

(311th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

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

Thursday, the 3rd June, 2021

DEFERRED QUESTION

*Question No. 16 was deferred on 26th January, 2021
(306th Session)*

(Def.) *Question No. 16 **Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**
(Notice Received on 28/09/2020 at 3:10 AM) QID: 37328

Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state the details of Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme indicating also the progress made on the same so far?

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division:

(a) **General**

The Government of Pakistan (GoP), has launched **Naya Pakistan Housing Programme (NPHP)** for the construction of **5 million** housing units to provide affordable houses to **low income** segment of the society. In this endeavour, various low cost housing projects are being launched and executed as per the **Honourable Prime Minister’s vision** for provision of shelter to low income people in shortest possible time.

(b) **Detail of Schemes**

(1) Around **45,000x** low cost housing units are under construction all over the Country, including 4x recently inaugurated projects comprising **13,000x** housing units at **LDA city**

Lahore, Jalozai Nowshera, Alipur Farash, Islamabad, WWF, Zone-V, Islamabad and Peshawar.

- (2) The private sectors have submitted **180 x proposals** to Naya Pakistan Housing and Development Authority (NAPHDA) for construction of more than **3 Million** housing units, out of which **45 x projects** comprising **70,000 x** housing units have been shortlisted. Works on these projects would start very soon.
- (3) A project of approximately **2,300 x** houses at Government Land in Islamabad (**Sangjani**) is in its evaluation process and will be accomplished soon.
- (4) NAPHDA in consultation with Punjab Government has conducted a survey to identify peri-urban sites for such low-cost housing units (Rs. 15 Lac each). In this endeavor, in 1st phase **41 x sites** for construction of **10,239 x low cost units** have been identified. Earth breaking ceremonies have been held at 12 x locations. 17 x more locations will be inaugurated in near future.
- (5) **FGEHA** has launched following projects under **Naya Pakistan Housing Programme:-**

(a) Kashmir Avenue, G-13, Islamabad	- 1,467
(b) Skyline Apartments, New Airport, Islamabad	- 3,945
(c) Chaklala Heights, Chaklala Scheme-III Rawalpindi	- 3,432
(d) Sky Garden Scheme, Bara Kahu, Islamabad	- 5,198
(e) Life Style Residency, Bedian Road, Lahore	- 1,258
Total Housing Units	- 15,300

(c) **Progress of NPHP**

(1) **11,408 x** houses have been financed by Akhuwat Foundation upto 21 May 2021.

(2) NAPHDA has so far, signed following MOUs with provincial governments / line departments and multiple development authorities:-

(a) MOU with WWF for the provision of cost subsidy to allottees of **1,508 LCUs** at Zone-V, Islamabad.

(b) MOU with LDA for construction of **4,000 LCUs**, where NAPHDA will provide Cost Subsidy to the eligible allottees.

(c) MOU with PHA-KP for construction of **1,508 x LCUs** at Jaluzai Housing Scheme Nowshera-KP, whereby NAPHDA will facilitate NADRA verified/bankable allottees in the provision of cost subsidy.

(d) MOU with CDA, for construction of **4,000 x LCUs**.

(e) MOU with M/S Pak China Development Private Limited.

(3) In current scenario, where construction of Low Cost Houses on Government land is a time consuming activity, NAPHDA introduced an innovative model of **(Negotiated Procurement on Private Land)** for the construction of Low Cost Units (LCUs), on private land by engaging private Developers / Builders to construct such houses on their own parcel of lands. NAPHDA has already obtained approval of the Federal Government in this regard.

(4) Pursuant to the above mentioned model, NAPHDA sought proposals from private builders by publishing an Expression of Interest, (EOI).

(5) In response to EOI published in daily newspapers NAPHDA received 180 x proposals from private builders which are being evaluated.

(6) In order to boost the housing and construction activity, taxes have been significantly reduced for all types of construction for low-cost housing units. For low cost housing units, 90% taxes have been waived off.

(7) The package contained markup subsidy on bank loans for construction of five (5) and ten (10) marla houses, reduction in tax and duties on sale and purchase from 47% to 2%. The project approval process has also been eased to allow timely initiation of projects.

(8) Banks have received 19,393 x loan applications worth Rs. 60.04 Billion upto 20 May 2021. Out of it 6,596 x applications worth Rs. 80 Billion have been approved.

@*Question No. 20 **Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 12/04/2021 at 01:30 PM) QID: 37793

Will the Minister In-charge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that SBP under collaboration of EHSAAS program, has recently inaugurated "One Woman One Account" scheme, if so, its purpose as well as the details?

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division: The reply of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) furnished by the Finance Division to this Division is reproduced as under:-

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN:

"It is apprised that HBL and Bank Alfalah are currently partnered with Ehsaas in facilitating the vision of "one woman, one account" towards achieving a digitized payment process.

Further, SBP is collaborating with BISP/ Ehsaas for integration with SBP's Micropayment gateway-Raast to the extent of facilitating the payments to their beneficiaries."

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME:

BISP has financially included more than 5 million un-banked women and in process to include 7 million through Ehsaas Financial

Inclusion Strategy (FIS). Ehsaas FIS comprised of financial inclusion initiatives where each Ehsaas Kafaalat beneficiary will get a Saving bank account, under the Prime Minister's "One Woman One Bank Account" initiative, which will pave the way for their formal interaction with the economy. BISP has designed and recently launched the project for Mobile Wallets (Savings) Accounts through its partner banks. These Mobile Wallets (Savings) will support the Ehsaas Kafaalat beneficiaries to better manage financial shocks, meet emergency needs, and invest to increase their earnings; to climb out of poverty. The disbursement of cash assistance will still be made through individual Limited Mandate Accounts (LMA) of beneficiaries, however, the beneficiaries will have the option to either withdraw the amount from LMA or transfer into the linked Mobile Wallets (Savings).

***Question No. 28 Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 8/04/2021 at 12:40 AM) QID: 37779

Will the Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the latest National Human Development Report (NHDR) of the UNDP for 2020 has revealed constantly increasing difference between the richest and the poorest in the country, if so, details of assessment study/ survey conducted for ascertaining reason thereof; and*
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the public expenditure contribution to reduce inequality and raise the levels of basic social services for poorest of the poor?*

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division: (a) Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division cannot confirm the difference between the richest and the poorest in the country constantly increasing as per National Human Development Report (NHDR) of UNDP for 2020. It is a report based on technical study conducted by experts and information/ data collected from various sources/ organizations including Pakistan Bureau of Statistics that is working under Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives. Hence, it is deemed appropriate that Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives may be asked afresh to provide reply of this part of question.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Federal Government to reduce inequality and raise the levels of basic social services for poorest of the poor.

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME:

Ehsaas Kafaalat Programme:

- Under Ehsaas Kafaalat Programme, the Federal Government has increased the amount of quarterly stipend from Rs.5,000/- per beneficiary to Rs.6,000/- per beneficiary w.e.f January, 2020.
- The Federal Government has also decided to increase the number of Kafaalat beneficiaries from around 5 million to 7 million. The number of beneficiaries is expected to be further increased to 8 million by end of current year.

Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme:

- Federal Government launched Ehsaas Emergency Cash Program (EECP) in April, 2020 to help poor families affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. Under EECP, an approximate amount of Rs.180 billion has been disbursed to around 14.9 million beneficiaries @ Rs.12,000/- per beneficiary. Federal Government is also intends to launch 2nd phase of EECP due to ongoing situation of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Ehsaas Undergraduate Scholarship Project:

- Under the pillar of Human Capital Development of “Ehsaas Programme”, the Ehsaas Undergraduate Scholarship Project (EUSP) has been launched.
- EUSP is being implemented by Higher Education Commission (HEC) to ensure access of qualified students from low-income families to undergraduate education regardless of income, gender, or location.
- EUSP aims to mitigate missed opportunities through higher education by offering under-graduate scholarships. Scholarships are acknowledged globally as a major tool to

meaningfully contribute to poverty alleviation, as a university educated person can pull the whole family out of poverty.

- **Special Considerations:** 50% scholarships are reserved for females, whereas 2% scholarships are reserved for students with different abilities.
- **Approved Disciplines:** All Disciplines are included.
- **Approved Degree Programs:** Any regular 4-5 years UG degree Programs.
- **No. of Participating Universities:** 129 public sector universities.
- **Scholarship Converge:** Tuition Fee including mandatory academic charges and living allowance @Rs.40,000 per annum.

Details of Scholarships awarded in F.Y. 2019-20:

No. of Scholarship	=	50,762
Budget Released	=	Rs.4.8 Billion

(Student enrolled in any year /semester were eligible to apply)

Status of Scholarship award in F.Y. 2020-21

- Allocated budget for FY 2020-21 is Rs.6.53 billion which has been released to the HEC for further disbursement.
- Due to current COVID situation, short listing process is underway at the public sector Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) but due to current COVID situation was expected to be completed by 15th May 2021.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL:

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) is significantly contributing towards poverty alleviation through its various pro-poor focused services and providing assistance to destitute, widows, orphans, invalid, infirm and other needy persons.

The details of Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) Programme are as under:-

- Disbursement in F.Y.2019-20 is Rs.3,113,860,531/-.
- Accumulated allocations to all provinces/ regions in 2019-20 is Rs.2,430,000,000/-.
- Disbursement in F.Y.2020-21 is Rs.2,292,524,982/-.
- Accumulated allocation to all provinces/ regions in F.Y. 2020-21 is Rs.1,794,000,000/-.
- The IFA disbursements for a period from 29th April, 2021 to 30th June, 2021 are yet to be made.
- The break-up details of IFA budgetary allocation and disbursements are placed at **Annex-A & Annex-B**.

Annex-A

IFA DISBURSMENT

F.Y. 2019-2020

Province	Cochlear		Education		General		Medical		Special Friend		TOTAL	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Balochistan			476	7,922,473	353	7,290,000	823	99,832,504	97	1,270,000	1749	116,314,977
Gilgit Baltistan			305	6,964,281	122	2,070,000	326	29,022,594	289	3,235,000	1042	41,291,875
ICT	10	10,810,000	597	18,033,711	614	15,660,000	2688	343,858,426	477	6,015,000	4386	394,377,137
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13	14,890,000	1191	32,360,768	1114	26,040,000	5535	656,882,932	679	7,586,001	8532	737,759,701
Punjab	5	5,540,000	1550	44,142,644	1191	26,010,000	8531	981,593,780	1938	21,915,000	13215	1,079,301,424
Punjab Region-II	2	2,000,000	1165	32,090,120	913	19,888,000	1947	265,962,337	644	7,005,000	4671	326,945,457
Sindh	1	1,270,000	399	13,585,378	873	26,397,016	1811	362,787,566	1080	13,830,000	4164	417,869,960
Grand Total	31	34,510,000	5683	155,099,375	5180	123,355,016	21661	2,740,040,139	5294	60,856,001	37759	3,113,860,531

IFA DISBURSMENT

F.Y. 2020-2021

Province	Cochlear		Education		General		Medical		Special Friend		TOTAL	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Balochistan	1	1,000,000	316	6,015,541	296	5,605,000	601	65,289,105	324	3,735,000	1538	81,644,646
Gilgit Baltistan			139	4,043,604	178	1,665,000	228	21,116,000	40	415,000	585	27,239,604
ICT	25	24,905,000	1135	35,865,670	557	11,070,000	2279	315,431,860	687	9,605,711	4683	396,878,241
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30	30,350,000	990	27,361,764	877	18,590,000	2327	366,866,021	1166	13,070,000	5390	456,237,785
Punjab	15	13,780,000	1345	34,675,756	1327	24,200,000	3572	538,098,603	795	9,090,000	7054	619,844,359
Punjab Region-II	7	7,000,000	1238	31,786,438	713	13,588,000	1657	245,999,612	564	6,534,000	4179	304,908,050
Sindh	5	5,000,000	640	14,681,149	676	17,790,000	2076	353,631,148	1213	14,670,000	4410	405,772,287
Grand Total	83	82,035,000	5603	154,429,922	4624	82,508,000	12740	1,906,432,349	4789	57,119,711	27839	2,292,524,982

IFA DISBURSMENT

F.Y. 2019-2020 TO 2020-2021

Province	Cochlear		Education		General		Medical		Special Friend		TOTAL	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Balochistan	1	1,000,000	792	13,938,014	649	12,895,000	1424	165,121,609	421	5,005,000	3287	197,959,623
Gilgit Baltistan			444	11,007,885	300	3,735,000	554	50,138,594	329	3,650,000	1627	68,531,479
ICT	35	35,715,000	1732	53,899,381	1171	26,730,000	4967	659,290,286	1164	15,620,711	9069	791,255,378
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	45,240,000	2181	59,722,532	1991	44,630,000	7862	1,023,748,953	1845	20,656,001	13822	1,393,997,486
Punjab	20	19,320,000	2895	78,818,400	2518	50,210,000	12103	1,519,792,383	2733	31,005,000	20269	1,699,145,783
Punjab Region-II	9	9,000,000	2403	63,876,538	1626	33,476,000	3604	511,961,949	1208	13,539,000	8850	631,853,507
Sindh	6	6,270,000	839	28,296,527	1549	44,187,016	3887	716,418,714	2293	28,500,000	8574	823,642,257
Grand Total	114	116,545,000	11286	309,529,297	9804	215,863,016	34401	4,646,472,488	9993	117,875,712	63598	5,406,385,513

SUMMARY
IFA BUDGET ALLOCATION
CFY 2019-20

Annex-B

Sr NO	Head/prov/Regional Office	Population as per census 2017	Provincial Offices Allocation as per census	Medical Allocation 75%	General Allocation 6%	S.F Allocation 4%	Education Allocation 15%	Allocation
1	Head Office			1,830,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	350,000,000	2,430,000,000
	Allocation for neglected Districts			915,000,000	75,000,000	50,000,000	175,000,000	1,215,000,000
	Head Office Net Allocation			228,750,000	18,750,000	12,500,000	43,750,000	303,750,000
2	Punjab	63,437,344	362,272,151	686,250,000	56,250,000	37,500,000	131,250,000	911,250,000
3	South Punjab	36,567,277	208,825,043	271,704,113	21,736,329	14,490,886	54,340,823	362,272,151
4	Sindh	47,886,051	273,463,257	156,618,782	12,529,503	8,353,002	31,323,756	208,825,043
5	KPK	35,167,360	200,830,526	205,097,443	16,407,795	10,938,530	41,019,489	273,463,257
6	Balochistan	12,344,408	70,495,310	150,622,894	12,049,832	8,033,221	30,124,579	200,830,526
7	ICT-AJK	16,054,766	91,684,081	52,871,483	4,229,719	2,819,812	10,574,297	70,495,310
8	GB	1,301,000	7,429,631	68,763,061	5,501,045	3,667,363	13,752,612	91,684,081
	Grand Total	212,758,206	1,215,000,000	1,826,250,000	147,900,000	98,600,000	357,250,000	2,430,000,000

Allocation from Head Office Share for Neglected Districts							Total
Sr.No	Office Name	Med	General	SFP	Edu.		
1	Punjab	19,239,818	1,576,215	1,050,810	3,677,834		25,534,676
2	Sindh	46,318,861	3,796,628	2,531,085	8,858,799		61,505,373
3	KPK	105,170,746	8,620,553	5,747,035	20,114,624		139,652,957
4	Balochistan	51,608,226	4,230,182	2,820,122	9,870,426		68,528,956
5	GB	6,422,349	526,422	350,948	1,228,318		8,528,037
	Total	228,750,000	18,750,000	12,500,000	43,750,000		303,750,000

**SUMMARY OF PROVINCE/REGION WISE IFA BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR FY 2020-21
ON THE BASIS OF POPULATION CENSUS 2017**

Sr. No.	Prov./Reg. Officers	Population as per census 2017	Medical (70%)			General (10%)			S.F. (10%)			Education (10%)			Total Allocation (Rs.)
			H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	
1	Punjab	73,445,165	43,362,907	390,266,167	433,629,075	6,194,701	55,752,310	61,947,011	6,194,701	55,752,310	61,947,011	6,194,701	55,752,310	61,947,011	619,470,107
2	South Punjab	36,567,277	21,589,760	194,317,836	215,907,595	3,084,251	27,758,262	30,842,514	3,084,251	27,758,262	30,842,514	3,084,251	27,758,262	30,842,514	308,425,136
3	Sindh	47,886,051	28,272,500	254,452,496	282,724,996	4,038,929	36,350,357	40,389,285	4,038,929	36,350,357	40,389,285	4,038,929	36,350,357	40,389,285	403,892,852
4	KPK	33,167,360	20,763,233	185,869,085	207,632,317	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	296,617,596
5	Balochistan	12,344,408	7,284,287	65,594,581	72,878,867	1,041,184	9,370,654	10,411,838	1,041,184	9,370,654	10,411,838	1,041,184	9,370,654	10,411,838	104,118,382
6	ICT-AJK	6,048,945	3,570,189	32,131,701	35,701,890	510,027	4,590,243	5,100,270	510,027	4,590,243	5,100,270	510,027	4,590,243	5,100,270	51,002,699
7	Gilg.	1,301,000	768,126	6,613,134	7,681,260	109,732	987,591	1,097,323	109,732	987,591	1,097,323	109,732	987,591	1,097,323	10,973,229
GRAND TOTAL		212,758,206	125,615,000	1,130,516,000	1,256,131,000	17,945,000	161,505,000	179,450,000	17,945,000	161,505,000	179,450,000	17,945,000	161,505,000	179,450,000	1,794,500,000

Note 1: Poverty-based data of Former Tribal Areas (FATA) is not available, therefore, the data of KPK has been divided into two groups: (i) For KPK, settled areas, where poverty data is available;

(ii) Former Tribal Areas (FATA) where poverty data is not available and funds have been allocated on the basis of Population Census, 2017

Sr. No.	Prov./Reg. Officers	Population as per census 2017	Medical (70%)			General (10%)			S.F. (10%)			Education (10%)			Total Allocation (Rs.)
			H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	H.O. (10%)	P.O. (90%)	Total	
1	KPK	30,523,371	18,021,365	162,192,283	180,213,648	2,574,481	23,170,326	25,744,807	2,574,481	23,170,326	25,744,807	2,574,481	23,170,326	25,744,807	257,448,009
2	KPK (FATA)	4,643,989	2,741,867	24,676,802	27,418,669	391,695	3,525,257	3,916,953	391,695	3,525,257	3,916,953	391,695	3,525,257	3,916,953	39,169,527
3	TOTAL (KPK)	35,167,360	51,908,679	155,724,238	207,632,317	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	2,966,176	26,695,584	29,661,760	296,617,596

Note 2: Poverty-based data of ICT & Gilgit Baltistan is not available, therefore, funds amongst the districts of Gilg have been allocated on the basis of Population Census, 2017.

Source:-

Population data (census 2017)	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Poverty Data (2014)	Poverty Ranking issued by PA&SS Division through Ehsaas District Developmental Data Portal based on HISP and World Bank Surveys

*Question No. 29 **Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 12/04/2021 at 12:52 PM) QID: 37787

Will the Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state the reasons for conducting Ehsas survey across the country and tentative dead line for completion of under the same?

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division: The details of reasons for conducting Ehsaas survey across the country and the tentative deadline for completion of Ehsaas survey are as under:-

- As a rationale for the **reasons of conducting a nation-wide census survey**, it is pertinent to highlight that Socio-economic Registries like National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) often see household level **demographic changes** to a considerable amount in 5 years' time. This is an internationally accepted phenomenon that registries shall be updated after such an interval. Similarly, it is important to note that registries of this magnitude often have to deal with **inclusion and exclusion errors** and shall strive to reduce them in update processes. Inclusion error denotes the identification of beneficiaries who do not fulfil selection criteria, while exclusion error represents the identification of those non-beneficiaries who fulfil the selection criteria. Besides the time factor, these errors could be at the design level or at the implementation. Any error in design, implementation, or time factor directly means that the amount of money proportionate to the amount of error is wasted. These errors directly affect the measure of the accuracy of the database.

- Since the last data collection happened in 2010-2011, it was inevitable to design a more robust, widely agreed upon, technology-based, nationwide census survey. The poverty estimation methodology is known as Proxy Mean Test, and the Poverty Scorecard has been updated after conducting national level consultative dialogue and collaboration with international development partners. Before survey implementation, refinements had been made to increase the accuracy of the socio-economic assessment tool and poverty estimation processes.

- With respect to the **tentative deadline of the NSER update**, as of April 30, 2021, the NSER update has completed (enumerated) 84.69

percent (*i.e.* 27,275,258 HHs) of the estimated caseload of 32,205,111 HHs. It is expected to have complete coverage of the estimated caseload by June 30, 2021.

***Question No. 30 Senator Irfan-Ul-Haque Siddique:**

(Notice Received on 13/04/2021 at 12:00 AM) QID: 37822

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of countries wherein PIA flights were suspended after the statement of June 2020 regarding Pakistani Pilot's fake licenses, indicating also the loss incurred to the national airline due to the closure of flights;*
- (b) the names of European countries wherein the flights of PIA are still under suspension, indicating also the loss occurring on daily basis; and*
- (c) the number of serving pilots whose licenses were found fake as a result of the investigations conducted so far?*

Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan: (a) Flight operations to six European/ United Kingdom countries have been suspended. Approximate loss incurred due to closure of flight after statement of June, 2020 regarding Pakistan Pilot's fake licenses is PKR 7.9 Billion during last six months.

(b) Since operation to/ from Europe/ UK (Italy, Spain, Norway, Denmark, and France) is suspended from 30th June, 2020 and no exact figures can be calculated. However, considering the data of 2019, approximate loss is PKR 7.9 Billion during the last six months.

(c) License of 14 Pilots have been suspended by Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority (PCAA). In the past, employment of 5 pilots has been terminated on account of their licenses cancellation by PCAA.

***Question No. 31 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 13/04/2021 at 10:00 AM) QID: 37800

Will the Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state the details of “Koi bhooka na soye ga” program by Ehsaas indicating the process of its monitoring for ensuing the quantity and quality of the food?

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety

Division: Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has taken a resilient step to ensure provision of pre-packed hygienic food for such people who could not be approached through Langar Khana/ Panahgahs due to their engagement in laboring, search of jobs and residing in far flung remote areas. Accordingly, PBM has launched “Koi Bhooka Na Soye” project for provision of two time hygienic food (Lunch & Dinner) to needy individuals through Mobile Unit in urban and rural areas of Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Lahore and Peshawar on different routes. Syalani Welfare Trust is providing food. One thousand (1000) beneficiaries are provided packed food daily, five hundred (500) at each time (Lunch & dinner) by each Mobile Unit. Now, PBM intends to extend its reach to two (02) prioritized cities of each Province/ Region across the country to reduce hunger through provision of two-time hygienic packed food to the needy individuals.

Fresh cooked nutritious and healthy packed meal is provided to beneficiaries by mobile unit on different routes. Food is delivered on first come first serve basis.

PBM has developed Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring proper maintenance of record of beneficiaries based on CNIC or any other identification document, to ensure transparency and subsequent identification of the category most affected by hunger. Upon provision of a CNIC, one additional food pack is also delivered on demand for a minor or a female household/ family member.

Monitoring and Evaluation Branch of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Head Office and Provincial/Regional Office strictly monitor the Program, through visits to assess efficacy of the project *i.e.* ensuring the quantity and quality of the food. Concerned officers/ Supervisors send daily progress reports to M&E & IT Branch PBM Head Office.

Approximate cost of one Mobile Unit is as under:

One time Development/ initial capital expenses:	Rupees 6.73 Million
Operational cost per annum:	Rupees 34.52 Million
Total:	Rupees 41.25 Million

The program has two implementation mechanism:

(a) **Mobile Kitchen:** Mobile Kitchen is fully equipped with safe cooking appliances and portable kiosk/ food booth. Food is cooked and distributed from the truck. Mobile Kitchen has the capacity to cook for at least two hundred (200) persons at a time.

(b) **Food Truck:** Food vehicle is fully equipped with portable kiosk/ food booth with all necessary items required for transporting, catering and serving the pre-packed meal for a minimum of 500 persons.

***Question No. 32 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**
(Notice Received on 13/04/2021 at 10:00 AM) QID: 37799

Will the Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state the amount allocated for “koi bhooka na soye ga” program by Ehsaas indicating mechanism of its utilization?

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division: Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has taken a resilient step to ensure provision of pre-packed hygienic food for such people who could not be approached through Langar Khana/ Panahgahs due to their engagement in laboring, search of jobs and residing in far flung remote areas. Accordingly, PBM has launched “Koi Bhooka Na Soye” project for provision of two time hygienic food (Lunch & Dinner) to needy individuals through Mobile Unit in urban and rural areas of Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Lahore and Peshawar on different routes. Syalani Welfare Trust is providing food. One thousand (1000) beneficiaries are provided packed food daily, five hundred (500) at each time (Lunch & dinner) by each Mobile Unit. Now, PBM intends to extend its reach to two (02) prioritized cities of each Province/ Region across the country to reduce hunger through provision of two-time hygienic packed food to the needy individuals.

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Monitoring and Evaluation Branch of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Head Office and Provincial/Regional Office strictly monitor the Program, through visits to assess efficacy of the project *i.e.* ensuring the quantity and quality of the food. Concerned officers/ Supervisors send daily progress reports to M&E & IT Branch PBM Head Office.

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(b) **Food Truck:** Food vehicle is fully equipped with portable kiosk/ food booth with all necessary items required for transporting, catering and serving the pre-packed meal for a minimum of 500 persons.

***Question No. 33 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 13/04/2021 at 11:00 AM) QID: 37796

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Informal e-waste recycling activities are the major emitter of organic flame retardants (FRs) but still these activities are continued in many areas of Karachi, if so; the laws prohibiting their activities and steps being taken by the Ministry for countering the said environmental problem?

Ms. Zartaj Gul: Yes, it is a fact that informal e-waste recycling activities are the major emitter of organic flame retardants (FRs). E-waste related health risks may result from direct contact with harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, chromium including brominated flame retardants (FRs) like decabromodiphenylethane, hexabromocyclododecane from inhalation of toxic fumes, as well as from accumulation of chemicals in soil, water and food. The term “e-waste” is applied to consumer and business electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. E-waste is a popular and informal name for electronic products nearing the end of their “useful life.” Computers, televisions, refrigerators, air conditioners and fax machines etc. are common electronic products. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished or recycled.

After the 18th Amendments, all provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) including Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) in Karachi is responsible to counter environmental problem on e-waste under their laws *i.e.* Sindh Environmental Protection Act 2014 regarding informal e-waste recycling activities.

This Ministry has also taken up the matter with Sindh EPA in this regard.

***Question No. 34 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 13/04/2021 at 11:00 AM) QID: 37798

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *the details of those international conventions and protocols according to which informal E-waste recycling is regulated all over the world; and*

- (b) *whether it is fact that informal E-waste recycling activities are being carried on in different areas/sites of the country, if so, the details thereof indicating also the details of informal factories related to waste treatment and scrap in the said areas/sites?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a) Pakistan is a party to Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes & their disposal and Ministry of Climate Change is the National Focal Point and Competent Authority to comply with the obligations under the said Convention at national level. Pakistan is obligated by provisions of the Convention under which E-waste is required to be controlled.

(b) There is no data available presently on estimated quantity of informal E-Waste recycling facilities in the country and no information of quantity of E-Waste imported from foreign countries. The management of E-waste has two streams in the context of Pakistan. The first is trans-boundary movement of E-waste (import) and the second is domestic generation and management of E-waste. Pakistan needs a regulatory regime to address the problem of management of E-waste.

The E-waste generation and disposal prospects in Pakistan demand the determination of volumetric inventory of E-waste being imported and generated locally along-with assessment of informal electronic waste handling, recycling and disposal activities. The prevailing conditions of Pakistan regarding E-waste handling also necessitate expeditious measures and a sustainable E-waste strategy for safe disposal of E-waste along-with valuable resource recovery.

In this regard, Ministry of Climate Change has initiated a process to develop a policy support document for Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of E-waste with the technical support of development partners in the country as well as conduct a desk review on E-Waste management process at national level in the context of best environmental practices.

***Question No. 36 Senator Kamran Murtaza:**

(Notice Received on 15/04/2021 at 3:25 AM) QID: 37815

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the incumbent Government had constituted a task force/ commission for reforms in civil service of Pakistan; and*
- (b) *time by which the reforms will be finalized and implemented?*

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division: (a) Yes, it is a fact that the Prime Minister had constituted a Task Force/Commission for Reforms in the Civil Services of Pakistan headed by Dr. Ishrat Hussain, APM.

Detail is at **Annex-I.**

A large number of these reforms have already been approved and notified. Various service policies and rules relating to the areas of induction and requirement, training of Civil Servants, Performance Measures, Promotions Rules, Compensation Packages, the efficiency discipline rules, 1973 and Rules of Business have been introduced / notified to enhance efficiency, performance and accountability over the long run. Some of the proposed reforms are at various levels of approvals and discussions. Moreover, Civil Services Reforms is a very broad area. Each initiative requires wide range of still many initiative which in the pipeline and will be notified as and when finalized / approved after due consultations.

Reforms are continuous / ongoing process and a timeline for completion cannot be given.

Annex-I

COMPOSITION OF THE TASK FORCE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS:

The Prime Minister was pleased to approve the constitution of the Task Force on Civil Service Reforms through notification on 28th August 2018. At present, the Task Force comprises of:

- i. Dr. Ishrat Hussain, Advisor to PM on Institutional Reforms and Austerity – **Chairman**
- ii. Mr. Shahid Kardar, VC Beaconhouse National University
- iii. Dr. Sania Nishtar, Heartfile
- iv. Mr. Suleiman Ghani, Retired Federal Secretary
- v. Dr. Nadeem ul Haq, former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
- vi. Mr. Salman Akram Raja, Lawyer
- vii. Mr. Ali Cheema, LUMS
- viii. Mr. Umair Javed, LUMS
- ix. Mr. Ejaz Ahmed Qureshi, Former Federal Secretary
- x. Ms. Naheed Durrani, Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change
- xi. Syed Nadeem Hussain Rizvi, FBR
- xii. Ms. Aisha Farooq, FBR
- xiii. Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan, National Police Academy
- xiv. Secretary Cabinet or his nominee
- xv. Secretary Establishment or his nominee
- xvi. Secretary Planning or his nominee
- xvii. Secretary Finance or his nominee
- xviii. Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Punjab
- xix. Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Sindh
- xx. Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, KPK
- xxi. Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Balochistan

Guiding Principles for the Prime Minister's Task Force on Civil Service Reforms

The Prime Minister's Task Force on Civil Service Reforms was notified on the 28th of August 2018 and entrusted with the responsibility to evaluate the performance of the federal civil service and propose reforms to improve civil administration and public service delivery. The task force has evaluated various service policies and rules relating to the areas of induction and recruitment, training for civil servants, performance management measures, promotion rules, compensation packages, the Efficiency & Discipline Rules, 1973 and Rules of Business to bring about amendments that will enhance efficiency, performance and accountability over the long run. In addition to these broad themes, the Task Force has also considered more specific initiatives including rules to ensure security of tenure for officers and the introduction of a National Executive Service within the federal bureaucracy.

The general guidelines and principles which the Task Force has taken into consideration in its reform efforts are enumerated below. The reforms that have already been introduced and those that are in the pipeline have been envisioned keeping in mind a need for:

- i) Evaluation of the entire value chain of HR policies of civil servants as part of the reforms initiative including induction & training policies, performance management, promotions and career planning, pay and compensation and discipline & accountability
- ii) Open, transparent merit – based recruitment to all levels and grades of public services with Regional Representation as laid down in the constitution.
- iii) Performance – based promotions and career progression for all public sector employees with compulsory training at post induction, mid-career and senior management levels.
- iv) Equality of opportunity for career advancement to all employees without preferences or reservations for any particular class.
- v) Replacement of the concept of Superior Services by equality among all cadres and non-cadres of public servants.
- vi) Grant of a Living wage and compensation package including decent retirement benefits to all civil servants.
- vii) Strict observance of security of tenure of office for a specified period of time.
- viii) Separate cadre of regular Civil Services at All Pakistan, Federal, Provincial and District levels co-existing with contractual appointments.
- ix) Creation of an All Pakistan National Executive Service (NES) for senior management positions drawn through a competitive process from the Federal, Provincial and District level Civil Servants and outside professionals.
- x) Introduction of three specialized cadres under the NES for Economic Management, Social Sector Management and General Management.

***Question No. 38 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 22/04/2021 at 11:15 AM) QID: 37842

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise details of expenditure and revenues earned by Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) during the last ten years; and*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to increase revenues of PIA and convert the national carrier into a profit making entity?*

Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan: (a) Year-wise details of expenditures and revenues earned by PIACL during the last ten years are at **Annex-I**.

(b) The Present Government is very keen to make PIA self-reliant. Efforts are underway to improve the financial health of the Corporation by reducing its losses through various means. The decrease in losses is being addressed at two levels, enhancing revenues and curtailment of costs. The major reason behind PIA's losses is the increased financial cost due inherited legacy loans and rising mark ups and debt servicing. Moreover, significant increase in fuel prices and devaluation of currency etc. has also contributed towards losses.

- Revenue side is being addressed through:
 - i. Improving market share.
 - ii. Generation of ancillary revenue.
 - iii. Closure of loss making routes.
 - iv. Mounting of new flights on productive routes.
 - v. Austerity measure, cutting down un-necessary administrative expenses.
 - vi. Discipline and accountability in functions to tap leakages and wastage.
 - vii. Restructuring through Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS).
 - viii Separation of core and non-core functions.
 - ix. Shifting of operational facilities as per flight operation.

- Consequently all performance indicators such as revenue, seat factor, yield and revenue per available seat are all showed tremendous growth in 2019 as compared to previous years.
- After 8 years, PIA has achieved gross profit of PKR 7.5 billion during 2019 *vs* gross loss of PKR 19.7 billion in 2018. First two months of 2020 also showed improvement as compared to 2019 but Covid-19 adversely affected the aviation industry globally and still passing through hard times resulting into suspension of flights or operating with very limited capacity on few routes as per SOPs of the respective country.

Annex-I

PKR in Million

Years	Revenue	Operating Expense	Operating Loss	Exchange loss/ Finance cost/Tax	Total loss
2020	94,989	(95,670)	(680)	(33,962)	(34,643)
2019	147,500	(153,631)	(6,130)	(46,471)	(52,602)
2018	103,490	(135,571)	(32,081)	(35,247)	(67,328)
2017	90,556	(124,178)	(33,622)	(17,385)	(51,007)
2016	88,997	(120,339)	(31,341)	(13,559)	(44,900)
2015	91,269	(105,639)	(14,370)	(18,160)	(32,530)
2014	99,519	(117,563)	(18,044)	(13,701)	(31,745)
2013	95,771	(121,487)	(25,716)	(18,606)	(44,322)
2012	112,130	(123,829)	(11,699)	(18,888)	(30,586)
2011	116,551	(130,258)	(13,707)	(13,060)	(26,767)

*Question No. 39 **Senator Kamran Murtaza:**

(Notice Received on 3/05/2021 at 12:20 PM) QID: 37850

Will the Minister Incharge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state names of grade 19 and 20 officers of Pakistan administrative service who have not been posted outside Islamabad, in any province during the last ten years along-with reasons and the relevant rules under which their service were not assigned to any province?

Minister in-Charge of the Establishment Division: List of PAS officers of BS-19 who have not been posted outside Islamabad in any province during the last ten years has been prepared and placed at **Annex-I**. Furthermore, there is no such PAS officer of BS-20 who has not been posted outside Islamabad in any province during the last ten years.

Para 13 (f) of Rotation Policy, 2020 (**Annex-II**), *inter alia*, states that the current officers who have served continuously for 10 years or more in any of the governments shall be transferred to other governments in three phases spanning over six months each and starting with the officers who have longest tenures in a government. **Female officers will not be relocated in the first phase but transferred in second and third phase.** Rotation Policy

2020 is being implemented in letter and spirit and the PAS officers mentioned at Annex-I will also be rotated as per policy *ibid*.

Annex-I

LIST OF PAS OFFICERS OF BS-19 WHO HAVE SERVED FOR CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF TEN YEARS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Sr. No.	Name of officer	BS	Domicile	Present posting	Remarks
1.	Mr. Muhammad Hamza Shafqaat	19	Punjab	Deputy Commissioner, Islamabad Capital Territory, Islamabad.	
2.	Miss Saba Asim	19	KP	Deputy Secretary, Establishment Division	
3.	Syeda Shafaq Hashmi	19	Punjab	Director General, Islamabad Capital Territory under Interior Division	

Annex-II

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN PART-I

No. 10/02/2018-E-5(PAS)
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

Islamabad, the 05th August, 2020

NOTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

Article 240 of the Constitution provides for the All Pakistan Service(s) (APS) common to the Federation and provinces which was/were in existence immediately before the commencing day of the 1973 Constitution. Pakistan Administrative Service (PAS) and Police Service of Pakistan (PSP) are the only two All Pakistan Services, having sanctioned strengths in BS 17 to 22 in the Federal Government, the four Provincial Governments and Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). Given the fact that many areas in these governments are far flung, geographically dispersed, sharply differing from one another culturally, linguistically and administratively, allocation of officers of the PAS and PSP to these governments requires careful and objective handling.

2. For the purpose of ensuring a transparent, objective and equitable framework for transfers and postings, to and from these governments, a policy framework known as "*Rotation Policy of PAS / PSP officers*" was introduced in the year 2000. This framework was amended from time to time and needed a thorough review keeping in view the distortions and lacunae that were noticed while implementing this policy framework, since its notification. This policy has been drafted keeping in view the issues, identified during implementation of the existing policy, based on the broad principles that Federation ensures provision of adequate number of PAS/PSP officers against the sanctioned posts in the Federating Units and the Federal Government besides ensuring that all officers are provided opportunities to serve across the federating units before they attain the highest levels in governments. Rotation Policy 2000 shall be replaced with Rotation Policy, 2020 under the Civil Servants Act, 1973, so that rotation of officers among various governments becomes an unavoidable undertaking in which creation of exceptions is minimized. The Rotation Policy 2020 has been finalized after consultation with all governments.

APPLICATION AND EXCEPTIONS

3. The applicability of this policy will be as follows:
 - a. These policy provisions shall be applicable to PAS/PSP officers;
 - b. There shall be no exception to the application of the policy on any grounds whatsoever, including gender or marital status except where expressly stated;
 - c. Standard exceptions like personal hardship and spousal location, which are a norm in many other cadres and departments across the country, shall not be available to the officers of PAS and PSP, given the primacy, priority and eminence of their service groups and positions they occupy; and

- d. Wedlock Policy shall also not be applicable to PAS/PSP officers.

OBJECTIVES:

4. The objectives of this policy are:
 - a) Based on the experience of operation of existing Rotation Policy and the lacunae/distortions observed therein, it is important to ensure that all governments, are served by the PAS/PSP officers in various grades.
 - b) The tendency of officers to remain in one government for years by bringing extraneous pressures is checked and curbed.
 - c) Onus to serve in all the governments on sanctioned posts is equitably shared by the officers of PAS/PSP.
 - d) Shortage of officers in all grades, of these services, is equally distributed among all the governments in Pakistan.

PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

5. Rotation Policy 2020 shall regulate transfer/posting of PAS/PSP officers, falling in the following categories:
 - a. First allocation, and service after completion of Specialized Training Programme (STP), in a government other than that of an officer's province of domicile;
 - b. Mandatory service in hard areas for male officers in BS17 to19;
 - c. Rotation of officers serving for long continuous periods at one geographical location;
 - d. Rationalization of shortage of officers in each grade, among all the governments, by transferring least rotated officers to government(s) with highest shortage.

A. First Allocation

6. First allocation of every PAS/PSP officer shall be made outside the province of his/her domicile on the basis of preferences based on seniority/merit and keeping in view the vacancies in each government.
7. A male officer shall be required to serve in the provincial government/ICT/Gilgit Baltistan until his promotion to BS-18 or for 5 years starting from the date he joins the provincial government/ICT/Gilgit Baltistan after STP as AC(UT)/ASP (UT), whichever is earlier;
8. A female officer shall be required to serve in the provincial government/ICT/Gilgit Baltistan until her promotion to BS-18 or for 3 years starting from the date she joins the provincial government/ICT /Gilgit Baltistan after STP as AC(UT)/ASP (UT), whichever is earlier.
9. For PSP officers, the one-year FC posting in BS 17 will be considered as period served in the government of initial allocation irrespective of the geographical location where the FC posting in BS 17 is undertaken.
10. No transfer of an officer, on any ground to any provincial government/ICT/Gilgit Baltistan shall be allowed until his/her promotion or completion of 5 years in case of male officers and 3 years in case of female officers, whichever is earlier.

11. Policy provisions regarding posting of officers, under this section of the policy, shall apply to batches who are inducted in PAS/PSP through CSS examination held in the year 2020 and onwards.

B. Mandatory Service in Hard Areas

12. Every male PAS/PSP officer will have to serve a minimum of two years in the hard areas notified by Establishment Division during service in BS 17 to 19.

C. Continuous Service of 10 Years in a Government

13. No PAS/PSP officer of BS 20 and below shall be allowed to serve in a Government for more than 10 years continuously. In order to determine the length of period served in any government:

- a. The period spent on EOL/earned leave/study leave/OSD/training/foreign deputation/foreign posting shall not be considered as break and will be included, for the purpose of computing the continuous period of ten years.
- b. The time spent by an officer on a post of the Federal Government located within the geographical limits of the provincial/other governments shall be counted towards computing his service in that provincial/other government.
- c. For the purpose of calculating a break in the continuous period served by officers currently posted in a government i.e. on the day of notification of this Policy, following special provision shall be used:
for a period to be considered a valid 'break' within the previous ten years' service, an officer would have served in another government, and on stations outside the geographical limits of his/her current government, for at least one year continuously. Provided that period spent on EOL/OSD/earned leave/study leave/training/foreign deputation/foreign posting shall not be counted towards this one year.
- d. Once an officer has been compulsorily rotated, under this policy, and posted to a particular government, then:
 - i. Male officer shall not return to the government of his previous ten-year posting, before completing two years at stations of his posting situated outside of the geographical limits of government of his ten-year posting.
 - ii. Female officer shall not return to the government of her previous ten-year posting, before completing one year at stations of her posting situated outside of the geographical limits of government of her ten-year posting.
 - iii. Provided that period spent on EOL/OSD/earned leave/study leave/training/deputation shall not be counted towards these two years and one year respectively.
- f. The current officers who have served continuously for 10 years or more in any of the governments shall be transferred to other governments in three phases spanning over six months each and starting with the officers who have longest tenures in a government. Female officers will not be relocated in the first phase but transferred in second and third phase.

D. Least Rotated Transferred First

14. To meet further shortage, the officers can be rotated even before completion of ten years' continuous service in a government on the principle of least rotated transferred.

15. Least rotated will be calculated as:

- a. "on the basis of the time spent posted outside the government in which the officer has served the longest. That officer will be transferred first who has the lowest percentage of time spent posted outside the government in which the officer has served the longest in relation to his total length of service."
- b. The period spent on any kind of leave/OSD/competitive scholarship/foreign deputation/foreign posting shall not be considered as break and will be included, for the purpose of computing the continuous service in a government.
- c. The time spent by an officer on a post of the Federal Government located within the geographical limits of the provincial/other governments shall be counted towards computing his service in that provincial/other government. The only exception to this rule would be the post of Directing Staff in National School of Public Policy, CSA and NPA, provided the officer was among the top three (03) in his/her batch in the last of the mandatory trainings (NMC, SMC and MCMC as the case may be).

Illustration: Officer A (BS-20) has a total of 25 years-service. He has served 15 years in Province I, while serving 8 years in Federal Government and 2 years in Province II. Thus his cumulative time spent outside the government in which he has served the longest (Province I) comes out to be 10 years (or 40% i.e. 10/25).

Officer B (BS-20) has a total of 20 years-service. He has served 11 years in Federal Government, while serving 4 years in Province I and 5 years in Province II. Thus, his cumulative time spent outside the government in which he has served the longest (Federal Government) comes out to be 9 years (or 45% i.e. 9/20)

Officer C (BS-20) has a total of 22 years-service. He has served 15 years in Province I, while serving 3 years in Province II, 2 years in Province III and 2 years in Province IV. Thus, his cumulative time spent outside the government in which he has served the longest (Province I) comes out to be 7 years (or 32% i.e. 7/22)

Officer D (BS-20) has a total of 24- years-service, including 2-year Study Leave and One Year-deputation abroad. He has served 15 years in Federal Government (including one-year deputation abroad), while serving 3 years in Province I, 3 years in Province II (including Study leave) and 3 years in ICT. Thus, his cumulative time spent outside the government in which he has served the longest (Federal Government) comes out to be 9 years (or 37.5% i.e. 9/22)

Thus, the order in which these officers shall be posted to other governments will be Officer C, Officer D, Officer A and Officer B.

16. Government may transfer any officer from any government, and post him/her to any government, at any time in his/her career keeping in view the exigencies of governance, before completion of 10 years' continuous service in a government.

17. Shortage of officers, along with the numbers required for equalizing the shortage ratio, in all governments viz-a-viz sanctioned posts in each grade shall be worked out by Establishment Division in January and July of each year.

ENABLING PROVISIONS

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in this policy, Government may transfer a BPS 21 or 22 officer from any government and may post him/her to any other government keeping in view the exigencies of governance.
19. Officers proceeding on any kind of leave/competitive scholarship/foreign deputation/foreign posting for a period of one year or more shall report to Establishment Division before proceeding on the same.
20. Grade-wise Lists of Officers for rotation shall be prepared by Establishment Division twice a year, in the months of January and July.
21. Shortage of officers, along with the numbers required for equalizing the shortage, in all governments viz-a-viz sanctioned posts in each grade shall be worked out by Establishment Division in January and July of each year.

CONDITIONS RELATED TO PROMOTIONS

22. For the purpose of eligibility for promotion to BS-19, service of at least 5 years and 3 years outside of the province of domicile shall be compulsory for every male and female officer respectively. This condition, however, shall be applicable on the batches who are inducted in PAS/PSP through CSS examination in the year 2020 and onwards.
23. A male officer shall not be considered eligible for promotion to BS-20 by Central Selection Board if he has not served in a hard area, to be notified by Establishment Division, for at least 2 years during the entire career as a PAS/PSP officer. This provision shall become applicable after three years from the date of notification of this Rotation Policy. PAS/PSP officers having completed 14 years of service in BS 17 and above, after notification of this Rotation Policy, shall be rotated to hard areas based on seniority forthwith so as to provide adequate opportunity to all officers to serve 2 years in hard areas before they are due to be considered for promotion to BS 20.
24. An officer shall not be considered eligible for promotion to BS-21 by a Central Selection Board if he/she was serving in a government/within geographical limits of the Government continuously for more than 10 years until he/she has been transferred out of that government and has served for at least one year in another government outside the geographical limits of the government of 10 or more years stay. This provision, however, shall become applicable after two years from the date of notification of this Rotation Policy.
25. These conditions related to promotion will be duly observed under rule 6 (1) (d) of the Civil Servants Promotion (BPS-18 to BPS-21) Rules, 2019.

ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

26. Wedlock Policy shall not apply to PAS/PSP officers in relaxation of Rotation Policy; instead, spouses shall be posted closest to places of posting of PAS/PSP officers and not vice versa.

26. Officers shall be allowed to retain at least one Government accommodation anywhere in the country for settling their families. Subject to availability, suitable accommodation shall be made readily available to the officers transferred to other governments.
27. Hard area incentives for Balochistan & Gilgit Baltistan, as already notified, shall remain intact and shall also apply to any other hard area to be notified by Establishment Division with approval of the Prime Minister.
28. The Rotation Policy 2020 shall come into force w.e.f. 1st January, 2021. Rotation Policy, 2000, and all amendments made therein from time to time, shall be repealed on the notification of this policy. However, all orders/notifications made under the Rotation Policy 2000, as amended from time to time, shall continue to hold force.

Mariam 05/2/2020.
 (Mariam Kayani)
 Deputy Secretary to the
 Government of Pakistan.

The Manager,
 Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
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- The Secretary, Cabinet Division, Islamabad.
- The Secretary, Establishment Division, Islamabad.
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- The Director General, Civil Services Academy, Lahore.
- The Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar.
- The Commandant, National Police Academy, Islamabad.
- The Director General, Intelligence Bureau, Islamabad.
- The Director General, Management Services Wing, Islamabad.
- Additional Secretaries/Joint Secretaries/Deputy Secretaries/ Director (PD) and RO (PD Wing), Section officers concerned, Establishment Division, Islamabad.

Ejaz
 (Ejaz Ahmad)
 Section Officer (E-5/PAS)
 Ph: 051-9203020

***Question No. 40 Senator Kauda Babar:**

(Notice Received on 6/05/2021 at 12:45 PM) QID: 37773

Will the Minister Incharge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state the existing criteria, conditions and procedures of postings of Chief Secretaries in the four provinces as well as in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan?

Minister in-Charge of the Establishment Division: Transfer / posting of Chief Secretaries of four Provinces is made by Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan in consultation with the provinces as per provisions contained in Rule 15 (iv) of the Civil Service of Pakistan (Composition and Cadre) Rules, 1954 (**Annex-I**) read with Inter-Provincial Agreement of 1993 reached between Federal and Provincial Governments (**Annex-II**). Likewise, transfer/posting of Chief Secretary, Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is made in terms of Clause (viii) of Karachi Agreement, 1949, (**Annex-III**). However, transfer / posting of Chief Secretary, Gilgit-Baltistan is made by the Prime Minister being the competent authority.

(Annexures have been placed on the table of the house as well as library.)

@*Question No. 47 Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:

(Notice Received on 15/04/2021 at 12:30 AM) QID: 37821

Will the Minister Incharge of the Poverty alleviation and Social Safety Division be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Honourable PM had lunched “Koi Bhooka Na Soaey” Programe, if so, the measures being adopted under the same in order to provide food for the destitute so far; and*
- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to expand this program all over Pakistan in collaboration with provincial Governments also, if so, its details?*

Minister Incharge of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division: Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has taken a resilient step to ensure

provision of pre-packed hygienic food for such people who could not be approached through Langar Khana/ Panahgahs due to their engagement in laboring, search of jobs and residing in far flung remote areas. Accordingly, PBM has launched “**Koi Bhooka Na Soye**” project for provision of two time hygienic food (Lunch & Dinner) to needy individuals through Mobile Unit in urban and rural areas of Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Lahore and Peshawar on different routes. Syalani Welfare is providing food. One thousand (1000) beneficiaries are provided packed food daily, five hundred (500) at each time by each Mobile Unit.

Fresh cooked nutritious and healthy packed meal is provided to beneficiaries by mobile unit on different routes. Food is delivered on first come first serve basis.

PBM has developed Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring proper maintenance of record of beneficiaries based on CNIC or any other identification document to ensure transparency and subsequent identification of the category most effected by hunger. Upon provision of a CNIC, one additional food pack is also delivered on demand for a minor or a female household/ family member.

The program has two implementation mechanism:

- (a) **Mobile Kitchen:** Mobile kitchen is fully equipped with safe cooking appliances and portable kiosk/food booth. Food is cooked and distributed from the truck. Mobile Kitchen has the capacity to cook for at least two hundred (200) persons at a time.
- (b) **Food Truck:** Food vehicle is fully equipped with portable kiosk/food booth with all necessary items required for transporting, catering and serving the pre-packed meal for a minimum of 500 persons.

(b) PBM intends to scale-up the programe “**Koi Bhooka Na Soye**” in major metropolitan cities of each Province/Region across the

country upon availability of budget so as to reduce hunger through provision of two-time hygienic packed food (Lunch & dinner) to the needy individuals. PBM has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with respective provincial governments (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Punjab) regarding provision of food trucks/vehicles and administrative support for efficient provision of food supply to the target community.

ISLAMABAD,
the 2nd June, 2021

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.