

<b>Project:</b> SCI-Pak
<b>Place:</b> Ministry of Environment, Local Government Building, G-5/2 Islamabad <a href="http://www.moenv.gov.pk/">http://www.moenv.gov.pk/</a>
<b>Date:</b> Friday, 24 December 2010
<b>Interviewee:</b> Jawed Ali Khan Director General (Environment) +92-51-9245528 <a href="mailto:dgmoenv@gmail.com">dgmoenv@gmail.com</a>
<b>Interviewer:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shafqat Ullah (CPI)</li> <li>• Ahmed Ammar Yasser (IHT)</li> </ul>
<b>Topic(s):</b> Interview of Existing Policy Framework Regarding Sustainable Production
<b>Copies to:</b>

	Topic(s)
1	Interviewers thanked Mr. Khan for his time and briefed him about the scope and activities of the project.
2	<p><b><u>Existing Policy Framework:</u></b></p> <p>The environmental policies efforts started with National Environmental Protection Ordinance of 1983.</p> <p>In the beginning the standards were very stringent, mostly replica of the international standards. However later local industry were involved and more realistic environmental standard were developed. In 2000, new standards were notified.</p> <p>The overall policy direction was: First it will hurt, then it will bite, then it will bleed.</p> <p>Mr. Khan mentioned that according to World Bank Environmental Assessment Report (copy attached), Pakistan was bearing a cost of 360 billion rupees annually on environmental degradation of which 112 billion rupee was under water and sanitation only.</p> <p>Mr. Khan briefed about the existing policy framework on environment. He</p>



5	<p><b><u>Capacity Enhancement:</u></b></p> <p>Moreover there is a need to develop support industries so that waste of one industry can be used as input of the other industry. Leather industry can take the most benefit from this.</p>
6	<p><b><u>Access to Technology:</u></b></p> <p>He suggested that university industry linkage for problem solving and development of incubation centers will help to solve the problems.</p>
7	<p><b><u>Access to Finance:</u></b></p> <p>Government takes a part of the exports income as export development fund. There have been instances when this fund has been used to meet the environmental compliance. One example is the Combined Effluent Treatment Plant at Korangi Industrial Area for Tannery Waste.</p> <p>Similarly a funding of \$125 Million is available from ADB (Asian Development Bank) for 5~6 combined effluent plants under the governance of industrial representative bodies.</p> <p>He mentioned that the so called soft loans available from bank for environmental compliance were not soft at all. They offer interest rate of around 17% which was quite high.</p>
8	<p>He also suggested that effluent treatment plants can also be used for disintegrated power generation.</p>
9	<p><b><u>Networking:</u></b></p> <p>Mr. Khan said that government could take benefit from the works undertaken by NGOs. But there exists a gap of communication between government and NGOs. Removing this gap will be beneficial for both the government and NGOs.</p> <p>Regarding the implementation of the environmental legislation, he mentioned the role of pressure groups as well as the post WTO regime for export oriented groups was helping in environmental compliance.</p>
10	<p><b><u>Institutional Capacity:</u></b></p> <p>Regarding the capacity of institutions, he mentioned that ministry was facing problem of manpower, resources and trainings. Related instruments are not available and hence enforcement of laws becomes a problem because the quantifiable violation can not be measured from a reliable instrument and hence case can't be formed.</p>
11	<p><b><u>Follow Up:</u></b></p> <p>He consented to participate in the upcoming policy dialogue as well as to answer any further questions.</p>

He also consented to quote him for the contents of the interview.