.8		0	0	POWP	24/01/2024	2.8	100%	101%
Federal / Cross-Provincial					831.42	831.04	41.00	37.50	-			605.34		66.56%
20	Federal	Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP) -- (475m) (Balochistan Irrigation 50m + Balochistan OFWM 15m + Sindh Works Services 200m + KP Irrigation Drainage 60m + Sindh NHA 150)	Govt. of Balochistan / Govt. of Balochistan / Govt. of Sindh	ADB	65	90		6.8	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	20.99	60.57%	38.80%
						15		2.402	0	ECNEC	2022-11-11	11.231	84.3%	64.54%
					200	199.9		20.1	0	ECNEC	2023-12-15	114.180	86.4%	51.90%
			Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		60	59.85		8.20	0	ECNEC	2023-12-04	36.27	80%	53.30%
			NHA / SINDH		150	150.25		0	0	ECNEC	2023-12-04	27.02	10.54%	17.90%
21	Federal	NDRMF DRR Project for Rehabilitation / Reconstruction (31.28m) (Balochistan Water Infra 12.55m + KP Rescue 5.28 + Sindh DRR 12.96)	Govt. of Balochistan / NDRMF / Govt. of Punjab / NDRMF / Govt. of Sindh / NDRMF	ADB	31.28	13.56		0	0		2023-05-10	12.71	100%	93.73%
						5.28		0	0	CDWP	15/01/2023	4.83	100%	91.48%
						12.06		0	0		2023-09-23	12.06	100%	100%
22	Federal	Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project (Repurpose 2020 to BISP)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	150	150		0	0	ECNEC	2021-09-23	150	100%	100%
23	Federal	Crisis Resilience Institutions for Social Protection (CRISP) Program (Repurpose to BISP)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	73.14	73.14		0	0	ECNEC	2021-04-23	73.14	100%	100%
24	Federal	Integrated Social Development Program - Additional Financing (BISP)	BISP	ADB	-	-	41	-	-	CDWP	2024-11-15	41	100%	100%
25	Federal	Polio Eradication Program (Phase IV)	Federal	IsDB	100	100		0	0	ECNEC	2023-08-04	100	100%	100%
26	Federal / Mo NDRMF	Pandemic Response Effectiveness Program (Repurposed) (All Pakistan)	MoNDRMF	WB	2	2		-	-	CDWP	2022-10-28	2	100%	100%
Total Project Financing US\$ Million					4,034.48	3,878.95	719.00	512.90	179.00			3,092.33		58.46%

Prepared by Muhammad Saqib Sultan
Sector Specialist Project Evaluation, RRU, MoPDSI

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY**

Subject: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO.53, MOVED BY MR. SALAHUDDIN JUNEJO, MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.**

Question	Reply
<p><i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state that:</i></p> <p><i>a) The total number of Persons with Disability (PWDs) presently registered with Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal across the country including province wise and district wise details thereof;</i></p>	<p>Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has provided financial assistance and assistive devices including Artificial Limbs, Hearing Aids, Wheelchairs and Customized Wheelchairs to PWDs across the country as per details attached at (Annex-A & B).</p>
<p><i>b) The number of families currently receiving financial assistance under the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal scheme providing Rs.30,000/- per annum to a family with one PWD and Rs.60,000/- per annum to families with two or more PWDs.</i></p>	<p>Relevant details are attached as per (Annex-A & B).</p>
<p><i>c) The year-wise and province-wise details of assistive devices, including wheelchairs, customized wheelchairs, hearing aids, white canes and artificial limbs, distributed during the last three years;</i></p>	<p>Details are placed at (Annex-A&B).</p>
<p><i>d) The mechanism adopted by Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal for identification, verification, registration and disbursement of financial assistance to beneficiaries, including whether payments are made through bank transfer, digital platforms or other means; and</i></p>	<p>In this regard, relevant information including policy, criteria and relevant proformas for grant of financial assistance and assistive devices to PWDs are available on Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal website. PWDs can apply through Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal District Offices, Provincial / Regional Offices and Head Office whichever is convenient. The lists of applicants are forwarded to District Offices for verification (to ascertain the financial status of PWDs) before further processing. After completion of all codal formalities and approval of the Competent Authority, crossed cheque(s) are issued in favour of the PWDs.</p>
<p><i>e) The steps taken or proposed to enhance transparency, outreach and effectiveness of the program so that maximum eligible PWDs may benefit?</i></p>	<p>To avoid duplication, Cognitive API between BISP and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has been successfully integrated. To ensure transparency, Investigation Reports are obtained through concerned District Offices to ascertain the financial position of each applicant to provide Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal services to the most deserving PWDs.</p>

S.O. No 53

Annex-A

FA DISBURSEMENT (FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, STANDARD / CUSTOMIZED WHEEL CHAIRS)
JULY 2022 TO MARCH 2026

Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
2022-23	2444	64,515,000	1108		3552	64,515,000
Balochistan	175	3,660,000	89		264	3,660,000
Awaran	4	80,000			4	80,000
Barkhan	2	40,000			2	40,000
CHAGAI	7	150,000	10		17	150,000
Dera Bugti	4	80,000	4		8	80,000
Duki	1	30,000			1	30,000
GWADAR	5	100,000	1		6	100,000
Harnai	1	20,000			1	20,000
Jaffarabad	7	160,000	1		8	160,000
Jhal Magsi	6	120,000			6	120,000
KACHHI	4	80,000	2		6	80,000
KALAT	3	60,000			3	60,000
KECH	3	60,000	1		4	60,000
Kharan	2	60,000	6		8	60,000
Khuzdar	11	220,000			11	220,000
KILLA ABDULLAH	9	180,000			9	180,000
KILLA SAIFULLAH	2	40,000			2	40,000
Kohlu	1	20,000			1	20,000
LASBELA	7	150,000			7	150,000
MASTUNG	3	60,000	6		9	60,000
MUSAKHEL	1	30,000			1	30,000
NASIRABAD	2	40,000	4		6	40,000
NUSHKI	3	60,000	9		12	60,000
PANJGUR	3	60,000	6		9	60,000
Pishin	7	140,000	1		8	140,000
Quetta	47	1,020,000	31		78	1,020,000
Sherani	2	40,000			2	40,000
SIBI	5	100,000			5	100,000
Sohbatpur	11	220,000	2		13	220,000
Washuk	7	140,000	3		10	140,000
Zhob	2	40,000			2	40,000
Ziarat	3	60,000	2		5	60,000
Gilgit Baltistan	28	610,000	56	30	114	610,000
Astore	1	30,000	4		5	30,000
Baltistan	1	30,000	5		6	30,000
DIAMIR	2	40,000	3		5	40,000
GHANCHE	3	70,000	2		5	70,000
Ghizer	4	80,000	1		5	80,000
Gilgit	6	120,000	26		32	120,000
Hunza	3	60,000	2		5	60,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
KHARMANG	1	20,000	1		2	20,000
NAGAR	5	120,000	10		15	120,000
SHIGAR	2	40,000	2		4	40,000
ICT	389	12,260,000	417		806	12,260,000
Attock	24	590,000	22		46	590,000
Bagh	4	80,000	6		10	80,000
Bhimber	7	200,000	2	15	24	200,000
Chakwal	12	270,000	16		28	270,000
HATTIAN BALA	6	170,000	4		10	170,000
Islamabad	117	3,730,000	149	6	272	3,730,000
Jhelum	14	410,000	2		16	410,000
Kotli			1	40	41	-
Mirpur	1	30,000	1		2	30,000
Muzaffarabad	15	450,000	1		16	450,000
Neelum	2	50,000	1		3	50,000
POONCH	5	140,000	4		9	140,000
Rawalpindi	179	6,060,000	205		384	6,060,000
Sudhnoti	3	80,000	3		6	80,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	378	10,305,000	243		621	10,305,000
Abbottabad	15	440,000	10		25	440,000
Bajaur	12	260,000	4		16	260,000
BANNU	26	650,000	45		71	650,000
Batagram	3	70,000	1		4	70,000
BUNER	5	130,000	1		6	130,000
Charsadda	28	770,000	27		55	770,000
Dera Ismail Khan	6	130,000	8		14	130,000
Hangu	12	360,000	2		14	360,000
Haripur	11	270,000	12		23	270,000
Karak	24	980,000	5		29	980,000
Khyber	6	140,000			6	140,000
Kohat	4	100,000	3		7	100,000
Kohistan	3	60,000			3	60,000
Kurram	2	40,000	2		4	40,000
LAKKI MARWAT	4	90,000	10	45	59	90,000
Lower Dir	9	260,000			9	260,000
Malakand	12	350,000	6		18	350,000
Mansehra	19	530,000	8		27	530,000
Mardan	31	895,000	23		54	895,000
Mohmand	16	430,000	1		17	430,000
Nowshera	19	530,000	12		31	530,000
ORAKZAI			1		1	-
Peshawar	45	1,250,000	31		76	1,250,000
SHANGLA	11	250,000	2		13	250,000

This is computer generated report, its requires no signatures.

Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
South Waziristan	1	30,000	1		2	30,000
Swabi	33	750,000	20		53	750,000
Swat	11	280,000	5		16	280,000
Tank	2	50,000	3	20	25	50,000
Torghar	3	60,000			3	60,000
Upper Dir	5	150,000			5	150,000
Punjab	948	24,000,000	155		1103	24,000,000
Bhakkar	48	1,040,000	1		49	1,040,000
CHINIOT	31	650,000	1		32	650,000
Faisalabad	80	1,870,000	6		86	1,870,000
Gujranwala	28	650,000	11	108	147	650,000
Gujrat	30	720,000	5		35	720,000
Hafizabad	11	220,000			11	220,000
Jhang	94	2,110,000	4	65	163	2,110,000
Kasur	14	340,000	4		18	340,000
Khushab	32	920,000	10		42	920,000
Lahore	153	5,330,000	32		185	5,330,000
MANDI BAHAUDDIN	12	310,000	1		13	310,000
Mianwali	38	930,000	21		59	930,000
Nankana Sahib	29	630,000	2		31	630,000
Narowal	26	540,000	6		32	540,000
Okara	14	340,000	7		21	340,000
Sahiwal	11	340,000	2		13	340,000
Sargodha	125	3,240,000	15		140	3,240,000
Sheikhupura	71	1,580,000	7		78	1,580,000
Sialkot	54	1,160,000	5		59	1,160,000
Toba Tek Singh	47	1,080,000	15		62	1,080,000
Punjab Region-II	290	7,770,000	59		349	7,770,000
Bahawalnagar	4	120,000	3		7	120,000
Bahawalpur	6	130,000	5		11	130,000
Dera Ghazi Khan	7	170,000	1		8	170,000
KHANEWAL	14	340,000	2		16	340,000
Layyah	34	830,000	4		38	830,000
Lodhran	3	110,000	3		6	110,000
Multan	155	4,290,000	24		179	4,290,000
Muzaffargarh	41	1,130,000	9		50	1,130,000
Pakpattan	6	140,000	2		8	140,000
Rahim Yar Khan	4	100,000	1		5	100,000
Rajanpur	4	90,000	2	14	20	90,000
Vehari	12	320,000	3		15	320,000
Sindh	236	5,910,000	89		325	5,910,000
Badin	3	70,000			3	70,000
Dadu	22	510,000	1		23	510,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Ghotki	4	120,000			4	120,000
HYDERABAD	8	210,000	1		9	210,000
JACOBABAD	1	30,000	1		2	30,000
Jamshoro	5	150,000			5	150,000
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	3	70,000			3	70,000
Karachi I	6	180,000	7		13	180,000
Karachi II	2	40,000	1		3	40,000
Karachi III	3	110,000	43		46	110,000
Karachi IV	5	150,000	3		8	150,000
Karachi IX	12	300,000	3		15	300,000
Karachi V	6	150,000	4		10	150,000
Karachi VI	4	140,000	3		7	140,000
Karachi VII	6	160,000	4		10	160,000
Karachi VIII	14	370,000	2		16	370,000
KASHMOR	4	100,000			4	100,000
Khairpur	62	1,270,000	3		65	1,270,000
Larkana	7	190,000	5		12	190,000
Matiari	2	40,000			2	40,000
Mirpur Khas	6	150,000	2		8	150,000
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	5	120,000	1		6	120,000
Sanghar	10	280,000	2		12	280,000
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	9	230,000	1		10	230,000
Shikarpur	4	140,000			4	140,000
SUJAWAL	1	20,000			1	20,000
Sukkur	16	430,000	2	10	28	430,000
TANDO ALLAH YAR	1	30,000			1	30,000
Tharparkar	1	30,000			1	30,000
THATTA	3	90,000			3	90,000
Umer Kot	1	30,000			1	30,000
2023-24	3254	18,427,500	521		3775	18,427,500
Balochistan	169	872,500	18		187	872,500
Awaran	7	35,000			7	35,000
Barkhan	6	30,000			6	30,000
CHAGAI	8	40,000			8	40,000
Dera Bugti	14	70,000			14	70,000
Harnai	4	20,000			4	20,000
Jaffarabad	9	45,000			9	45,000
Jhal Magsi	2	10,000	7		9	10,000
KACHHI			1		1	-
KALAT	4	20,000	1		5	20,000
KECH	3	22,500			3	22,500
Kharan	4	20,000			4	20,000
Khuzdar	4	20,000			4	20,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair	Customized Wheel Chairs	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	No. of	No. of	Amount Rs.
KILLA ABDULLAH	5	25,000	1		6	25,000
KILLA SAIFULLAH	3	15,000			3	15,000
Kohlu	5	25,000			5	25,000
LASBELA	13	65,000			13	65,000
Loralai	6	37,500			6	37,500
MASTUNG	5	25,000	1		6	25,000
MUSAKHEL	2	15,000			2	15,000
NASIRABAD	3	15,000			3	15,000
NUSHKI	8	40,000			8	40,000
Pishin	8	45,000			8	45,000
Quetta	19	97,500	7		26	97,500
Sherani	3	15,000			3	15,000
SIBI	5	25,000			5	25,000
Sohbatpur	8	40,000			8	40,000
Washuk	3	15,000			3	15,000
Zhob	3	15,000			3	15,000
Ziarat	5	25,000			5	25,000
Gilgit Baltistan	45	225,000	34	26	105	225,000
Astore	5	25,000	1		6	25,000
Baltistan			7		7	-
DIAMIR	2	10,000	4		6	10,000
GHANCHE	1	5,000	3		4	5,000
Ghizer	13	65,000			13	65,000
Gilgit	18	90,000	12		30	90,000
Hunza	1	5,000	4		5	5,000
NAGAR	5	25,000	1		6	25,000
SHIGAR			2		2	-
ICT	344	2,042,500	146		490	2,042,500
Attock	16	135,000	4		20	135,000
Bagh	2	35,000	1		3	35,000
Bhimber	2	25,000		20	22	25,000
Chakwal	8	40,000	2		10	40,000
HATTIAN BALA	3	17,500			3	17,500
Islamabad	120	665,000	50		170	665,000
Jhelum	10	50,000	1		11	50,000
Muzaffarabad	7	37,500	2		9	37,500
Neelum	1	5,000			1	5,000
Kotli				45	45	
POONCH			1		1	-
Rawalpindi	174	1,027,500	85		259	1,027,500
Sudhnoti	1	5,000			1	5,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	328	1,910,000	190		518	1,910,000
Abbottabad	21	110,000	5		26	110,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Bajaur	12	60,000	3		15	60,000
BANNU	14	77,500	1		15	77,500
Batagram			1		1	-
BUNER	1	5,000	1		2	5,000
Charsadda	22	160,000	23		45	160,000
Chitral			2		2	-
Dera Ismail Khan	1	7,500	12		13	7,500
Hangu	3	15,000			3	15,000
Haripur	7	40,000	4		11	40,000
Karak	23	152,500	3		26	152,500
Khyber	7	35,000	4		11	35,000
Kohat	3	17,500	3		6	17,500
Kurram	1	5,000	1		2	5,000
LAKKI MARWAT	1	5,000	3	101	105	5,000
Lower Dir	2	10,000	22		24	10,000
Malakand	3	15,000	5		8	15,000
Mansehra	14	72,500	2		16	72,500
Mardan	21	130,000	8		29	130,000
Mohmand	15	80,000	6		21	80,000
Nowshera	19	95,000	22		41	95,000
ORAKZAI	6	120,000			6	120,000
Peshawar	90	485,000	40		130	485,000
SHANGLA			1		1	-
South Waziristan	14	70,000		8	22	70,000
Swabi	24	122,500	3		27	122,500
Swat			15		15	-
Tank	1	5,000		23	24	5,000
Upper Dir	3	15,000			3	15,000
Punjab	1082	5,695,000	26		1108	5,695,000
Bhakkar	47	242,500	3		50	242,500
CHINIOT	28	145,000			28	145,000
Faisalabad	59	315,000			59	315,000
Gujranwala	8	40,000	1	130	139	40,000
Gujrat	8	40,000			8	40,000
Hafizabad	23	125,000			23	125,000
Jhang	53	270,000	1	175	229	270,000
Kasur	60	307,500	1		61	307,500
Khushab	82	432,500	8		90	432,500
Lahore	285	1,537,500	2		287	1,537,500
MANDI BHAUDDIN	32	167,500			32	167,500
Mianwali	50	252,500	3		53	252,500
Nankana Sahib	7	37,500			7	37,500
Narowal	23	120,000	1		24	120,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Okara	77	397,500			77	397,500
Sahiwal	80	420,000	1		81	420,000
Sargodha	51	272,500	3		54	272,500
Sheikhupura	56	295,000			56	295,000
Sialkot	30	160,000			30	160,000
Toba Tek Singh	23	117,500	2		25	117,500
Punjab Region-II	327	1,817,500	40		367	1,817,500
Bahawalnagar	77	397,500			77	397,500
Bahawalpur	7	40,000	1		8	40,000
Dera Ghazi Khan	7	42,500	4		11	42,500
KHANEWAL	28	142,500	3		31	142,500
Layyah	15	77,500	2		17	77,500
Lodhran	10	60,000	1		11	60,000
Multan	39	265,000	26		65	265,000
Muzaffargarh	46	267,500			46	267,500
Pakpattan	49	267,500	2		51	267,500
Rahim Yar Khan	17	85,000			17	85,000
Rajanpur	7	35,000	1		8	35,000
Vehari	25	137,500			25	137,500
Sindh	959	5,865,000	67		1026	5,865,000
Badin	31	185,000	1		32	185,000
Dadu	34	202,500	7		41	202,500
Ghotki	39	202,500			39	202,500
HYDERABAD	48	312,500	6		54	312,500
JACOBABAD	34	180,000	10		44	180,000
Jamshoro	22	112,500			22	112,500
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	30	180,000			30	180,000
Karachi I	21	115,000	3		24	115,000
Karachi II	23	122,500	2		25	122,500
Karachi III	27	152,500	2		29	152,500
Karachi IV	38	235,000	2		40	235,000
Karachi IX	25	160,000	5		30	160,000
Karachi V	27	142,500			27	142,500
Karachi VI	21	120,000	1		22	120,000
Karachi VII	27	147,500			27	147,500
Karachi VIII	22	132,500			22	132,500
KASHMOR	32	162,500			32	162,500
Khairpur	71	880,000	4		75	880,000
Larkana	34	177,500			34	177,500
Matiari	19	102,500			19	102,500
Mirpur Khas	33	200,000			33	200,000
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	23	117,500	1		24	117,500
Sanghar	41	230,000			41	230,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	31	180,000			31	180,000
Shikarpur	32	170,000			32	170,000
SUJAWAL	13	70,000	8		21	70,000
Sukkur	38	215,000	3	13	54	215,000
TANDO ALLAH YAR	30	155,000	8		38	155,000
Tando Muhammad Khan	21	107,500			21	107,500
Tharparkar	36	182,500			36	182,500
THATTA	21	107,500	3		24	107,500
Umer Kot	15	105,000	1		16	105,000
2024-25	7841	165,590,000	156		7997	165,590,000
Balochistan	332	6,840,000	11		343	6,840,000
Awaran	3	60,000			3	60,000
Barkhan	4	80,000			4	80,000
CHAGAI	7	140,000			7	140,000
Dera Bugti	10	200,000			10	200,000
GWADAR	3	60,000	6		9	60,000
Harnai	5	100,000	2		7	100,000
Jaffarabad	23	460,000	1		24	460,000
Jhal Magsi	7	140,000			7	140,000
KACHHI	8	160,000			8	160,000
KALAT	9	180,000			9	180,000
KECH	16	330,000			16	330,000
Kharan	4	100,000			4	100,000
Khuzdar	15	300,000			15	300,000
KILLA ABDULLAH	25	500,000			25	500,000
Kohlu	5	100,000			5	100,000
LASBELA	18	360,000			18	360,000
Loralai	6	120,000			6	120,000
MASTUNG	7	150,000	1		8	150,000
MUSAKHEL	2	50,000			2	50,000
NASIRABAD	13	260,000			13	260,000
NUSHKI	5	100,000			5	100,000
Pishin	19	400,000			19	400,000
Quetta	74	1,600,000	1		75	1,600,000
Sherani	3	60,000			3	60,000
SIBI	8	170,000			8	170,000
Sohbatpur	15	300,000			15	300,000
Washuk	9	180,000			9	180,000
Zhob	6	120,000			6	120,000
Ziarat	3	60,000			3	60,000
Gilgit Baltistan	208	4,235,000	1		209	4,235,000
Astore	27	570,000			27	570,000
Baltistan	1	30,000			1	30,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
DIAMIR	4	80,000			4	80,000
GHANCHE	3	60,000			3	60,000
Ghizer	33	680,000			33	680,000
Gilgit	89	1,800,000	1		90	1,800,000
Hunza	16	305,000			16	305,000
NAGAR	26	520,000			26	520,000
SHIGAR	9	190,000			9	190,000
ICT	1159	25,170,000	34		1193	25,170,000
Attock	29	650,000	1		30	650,000
Bagh	31	690,000	1		32	690,000
Bhimber	13	280,000			13	280,000
Chakwal	37	770,000			37	770,000
HATTIAN BALA	17	340,000			17	340,000
HAVELI	8	170,000			8	170,000
Islamabad	399	8,700,000	15		414	8,700,000
Jhelum	20	410,000	1		21	410,000
Kotli	2	50,000	1		3	50,000
Mirpur	13	280,000			13	280,000
Muzaffarabad	23	520,000			23	520,000
Neelum	9	230,000			9	230,000
POONCH	19	410,000			19	410,000
Rawalpindi	527	11,410,000	15		542	11,410,000
Sudhnoti	12	260,000			12	260,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1443	30,415,000	102		1545	30,415,000
Abbottabad	100	2,150,000	3		103	2,150,000
Bajaur	34	700,000			34	700,000
BANNU	58	1,220,000	2		60	1,220,000
Batagram	13	270,000			13	270,000
BUNER	63	1,330,000			63	1,330,000
Charsadda	110	2,385,000	14		124	2,385,000
Chitral	12	240,000			12	240,000
Dera Ismail Khan	27	550,000	1		28	550,000
Hangu	8	160,000	1		9	160,000
Haripur	43	910,000	2		45	910,000
Karak	48	1,020,000	1		49	1,020,000
Khyber	10	210,000			10	210,000
Kohat	31	660,000	6		37	660,000
Kohistan	4	90,000	1		5	90,000
Kurram	5	100,000	1		6	100,000
LAKKI MARWAT	46	970,000	5		51	970,000
Lower Dir	12	270,000	5		17	270,000
Malakand	19	390,000	1		20	390,000
Mansehra	61	1,270,000	1		62	1,270,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Mardan	85	1,740,000	4		89	1,740,000
Mohmand	46	950,000	1		47	950,000
NORTH WAZIRISTAN	15	300,000			15	300,000
Nowshera	113	2,420,000	10		123	2,420,000
ORAKZAI	1	20,000			1	20,000
Peshawar	278	5,930,000	29		307	5,930,000
SHANGLA	4	80,000			4	80,000
South Waziristan	64	1,280,000			64	1,280,000
Swabi	43	890,000	11		54	890,000
Swat	12	290,000			12	290,000
Tank	42	870,000	2		44	870,000
Torghar	4	90,000			4	90,000
Upper Dir	32	660,000	1		33	660,000
Punjab	2053	43,400,000	7		2060	43,400,000
Bhakkar	150	3,050,000			150	3,050,000
CHINIOT	63	1,320,000			63	1,320,000
Faisalabad	75	1,570,000	1		76	1,570,000
Gujranwala	75	1,580,000			75	1,580,000
Gujrat	30	630,000			30	630,000
Hafizabad	41	830,000			41	830,000
Jhang	76	1,580,000			76	1,580,000
Kasur	47	1,060,000			47	1,060,000
Khushab	68	1,450,000	1		69	1,450,000
Lahore	609	13,120,000			609	13,120,000
MANDI BHAUDDIN	34	720,000			34	720,000
Mianwali	74	1,530,000	1		75	1,530,000
Nankana Sahib	57	1,170,000			57	1,170,000
Narowal	23	480,000			23	480,000
Okara	140	2,950,000	1		141	2,950,000
Sahiwal	48	1,080,000			48	1,080,000
Sargodha	150	3,140,000	2		152	3,140,000
Sheikhupura	138	2,870,000	1		139	2,870,000
Sialkot	82	1,730,000			82	1,730,000
Toba Tek Singh	73	1,540,000			73	1,540,000
Punjab Region-II	680	14,220,000			680	14,220,000
Bahawalnagar	34	700,000			34	700,000
Bahawalpur	83	1,680,000			83	1,680,000
Dera Ghazi Khan	23	470,000			23	470,000
KHANEWAL	78	1,560,000			78	1,560,000
Layyah	41	850,000			41	850,000
Lodhran	16	330,000			16	330,000
Multan	310	6,610,000			310	6,610,000
Muzaffargarh	35	770,000			35	770,000

Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Pakpattan	12	250,000			12	250,000
Rahim Yar Khan	28	590,000			28	590,000
Rajanpur	5	100,000			5	100,000
Vehari	15	310,000			15	310,000
Sindh	1966	41,310,000	1		1967	41,310,000
Badin	49	990,000			49	990,000
Dadu	101	2,040,000			101	2,040,000
Ghotki	91	1,870,000			91	1,870,000
HYDERABAD	84	1,750,000			84	1,750,000
JACOBABAD	57	1,180,000			57	1,180,000
Jamshoro	60	1,240,000			60	1,240,000
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	74	1,500,000			74	1,500,000
Karachi I	49	1,050,000			49	1,050,000
Karachi II	40	850,000			40	850,000
Karachi III	64	1,430,000			64	1,430,000
Karachi IV	78	1,820,000			78	1,820,000
Karachi IX	36	800,000			36	800,000
Karachi V	42	930,000			42	930,000
Karachi VI	45	1,060,000	1		46	1,060,000
Karachi VII	34	700,000			34	700,000
Karachi VIII	77	1,640,000			77	1,640,000
KASHMOR	44	900,000			44	900,000
Khairpur	237	4,840,000			237	4,840,000
Larkana	67	1,400,000			67	1,400,000
Matari	64	1,330,000			64	1,330,000
Mirpur Khas	45	920,000			45	920,000
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	37	780,000			37	780,000
Sanghar	58	1,220,000			58	1,220,000
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	58	1,220,000			58	1,220,000
Shikarpur	47	980,000			47	980,000
SUJAWAL	32	680,000			32	680,000
Sukkur	101	2,140,000			101	2,140,000
TANDO ALLAH YAR	37	770,000			37	770,000
Tando Muhammad Khan	47	1,000,000			47	1,000,000
Tharparkar	37	750,000			37	750,000
THATTA	47	990,000			47	990,000
Umer Kot	27	540,000			27	540,000
2025-26	6178	201,740,000	42		6220	201,740,000
Balochistan	350	7,870,000	41		391	7,870,000
Awaran	3	60,000			3	60,000
Barkhan	6	120,000	7		13	120,000
CHAGAI	15	380,000			15	380,000
Dera Bugti	8	180,000			8	180,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Duki	2	40,000			2	40,000
GWADAR	6	130,000			6	130,000
Harnai	2	40,000	1		3	40,000
Jaffarabad	35	870,000	22		57	870,000
Jhal Magsi	2	40,000			2	40,000
KACHHI	4	80,000	1		5	80,000
KALAT	9	200,000	1		10	200,000
KECH	7	140,000			7	140,000
Kharan	11	260,000			11	260,000
Khuzdar	15	330,000	3		18	330,000
KILLA ABDULLAH	25	510,000			25	510,000
KILLA SAIFULLAH	10	310,000			10	310,000
Kohlu	8	190,000			8	190,000
LASBELA	13	260,000	1		14	260,000
Loralai	10	200,000			10	200,000
MASTUNG	7	160,000			7	160,000
MUSAKHEL	9	190,000			9	190,000
NASIRABAD	20	510,000			20	510,000
NUSHKI	16	420,000			16	420,000
PANJGUR	2	40,000			2	40,000
Pishin	9	190,000			9	190,000
Quetta	65	1,380,000	2		67	1,380,000
Sherani	2	40,000			2	40,000
SIBI	7	140,000	1		8	140,000
Sohbatpur	5	100,000	2		7	100,000
Washuk	7	140,000			7	140,000
Zhob	8	180,000			8	180,000
Ziarat	2	40,000			2	40,000
Gilgit Baltistan	48	1,470,000			48	1,470,000
Astore	4	120,000			4	120,000
Baltistan	1	30,000			1	30,000
DIAMIR	1	30,000			1	30,000
GHANCHE	3	90,000			3	90,000
Ghizer	10	300,000			10	300,000
Gilgit	16	510,000			16	510,000
Hunza	2	60,000			2	60,000
KHARMANG	1	30,000			1	30,000
NAGAR	7	210,000			7	210,000
SHIGAR	2	60,000			2	60,000
Skardu	1	30,000			1	30,000
ICT	929	31,590,000			929	31,590,000
Attock	50	1,650,000			50	1,650,000
Bagh	8	240,000			8	240,000

This is computer generated report, its requires no signatures.

Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Bhimber	9	330,000			9	330,000
Chakwal	40	1,230,000			40	1,230,000
HATTIAN BALA	29	870,000			29	870,000
HAVELI	4	150,000			4	150,000
Islamabad	279	9,660,000			279	9,660,000
Jhelum	12	390,000			12	390,000
Kotli	5	180,000			5	180,000
Mirpur	4	210,000			4	210,000
Muzaffarabad	45	1,530,000			45	1,530,000
Neelum	4	180,000			4	180,000
POONCH	15	510,000			15	510,000
Rawalpindi	422	14,370,000			422	14,370,000
Sudhnoti	3	90,000			3	90,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1606	53,460,000	1		1607	53,460,000
Abbottabad	93	3,120,000			93	3,120,000
Bajaur	103	3,300,000			103	3,300,000
BANNU	104	3,420,000			104	3,420,000
Batagram	4	180,000			4	180,000
BUNER	62	2,040,000			62	2,040,000
Charsadda	162	5,550,000			162	5,550,000
Chitral	6	180,000			6	180,000
Dera Ismail Khan	33	1,140,000			33	1,140,000
Hangu	51	1,770,000			51	1,770,000
Haripur	42	1,500,000			42	1,500,000
Karak	15	630,000			15	630,000
Khyber	11	390,000			11	390,000
Kohat	39	1,290,000			39	1,290,000
Kohistan	1	30,000			1	30,000
Kurram	2	60,000			2	60,000
LAKKI MARWAT	63	1,950,000			63	1,950,000
Lower Dir	14	450,000			14	450,000
Malakand	33	1,170,000			33	1,170,000
Mansehra	80	2,640,000			80	2,640,000
Mardan	108	3,630,000			108	3,630,000
Mohmand	61	2,040,000			61	2,040,000
NORTH WAZIRISTAN	1	30,000			1	30,000
Nowshera	71	2,340,000	1		72	2,340,000
ORAKZAI	8	300,000			8	300,000
Peshawar	147	5,010,000			147	5,010,000
SHANGLA	127	3,840,000			127	3,840,000
South Waziristan	15	450,000			15	450,000
Swabi	53	1,770,000			53	1,770,000
Swat	38	1,260,000			38	1,260,000

This is computer generated report, its requires no signatures.

Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Tank	44	1,410,000			44	1,410,000
Torghar	1	30,000			1	30,000
Upper Dir	14	540,000			14	540,000
Punjab	1599	53,490,000			1599	53,490,000
Bhakkar	67	2,250,000			67	2,250,000
CHINIOT	36	1,200,000			36	1,200,000
Faisalabad	87	2,970,000			87	2,970,000
Gujranwala	50	1,740,000			50	1,740,000
Gujrat	23	840,000			23	840,000
Hafizabad	58	1,920,000			58	1,920,000
Jhang	58	1,920,000			58	1,920,000
Kasur	70	2,340,000			70	2,340,000
Khushab	69	2,280,000			69	2,280,000
Lahore	369	12,630,000			369	12,630,000
MANDI BHAUDDIN	19	690,000			19	690,000
Mianwali	56	1,860,000			56	1,860,000
Nankana Sahib	36	1,170,000			36	1,170,000
Narowal	54	1,710,000			54	1,710,000
Okara	93	3,030,000			93	3,030,000
Sahiwal	47	1,680,000			47	1,680,000
Sargodha	187	6,030,000			187	6,030,000
Sheikhupura	114	3,870,000			114	3,870,000
Sialkot	71	2,250,000			71	2,250,000
Toba Tek Singh	35	1,110,000			35	1,110,000
Punjab Region-II	676	22,310,000			676	22,310,000
Bahawalnagar	12	420,000			12	420,000
Bahawalpur	26	840,000			26	840,000
Dera Ghazi Khan	8	300,000			8	300,000
KHANEWAL	53	1,680,000			53	1,680,000
Layyah	66	2,280,000			66	2,280,000
Lodhran	1	30,000			1	30,000
Multan	194	6,410,000			194	6,410,000
Muzaffargarh	34	1,050,000			34	1,050,000
Pakpattan	18	600,000			18	600,000
Rahim Yar Khan	118	3,840,000			118	3,840,000
Rajanpur	89	2,970,000			89	2,970,000
Vehari	57	1,890,000			57	1,890,000
Sindh	970	31,550,000			970	31,550,000
Badin	10	300,000			10	300,000
Dadu	24	700,000			24	700,000
Ghotki	15	510,000			15	510,000
HYDERABAD	26	810,000			26	810,000
JACOBABAD	32	990,000			32	990,000

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Province/District Wise	Financial Assistance		Wheel Chair No. of	Customized Wheel Chairs No. of	Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.			No. of	Amount Rs.
Jamshoro	21	690,000			21	690,000
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	17	510,000			17	510,000
Karachi I	29	960,000			29	960,000
Karachi II	28	920,000			28	920,000
Karachi III	54	1,800,000			54	1,800,000
Karachi IV	28	960,000			28	960,000
Karachi IX	57	1,770,000			57	1,770,000
Karachi V	31	1,110,000			31	1,110,000
Karachi VI	18	660,000			18	660,000
Karachi VII	30	960,000			30	960,000
Karachi VIII	33	1,110,000			33	1,110,000
KASHMOR	29	900,000			29	900,000
Khairpur	105	3,330,000			105	3,330,000
Larkana	48	1,530,000			48	1,530,000
Matiali	39	1,230,000			39	1,230,000
Mirpur Khas	18	540,000			18	540,000
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	32	1,020,000			32	1,020,000
Sanghar	24	750,000			24	750,000
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	30	930,000			30	930,000
Shikarpur	42	1,380,000			42	1,380,000
SUJAWAL	21	690,000			21	690,000
Sukkur	34	1,200,000			34	1,200,000
TANDO ALLAH YAR	30	1,020,000			30	1,020,000
Tando Muhammad Khan	25	830,000			25	830,000
Tharparkar	2	90,000			2	90,000
THATTA	35	1,260,000			35	1,260,000
Umer Kot	3	90,000			3	90,000
Grand Total	19717	450,272,500	1827	894	22438	450,294,938

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Annex-B

IFA DISBURSEMENT (Assistive Devices) JULY 2022 TO JUNE 2025

Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
	125	19,166,664	514	21,073,700	639	40,240,364
2022-23	2	782,000	4	291,500	6	1,073,500
Balochistan	1	600,000			1	600,000
Dera Bugti			1	16,500	1	16,500
LASBELA			1	40,000	1	40,000
MUSAKHEL			1	185,000	1	185,000
NUSHKI	1	182,000	1	50,000	2	232,000
Quetta	4	501,250	9	364,600	13	865,850
Gilgit Baltistan			1	47,000	1	47,000
Baltistan	1	106,250	1	7,200	2	113,450
DIAMIR	2	270,000	4	173,400	6	443,400
GHANCHE	1	125,000	1	40,000	2	165,000
Gilgit			2	97,000	2	97,000
KHARMANG	59	6,408,514	188	8,151,900	247	14,560,414
ICT	1	105,000	14	637,400	15	742,400
Attock	2	212,000	4	139,000	6	351,000
Bagh			1	50,000	1	50,000
Bhimber	1	125,000	4	191,000	5	316,000
Chakwal	23	2,278,114	83	3,535,100	106	5,813,214
Islamabad			2	97,000	2	97,000
Jhelum	2	180,600	1	47,000	3	227,600
Kotli	1	125,000			1	125,000
Mirpur			2	76,400	2	152,800
Muzaffarabad			5	244,000	5	1,220,000
POONCH	29	3,382,800	70	3,061,000	99	6,443,800
Rawalpindi			2	74,000	2	148,000
Sudhnoti	26	4,059,050	71	3,397,000	97	7,456,050
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			18	829,800	18	829,800
Abbottabad	1	14,050	1	50,000	2	64,050
Bajaur			2	94,000	2	188,000
BANNU			1	50,000	1	50,000
Batagram			4	198,000	6	1,194,000
Charsadda	2	59,000	1	50,000	1	109,000
Chitral					1	100,000
Dera Ismail Khan	1	245,000			6	1,440,000
Haripur	1	198,000	5	244,000	6	1,180,000
Karak	1	125,000	2	97,000	3	317,000
Khyber	1	20,000	3	155,000	4	175,000
Kohat	1	198,000	2	94,000	3	292,000
Kurram	5	419,000	1	50,000	6	469,000
LAKKI MARWAT			1	47,000	1	47,000
Lower Dir	1	190,000	3	125,000	4	315,000
Malakand			4	207,000	4	814,000
Mansehra	2	296,000	2	100,000	4	396,000
Mardan	1	20,000	1	60,000	2	80,000
Nowshera	2	730,000	5	216,800	7	946,800
Peshawar	3	80,000	8	418,000	11	498,000
South Waziristan	1	500,000	1	50,000	2	550,000

Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Swabi	1	515,000	4	167,400	5	682,400
Swat	2	450,000			2	450,000
Upper Dir			2	94,000	2	94,000
Punjab	23	5,016,250	134	4,805,800	157	9,822,050
Bhakkar			3	141,000	3	141,000
CHINIOT	2	490,000	1	14,000	3	504,000
Faisalabad	3	583,000	12	364,000	15	947,000
Gujranwala	1	198,000	1	17,000	2	215,000
Gujrat	1	114,000	1	47,000	2	161,000
Hafizabad			1	24,000	1	24,000
Jhang	1	296,000	2	97,000	3	393,000
Kasur	1	125,000	15	524,000	16	649,000
Khushab			2	77,000	2	77,000
Lahore			56	1,959,000	56	1,959,000
MANDI BHAUDDIN			1	50,000	1	50,000
Mianwali	9	1,871,250	4	200,000	13	2,071,250
Nankana Sahib			6	259,000	6	259,000
Narowal			2	42,000	2	42,000
Okara			3	117,000	3	117,000
Sargodha	4	1,094,000	7	300,800	11	1,394,800
Sheikhupura			13	403,000	13	403,000
Sialkot	1	245,000	2	88,000	3	333,000
Toba Tek Singh			2	82,000	2	82,000
Punjab Region-II	9	1,784,000	103	3,889,200	112	5,673,200
Bahawalnagar	2	366,000	2	67,500	4	433,500
Bahawalpur	3	790,000	2	70,000	5	860,000
Dera Ghazi Khan			4	189,500	4	189,500
KHANEWAL			9	400,500	9	400,500
Layyah	2	248,000			2	248,000
Lodhran			4	179,000	4	179,000
Multan	1	190,000	54	1,910,700	55	2,100,700
Muzaffargarh			18	669,000	18	669,000
Pakpattan			1	42,000	1	42,000
Rahim Yar Khan			1	79,000	2	79,000
Rajanpur			2	100,000	2	100,000
Vehari	1	190,000	5	182,000	6	372,000
Sindh	2	615,600	5	173,700	7	789,300
JACOBABAD	1	300,000			1	300,000
Karachi I			1	35,300	1	35,300
Karachi IX			2	73,600	2	73,600
Karachi VII			1	16,500	1	16,500
Khairpur			1	48,300	1	48,300
Sukkur	1	315,600			1	315,600
2023-24	94	14,120,700	440	22,142,000	534	36,262,700
Balochistan	2	255,000	1	57,500	3	312,500
Dera Bugti	1	130,000			1	130,000
Loralai	1	125,000			1	125,000
Pishin			1	57,500	1	57,500
Gilgit Baltistan	1	32,000	5	286,000	6	318,000
Baltistan			3	150,000	3	150,000

Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
			1	68,000	1	68,000
			1	68,000	2	100,000
DIAMIR	1	32,000	183	8,714,400	223	13,004,900
GHANCHE	40	4,290,500	13	547,000	15	646,000
ICT	2	99,000	2	72,000	2	72,000
Attock			3	151,900	6	466,800
Bagh	3	314,900	4	131,400	4	131,400
Chakwal			1	76,000	1	76,000
HATTIAN BALA			80	3,757,050	97	5,451,750
HAVELI	17	1,694,700	1	50,000	4	324,000
Islamabad	3	274,000	2	100,000	2	100,000
Jhelum			2	80,500	4	129,700
Kotli	2	49,200	2	47,000	1	47,000
Muzaffarabad			1	47,000	87	5,560,250
POONCH			74	3,701,550	110	10,051,700
Rawalpindi	13	1,858,700	80	4,322,500	17	962,500
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30	5,729,200	17	962,500	1	47,000
Abbottabad			1	47,000	2	450,000
Bajaur	1	400,000	1	50,000	3	130,000
BANNU			3	130,000	2	107,000
Batagram			2	107,000	4	247,000
BUNER			4	247,000	4	622,000
Charsadda			3	122,000	1	57,500
Dera Ismail Khan	1	500,000	1	57,500	7	275,600
Hangu	2	50,600	5	225,000	2	66,000
Haripur	1	16,000	1	50,000	3	177,000
Karak			3	177,000	5	1,155,000
Khyber	1	955,000	4	200,000	3	98,000
Kohat			3	98,000	3	707,500
Kohistan			2	107,500	2	583,000
Kurram	1	600,000	1	68,000	2	200,000
LAKKI MARWAT	1	515,000	1	200,000	2	258,800
Lower Dir			2	200,000	4	495,000
Malakand	2	258,800	2	100,000	5	293,000
Mansehra	2	395,000	4	270,000	2	405,000
Mardan	1	23,000			3	750,000
NORTH WAZIRISTAN	2	405,000	1	50,000	1	50,000
Nowshera	2	700,000	1	50,000	17	780,800
ORAKZAI			8	441,000	2	55,000
Peshawar	9	339,800	2	55,000	5	267,500
SHANGLA			4	217,500	6	704,000
Swabi	1	50,000	3	183,000	1	57,500
Swat	3	521,000	1	57,500	1	50,000
Tank			1	50,000	1	50,000
Upper Dir			1	50,000	70	5,506,000
Punjab	14	2,606,000	56	2,900,000	1	70,000
Bhakkar			1	70,000	4	737,500
Faisalabad	1	600,000	3	137,500	1	34,000
Gujranwala			1	34,000	3	183,000
Hafizabad			3	183,000	6	328,000
Jhang	4	223,000	2	105,000	2	90,000
Kasur			2	90,000		

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Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Khushab	2	350,000			2	350,000
Lahore	1	90,000	18	950,000	19	1,040,000
MANDI BHAUDDIN			1	50,000	1	50,000
Mianwali	1	295,000	5	254,500	6	549,500
Nankana Sahib			1	60,000	1	60,000
Okara	1	250,000	2	160,000	3	410,000
Sahiwal			1	24,000	1	24,000
Sargodha	1	295,000	7	333,000	8	628,000
Sheikhupura	1	23,000	6	314,000	7	337,000
Sialkot			1	30,000	1	30,000
Toba Tek Singh	2	480,000	2	105,000	4	585,000
Punjab Region-II	6	908,000	100	4,751,100	106	5,659,100
Bahawalnagar			2	91,000	2	91,000
Bahawalpur	1	143,000	7	482,500	8	625,500
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	125,000	3	130,000	4	255,000
KHANEWAL	1	125,000	6	258,500	7	383,500
Layyah			4	168,000	4	168,000
Lodhran			4	160,500	4	160,500
Multan	2	390,000	49	2,363,700	51	2,753,700
Muzaffargarh			16	647,900	16	647,900
Pakpattan			3	150,000	3	150,000
Rajanpur	1	125,000			1	125,000
Vehari			6	299,000	6	299,000
Sindh	1	300,000	15	1,110,500	16	1,410,500
Ghotki			1	47,000	1	47,000
JACOBABAD	1	300,000			1	300,000
Karachi II			1	48,300	1	48,300
Karachi III			2	360,000	2	360,000
Karachi IX			1	51,600	1	51,600
Karachi V			4	196,500	4	196,500
Khairpur			1	50,000	1	50,000
Sanghar			1	180,000	1	180,000
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD			1	57,500	1	57,500
Shikarpur			1	33,000	1	33,000
SUJAWAL			2	86,600	2	86,600
2024-25	238	50,273,735	1126	74,336,746	1364	124,610,481
Balochistan	1	295,000	9	1,202,000	10	1,497,000
Duki			1	138,000	1	138,000
KILLA SAIFULLAH			1	150,000	1	150,000
LASBELA			1	60,000	1	60,000
NASIRABAD			1	138,000	1	138,000
Quetta			1	138,000	1	138,000
Sherani	1	295,000	1	140,000	2	435,000
Zhob			2	288,000	2	288,000
Ziarat			1	150,000	1	150,000
Gilgit Baltistan	2	253,000	15	898,000	17	1,151,000
Astore	1	186,000	1	68,000	2	254,000
Baltistan			3	192,000	3	192,000
DIAMIR			1	50,000	1	50,000
GHANCHE			5	283,000	5	283,000

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Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Chitral			2	113,000	2	113,000
Gilgit			1	62,000	1	62,000
KHARMANG	1	67,000	1	62,000	2	129,000
SHIGAR			1	68,000	1	68,000
ICT	113	18,088,679	404	24,654,000	517	42,742,679
Attock	9	2,085,909	23	1,488,000	32	3,573,909
Bagh			10	612,000	10	612,000
Chakwal	4	1,153,750	21	1,491,000	25	2,644,750
HATTIAN BALA			2	109,000	2	109,000
HAVELI	2	380,000	2	109,000	4	489,000
Islamabad	35	4,773,650	164	9,578,500	199	14,352,150
Jhelum			5	288,000	5	288,000
Kotli	2	325,000	5	304,000	7	629,000
Mirpur			1	58,000	1	58,000
Muzaffarabad	3	1,130,000	6	365,000	9	1,495,000
Neelum	1	125,000	3	239,000	4	364,000
POONCH	1	103,000	9	797,000	10	900,000
Rawalpindi	56	8,012,370	151	9,079,500	207	17,091,870
Sudhnoti			2	136,000	2	136,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24	5,932,394	193	13,920,000	217	19,852,394
Abbottabad	6	837,417	31	2,146,000	37	2,983,417
Bajaur	1	8,250	2	250,000	3	258,250
BANNU	1	450,000	4	243,000	5	693,000
BUNER	1	400,000	1	68,000	2	468,000
Charsadda			6	318,000	6	318,000
Dera Ismail Khan	2	1,200,000	2	96,000	4	1,296,000
Hangu	1	17,000	5	317,000	6	334,000
Haripur	1	150,000	20	1,168,000	21	1,318,000
Karak			9	550,000	9	550,000
Khyber	2	100,000	6	888,000	8	988,000
Kohat	1	600,000	2	84,000	3	684,000
Kohistan			3	224,000	3	224,000
Kurram			5	395,000	5	395,000
LAKKI MARWAT			3	158,000	3	158,000
Lower Dir			5	330,000	5	330,000
Malakand	1	16,000	2	136,000	3	152,000
Mansehra	2	417,200	21	1,347,000	23	1,764,200
Mardan	1	350,000	6	369,000	7	719,000
Mohmand			4	266,000	4	266,000
NORTH WAZIRISTAN			1	34,000	1	34,000
Nowshera			5	487,000	5	487,000
Peshawar	3	936,527	29	2,608,500	32	3,545,027
SHANGLA			2	142,000	2	142,000
South Waziristan			2	108,000	2	108,000
Swabi			5	286,500	5	286,500
Swat	1	450,000	4	202,000	5	652,000
Torghar			1	55,000	1	55,000
Upper Dir			7	644,000	7	644,000
Punjab	57	15,393,262	107	7,515,400	164	22,908,662
Bhakkar	1	60,000	1	68,000	2	128,000

This is computer generated report, its requires no signatures.

Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
CHINIOT	1	170,000			1	170,000
Faisalabad	4	800,000	7	1,522,400	11	2,322,400
Gujranwala			4	201,000	4	201,000
Gujrat	4	1,249,000	1	57,500	5	1,306,500
Hafizabad			1	35,000	1	35,000
Jhang	1	70,000	6	458,000	7	528,000
Kasur	1	125,000	6	367,000	7	492,000
Khushab	5	1,545,272	5	322,000	10	1,867,272
Lahore	7	2,824,000	34	1,737,000	41	4,561,000
MANDI BHAUDDIN	1	143,000	6	752,000	7	895,000
Mianwali	6	1,081,190	13	818,500	19	1,899,690
Nankana Sahib	3	688,000	1	34,000	4	722,000
Narowal	1	32,000			1	32,000
Okara	1	600,000	5	235,000	6	835,000
Sahiwal	3	235,000			3	235,000
Sargodha	7	1,378,000	3	127,000	10	1,505,000
Sheikhupura	6	2,488,800	9	495,000	15	2,983,800
Sialkot	4	1,304,000	2	100,000	6	1,404,000
Toba Tek Singh	1	600,000	3	186,000	4	786,000
Punjab Region-II	36	9,147,400	309	20,696,046	345	29,843,446
Bahawalnagar	2	489,000	4	272,000	6	761,000
Bahawalpur	14	2,903,000	28	2,135,000	42	5,038,000
Dera Ghazi Khan			6	415,800	6	415,800
KHANEWAL	2	100,000	23	1,421,300	25	1,521,300
Layyah	1	35,200	9	558,400	10	593,600
Lodhran	3	1,240,000	16	1,087,500	19	2,327,500
Multan	9	2,400,200	132	9,349,846	141	11,750,046
Muzaffargarh	3	930,000	65	3,941,500	68	4,871,500
Pakpattan			4	201,000	4	201,000
Rahim Yar Khan	1	350,000	3	184,000	4	534,000
Rajanpur			3	216,900	3	216,900
Vehari	1	700,000	16	912,800	17	1,612,800
Sindh	5	1,164,000	89	5,451,300	94	6,615,300
Badin			2	161,600	2	161,600
Ghotki	1	489,000	1	65,000	2	554,000
HYDERABAD			3	286,600	3	286,600
JACOBABAD			1	43,000	1	43,000
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT			2	92,500	2	92,500
Karachi I			4	217,600	4	217,600
Karachi II			7	374,800	7	374,800
Karachi III			11	623,000	11	623,000
Karachi IV			9	540,300	9	540,300
Karachi IX			4	204,000	4	204,000
Karachi V			6	358,600	6	358,600
Karachi VI			1	35,000	1	35,000
Karachi VII			7	524,000	7	524,000
Karachi VIII			18	1,031,700	18	1,031,700
KASHMOR			1	45,000	1	45,000
Khairpur	1	295,000	4	257,000	5	552,000
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	2	180,000	2	170,000	4	350,000

This is computer generated report, its requires no signatures.

Province and District wise	Artificial Limbs		Hearing Aids		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Sanghar			1	51,600	1	51,600
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD			2	220,000	2	220,000
Shikarpur			2	80,000	2	80,000
SUJAWAL			1	70,000	1	70,000
Sukkur	1	200,000			1	200,000
Grand Total	457	83,561,099	2080	117,552,446	2537	201,113,545

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

Subject: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO.56, MOVED BY MR. CHANGAZE AHMAD KHAN, MNA.

Questions	Reply
<p><i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state that:</i></p> <p><i>a) Whether irregularities in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal appointment have been noticed including Director (PAC/DAC) whose HEC verified degree was found from a fake university with unauthorized relaxation, Director (Funds & Pension) appointed through relaxation without Presidential Order, PSO to MD appointed despite third division and Director (MIS) promoted without mandatory training.</i></p>	<p>i. An inquiry committee has been constituted to probe the matter vide office order No.PBM/Estb/PF-2201/7226 dated 06.03.2026 (Annex-A).</p> <p>ii. As per record, no relaxation was granted to Director (F&P). The copy of minutes of the selection committee is at (Annex-B).</p> <p>iii. There is no post of PSO to MD in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal organogram (Annex- C).</p> <p>iv. The IT Cadre was granted exemption by Estb. Div. in the reply of query forwarded by PBM. The Estb. Div. OM dated F.1-80/2013-E-6 dated 12.08.2015 is attached at (Annex-D). Accordingly, in light of said clarification, the Director (MIS) was promoted.</p>
<p><i>b) Whether the Minister is aware that under Civil Servants Act, 1973 and court judgments appointment on fake degrees or without qualification are void as ab-initio and relaxation requires Presidential order:</i></p>	<p>As per Section 15&16 of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Act, 1991 the Bait-ul-Mal Board (BMB) is competent to prescribe terms and conditions of the employees (Annex-E).</p>
<p><i>c) Whether any relaxation was authorized by the President; and</i></p> <p><i>d) If not, time by which these appointments will be declared void, disciplinary action would be initiated and salaries recovered so far?</i></p>	<p>As stated above.</p>



Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety
PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Public Sector Organization)
Sector H-8/4 Islamabad (Tel No. 051-4863212) establishment:hc@pbm.gov.pk

PBM/Estb/PF-2201/7226

Islamabad the 06th March 2026

OFFICE ORDER

Subject: **CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF DEGREE CASE IN RESPECT OF MR. RIZWAN AHMED - DIRECTOR (BPS-19) PAKISTAN BAIT UL MAL**

In pursuance of M/o PA&SS U.O No. No. 9(9)/2021-(Orgs.) dated 19.02.2026, the following Committee is hereby constituted for verification of degree submitted for the appointment of Assistant Director (Accounts) in respect of Mr. Rizwan Ahmed, Director (BPS-19) Pakistan Bait ul Mal:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| i. | Mr. Abdul Mannan Ch. | Director (F&P) | Convener |
| ii. | Mr. Kamran Munir Bhutta | Deputy Director (Projects) | Member |
| iii. | Mr. Atif Riaz | Assistant Director (Admin) | Member |

2. The TOR of the committee will be as under:

- Eligibility criteria (Qualification, experience required for the post of Assistant Director - Accounts)
- Selection basis/ criteria adopted for the post of Assistant Director (Accounts)
- Degrees verification
- Any other relevant point with the case if deemed feasible.

3. All record, in this regard shall be provided by HR Branch and committee shall submit its report to the Managing Director within the period of 2 weeks, under intimation to this office.

4. This issues with approval of the Managing Director.


(SHAFIQ AZAD KHATTAK)
Assistant Director (Estb-I)

Distribution:

- Director to MD
- Convener / Members of the committee
- Nayyab Imran Section Officer (Orgs.) M/o PA&SS (w.r.t letter referred above)
- Files

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

پنجاب یونیورسٹی



Attest



ATTESTED
Rs. 500
HIGHER EDUCATION
COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

Attestation Officer

This is to certify

that
one *Shahjahan*
of the
has obtained the Degree of

Bachelor of Commerce

in the University of the Punjab
held in ... and that his
was placed in the ...
marks obtained

فی - ۲۵

کی ڈگری ہوئے ہیں۔
۱۳۰۰/۱۳۰۰

تعمیل کی جس کی رقم ...

تعمیل کی رقم ...
تعمیل کی رقم ...
تعمیل کی رقم ...

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL

Minutes of the meetings of the Selection Committee held on 17-05-1995 at Islamabad, 22 & 29-05-1995 at Karachi, 24-05-1995 & 07-06-1995 at Lahore, for the Selection of Officers for the post of "Assistant Director (Accounts) BPS-17, are hereby submitted along with the result sheets of the Candidates for the kind approval of the Chairman Selection Committee.

Submitted please.

For Muzi
14/6/95
Secretary

1. Ad (Acct) - approved. Please refer to the result sheet of the candidates.

2. Again Chairman has kindly approved the result sheet of the candidates at length.

Chairman has approved. Date 15/6/95
approved. Ref: 1. Same as before
15/6/95

Details result sheet of T-17 pages are with Mr. Muzi for Estt. 15/6/95

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SELECTION
COMMITTEE HELD ON 17-05-1995 AT ISLAMABAD

1. Participants:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1) Mr. M. Abdullah Yusuf,
Managing Director. | + | In Chair |
| 2) Col(R) Intiaz-ul-Haque,
Secretary. | - | Member-I |
| 3) Mr. Mazhar Ali Monga,
Director (Finance). | + | Member-II |

2. Proceedings:

The meetings of the Selection Committee were held on 17.05.1995 at Islamabad, 22 & 29.05.1995 at Karachi and 24.5.1995 & 07.06.1995 at Lahore respectively under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, Pakistan East-ul-Mal, for selection of officers for the post of "Assistant Director (Accounts)" BPS-17 for Provincial/Regional Offices PMA including Head Office.

3. Earlier advertisement was given in all the leading Newspapers of the country, giving out terms, conditions and qualification/experience required for filling up the post of "Assistant Director (Accounts/Audit)" BPS-17. Break up of the posts is given below :-

<u>Station</u>	<u>No. of posts available</u>
1. PMA Office, Islamabad	1
2. " " M.W.P.F.	1
3. " " Sindh	1
4. " " Balochistan	1
5. " " Punjab	1
6. " " Head Office, Lahore.	3

4. The advertisements were published on 12th & 13th April, 1995 in the leading newspapers of Pakistan. Copies of advertisement are attached for record please.

Sd/-/E...

60

5. The Chairman Selection Committee was informed that the required qualifications for the post of "Assistant Director (Accounts/Audit)" BFS-17 were as laid down below :-

- a. The candidate should be a commerce graduate.
- b. Must have completed C.A. Articles.
- c. Should have 5 years practical working experience in maintaining accounts in any reputable organization.
- d. Knowledge of Computer will be an additional qualification.

6. In response to said advertisement, more than 300 (three hundred) applications were received. After short listing, the applications of suitable candidates were further sorted out and call letters for test/interview were issued as listed below and candidates were interviewed as per dates mentioned earlier:-

1.	Islamabad	11
2.	Sindh/Balochistan	20
3.	Lahore/E. Office.	43
4.	N.W.F.P.	10

7. After marking of papers and completion of interview process, the Selection Committee recommended the candidates on merit alongwith 2 (two) reserve candidates for each station as tabulated below :-

Assistant Director (Accounts/Audit)

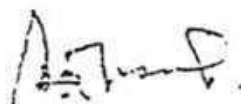
<u>For Islamabad</u>		<u>For Islamabad (N.W.F.P.)</u>	
1. Mr. Mehron Inayat (Selected)	1. Mr. Siraaj Ahmad (Selected)		
2. Mr. Shahid Farid (Res)	2. Mr. Jahangir Ali (Res.) Khan		
3. Mr. Najid Jahangir (Res)	3. Mr. Muhammad Arif (Res.) Khan		
<u>For Quetta (Balochistan)</u>		<u>For Karachi (Sindh)</u>	
1. Syed Hassan Mahmood (Selected)	1. Mr. Sherif H. Jilani (Selected)		
2. Mr. Saad Ahmad Khan (Res)	2. Syed Hassan Mahmood (Res) Khan		
3.	3. Mr. Saad Ahmad Khan (Res)		

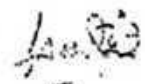
For Lahore (Punjab)

For Reserved Officers (Lahore)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Arshad Raza (Selected) | 1. Mr. Hakeem Ahmad Eyed (Selected) |
| 2. Mr. M. Azem Khan Tareen (Res) | 2. Mr. E. Rashid Bhatti (do) |
| 3. Mr. Jamshed Akhtar (Res) | 3. Mr. Abid Khan (do) |
| | 4. Mr. Muhammad Fiaz (Res) |
| | 5. Mr. Umar Iqbal Khalil (Res) |
| | 6. Mr. Faizal Hussain (Res) |

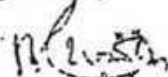
The above listed candidates have been placed on merit, on Provincial/Regional basis. The post(s) will be offered to the candidate who stands first on merit, in case of refusal by the candidate or failing to join within the stipulated time, the offer will automatically be cancelled and given to the next on merit (reserved-candidate).


 (Mr. Abdullah Yusuf)
 Managing Director
 Chairman, Selection
 Committee


 (Col(R) Imtiaz-ul-Haque)
 Secretary/Director (Genl)
 Member-I


 (Muzaffar Ali Bonga)
 Director (Finance)
 Member-II

Approved



(Signature)

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خالی آسامی

پبلک سیکرٹری ایک ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کی آسامی خالی ہے جس کی مدت 10 سال ہے اور اس کی عمر 60 سال سے زیادہ نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ اس عہدہ دار کو ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے طور پر کام کرنا ہوگا اور اس کی مدت 10 سال ہے۔

(اسٹیفنڈ ڈائریکٹر (ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار)

- 1- ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے عہدہ دار کے ہونے چاہئے۔
- 2- ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے ہونے چاہئے۔
- 3- کسی سرگرمی دار سے ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے ہونے چاہئے۔

اسٹیفنڈ ڈائریکٹر (ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار)

پبلک سیکرٹری ایک ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے طور پر کام کرنا ہوگا اور اس کی مدت 10 سال ہے۔ اس عہدہ دار کو ایڈ ہونے والی عہدہ دار کے طور پر کام کرنا ہوگا اور اس کی مدت 10 سال ہے۔

سیکرٹری پوسٹ آفس
بکس نمبر 2092 لاہور

پی ایل ڈی (2012)

SITUATION VACANT

A Corporate body in Public Sector is looking for suitable persons to be placed at Islamabad and all four Provincial Capitals who possess the following qualifications/experience etc:

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (ACCOUNTS/AUDIT):

1. The candidate should be a commerce Graduate
2. Must have completed C.A. Articles.
3. Should have 5 years practical working experience in maintaining accounts in any reputable organization. Knowledge of Computer will be an added qualification.

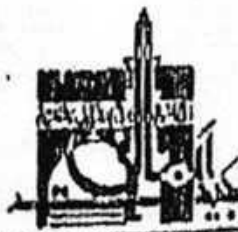
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (ADMN.)

Qualification: Second Class Master's degree or equivalent qualification preferably in Public/Business Administration or Administrative Science.
Experience: 3 years experience in the relevant field in a responsible position under Government or in an organization of repute in public or private sector.
Retired Army Officers will be given preference.

Individuals selected will be placed in BS-17. Candidates who have already applied for the above posts need not apply afresh. Candidates fulfilling the above requirements may apply alongwith complete CV within 7 days of the advertisement to.

THE SECRETARY,
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 2092 LAHORE

Jhang



Ref. No. EDN/ESTT/018-VOL-4/2730

Dated 28th June, 1995

Mr. Abdul Mannan
S/o Ch. Abdul Wahid,
House No. 10E-D, Street No. E,
New Satellite Town,
Bahawalpur.

Subject:- Employment under Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal
as Assistant Director (Accts) B16-17

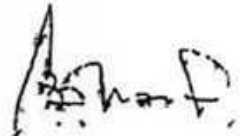
Reference your interview for the above mentioned post. You are offered the post of Assistant Director (Accounts), Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal on the following terms and conditions:-

- i) You will be granted B16-17 (3000-290-17500) plus usual allowances as admissible under the P/B/Federal Government's rules.
- ii) Your appointment is on adhoc basis and can be terminated on one month's notice or one month's pay in lieu thereof on either side without assigning any reason.
- iii) You will be governed by P/B/Federal Government's rules as admissible from time to time.
- iv) You will be required to produce a certificate of medical fitness from the Medical Consultant/Specialist/Medical Officer of a Government Hospital.
- v) You will be required to take/make an oath in writing in the form prescribed by P/B for the purpose.
- vi) You will be required, as the appointing authority may decide, from time to time, to serve P/B anywhere, within Pakistan.
- vii) No TA/DA will be admissible for joining this duty.

Cont'd...t/...

- 1 2 :-

If this offer is acceptable to you on the terms and conditions set out above, you should signify your acceptance in writing to the undersigned within a week. In case you accept the above offer, you would be required to report for duty at P.B.M. Head Office, Lahore on 4th July, 1955 positively failing which the offer would stand cancelled.


(M. Abdullah Yusuf)
Managing Director, F.B.I.

Copy to:-

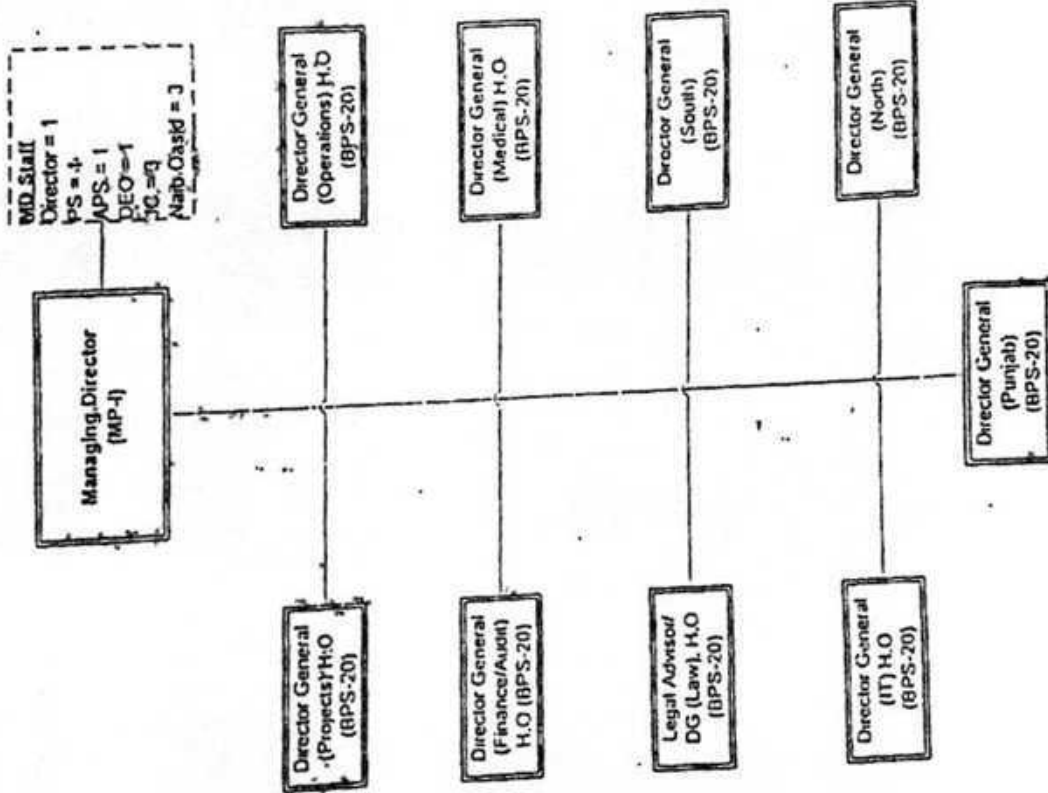
1. F.S. to Chairman (Ameen).
2. Assistant Director (Accounts).
3. F.A. to Secretary.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL



PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL
EMPLOYEES SERVICE
REGULATIONS - 2021

MANAGING DIRECTOR - PBM



ms

Secretary Board
Pakistan Baj-ul-Mal
Poverty Alleviation &
Social Safety Division
Islamabad

DLA

DLA
Issued as to the legal content

17/08/15

IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

No.F.140/2013-L.6

Islamabad, the 2nd August 2015

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: REQUEST OF MR. FOWAD AHMED, DEPUTY DIRECTOR (IT)(BS-18) FOR PROMOTION TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR (IT)(BS-19) IN THE PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL UNDER THE CABINET DIVISION

The undersigned is directed to refer to Cabinet Division's O. M. No.1-6/2013-DS (IT)PBM dated 16th July, 2015 on the subject noted above and to state that claim of Mr. Fowad Ahmed, Deputy Director (IT)(BS-18) for promotion to the post of Director (IT)(BS-19) in the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) is examined in the Establishment Division in the light of PBM's Employees Service Regulations, 2005, Federal Government's Revised Promotion Policy, 2007, Guidelines for Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) Central Selection Boards (CSBs) and observed as under:-

- i. Mr. Fowad Ahmed was appointed as Deputy Director (IT)(BS-18) in PBM on regular basis with effect from 20th October, 2006 vide PBM's office order No.PBM/Estb/PBM/Estb/PF-77/06/192 date: 18th November, 2006.
- ii. In terms of PBM's Service Rules, 2005, following eligibility criteria is laid down for promotion to the post of Director (IT) (BS-19):-

Title of posts and BPS	Ratio of appointment		Person (s) eligible for promotion
	Direct	By promotion	
1	2	3	4
Director (IT) BPS-19	75%	25%	Deputy Director IT with 7 years service in BPS-18.

- iii. The Board of Directors of PBM in its meeting held on 23rd April 2008, decided as under:-

"In view of the criteria laid down by the Establishment Division's Notification NO.5/28/2006 I-II dated 22nd January, 2007 read with Notification No.5/19/2006-T-PI dated 27th January, 2007, it was proposed that officers in promotion zone from BPS-18 to 19 and 19 to 20 should need requisite qualifications consistent with Government rule...Board acceded to the proposal."

- iv. In terms of para-3(i) of Federal Government's Revised Promotion Policy, 2007 read with para-IV of the Guidelines for DPCs/CSBs, condition of compulsory Mid Career Management Course is not applicable to the incumbents of purely technical posts for promotion within their own line of specialization.

Applicant has filed Writ Petition in the Islamabad High Court for his promotion to the post of Director (IT)(BS-19), which does not debar Cabinet Division/PBM to consider his promotion to the said post in accordance with the prevailing law/rules.

In view of above Mr. Fowad Ahmed, Deputy Director (IT), PBM has already completed eight (8) years service in BS-18 and condition of MC/MC does not apply in his promotion case. Therefore, DSB of the PBM can consider his promotion to the post of Director (IT)(BS-19) against the promotion zone of 25%.

Cabinet Division is, therefore, requested to kindly take further necessary action in the subject matter under intimation to all concerned at an early date.

The issues with the approval of the Establishment Secretary.

Annex-15
Registered No: 26302
L.7666



The Gazette of Pakistan

EXTRA ORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1992

PART I

Acts, Ordinances, President's Orders and Regulations
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
Islamabad, the 14th January, 1992.

The following Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) received the assent of the President on the 6th January 1992, and is hereby published for general information:

ACT NO.1 OF 1992

An Act to provide for establishment of a *Bait-ul-Mal*

WHEREAS it is the duty of the State to provide for basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief for all citizens, irrespective of their sex, caste, creed or race, who are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of sickness or unemployment or circumstances beyond their control;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a *Bait-ul-Mal* fund for providing assistance to destitute and needy widows, orphans, invalid, infirm and such other persons, and thereby save them from hardship and suffering and to enable them to lead an honorable life in the society;

It is hereby enacted as follows.

CHAPTER - I PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Pakistan *Bait-ul-Mal* Act, 1991.

- (2) It shall extend to the whole of Pakistan.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

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

- (a) "*Bait-ul-Mal*" means the welfare fund to be called *Bait-ul-Mal*, established under section 3;
- (b) "Board" means the ("*Bait-ul-Mal Board*")¹ constituted under section 5 for the Administration of the *Bait-ul-Mal*;

1. Substituted vide Ordinance No. XC of 2002 dated 26-10-2002

CHAPTER - VII BAIT-UL-MAL TO BE A BODY CORPORATE

10. **Incorporation of Bait-ul-Mal.** - The Bait-ul-Mal shall be a body corporate, shall be entitled to acquire and hold property, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

11. **Head Office of the Board.** - The Head Office of the Board shall be at such place as may be notified by the Government.

12. **Administrative control over the Board.** - The Board shall be under the direct administrative control of the {"the Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Government of Pakistan".} ¹

CHAPTER - VIII CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

13. **Conduct of Business of the Board.** - (1) The Board shall have the powers to conduct its business and regulate its proceedings as may be prescribed by it, from time to time.

(2) For the smooth conduct of its business, the Board may appoint such Provincial, Divisional, District or other special Committees or sub-committees consisting of such members as may be prescribed by it, from time to time.

14. **Meetings of the Board.** - (1) The Board shall meet at such time and place and in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations.

Provided that until regulations are made in this behalf, such meetings shall be convened by the Chairperson (*Ameen*).

(2) The Chairperson (*Ameen*) and five members, or in his absence, not less than six Members shall be present to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Board:

Provided that if a meeting of the Board is not held for want of the required quorum, it will be postponed to a subsequent date and the postponed meeting may be held without the required quorum, but written notice to this effect shall be sent to all Members of the Board.

(3) During the absence abroad or on leave of the Chairperson (*Ameen*) he may nominate a Member to convene and preside over the meetings of the Board to dispose of urgent business.

CHAPTER - IX

15. **Employment of officers and servants.** - The Board may, as the case may be employ such officers and servants or appoint such experts, consultants or advisers, from time to time as it may consider necessary for the performance of its functions, on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit.

16. **Recruitment and terms and conditions of service and disciplinary powers.** - The Board shall prescribe the procedure for appointment and terms and conditions of service for its officers and servants, and shall be competent to take disciplinary action against them.

1. Substituted vide Ordinance No. XC of 2002 dated 26-10-2002.

Prime Minister's Office
Board of Investment

Subject: National Assembly Un-Starred Question No. 13 moved by Mr. James Iqbal, MNA

Question	Reply																		
<p>Will the Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office be please to state:</p> <p>a) the annual rate of Foreign Direct investment (FDI), in Pakistan, during the last five years; and</p> <p>b) the measures taken to increase the same?</p>	<p>As per State Bank of Pakistan published data, details of annual rate of Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is tabulated as under:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 759 1423 1027"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Net FDI (Million \$)</th> <th>Annual Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020-21</td> <td>1,820.5</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>1,935.9</td> <td>6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>1,627.0</td> <td>(16.0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-24</td> <td>2,347.4</td> <td>44.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024-25</td> <td>2,489.7</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Following measures taken to enhance FDI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Asaan Karobar Act, 2025 Reforms Initiatives Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Industrialization One Stop Services for Investors Online Facilitation Services <p>Details are at Annex-I</p>	Year	Net FDI (Million \$)	Annual Rate	2020-21	1,820.5	-	2021-22	1,935.9	6.3	2022-23	1,627.0	(16.0)	2023-24	2,347.4	44.3	2024-25	2,489.7	6.1
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Source: SBP

Asaan Karobar Act 2025

Board of Investment introduced Asaan Karobar Act aims to institutionalize the reforms process and to establish the Pakistan Regulatory Registry and Pakistan Business Portal. Act also assesses and eliminates the unnecessary regulations with simplify/ automate the business procedures to enhance economic activities.

The Act adopts a guillotine approach to systematically review, rationalize, and eliminate redundant or overlapping regulatory requirements. It provides for the legal establishment of the Pakistan Regulatory Registry, a centralized digital platform for mapping all regulations, licenses, certificates, and permits applicable to businesses. The Asaan Karobar Act notified on 28th November, 2025.

Reforms Initiative

The key objective of this initiative is to reduce the compliance burden of businesses while improving the effectiveness of the regulatory regime. Under Pakistan Regulatory Reforms Initiative (PRMI), BOI has taken a pioneer role in driving regulatory reforms, positioning Pakistan as a favorable destination for both foreign and domestic investment by simplifying frameworks, reducing compliance costs, and aligning business regulations with international standards.

To institutionalize and sustain these reforms, the Honorable Prime Minister constituted a Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Reforms (CCoRR) to oversee implementation and review of reforms packages developed by BOI. Since the launch of reforms package, out of 330 reforms proposals, 68 reforms across 11 sectors & sub sectors have been successfully implemented of more than 23 federal and provincial departments.

Setting up of SEZs for industrialization

To establish Special Economic Zone (SEZs), BOI is facilitating the fulfillment of responsibilities of the Federal Government as provided under the Act. Supporting the establishment SEZs to promote industrialization in the country, so far 44 SEZs have been notified. Major incentives of SEZs are exemption from income tax for ten years for zone developers, co-developer and zone enterprises and one time exemption from all custom duties and taxes on the import of capital goods to for zone developers, co-developer and zone enterprises.

One Stop Service for Investors

To truly facilitate investors, BOI also initiated to establish One Stop Service for all necessary approvals through a single digital gateway. To materialize this, BOI has established a Business Facilitation Centre (BFC) in Islamabad as a pilot project, as a centralized platform designed to streamline business establishment and operations by serving as a one-stop service for entrepreneurs and investors. It focuses on the efficient grant of registrations, licenses, certifications, and other permits (RLCO) by integrating various government departments under one roof. This would eliminate administrative barriers and ensure timely approval, drawing on international best practices.

Online Facilitation Services

BOI is also offered online facilitation services to local and foreign investors and companies regarding opening of branch/ liaison office, work visa and foreign delegations visiting to Pakistan to explore the investment opportunities.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 14
MOVED BY MS. MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI, MNA

Question	Answer by Minister In-Charge of Establishment Division
<p>Will the Minister Incharge of Establishment Division will be pleased to state: -</p> <p>a) whether it is a fact that reimbursement of educational fees for employees and their children enrolled in BS Radiology and other similar degree programs has not been made for a long time;</p> <p>b) if so, the reasons for the non-reimbursement despite submission of all required documents?</p>	<p>a) Yes. BS (Radiology) program is not an accredited professional degree like MBBS/DBS and Pharmacy-D and not included in the list of professional discipline / subjects for the purpose of fee reimbursement under Rule 25-A of FEB&GIF Rule, 1972.</p> <p>Here, it is also pertinent to state that BS (Radiology) falls under the discipline of Allied Health Sciences, which is not covered under the ibid Rule. However, stipend has been paid under Rule-25 of ibid Rule. (Annex-A).</p> <p>b) As stated above.</p>

25. Payment of stipends to the outstanding children.—

(1) Education stipends shall be paid to [academically] outstanding children of the eligible employees out of the Group Insurance Funds subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

(2) The student for the purpose of the said stipends shall be regular student of the institution who has obtained at least seventy percent marks in the immediately last held board or university examination. In case sufficient students in a particular category do not qualify, the Board may change the percentage of marks: For the purpose of this rule, the expression,—

(a) "eligible employees" for the purpose of grant of stipend shall be an employee as defined in clause (4) of section 2 of the Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance Act, 1969 (II of 1969), and a retired employee who, or whose family, is entitled to the benefits under the provisions of the said Act; and

(b) "institution" means the Government institutions or accredited private institutions recognized by the Government, University, Board, Directorate, Department or Higher Education Commission (HEC):

Provided that the Chairman of the Board may include any other professional degree after consultation with HEC or Inter Board Committee of Chairman.

(c) The minimum percentage of marks required for grant of Educational Stipend shall be rounded upto the next nearest whole number if these are 79.50%, 69.50% or any other percentage fixed by the Board of trustees from time to time for various categories of the stipends.

(4) Cash awards as prescribed by the Board of Trustees shall be paid every year to the first three position holders admissible to the children of eligible employee in connection with Essay writing competition in Urdu and English languages separately.

25-A Reimbursement of Semester / Annual Fees for Professional Education:—

Reimbursement of actual semester/ annual fees [upto a maximum of Rs.100,000 per annum] shall be admissible to every employee for professional education degree programmes of his / her two children in a year in Medical (MBBS & BDS), Engineering, *(all engineering programmes accredited by the Pakistan Engineering Council), Architecture, IT D-Pharmacy *(Computer Sciences, Software Engineering, Information Technology, Bio-Informatics, Information System) and Business Studies,*(Business Administration, Accounting & Finance) except Ph.D in the public sector universities, colleges and institutes recognized by the Higher Education Commission for those children who get admission on merit basis. Provided that the student shall have to obtain the minimum passing marks in all subjects / courses prescribed by the university, college or institute for this promotion to the next semester / class / professional year.

Provided further that reimbursement will be made *for a single degree at each level of studies or the whole tenure / period prescribed for these studies but not for the semester /year in which the student fails in one or more subjects from the academic year 2015-16.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.
11, MOVED BY MS. SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA, MNA

Question	Answer by Minister In-charge of Establishment Division
<p>Will the Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division be pleased state:</p> <p>a. What performance indicators were used to evaluate the work of the Establishment Division over the past year; and</p> <p>b. Whether the Division has conducted any internal audit or third-party evaluations during this period including details thereof?</p>	<p>Establishment Division is an ISO 9001:2015 certified Division since 2017. As per requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard, a Quality Management System is in place in Establishment Division. Accordingly, the functions, job-descriptions of officers/officials and processes/procedures (SOPs) of Establishment Division have been documented and standardized in line with the Establishment Division's functions as per Rules of Business, 1973. As such, the requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard are used as a benchmark for evaluating the performance of Establishment Division. Furthermore, in compliance of the Federal Cabinet Decision made in its meeting held on 16th July, 2025, Key Performance Indicators are being developed for the Establishment Division and after approval of the Prime Minister, the same will be implemented in Establishment Division onwards (Annex)</p> <p>To monitor the performance of Establishment Division, as per requirements of ISO 9001: 2015 Standard, external auditors of Certification Body conduct Annual Surveillance (3rd party) audit. Based on the findings of External Auditors, the identified observations, non-conformities etc. are communicated to the respective Wings of Establishment Division for rectification. Besides, each year internal audits (Wing wise) of Establishment Division are also conducted wherein deficiencies in the performance vis-a-vis workplace environment are identified and addressed. Furthermore, a Management Review Committee,</p>

Question	Answer by Minister In-charge of Establishment Division
	constituted under the Chair of Establishment Secretary, also annually reviews the performance of Establishment Division, including external surveillance/ certification audit observations, internal audit findings, annual Clients Satisfaction Survey Report and accordingly decisions are made for continual improvement in the performance of Establishment Division.

SECRET

Case No. 148/17/2025 Dated: 16.07.2025	Performance Review of Ministries and Federal Government Organisations
Submitted by Cabinet Division	

DECISION

In order to accelerate the pace of institutional reforms to improve governance and service delivery, the Cabinet directed that:

- (i) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) would be developed by each Ministry and federal government organisation with the approval of the Prime Minister;
- (ii) The performance of Ministries and organisations would be reviewed periodically by the Cabinet against these KPIs; and
- (iii) High performers would be appreciated and publically acknowledged, while underperformers would face strictures and disciplinary action.

