

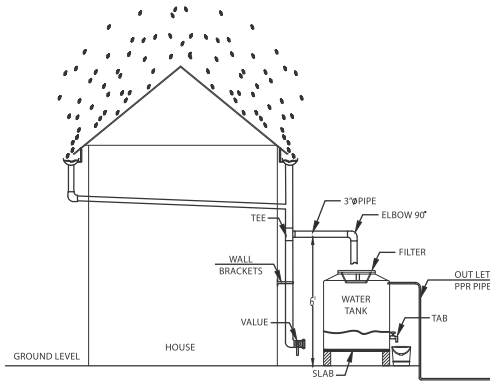


Water harvesting initiatives and facilities are very limited in Pakistan. The limited facilities in existence rely on techniques that are not well developed their ability to reduce flood impacts or adapt to climate change more generally has not been established. Therefore, the proposed approach of this project was necessary as well as cost-effective in the Pakistan urban context. To scale the project's approach, a national urban strategy will be developed, focusing on climate change impacts, particularly floods and water scarcity (and resulting public health problems), while also implying a spatial planning approach.

At the district, city and community levels, a comprehensive approach will be adopted to address water scarcity issues in a flood-resilient manner using innovative rain water harvesting (RWH) techniques. These community plans and city level spatial planning strategies will contribute to reducing climate changes risks and impacts beyond city boundaries across multiple sectors.

Provincial and National Level Major Activities:

1. 100 government officials (women and men) trained to guide/direct urban development considering climate change and disaster risks and impacts; using especially spatial planning guidelines and tools.
2. One national urban strategy focused in climate change /disaster risk reduction developed and one set of National guidelines for spatial planning considering climate change /disaster risks developed



CONCEPTUAL DESIGN RWH UNIT



A PROGRAMME TO
Enhance Community, Local & National Level Urban Climate Change Resilience to Water Scarcity Caused by Floods & Droughts



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- <https://www.shehersaaz.org.pk>
- <https://www.facebook.com/urbancliamtech>
- <https://instagram.com/urbanclimatechange>

Official Timings:

From Monday to Friday (09:00 to 17:00)

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Background of the Project

With an estimated current population of more than 240 million, Pakistan has graduated to the 5th most populous country in the world. It is also one of the fastest urbanizing nations in South East and South Asia region. The urban population is rapidly increasing at a pace much faster than national population growth rate. While urban areas are sprawling and their inner/older parts are getting denser; their social, economic, administrative and environmental issues are also getting more and more complex. Climate change is further complicating this situation in shape of recurrent flooding, droughts and water scarcity, heat waves and disease outbreaks. Municipal governments are increasingly finding it challenging to provide even basic municipal services to a rapidly growing urban population maintaining their quality, coverage and adequacy. And adaptation to climate challenge is simply appearing beyond their existing capacities. Although Government of Pakistan has declared adaptation to climate change as one of its key policy priorities; national and provincial climate responsive urban development and management frameworks and local plans are either missing or are not working.



Introduction of the Project:

The project's central themes include: promotion of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) as an alternative, appropriate, affordable and sustainable source of water for household, communities and cities; development of inclusive and comprehensive frameworks and plans and their execution for resilience and adaption to climate change and disaster risk reduction and management; inclusive solid waste management to improve sanitary conditions and address urban flooding; sensitization and capacity building through awareness, training and networking. Around these central themes is woven a web of interventions that, while contributing to the achievement of project's own targets and results, are also designed to contribute to SDGs. This project is currently being implemented in Pakistan by UN-Habitat and its partners including: Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA) Rawalpindi, Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) Nowshera and Shehersaaz—a national civil society organization dedicated to sustainable urban development. For the city and community level interventions, in the first phase, Rawalpindi and Nowshera cities are selected. As the project is progressing more institutional partnerships are being evolved with international, regional, national and local entities. Under Ministry of Climate Change, a project steering committee has been established to provide technical, administrative guidance and execution of project related activities.



The project is designed and is being managed in a manner that it could catalyze resilient, inclusive and sustainable development especially in urban and peri-urban human settlements of Pakistan.

Project's Structure:

In a bid to be simple but comprehensive, the project is divided into three integrated components. Each focuses on a specific tier.

Component 1 or the community component is the largest and most comprehensive.

Component 2 involves city level interventions.

Component 3 deals with provincial and national level activities.

Component 1 (Community Level Interventions) is subdivided into three sub-components including:

- Promotion and installation of 5,000 Rainwater Harvesting Units (RWHs) at household and community level;
- Solid waste management in a way to reduce risk of urban flooding; and development and execution of participatory and inclusive Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plans, and;
- Sensitization and awareness about community based adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and management, sustainable use of water, and solid waste management.
- This project is implementing in the following areas of Rawalpindi and Nowshera cities respectively:



Seven Union Councils of Rawalpindi City	Eight Neighbourhood Councils of Nowshera
Dhok Ratta	Dheri Khel
Ratta Amral	Bara Khel
Dhok Dalal	Allah Yar Khel
Dhok Mangtal	Behram Khan Khel
Dhok Najju	Nawan Gali
Dhok Hassu (North)	Mana Khel
Dhok Hassu (South)	Shah Mir Ghari
	Kabul River

This component aims to 38,000 individuals directly and 200,000 people indirectly.

Major Activities under Component 2 and Component 3 in Rawalpindi and Nowshera

1. Installation of Rainwater Harvesting Units in large public building including educational and religious institutions, and public parks is the central theme of Component 02. The preparation and execution of city level climate resilience plans that are linked with community plans is another important intervention under this component. Capacity building of at least 100 concerned officials of the target cities is the third dimension.
2. Learning from the community and city level interventions and transforming these experiences and learning into a national framework for urban resilience and adaptation to climate change is the main target for component 3.
3. Meanwhile, at least 100 officials from concerned provincial and federal government institutions will be capacitated on project's themes.

