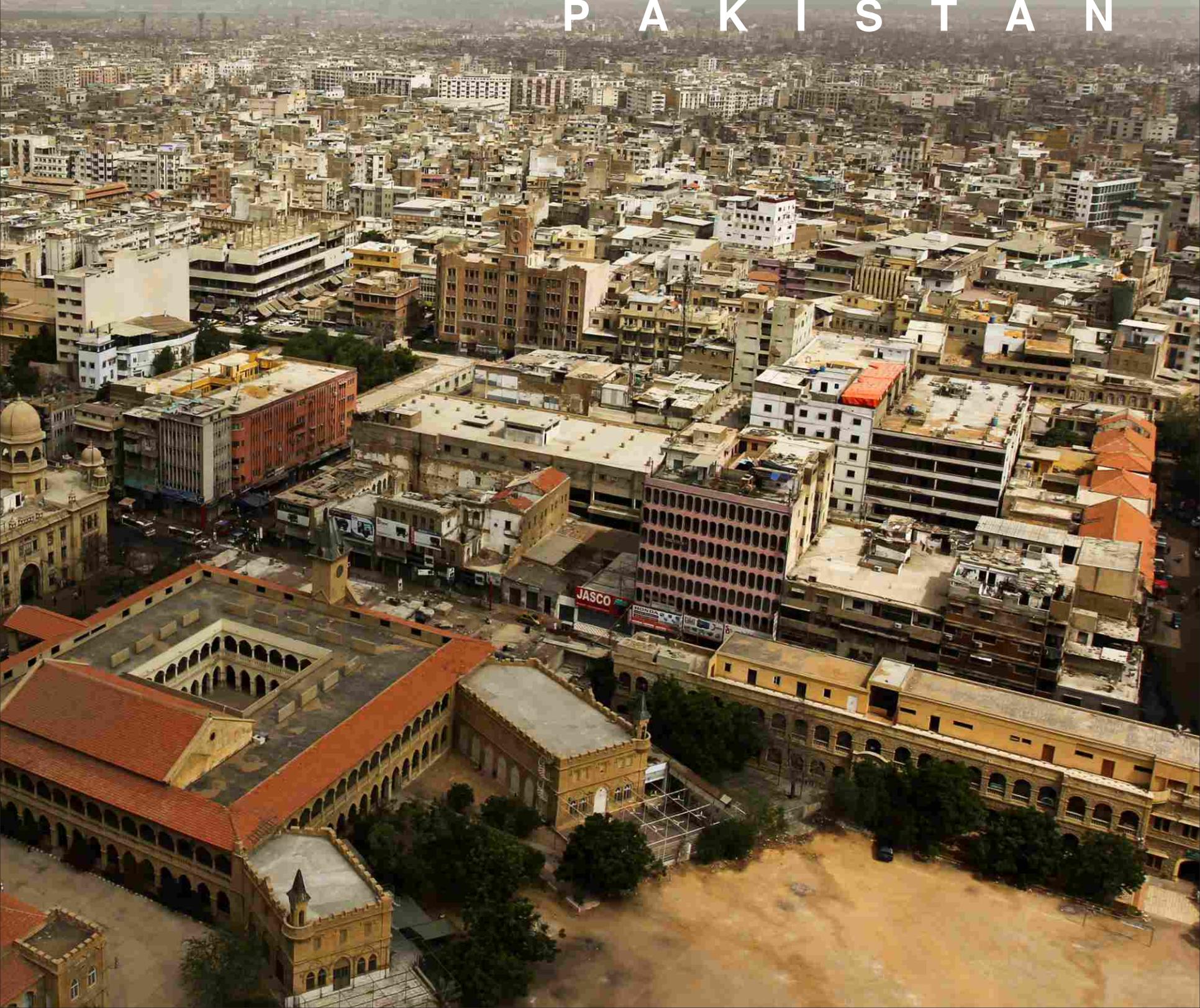


UN HABITAT

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

P A K I S T A N



Acknowledgement

UN-Habitat Pakistan is thankful for the generous financial support by the donor community and its implementing partners who have supported UN-Habitat through their collaboration.

UN-Habitat Pakistan is proud to have prompt guidance from the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, Fukuoka, Japan and UN-Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

UN-Habitat Pakistan is grateful to the community members of the programme areas for their participation and their commitment towards a better and safer future.

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AGENCY PROFILE

UN  **HABITAT**
P A K I S T A N

Time to Think Urban



UN-Habitat's vision of “Urbanization” encompasses all levels of human settlements, including small rural communities, villages, market towns, intermediate cities and large cities and metropolises, i.e whenever a stable community is continuously located and there are housing units together with permanent social and economic activities, common public space, urban basic services, and a local governance structure.





KLEQA
24 HRS

Wazir Fabrics
Wazir Fabrics
Wazir Fabrics

H-10
Pir Sohawa
Daman e Ich
Mughla
7th Avenue

Shakar Parian
Blue Area
Sectors G-6,G-7

UN-Habitat

Leading Towards a New Urban Agenda

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-Habitat plays an important role in providing technical assistance to countries and cities in the areas of governance, land and property rights, environmental management, disaster mitigation, post-conflict rehabilitation, urban safety, water management and poverty reduction. UN-Habitat has over 150 technical programmes and projects working in normative and operational activities in over 70 countries.

UN-Habitat has been operating in humanitarian and crisis situations, supporting national governments, local authorities and civil society to strengthen their capacity to manage and recover from human-made and natural disasters and mitigate future disasters.

The cornerstone of UN-Habitat's strategy is sustainable relief and recovery leveraging investments in the emergency and recovery phases into the longer-term development of human settlements. Through participation at the earliest stages, UN-Habitat ensures that human settlements interventions, either immediate emergency or transitional recovery, are linked to longer-term development strategies in disaster hit countries.

In recognition of its contribution, in April 2004, UN-Habitat was invited to bring to the Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) its perspectives and support to international interventions within the context of shelter and human settlements. In 2008, UN-Habitat was formally made a member of the International Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as the global focal point for housing and land property rights.

As we move ahead to the third 20-year Habitat III summit 2016, UN-Habitat's priorities will focus on seven areas:

1. Urban Legislation, Land and Governance
2. Urban Planning and Design
3. Urban Economy
4. Urban Basic Services
5. Housing and Slum Upgrading
6. Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
7. Urban Research and Capacity Development



"Governments want us to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements. We are tasked with supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing the involvement of local people, including the poor, in decisions making."

Joan Clos - United Nations Under Secretary General & Executive Director UN-Habitat.



UN-Habitat in Pakistan

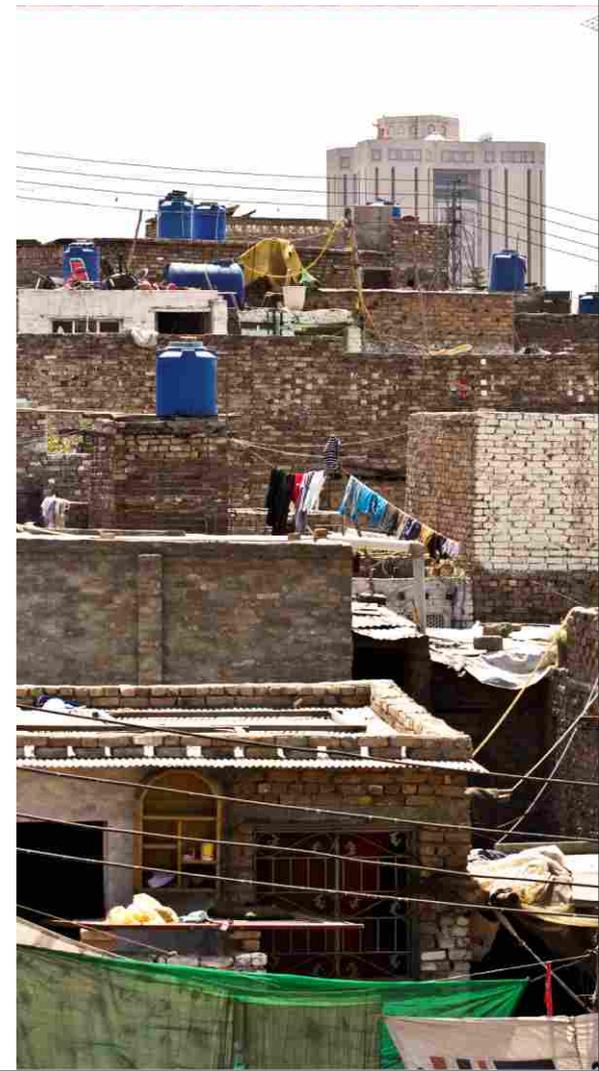
UN-Habitat's engagement in Pakistan began on a small scale in the 1990's addressing issues of secure tenure and other related problems. It further revived its operations after the 2005 earthquake. During the period 2006-2010 through the rural housing reconstruction programme, 3.5 million were successfully moved to safer and better homes; 14,000 families were moved to safer places from hazardous land and over 55,00 houses were constructed by the women-headed households.

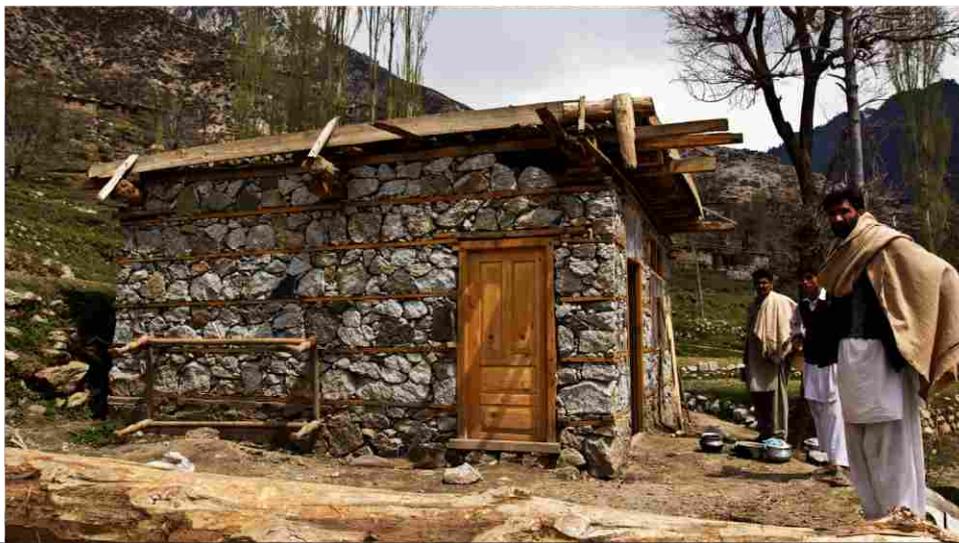
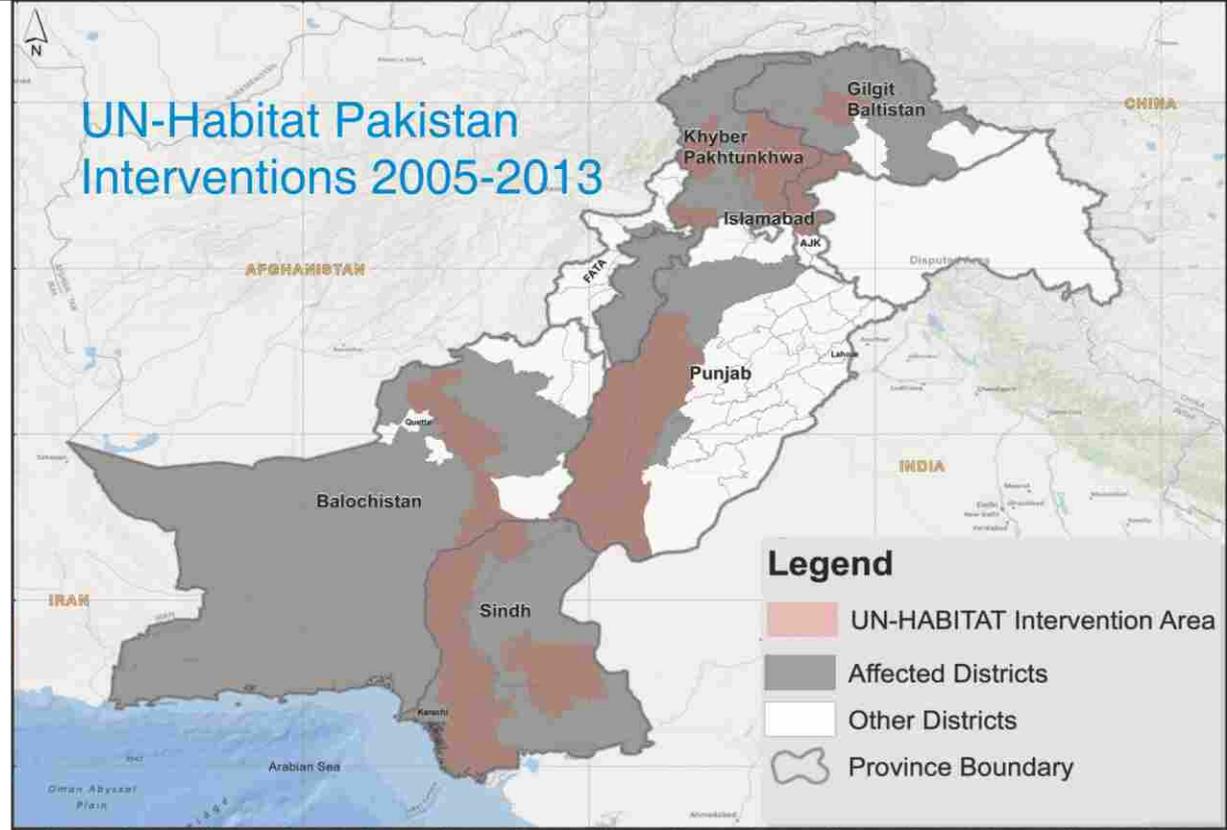
The floods of 2010 affected more than 18 million people and caused an estimated \$10 billion in damages. They were followed by heavy monsoon rains in September 2011, which affected some 9.7 million people in Sindh and Balochistan. Natural disasters have disproportionately affected the excluded and the vulnerable.

UN-Habitat Pakistan has extensive experiences, expertise and human resources in the fields of Housing, Basic Services, Community Infrastructure, Urban Development, Disaster Risk Management and Geographical Information Management. During its biggest project, Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project, UN-Habitat maintained a strength of over 700 national and international staff with country office in Islamabad and provincial offices in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Mardan. In addition to these locations, UN-Habitat operated out of 12 field offices throughout the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, Sindh and Punjab.

Today, UN-Habitat's engagement in Pakistan is in the areas of housing, community infrastructure, basic services, urban development, disaster risk management/early recovery land and property, and Geographic Information Management (GIS). The implementation approach is primarily "community-led" development, people's process approach in which affected populations takes charge of their recovery, rehabilitation and development.

From 2005 to 2013, UN-Habitat has a total portfolio of more than \$100 million for its humanitarian and development work.





Accomplishments (2005-2012)

- Response to earthquake 2005
- Response to 2008 earthquake in Balochistan
- Response to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Shelter Programme for Returnees
- Sanitary Workers Settlement, Muzaffarabad
- Community-led Infrastructure Projects in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Post Flood 2011 Lifesaving Interventions in Sindh
- Post Flood 2012 Lifesaving Interventions with Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Support
- Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project 2011-12
- Modernization of Land Administration
- One UN Programme
 - Sustainable Urbanization
 - Disaster Risk Management
 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
 - Digitization of Census data and information
- Pak-Afghan Harmony Project in Partnership with UNHCR
- The Resilient Cities Campaign in Partnership with UNISDR
- Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptive Assessment (CCV&AA) in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)
- Community Based Solid Waste Management with UNESCAP
- Studies on Slums in Peshawar, Kohat and ICT



Earthquake 2005 Response

UN-Habitat renewed its presence in Pakistan shortly after the October 8, 2005 earthquake through the provision of culturally and environmentally friendly emergency winterized shelters to the affected population.

UN-Habitat provided the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) of the Government of Pakistan with technical support in the housing sector and issues related to the landless due to the earthquake.

Housing

In response to the 2005 earthquake, UN-Habitat launched emergency shelter assistance for the affected population in Azad Kashmir.

Following the shelter assistance, UN-Habitat engaged in post earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Through the Rural Housing Reconstruction Programme, UN-Habitat supported the owner-driven reconstruction approach by providing technical assistance to as many as 610,000 houses and certification of over 89,000 houses for compliance.

To create a sense of ownership in communities and to ensure sustainable results, UN-Habitat engaged local communities through social mobilization to take part in the rehabilitation process. 20,000 artisans were trained in earthquake resistant construction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Land

UN-Habitat Pakistan provided implementation support to the ERRA Rural Landless Project to support the families in the earthquake affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir who had lost their land due to the earthquake of October 2005.

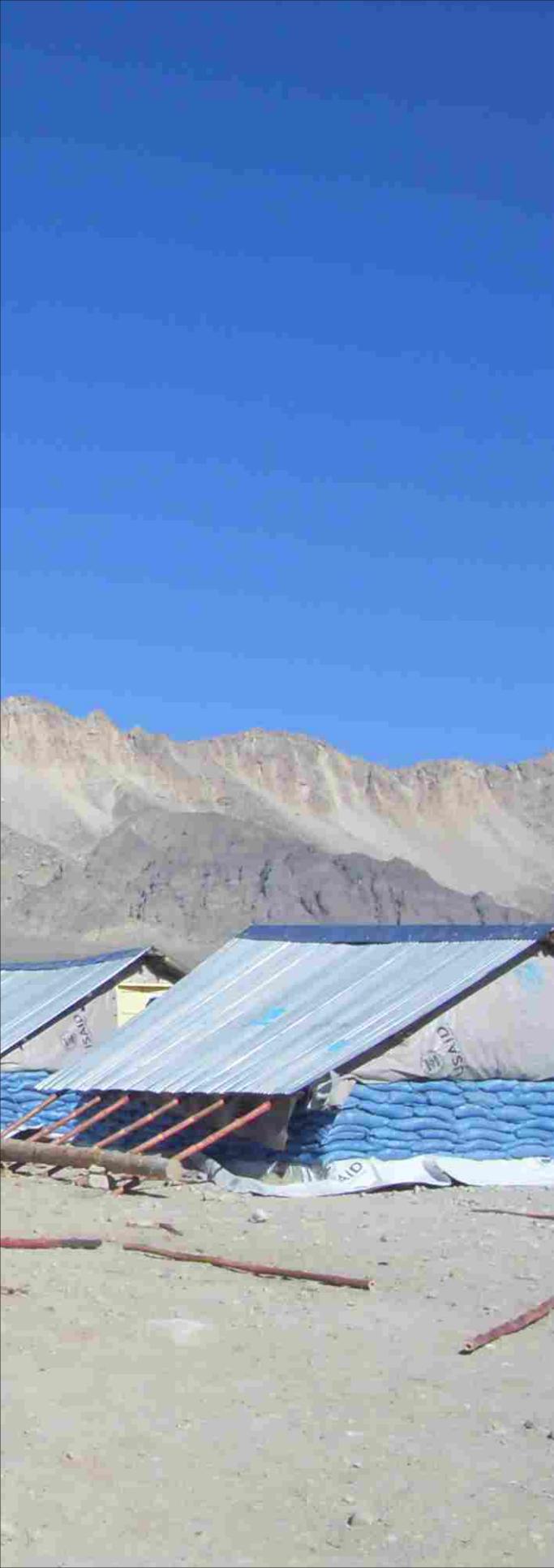
During phase I and II of this project, 14,355 families were provided financial assistance of PKR 75,000 each for the purchase of safe land and the process was ensured through the transparent one-window operation. Beneficiaries of this project constructed their homes on newly purchased land.

The project ensured inclusion of women in the ownership of new lands.



Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir
UN-Habitat adopted local reconstruction techniques during the response.
© UN-Habitat, Pakistan





Balochistan Earthquake 2008 Response

In response to the 2008 Balochistan earthquake, UN-Habitat carried out a five-month life saving operation in Quetta, Ziarat and Pashin districts through which 1,453 winterized shelters were provided to house 1,935 families affected by the earthquake. Over 200 carpenters were trained in shelter construction in Balochistan.





Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

At the peak of displacement in May 2009, approximately 90% of the total 2.7 million registered IDPs from FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa resided outside camps in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, of which a high percentage was vulnerable, living with vulnerable host families.

To address this massive humanitarian crisis, UN-Habitat designed a comprehensive programme aimed at improving the living conditions of the IDPs and their vulnerable host families in Charsadda, Mardan, Peshawar and Swabi districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

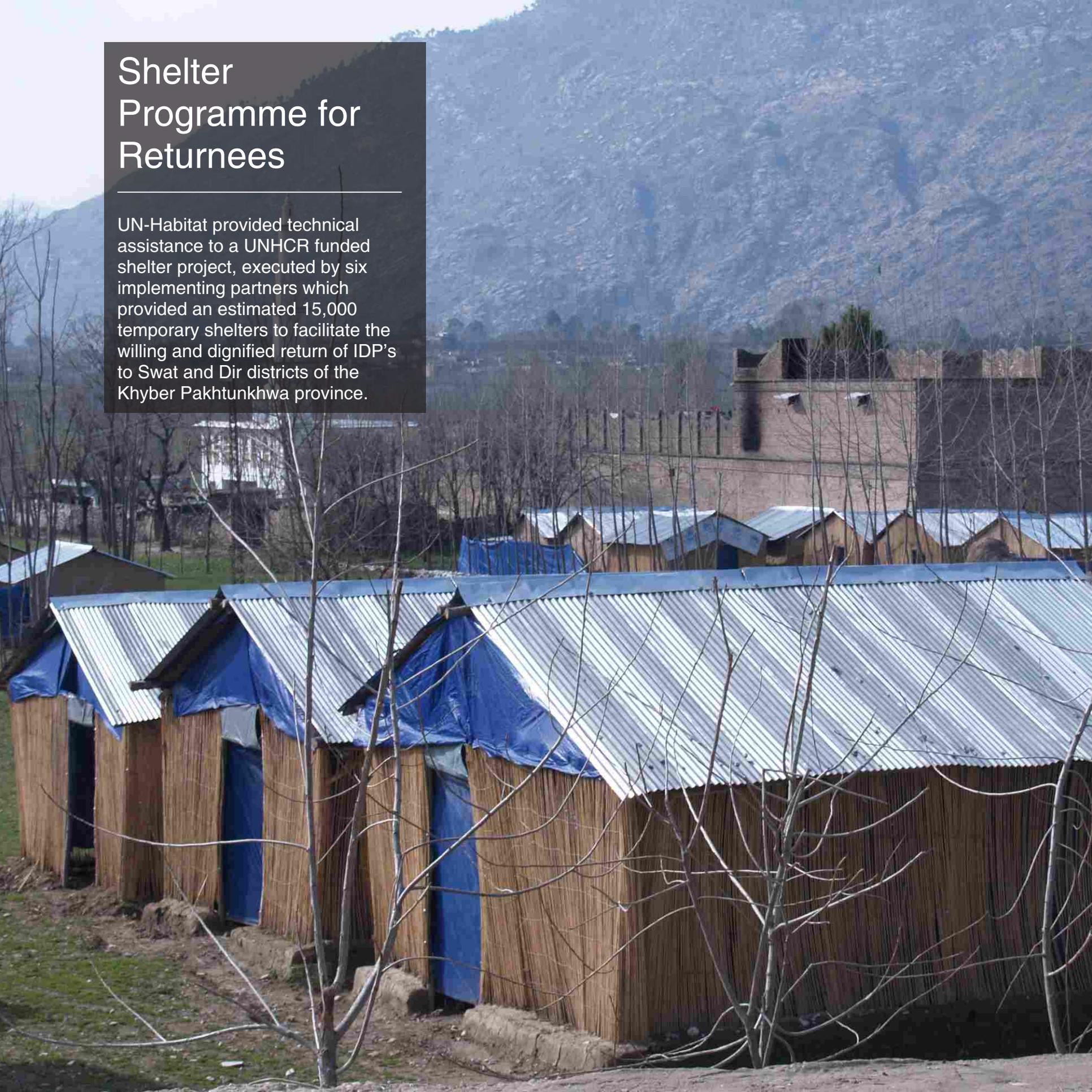
UN-Habitat provided assistance to 11,000 families in more than 600 villages of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The assistance included 9,552 tents, 1,090 temporary shelters, 5,530 hygiene kits, 2,550 house repair kits,

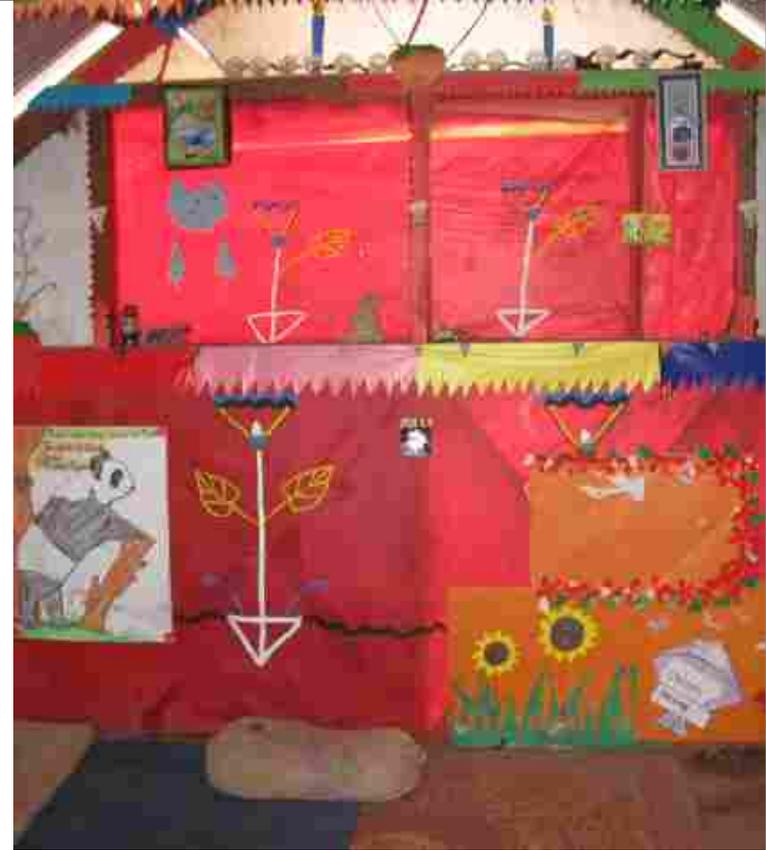
1,080 latrines, parda walls, school repairs and 250 water hand pumps to support the host families and IDPs residing in 15 Union Councils of Charsadda, Mardan and Swabi districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In addition to emergency repairs of 328 community facilities, UN-Habitat technical teams trained 1,300 IDPs living inside and off camps in masonry training.

To support the agencies involved in IDPs response, UN-Habitat teams provided services for Information Management for humanitarian assistance. UN-Habitat provided assistance to IDPs living in host communities at Hangu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in 2010.

Shelter Programme for Returnees

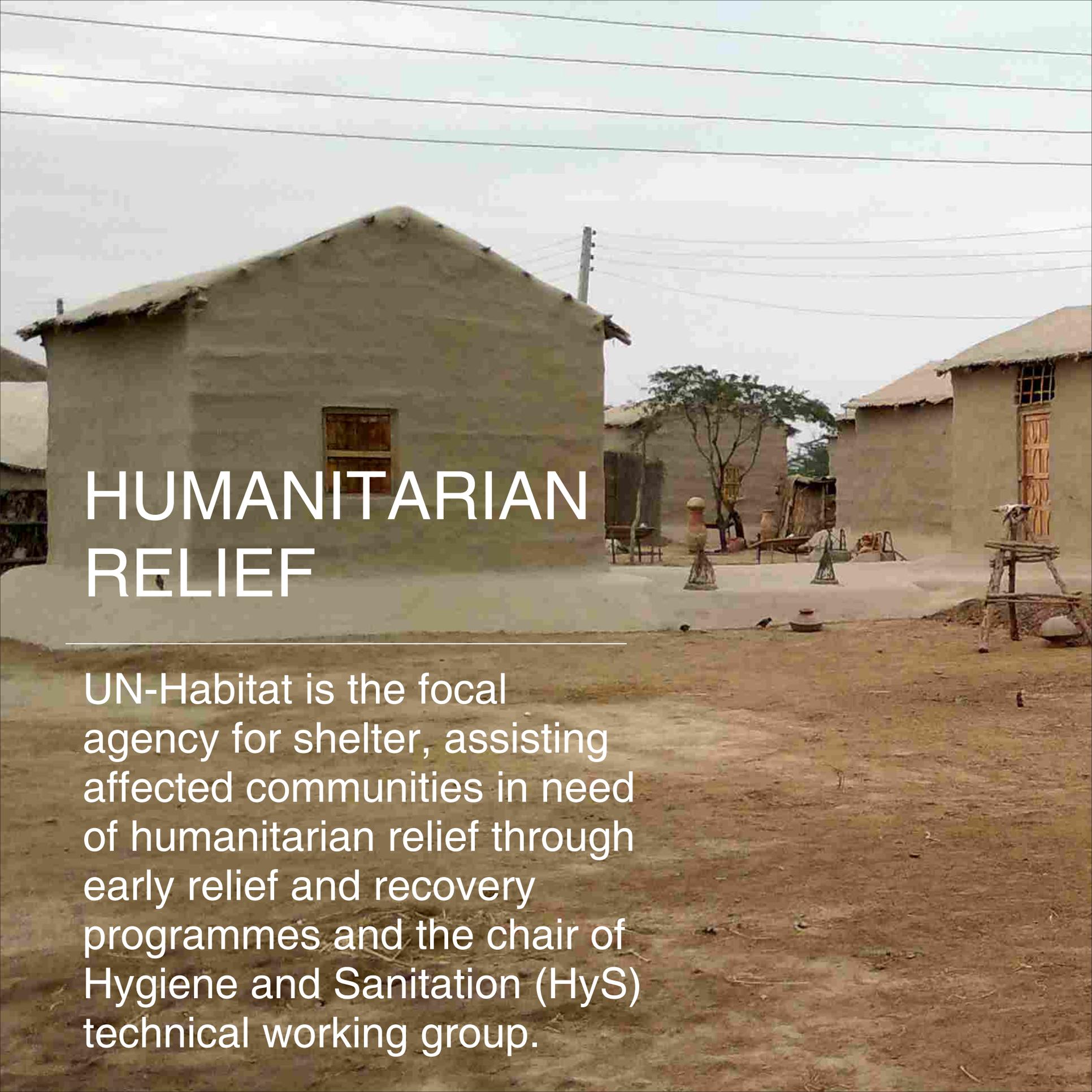
UN-Habitat provided technical assistance to a UNHCR funded shelter project, executed by six implementing partners which provided an estimated 15,000 temporary shelters to facilitate the willing and dignified return of IDP's to Swat and Dir districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.





Sanitary Workers Settlement, Muzaffarabad

The Sanitary Workers Settlement Project (SWS) started on December 29, 2010 with the aim of constructing a planned settlement, with basic facilities, to house 78 most vulnerable families of sanitary workers. Initially, the proposed project included construction of roads, pathways, shelter, kitchen, provision of latrine materials, retaining walls, septic tanks, soakage pits and plot levelling, this was later supported by additional protection works including extra retaining walls, Plain Cement Concrete (PCC) and drainage and fixing of Un-Plasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (UPVC) pipes.

A photograph of a rural village scene. In the foreground, there is a large, simple, rectangular building made of light-colored mud or plaster with a gabled roof. A single window with a wooden frame is visible on its side. The ground is dry and dusty. In the background, other similar buildings are scattered, along with some trees and utility poles with power lines. The sky is overcast and grey.

HUMANITARIAN RELIEF

UN-Habitat is the focal agency for shelter, assisting affected communities in need of humanitarian relief through early relief and recovery programmes and the chair of Hygiene and Sanitation (HyS) technical working group.





Community-led Infrastructure Projects in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Korea International Cooperation Agency, the development assistance agency of the Republic of Korea in collaboration with UN-Habitat facilitated the return of IDP's through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and communities. The project aimed at helping IDPs in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in partnership with the Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, FATA Secretariat, Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation & Settlement Authority (PaRRSA), local governments and CBOs. The most affected areas included Swabi, Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar, Bajaur Agency and Swat. The project addressed basic needs of the affectees such as water, access roads and community infrastructure.

As part of their community infrastructure activity in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, UN-Habitat with the help of Government agencies reconstructed a girls primary school which was completely damaged in the floods in the district of Swat, with funding from the Organization of Islamic Conference.

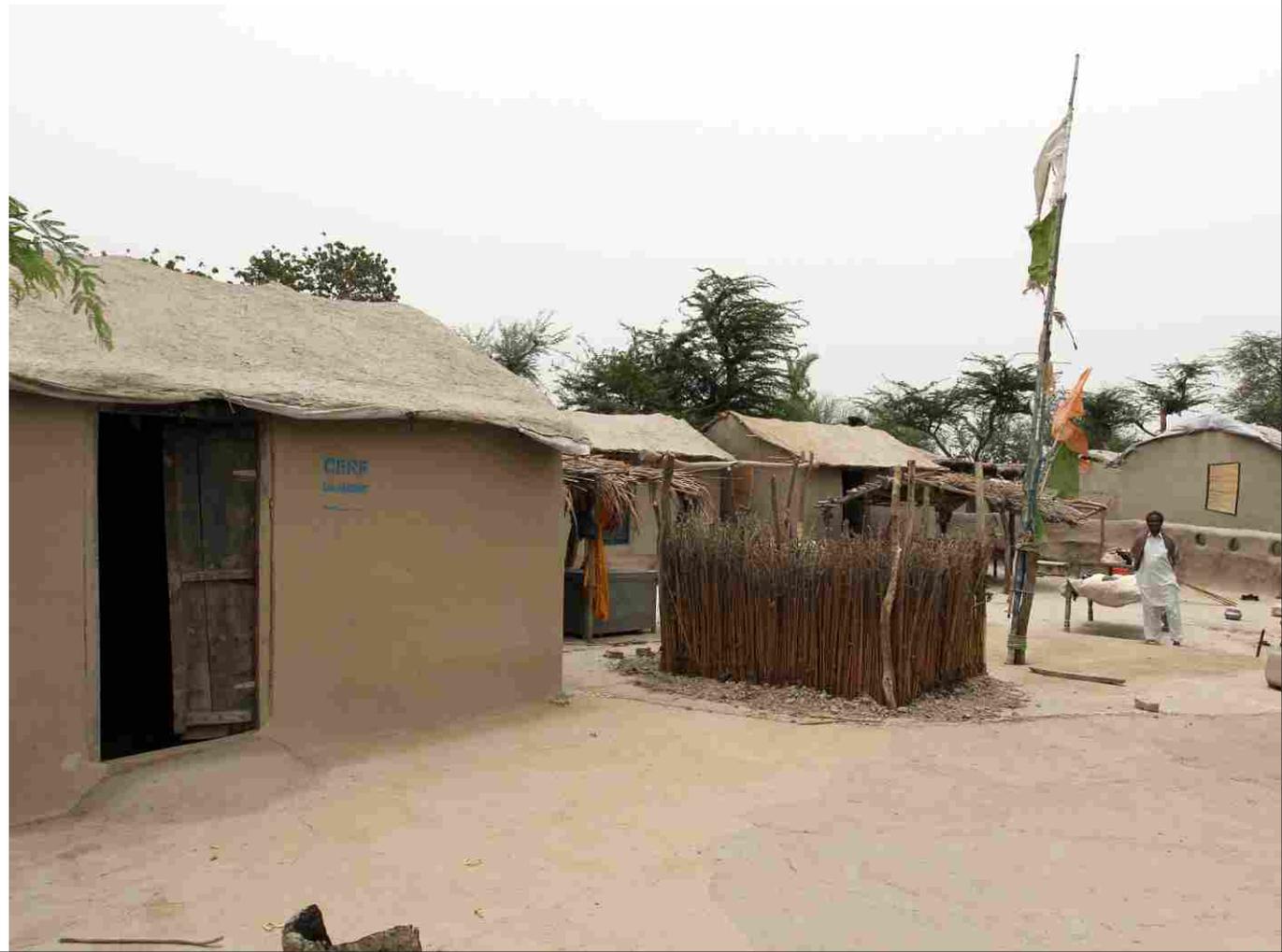
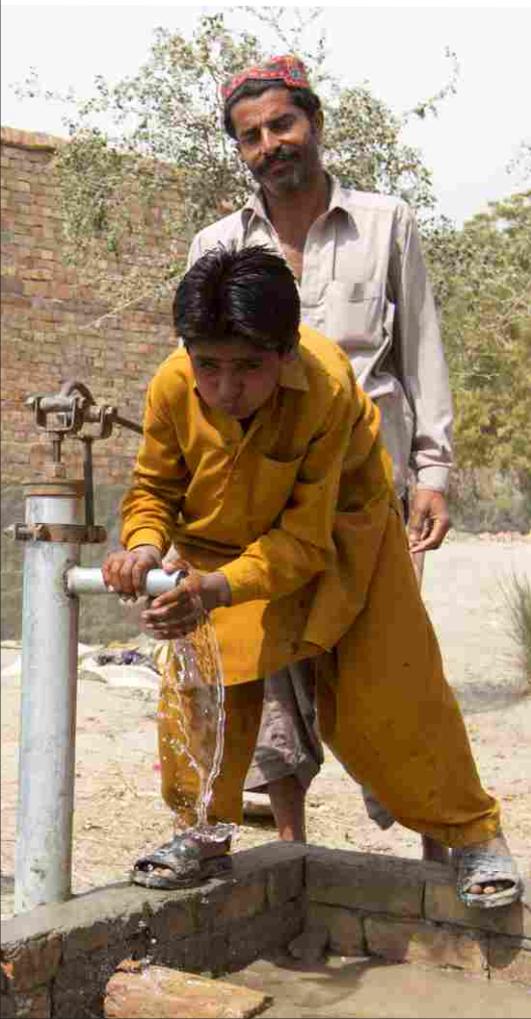
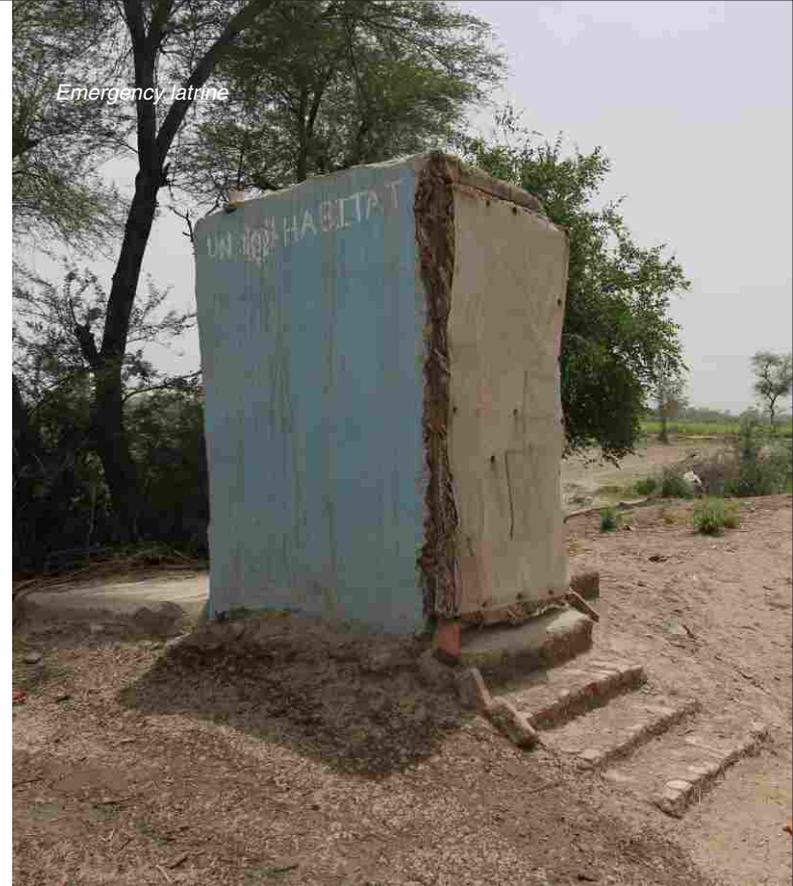
This projects was designed with a view to introduce a process of safe return of IDP's originating from Malakand Division. The project was aimed towards assisting affected communities (returnees and stayees along with host communities) and local governments to identify and begin the repair or rebuilding of damaged community and public infrastructure and install a system of addressing

grievances related to factors that impede early recovery. The implementation strategy was developed to promote community decision-making and to strengthen the capacity of the local governments.

While the objectives of the projects were longer-term and comprehensive, early recovery inputs and activities were aimed at helping the affected communities to regain their ability to engage in economic and social activities that were life sustaining and would help them in sustaining a better livelihood. At the same time given the scale of damages, it was important to ensure that investment in infrastructure matched institutional development at local and provincial levels.

The projects tried to maximize its impact on local employment by adopting suitable implementation procedures. In addition, all project activities were implemented in partnership with appropriate government agencies and local/regional NGO's. By building a continuous monitoring system and establishing a useful MIS system, the projects achieved a high degree of transparency in fund management, reporting and dealing with complaints.

UN-Habitat produced a manual on community infrastructure "Guidelines for Community Infrastructure" for post return affectees. It gives technical guidelines on community infrastructure projects.



Post Flood 2011 Lifesaving Interventions in Sindh

Unexpectedly heavy monsoon rains in the months of August and September 2011 damaged 796,862 houses in the southern and eastern parts of Sindh, completely or partially, rendering thousands of people shelter less and without basic water and sanitation facilities. An appeal for assistance from the Government of Pakistan enabled the United Nations and other humanitarian actors to initiate an emergency response.

Through funding by the Central Emergency Response Fund, UN-Habitat launched an emergency project in the three worst affected Union Councils (UCs) of District Tando Muhammad Khan to assist the affected communities with basic shelter and WASH needs. An assessment was carried out to identify these basic life saving needs for the most vulnerable populations of the targeted UCs. An integrated response strategy was devised in parallel with the assessment process. Based on the results of the assessments, provision of temporary shelter was divided into two categories.

Tent type shelter: Instead of providing traditional tents, material for erecting a tent along with a tool kit was provided to the beneficiaries living in spontaneous settlements. Materials included shelter grade plastic sheeting, bamboos, rope etc. The design was chosen in order to re-utilize the material given in the emergency phase during early recovery and make the disaster response more cost effective.

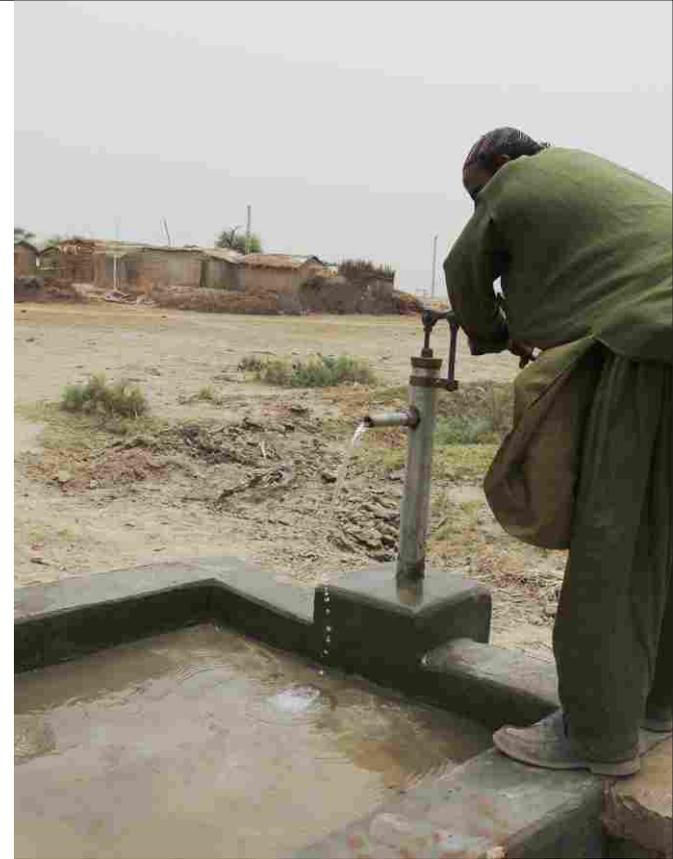
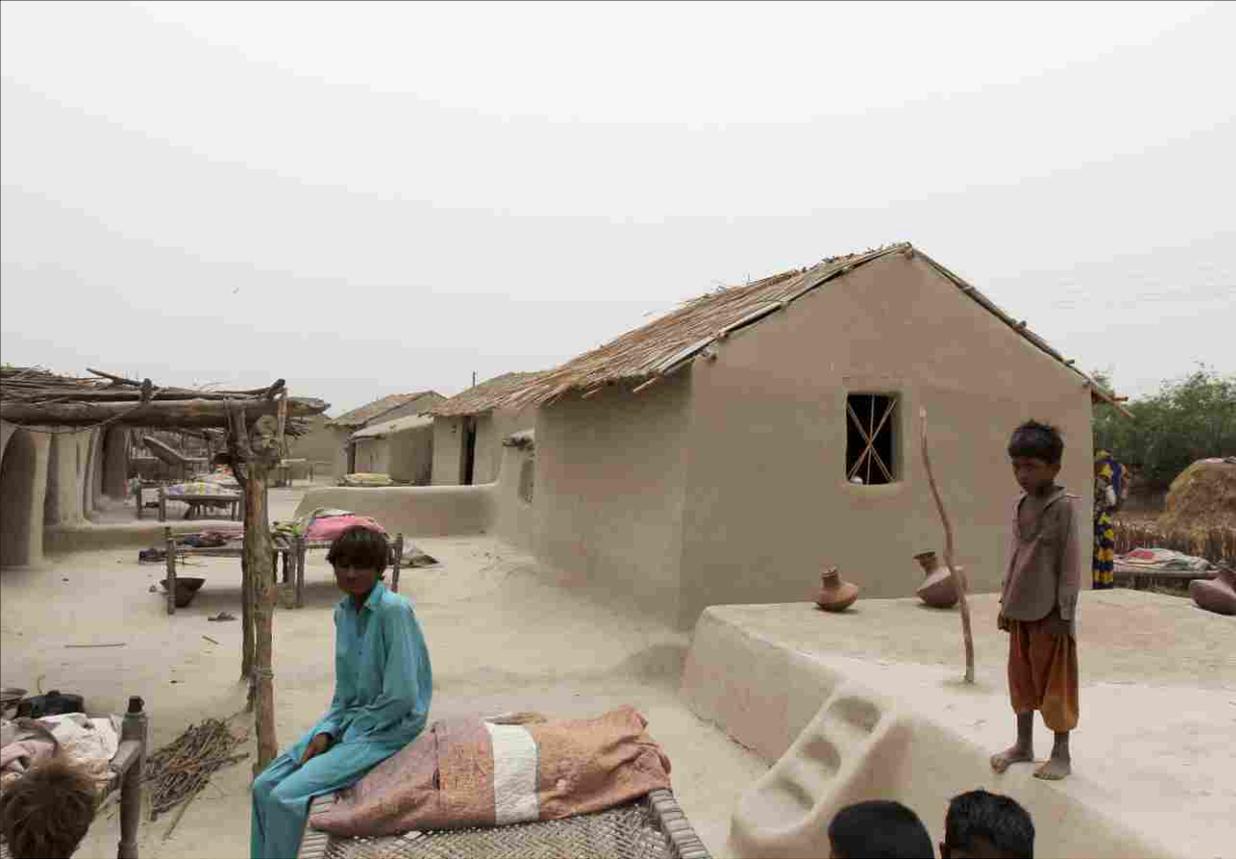
Temporary/emergency (low-cost) shelter: This shelter was provided to the beneficiaries living in

their place of origin or those who had returned to the village when the flood water receded. While selecting a design for temporary shelters, the concept of incremental up-gradation was introduced instead of redesigning and starting it all over again in early recovery.

To provide maximum benefit from the intervention to women and children, a target was set to include more than 50% of direct beneficiaries as women and children and it was also planned to involve women in the planning and reconstruction phases of the project.

Vulnerable families were assisted through the provision of emergency shelters and were provided with 6,345 temporary (emergency) shelters.

WASH response included 1,020 pour flush latrines which was being used by the community. 330 hand pumps were installed in areas with water scarcity or where existing hand pumps were clogged by flood water ingress. 70 lead hand pumps (hand pump with a lead of 1,000-1,500 ft) were also installed at places where saline water intrusion after the flood had made hand pump water unsuitable for drinking. 5,600 hygiene kits were distributed and awareness regarding health and hygiene was raised through hygiene sessions (approximately 1,500 sessions) which were conducted throughout the implementation period. Follow up on latrine usage continued till the end of project and significant improvements were observed.



Post Flood 2012 Lifesaving Interventions with CERF Support

WASH

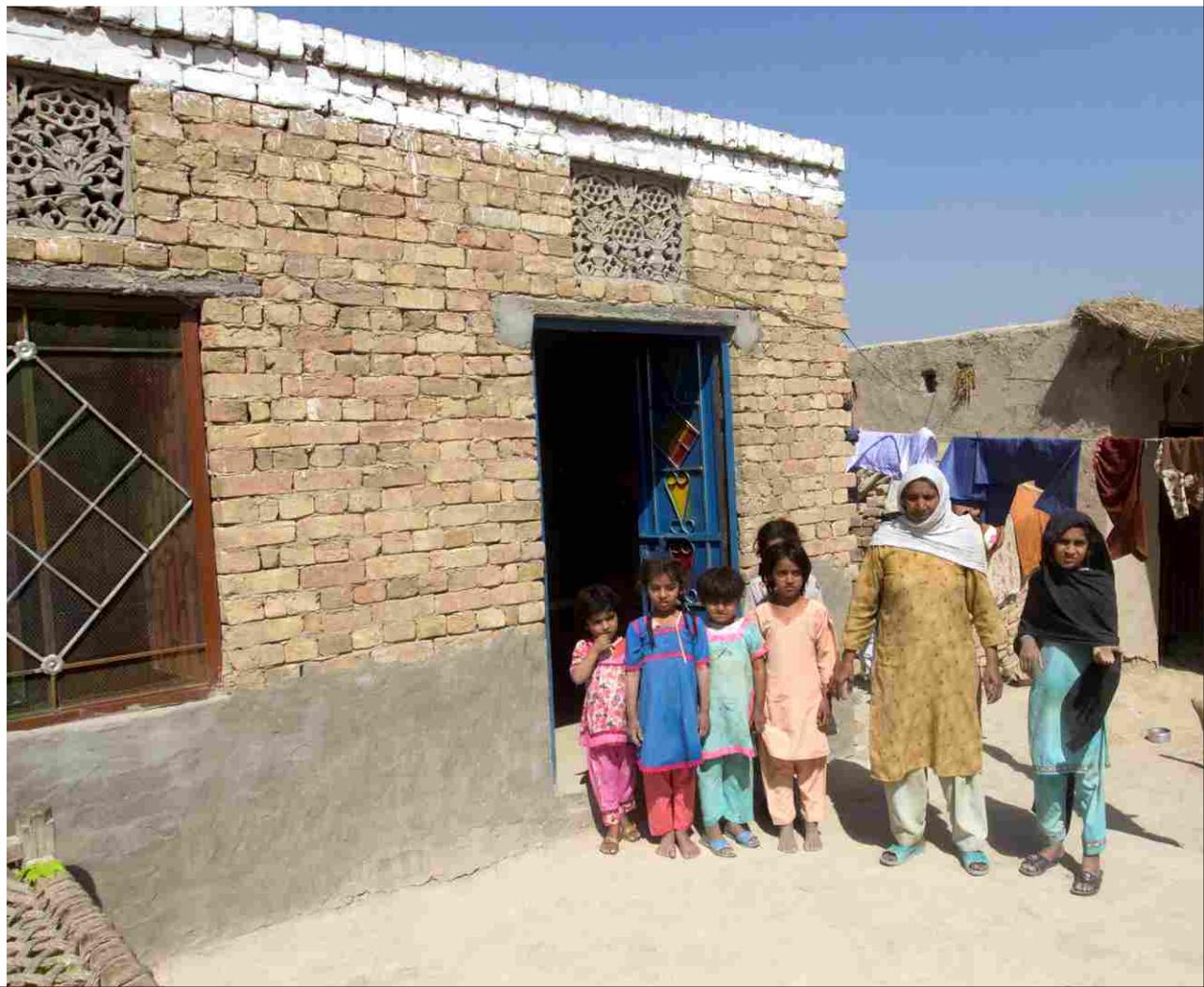
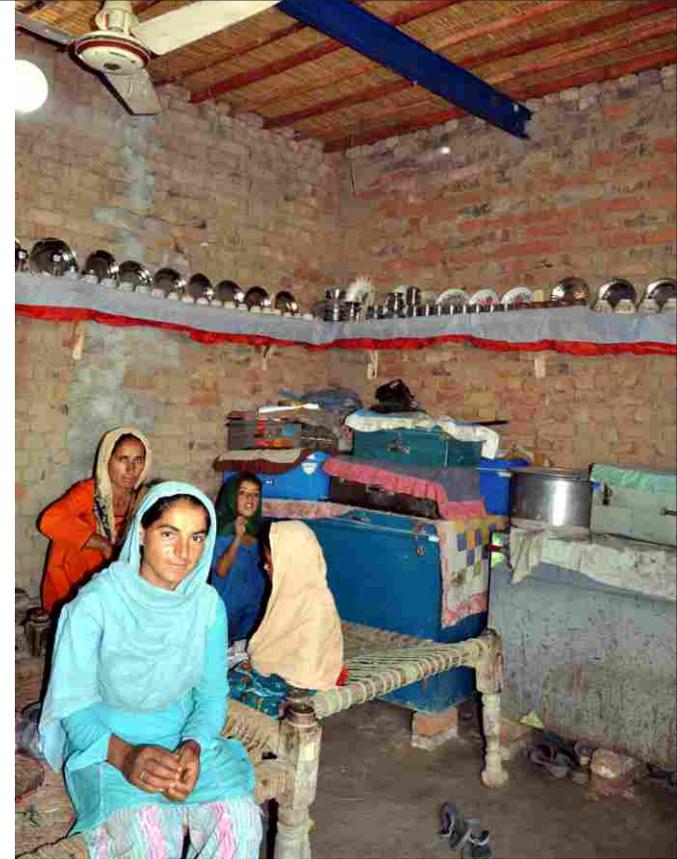
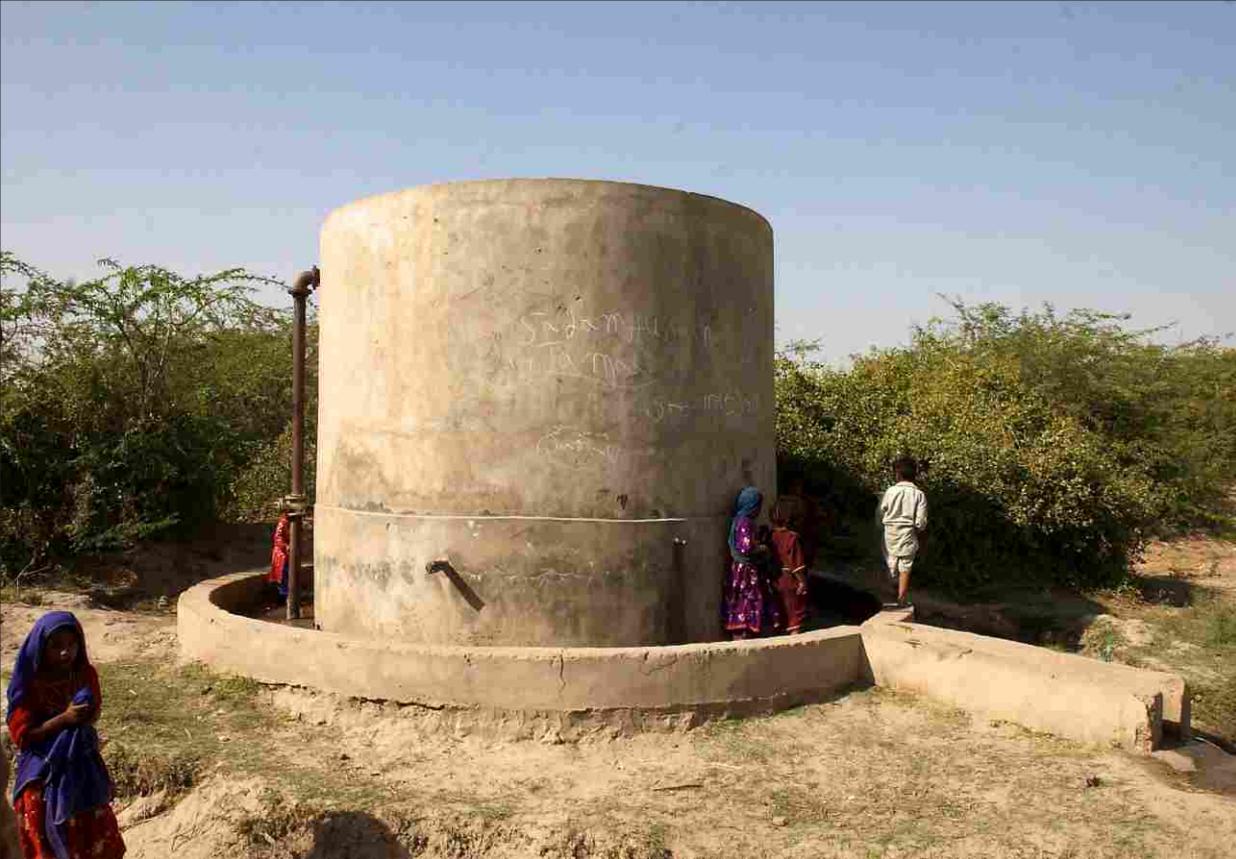
UN-Habitat Pakistan launched interventions to save human lives by reducing the incidence of mortality and morbidity brought by waterborne diseases among women, girls, boys and men through provision of safe drinking water and life-saving basic sanitation to flood affected families in an estimated two hundred spontaneous settlements in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan and Jacobabad districts in Sindh province. This also included promotion of safe health and hygiene behaviors to prevent outbreak of epidemics, with special focus on women and children.

The WASH services benefited 4,500 most vulnerable families (31,500 individuals) in flood affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan. It involved repairing of 360 hand pumps along with water testing and disinfection of these sources, distribution of 2000 portable household water filters along with additional 260 water testing and disinfection of microbiologically contaminated water sources. Mini WATA Kits were distributed in seven villages for the disinfection of micro biologically contaminated water sources through production of liquid chlorine. Extensive training has also been imparted in order to ensure smooth functioning of these kits. 1,500 latrines were constructed in three districts i.e. Jacobabad, Jaffarabad and Naseerabad. In those villages where no dry place was available for the construction of semi-permanent latrines due to extensive stagnant surrounding water, 115,248 self-sanitizing bio-degradable Peepoo bags were distributed along with training for practicing safe and hygienic disposal of excreta.

The intervention also covered distribution of 4,500 hygiene kits, catering to the special needs of women and girls. 128 hygiene sessions were conducted for promoting and practicing improved health and hygiene in targeted villages. Men women and children were oriented on i) Hand washing with soap at critical times; ii) Safe defecation/Use of latrine; iii) Water treatment through pur sachet; iv) Safe water storage & handling; and v) Promotion of rehydration methods including importance and use of ORS.

Shelter

UN-Habitat constructed 865 road side emergency shelters and 1,600 temporary shelters in the districts of Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan province. The road side emergency shelters are of tent shape but assembled with such material i.e. bamboos and plastic sheets which is reusable, differently from the tent itself. The temporary shelters with the frame in bamboos, roof in plastic sheets and chicks/mud walls were further strengthened for becoming semi-permanent shelters after completion. 100 unskilled/semiskilled laborers communities were trained on masonry including DRR skills, knowledge and practices. Later, these trained laborers were provided with new knowledge on good practices and tools for income generation. This helped in extending support to the returnees who returned to their original places with some experience and knowhow to construct shelters with available materials.



Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project 2011-12

"Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project (PSFRP)" was the result of the Government of Japan's response to UN-Habitat's appeal for the 2010 flood affectees. It aimed at helping the people in their efforts of recovery in shelter, water and sanitation and community restoration. UN-Habitat worked towards providing more than 32,000 shelters, 22,000 latrines and 1,400 hand pumps to the people affected by the floods of 2010 as well as Hygiene, Sanitation and Water (HySter) activities to prevent the outbreak of water-borne diseases. Basic community infrastructure needs have been addressed to promote sustainable rehabilitation at a community level. Communities have been encouraged to take part in the rehabilitation process.

The cornerstone of UN-Habitat's humanitarian approach is "sustainable relief and recovery", leveraging investments made in the emergency and recovery phases into the longer-term development of human settlements. The project followed an integrated approach of support in helping the affected families and communities in their recovery and rehabilitation to their original settlements.

Communities' efforts were supported by facilitating a process of Community Action Planning (CAP) to determine communities' priorities for the overall restoration and recovery of their settlements.

Under the integrated approach, UN-Habitat has assisted the affected population in their effort of self-recovery of shelters by supporting them to construct disaster resistant shelters along with allied facilities of water, sanitation and community infrastructure. The shelter designs were adapted to local cultures and technology and took into account the safety and privacy needs of women and children.

"HySter" activities were carried out in the same districts and villages where the project had been implementing shelter and community infrastructure activities. In a project village, the project supported the beneficiaries with shelter, HySter and community infrastructures so that a more comprehensive recovery to the affected villages took place. The beneficiaries of shelter interventions were also the recipients of water and sanitation facilities. Shelters with independent water and sanitation facilities for a family ensured special measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSEA) of women, children and girls in particular.

Modernization of Land Administration

UN-Habitat launched an extensive project to computerize and digitize land records with the support of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project aims to digitize old land manuals and transfer them into computer databases, giving them a longer, sustainable life. Using the latest technology in GIS, satellite images will replace traditional cadastral maps (latha in local language), which were previously used by Patwaries, the government officials responsible for book keeping and land record maintenance for the allocation of land and titles to potential owners. This project hopes to ensure transparency and accountability of land record keeping and management.

UN-Habitat Pakistan with a team of legal experts prepared a guide “Guide on Land and Property Rights” to introduce the principle elements of land administration systems and ownership. This was in response to any interventions on housing and land so that people could better understand the complex land administration and ownership system in Pakistan.

A comprehensive training manual on land and property rights was also prepared and published in English and Urdu languages. Over 1,000 female lawyers were trained all over the country along with members of civil society organizations and government officials to encourage fruitfulness of the access to land and property rights for the masses.



جمع بندی رپورٹ نقشہ جات کیلکولیشن

Digitization Land Records of Revenue Project 2012 ڈیجیٹائزیشن لینڈ ریکارڈ آف ریوینو پروجیکٹ خیبر پختونخواہ

پتوار سرکل: شیخ گلے تحصیل: چارسدہ ضلع: چارسدہ جمع بندی: حد پست: 59 کل اندراج شدہ کھیت جات: 43

نہایت سفلیں: کھیتیں

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مربع فٹ - مرلہ - کتال	مربع فٹ	مرلہ	اکتال	کمال
5-9-150	5	9	5	947

تہ مالک: وزیر محمد ولد عبد اللہ خان اصل مالک

نام مالک	قسم مالک	حصہ	کتال	مرلہ	سرساٹہ	کل رقم
وزیر محمد ولد عبد اللہ خان اصل مالک	اصل مالک	947.00	5	9	5.00	5-9-150
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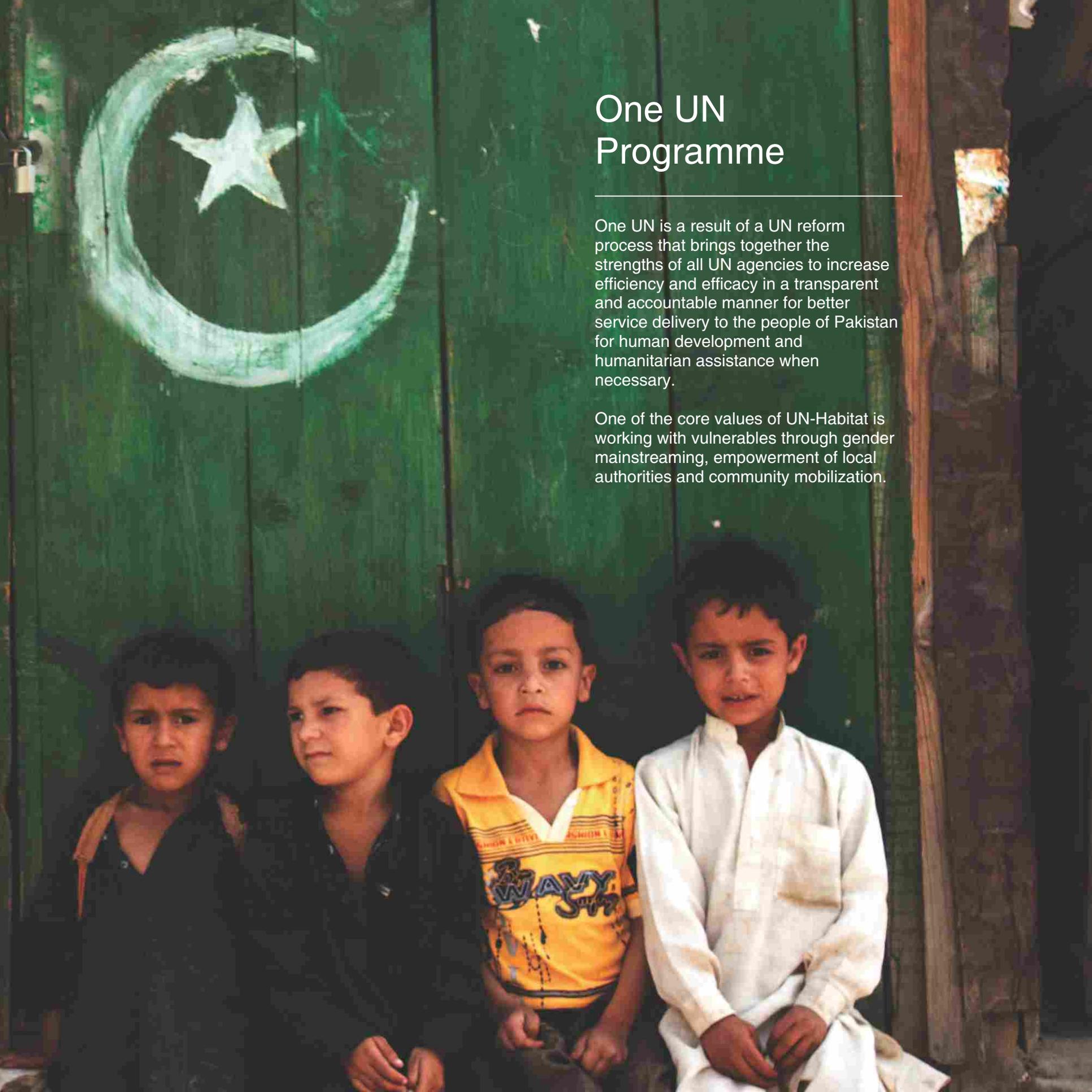
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کل حصے	کل مالک	رقم
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1464	9	3
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5760	32	0
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کل رقم: 13-8-0



Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



One UN Programme

One UN is a result of a UN reform process that brings together the strengths of all UN agencies to increase efficiency and efficacy in a transparent and accountable manner for better service delivery to the people of Pakistan for human development and humanitarian assistance when necessary.

One of the core values of UN-Habitat is working with vulnerables through gender mainstreaming, empowerment of local authorities and community mobilization.



Sustainable Urbanization

Sustainable Urbanization is a framework for managing urban growth such that benefits equitably accrue to both urban and rural populations, especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups, without compromising on the resources necessary for the survival and development of coming generations.

Under the One UN Programme in Pakistan, 'Sustainable Urbanization' refers to a component of the United Nations' Joint Programme on Environment (JPC 4). UN-Habitat is the convener of the Sustainable Urbanization component.

Through the programme, UN-Habitat and other UN agencies aim to establish and monitor baseline data and mapping on critical urban issues, create multi stakeholder based mechanisms for participatory urban planning and management and undertake demonstration projects to highlight innovative ways for demand driven community development projects.



One UN Programme's Sustainable Urbanization Component under the Joint Programme on Environment

The Urban Observatory has been set up as an interactive web based portal that provides Government and citizens with easy access to download and upload information, monitor urban development, and discuss urban and environmental issues such as climate change. The site features 8 selected cities-Gilgit, Kech, Landikotal, Larkana, Mansehra, Mingora, Muzaffarabad, and Sialkot. Urban Forums were held for stakeholder consultations on water and sanitation, land and housing and traffic and transport issues in 5 cities-Karachi, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Muzaffarabad, and Qalandarabad (near Mansehra). Stakeholder forums are key to participatory planning and management of cities.

Urban projects focussing on Government-Community partnerships are being implemented through a social entrepreneurship project in solid waste management in 6 selected cities. The project uses a community- based solid waste collection and recycling approach that is financially viable and contributes towards improving sanitary condition and health of the residents besides reducing green house gas emissions. The inorganic waste is mostly recycled leaving very little for final disposal. This reduces the cost of municipal operation in addition to generating revenues for the Municipality and private sector operators.

Urban policy development assistance is being provided to provincial Governments for formulating provincial level urban development strategies. The policy development process is bringing together the “Creative Cities” concept of the Government of Pakistan. The city planning focuses on developing regulations for land development, building control and services delivery, defining urban and city boundaries and redefining municipal functions and resource mobilization. 48% of urban population resides in slums in Pakistan. Studies profiling slums in three cities of Peshawar, Kohat and ICT is in process that has implications for urban policy and addressing the needs of the marginalised communities living in cities of Pakistan.





Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) was developed as a theme for the One UN Joint Programme (JP) in Pakistan in the context of the multiple and high natural hazards, the opportunity to contribute to the development of new national institutions, policies and plans and to optimize the capitalization of lessons learnt from the extensive experience in the recovery after the 2005 earthquake. The One UN Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme is supporting the Government of Pakistan in establishing policy, legal and institutional arrangements for Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The purpose of the programme is to develop and strengthen capacities of the Government of Pakistan at national, provincial and local levels for reducing the threat of disasters and minimizing the impact of disaster events upon communities.

UN-Habitat is participating in the following outcomes under the DRM JP:

- Strengthening policies, norms (gender/rights-based), institutional and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk management with emphasis on preparedness and response;
- Strengthening capacities of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies enhanced for development of human resources for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response;
- Empowering communities, vulnerable groups, grassroot organizations and local authorities in high-risk areas with resources and capacities to prepare for quick response and recover from disasters;
- UN-Habitat has designed and produced a calendar for the year 2012 and an interactive board game “The Indus River Game” with a disaster risk reduction approach. These include messages on safe construction and preparedness for potential future floods;
- DRR information campaign including 200,000 flood resistant posters printed and distributed in field, 160 radio spots in four regional languages aired in four provinces, 30,000 pocket size booklets printed and distributed, 24 billboards with DRR information in four regional languages mounted in four provinces and 1,000 masonry guides for 20 flood districts were disseminated during the 2010 and 2011 floods; and
- Furthermore, UN-Habitat has provided trainings related to DRR construction techniques to local artisans and masons. CCBs/CBO were also provided with trainings on disaster preparedness.



Basic Services

UN-Habitat promotes pro-poor water, sanitation and solid waste management services in Pakistan. UN-Habitat is supporting the secretariat of Pakistan Water Operators Partnerships (P-WOPS), a network of urban water operators, including all large urban utilities, entrusted to provide sanitation and water to all. Under the One UN initiative, UN-Habitat has been executing a number of projects. 'Water and Sanitation Improvement in Informal Settlements through Gender Mainstreaming' is one project implemented in 7 selected cities of Pakistan. This project facilitated access to water and sanitation for urban women, thereby improving their quality of life and freeing more time for women to engage in other social and economic activities.

A concurrent project in the same selected informal settlements was 'Improving Hygiene, Sanitation and Water (HySter) in Urban Schools through Environment Clubs' which was implemented with a vision of using children as actors of behaviour change. This project also focused on girl-child friendly water and sanitation facilities at schools along with 'Human Values Based Hygiene Promotion'. With the collaboration of Coke International and Water in Asian Cities programme of UN-Habitat, a project for the coastal community of Kakapir for the provision of safe drinking water is also being implemented under the One UN.

UN-Habitat advocates for equity and inclusion of urban poor in the coverage area of basic services by utilities irrespective of their property rights. UN-Habitat follows 'Hygiene, Sanitation and Water (HySter) for all' approach in its programmes.





UN-Habitat Information Technology Support

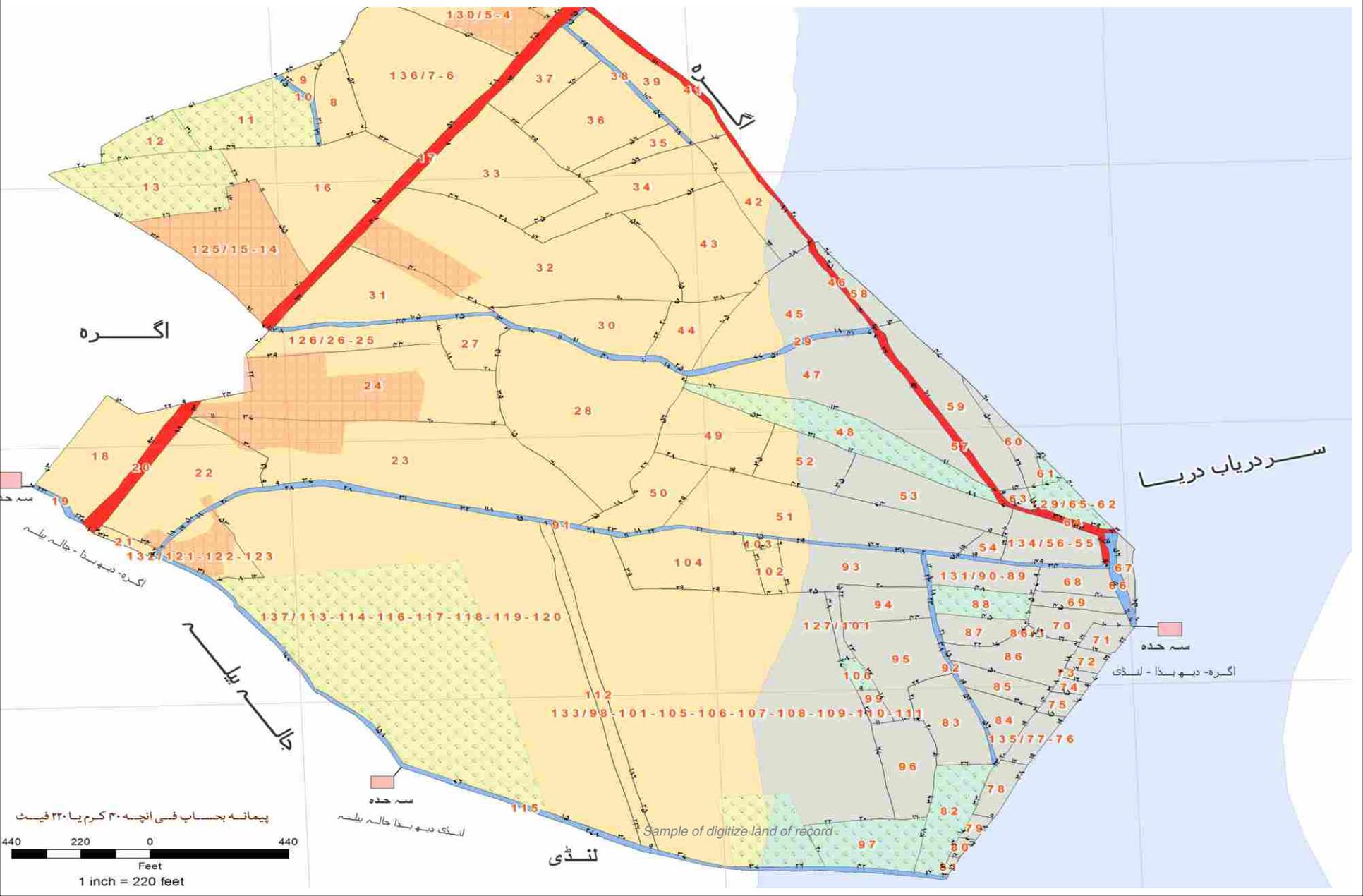
UN-Habitat Information Technology Support Unit (ITSU) was established in June 2006 to support the GIS mapping, information system development, information collection, process and dissemination to the stakeholders in supporting overall information management in the rural housing sector of ERRA.

Since its inception, ITSU generated several thousand maps and information materials that extensively supported the coordination and planning activities of ERRA's earthquake reconstruction activities. The information was also distributed widely to all the stakeholders at Housing Reconstruction Centres (HRCs) and Partner Organizations (POs) level.

After the successful completion of the project, ITSU continued its support in the 2008 earthquake, IDP conflict 2009 and floods 2010 and 2011. ITSU is providing support in all sectors (technical, procurement, finance, operations etc.) in more than twelve remote offices, with ITSU multiple technologies such as WAN infrastructures, online assessment applications, Internal Information Management Applications, Email services, GIS Services, Reporting Services etc.

UN-Habitat Pakistan in collaboration with UNFPA, is helping build the capacity of the Population Census Organization (PCO)/Statistics Division Government of Pakistan on different provincial levels (Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar) as well as at a federal level (PCO Islamabad office), through the provision of technical expertise and hardware equipments for up-gradation of GIS labs for improved and more accurate results.

The support includes the provision of modern GIS equipment, procurement of GIS hardware and software, installation of advanced GIS softwares, Arc GIS Server and Spatial Geo database, development of basic and advance GIS Training manuals, trainings on use of Geo data spatial analysis techniques, integration of Census data into Geo-Database for planning purpose, thematic mapping, creation of Map Catalogue of Census Data and preparation of Compact disks containing Maps for dissemination.



Pak-Afghan Harmony Project in Partnership with UNHCR

A joint committee of the local residents and Afghan refugees formed in Karachi, Mansehra, Peshawar and Quetta for urban development works. 30 youth, both young men and women from Afghan and host communities in each city participated in youth trainings. They were provided with training in citizenship, leadership and community development. They are now implementing small projects related to skill development, health improvement and community protection. Urban development works related to construction of water supply, skill development centers, and community health facilities through community contracting were implemented.

The Resilient Cities Campaign in Partnership with UNISDR

Under the Resilient Cities Campaign, 30 cities were assessed for their resilient capacities. Through local stakeholder meetings and provincial expert forums, long and medium term capacity building plans have been formulated and municipal peer learning programmes have been carried out. A new major 4- year programme is being launched for 2013-2016.

Community Based Solid Waste Management with UNESCAP

Baseline surveys and demonstration projects are being launched in 3 cities – Khairpur Nathan Shah, Muzaffargarh and Rawalpindi. Integrated Recovery Resource Centre (IRRC) based solid waste management will reduce municipal collection and disposal costs, generate revenue for private sectors and municipalities, improve urban health and contribute to reduction of green house gas emissions. The composting from the organic waste will contribute towards meeting the need for organic fertilizer.



A group of young women are shown in a close-up, looking upwards with expressions of hope and anticipation. They are wearing vibrant, patterned headscarves and clothing in various colors like maroon, purple, blue, and red. The background is slightly blurred, showing more people and greenery, suggesting an outdoor setting. The overall mood is one of optimism and community.

-Habitat
miles on the
colors of life.



The Road Ahead (2013-2017)

- One UN Programme (OP II)
- Social Cohesion of Afghan Refugees and Pakistani Host Communities
- Disaster Risk Management
 - Disaster Resilient City: Development Strategies for Pakistan
- Sustainable Urbanization
 - Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for One Pilot City in Pakistan
 - Studies on Slums feeding in to Urban Policy and up-gradation Programmes
- Urban Basic Services
 - Solid Waste Managment/IRRC
 - Urban Sanitation
 - Improving access to basic services and increasing resilience of communities against health hazard and natural disasters in Gadap Town, Karachi
- Modernization of Land Administration System
- GIS Mapping
- Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



One Programme II

Pakistan is one of the pilot delivering as one country. The 'One UN Programme' is a product of a collaborative effort between the Government of Pakistan and the UN System. The first phase of programme OP I started in 2009 and was completed in 2012. OP II covers the period for 2013 to 2019.

The OP II sets out two levels of results expected from UN and Government of Pakistan cooperation for the period 2013-2017. Outcome level results are grouped with in six Strategic Priority Areas. Outcome level results articulate planned institutional or social behavioral changes to which the UN will contribute, along with the Government and other development partners. All these planned outcomes support national priorities.

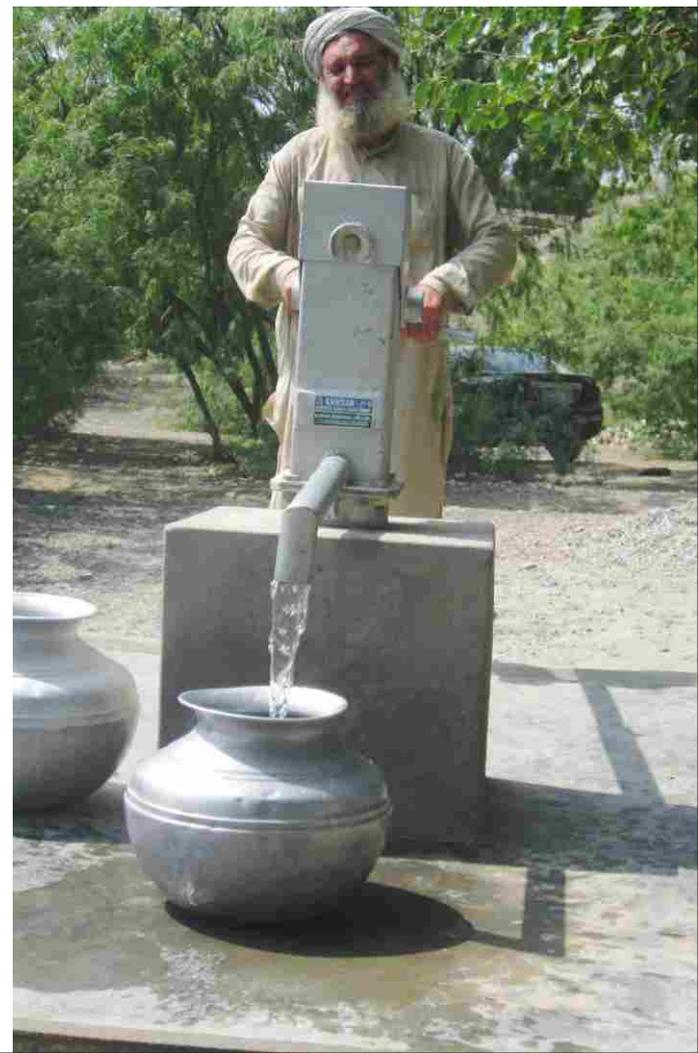
On the basis of extensive consultations, the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) identified six (6) key Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) around which the UN system in Pakistan will develop its framework for action for the period 2013-17. The SPAs reflect priorities identified through national and provincial consultations and are view of key national frameworks and strategies. The six SPAs are the foundation of the One UN Programme are mentioned below for which UN-Habitat Pakistan is the Co-Convener of the SPA3.

- SPA 1. Vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services
- SPA 2. Inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods
- SPA 3. Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks
- SPA 4. Strengthened governance and social cohesion
- SPA 5. Gender Equality and Social Justice
- SPA 6. Food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups

UN-Habitat is one of the co-conveners of SPA , and co-chair of the provincial steering committee in AJK.









Social Cohesion of Afghan Refugees and Pakistani Host Communities

The RAHA programme is a five year joint initiative between the Government of Pakistan represented by Ministry of State and Frontier Region (SAFRON) and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and a consortium of UN agencies. RAHA is an integral component of DRM joint programme operating with the framework of UN Delivering as One in Pakistan.

The overall objective of the RAHA programme is to promote regional stability and compensate for the social, economic and environmental consequences wrought on Pakistani communities by the presence of more than three million Afghans over the past 30 years. For 1.65 million registered Afghans currently living in Pakistan and 62.8% of these Afghan refugees live in urban areas putting more pressure on urban infrastructures, the programme intends to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities until conditions in Afghanistan are conducive for the return of Afghan refugees.

UN-Habitat Pakistan received some funds from the Government of Japan through UNDP under one of its programmes called 'Social Cohesion and Peace Building Programme for the Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas Adjacent to the Peshawar Torkhum Expressway', to improve the social services and

public infrastructure in Khyber Agency, Jamrud in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). This project is being implemented by UN-Habitat in close coordination with FATA Secretariat. UN-Habitat provided support to partners in planning and implementation of community physical infrastructure and also developed a technical manual of community infrastructures, which is widely used by development partners.

UN-Habitat has expertise and sound presence in the area, and intends to extend its support in RAHA programme, to deal with the main issues emanating from settling Afghan Refugees in Pakistan which are increased numbers of slums, Increased competition in livelihood and earning opportunities, and no fiscal benefits to the Government, increased burden on city services and unplanned development, marginalization of refugee population and health issues, social and cultural conflicts and safety risks to both the population.

Another study on slums by UNHCR funding is being conducted in city of Kohat and ICT. This will document the current situation and will provide solution for the slums.

Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Resilient City: Development Strategies for Pakistan

UN-Habitat and National Disaster management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with UNISDR conducted disaster vulnerability assessments in 31 potentially disaster prone cities of Pakistan. In December 2012, UN-Habitat launched the cited project proposal with a total budget of USD 20.5 million and duration of 4 years. The primary goal of the project is to establish Sustainable Disaster Resilient and Healthy Cities and Townships, especially in disaster prone regions of Pakistan. This goal is to be achieved, with NDMA and the PDMA as key counterparts from the government, through a range of participatory planning processes incorporating Climate Change and DRR activities at the citywide level and at the community-specific level in 31 cities of this project. These include vulnerability assessments, preparation of land use and development plans aligned with disaster risk reduction, establishment of City Disaster Preparedness Committees (CDPC), and enhancing the disaster-mitigating capacity of cities and communities.

Sustainable Urbanization

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for One Pilot City in Pakistan

Climate change is hitting hard countries around the globe and Pakistan is no exception to such changes and its impact. The Global Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) by Maplecroft ranked Pakistan in 2009-2010 at 29 and within a short span of only one year (2010-2011) that ranking dramatically fell to 16. Thirty five small, secondary and large Pakistani cities are adversely impacted by climate change. These cities are at major risk with Climate Change phenomenon such as high glacier melt, prolonged droughts, flash floods, cyclones, high precipitation and temperature increases. The Climate Change Division (CCD) with the support of UN-Habitat, in collaboration with city authorities and partners, has initiated CCV&AA in ICT. This assessment would support city authorities in conducting climate-smart planning and implementation.

Studies on Slums feeding in to Urban Policy and up-gradation Programmes

Close to 26.6 million people or 48% of the Urban population in Pakistan reside in slums. UN-Habitat with the support of Governments of Pakistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have initiated profiling slums in three cities of Peshawar, Kohat and ICT. These studies would feed in to the process of formulation of urban policy and in designing effective up-gradation programmes in these cities and that a replicable for other cities of the country.

Urban Basic Services

Solid Waste Management/IRRC

In Pakistan, until now UN-ESCAP has extended its support to the cities of Islamabad/Rawalpindi, Karachi and Mardan, in partnership with UN-Habitat and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This support has consisted in the preparation of baseline surveys that assessed existing waste management practices as well as waste generation rates and compositions. Among these cities, it was concluded that Islamabad/Rawalpindi was the most suitable location for a pilot IRRC.

In this connection, UN-ESCAP and UN-Habitat are partnering with the Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan Memorial Trust to set-up the first IRRC in Pakistan, which will be located in Islamabad's sector G-15. This IRRC will have the capacity to process 4-5 ton of municipal solid waste per day. It will treat the waste generated in the sector as well as from nearby vegetables' markets. The IRRC in sector G-15 will be a pilot project that will test the feasibility of this model in Pakistan and its potential for replication to other sectors in Islamabad/Rawalpindi. In the medium term, it is envisaged the replication of this model to cities across the whole country. UN-ESCAP and UN-Habitat have been adopting a multi-stakeholder approach on their activities, and the participation of the Ministry of Climate Change could be instrumental in the successful

implementation of this model, as well as in capitalizing from the climate benefit of setting-up decentralized solid waste management systems, through IRRCs, in Pakistan.

Urban Sanitation

The Pakistan Water Operators Partnership (or P-WOPs) was launched in March 2011 during the Pakistan Urban Forum in Lahore. The partnership is an association of urban water and sanitation (W&S) operators of Pakistan who have been entrusted with the mandate to extend water and sanitation services to urban residents including the urban poor in their respective jurisdictions. At the request of the Urban Unit, Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab, the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP-The World Bank) conceived the idea of a water operator's learning network for Pakistan and developed a comprehensive plan covering its scope and mission. WSP and UN Habitat led the process and set up the learning network through a series of consultations with urban utilities and other sector partners. In 2011, the Urban Unit, Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab offered to host the secretariat and UN-HABITAT Pakistan, and in collaboration with Global Water Operators Partnerships Alliance offered to fund the position of a national coordinator. P-WOPs has developed a directory of its members that mainly covers information pertaining to each operator's profile, its location, type or operational areas, technical and financial data and a set of dashboard indicators relating to service, water supply and sewerage coverage, efficiency etc.

Improving access to basic services and increasing resilience of communities against health hazard and natural disasters in Gadap Town, Karachi

Gadap town is located in north-west of Karachi city with a population of 439,675 spread over an area of 2194 sq. km. A mixed population of Pakistani and Afghani Pakhtoons are living in the town. Due to unplanned growth and influx of immigrants; municipal authorities are unable to provide them municipal basic services. This town has eight Union Councils and one of the major points of polio virus transfer is Union Council 4, and more specifically in and around the Sohrab Goth area, where vaccination coverage is also low. WHO discovered Polio contaminated water in River Lyari, downstream of Sohrab Goth. Lack of planning and regulations has encouraged migration in to settlement located in disaster prone areas Gadap Town is one such area which is vulnerable to different disasters.

UN-Habitat with the support of the local authorities and communities are delivering an integrated programme to address settlements planning issues by developing disaster risk management panes for authorities and communities, increasing resilience of communities against Polio and other potential health hazards by improving their access to basic health services.

Modernization of Land Administration System

UN-Habitat initiated the digitization of land records in Charsadda and Nowshera district as part of its post-flood intervention for recovery in 2011 under the Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project funded by the Government of Japan. The pilot initiative engaged land authorities in re-establishing their capacity, including recovery and preserving land records and in developing a computerized and robust Land Management Information System (LMIS) for the Board of Revenue of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The pilot resulted in the integration of attributed data with the spatial data (Massavis, Mouza index maps, Lattha, cadastral maps and other documents) available with the revenue department and its conversion into digital format for an integrated geo-database.

The Government of KPK has allocated PKR 800 million for land record digitization in the current fiscal year (2013-2014) to digitize 9 districts of the province. UN-Habitat will provide technical oversight support to the government in digitizing land records in these 9 districts.

Digitization of land records would greatly help in supporting the government for enforcing effective taxation system and helping judiciary in reducing the unnecessary caseload.

GIS Mapping

In close partnership with UNFPA, UN-Habitat has been assisting the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to Geo-digitize the entire country at lower geographical levels since 2011, as part of the Census Programme. The establishment of a geo-database at the regional level allows PBS to disseminate socio-economic and demographic statistics at sub-national level and to provide evidence-based data for the formulation of plans and policies. UN-Habitat has been assisting PBS in setting up, operating and maintaining dedicated GIS-labs where incoming census data are processed. So far, 8 GIS labs have been established in Islamabad, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi, Multan, Muzaffarabad and Gilgit.

The project aims at:

- Maintaining GIS automation and developing baseline GIS datasets layers of all provinces (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan) with the help of PBS/Revenue maps scanning, GPS block verification surveys and digitization of transportation network, water bodies, settlement location, administrative and rural areas of census blocks.
- Building capacity and technical support of GIS-labs and field staff through training and knowledge sharing at PBS Provincial/Regional Offices.

Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

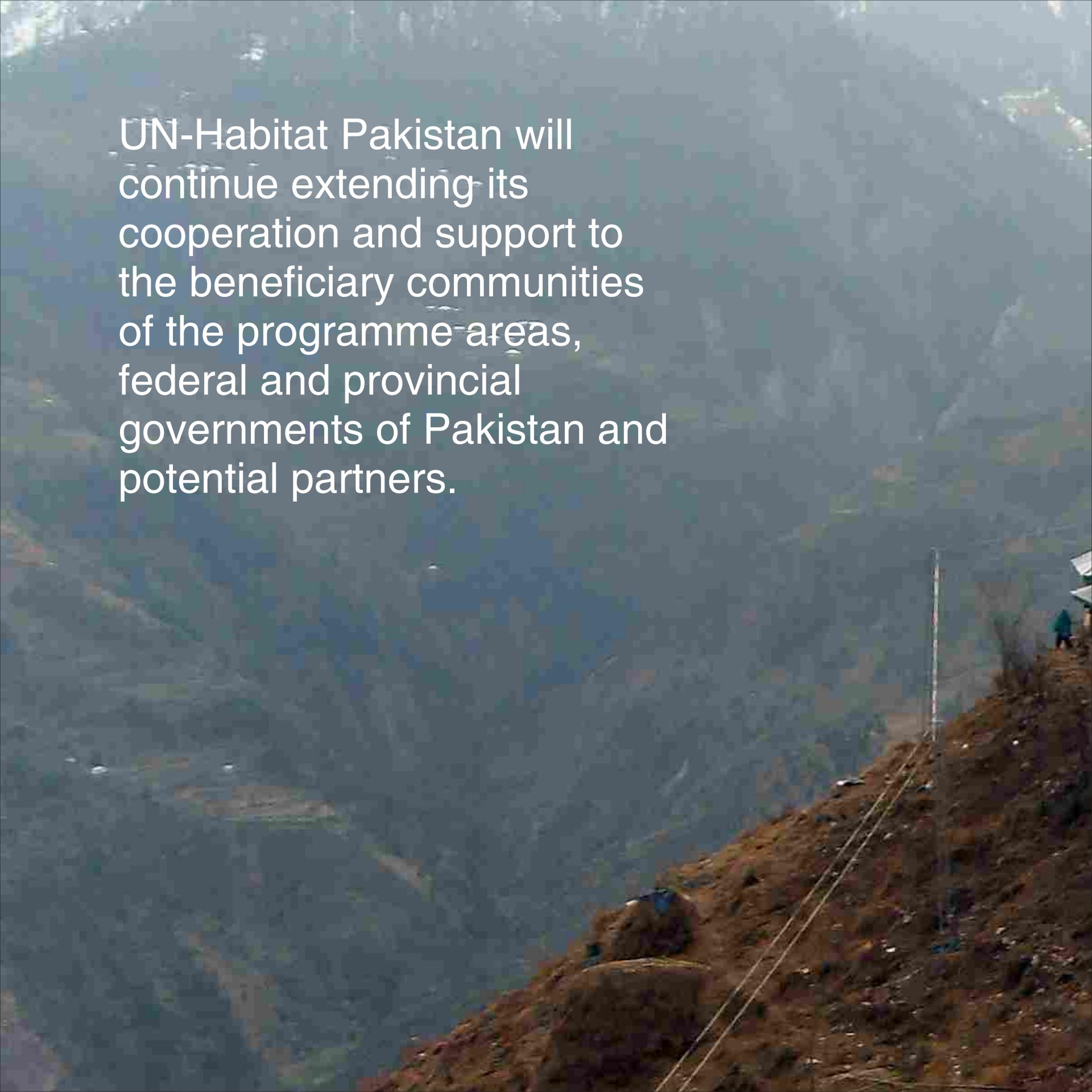
UN-Habitat is currently working in FATA through WASH, Shelter and Community Infrastructure projects. Field teams in Peshawar and Kurram Agency oversee the integrated programme of activities in close partnership with the Government, local authorities and communities.

In response to the large scale displacement of the local population in Tirah Valley, largely in the Khyber Agency of FATA, as a result of violent clashes between militant groups in March 2013, UN-Habitat provided and continues to provide the following assistance through CERF funding:

- Lifesaving WASH and Shelter Services to IDPs in Tirah Valley - will pay special attention to the immediate WASH assistance addressing the life-saving needs of 842 most vulnerable IDP families living with host communities in Kurram Agency in Pakistan with particular emphasis on critical needs of women and girls residing with host communities in order to address their sanitation needs, along with their privacy needs, and ensure their protection from potential sexual harassment and violence due to the absence of proper defecation spaces (Phase I)
- Immediate WASH Assistance addressing the lifesaving needs of 3,755 most vulnerable returnees and ID families living in Kurram Agency and Kohat District (Phase II)
- Integrated Humanitarian Shelter Assistance addressing the lifesaving shelter needs of 1,025 extremely vulnerable IDP families living with host communities in Kurram Agency - this project focuses at the provision of shelter assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals through rental cash assistance in 8 locations in Kurram, particularly in Sateen, Sultani, GHawayi Gara, Tari tang, Mosazai abad warasta (Phase I)
- Integrated Humanitarian Shelter Assistance to IDPs in Tirah Valley - under this project, 350 IDPs who are living with host families will be given rental cash support and temporary shelter support in the form of shelter kits consisting of roofing material, lobar charges and toolkits to 342 vulnerable families who opted to return to their places of origin in Kurram (Phase II)



UN-Habitat Pakistan will continue extending its cooperation and support to the beneficiary communities of the programme areas, federal and provincial governments of Pakistan and potential partners.







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