

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

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

Friday, the 16th January, 2026

***Question No. 1 Senator Jan Muhammad:**

(Notice Received on 14/11/2025 at 3:54 PM) QID: 43775

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

- (a) total sanctioned posts of BISP indicating also the current vacancy position in all of its offices with grade-wise and city-wise breakup along with the period for which each post remained vacant;*
- (b) the names, designations and dates of charge assumptions of officers of BISP who have been assigned additional / current charge against such vacant posts; and*
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to fill all vacant posts in BISP, if so, the details thereof?*

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah: (a) Total sanctioned posts at BISP are 3486. Detail is attached as **Annex-I.**

The designation-wise breakup of posts sanctioned/vacant at BISP HQ is attached as **Annex-II.**

The designation-wise breakup of posts sanctioned/vacant at BISP's field offices is attached as **Annex-III.**

It is apprised that last recruitment in BISP was done in 2014 and no recruitment has been made afterwards.

Given the above details, vacant posts are filled via inviting deputations from various departments where officers on deputation render their services for initial period of 03 years and a maximum period of 05 years.

(b) The list of officers containing name, designation and dates of assigning current/additional charge against the vacant posts at BISP HQ is attached as **Annex-IV**.

No such charge (additional/current) is given to any official in BISP regions as the officials are posted in their own pay scale (OPS) basis, as a stopgap arrangement.

(c) It is apprised that efforts were made to fill the vacant posts through recruitment. The post in SPS-01-to SPS-04 were advertised, in August 2024, however, the process was halted due to the austerity measures implemented by the Federal Government and conveyed by Finance Division/Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety. Presently, case for seeking exemption from the policies of Federal Government is under process.

(Annexures have been placed in Library and on the Table of the Mover/Concerned Member).

***Question No. 2 Senator Jan Muhammad:**
(Notice Received on 17/11/2025 at 10:42 AM) QID: 43774

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to fill all vacant posts in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal offices, if so, the details thereof?

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah: Presently no recruitment against the regular posts is under consideration in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal due to budgetary constraints/capped in the head of Employee Related Expenditures (ERE), as Finance Division allocated ERE only against filled posts.

***Question No. 3 Senator Jan Muhammad:**

(Notice Received on 17/11/2025 at 10:43 AM) QID: 43858

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) who temporarily or permanently change their residential address due to any reason are not allowed to draw installments from their new location;*
- (b) *if so, whether BISP has any policy that allows the disbursement of the installment amount to such beneficiaries at their new address or nearest payment center; and*
- (c) *whether there is any proposal under consideration to facilitate beneficiaries in receiving installments from their new place of residence, if so, details thereof?*

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

- (a) Under the new BISP contract and payment mechanism, the entire country has been divided into 15 clusters, with six Partner Financial Institutions (PFIs) operating across these clusters. To safeguard beneficiaries against fraud and unauthorized withdrawals, a district-level cap has been implemented, which restricts cash withdrawals outside the beneficiary's registered district.
- (b) Yes, BISP has a policy under which PFIs are required to provide payment point in beneficiary's migrated district. Beneficiaries who relocate to another district may update their records by submitting a Change-of-Address form at the nearest BISP office and providing the required documents (CNIC, proof of address, and household information). The concerned BISP field office in the migrated district, processes the change of address in Payment Complaints Management System (PCMS) after which the concerned bank whitelists the migrated beneficiary. Once the beneficiary is *whitelisted*, she becomes eligible to receive her payments from the designated point-of-sale agent of the PFI in her new district of residence.
- (c) **Not Applicable**

***Question No. 4 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 19/11/2025 at 12:49 PM) QID: 43412

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are difficulties/obstacles in prompt and smooth disbursement of stipend under the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) in backward and far flung areas of Balochistan, if so, the details thereof indicating also the steps taken by the Government to resolve the same to ensure timely and smooth disbursement of the stipends in those areas?

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

Under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the disbursement of stipends to beneficiaries in Balochistan has remained consistently satisfactory and comparable to other provinces, despite the unique geographical and operational challenges faced in the region. For instance, during the previous tranche, BISP Balochistan achieved a disbursement rate of more than 93 %, which is in line with national averages. This performance reflects the coordinated efforts of BISP Headquarters and the Provincial Office to ensure timely payments.

It is pertinent to mention that Balochistan faces multifaceted challenges such as network coverage issues in remote areas, security constraints, mobile data suspension affecting certain districts etc.

***Question No. 5 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 19/11/2025 at 12:50 PM) QID: 43445

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

- (a) *the details of the ongoing schemes being implemented under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) for providing financial assistance to the deserving persons in all districts of Balochistan;*

- (b) *whether it is a fact that in certain remote areas of the province women are deprived of availing benefits of the said schemes, if so, the details and reasons thereof indicating also the measures taken by the Govt to address these issues; and*
- (c) *the details of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms devised to ensure transparency in the said schemes?*

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

- (a) Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is running different programs/interventions where financial assistance is provided to eligible beneficiaries. Details are given as under:

BISP Kafaalat Program/UCT

Beneficiaries of the Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT)/Kafaalat Programme are identified through the scientifically designed National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) survey, implemented across all districts of Balochistan and in other parts of the country. Presently, the programme provides quarterly financial assistance of Rs. 13,500 to eligible women from low-income households. Payments are made through partner banks and designated payment centers. District wise breakup of beneficiaries from Balochistan under UCT/BISP Kafaalat Programme for the period 2024-25, is enclosed as **Annex-I**.

Conditional Cash Transfer Programme

BISP is also implementing two Conditional Cash Transfer Programs throughout the country including Balochistan. Details are given as under;

1) Benazir Waseela-e-Taleem

Under BISP's Waseela-e-Taleem (WeT) Program, conditional financial support is provided to mothers of Kafaalat families for enrolling their children (4–22 years) in schools and ensuring 70% attendance of school-going children of **Primary, Secondary & Higher Secondary**.

Stipends are paid at the following rates;

Description	Per Boy/per quarter (Rs.)	Per Girl /per quarter (Rs.)
Primary Level	2,500	3,000
Secondary Level	3,500	4,000
Higher Secondary Level	4,500	5,000
Bonus on Primary Graduation to Girls	One-time bonus of 3,000 given to girls on graduation of Primary Education to encourage them	

District wise break up of children enrolled under WeT Program in Balochistan for the period 2024-25, is attached as **Annex-II**.

2) Benazir Nashonuma Program

Benazir Nashonuma Program targets the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two years. Specialized Nutrition Food (SNF) is provided to address stunting. Additionally, cash stipend is also provided @ Rs. 3,000/- per quarter per PLW and boy infant, and Rs. 3,500/- per quarter per girl infant from Benazir Kafalat beneficiary families. However, in flood affected districts (of 2022), cash stipend is paid @ Rs. 4,000/- per quarter per PLW and boy infant and Rs. 4,500/- per quarter per girl infant.

Payment is conditional upon fulfillment of certain conditions including verification of pregnancy, vaccination and attending the awareness sessions.

District-wise break up of beneficiaries under Nashonuma Program in Balochistan for 2024-25 is attached as **Annex-III**.

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Payment is conditional upon fulfillment of certain conditions including verification of pregnancy, vaccination and attending the awareness sessions.

District-wise break up of beneficiaries under Nashonuma Program in Balochistan for 2024-25 is attached as **Annex-III**.

- (b) Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) ensures coverage across all districts of Balochistan including remote areas, through mobile registration vans, expanded payment networks and coordination with local authorities to provide benefits for the vulnerable segments of the society. Despite challenges such as limited network coverage, security constraints and difficult terrain, stipend disbursement in Balochistan has remained consistently satisfactory and comparable to other provinces.

Furthermore, beneficiaries of the BISP Kafalat Program are eligible for CCT programs. Specifically, in the Balochistan region, the PMT score eligibility threshold for CCT programs has been raised 32 to 60 to target the most deserving women. Eligible beneficiaries who meet the program's conditions can avail the benefits.

- (c) To ensure transparency, BISP has established a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system that includes the deployment of officials from HQ and field staff during tranche disbursements, real-time monitoring of transactions, a structured grievance redressal mechanism, beneficiary feedback collection and close coordination with local stakeholders to identify and address irregularities and improve service delivery. A dedicated M&E Wing also exists which carries out periodic monitoring of different programs to ensure transparency.

(Annex-I)

District Wise Detail of Beneficiaries (Balochistan)
Benazir Kafalat /UCT Programme

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	FY-2024-25	
		BENEFICIARY COUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED (PKR)
BALOCHISTAN	AWARAN	10,222	469,509,447
	KALAT	15,860	728,469,949
	KHARAN	8,142	373,972,404
	KHUZDAR	42,749	1,963,515,881
	LASBELA	41,869	1,923,096,363
	MASTUNG	11,396	523,432,758
	WASHUK	5,299	243,389,802
	SHAHEED SIKANDAR ABAD SURAB	274	12,585,168
	HUB	1,056	48,503,422
	GWADAR	12,545	576,207,788
	KECH	26,944	1,237,572,151
	PANJGUR	7,051	323,861,388
	KACHHI	9,596	440,756,471
	JAFFARABAD	36,732	1,687,147,426
	JHAL MAGSI	9,778	449,115,963
	NASIRABAD	26,028	1,195,499,107
	SOHBATPUR	15,786	725,071,035
	USTA MUHAMMAD	854	39,225,305
	CHAGAI	12,697	583,189,341
	KILLA ABDULLAH	13,970	641,659,848
	PISHIN	21,356	980,908,212
	QUETTA	33,999	1,561,617,264
	NUSHKI	9,422	432,764,430
	CHAMAN	1,450	66,600,342
	KAREZAT	729	33,483,896
	BARKHAN	12,492	573,773,431
	KILLA SAIFULLAH	17,246	792,130,690
	LORALAI	20,512	942,142,220
	MUSAKHEL	6,130	281,558,688
	ZHOB	14,478	664,992,934
	SHERANI	4,371	200,765,583
	DUKI	1,337	61,410,109
	DERA BUGTI	18,244	837,970,098
KOHLU	5,897	270,856,702	
SIBI	6,950	319,222,330	
ZIARAT	8,847	406,353,950	
HARNAI	4,665	214,269,377	
	5,686	-	
	Grand Total =	502,659	22,826,601,272

(Annex-II)

**District Wise Detail of Beneficiaries (Balochistan)
Waseel-e-Taleem (WeT) Programme**

Province	District	2024-25 No. of Enrolled Beneficiaries
BALOCHISTAN	Awaran	14,633
	Barkhan	16,300
	Chagai	10,819
	Dera Bugti	15,317
	Gwadar	15,485
	Harnai	4,270
	Jaffarabad	56,826
	Jhal Magsi	7,794
	Kachhi	10,233
	Kalat	11,980
	Kech	30,569
	Kharan	12,038
	Khuzdar	23,740
	Killa Abdullah	8,822
	Killa Saifullah	19,221
	Kohlu	5,366
	Lasbela	32,017
	Loralai	17,894
	Mastung	8,624
	Musakhel	3,255
	Nasirabad	18,337
	Nushki	8,600
	Panjgur	7,497
	Pishin	25,671
	Quetta	24,395
	Sherani	2,115
	Sibbi	7,080
	Washuk	4,205
	Zhob	10,432
	Ziarat	5,790
Grand Total =		439,325

(Annex-III)

**District Wise Detail of Beneficiaries (Balochistan)
Nashonuma Program**

Province	District	2024-25 No. of Enrolled Beneficiaries
BALOCHISTAN	Awaran	3,240
	Barkhan	6,864
	Chagai	3,839
	Chaman	2,610
	Dera Bugti	8,452
	Duki	1,031
	Gwadar	2,116
	Harnai	1,999
	Hub	3,337
	Jaffarabad	5,503
	Jhal Magsi	4,550
	Kachhi	4,348
	Kalat	5,975
	Karezat	3,007
	Kech	5,700
	Kharan	2,595
	Khuzdar	15,158
	Killa Abdullah	1,604
	Killa Saifullah	5,130
	Kohlu	2,989
	Lasbela	13,007
	Loralai	7,075
	Mastung	2,494
	Musakhel	2,143
	Nasirabad	6,668
	Nushki	2,337
	Panjgur	2,627
	Pishin	2,834
	Quetta	7,827
	Shaheed Sikandar Abad Surab	89
	Sherani	1,362
	Sibi	4,081
	Sohbatpur	4,735
	Usta Muhammad	4,917
Washuk	1,605	
Zhob	3,817	
Ziarat	3,408	
Grand Total =		161,073

***Question No. 6 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 19/11/2025 at 12:50 PM) QID: 43400

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

- (a) the details of projects initiated by the Government under Universal Service Fund (USF) for provision of internet and telecommunications facilities in Qila Abdullah, Balochistan indicating also the location, approved budgetary allocations, current status and expected date of completion in each case;*
- (b) the number of villages and public sector institutions expected to benefit from the said projects; and*
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to provide digital access to more remote areas of Balochistan under the USF projects?*

MS. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

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

- 1- Urban and Rural areas served by operators on their own are considered already served and are beyond USF mandate.
- 2- Un/Underserved Rural Mauzas are considered under the mandate of USF and are targeted for provision of voice and highspeed data/internet services.

Under its mandate, USF is running diverse programs across all provinces, that are playing a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure for provision of highspeed Broadband services and improving lives of millions of people across rural/remote/underprivileged areas.

USF has launched a total of 2 projects under its access programme (3G/4G) for provision of telecommunication services (Voice & Broadband Internet) in district Qilla Abdullah till date.

1. Small Lot B-1 (2G/3G):

- USF completed project, namely **Small Lot B-1, worth PKR 365,000,000**, targeted provision of voice (2G) and/or data (3G) services in **40** unserved mauzas having a population of **54,236** and deployment of **13 telecom towers** in the districts of Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Quetta.
- Under this project, in district Qilla Abdullah, a total of **22** unserved mauzas having a population of **39,736** have been provided with voice (2G) and/or data (3G) services through deployment of **9 telecom towers**. List of locations are attached as **Annex-A**.

2. Pishin Lot (2G/3G/4G):

- USF ongoing project, namely **Pishin Lot, worth PKR 1,319,809,195**, targeted provision of voice (2G) and/or highspeed data (4G) services in **378** un/underserved mauzas having a population of **646,620** and deployment/upgradation of **104 telecom towers** in the districts of Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Quetta.

(b) Under this project, in district Qilla Abdullah, a total of **36** un/underserved mauzas having a population of **195,036** have been provided with voice (2G) and/or highspeed data (4G) services through deployment/upgradation of **18 telecom towers**. The tower deployment activities have been completed. List of locations are attached as **Annex-B**.

USF has provided coverage to the villages/locations listed in **Annex-A & B**. Any public sector institutions within the covered area can benefit from the available services.

(c) USF has undertaken different initiatives under its access programme (2G/3G/4G) in province of Balochistan. Since inception, USF has awarded **30** access (3G/4G) projects. Out of which, **26** projects have been completed and **4** projects are in progress. Details of these projects are attached as **Annex- C**

Annex-A**Completed Scope of Small Lot B-1 in district Qilla Abdullah**

S. No	Mauza Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Talari Khawajezeai	30.6849	66.5419
2	Khush Kaba Roghani	30.7599	66.4781
3	Badal Karez/Dolangi/Nauroz	30.4716	66.5108
4	Samun	31.0060	66.8304
5	Tabina Alezai	30.9554	66.8339
6	Adrakzai Kach	31.0473	66.7742
7	Sanzli	31.0374	66.8753
8	Makoo Kachh	30.9835	66.7747
9	Spinateza	30.8452	66.8046
10	Gurangi	30.9927	67.0118
11	Zemal	30.9475	66.9247
12	Karak/Malezai	30.9441	67.0605
13	Bain Alozai	31.0861	66.8995
14	Tor Kan	31.1023	66.8990
15	Burj Matakzai	31.0537	66.8608
16	Gowal	31.0962	66.8499
17	Iysargi	30.9528	66.8651
18	Bamai	31.0859	66.9331
19	Serbaish	31.0706	67.0109
20	Kuchnai Dobandi	31.1416	66.9130
21	Khidar	31.1052	67.0138
22	Kadni	31.1196	66.9762

Annex-B**Completed Scope of Pishin Lot in district Qilla Abdullah**

S. No	Mauza Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Killi Tarwa	30.9668	67.1041
2	Shas	30.9641	67.1349
3	Farakhi	30.9945	67.1592
4	Mandan	30.9474	67.0934
5	Girdimurghr	30.9926	67.1087
6	Burj Aziz Khan	30.6107	66.7756
7	Boghra Dhan	30.9376	66.5464
8	Aghbargi	30.8712	66.8168
9	Zar Karez	30.7878	66.6867
10	Kachh Abdur Rahman Zai	30.5790	66.6741
11	Pinki Jalal Zai	30.6814	66.6341
12	Dost Mohammad Kachh	30.4829	66.5921
13	Sui Karez	30.9589	66.5511
14	Karezat Sanazala	30.8350	66.4868
15	Inayat Ullah Karez	30.6296	66.6043
16	Ro Abdul Rahman Zai	30.5739	66.6413
17	Naurak	30.5890	66.5598
18	Ajram Shadezai	30.5509	66.8018
19	Haib Zai	30.6695	66.6598
20	Taki Killi	30.6075	66.4188
21	Kach Adozai	30.9048	67.3697
22	Amrat	30.9717	66.6657
23	MANA	31.05728912	66.82711029
24	BAIN ASHEZAI	30.91403008	66.93167877
25	TOBA BADEZAI	31.04400444	67.06012726
26	EHESAN	31.13552284	66.87639618
27	KUCHNAI DOBANDI	31.14220047	66.91262817
28	ZEMAL	30.94637108	66.9240036
29	KHAIRE ZAI	31.2015419	67.09588623
30	LAHAR	31.16996002	67.11930847
31	GHANDAK BADAN ZAI	31.04524422	66.75015259
32	JILGA	31.0435009	66.74423981
33	TABINA MALEHZAI	31.0525322	66.74075317
34	TABINA SALEHZAI	31.03806496	66.74060059
35	AURAK	31.03048515	67.00498962
36	Killi Dawlat Khan	31.172086	67.119642

2G/3G/4G Projects

S. No	Programme Category	Names of Projects	Districts	Total Mauzas	Total Population	Project Completion Status
1	2G/3G	Sibi Lot	Sibi, Barkhan, Killa Saifullah, Loralai	258	423,591	Completed in Apr 2018
2		Zhob Lot	Zhob, Sherani, MusaKhel	265	363,748	Completed in Mar 2018
3		Kalat Lot	Kalat	167	85,597	Completed in Apr 2018
4		Chagai Lot	Chagai, Kharan	66	109,014	Completed in Jun 2018
5		Awaran Lasbela Lot	Awaran, Lasbela	133	164,437	Completed in Mar 2019
6		Khuzdar Lot	Khuzdar	394	226,511	Completed in Oct 2018
7		Kharan Washuk Lot	Kharan, Washuk	224	182,487	Completed in Sep 2019
8		Dera Bugti Lot	Dera Bugti, Kohlu	203	228,836	Completed in Jan 2021
9	2G/3G/4G	Bolan Lot	Bolan, Jhal Magsi	437	428,954	Completed in Apr 2022
10		Jaffarabad Lot	Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Sohbut Pur	196	385,562	Completed in Sep 2022
11		Mastung Lot	Mastung, Ziarat	173	138,945	Completed in May 2023
12		Kech Lot	Kech, Panjgur	136	171,414	Completed in Nov 2022
13		Gwadar Lot	Gwadar	67	138,271	Completed in Mar 2022
14		Chaghi Lot	Chaghi, Nushki	156	171,438	Completed in Dec 2023
15		Pishin Lot	Pishin, Killa Abdullah, Quetta	378	646,620	Work in Progress
16		Panjgur Lot	Panjgur	70	122,362	Completed in Dec 2023
17		Lasbela Lot	Lasbela, Awaran	223	154,083	Work in Progress
18		Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah,	109	120,257	Completed in May 2025

S. No	Programme Category	Names of Projects	Districts	Total Mauzas	Total Population	Project Completion Status
		Lot	Zhob			
19		Loralai Lot	Loralai	143	81,963	Completed in June 2025
20		Musakhel Lot	Musakhel, Barkhan, Sherani	114	71,792	Work in Progress
21		Sibi Lot	Sibi	47	33,743	Work in Progress
22		Small Lot B1	Pishin, Quetta, Killa Abdullah	40	54,236	Completed in Sep 2018
23		Small Lot B-3	Gwadar	9	2,760	Completed in May 2021
24		Small Lot B-2	Ziarat	14	17,331	Completed in May 2021
25		Small Lot B-5	Killa Saifullah	6	12,704	Completed in Dec 2021
26		Small Lot B-8	Gwadar	18	14,480	Completed in Dec 2023
Grand Total = 30			31 Unique Districts	4,046	4,551,136	

**For ongoing projects, initial contracted figures are mentioned.*

2G/3G/4G Projects for National Highways & Motorways

S. No	Names of Projects	Districts	Total Road Segments (Kms)	Project Completion Status
1	(NH-10 and NH-25) Lot-1	Lasbela, Awaran, Gwadar, Kech	701.56	Completed in Apr 2021
2	(NH-25 and NH-65) Lot-2	Lasbela, Khuzdar, Mastung, Kalat, Quetta, Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Lehri, Kacchi(Bolan), Sibi	573.85	Completed in Jun 2022
3	(NH-50 and NH-70) Lot-3	Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Sherani, Loralai, Musakhel, Barkhan	451.36	Completed in Nov 2021
4	M8 - (Rato Dero – Gwadar)	Larkana, Kambar Shahdad Kot, Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar, Gwadar, Awaran, Kech	413.81	Completed in Jun 2025
Grand Total = 4		Balochistan Districts = 21	2,140.58	

Advertised Access (4G) Projects

S. No	Project	Target Districts	Estimated Target Mauzas	Estimated Target Population	Status
1	Khuzdar Lot	Khuzdar	144	75,637	Bids Received
2	Dera Bugti Lot	Dera Bugti, Kohlu	102	130,852	Bids are expected to be received on 26 th August 2025
3	Washuk Lot	Washuk	50	51,234	Bids are expected to be received on 28 th October 2025
Total Projects = 3		4	296	257,723	

***Question No. 7 Senator Shahadat Awan:**
(Notice Received on 20/11/2025 at 10:17 AM) QID: 43546

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state whether Telecom Competition Rules have been notified as required under section 57 of the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996, if so, the details thereof?

Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

The Telecom Competition Rules, as envisaged under section 57 of the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996, have not yet been promulgated/notified. The drafting of the said Rules is currently under process. Keeping in view the experiences of other jurisdiction's and upon finalization of the draft, the Rules will be shared with relevant public and private stakeholders for their views and comments, after which they will be processed further in accordance with the prescribed legislative procedure.

***Question No. 8 Senator Shahadat Awan:**
(Notice Received on 20/11/2025 at 10:18 AM) QID: 43548

Will the Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunications be pleased to state the key Telecom policy reforms, in line with convergence in the sector, introduced in the country during the last 2 years to enhance Pakistan's digital growth?

Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

Indicator	2023	2024	Increase	
Broadband Subscriber (Mobile + Fixed) in Mn	127.6	142.3	11.52%	↑
Telecom Revenues in PKR Bn	817.00	955.00	16.89%	↑
Data Usage in Petabytes	20,235	25,141	24.25%	↑
Telecom contribution to National Exchequer		341 billion		↑
	2022-23	2023-24	Increase	
Local Mobile Manufacturing in Mn	21.28	31.38	47.46%	↑
Cell Sites Connected with Fiber	13.20%	14.80%	12.12%	↑
Active Mobile Devices on Network (Smart Phone)	59%	64%	8.47%	

During the past two years, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has undertaken a series of far-reaching policy reforms in the telecommunications sector, meticulously aligned with global trajectories of sectoral convergence. These reforms have been introduced with the cardinal objective of advancing inclusive digital transformation and catalyzing sustainable economic growth. A milestone in this regard has been the complete elimination of **Right of Way (RoW) charges**, thereby abolishing a long-standing structural impediment to infrastructure deployment and unlocking the potential for large-scale investment in broadband proliferation and nationwide fiberization

Policy and Spectrum Advancements:

- Availability of 585 MHz spectrum for cellular services.
- Allocation of 500MHz for WiFi 6E spectrum.
- Development of the National Space Policy.
- Harmonization of Right of Way (RoW) rates across Railways and the National Highway Authority (NHA).
- Regulations for Telecom Equipment Standards to maintain a secure, high-performing, and future-ready telecom industry.

Building upon this momentum, the Ministry is steering the **Connect 2030** initiative, envisioned as a flagship platform to announce transformative commitments. Among these are the assured provision of a minimum **100 Mbps speed** across the nation, together with the ambitious deployment of **10 million fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) connections**. These initiatives are purposefully designed to elevate service quality, broaden digital coverage, and strategically position Pakistan alongside progressive regional digital economies.

To ensure that the dividends of digitalization are equitably disseminated among the citizenry, the Government is simultaneously implementing targeted connectivity projects. These include the provision of **high-speed internet in Federal Directorate of Education (FDE) institutions and Health units**, and the establishment of **free public Wi-Fi hotspots in Islamabad** to guarantee universal access and narrow the digital divide.

***Question No. 9 Senator Shahadat Awan:**

(Notice Received on 21/11/2025 at 9:45 AM) QID: 43752

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state:

- (a) *the details of E-Type Government Owned Accommodations in Street No.11, Sector G-6/2, Islamabad where the allottees have made structural changes by creating illegal gates on the outer/back sides, towards Street No. 12 and have sublet the same, indicating also the action taken and being taken against them; and*

- (b) *Whether any survey or inspection has been carried out by the concerned authorities to check such violation, and if so, the details hereof, along with the record of registered Government servants residing therein, including any other occupants, if any?*

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

- (a) The Spot enquiry of street No. 11 and 12 of G-6/2 has been carried out by the Estate office Islamabad and found that:-
- i. Allottee of House No. 275-E, Street No. 11, G-6/2 has built up a gate on back side wall un-authorizedly.
 - ii. Allottee of House No. 276-E, Street No. 11, G-6/2 has also built up a gate on back side wall un-authorizedly and used the adjacent CDA land for plantation.
 - iii. Allottee of House No. 265-E, Street No. 12, G-6/2 has constructed gate on west side wall of the accommodation, without consent.
 - iv. Allottee of House No. 269-E, Street No. 12 built up a gate on East side wall un-authorizedly.

Accordingly, Estate Office issued Show Cause Notices to allottees, directing them to remove the alteration. In response all allottees i.e House No. 275-E Street No. 11, 265-E Street No. 12 and 269-E Street No. 12 has removed the illegal gates/ construction except House No. 276-E, Street No 12. Furthermore, no subletting has been found.

- (b) Detail of survey is as above. Furthermore, details of Government servants residing in the above mentioned residence is as under:-

including any other occupant, if any?	Sr. No	Name of allottee & Department	House No.	Date of Occupation
	1	Saleem Khan, DDO, Auditor General of Pakistan	275-E St 11 G-6/2,	01-09-2025
	2	Usman Khan, Director, Auditor General of Pakistan	276-E St 11 G-6/2,	19-03-2024
	3	Bushra Kanwal, Key Punch Operator, Council of Islamic Ideology	265-E St 12 G-6/2,	30-01-2013
	4	Touqeer Hussain Shah, APS, M/o Law and Justice	269-E St 12 G-6/2,	17-06-2016

***Question No. 10 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**

(Notice Received on 21/11/2025 at 9:46 AM) QID: 43682

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in the districts of Lower and Upper Chitral;*
- (b) the number of offices of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in the said districts; and*
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to register more eligible persons of those districts under the said program, if so, when?*

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

- (a) Number of BISP beneficiaries registered in the districts of lower and upper Chitral under different programs, is given below:

BISP UCT/Kafaalat Programme

District	Number of UCT Beneficiaries
Lower-Chitral	23,603
Upper-Chitral	9,383
Grand Total	32,986

Nashonuma/ CCT Programme

District/FC	Child enrollment	PW enrolled	Total enrolled
Lower Chitral	1,439	3,213	4,652
Upper Chitral	456	1,122	1,578
Grand Total	1,895	4,335	6,230

Taleemi Wazaif Programme

District	No. of Mothers	No. of Children
Lower Chitral	11,944	27,324
Upper Chitral	5,810	11,908
Grand Total	17,754	39,232

- (b) It is apprised that two (02) offices of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) are currently operational in the aforementioned districts: one at Chitral (Lower Chitral) and the other at Mastuj Bonni (Upper Chitral). Both offices are fully functional and continue to provide all BISP-related services to the beneficiaries.
- (c) BISP utilizes the **Dynamic National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER)** to identify vulnerable populations for financial support by assessing household-level socio-economic status (SES) through the internationally recognized **Proxy Means Test (PMT)**. Each household is assigned a PMT score ranging from 0 to 100, and financial assistance is extended only to those falling within the approved PMT cut-off (currently 32).

With the implementation of the Dynamic NSER system in **February 2023**, BISP has transformed registration into a **continuous and permanent process**. Data collection is no longer reliant on periodic nationwide surveys; rather, it is updated on an ongoing basis through **647 Dynamic Registration Centres (DRCs)** established at the Tehsil level across the country, including Tehsils in both Lower and Upper Chitral.

Under the Dynamic NSER model, any unregistered household may approach the nearest DRC at any time for registration. Households already surveyed but declared ineligible (above the PMT threshold) may apply for reassessment after two years, while beneficiary households are required to undergo re-certification every three years from the date of their first payment. Failure to complete re-certification within three years and six months results in suspension of payments.

***Question No. 11 Senator Zeeshan Khanzada:**
(Notice Received on 24/11/2025 at 9:51 AM) QID: 43466

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state whether the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) was updated recently, if so, the details thereof indicating also the monitoring mechanisms devised/adopted to ensure data quality at system level, physical shadowing and back checking?

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

Effective February 2023, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) transitioned from a static to a fully Dynamic National Socio-Economic Registry (DNSER), adopting a demand-based, desk-registration model. A network of 647 Dynamic Registry Centers (DRCs) at the Tehsil level and 25 Mobile Registration Vehicles (MRVs) has been established to facilitate registration and recertification, with 85% of existing beneficiaries having completed the process. Under the Dynamic NSER, households above the eligibility threshold may request a new survey after two years, while active beneficiaries are required to recertify every three years, completing a full cycle of four years. To ensure data quality, DNSER employs multiple safeguards, including real-time validation rules within the survey application, cross-verification with administrative databases, and supervisory review.

***Question No. 12 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 24/11/2025 at 12:28 PM) QID: 43881

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

- (a) the development and non-development expenditure of the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority during the last five years with year-wise breakup; and*
- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the non-development expenditures of the said authority, if so, the details thereof?*

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division:

- (a) The development and non-development expenditure of Pakistan Telecom Authority (PTA) during the last five years with year-wise break-up

Financial year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Capital Expenditure	210,482,098	126,829,419	288,544,391	77,909,870	184,896,247
Gen. & Admin Exp.	1,974,760,160	2,293,530,119	2,846,117,648	3,331,482,318	4,235,993,250

- (b) In line with Cabinet Division directions with respect to "National Austerity Measures" issued vide U.O. No. 5-40/2022-Coord dated Feb. 27, 2023, PTA has taken internal Austerity Measures and constituted an internal Austerity Committee vide letter No. PTA/Coord/826/2023 dated April 05, 2023 to analyze the urgency/necessity of PTA's expenditures and recommend to the Authority.

*Question No. 13 **Senator Zeeshan Khanzada:**
(Notice Received on 25/11/2025 at 2:00 PM) QID: 43418

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

- (a) *the details of climate related international agreements and commitments signed by Pakistan at present; and*
- (b) *the details of funds committed or received by Pakistan under the said agreements indicating also the utilization of the same?*

Mr. Musadik Masood Malik:

- (a) Pakistan is actively engaged in international climate agreements and commitments through global treaties, multilateral frameworks, and climate finance mechanisms, reflecting its vulnerability and advocacy role.

Pakistan is a Party to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) focusing on adaptation, mitigation, and resilience-building, conditional on international support. The country participates in key mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Loss and Damage arrangements, mobilizing climate finance for resilience, floods, glaciers, water, and livelihoods. The country participates in key mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Loss and Damage arrangements, mobilizing climate finance for resilience, floods, glaciers, water, and livelihoods.

Pakistan is also engaged in regional and thematic initiatives on climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, glaciers, and early warning systems, while playing an advocacy role for climate justice, loss and damage, and support for vulnerable countries at COPs and other international forums. The details of climate-related international agreements and commitments signed by Pakistan **(Annex-I)**

- (b) Pakistan is implementing climate initiatives supported by the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, focusing on climate resilience, adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development. These projects address key areas such as glacier risk reduction, climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, sustainable transport, ecosystem restoration, and circular economy approaches, reflecting Pakistan's commitment to strengthening climate action and resilience at the national level. The details of funds committed or received by Pakistan under the said agreements, indicating also the utilization of the same. Annex-II.

The details of climate-related international agreements and commitments signed by Pakistan at present

S.No	International Conventions / Treaties and Agreements
1.	United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
2.	Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change)
3.	Paris Agreement under UNFCCC
4.	Basel Convention on the control of Trans-boundary movement of Hazardous Waste
5.	Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides
6.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
7.	Vienna Convention /Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances
8.	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
9.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES)
10.	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
11.	Nagoya Protocol under CBD
12.	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
13.	Minamata Convention on Mercury
14.	Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
15.	Global Framework on Chemical
16.	All matters related to Plastic (The Inter-Governmental Negotiation Committee (INC) on plastic pollution is under Process)

Annex II. The details of funds committed or received by Pakistan under the said agreements, indicating also the utilization of the same?

1. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- GCF's committed finance for 10 projects in Pakistan amounts to USD 400.22 Million. Details of projects with allocation and utilization is as under:

Approved and Ongoing Projects

USD Million

S.No	Project Title	Allocation	Utilization
1	Scaling up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan (UNDP).	36.9	36
2	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Climate Smart Water Management. (FAO)	34.9	11.3
3	Green BRT Karachi (ADB)	49	1.85
4	Pakistan Distributed Solar Project (JS Bank)	10	3.2
5	Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan's resilience to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation for integrated flood risk management. (WWF)	66	1.9
6	Community Resilience Partnership Regional Program. (ADB)	120	6
7	Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund (Acumen Fund)	28	0
8	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience to Climate Change in Buner and Shangla Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. (WFP)	8.8	2.4
9	Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility (RWI) (IFC)	21.62	0
10	Harnessing the Domestic Private Sector Ecosystem for Climate Action in Pakistan (NRSP)	25	0
	Total	410.02	62.65

2. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- GEF's committed finance for 4 projects in Pakistan amounts to USD 77.22 Million. Details of projects with allocation and utilization is as under:

Approved & Ongoing Projects USD Million

S.No	Project Title	Allocation	Utilization
1	Combating Climate Change through the Promotion and Application of Sustainable Biomass Energy Technologies in Pakistan. (UNDP)	3.4	1.2
2	Accelerating Low-Carbon Circular Economy through Clean Tech Innovation towards Sustainable Development in Pakistan. (UNIDO)	1.7	0
3	Combating Land Degradation through Integrated and Sustainable Range and Livestock Management to Promote Resilient Livelihoods in Northern Punjab. (FAO)	2.2	0
4	Bananas in Pakistan's Bioeconomy: Transforming Waste into Textile (FAO)	3.73	0
5	Regional Project on Reducing Uses and Releases of Chemicals of Concern, including POPs, in the textile sector of Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Bangladesh	0.8375	
	Total	11.03	1.2

3. Adaptation Fund Projects:

USD Million

S.No	Project Title	Allocation	Utilization
1	Sustainable Actions for Ecosystems Restoration in Pakistan (SAFER Pakistan)	10	New Project
2	Enhance community, local, and national-level urban climate change resilience to water scarcity, caused by floods and droughts in Rawalpindi and Nowshera, Pakistan	6	Approx. 5.5

4. Multilateral Funds Projects:

USD Million			
S#	Project Title	Allocation	Utilization
1	Institutional Strengthening for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (Including HPMP-II)	5	4.5

***Question No. 14 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 26/11/2025 at 9:41 AM) QID: 43903

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

- (a) *the steps being taken by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority for provision of high quality, efficient, cost effective and competitive telecommunication services to the consumers in the country; and*
- (b) *the areas in the country where the telecommunication services being provided by various companies are not up to the mark and steps being taken by the Government in this regard?*

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division:

- (a) Pakistan's telecom sector has evolved into one of the most competitive markets and plays a pivotal role in fostering an environment where consumers benefit from affordable, high-quality, and innovative communication services. Competition is ensured through a combination of regulatory, technical, and market-oriented interventions. Operators are bound to provide high-quality telecom services and key regulatory requirements are:-

- i. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) like data throughput, service availability, call-quality, service accessibility are included through License obligations and Quality of Service Regulations issued by PTA.
 - ii. Routine QoS surveys are conducted to monitor service performance.
 - iii. Show-cause notices, fines, and QoS requirements are defined to improve networks and meet rollout plans.
 - iv. Certified/standard-compliant devices are being used in networks, to guarantee performance, safety and interoperability. Compatible and safe equipment helps avoid network failures, service interruptions, and interoperability problems, which improves reliability and user experience.
 - v. Licensing and type-approval ensures that only legitimate, technically capable operators enter the market and prohibiting unregulated operations.
 - vi. Network rollout, tower/radio-link expansion and submarine-cable / satellite-hub deployment build the physical backbone needed for high-speed, stable broadband and mobile coverage, critical for rural connectivity, 5G readiness, and reducing the digital divide.
-
- vii. Security, data-localization and continuous auditing protect user data, maintain network integrity, and uphold national cybersecurity standards.
 - viii. Transparency, customer-rights protections, and regulated SLAs help safeguard consumers.
 - ix. Through a blend of market liberalization, regulatory oversight, and consumer empowerment, PTA ensures competitive telecom landscape in Pakistan. These mechanisms collectively drive affordability, innovation, service quality, and nationwide digital inclusion.

- x. PTA maintains a technology-neutral licensing regime allowing fair entry of new operators in mobile, fixed, LDI, satellite and broadband segments. Competitive spectrum auctions and simplified authorization processes prevent monopolistic structures and encourage investment.
 - xi. PTA enables infrastructure sharing and efficient utilization to ensure that no single operator can dominate the market through disproportionate holdings.
 - xii. Mandatory interconnection Guidelines guarantee equal access between networks. Mobile Number Portability (MNP) enhances competition by allowing customers to switch operators without changing numbers.
 - xiii. PTA regulates tariffs of Significant Market Power (SMP) operators to prevent predatory pricing, and anti-competitive behaviour. Operators are required to publish tariffs transparently to facilitate consumers to take informed decisions regarding packages.
 - xiv. PTA conducts rigorous QoS benchmarking for mobile, fixed, and broadband services nationwide. Transparent publication of QoS results and penalties for underperformance incentivize operators to compete on service quality rather than only pricing.
 - xv. The Complaint Management System (CMS) and enforcement of consumers protection regulations ensure consumers are protected from unfair practices.
 - xvi. Right-of-way (RoW) is being supported to lower industry costs, and enhancing competition-based network expansion.
-

(b) Licensees provide Cellular and Fixed line services targeting population and as per the business cases. Rollout obligation of Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs) in Pakistan is primarily population driven with 3% coverage addition per year, focusing on areas where sufficient user density ensures commercial sustainability. CMOs are also required to meet uniform Quality of Service (QoS) standards and coverage obligations throughout the year. As a result of continuous investments and market based expansion, CMOs currently cover around 91% of the country's population, ensuring widespread access to mobile voice and broadband services. This translates into an existence of cellular coverage in all the districts of Pakistan, contributing to a national teledensity of approximately 78.9%. This population focused rollout approach allows operators to prioritize commercially viable areas, while sparsely populated and remote regions are addressed through government programs such as Universal Service Funds (USF). Pakistan currently has approx. 200 million telecom subscribers including 150 million broadband users ensuring equal access to internet services regardless of urban or rural classification. However, bridging the digital divide, particularly in rural and underserved region remains a strategic priority for the Government of Pakistan.

2. In 2021 - 22, PTA renewed cellular licenses, paving the way for rollout of advanced mobile technologies and enabling accelerated network expansion. As per the revised obligations, network coverage must increase by fixed number of BTS sites (equals 3% population coverage) each year in each province, achieved through new site installations, network upgrades, and optimization. Consequently, total number of mobile sites in Pakistan has increased from 40,000 in 2016 - 17 to approximately 57,800, marking a 17,800-site expansion that has significantly enhanced nationwide coverage and service availability. To fulfill annual rollout obligations, minimum BTS site additions required per operator in each province is as follows:

- a. 245 sites for Punjab
- b. 105 sites for Sindh
- c. 65 sites for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- d. 30 sites for Balochistan

Total: 445 sites per year per CMO

***Question No. 15 Senator Zeeshan Khanzada:**
(Notice Received on 26/11/2025 at 9:42 AM) QID: 43385

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state the number of employees surrendered in view of the current downsizing policy of the Government and its financial impact with Ministry wise breakup?

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division:

In the context of the ongoing Rightsizing exercise, which commenced in July 2024, certain posts in various Ministries and their entities were abolished and 826 employees were surrendered to the Surplus Pool of the Establishment Division. Out of 826 employees, 530 employees have been absorbed in various other Ministries and their entities against the already existing vacancies there. The Ministry wise list of 826 surrendered/ Surplus employees is at Annex-I and of list of 530 absorbed employees is at Annex-II. Prima facie, there are no direct savings or financial impact. However, implicit savings and financial impact are there. By adjusting these employees against existing vacancies in other Ministries, 530 vacancies have been filled internally without resorting to fresh recruitments from the market, thereby no new expense on employees have been incurred. In this way current indirect savings come to Rs.39.9 Million.

Since this is an ongoing exercise, remaining surplus employees may also get adjusted in the future resulting in further indirect savings.

****This is ongoing process with frequent changes and updates. Therefore, the data may vary from time to time. Any discrepancy in data may be attributed to the same.**

Financial Impact of Ministry Wise Data of Surrender Posts

Sr. #	Ministries Name	No. of Surplus Employees	Financial Impact
1	Ministry of National Food Security & Research	32	5,063,933
i	Federal Water Management Cell	30	3,819,849
ii	National Fertilizer Development Centre	16	1,818,849
iii	Agriculture Policy Institute	29	3,031,351
iv	National Veterinary Laboratory	16	1,378,508
v	Plant Breeders Rights Registry	7	753,488
vi	Animal Quarantine Department	56	4,030,105
vii	Department of Plant Protection	282	21,430,587
viii	Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department	182	21,604,671
	Total	650	62,931,611
2	Ministry of Human Rights		
i	National Child Protection Centre	38	5,739,476
ii	National Commission for Child Welfare and Development		
iii	Implementation of National Plan of Action of Children		
3	Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication	29	5,647,027
i	National Information Technology Board		
4	Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination	7	2,201,094
5	Ministry of Commerce	45	6,659,353
i	Textile Commissioner Organization		
6	Ministry of Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit Baltistan	57	6,104,004
	Grand Total	826	89,282,295

Financial Impact of Surplus Employees	89,282,295
Financial Impact of absorbed employees	49,328,140
Net Financial Impact (Estimated)	39,954,155

*This calculation has been made on the basis of data provided by
No of Employees (Establishment Division)
Financial Figures (Finance Division)

Absorbed Employees Data by Establishment Division																				
S.No	BS-1	BS-2	BS-3	BS-4	BS-5	BS-6	BS-7	BS-8	BS-11	BS-12	BS-13	BS-14	BS-15	BS-16	BS-17	BS-18	BS-19	No of Employees	Total	
Jan-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164,647	0	0	0	0	1	164,647
Aug-24	0	265,180	0	179,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282,016	0	164,647	0	0	0	11	890,880	
Sep-24	311,502	0	349,956	358,074	547,722	128,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	823,233	0	0	0	34	2,519,461	
Oct-24	51,917	0	488,262	358,074	60,856	64,486	0	0	110,415	0	0	0	727,245	1,811,117	502,356	312,666	0	36	4,407,416	
Nov-24	0	0	0	59,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	131,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	190,856	
Dec-24	0	0	0	59,679	0	64,486	0	0	110,415	0	131,177	0	0	164,647	0	0	0	5	530,404	
Jan-25	0	0	0	59,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350,004	411,114	6	1,721,457	
Apr-25	0	0	446,608	596,790	121,716	128,972	68,842	0	772,905	0	262,354	0	1,623,592	1,317,176	0	0	0	48	4,898,055	
May-25	0	0	116,652	119,338	0	193,458	68,842	73,435	331,245	238,734	655,885	0	0	0	0	625,332	0	21	2,422,941	
Jun-25	519,585	0	1,341,698	656,468	547,722	128,972	0	146,870	1,656,225	0	1,049,416	1,260,072	0	0	0	0	0	84	7,055,829	
Aug-25	103,854	0	446,608	298,395	0	257,944	296,538	73,435	110,415	119,367	262,354	282,016	581,796	658,588	0	0	0	37	3,421,278	
Sep-25	0	0	38,328	59,679	121,716	193,458	0	0	662,490	110,367	131,177	0	872,684	164,647	502,356	625,332	411,114	27	3,922,356	
Oct-25	303,854	53,056	213,304	716,148	608,580	773,832	413,752	146,870	2,429,130	0	1,049,416	282,016	581,796	658,588	1,004,712	312,666	0	96	9,266,980	
Nov-25	1,972,846	53,056	2,353,040	1,491,975	60,856	257,944	68,842	0	110,415	230,734	524,708	141,008	145,449	164,647	251,178	0	0	122	7,816,680	
No of Employees	54	7	99	84	34	34	12	6	57	6	32	16	29	38	9	11	2	530		
Grand Total	2,803,518	571,262	5,174,219	5,013,036	2,069,172	2,192,524	836,104	440,610	6,293,655	716,202	4,197,664	2,256,128	4,072,372	6,091,939	2,240,602	3,126,660	822,218		49,328,140	

***Question No. 16 Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 27/11/2025 at 1:20 PM) QID: 43909

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

- (a) the number of digital and IT-related jobs created in Balochistan through federal programmes during the last five years;*
- (b) whether the Ministry plans to establish IT parks, incubation centers, or remote-work hubs in Balochistan; and*
- (c) what steps are being taken to expand freelancing, e-commerce, and digital-skills opportunities for the youth of the province?*

Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

- (a) Ignite has established eight National Incubation Centers (NICs) across major cities of Pakistan, including one in Quetta. The NIC-Quetta was established in 2018 and, since its inception, has supported 298 startups. Over the past five years, the center has incubated 226 startups and facilitated the creation of approximately 3,150 jobs in IT and technology-driven sectors.**
- (b) 1. The IT Park in Islamabad is a major new technology hub being developed under the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) and the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication as part of the government's *Digital Pakistan* vision. Located in Chak Shahzad, Islamabad, the state-of-the-art facility covers around 720,000 sq ft with two basements, a ground floor and nine upper levels, and has been constructed with financial support from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of Korea alongside Pakistan's Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). Once fully operational, it will host more than 120 office spaces for IT and IT-enabled services companies, along with a startup incubation**

centre, business support services, industry-academia linkage facilities, research labs, and a Tier-III data centre — the first of its kind in Pakistan. The Islamabad IT Park is designed to stimulate innovation, attract investment, and accelerate export-oriented growth, positioning Islamabad as a leading regional tech hub and contributing significantly to the national digital economy.

2. The Infrastructure Department of the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) is managing and operating a network of approximately 50 Software Technology Parks (STPs) across Pakistan, covering a total area of around 1.9 million square feet. These STPs host more than 350 IT and IT-enabled services companies and provide a productive working environment for over 18,000 IT professionals nationwide. Through the provision of modern infrastructure, business facilitation, and industry support, PSEB's STPs have played a significant role in strengthening Pakistan's IT ecosystem and have contributed approximately USD 245 million in IT exports to the national economy.

 3. In addition to managing existing facilities, the Infrastructure Department of PSEB is undertaking a nationwide initiative to establish 250 National Co-Working Spaces across Pakistan to promote freelancing, startups, and remote work. To date, the department has successfully established 65 co-working spaces, providing modern, accessible, and collaborative work environments for youth, freelancers, and emerging entrepreneurs. This initiative aims to expand digital inclusion, support entrepreneurship, and strengthen Pakistan's knowledge-based economy by enabling technology-driven work across urban and underserved regions.
- (c) Ignite, through its flagship DigiSkills.pk program, is providing free online training in high-demand areas such as Freelancing, E-Commerce Management, Digital Marketing, Virtual Assistant, SEO, WordPress, Graphic Design, and other ICT skills. As Pakistan's largest digital training initiative, DigiSkills.pk has delivered 4.87 million trainings since 2018 to date across 15 of the most

in-demand digital skills. Under DigiSkills 3.0, ten new courses have been introduced, covering advanced domains such as Prompt Engineering, Generative AI applications, Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, and other emerging technologies which will be rolled out batch-wise along with upgraded versions of the existing courses to meet evolving market needs.

In addition to skill development, the program is being aligned to support learners in pursuing internationally recognized certifications, enabling them to enhance their global employability and credibility in freelancing and e-commerce markets. The program also maintains a strong focus on gender inclusion, empowering thousands of women with digital skills and enabling them to contribute meaningfully to household income generation.

1. DIGISKILLS.PK FOR THE PROVINCE OF BALOCHISTAN

For the province of Balochistan specifically, a total of 106,840 enrolments have been recorded under the DigiSkills.pk Training Program since its inception, reflecting substantial participation from the region. Looking ahead, Ignite envisions increasing program outreach and facilitating broader access to ensure maximum participation from the youth of Balochistan, enabling them to benefit fully from national digital transformation initiatives and growing opportunities in freelancing and e-commerce.

2. DIGITAL SKILLS TRAINING & SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR SOUTH. BALOCHISTAN

Additionally, Ignite executed the Digital Skills Training and Support Program for Southern Balochistan, under which 12,874 free-of-cost digital trainings were provided across the districts of Kech, Khuzdar, and Gwadar between February 2022 and December 2023. This initiative also included the establishment of state-of-the-art computer labs in three educational institutions of Southern Balochistan, further strengthening the digital learning ecosystem and enhancing long-term access to ICT training for the youth.

3. National Incubation Center, Quetta

The National Incubation Center (NIC) Quetta is a flagship initiative aimed at fostering entrepreneurship and innovation in Balochistan by providing startups with mentorship, workspace, funding access, and industry linkages. It serves as a platform for young entrepreneurs to transform innovative ideas into sustainable businesses, particularly in sectors such as technology, agribusiness, renewable energy, and local crafts. By connecting startups with investors, corporate partners, and government stakeholders, NIC Quetta plays a vital role in strengthening the regional startup ecosystem, creating jobs, and promoting inclusive economic growth in the province.

Since December 2020, NIC Quetta has hosted **14 “e-commerce” related startups**, which have collectively generated PKR 28 million in revenue over the past five years. These startups have created meaningful opportunities for the youth of Balochistan by enabling their participation and growth in the e-commerce sector.

***Question No. 17 Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 8/12/2025 at 1:06 PM) QID: 43946

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that all mobile telephone operators have gradually increased the price of their monthly super card packages from Rs. 600/ to Rs. 1500/ during the current financial year, if so, the details and reason thereof; and*
- (b) *whether the said telecom operators have obtained any approval from PTA for increase in the price of those packages, if not, the reasons thereof indicating also the action taken /being taken against them?*

Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

- (a) The Authority did not find any monthly card wherein the price has been increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1500 (150%). However, the mobile operators have gradually increased prices of their respective monthly cards in the range of 20% (from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1799) to 50% (from Rs. 999 to Rs. 1499) during the current financial year 2024 - 25. The main contributory factors which forced mobile operators to increase price of their monthly cards are fuel prices which have increased by 158% (from Rs. 111.9 per litre to Rs. 288.49 per litre) from Mar 2021 to May 2024, inflation increased by 77% and PKR depreciated against USD by 44% (from Rs. 156.023 to Rs. 278.25). Moreover, policy rate increased by 214% (from 7% to 22%), thereby, increasing the financing cost of operators. It may be noted that avg. annual revenue growth of mobile

industry during last five (05) years remained only 9% compared to avg. annual inflation of 17% during 2020 to 2024, resulting in value erosion of the mobile industry.

- (b) By virtue of section 5 (2) (e) read with section 26 of the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996 (the "Act"), the Authority is empowered to regulate tariff of telecommunication services. Furthermore, as per rule 17 of the Pakistan Telecommunication Rules, 2000, the Authority may determine Significant Market Power (SMP) / dominant operator in relevant telecom market. It may also be noted that PTA has also issued Mobile Tariff Regulations, 2025. As per these regulations, SMP operators are required to seek prior approval of their tariffs from the Authority. Whereas, non-SMP operators may set / revise their tariffs as per their business decisions subject to prior intimation to the consumers. However, the Authority has power to intervene where such tariffs adversely affect the consumer interest.

In this regard, PTA has declared Jazz as SMP operator in retail mobile telecom market of Pakistan. Accordingly, Jazz is required to submit its tariff proposals for seeking approval of the Authority prior to launch / revision in prices. In view of foregoing, tariffs of Jazz are being approved by the Authority.

***Question No. 18 Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 8/12/2025 at 1:07 PM) QID: 43947

Will the Minister for Housing & Works be pleased to state the number of Cat-II plots in Park Road Housing Scheme of FGEHA indicating also the number of the same allocated for the “Constitutional Serving Quota” and the time by which these will be allotted to the waiting registered members?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

As per tentative plot position, there are 731 Cat-II plots and 18 Cat-II plots have been reserved under Constitutional Serving Quota in Park Road Housing Scheme. After completing the scrutiny process/verification of service particulars, their allotment letters will be issued without any delay.

***Question No. 19 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**
(Notice Received on 8/12/2025 at 2:14 PM) QID: 43950

Will the Minister In charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state the total number of members of the Islamabad club with category-wise break down along-with the details regarding the membership fee for each category?

Minister In charge of the Cabinet Division:

Details of Existing/Members/Entrance Fee as on December, 24, 2025			
S.#	Category	Total Members	Entrance fee (Rs.)
1.	Parliamentarians	484	600,000
2.	Service	4,873	600,000
3.	Non-Service	4,605	7,000,000
Total:		9,962	

***Question No. 20 Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 9/12/2025 at 3:25 PM) QID: 43750

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

- (a) whether it is fact that Gazette of Pakistan (all parts) are not available/updated on the official website of PCP, if so, the reasons thereof; and*
- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to make all parts digitally available, if so, the time by which the same will be available online?*

Minister In charge of the Cabinet Division:

- (a) It is stated that Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) is continuously uploading the Gazettes of Pakistan. However, due to urgent/sensitive nature of work assigned by different Ministries/Divisions, PCP remained busy in completion of various official work and could not print/upload all parts of Gazettes. Islamabad Press will ensure to print and upload all parts of gazettes by the end of this year and will also be made available on official website.
- (b) As far as the digital availability of the Gazettes of Pakistan is concerned, the Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) has already formulated a plan to digitalize all categories of Gazettes. Upon completion, the digitalized Gazettes shall be made available to the general public on requisition, subject to payment of the prescribed fee. It is expected that the target will achieved within six months.

***Question No. 21 Senator Agha Shahzaib Durrani:**
(Notice Received on 15/12/2025 at 12:09 PM) QID: 43993

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

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

Mr. Musadik Masood Malik:

- (a) The glaciated regions of Pakistan face rising warm temperatures. This warming has set in motion a dangerous cycle: Higher temperatures accelerate glacier melt, which exposes darker rocky surfaces. These surfaces, in turn, absorb more heat, speeding up the melting process.

The pattern of glacial melt depends on snowfall variation, precipitation levels, and temperature levels.

Between November 2023 and April 2024, a 23.3 percent decrease in snow cover took place. An annual glacial melt rate of 3pc is reported with an additional 16pc mass loss over the past five years.

Although below-normal snow persistence has occurred in the region before, with thirteen such years recorded between 2003 and 2025, the rising frequency and severity of these events are increasingly alarming. Notably, 2025 marked the third consecutive year of below-normal snow levels and reached a 23-year record low, at 23.6 percent below normal. Four of the past five winters between 2020-21 and 2024-25 saw below-normal snow persistence.

In annualized terms, the current rate of loss is roughly three times higher than the 2000–2023 average, signaling a significant increase in melt rates and associated risks for water resources and glacier-related hazards.

- (b) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) has taken the following key steps to control glacier melting in the country:

Regional Glaciers Preservation Initiative (RGPI): Approved in August 2025, the Regional Glacier Preservation Initiative

(RGPI) seeks to safeguard the glaciers of the Hindu Kush–Himalayan region through science-based action, regional cooperation, and inclusive development. It aims to strengthen cryosphere monitoring, early warning systems, black carbon reduction, and multi-hazard risk management, while scaling up nature-based and climate-resilient solutions. The initiative also focuses on mobilizing international climate finance, advancing glacier and hydrological modeling, building technical capacity and innovation, and promoting high-level regional coordination under the leadership of the Government of Pakistan. (Annex-I)

Draft Glaciers Preservation Strategy:

The Draft Glaciers Resilience Strategy is in the stage of stakeholder consultation. With a strategic model, the draft provides a national framework to enhance resilience against accelerating glacier melt and its impacts on water resources, ecosystems, and vulnerable communities. The strategy focuses on systematic glacier monitoring, integration of glacial data into water planning, strengthening early warning systems, reducing GLOF risks, and improving institutional coordination at federal and provincial levels, while aligning glacier protection with Pakistan’s broader climate adaptation and resilience agenda.

Locally Led Adaptation: Under the umbrella of NAP, MoCC&EC is promoting locally led resilience and adaptation practices for glacier protection and preservation. In this context, engagement with communities and local stakeholders is an essential part of various interventions.

GLOF-II Project and Early Warning Systems:

The GLOF-II Project contributes to glacier preservation by strengthening systematic glacier and glacial lake monitoring, generating reliable climate and hydrological data, and integrating this information into risk-informed planning. Through early warning systems, community engagement, and adaptive management of glacial hazards, GLOF-II helps reduce human and infrastructure pressures on fragile glacier environments while promoting long-term resilience of glacier-dependent ecosystems.

Glaciers to Farms Project:

The Glaciers to Farms project links glacier-fed water resources to sustainable agricultural practices, aiming to enhance water management, irrigation efficiency, and climate resilience in glacier-dependent basins. By improving water storage, distribution, and climate-smart farming, the project reduces pressure on fragile glacier ecosystems, ensures sustainable use of meltwater, and supports the long-term preservation of glaciers while safeguarding livelihoods in northern Pakistan.

Engagement with Regional and International Partners:

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) actively engages with regional and international partners such as EVK2CNR and ICIMOD to advance knowledge exchange, joint research, and capacity building on glacier science and climate resilience.

Pakistan receives financial support from international donors such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNDP, ADB, and regional development banks to strengthen resilience against glacier melt. These funds support glacier monitoring, early warning systems, risk reduction, climate-adaptive infrastructure, and community preparedness. The GCF Funded GLOF-II and the Glaciers to Farms projects are specifically aimed at ensuring glacier preservation.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
 Ministry of Climate Change and
 Environmental Coordination

REGIONAL GLACIER PRESERVATION INITIATIVE (RGPI)

I. Background

a) Glacier inventories:

In Pakistan, past glacier inventories—now improved through advanced technology and data—show a higher recorded count due to inclusion of smaller glaciers, though the overall glacier mass has not increased. A new inventory, prepared using satellite images from the European Space Agency and advanced remote sensing techniques, catalogue over 13,000 glaciers, with a combined area of 13,546.93km².¹ However, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) records 7,259 glaciers with glacier area of 11,776km² while Pakistan Meteorological Department(PMD) specifies 6,664 glaciers.² The reasons for increase in number are: a) improved satellite imaging; and b) the splintering of large glaciers into smaller glaciers.³

On the regional scale, Hindu Kush Karakoram Himalaya (HKH) ranges, which span 2,400 kilometers across six nations (Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan), are home to more than 55,000 glaciers and the world's largest ice reserves outside the polar regions.⁴

b) Reasons for Glacier Melting:

The global warming is causing a rapid and alarming transformation in the glacial bodies. The overall warming in the region over the past century is equivalent to an increase of between 0.9°C and 1.6°C, with the majority of warming occurring in the past 50 years⁵ and, as a result, glaciers are rapidly melting, calving off into the sea and retreating on land.

¹ <https://evk2cnr.org/public/file/184/the-new-inventory-of-13032-glaciers-in-pakistan-gen-25.pdf>. This is the latest inventory(2022-2024) produced high-resolution glacier outlines mainly from Sentinel-2 data.

² The data of glaciers, both for ICIMOD and PMD, has been provided by PMD on request by Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination. ICIMOD stands for International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, a research-based organization based in Nepal.

³ Interview conducted by MoCC&EC with PMD

⁴ Bajracharya, S. R., & Shrestha, B. (2011). The Status of Glaciers in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). <https://doi.org/10.53055/ICIMOD.551>

⁵ Gautam, Mahesh R. & Timilsina, Govinda P. & Acharya, Kumud, 2013. "Climate change in the Himalayas : current state of knowledge." Policy Research Working Paper Series 6516, The World Bank.

The climate change is not the only driver of excessive ice melt in the HKH mountains. Recent evidence suggests that deposits of anthropogenic black carbon (BC) are responsible for more than 50 percent of the accelerating glacier and snow melt.⁶ Black carbon is a product of incomplete combustion from human activities, such as industrial and vehicular emissions, biomass burning, and forest fires and enhanced demand for energy from coal-fired power plants. As a result, the amount of BC circulating in the atmosphere and over the HKH mountain ranges has increased. One study on BC emissions from India estimated that total BC emissions were 835.5 gigagrams in 1991 and 1,243.78 gigagrams in 2001, an increase of 49 percent.⁷ The Black carbon decreases the reflectance of glacier surfaces, increasing glaciers' absorption of solar radiation.

c) Rate of Glacial melting:

The rate of glacier melt in the HKH increased by 65% between 2010–2019 compared to the previous decade.⁸ Scientific projections show that with a global temperature rise of 4°C, the region could lose up to 80% of its glacier volume by the end of this century.⁹

d) Importance of Glaciers:

Glaciers are key to survival of ecosystems and human settlements in the South Asia region. They help to moderate flows in the region's major rivers by providing a source of meltwater in hot, dry years and storing water during colder, wetter years. The contributions of snow melt, glacier melt, and precipitation to overall runoff vary across basins across HKH. The Indus and Brahmaputra basins have extensive upstream areas (that is, areas above 2,000 meters) and larger glaciated areas, while the Ganges and Brahmaputra are generally wetter than the Indus. The Indus, however, is the most dependent on runoff for irrigation as it receives a larger portion of its runoff from glacier melt (10 percent compared to 3–4 percent for the upper Ganges and upper Brahmaputra). Similarly, the contribution of snow melt to runoff is highest in the upper Indus. The Indus is higher elevation, colder, and drier than the other two upper basins.¹⁰

⁶ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/976841622778070962/pdf/Glaciers-of-the-Himalayas-Climate-Change-Black-Carbon-and-Regional-Resilience.pdf>

⁷ Decadal growth of black carbon emissions in India S. S. Sahu, G. Beig, and C. Sharma, <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Saraj-Sahu/publication/255202641-Decadal-growth-of-black-carbon-emissions-in-India-article-no-102807/links/60c44c65458515774c92631/Decadal-growth-of-black-carbon-emissions-in-India-article-no-102807.pdf>

⁸ Jackson, M., et al. "Consequences of climate change for the cryosphere in the Hindu Kush Himalaya." *Water, ice, society, and ecosystems in the Hindu Kush Himalaya: An outlook ICIMOD*, edited by: Wester, P., Chaudhary, S., Chettri, N., Jackson, M., Maharjan, A., Nepal, S., and Steiner, JF, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal (2023): 17-71.

⁹ (2023). *Water, ice, society, and ecosystems in the Hindu Kush Himalaya: An outlook*. (P. Wester, S. Chaudhary, N. Chettri, M. Jackson, A. Maharjan, S. Nepal, & J. F. Steiner [Eds.]). ICIMOD. <https://doi.org/10.53055/ICIMOD.1028>

¹⁰ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/976841622778070962/pdf/Glaciers-of-the-Himalayas-Climate-Change-Black-Carbon-and-Regional-Resilience.pdf>

Overall, around 39 percent of the cropland in South Asia is under irrigation, and irrigated land accounts for 60–80 percent of food production. The agriculture sector consumes about 90 percent of the water and 20 percent of the total energy used in the region. Studies have shown that changes in temperature and precipitation, monsoon patterns, western disturbances (WDs), and water flow patterns will negatively affect crop productivity in the HKH and downstream river basins.

e) Hazards posed by Glacial melting

Accelerated glacial melt contributes to disasters, such as flash floods, landslides, soil erosion, and GLOFs, which occur when glaciers melt and water collects behind a glacier's terminal moraine (a natural dam of rubble and ice). As these lakes grow and water pressure builds, the moraine can burst, threatening downstream communities and infrastructure. GLOFs pose a grave threat to communities residing within and downstream of the HKH. Currently, across the HKH region, 24 glacial lakes in Bhutan, 20 in Nepal, 16 in India, and 52 in Pakistan have been identified as potentially dangerous for GLOFs.¹¹

The economic damage from glacier- and flood-related hazards in the HKH is estimated at USD 45 billion to date. Moreover, inadequate finance, fragmented risk governance, and weak regional cooperation have left mountain communities who have contributed least to climate change—disproportionately vulnerable.

Pakistan, as a key custodian of the HKH cryosphere and a leading advocate for climate action in mountainous regions, has a strategic opportunity to lead a **Regional Glacier Preservation Initiative (RGPI)**. This initiative will demonstrate Pakistan's leadership in climate diplomacy, support regional peace through environmental cooperation, and anchor long-term water security and resilience for future generations.

2. Vision and Objective

The **Regional Glacier Preservation Initiative (RGPI)** aims to:

- Protect and sustain the glaciers of the HKH region through science-based action, regional cooperation, and inclusive development.
- Build a shared platform for regional collaboration on cryosphere monitoring, risk reduction, finance, and early warning systems.
- Mobilize international support and investment for mountain and glacier resilience, especially for vulnerable communities in upstream areas.

3. Key Components of the Initiative:

¹¹ Shah, Sobia&Ishtiaque, Asif(2025)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388910674_Adaptation_to_Glacial_Lake_Outburst_Floods_GLOFs_in_The_Hindukush-Himalaya_A_Review/citation/download

i. Building technical resources and capacity for Research & Monitoring of Glaciers

- a) Conduct joint glaciological research with regional organizations like ICIMOD, EVK2CNR by signing MoUs and launching research programs for developing a consistent and evidence-based inventory of glaciers and glacial lakes etc.
- b) Expand use of satellite-based glacier monitoring, ground validation networks to monitor local scale glacier dynamics;
- c) Improving technical knowhow for monitoring of key meteorological variables, including air temperature, precipitation, wind speed etc to estimate climate change impacts and measure glacial melt
- d) Establishing monitoring indicators and measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) framework for tracking progress and impact.
- e) Mobilising new technologies such as snow depth sensors, lake level sensors, slope monitors, and seismic accelerometers.

ii. Establishing Regional Black Carbon Monitoring Centre

- a) Regional sharing of data on black carbon pollutants in the glaciated area, with focus on sector-specific emission reduction
- b) Sharing best practices to reduce black carbon, such as restricting vehicular movement to lower the emission of Black carbon in proximity to glaciers and snow covered areas

iii. Multi-Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation

- a) Promoting integrated risk reduction for GLOFs, landslides, avalanches, and flash floods
- b) Scaling up nature-based solutions and climate resilient infrastructure, such as slope stabilization to mitigate impacts of flash floods and landslides

iv. Climate Finance and Investment Mobilization

- a) Developing a regional climate finance facility for glacier preservation and adaptation, especially scaling up investments in the technologies needed for glacier protection
- b) Aligning national and regional efforts to access funds from global climate funds, especially to build a regional black carbon centre etc.

- c) Accessing funds from regional MDBs like ECO Trade and Development Bank for setting up joint regional research centres

v. Developing new climate models

- a) Developing a regional glacier hydrology model that accounts for impacts of black carbon upon glaciers
- b) Improving predictive modelling by combining several data sources, such as meteorological data, remote sensing data, and historical streamflow records

vi. Establishing a Green University

- a) Training a new generation of glaciologists, climate data scientists, and mountain risk managers
- b) Supporting innovation hubs for cryosphere-resilient technologies and indigenous solutions

vii. Holding of a Ministerial Dialogue or a summit to launch the RGPI with regional participation

viii. Institutional Leadership and Coordination

The initiative will be led by the **Government of Pakistan** through a cross-ministerial task force comprising:

- o Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC)
- o Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
- o Ministry of Finance
- o National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- o Provincial governments and the federally administered authorities of Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu Kashmir

4. Expected Outcomes

- i. Enhanced regional capacity to monitor and respond to cryosphere-related hazards
- ii. Strengthened transboundary cooperation for glacier preservation and early warning
- iii. Increased investment in mountain and climate-resilient infrastructure
- iv. Empowered youth and professionals leading cryosphere science and governance
- v. Elevated global attention to the vulnerability and importance of HKH glaciers
- vi. A regional Glacier Charter or Declaration will be presented at COP30

***Question No. 22 Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand:**
(Notice Received on 16/12/2025 at 10:10 AM) QID: 43999

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state whether it is fact that the Audit has identified irregularities/ embezzlement of Rs. 141 billion in BISP during 2023-24, if so the details of action taken for recovery from the responsible functionaries and action taken on their negligence/ involvement?

Syed Imran Ahmad Shah:

The Audit Report on BISP's accounts for FY 2023-24 (Audit Year 2024-25) identified issues with an aggregate financial impact of Rs. 141 billion in sixteen (16) audit paras (Paras 2.4.1 to 2.4.16) (list attached as ***Annex-I***).

It is clarified that audit observations are initially discussed during the Exit Meeting, where many are resolved based on justifications and records provided by the auditee organization. Remaining observations are reviewed by the Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC), which deliberates on each issue and recommends settlements. Matters requiring further scrutiny, including recovery of public funds or accountability of officials, are referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The PAC examines these issues at the constitutional level, considers the perspectives of both the Auditor and the Auditee Organization, and directs action where necessary. Only a small fraction of cases involve substantive irregularities that require recoveries or corrective measures.

It may be mentioned that Audit Report on the Accounts of BISP has recently been issued by the Auditor General of Pakistan. Majority of audit observations are either procedural or relating to documentation and reporting which are likely to be resolved upon compliance. The 16 audit paras under reference have already been discussed in DAC meetings held on 24th December 2024 and 2nd January 2025 and corrective measures have been taken in accordance with DAC directions and record provided for verification by Audit Authorities.

For instance, in **Para 2.4.1 "Non-availability of beneficiary's spouse CNIC within survey database – Rs. 116,953.208 million"** Audit observed that out of 9.3 million, information of spouse's CNIC against 3,077,716 beneficiaries was not available with BISP. A sum of Rs. 116,953.208 million (almost Rs. 117 billion) was paid to such beneficiaries as cash transfer during the FY 2023-24.

Corrective actions have been taken by BISP in accordance with DAC decisions. The risk of ineligible beneficiaries, such as government employees or pensioners, receiving payments is now mitigated through independent profiling mechanisms in the Dynamic NSER. Disbursements are not solely dependent on NSER data, as a counter-check mechanism is also in place. These measures ensure that the risk of payments to ineligible beneficiaries is effectively minimized.

BISP maintains strong internal controls and verification mechanisms and remains fully committed to transparency, accountability, and preventing recurrence of irregularities.

Annex-I

Audit Report on the Accounts of BISP for the Audit Year 2024-25 (FY 2023-24)			
Sr.#	Para No/Wing	Title/ Heading of Para	Rs. (in millions)
1	2.4.1 CT	Non-availability of beneficiary's spouse CNIC within survey database	116,953.20
2	2.4.2 CCT	Payment of Cash Transfer without obtaining attendance	13819
3	2.4.3 CT	Non-payment of arrears to existing and exited beneficiaries	5467
4	2.4.4 CCT	Irregular Payment of UCT to Beneficiaries on Active Taxpayer List	4,082.28
5	2.4.5 CT-FO	Irregular out of districts withdrawal of Cash Transfers	454.733
6	2.4.6 CT	Unjustified de-crediting of funds from beneficiaries Accounts	115.262
7	2.4.7 CI	Scholarship payments to ineligible students	115.258
8	2.4.8 F&A/P	Loss due to non-contribution of employer's share in C.P Fund	92.07
9	2.4.9 NSER	Irregular House-Hold survey payments	77.246
10	2.4.10 F&A	Unauthorized payment of deputation allowance	63.708
11	2.4.11 CCT-H&N	Excess payment of Top up of the Nashonuma CCT	55.202
12	2.4.12 CCT/CT-FO	Non-recovery of embezzled amount	40.684
13	2.4.13 NSER/ F&A-P	Less deduction of Income Tax	30.363
14	2.4.14 CT/ E&GR	Irregular payment to the spouses of Government employees	6.084
15	2.4.15 CCT	Overlapping of BISP and Government of Punjab Programs	3.661
16	2.4.16 CCT	Irregular enrollment of PBM SRCL Students in BISP Taleemi Wazaif CCT Programme	2.792
Total Amount			141,378.54

***Question No. 23 Senator Syed Masroor Ahsan:**
(Notice Received on 16/12/2025 at 1:00 PM) QID: 44004

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that apart from non-availability of 4G services, the mobile signals of Telenor are not working properly in all union councils of Tehsil

Darband particularly in village Kajla, union council, Nikka Pani, district Mansehra, if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

MS. Shaza Fatima Khawaja:

4G Services are available in Tehsil Darband: Tehsil Darband, notified in 2017 as part of District Mansehra, spans 151 square kilometers and remains predominantly rural, with household sizes averaging 6–7 persons and literacy below the district average of 63.8 percent. Telenor is the major service provider, offering voice and data services across all sites, while Ufone's presence is limited to 2G, as depicted below;

Tehsil Darband (Mansehra)			
Operator	Technology		
	2G	3G	4G
Telenor	8	8	7
Ufone	2	-	-
Total	10	8	7

As of date, all BTS sites in Tehsil Darband are operating normally, with no major outage observed or reported. A new 4G-enabled site was successfully installed in the area in Q2'2022, marking the latest infrastructure expansion. OSS KPI analysis for the third quarter of 2025 confirms compliance across parameters, except for average network availability of Telenor, which appears impacted by prolonged load-shedding; the operator has also confirmed that logistic hurdles are being addressed to maintain continuous fuel supply for backup operations.

System Parameters OSS KPIs Analysis (Q3' 2025)				
Operator	2G-Avg Network Availability	4G-Avg Network Availability	Avg Call Completion Ratio	Avg Data Throughput (DL)
	License Threshold (>=99.0%)	License Threshold (>=99.0%)	License Threshold (>=98%)	License Threshold (>=4Mbps)
Telenor	97.67	97.7	99.08	9.02
Ufone	99.68	-	99.14	-

Village Kajla in UC Nikka Pani, Tehsil Darband, is served by Telenor's voice and data services; however, due to mountainous terrain, dispersed roadside settlements, and limited infrastructure, coverage may remain constrained. It is therefore suggested that

Point of Contact (POC) details be shared with PTA to ascertain the exact area and any specific issues, if any.

In order to enhance connectivity and improve service quality nationwide, PTA is undertaking the following measures:

(i) **Yearly Network Expansion (455 New Sites):** BTS rollout obligations—Punjab (245), Sindh (105), KP (65), Balochistan (30), AJ&K/GB (10)

(ii) **Infrastructure Expansion:** Over 12,000 sites installed/upgraded in the last five years

(iii) **Technology Upgrades:** 2G to 4G upgrade, VoLTE, VoWiFi, Massive MIMO, and 3G phase-out

(iv) **Universal Service Fund (USF):** Provision of connectivity to unserved and underserved areas through USF-funded projects.

(v) **National Roaming:**

- Makran Coastal Highway (Karachi–Gwadar),
- Areas of Sindh and Balochistan,
- Rural/highway initiatives under consideration

(vi) **5G Spectrum:** Spectrum availability has been expanded for 5G services, with an approx. 600 MHz, representing over 200% of existing resources—expected to significantly enhance broadband quality, capacity, and speed. The 5G spectrum auction and licensing is anticipated in Q1 2026.

(vii) **Infrastructure Sharing:** Active and passive sharing to reduce costs and expand coverage.

(viii) **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.

As stated above, it may please be noted that these measures are part of an ongoing process. PTA remains fully committed to improving overall Quality of Service in Pakistan to ensure an enhanced user experience in the public interest.

***Question No. 24 Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 16/12/2025 at 4:43 PM) QID: 44007

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

- (a) *whether all officers of the federal civil services are required to submit annual asset declarations, including assets held abroad by themselves or their dependents, if so, the mechanism in place to verify and audit such declarations, particularly with respect to overseas properties and financial interests; and*
- (b) *the number of cases, if any, during the last five years where discrepancies were identified and the action taken thereon?*

Mr. Ahad Khan Cheema:

- (a) All officers of the Federal Civil Services are required to submit Asset Declarations to their cadre administrators in light of Rule 12 (2) of Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 which is reproduced as under:

“(2) Every Government Servant shall submit to the **Government**, through the usual channel an annual declaration of income, assets and expenses for the financial year, ending on 30th June, showing any increase or decrease of property as shown in the declaration under sub-rule(1) or the last annual return, as the case may be.”

It is further submitted that Establishment Division, *inter alia*, administers four occupational groups / services i.e. Pakistan Administrative Service, Police Service of Pakistan, Secretariat Group and Office Management Group. As per provisions contained in Rules *ibid*, officers of these four Services

/ Groups submit their Declarations of Assets to Establishment Division being their parent Division. These rules do not as such provide any mechanism for verification /audit of declaration with respect to overseas properties and financial interests.

It is further added that Establishment Division is presently revamping the process of filing of Asset Declarations from manual to digital through FBR portal, for which, Section 15-.A has also been inserted in the Civil Servants Act, 1973. Following the operationalization, the subject digital system would provide for verification and audit of such declarations.

(b) As above

***Question No. 25 Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 16/12/2025 at 4:45 PM) QID: 44006

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce any performance-based evaluation system for senior civil servants linked with service delivery outcomes at present;*
- (b) if so, how such evaluations affect promotions, extensions, postings, or disciplinary proceedings; and*
- (c) the steps taken to align civil service accountability mechanisms with international best practices while safeguarding institutional independence?*

Mr. Ahad Khan Cheema:

- (a) A performance-based evaluation system for civil servants is in place and is embedded in the existing promotion and performance management framework. Under the Civil Servants (Promotion) Rules, 2019, read with the Performance Evaluation Reports prescribed in AGPE, 2004, promotions to next higher positions are based on an assessment of actual performance rather than seniority alone.

For officers in BS-19 to BS-21, performance is assessed against clearly defined parameters such as targets assigned, outputs delivered, quality of work, integrity, and professional competence. This ensures that evaluations are not merely procedural, but are meaningfully linked with service delivery and effectiveness in public service roles.

- (b) Performance evaluation has a direct bearing on career progression at all levels. PERs and training evaluations form a substantial part of the promotion assessment, along with the collective judgment of the promotion boards/committees, which look at an officer's readiness to take on higher responsibility.

While postings and transfers are not a matter of right, performance reflected in PERs is an important consideration when officers are entrusted with key or sensitive assignments. At the same time, consistently poor performance may lead to proceedings under the Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 2020 on grounds of inefficiency.

- (c) Civil service accountability in Pakistan pivots upon legislative frameworks and comprehensive internal performance evaluation systems. Following steps have been taken to align civil service accountability mechanisms in Pakistan with the international best practices while safeguarding institutional independence:

1. Accountability under Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 2020

The Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 2020, incorporate adequate legal and procedural safeguards, in line with international mechanisms, to protect the civil servant from undue fear or arbitrary initiation of disciplinary proceedings. The salient features are as under:

- Disciplinary action can only be initiated on allegations of defined misconduct, inefficiency and corruption and by the duly prescribed competent authority.
- The Rules ensure observance of principles of natural justice by mandating issuance of a written charge sheet, statement of allegations, and provision of a reasonable opportunity to submit defence, inspect record, and produce evidence.
- The inquiry process is ensured to be impartial and unbiased. Any inquiry conducted by a person having personal interest or likelihood of bias stands vitiated in law.
- The Rules further provide statutory remedies of appeal and review against adverse orders under Civil Servants (Appeal) Rules, 1977 which act as an effective check on arbitrary exercise of disciplinary powers.

2. Draft Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 2025

The civil service follows the conduct contained in Government service Conduct Rules of 1964 as amended from time to time. In order to streamline and regulate conduct of the Civil Servants in views of present day challenges, a revision of the conduct rules has been initiated. The draft civil servants (Conduct) Rules, 2025 have been framed that include rules relating to the digital conduct, prevention of the conflict of interest, promotion and management of the companies and digital declaration of assets by the civil servants. These rules are in process of approval and will strengthen the accountability mechanisms in line with international best practices.

of assets by the civil servants. These rules are in process of approval and will strengthen the accountability mechanisms in line with international best practices.

3. . Proposed digitization of declaration of assets and risk based verification

In terms of newly inserted section 15-A in the Civil Servants Act, 1973, a procedure has been proposed for digital filing of declaration of assets of (BS-17 and above) civil servants in the newly drafted Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 2025. After notification of the draft rules, declaration of assets will be filed on a designated portal prescribed by Establishment Division. The data provided by the civil servants will provide a basis for risk based verifications leading to further action to address corruption and ensuring effective accountability.

4. Role of Accountability Facilitation Cell (AFC)

To trigger internal accountability mechanisms, an Accountability Facilitation Cell (AFC) has been established within Establishment Division to ensure that complaints against civil servants are processed with due scrutiny before escalation. The AFC facilitates NAB in reviewing complaints/allegations against government servants and departments, provides initial “input/opinion” on the complaint, may conduct a fact-finding review before NAB initiates a formal action, facilitates their data requests and ensures that unfounded or frivolous complaints are filtered out before culmination into a formal and regular inquiry.

*Question No. 26 **Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand:**
(Notice Received on 17/12/2025 at 11:57 AM) QID: 44014

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of the delayed/ terminated projects due to contractors/ JV Partners of FGEHF failure since 2009;*
- (b) names of the projects;*

- (c) *names of the construction firms, PEC Registration Number, name of CE of the Professional Engineers, Non Engineers and JV Partners firms; and*
- (d) *original/ revised cost, completed and terminated projects?*

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

- (a) The details are as under:

1. Thallian Housing Scheme (Terminated Project),

- FGE Housing Authority entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with M/s K.S Developers & Builders (Pvt.) Ltd in 2016 for provision of 7,000–10,000 kanals of raw land.
- However, the JV partner failed to provide the required land and access road connectivity even after five years.
- Consequently, the Executive Board closed the scheme and terminated the JV agreement on 06-08-2021.

2. Construction of apartments under the Lifestyle Residency (EHFPRO) Project, G-13 (Terminated Project),

- FGEHA entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with M/s Progressive Motels & Resorts on 19-03-2010 on FGEHA land measuring 10.10 acres and 5.27 acres.
- EHFPRO was registered with SECP on 24-05-2010, and construction commenced in 2016.
- After achieving approximately 70% physical progress in 2021, the project was stalled due to weak financial position, disputes between partners (Progressive and Granite), illness and subsequent death of the contractor leading to termination of the construction agreement in December 2022, and termination notice by the consultant in August 2023.

- Despite repeated notices, work could not be resumed; therefore, the Executive Board on 03-02-2025 terminated the JV agreement and directed takeover of the site for completion of the project.
3. **Bara Kshu Housing Scheme (Delayed Project),**
- FGE Housing Authority entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with M/s Green Tree in 2009 for purchase of 3,000 kanals of private land.
 - The project remained stalled until 2019 due to multiple issues, including Suo Moto proceedings by the Supreme Court, a NAB case, access road disputes, delayed bank guarantee, hilly terrain, and disagreement over physical progress.
 - Development work commenced in 2020; however, after achieving 54% physical progress (as per consultant), the project was again halted in August 2024 due to the JV partner's demand to convert the contract from lump-sum to item-based.
 - The matter was placed before the Executive Board in its 36th meeting on 08-11-2024, which constituted a Technical Team of Pak PWD engineers. The team's report was presented in the 44th Executive Board meeting on 24-12-2025, and the Board directed that a plausible way forward be submitted within 30 days.

(b) As stated in para (a) above.

- (c) 1. **Thallian Housing Scheme (Terminated Project)** was undertaken as a joint venture between K.S developers & Builders (Pvt.) Ltd. and FGEHA for land only and no construction agreement had been executed up to the time of formal closure of the scheme. The details of key personnel of K.S developers & Builders (Pvt.) Ltd. were as under:

- Mr. Khalid Javed, CEO
- Mr. Saifullah Awan, Director

2. **EHFPRO Project (Terminated Project)**, the details of key personnel are as under:

- Project Director: Mr. Mussadaq Khuwaja
- GM Admin: Mr. Ashfaq Ahmed
- Project Manager: Mr. Naeem Shamsher
- GM Estate: Mr. Col (R) Jamil Dilshad
- GM Finance: Mr Saadat

EHFPRO was registered with SECP. The contract of said project was awarded to GHC International (Pvt.) Ltd. whose PEC registration No. was CA/146. The details of key personnel of GHC International (Pvt.) Ltd. are as under:

- Mr. Shauqat Habib, MD (Late)
- Mr. Sajjad Akbar, GM project
- Mr. M. Mubeen, PM project.

3. **For Bara Kahu, Green Enclave-I (Delayed Project)**, the details of key personnel are as under:

CEO: Dr. Hafeez Abbasi
Project Manager: Mr. Naveed

The developer engage M/S Qalander Bux Abro & Co for development work. Accordingly, construction agreement was signed on 24-10-2019 between M/s Green Tree and M/s Qalandar Bux Abro & Co. whose PEC registration No. was CA/156. The details of key personnel are as under:

- Mr. Abid Ali Bhutto, Project Manager
- Mr. Maseeh ur Rehman, Project incharge
- Mr. Nazakat Hussain, Engineer
- Mr. Safeer Ahmed. Quantity Surveyor Engineer

- (d) 1. **Thallian Housing Scheme (Terminated Project)** was a joint venture project for land only, and no construction agreement was executed between FGEHA and M/s K.S Developers & Builders up to the formal closure of the scheme, the reply is NIL.
2. **EHFPRO PROJECT (Terminated Project)** the detailed cost of the project is as under:
 Original Cost of project: Rs. 15 Billion in 2010
 Original Cost of project: Rs. 36 Billion after addition of 3rd Basement, addition of 15th & 16th storey, G+5 Commercial and retail floor in 2021
 Revised Cost of project: Rs. 48.8 Billion as per PC-I approved in August 2025
3. **Bara Kahu, Green Enclave-I (Delayed Project)** the detailed cost of the project is as under:
 Original Cost of project: Rs. 5.5 Billion
 Revised Cost of project: N/A
-

***Question No. 27 Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand:**
 (Notice Received on 17/12/2025 at 11:58 AM) QID: 44015

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

- (a) *the details of the contract officers regularized on the order/ decision of the Cabinet Committee for Regularization headed by Syed Khurshid Shah, with grade & department wise break-up; and*
- (b) *details of their initial contract appointments indicating whether the same were made in accordance with relevant Rules, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof?*

Mr. Ahad Khan Cheema:

- (a) In reply to Senate Starred Question No. 27 raised by Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand, it is submitted that information sought requires collection and consolidation of data from all Ministries/Divisions/Attached Departments. Establishment Division has already circulated an Office Memorandum **(Annex-I)** requesting requisite information and issued reminder **(Annex-II)** thereafter.
- (b) Responses from number of organizations are still awaited; therefore, as soon as the outstanding information is received and complied a comprehensive reply shall be furnished to Senate Secretariat.

Annex-I

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION



No.1/41/2025-COORD-I

Islamabad, the 01st January , 2026

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: SENATE STARRED QUESTION NO. 27 MOVED BY SENATOR MOHAMMAD HUMAYUN MOHMAND

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith copy of the following Senate Starred Question No.27 moved by Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand for reply in the upcoming 357th Session of the Senate of the Pakistan for further necessary action which is as under: -

(a) **the details of the contract officers regularized on the order /decision of the Cabinet Committee for Regularization headed by Syed Khurshid Shah, with grade & department wise break-up and**

(b) **details of their initial contract appointments indicating whether the same were made in accordance with relevant Rules, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof ?**

2. All Ministries/Divisions are requested to provide the requisite information as per Subject Starred 'Senate Question in respect of all attached departments/sub ordinate offices/autonomous bodies and semi-autonomous bodies controlled by them **in consolidated form** (both hard and soft) through email i.e.(so.coord1@establishment.gov.pk) by **5th January, 2026** on top priority basis enabling this Division for onward submission to the Senate Secretariat well in time before commencement of the next session. In case of 'Nil' report, the same may also be provided.

Arslan Ameer
(O/B) Section Officer (Coordination)

Nadeem Mahbub
Secretary (Education)
1st, 2nd floor of Block-C and 2nd Floor of D-block, Pak Secretariat,
Islamabad

Zarrar Hasham Khan
Secretary IT
Ministry Of Information Technology & Telecommunication, 7th Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak Secretariat,
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Asad Rehman Gilani
 Secretary
 4th Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak Secretariat, Constitution Avenue,
 Islamabad

Waseem Ajmal Chaudhary
 Secretary Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs R block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad,
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Syed Mazhar Ali Shah
 Secretary (Railways)
 4th Floor, Block D Pak. Secretariat,
 Islamabad

Dr Syed Ata ur Rehman
 Secretary Religious Affairs
 1st Floor, TUV (Kohsar) Block, New Secretariat, Opposite Punjab House,
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Syed Zafar Ali Shah
 Secretary Maritime Affairs
 Kohsar Block, 8th Floor Constitution Avenue, Islamabad,
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Mohyuddin Ahmad Wani
 Secretary IPC
 2nd Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak. Secretariat,
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Amna Baloch
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 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SYK Block, 3rd Floor, Constitution Avenue, Sector G-5,
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Imdad Ullah Bosal
 Secretary Finance
 Ministry of Finance, "Q" Block Pak secretariat, Islamabad,
 Islamabad

Awais Manzur Sumra
 Secretary Planning
 Planning Commission,
 Islamabad

Momin Agha
 Secretary
 Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Division,
 Islamabad

Syed Ali Murtaza
 Secretary (MOWR)
 Ministry of Water Resources, 6 Ataturk Avenue, G-5/1, Islamabad.,
 Islamabad

Dr Muhammad Fakhre Alam Irfan
 Secretary
 Ministry of Energy Power Division, Islamabad,
 Islamabad

Lt Gen Muhammad Ali (Retd)
 Secretary
 Ministry of Defence (Defence Division),
 Rawalpindi

Lt Gen (R) Muhammad Chiragh Haider HI(M)
 Secretary (DP)
 Ministry of Defence Production, Rawalpindi,
 Rawalpindi

Aisha Humera Ch
 Secretary Climate Change
 LG and RD Complex, Sector G-5/2,
 Islamabad

Ali Sher Mahsud
 Federal Secretary (MoCommunication)
 Ministry of Communications,
 Islamabad

Raja Naeem Akbar
 Secretary LAW & Justice
 Ministry of Law and Justice,
 Islamabad

Zafar Hasan
 Secretary Kashmir Affair, Gilgit Baltistan & SAFRON
 1st Floor, R-Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad.,
 Islamabad

Omer Rasul
 Secretary
 Secretariat of Council of Common Interests, 5th Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak Secretariat , Islamabad,
 Islamabad

Kamran Ali Afzal
 Cabinet Secretary
 Cabinet Division,
 Islamabad

Muhammad Khurram Agha
 Secretary of Interior
 Ministry of Interior, R-Block, Pak Secretariat,
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Nadeem Aslam Chaudhary
 Secretary(MoPHRD)
 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development 5TH & 6TH FLOOR, BLOCK-B,
 PAK. SECRETARIAT, ISLAMABAD,
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 4th floor , Evacuee Trust complex,
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Rashid Mahmood
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Amir Mohyuddin
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Shahid Iqbal Baloch
 Secretary Science and Technology
 Ministry of Science and Technology,
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Jamil Ahmed Qureshi
Secretary SIFC
Prime Minister's Office Special Investment Facilitation Council Islamabad,
Islamabad

Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh
Federal Secretary of MoNHS
Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination,
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Muhammad Humair Karim
Secretary (EAD)
EAD, C-Block Pak Secreteriat,
Islamabad

Jawad Paul
Secretary
Commerce Division,
Islamabad

Annex-II

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION



No.1/41/2025-COORD-I

Islamabad, the 13th January , 2026

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: SENATE STARRED QUESTION NO. 27 MOVED BY SENATOR MOHAMMAD HUMAYUN MOHMAND

The undersigned is directed to refer this Division's O.M of even number dated 1st January, 2026 on the subject cited above.

2. All Ministries/Divisions are requested to provide the requisite information as per Subject Starred Senate Question in respect of all attached departments/sub ordinate offices/autonomous bodies and semi-autonomous bodies controlled by them **in consolidated form** (both hard and soft) through email i.e.(so.coord1@establishment.gov.pk) by today i.e. **13th January, 2026** positively on top priority basis enabling this Division for onward submission to the Senate Secretariat well in time before commencement of the next session. In case of 'Nil' report, the same may also be provided.

Arslan Ameer
(O/B) Section Officer (Coordination)

Nadeem Mahbub
Secretary (Education)
1st, 2nd floor of Block-C and 2nd Floor of D-block, Pak Secretariat,
Islamabad

Zarrar Hasham Khan
Secretary IT
Ministry Of Information Technology & Telecommunication, 7th Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak Secretariat,,
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Asad Rehman Gilani
Secretary
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Waseem Ajmal Chaudhary
Secretary Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
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Syed Mazhar Ali Shah
 Secretary (Railways)
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Mohyuddin Ahmad Wani
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Imdad Ullah Bosal
 Secretary Finance
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Awais Manzur Sumra
 Secretary Planning
 Planning Commission,
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Syed Ali Murtaza
 Secretary (MOWR)
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Dr Muhammad Fakhre Alam Irfan
 Secretary
 Ministry of Energy Power Division, Islamabad,
 Islamabad

Lt Gen Muhammad Ali (Retd)
 Secretary
 Ministry of Defence (Defence Division),
 Rawalpindi

Lt Gen (R) Muhammad Chiragh Haider HI(M)
 Secretary (DP)
 Ministry of Defence Production, Rawalpindi,
 Rawalpindi

Aisha Humera Ch
 Secretary Climate Change
 LG and RD Complex, Sector G-5/2,
 Islamabad

Ali Sher Mahsud
 Federal Secretary (MoCommunication)
 Ministry of Communications,
 Islamabad

Raja Naeem Akbar
 Secretary LAW & Justice
 Ministry of Law and Justice,
 Islamabad

Zafar Hasan
 Secretary Kashmir Affair, Gilgit Baltistan & SAFRON
 1st Floor, R-Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad.,
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Omer Rasul
 Secretary
 Secretariat of Council of Common Interests, 5th Floor, Kohsar Block, Pak Secretariat , Islamabad,
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 Ministry of Interior, R-Block, Pak Secretariat,
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 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development 5TH & 6TH FLOOR, BLOCK-B,
 PAK. SECRETARIAT, ISLAMABAD,
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 Secretary
 Privitisation Commission,
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Shahid Iqbal Baloch
Secretary Science and Technology
Ministry of Science and Technology,
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Jamil Ahmed Qureshi
Secretary SIFC
Prime Minister's Office Special Investment Facilitation Council Islamabad,
Islamabad

Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh
Federal Secretary of MoNHS
Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination,
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Muhammad Humair Karim
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Jawad Paul
Secretary
Commerce Division,
Islamabad

***Question No. 27-A Senator Syed Masroor Ahsan:**
(Notice Received on 16/12/2025 at 1:00 PM) QID: 44003

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government Federal Employees Housing Foundation had launched a housing scheme for employees on a first-come, first-served basis in Green Enclave, Phase-I, Bara Kahu in 2009; however, the said project has not been completed so far, the details thereof;*
- (b) whether it is a fact that the said allottees have deposited all their instalments along with development charges and an additional 50% surcharge, yet neither possession has been handed over to them nor has the development work been completed; if so, what action is being taken against the contractors or the officers/officials of the Foundation responsible for the said negligence or delay; and*
- (c) whether any progress is undergoing to complete the said project at the earliest and finally handing over the possession to the allottees, indicating also the time by which possession will be handed over to the allottees?*

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

- (a) ➤ The Federal Government Employees Housing Authority entered into a Joint Venture (JV) Agreement with M/s Green Tree (Pvt.) Ltd. in 2009 for the launch of a housing scheme at Bara Kahu for employees registered with FGE Housing Authority on a first-come, first-served basis. However, the Construction Agreement was executed in December 2019.**

- The project couldn't be completed due to the following reasons:
 - Suo Moto by Supreme Court
 - NAB case
 - Settlement of issues of Access Road
 - Delayed submission of Bank Guarantee
 - Hilly terrains
 - Dispute over Physical Progress
 - Revision of rates/escalation
- (b) ➤ It is incorrect to state that all allottees have deposited their full outstanding dues. As per the records, total amount receivable for the said project is Rs. 7.8 Billion, out of which Rs. 4.7 Billion has been received to date. The receivable amount comprises installments, development charges and additional installments. Furthermore, according to the Consultant, physical progress of the project is 54%; however, this assessment is currently under dispute.
- The project's progress has been affected by the issues listed in para (a) above, which are continuously being addressed through the diligent efforts of the officers/officials of FGEHA. These issues are beyond control of any officer.

- (c) The process to resolve the contractual issues, which have hampered the progress of the project and caused it to come to a halt, is currently underway based on the evaluation carried out by the Inquiry Committee (Pak. PWD Engineers) and is expected to be finalized within one month. Upon resolution of these issues, the matter will be placed before the Executive Board for final decision. Following the Board decision, the project will be restarted immediately. The plots are expected to be ready for possession within a period of 1.5 years from the date of restart of the project.

***Question No. 27-B Senator Syed Masroor Ahsan:**

(Notice Received on 22/12/2025 at 2:24 PM) QID: 44042

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration for conducting study / survey for ascertaining the levels of water pollution and micro plastics in the surface water resources in Islamabad Capital Territory, if so, details thereof and if not reasons thereof?

Mr. Musadik Masood Malik:

A.

i. Microplastics (small pieces of plastics with length less than 5mm) are found in water, soil and the air. According to an estimate shared in UNEP report, 2.7 million tons of microplastics seeped into the environment in 2020, an estimate expected to double by 2040. "The flows of plastic waste into aquatic ecosystems are expected to nearly triple from around 11 million tons in 2016 to around 29 million tons in 2040. In 2022, The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)

established by the UN to create a legally binding international treaty (the Global Plastics Treaty) addressing plastic pollution across its entire life cycle—from production and design to disposal—aiming to protect human health and the environment by setting global standards, promoting circular economy solutions, and controlling plastic waste.

ii. The Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination executed a project called “Development of a National Plastic Waste Management Plan (NPWMP) & Establishment of an IT-based Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Pakistan”. The project theme was “Plastic Waste Management” and the project duration was from 2023-2025. This project was focused on the PLEASE theme: Plastic-Free Rivers and Seas for South Asia (PLEASE). Its main purpose was to catalyze actions that reduce the flow of plastic pollution into the South Asian Seas. The project team collected 15 cities data for the National Plastic Waste Management Plan and found 13.23% plastic waste in total solid waste. In Pakistan 2024, plastic waste generation has been reported to be 3.0 Million tons per annum. LDPE (Low-Density Polyethylene) 39.51% and HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) 22.28%, polypropylene 7.72%, polyester 7.55%, PET 3.21%, polystyrene 4.22%, PVC 2.79% and other types of plastic are 12.73%.

iii. Key cities hotspots were identified, where plastic waste was leaking directly into the canals, rivers, and seas. Further, PLEASE project's main outcome was the National Plastic Waste Management Plan aimed at phasing out plastics by year 2050. The NPWMP serves as Pakistan's comprehensive 25-year strategic response (2026--2050) to the challenges of plastic pollution and waste management (including testing, alternative, disposal, recycling and elimination).

iv. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) conducts sampling and analysis of surface water bodies (mainly Rawal Dam and its feeding streams) thereby estimating level of pollutants in surface water on regular basis as and when required. Capital Development Authority (CDA) and other stakeholders are advised accordingly to take prompt mitigation

measures/actions for compliance to National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) for drinking water. Water analysis results of samples taken from Rawal Lake and feeding streams are placed at **Annexure-I**.

B. Reasons behind non-conduction of survey/study of microplastics in surface water bodies.

i. No country in the world has set specific limits for regulating microplastics in water on account of absence of universally accepted testing methodology and insufficient evidence regarding adverse impacts of microplastics on human health. Likewise, Pak-EPA has not established/ standards for microplastics in drinking water. It is relevant to mention here that Pak-EPA, PCSIR and PCRWR do not have facility for detecting and quantifying microplastics in water.

ii. There is no proposal under consideration right now at Pak-EPA and MoCC&EC for conducting study/ survey for testing of microplastics in the surface water resources in Islamabad Capital Territory. Pak-EPA as a regulator encourages/advises/monitors stakeholders (water suppliers) to prioritize removing microbial pathogens and priority chemicals from drinking-water. Contamination of surface water is an emerging environmental issue driven by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and the rampant use of plastics. Conducting microplastics surveys in water bodies has several challenges. Special plankton nets are required for this purpose to detect widespread contamination (fibers/fragments common) in oceans, lakes, and rivers.

iii. However, given utility of the study/survey and its futuristic implications with reference to developments of microplastics in water standards and enforcement, Pak-EPA concurs and adds on with the suggestion that result-oriented discussions may be held among all relevant stakeholders to undertake the aforesaid study/survey.



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
& ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION
PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PLOT NO # 42, STREET NO # 6, H/8-2,
ISLAMABAD



Annex-I

F.No. 7(5)/2011-Dir(Lab/NEQS)

Islamabad, the 6th August, 2025

Analysis Report of Tributaries of Rawal Dam, WASA Filtration plant and Rawal Dam

S.no	Parameters	Units	USDWQ/NEQS/USEPA	WASA Raw water 06082501/EPA	WASA Treated water 06082502/EPA	Rawal Dam 06082503/EPA	Jinnah Stream 06082504/EPA	Lake View Stream 06082505/EPA	Main Korang 06082506/EPA
Physical Parameters									
1	Temperature	°C	NGVS	22	22.2	23.6	22.1	23.7	23.6
2	Color		NGVS	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Greenish
3	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1000	687	610	583	743	769	892
4	pH	---	6.5-8.5	8.01	7.98	8.33	7.98	8.09	8.13
5	Turbidity	NTU	50	4.18	1.09	7.5	5.40	6.91	15.48
Chemical Parameters									
6	Chloride Cl ⁻	mg/L	250	21.5	31	27	44	33	46
7	Sulphate SO ₄	mg/L	250	31	29	49	51	38	67
8	Fluoride F ⁻	mg/L	1.5	0.18	0.29	0.09	0.34	0.27	0.13

9	Sodium Na ⁺	mg/L	NGVS	34	27	31	26	29	39
10	Calcium Ca ²⁺	mg/L	NGVS	58	42	61	61	58	78
11	Magnesium Mg ²⁺	mg/L	NGVS	19	23	26	19	25	49
12	Nitrite as NO ₂ ⁻	mg/L	3	4.75	1.2	4.7	3.09	2.11	4.91
13	Bicarbonates	mg/L	NGVS	159	114	137	214	121	226
14	Total Hardness	mg/L	500	278	202	261	243	267	337
15	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	308	291	281	374	358	491
Trace Elements									
16	Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.11	BDL	0.23	0.07	0.16	0.28
17	Manganese	mg/L	0.5	0.24	BDL	0.37	0.19	0.31	0.47
18	Arsenic	mg/L	50	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Cadmium	mg/L	0.003	0.001	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.001
Waste Water Parameters									
20	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	5	5.23	6.98	4.55	4.19	2.88	2.42
21	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	150	18	BDL	34	48	141	186
22	Biological Oxygen Demand	mg/L	80	11	BDL	13	22	76	82
23	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	200	127	19	159	91	112	234

NEQS: National Environmental Quality Standards SWQS: Surface water Quality Standards of Korea BDL: Below Detection Limit NGVS: No Guideline Value

Zain ul Abdeen Chaudhry
Lab Assistant

Dr. Mohsina Zubair
Director (Lab/NEQS)

***Question No. 27-C Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 29/12/2025 at 1:20 PM) QID: 44089

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to refer to starred Question No 20 replied on 4/11/25 and to state:

- (a) the details of the 27 complaints regarding hacking of Whatsapps, name and number hacked;*
- (b) hacked Whatsapp retrieved/ blocked;*
- (c) IMEI number of the set being used for the hacked Whatsapp number by the hacker; and*
- (d) action taken against the hacker and reasons for taking no action?*

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division

a) Detailed list will be provided to the Honorable Minister during the briefing. However, it may be noted that WhatsApp has a designated form for hacking issues, and such matters are reported by consumers to the platform directly. PTA only facilitates general public in case they are facing serious risks, issues with WhatsApp reporting form, low digital literacy etc. PTA has time and again sensitized general public regarding ongoing scams and prevention from hacking incidents. In this regard, awareness content is regularly disseminated through PTA social media channels, sample videos are also provided below.

• <https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaKvdi9cDDSN8cHd1N/1029>

• https://www.ta.gov.k/assets/media/WhatsApp_m4

Even in the instances where PTA escalates hacking issues with WhatsApp, the platform team resolves the issue with the complainant directly.

b) The status of 27 hacked WhatsApp accounts is provided below. Out of these, 18 accounts have been successfully restored, while several accounts were blocked at the request of the complainants. In a few cases, a response from the platform is still awaited

Status	WhatsApp Accounts
Retrieved	18
Blocked	7
No Response	2
Total	27

c & d) Under Section 37 of the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (PECA), the mandate of PTA is limited to the blocking and removal of unlawful online content. The National Cyber Crime Investigation Agency (NCCIA) is the designated authority for investigation, digital forensics, identification of perpetrators (including IMEI details), and prosecution of electronic crimes such as hacking and online fraud.

ISLAMABAD,
The 15th January, 2026

SYED HASNAIN HAIDER,
Secretary.