



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
(SECTION ENVIRONMENT)

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar Dated the 25/07/2025

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025: In exercise of powers conferred under Clause xxii of Section 7 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014, (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XXX of 2022), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Council (EPC) in its 3rd Meeting held on 13.05.2025 has been pleased to approve the following guidelines for General Environmental Approval (GEA);

GUIDELINES FOR POULTRY FARMS/CONTROL SHEDS HAVING 1500-15,000 SQ.FT.
COVERED AREA

Definitions:

Act means the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014

Environment Assessment Rules: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assessment Rules-2021

Guidelines means Environmental Protection (Poultry) Guidelines.

Hatcheries mean the premises with requisite infrastructure used for hatching of fertile poultry eggs.

Poultry Project" means poultry related activities like hatcheries, poultry farm, poultry control shed, poultry premises or any other poultry project

Human Settlement" means a cluster of at least 50 houses. (e)"Poultry Premises" means distinct site meant for the purpose of poultry Production including poultry farms, hatcheries, disease diagnostic facilities supported by essential infrastructure and staff. **Poultry Farm** means the premises for growing or keeping more than 50 poultry birds on the site.

Shed: means Place for keeping Birds/Chickens, there are 02 of poultry sheds 1.Open shed 2. Control Shed

Open shed Poultry farm: Means conventional way of rearing of chick, usually Broiler meat producing chicks are kept in these type of sheds and it is used for small scale poultry business..

Control shed: means special type of poultry sheds in which temperature, moisture, humidity; other related factors are controlled by special techniques, and bad odor in these sheds are control usually used for rearing of Breeder chicks which are egg lying on their maturation.

Poultry Operation: means activities relating to poultry farms, hatcheries, poultry control shed and poultry disease diagnostics.



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Solid waste: means refuse, garbage, rubbish, sweepings, slurry, sludge, scums, litter, dead bird excreta, rotten egg shells, fleshing, feathers, bones, offal, used rice husk, wheat straw or any other material used for bedding, in poultry project. (o) "Odor" means any unpleasant or pungent smell, arises from the poultry project, may become offensive or causes or likely to cause discomfort to human settlement, located at the distance of at least 500-meters from the project and is verified by five or more witnesses to conform symptoms of nausea, gagging, coughing, eyes watering, headaches or an aggravation of an existing asthma conditions because of the pungent smell.

BACKGROUND

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act-2014 (KPEPA-2014) requires that an IEE or EIA be conducted of any development project that is likely to have adverse impacts on the environment. As a result, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules 2021 are developed.

However, Poultry farms lie under the Schedule-IV, General Environmental Approvals which do not qualify for an IEE or EIA under the established screening criteria. It was, therefore, considered necessary to develop Sectoral guidelines and checklists for Poultry farms. These guidelines and checklists are an effort to make the development process in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more environmental friendly.

METHODOLOGY

A three step methodology was used to develop the sectoral guidelines and checklists:

- The first step focused on an extensive survey of literature. The search was undertaken using the internet, by visiting libraries, and going through relevant documents
- The second step involved meetings with relevant people in different departments and concerned organizations
- The third step involved the field visits experience of Poultry farms.

Project Description

Poultry farms are categorized into two types: 1. Broiler poultry farms 2. Breeder poultry farms In the broiler type of farm, chicks are reared into chickens for meat requirements while in breeder chickens are reared to produce eggs. Chicks from hatcheries are brought on to the farms and grown in sheds under a controlled environment and with prescribed diets. Temperature is regulated in accordance with the age of the chick and so is the space requirement. Feed is either purchased pre-mixed or formulated on site. Poultry farms consist of single or multiple sheds for housing the birds. Each shed is further partitioned into compartments where chickens are kept according to their age. Arrangements for feeding and



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watering of the birds are made within the sheds. For layers arrangements for laying of the eggs are also made. Sheds can be made of variety of materials, including wood, metal and bricks. In Pakistan concrete flooring with brick walls and variety of roofing (thatched, mud, fibrous sheeting, or tile or combinations) is common. Orientation of the shed is kept in accordance with the location so that passive control over light and temperature can be maintained. Ground is whitewashed to deter the insects from the rice hulls, wood shavings or straw, which are used to provide a 100-150 mm layer of litter for the poultry. Wet or broken down litter is replaced immediately and all of it is changed about once a year. The shed itself must be easy to clean as regular cleaning and disinfections are required to ensure protection against build up of disease causing organisms and external parasites such as mites, lice, fleas and ticks.

Environmental Aspects

During poultry farm operation following environmental issues are usually encountered: Disposal of contaminated rice hulls/litter Odor from the farm Disposal of solid waste Contaminated run-off from the farm Disposal of contaminated rice hulls/litter Rice hulls/litter or similar material is spread over the ground in poultry farms. It becomes contaminated with the droppings of the chickens. Disposal of this contaminated rice hulls/litter pose some environmental threats. It is rich in organic matter. Improper disposal may lead to breeding of flies and insects, bad odor, and water pollution.

Odor

Water drops over the litter on the floor while chickens drink water from water troughs or hanging water. When this litter becomes wet, it gives rise to an unpleasant odor, which can be a source of annoyance for the workers and nearby communities.

There are a number of odorous gases related to poultry farming, including mercaptan, hydrogen sulphide, skatole, thiocresol and thiophenol.

But the main culprit in odor complaints is ammonia (NH₃) a colorless gas with a very sharp smell. As well as being harsh on the nose, ammonia is also an irritant and corrosive, and exposure to even low concentrations may produce rapid skin or eye irritation.

And since ammonia is lighter than air, it disperses easily. Unlike other denser compounds, it will not settle in low-lying areas.

Sources

The main sources of odor from a poultry farm are considered to be livestock, feed, housing, manure and waste (including carcasses), and these are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.



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“Sniff testing” around poultry units will help determine the intensity of the odor, and this can be supported using a field “Olfacto” meter for routine monitoring. If such results are inconclusive, then a more robust laboratory analysis can be carried out.

Where necessary the use of additives to mask an odor for a particular operation, for example the transfer of manure, can be considered, though this is not a long-term solution and the masking odor itself can equally lead to complaints.

If an operator is planning on developing a new poultry farm, consideration should be given to the design of the building, in order to minimizing odor emissions. For example, having a second wall at the end of the shed, to slow air flow and let dust settle, can be effective.

Odor modeling can also provide an indication as to whether the proposed new building is likely to result in a nuisance.

Methods to minimize odor from poultry farms

1. Feed

Clean up spillages, avoid fine grinding of feed, reduce protein content of feed and consider using feed additives.

2. Litter and manures

Control humidity and temperature, force air dry layer manure, frequently empty manure belts (once or twice weekly), locate manure storage away from sensitive receptors, consider storage location in relation to prevailing wind direction, maintain bird health, provide sufficient straw/litter to bind nitrogen and prevent ammonia escaping.

3. Ventilation

Ensure ventilation is adequate for the scale of the farm, extract air via roof vents (release from height assists with the dispersion of odors), use increased fan velocity away from sensitive receptors and clean ventilation discharge points regularly.

4. Catching/destocking

Ensure doors are kept closed or catching curtains used before the birds are actually removed, and park vehicles away from sensitive receptors.

5. Spent litter/manure

Transfer to trucks in a contained area if not stored on site and keep vehicles/trailers covered unless loading.

6. Carcasses

Collect frequently, store away from sensitive receptors and cover carcasses where possible.

7. Infrastructure

Maintain buildings to ensure integrity, use landscaping, trees and banking to create barriers.



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8. Dust

Avoid build up at any location, minimize dust emissions from buildings and frequently clean dust from the ventilation outlets.

9. Monitoring

Weather stations should be installed to provide information on prevailing wind direction. Record shed humidity, monitor all complaints and conduct checks of the surrounding area with someone who does not regularly work on the farm. Ask neighbours for their views and record comments.

10. Contingencies

Conduct daily checks to detect abnormally high housekeeping odors, disease and plan for staff unavailability.

11. Land spreading of manure

Plan timings for spreading not on weekends or public holidays, consider wind direction and location of sensitive receptors, treat manure (if required). Odors can be detected up to 3km from the field. If necessary, develop a Manure Management Plan.

12. Dirty water management

Have a contained water collection system, maintain drains and concrete areas and promptly clear dirty water as part of cleaning the building.

13. Monitoring

Weather stations should be installed to provide information on prevailing wind direction. Record shed humidity, monitors all complaints and conduct checks of the surrounding area with someone who does not regularly work on the farm. Ask neighbors for their views and record comments.

14. Contingencies

Conduct daily checks to detect abnormally high housekeeping odors, disease and plan for staff unavailability.

15. Land spreading of manure

Plan timings for spreading not on weekends or public holidays, consider wind direction and location of sensitive receptors, treat manure (if required). Odors can be detected up to 3km from the field. If necessary, develop a Manure Management Plan.

16. Dirty water management

Have a contained water collection system, maintain drains and concrete areas and promptly clear dirty water as part of cleaning the building.

Solid waste

Solid waste generated mainly includes wrappers and packets of medicines used for treatment of chickens' diseases, empty feed bags etc. Waste is usually burnt in the open outside the poultry farm.



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Smoke emitted could contain such toxic products as dioxin and effect any residents or animal life in the neighborhood. Poultry farms located in hilly areas are often the source of pollution of the streams and rivers. Run-off from the poultry farm carries various pollutants to the stream during rainy season. All waste should be stored in a covered area. For large uncovered areas that is likely to contain organic waste, construct a trap for suspended particles.

Types of poultry waste

1. Poultry manure
2. Hatchery waste
3. Slaughter house and processing plant waste
4. Dead bird
5. Poultry Manure

Two main types of waste are produced by poultry enterprises depending on the rearing system adopted on the farm

- Poultry litter – Waste from deep litter systems
- Cage layer waste – Excreta collected under the cages, spilled feed and feathers.

Poultry manure contains

Nitrogen	Zinc
Phosphorus	Copper
Potassium	Boron
Calcium	Iron
Sulfur	Manganese
Magnesium	

a. Drying

- Oldest, cheapest and feasible method
- Dried under sunlight and depends on lengths of time, climate and humidity.
- Drying the manure with heat results in loss of energy and nitrogen.
- Thin bed drying prevents the breeding of flies, reduces obnoxious odors and maintains the nutrient value of the manure particles.
- The faster the manure is dried, the higher is the nitrogen value.

b. Heaping

- Deep stacking of poultry waste produces considerable heat and had been shown to destroy coliforms.



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- The maximum temperature was reportedly attained in 4-8 days.

c. Poultry manure as organic fertilizer

- Poultry manure applications increase the moisture holding capacity of the soil
- Improve lateral water movement, improves irrigation efficiency and decreases drought
- Improve soil retention and uptake of plant nutrients.
- Increase the number and diversity of soil microorganisms.

d. Biogas / Electricity generation from poultry litter

- Poultry litter has a good calorific value for power generation by combustion under controlled conditions.
- The technology for anaerobic conversion of poultry manure to biogas (methane) has been developed.
- Electricity production facilities estimated assuming poultry litter utilization rates of 1000 tons/year, 10,000 tons/year, and 50,000 tons/year for various technologies range from 34–70 kW, 340–700 kW, and 1.7–3.5 MW, respectively.
- Economic analysis accounting for capital expenditures, operation and maintenance costs, litter cleanout and transportation, and recoverable sludge/ash value reveal that gasification at a small scale (100 kW) and medium scale (1 MW) is potentially economically viable compared to anaerobic digestion and combustion.

e. Composting

- Can be stored for long time
- Aerobic bacterial action occurs
- The top foot is composed of fresh manure, the bottom foot is in an anaerobic condition and the central portion is undergoing composting.
- The essential requirement in managing the deep pit is that the fresh, wet material be adequately aerated to remove the moisture.
- To further the composting process and to prevent odors the pit must be watertight so that seepage water cannot enter.
- Little or no odor arising from the pits and manure removal may be delayed for years.

f. Pond disposal

- Fresh poultry manure may be flushed into an open, shallow pond.
- Bacterial action reduces the waste material to a smaller volume.
- Bacterial growth occurs only during the warm months, the use of ponds is seasonal.
- The resulting solution may be spread in its liquid state on farmland.



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- Aerobic action produces little odor as the sludge builds up, anaerobic activity takes place and odors may be pronounced.

g. Aeration

- Water is poured into the trough to keep the manure fluid and pumps keep the sludge circulating. The effluent is aerated by paddles.
- The addition of oxygen by the paddles increases the activity of aerobic bacteria, greatly reducing the incidence of any odors.
- The material is removed in liquid form and usually spread on the land. The material is practically odorless.

2. HATCHERY WASTE DISPOSAL

- Solid hatchery waste comprises empty shells, infertile eggs, dead embryos, late hatchings and dead chickens and a viscous liquid from eggs and decaying tissue.
- Wastewater comes from water used to wash down incubators, hatchers and chick handling areas.
- Traditional disposal methods for solid hatchery waste include land fill, composting, rendering, and incineration.

a. Power generation

- The hatchery waste can be automatically fed by conveyor belts into a furnace which is equipped with a rotating shredder unit for chopping and grinding solid waste.
- An incinerator system can be used as a furnace to heat the solid and liquid waste to produce steam.
- The steam can power a turbine generator to produce electricity.

b. Rendering

- Simultaneously dries the material and separates the fat from the protein and yields fat and a protein meal should be pathogen free.

c. Autoclaved and extruded

- Extruded or autoclaved hatchery waste could be used as livestock feed.

d. Boiling

- Hatchery waste should be boiled at 100°C with a pressure of 2.2 kg/cm² for 15 min; then boiled again at 100°C for 5 hours, followed by boiling at 130°C for 1 h then cooled to ambient temperature
- Dead embryos could be boiled for 100°C for 30 min, soaked in cold water for 20 min to remove shells, sun dried for 4d and used in poultry feed.

e. Ensiling



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- The eggs were mixed in a 1:1 ratio with formic and propionic acids for 8 weeks at room temperature.
- The acids act by intervening specifically in the metabolism of the microorganisms involved in spoilage.
- The reduction in the pH creates an environment which is unfavourable for microorganisms. The rapid reduction in the pH diminishes the growth of bacteria which produce butyric acid and ammonia and promotes the growth of lactic acid-producing bacteria.
- The lactic acid is responsible for the low pH necessary for storage of the by-product before being used in animal feed.

f. Composting

- Composting is a common method for solid organic waste disposal.
- The decomposition of organic waste is performed by aerobic bacteria, yeasts and fungi. The composting process kills pathogens, converts ammonia nitrogen to organic nitrogen
- The product can be used as a fertilizer.
- Disadvantages of composting are loss of some nutrients including nitrogen.
- Composting with litter eliminates Salmonella
- The hatchery waste can be mixed with wood shavings to reduce the moisture then composted.
- The composter turns manure, litter, sour feed stuffs and carcasses into compost in 4 days with minimal labor and mechanical devices.

g. Anaerobic digestion systems

- High efficiency process
- Produces biogas for power generation or heating
- The bio-solids may be used as a high quality fertilizer and generation of electricity
- Anaerobic digestion of organic waste by microbial organisms to produce methane and inorganic products

3. SLAUGHTER HOUSE WASTE DISPOSAL

- Rendering is a process of cooking and sterilizing non-edible waste
- Best options for treatment of non-edible wastes by converting waste into meat meal
- Poultry bye-product hydrolyzed feather meal (or PBHFM) or simply Meat Meal.

Advantages of rendering:

- Rendering is more effective and profitable
- Converts entire poultry waste into high protein sterilized meat meal



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- Prevents environment pollution by disposing of all biological waste
- Meat meal is used for making animal feed

4. DEAD BIRD DISPOSAL

a. Burying

- Disposal of birds for small farms that cannot construct an incinerator.
- Deep hole may be dug and carcasses buried deeply to prevent worms from carrying infections from the carcass to the surface of the ground
- Deep narrow trench can also be used

b. Pit disposal

- Effective and convenient method for disposal of dead birds.
- 150 feet from the poultry houses and water supply
- Flies and insects should not enter the pit
- The pit should be covered with tar paper or plastic
- The pit should be near the post mortem room
- Practical size for pit is about 1.8 m square by 2.4 m deep with drop tube
- Tight fitting lid on the upper end of the tube to prevent the escape of foul odors and the entrance of flies.

c. Incineration

- Burning of the carcass
- An incinerator is a furnace used for burning.
- Incineration process uses electricity, firewood or oil
- Electrical or oil-fired incineration is the best available technology
- Rapid destruction of disease-producing organisms, leaving only a small amount of
- Ash which can be distributed on the land
- Smokeless and odorless burning with minimal air pollution

d. Septic tank disposal

- Breaking down the carcasses and waste products in an electrically heated septic tank by the action of Mesophilic bacteria.
- Heat is applied at 37.8°C and requires 2-3 kwh per day of electricity to maintain this temperature for the two weeks needed for destruction of all but the bones of the carcasses.
- The bacterial action and speed of decomposition can be accelerated by adding lime and hot water at intervals.
- Usually a tank of 2000 liter capacity is required for a flock of 10000 birds.



e. Composting

- Composting reduce and transform organic waste into a useful end product called “compost”.
- Alternate layers of litter and paddy straw and dead birds and water
- finally, the carcasses are covered with a layer of manure.
- Once full, a final cover of litter is placed over the carcasses.
- The temperature of the compost increases rapidly to 60-70°C within 10 days.
- Decomposition starts and kills micro-organisms.
- Temperature decreases after 14-21 days later
- At this point, the material is moved to the secondary bins
- Aerated and allowed for a second rise in temperature.
- The compost material can be safely stored
- 10 m³ of bin space is required for every 1000 kg of carcass.

f. Rendering

- Rendering is a heating process that extracts usable ingredients, such as protein meals and fats.
- Rendering converts the inedible results from the slaughtering process into meat meal, bone meal, and feather meal

The following methods may be followed as pre-treatment or method for rendering

1. Daily pickup

- Daily pickup of poultry carcasses leads to disease transmission.
- Bio security should be practiced.
- Central carcass disposal sites should be used for commercial conditions

2. Freezing

- Dead birds can be stored on the farm in freezing condition until they can be rendered.
- Freezing reduces or eliminate pollution and improve conditions on the farm

3. Fermentation

- Mixes dead birds (which have been ground into 1-inch particles) with a fermentable carbohydrate source, such as sugar, whey, ground corn, or molasses.
- Reduces the pH level so that pathogenic microorganisms are inactivated and the organic materials are preserved.
- Biologically safe, pathogen free safely transported to a rendering plant, recovery of nutrients and recycled into usable foodstuffs or animal feed.

4. Acid Preservation

- Prop ionic, phosphoric or sulfuric acid is added to carcasses.
- Stored in airtight, plastic containers



- Eliminate the potential for transmitting pathogenic microorganisms

Advantages of rendering

- Removal of all mortalities from the farm.
- Eliminates environmental pollution
- Nutrient losses, water quality, and recycling for profit increase

MITIGATION MEASURES

SITE LOCATION

1. Poultry farms should be located outside populated areas, preferably outside the city premises;
2. Poultry farms should not be located on the banks of a river/canal or any other water body. Minimum distance between water body (Stream, Canal, River, Tributary of river etc) should be at least 300 meters.
3. Minimum distance between Open Poultry farm shed and single residential house should be at least 300 meters (except the personal house of the owner of Poultry farm) wherein in case of Control Poultry shed minimum distance in between single residential house and Poultry shed should be at least 150 meters, while from population/ residential area the distance should be at least 500 meters. (residential area means cluster of 50 houses and above)
4. Poultry farm should be located 1000 meters away from the educational institute ,hospital, Shrine ,Archeological site
5. Poultry farm should be located at least 150 meters away from major road (Road constructed by PKHA & NHA).



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SCREENING ASSESSMENT FORM/CHECKLIST PERFORMA FOR Poultry farm

(To be filled by Proponent)

S. No	Assessment Questionnaire	Proponent Reply
1.	Name of the Proponent	
2.	CNIC No of the Proponent	
3.	Address of the Proponent	
4.	Cell No	
5.	Address of the Proposed Poultry farm	
6.	GPS Coordinates of proposed site	
7.	GPS Coordinate of nearest house	
8.	GPS Coordinates of nearest school/hospital/ Madrassa/Masjid/Shrine/Archaeological site (if any)	
9.	Total area of Poultry farm (Covered area & open area in square feet)	
10.	Total Project cost including land & construction cost	
11.	Capacity of Poultry farm in terms of Nos of Birds	
12.	Type of Proposed Poultry Sheds	
13.	Proposed Length & Width of Poultry sheds	



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S. No	Assessment Questionnaire	Proponent Reply
14.	Distance from the single nearest residential house	
15.	Distance from river/canal/any other water body	
16.	Distance from educational institutes	
17.	Distance from Major road (Road Constructed by NHA & PKHA)	
18.	Number of houses within the radius of 300 meters (Open shed) Nos of houses within radius of 150 meters (Control shed).	
19.	Number of houses within radius of 500 meters.	
20.	Mechanism to control bad odor/smell	
21.	Solid waste/Poultry farm waste safe disposal methods	
22.	Detail about Proposed available facilities in Poultry farm for labors.	



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Undertaking/Affidavit

(To be filled by Proponent)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mr.-----S/o-----CNIC No:-----
----- resident of village----- Tehsil----- & District----- do hereby solemnly
affirm and declare that the above mentioned information are true and correct to the best of my
knowledge and belief and that nothing has been kept concealed from the Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

-sd-

Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife
Department

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025:

Copy for information to;

1. All members of Environmental Protection Council (EPC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. PS to Secretary Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa


Muhammad Ishaq
Section Officer (Environment)