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Fighting Climate Change: A Critical Analysis of Clean Green Pakistan Initiative of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)

Abstract

The intact world is facing an extensive range of Climate change terrorizing. The population growth and economic activities are fabricating huge pressure on the planet. Pakistan is also facing pollution, waste, and Climate change issues. The Federal countries have started moving towards a green and clean agenda. Pakistan Tehreek -e -Insaf started its Clean and Green Pakistan Movement to encounter Climate change. The vertical aspect recognized that the Federal government cannot successfully execute the National Climate agenda without regional and local governments as necessary agents of the prescribed change for sustaining environmental concerns. In Pakistan's case, the federal government has sound decision-making strategies for green protection to contribute the world community. The study has focused on Pakistan's Tehreek -e -Insaf clean and green initiative. It was hypothesized that the PTI clean and green policies would convert the Pakistan into the green. A qualitative research method with an explanatory approach was adopted for this study. It stumbled on the answer to the question that to what extent Pakistan Tehreek -e -Insaf (PTI) Clean and Green initiative is supportive against fighting the Climate Change in Pakistan? It is find out that no development agenda can be rewarding until not espouse the green and clean policies. The clean and green Pakistan drive has positive national and international impacts; other world countries must follow this initiative to encounter Climatic terrorizing.

Keywords: Green Federalism, Billion trees Project, Climate change, Environment, Waste management

Introduction:

“Each and every one of us can make change in the way we live our lives and become part of the solution” Al Gore

Pakistan is experiencing inveterate heat waves and famine, floods, landslides, and sea hurricanes. The greenhouse gasses has plunged the world into new havoc and resulted in environmental disturbance. The world climate change has impacted the financial system of Pakistan where an escalating occurrence of floods and famine, asymmetrical weather, and insufficient accessibility of safe water are now growing issues. It has pushed wellbeing indicators to linger decisively in red, as countries have co-operation in setting environmental and social standards to achieve high financially viable standards. The contemporary development model is a toxic use of cosmic resources and generating colossal waste.

Climatic issues start from the commune with deep impacts on the entire world. The main issue of Climate change in a federal milieu is the inevitability to think afar spatial boundaries, and yet be domestic. The key principle of green federalism is to point to a dogmatic configuration where decentralized federal governments take part in managing the climatic threats to their population as well as the entire world. Pakistan has joined hands with the world community and is a part of many

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accords for tackling the new climatic threats. Pakistan collaborated with the UN Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Montreal Protocol, Basel convention on Biological Diversity, International Convention to Combat Desertification for environmental protection.

Pakistan is on 7th rank in the top 10 countries of the most polluted in the world. It joined the “South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), South Asia Cooperative Environment Programmes (SACEP), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECC), United National Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)”. To keep the marine environment, a regional Seas Program of UNEP/SACEP is in progress. Pakistan also participated in the environmental Management Seminar organized by SACEP in Sri Lanka. Pakistan is actively participating in the meetings held for environmental protection.

Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf government aims at creating an enabling environment for a healthy atmosphere for saving Pakistan from the undesirable impacts of Climate change and making it a lively and developed country. The Clean and Green Pakistan Movement stands on five pillars that focus on behavioral modification and institutional intensification. These five pillars comprised of the plantation; solid waste management; liquid waste and hygiene; total sanitation and safe water. The government has involved all provincial governments, civil society, and private institutions in the new program to ensure a clean environment. The national roadmap has set strategic precedence for enabling environment and the efficient execution with suitable scrutinizing and reporting apparatus. The CGPM has emphasized an institutional collaboration for human well-being and is people-centered. A ‘Ten-Billion-Tree Tsunami Program, is also a part of the Clean and Green Pakistan Movement. The pledge of the PTI government is to deal with Climate change and the environment. Another focus of the Clean and Green Pakistan Movement is giving awareness to Pakistanis about the environmental deterioration and in quest of their support.

Research Objectives:

1. To emphasize the Climate change a major cause of Global warming
2. To epitomize the Clean &Green Pakistan Movement launch of the Pakistan Tehreek- e- Insaf government.
3. To explore the impacts of the Clean &Green Pakistan Movement launched by the Pakistan Tehreek- e- Insaf government to encounter Climatic terrorizing

Research Questions:

1. How Climate change is a result of Global warming?
2. Why Clean &Green Pakistan Movement launched by the Pakistan Tehreek – e- Insaf government will enable Pakistan to encounter Climate change?
3. What are the impacts of the Clean &Green Pakistan Movement to encounter Climatic terrorizing in Pakistan?

Rationale of the Study:

The Clean and Green emerging policy aims to boost the environment for the sustainable development agenda prescribed by the United Nations.¹ The federal states are adopting the UN green agenda for their citizen betterment and to contribute to the world agenda for clean &green. The study is unique in that it has aimed to focus on the new concept of green federalism and the PTI government initiative for the Clean &Green Pakistan Movement. Beyond political affiliation, it is the duty of every individual on earth to come forward and save mother earth. The federal States is coming to adopt green standards for sustainable development and Pakistan is one among those States. The study is

¹ Chakrabarty, PG Dhar, and Nidhi Srivastava. "Green Federalism: Experiences and Practices." *Nanotechnology* (2011).

unique in the way that it has highlighted the green federalism in Pakistan and the initiatives taken by the PTI government to encounter environmental terrorizing impacts on the Federation of Pakistan.

Green History to Combat Climate Change

The world temperature is rising and causing damaging effects on humanity resulting in heavy floods, disasters, and unusual rain spells, famine, glaciers melting, and an increase in temperature.² India is also reviewing these challenges ahead; Climate change is the most decisive one. The Climate disaster happens from the shared fruition of fiscal expansion and greenhouse gas emanations and forces the world into new muddle. The following ecological, ideological, and political commotion has pressed wellbeing indicator to stays decisively in the red, as nations have compromised ecological and social values for high economic standards achievements. The modern growth model being inherently harmful uses enormous resources and creates enormous waste. Now, 1 billion people are emaciated and fossil fuels offer about 95% of the viable vigor used in the global economy.³

Green federalism recognizes that lawful, ethical, financial, and political liability and measures can function at various levels, and the outcomes will be inexorably slot in a range of institutions and practices provisional on the level. Green federalism acknowledged as environmental federalism can also be exemplified as the allotment of duties to the federal and its federating units for managing environmental trepidations. The environmental issues are global, national, local, provincial, and local; and demand to be dealt with through a top-down.⁴ The world witnessed 2016 as the fifteenth warmest year among the sixteenth in the 21st century, so the federal states are stepping in adopting a green agenda to encounter Global warming.⁵ In most Federal States the green is not a part of the constitution, but the power is divided among different levels of government for better service delivery to their citizens. The new emerging concept of green is not a burden, but easy to the executors with numerous benefits of sustainable development. The SDGs and New Millennium Goals are offering better governance models in the states.⁶ The world's modern states are facing challenges in adopting a green agenda but the federal states are easily adopting it without any conflict within the state. Our neighboring country India has made the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment to adopt green in the country.⁷ The green federalism success is based on new institutional arrangements and mechanisms are being adopted by the Federal government and transferred it to the other levels of government. Natural resources management and Climate change is the key focus to green federalism and it controls natural resources always in a messier intention, linking with more units through decentralization process.

Climate Change in Pakistan

The "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)" has recently published a report in August 2021, about the hottest summers, floods in Europe and China, unusual forest fires in the USA, and

² Norby, Richard J., and Yiqi Luo. "Evaluating ecosystem responses to rising atmospheric CO₂ and global warming in a multi-factor world." *New phytologist* 162, no. 2 (2004): 281-293.

³ Omer, Abdeen Mustafa. "Energy, environment and sustainable development." *Renewable and sustainable energy reviews* 12, no. 9 (2008): 2265-2300.

⁴ Chakrabarty, PG Dhar, and Nidhi Srivastava. "Green Federalism: Experiences and Practices." *Nanotechnology* (2011).

⁵ Heeter, Karen J., Maegen L. Rochner, and Grant L. Harley. "Summer Air Temperature for the Greater Yellowstone Ecoregion (770–2019 CE) Over 1,250 Years." *Geophysical Research Letters* 48, no. 7 (2021): e2020GL092269.

⁶ Tokekar, Priyamavada. "Genesis of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments." (2019).

⁷ Tokekar, Priyamavada. "Genesis of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments." (2019).

high temperature ubiquitously.⁸The report revealed the cost of the existing global warming crisis that is largely irrevocable. Now the share efforts can avert ecological crumple. One of the most shocking conclusions of the published report is that Antarctic and mountain glaciers are continuously melting. Pakistan is also facing Climatic threats and must pay stress on the significance of social safety measures ending fossil fuel financial backing, stirring for renewable energy substitutes. The city Jacobabad temperature exceeded 52 degrees C a threshold that was too hot for human beings patience” that could be a result of organ malfunction or even death.⁹The researches indicated that the region in the Indus Valley is highly susceptible to Climate change, and in near future the temperature may hot and intolerant for human beings and wildlife. Pakistan ranked the most vulnerable country to Climate change. According to the “Climate Action Network- South Asia (CANSA)”, Pakistan will dislodge 600,000 people by the end of 2030 lacking hostile accomplishments; the number may expect to touch the figure 1,200,000Every district of Pakistan is paying cost effects of Climate change¹⁰. In Balochistan, government is planning dams and tree-planting drive to assist stalks the nastiest impact of famine. Residents in the northern part of Pakistan have witnessed the glaciated fringe dragging back more every year, part of the “Himalayan and Karakoram glacial” array that is disastrous for Pakistan, India, and Nepal. A shared study for Pakistan under title “*Climate Risk Country Profile*” has revealed that

“Pakistan faces increases in average temperatures significantly above the global average with a potential rise of 1.3°C-4.9°C by the 2090s over the 1986-2005 baselines,”

The study also said that;

“Some of the highest disaster risk levels in the world, ranked 18 out of 191 countries by the 2020 Inform Risk Index”.

The Surfacing of the Green Agenda to Respond Climate Change: Historical overview

The green agenda is gradually getting a place in the federal dissertation. Now approximately every country has committed in hastening to the confront in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there is the probability of getting sustainable development and through it receive better outlook for inhabitants and globe.¹¹Though, as federations segregate power amid different levels of government, decentralization engross shared dependence flanked by the federal government, federating units, and local governments. Green federalism is a huge march for sustainable development.¹²

In Myanmar various ethnic groups have demanded maximum control over natural resources. The “National League for Democracy (NLD)” also committed to introducing various modifications of federalism. When Myanmar is emerging democratic growth, natural resources management is an emerging critical issue. Nepal has adopted a federal constitution in 2015 that has integrated inclusive green provisions. Article 30 clearly grants “legal right” to a hygienic milieu for citizens. The state is

⁸ Pedersen, Jiesper Strandsbjerg Tristan, Filipe Duarte Santos, Detlef van Vuuren, Joyeeta Gupta, Ricardo Encarnação Coelho, Bruno A. Aparício, and Rob Swart. "An assessment of the performance of scenarios against historical global emissions for IPCC reports." *Global Environmental Change* 66 (2021): 102199.

⁹ Khalil, Samina, and Sumaiya Zaheer. "Climate change and relationship between meteorological parameters: A case study of Jacobabad (Sindh), Pakistan." *International Journal of Asian Social Science* 3, no. 7 (2013): 1607-1624.

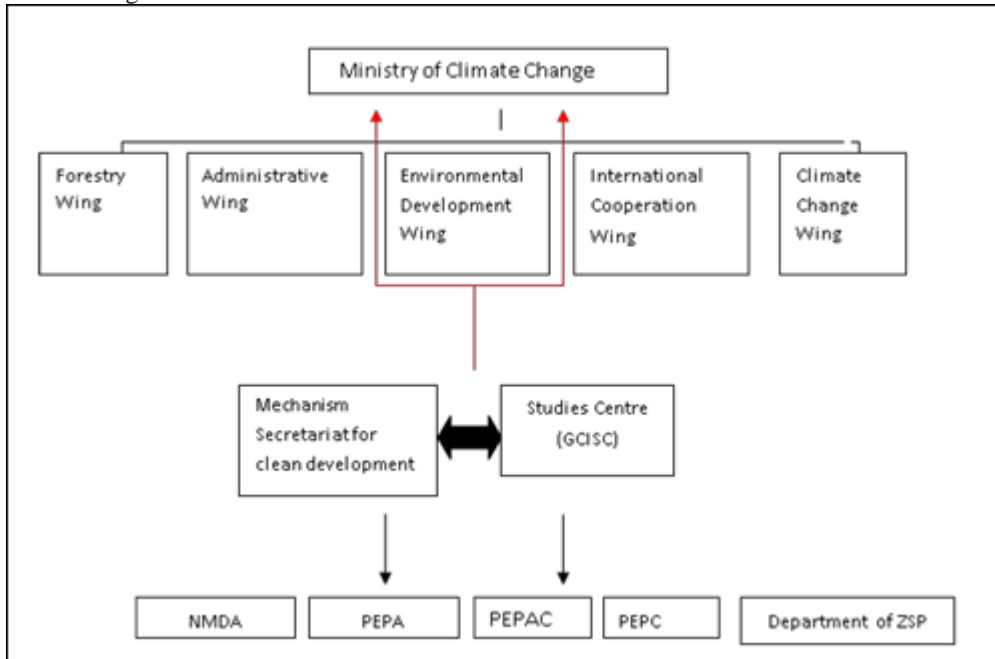
¹⁰ Tokekar, Priyamavada. "Genesis of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments." (2019).

¹¹ Kamal, Asif, Ma Yingjie, and Ahmad Ali. "Significance of billion tree tsunami afforestation project and legal developments in forest sector of Pakistan." *Int. J. Law Soc* 1 (2019): 157.

¹² Dutta, Indira, and Jiya Shahani. "Green Federalism: A Historic Leap Towards Sustainable Human Development." In *Environment and Sustainable Development*, pp. 143-158. Springer, New Delhi, 2014.

liable and should give compensation to the sufferer's agreement with the law for each damage reason from ecological contamination or filth.¹³

India has also adjusted its constitution to offer a place for ecological concerns in governance and community policies. The two constitutional amendments 73rd and 74th were added and gave a new face to the Indian federal polity. The local governments granted jurisdiction over land expansion and soil protection, water executive and watershed growth, forestry, and drinking water, etc. Now the Indian federalism received recognition after adding environment as a part of the constitution but, there is a difference as natural resources are in the federal domain, even the rule and power are exercised by the federal government.¹⁴



Source: <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/> and Zaheer, Farzana. "Legislation and the Practices of Environmental Governance for Sustainable Development in Pakistan: A Post 18th Amendment Assessment." *Journal of Political Studies* 26, no. 2 (2019): 97-110.¹⁵

Why Clean and Green Pakistan Drive: An overview

In recent reports Pakistan with populace of about 207.87 million ranked sixth populist country in the world. according to the "United Nations Development Program (UNDP)'s Human Development Report 2018" Pakistan stands on Human Development Index at 150th among 188 world countries where education and Gross National Income (GNI) per person approximately is 0.562 out of 1. The financial charges of skimpy water and cleanliness services are predictably are about 3.94% of the country's¹⁶GDP.¹⁷In the vision-2025, it was mentioned that poor water has major blows on the health

¹³ Parashar, Archana, and Jobair Alam. "The national laws of Myanmar: Making of statelessness for the Rohingya." *International Migration* 57, no. 1 (2019): 94-108.

¹⁴ Vidyarthi, Sanjeev. "74 th Constitution Amendment Act and Present Economic Growth as Catalyzing Agent for Urban Development." *ITPI Journal* 1, no. 3 (2004): 65-69.

¹⁵ Zaheer, Farzana. "Legislation and the Practices of Environmental Governance for Sustainable Development in Pakistan: A Post 18th Amendment Assessment." *Journal of Political Studies* 26, no. 2 (2019): 97-110.

¹⁶ Khwaja, Mahmood A. "Environmental challenges and constraints to policy issues for sustainable industrial development in Pakistan." *Environment, Trade and Governance for Sustainable Development* (2012).

¹⁷ Walters, Dylan D., Linh TH Phan, and Roger Mathisen. "The cost of not breastfeeding: global results from a new tool." *Health policy and planning* 34, no. 6 (2019): 407-417.

of the common man .The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), conducted discussions and seminars at national and local levels with the World Health Organizations and UNICEF for awareness and arrangements proposals for the well-being. Pakistan land covers a low forest area with of 5% of total soil whereas it should be about 25% forest area cover .¹⁸To achieve the required amount PTI launched a Green Pakistan Program with objective for healthy environment in Pakistan by enabling sound environment related policies. It is a responsibly of federal government under the Ministry of Climate Change ,Provincial Forest and Wildlife Departments started in Gilgit Baltistan, Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) and Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJ&K) with 3.652 billion rupees for a five years (2016 to 2021) plan. At first phase it was started in 100 districts .¹⁹The programme has few key mechanisms

- forest resources revival
- wildlife resources revival
- escalation of the Zoological Survey of Pakistan

The Prime Minister Imran Khan launched Clean Green Pakistan on October 13, 2018. The campaign started to target behavioral transform and institutional growth to address the needs of the time in few domains of forest, waste, hygiene, sanitation and clean water. The Clean and Green Pakistan programme will be implemented in three phases.²⁰In first phase it will investigative and piloting while in second and third phase it will be scaling up and joint.

Green Pakistan Political Promises in Pakistan: A Perspective Analysis from 2018 General Elections Campaigns

All major and smaller political parties in every country made some seasonal promises to win the general elections; the same political culture exists in Pakistan where parties stress environmental challenges in rallies and corner meetings .²¹The PPP leader Bilawal Bhutto laid stress about a sea disturbance in Indus Delta. On the occasion of “Davos World Economic Forum”, he pointed out two major threats of the contemporary era are climate change and terrorism with no identification and no borders. The PTI leader Imran Khan also focused on the forestation scheme of “Billion Tree Tsunami” to combat climate change. He also added it in the PTI manifesto of the 2013 general elections and received world recognition. The PML-N leader Shahbaz Sharif posted on his social media page that he dictated his party manifesto committee to set up an inclusive plan for climate change and severe challenges of water and food security. The PML-N also has assured to build Diamer-Bhasha dam and Mohmand hydropower project. The party also promised to control floods and use water for irrigation and promote tunnel farming. They promised to promote “more crops per drop” by developing crops that grow in less water. PML-N moreover promised to fortify the “Pakistan Climate Change Council, the Pakistan Climate Change Authority and the Pakistan Climate Change Fund” visualized in Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017 .²²

Clean &Green Pakistan Flagship Program: An Overview

The, Mr. Imran Khan was elected the 22nd prime minister of Pakistan in the 2018 General Elections in his campaign, he has promised to make Pakistan clean and green, after establishing the new government in the center, he launched the “Clean Green Pakistan Movement (CGPM)” on October 13, 2018on that occasion he said

"Islamabad's slums have turned into garbage dumps while clean water springs have become sewage drains. If we resolve to change things, every problem can be solved,"

¹⁸ Nazir, Naila, and Salman Ahmad. "Forest land conversion dynamics: a case of Pakistan." *Environment, development and sustainability* 20, no. 1 (2018): 389-405.

¹⁹ Kamal, Asif, Ma Yingjie, and Ahmad Ali. "Significance of billion tree tsunami afforestation project and legal developments in forest sector of Pakistan." *Int. J. Law Soc* 1 (2019): 157.

²⁰ Hingorjo, Ali Akbar, and Bashir Memon. "The Role of Claim-Makers in Media Coverage of Environmental Problems in Pakistan."

²¹ Anwar, Muhammad Azfar, Rongting Zhou, Aqsa Sajjad, and Fahad Asmi. "Climate change communication as political agenda and voters' behavior." *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 26, no. 29 (2019): 29946-29961.

²² Anwar, Muhammad Azfar, Rongting Zhou, Aqsa Sajjad, and Fahad Asmi. "Climate change communication as political agenda and voters' behavior." *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 26, no. 29 (2019): 29946-29961.

The prime minister also said that he was optimistic that the cleanliness movement will rise subsequent to citizens will perceive noticeable change in their environs.

"The government, civil society, and students will participate in this initiative. We will also appoint ambassadors of Clean Green Pakistan,"

The Prime Minister has also pronounced that his government will get religious intellectuals on board.

"We will request prayer leaders in mosques to appeal to the people to take part in the cleanliness drive"

The national campaign focused on change in behaviors and institutional intensification whereas visualizes the demands to address five gears:

- Plantation/Trees growth
- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste management/ hygiene
- Sanitation
- Clean drinking water

The CGPM aimed at focusing the citizens to look for reach to fundamental services, excluding building themselves answerable and liable for clean green Pakistan .²³

OBJECTIVES OF CLEAN & GREEN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT BY THE TEHREEK E INSAF GOVERNMENT
Creating an enabling environment by developing an effective legislative framework backed with necessary policies and regulator for Clean and Green Pakistan
Developing and launching a national Clean Green Ambassadors/ Volunteer Programs Pakistan
Strengthening and making the public infrastructure accessible and inclusive
Engage, develop and implement an effective municipal, solid and industrial waste management
Enhance service delivery through effective engagement of champions, local elected representatives and community groups
Design, implement and monitor an effective behavioral change campaign for Green and Clean Pakistan with initial focus on open defecation free environment
Capacitate the key service providers for effective implementation of clean and green Pakistan
Making Inclusiveness and equity as integral component of Green and Clean Pakistan
Develop an effective Monitoring and Reporting System for Green and Clean Pakistan

Source: <https://cleangreen.gov.pk/eng>

The Federal government will make intermittent evaluation to be pleased about the accomplishment throughout diverse mechanisms akin to distinguishing the best “cities, universities and institutions” by giving reward for making strong efforts among the citizens .The PTI government launched a website with portal and mobile appliance for the citizens to register themselves as a volunteer for environmental safety and related contributions. The volunteer can perform three types of services for Clean Green as self-help services in hygiene, plantation activities, and support to local government and all related institutions. To give some spur to the citizens’ schemes of “points and perks” also developed .²⁴A list automatically will generate of all the activities performed as registered volunteer and the obtaining highest marks would be titled as “Champion” and would be appropriately accredited and rewarded. The title “Champion” is in five categories

²³ Walters, Dylan D., Linh TH Phan, and Roger Mathisen. "The cost of not breastfeeding: global results from a new tool." *Health policy and planning* 34, no. 6 (2019): 407-417.

²⁴ Hingorjo, Ali Akbar, and Bashir Memon. "The Role of Claim-Makers in Media Coverage of Environmental Problems in Pakistan."

- Basic
- Silver
- Gold
- Platinum
- Diamond

The champions in “Diamond and Platinum category” will meet the President and the premier and will join official functions.²⁵ These volunteers will perform different activities;

- **Hygiene**

The volunteers would provide and promote hand wash soap or sanitizers at public places and slum areas to condense risk of any infection. They will also guarantee individual, home, areas hygiene with foodstuff and milieu associated cleanliness

- **Sanitation & Cleanliness**

The volunteers will visit and point out the dirty latrines at houses and public areas. They will encourage the common man to support them in construction of latrines in commodities. The mobilization seminars in those areas would be conducted for awareness

- **Solid Waste Supervision**

They will work for collection, transport and dump of the waste at fixed areas through local community and family members. Same as with the help of locale volunteers will organize talks and awareness meetings in their surroundings for cleanliness and how to dump the waste at proper places for making environment healthy.

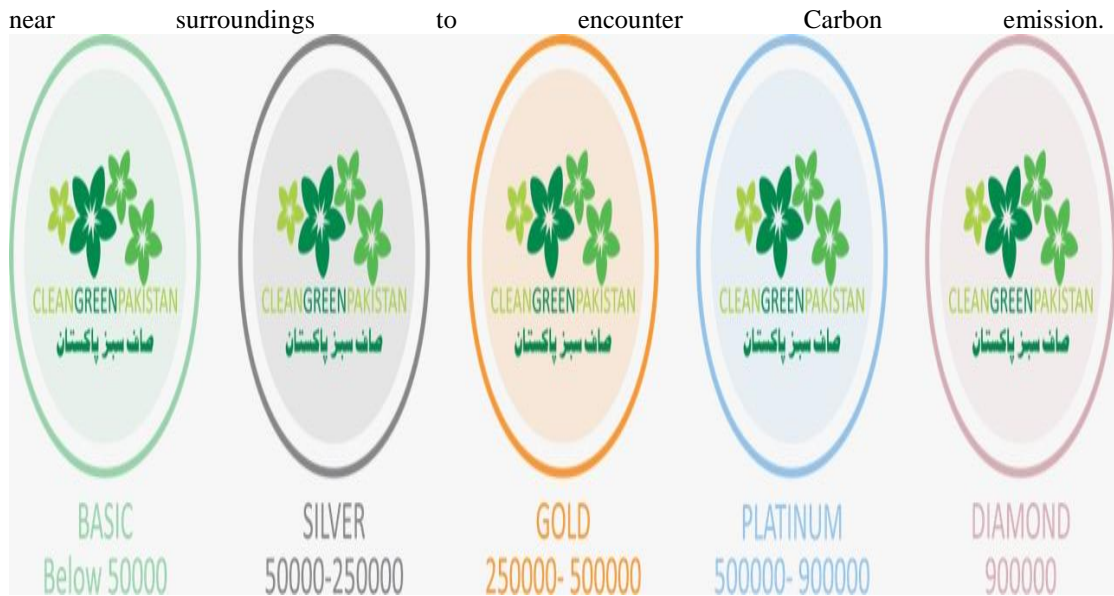
- **Safe Drinking Water**

Water is every individual’s basic need and the availability for clean water to every citizen is the responsibility of the government but the huge growing population has made it difficult, so the volunteers can support government for recycling of used water and rain-water for harvesting. They will also edify the community about the re-use of household water for kitchen gardens and treatment options.

- **Plantation**

An increase in Carbon in the air a result of the technological advancement needs to combat by tree plantation, so that it may absorb Carbon and clean the air. The volunteers will start plantation program

²⁵ Mumtaz, Muhammad. "Role of civil society organizations for promoting green and blue infrastructure to adapting climate change: Evidence from Islamabad city, Pakistan." *Journal of Cleaner Production* 309 (2021): 127296.



Source: <https://cleangreen.gov.pk/eng>

Second Phase of Clean & Green Pakistan

The Clean Green Pakistan Phase-II was launched at Sialkot Fort. Chaudhry Muhammad Ikhlq Provincial Minister for Special Education Punjab Central Leader Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) Usman Dar and Deputy Commissioner Mir Muhammad Nawaz with the most excellent performing officials in Clean Green Pakistan Champion present at the ceremonial. Speaking at the event, Chaudhry Akhlaq and Usman Dar said that Clean Green Pakistan Movement is highly recognized by the world. They said that Punjab Chief Minister Sardar Usman Buzdar had made for this gracious campaign and competition, according to Prime Minister Imran Khan's great vision.²⁶

They assured that the PTI government would take significant steps for green Pakistan's initiatives. It is time that awareness must provide to the people in Pakistan. No green campaign can work without proper people. A need-based sound awareness battle must be launched. The Punjab government and Asian Development Bank with collaboration had started a mammoth clean drinking water plan for the supply of safe water to 400,000 residents of city Sialkot. Some billions of rupees projects started aiming to upgrade parks and waste management in Sialkot .²⁷

Chief Officer Municipal Corporation Sialkot Faisal Shehzad while giving a detailed briefing to the participants about Clean Green Pakistan Index said that in the first phase of the Clean Green Index, Sialkot in collaboration with the Sons of Sialkot, constructed beautiful monuments in various areas of Sialkot at a cost of Rs 15 million. On this occasion, Deputy Commissioner Sialkot Mir Muhammad Nawaz said that the scope of the Clean Green Pakistan Index under the local government was limited to urban areas. He further avowed that Sialkot district would perform sound in the Clean Green Pakistan Index and would get the first position .²⁸

Implementation Phases

²⁶ DAWN. "PM launches Clean Green Pakistan Index, urges masses to participate to curb pollution" (November 25,2019). <https://www.dawn.com/news/1518776>

²⁷ Associated Press of Pakistan. "Clean Green Pakistan Index Phase-II launched in Sialkot" (March15, 2021). <https://www.app.com.pk/national/clean-green-pakistan-index-phase-ii-launched-in-sialkot/>

²⁸ Associated Press of Pakistan. "Clean Green Pakistan Index Phase-II launched in Sialkot" (March15, 2021). <https://www.app.com.pk/national/clean-green-pakistan-index-phase-ii-launched-in-sialkot/>

It was decided to implement the program in three tiers. The first phase would be piloting and from Punjab and KPK 13 and 7 cities would be targeted with their full participation. Whereas the second phase would be scaling up and the third phase would be sustained and joining. All phases would have objectives with an attitude change, behavioral modification, awareness, and implementation of doable practices with institutional intensification.²⁹

City's performance Indicators (CGPI)

It is comprised of five indexes, drinking water, sanitation, waste management hygiene, and plantation. All these five indicators have further two perspectives of household and neighborhood. The Ministry of Climate change and Provincial governments would be in touch with the cities through an online website specially designed where these cities administrations would upload data about these indicators and the government will check and evaluate the performance of these targeted indicators³⁰

City's ranking Process

Cities ranking plan with 35 sub-indicators prepared for the ranking purpose. Every city council, municipal and local administration would provide data about performance against set indicators whereas the provincial government would share it with the ministry. The federal ministry of Climate change will decide to announce rewards for the administration of the specific city after its performance evaluation.³¹

Impact of C&GPM on Pakistan

Pakistan is amongst the nastiest countries' struck by Climate change and global warming will have a harmful impact on the people if the trends do not reverse. The PTI government is "utilizing its sound efforts to reverse the destructive blows of Climate change. The featured projects by the PTI government started three years back .³²The Ten billion Tree Tsunami drive started the billion Tree Tsunami venture in KP in 2015. Under "the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami", many plantation drives were held in the country, with an aim to grow 10 billion till 2023. In June 2020, under the plan, about thirty million trees were planted in the country and new nurseries are operational at "top speed" to amplify the number to one billion by the end of June 2021.

Under the Tree Tsunami project, many small and large projects started with 20 Plants, twenty numbers, a billion tree honey plan, and the olive tree plantation plan was inaugurated. A "Green Stimulus Package" was started in April to widen the green cover and generate an employment opportunity for Pakistani youth, especially in the wake of a pandemic. Besides the ten Billion Tree Tsunami, the government has initiated Clean Green Pakistan constrain to deal with the rising issues of pollution and global warming. In November 2019, the Clean Green Pakistan manifestation was launched, under that about 19 cities competed on the public interest problems in the first stage.³³

The PTI government had promised to keep areas about ten percent of the shoreline. The pledge has observed slight progress. The Ministry of Climate change has recently promised the implementation of all its plans till 2023. The prime minister has ordered to turn the Charna Island into a marine confined area. In August 2020, President of Pakistan Arif Alvi also had disseminated the "*Pakistan Islands Development Authority (PIDA) Ordinance, 2020*", that would assist the federal government to get organize of "*Bundal and Buddo islands*" in Sindh.

Conclusion:

Environmental dreadful conditions are not only intimidating environmental sustainability, excluding Pakistan's capability to embark upon poverty, with its capability to produce a substantial part of its expansion and employment also, while country must consider for a long term environmental

²⁹ Associated Press of Pakistan. "Clean Green Pakistan Index Phase-II launched in Sialkot" (March15, 2021). <https://www.app.com.pk/national/clean-green-pakistan-index-phase-ii-launched-in-Sialkot/>

³⁰ MOCC. <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/>.(2021).

³¹ MOCC. <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/>.(2021).

³² MOCC. <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/>.(2021).

³³ MOCC. <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/>.(2021).

sustainability, but lots of procedures might also take to run and overturn environmental squalor and acclimatize to Climate change will have abrupt paybacks and above all obliging to poorest, who are at large susceptible. In 2018 the federal government started the Clean Green Pakistan Programme. This excellent step is a people's faction and individual's liability that focuses on behavioral transform to claim for improved ecological green services. The ten billion drive got significance at national and international levels that implanted in three phases in Pakistan. The government is providing awareness to school children and youth to protect the environment and carbon control. Through this drive now Pakistan may fortify its environmental safety departments' ability to divulge environment-related information and connect common man in the ecological managing through wakefulness campaigns on toxic waste and green growth, as a part of the Clean &Green Pakistan project. Pakistan Tehree- e - Insaf is vigilant in the success of Clean &Green Movement and needs the cooperation of all the citizens and provincial government to come forward and grow trees in their domain. Global warming is a major growing non-traditional threat to the world population, so collaborative teamwork required which is the demand of the time.

Recommendations:

- Allocate special powers to Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA)
- Increase environmental monitoring abilities that may improve in asynchronous mode among all federating units and the federal government.
- Increase international collaboration with global agencies working with the environment for better strategy adoption and get the benefits from their performances.
- Pakistan needs to understand the contemporary pollution levels and generating sources by renewal the examining network, not merely with paraphernalia other than its protocols; diagnostic capacity; and scientific and fiscal sustainability. To design an effective plan for the pollution cutback action plan, the concerned departments need to well recognize the existing pollution level, absorption, trends, and means.
- Provincial environmental departments can also engage in the reduction of the carbon in the air because it's not an individual government task but a joint effort.
- Strict enforcement of international environmental laws and fines must impose on the factories and households.
- The local governments must optimize their role is crucial in the stipulation of ecological infrastructure and functioning.
- A sound public transport policy is required in Pakistan for lessening smoke in the air produced by vehicles.
- Pakistan hitherto builds up the institutional synchronization planning to administer the ecological challenges like air and water excellence.
- The country requires a massive and amplified investment in the favor of growth.
- Pakistan also required a strong tax improvement plan for elevated investment that may give a prospect to intend a "greener tax regime".
- The forestation drives must be strictly monitored and no deforestation allows across the country.
- Growing number of housing societies are also a major threat to our environment. The government must discourage this damage of green areas into housing colonies.