

A Resilient Cities Initiative

URBAN RISK REDUCTION

Guidance to the Provincial and
Local Government Authorities

PROGRESS REPORT

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Local Government Authorities





Initiative Title: Urban Risk Reduction
Guidance to the Provincial and
Local Government Authorities

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Reporting period: From Nov 2011 To Mar 2012

Reporting phase: Interim [], Final []

Date of submission: June 2012

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1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide an overview of the situation prior to the project's intervention and describe the objectives and outcomes expected as per the approved project document and work plan. Make reference to how the project relates to partners involved and how it aims to support Hyogo Framework for Action needs and priorities. (Approximately 200 words)

Rapid urbanization has resulted in unplanned growth of cities. This has in turn led to the mushrooming of settlements in ecologically dangerous zones such as hill sides, river beds, landfills on water bodies, etc. At the same time, urban areas, being centers of service and supply and seats of government, have services and facilities necessary for disaster risk mitigation and management. Thus simultaneously, urban centers are at risk, but have strengths to mitigate risks.

Urban risk management is a function of the Local Government. The South Asia Launch of the Global Campaign: Making Cities Resilient held in June 2010, identified the Local Governance level as requiring appropriate information and guidance for successful integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) towards resilient cities. The launch meeting captured the strong demand for tools and mechanisms for the local bodies to initiate action to ensure city resilience. The United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR2011) calls for integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) methods into urban planning. As such UNISDR prepared the Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) to assist and guide Local Governments in localizing the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

The HFA is a key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction at a national level for achieving all or some of these ten essentials to cities become more resilient. The HFA priorities are as follows:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority;
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors, by “mainstreaming” activities into many development sectors and programme areas; and
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Pakistan is a signatory to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 2005-15), which expects a substantial reduction of disaster losses, in the lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries over a period of 10 years. One of the eleven principles of the HFA is that “both communities and local authorities should be empowered to manage and reduce disaster risk by having access to the necessary information, resources and authority to implement actions for disaster risk reduction”.

In Pakistan, the Local Government system is weak and subsequently urban planning and management functions are inadequately performed or are entirely missing. In cases of disasters, as has been noticed in the earthquake of 2005 and the floods of 2010, displaced people came to cities to take refuge and emergency services were provided using the urban infrastructure. However, very little has been done to strengthen urban capacities for disaster risk reduction and mitigation. Urban areas that were devastated have not been rebuilt. Given the increasing impacts of climate change and increasing conflicts in the region, it is necessary that urban capacities for disaster risk reduction and mitigation be developed.

Seeing this situation, the Provincial Government – Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) identified 4-6 cities each for building resilience to urban risk. A total of 30 cities from 6 administrative regions of Pakistan – Baluchistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) were identified.

The cities that signed up for building resilience are:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)

1. Athmuqam
2. Hattian
3. Kotli
4. Patika

Balochistan

5. Khuzdar
6. Loralai
7. Quetta
8. Usta Mohammad

Gilgit Baltistan

9. Astore
10. Diamer
11. Ghizer
12. Skardu

Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)

13. Khar (Bajaur Agency)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

14. Charsadda
15. Dera Ismail Khan
16. Mingora/ Saidu Sharif
17. Nowshera
18. Ooghi

Punjab

19. Jampur
20. Kasur
21. Khushab
22. Mianwali
23. Muzaffargarh
24. Sialkot

Sindh

25. Matli
26. Dadu
27. Garhi Khairo (Jacobabad)
28. Karachi (Malir Town)
29. Mithi
30. Thatta

The Prime Minister of Pakistan launched the Resilient Cities campaign in October 2011, calling upon the selected cities to build DRR capacities. Subsequently, United Nations Inter Agency Secretariat for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) came together to contribute towards localizing Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) - assisting and guiding the local government through the application of 'Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)'.

The project seeks to assess risk, create peer learning programmes and develop mid to long term disaster risk reduction plans for the selected cities. The main objectives of the project are to:

- a. Raise awareness amongst provincial and Local Government authorities on urban risk reduction;
- b. Provide guidance to the local bodies and their partners signing up to the Campaign on Making Cities Resilient for assessing baseline, identifying existing strengths and weaknesses for long term disaster risk reduction;
- c. Develop project proposal in support of action plans of the signed cities; and
- d. Identify mechanisms for peer learning and sharing.

The main strategic components are:

- Build on the on-going urban risk reduction initiatives of UN-Habitat Pakistan;
- Apply the Local Government Self Assessment Tool with on the signed for the Resilient Cities campaign; and
- Engage the provincial and Local Government authorities in DRR activities.

2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Activities & Results

The following activities were carried out and results achieved.

2.1 Activity-1: Assist Local Governments for the Resilient Cities Campaign in Conducting Assisted Self Assessment Applying the LG-SAT Tool

The Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) comprises of 10 essential parameters and they relate to the five priorities of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.

Similarly, the National Disaster Risk Management Framework identifies “Community and Local Level Risk Reduction Programming” as one of the 9 priorities outlined in the strategy document. Also, the One-UN DRM JPC was designed in line with the national priorities and international obligations. For this particular reason, one of the 4 outcomes of the DRM component exclusively focuses on building the DRM capacity of communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots organizations and local authorities. The above context reinforces the importance of local-level DRM interventions to bring about a tangible change vis-à-vis communities' capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

The LG-SAT essentials are divided into questions that detail the essentials for understanding. There are 41 questions in total. Each of these questions is to be graded on a scale of 1 to 5. The grading system is to determine the achievement on the essentials. The grading system refers to the following:

1. Grade 1: Minor achievements – few signs of planning or forward actions;
2. Grade 2: Incomplete achievements – achievements are incomplete and there are signs of improvements but limited commitment and capacities;
3. Grade 3: Not substantial achievements – some institutional commitment and capacities for achieving DRR;
4. Grade 4: Substantial achievements – there are some deficiencies in commitment; and
5. Grade 5: Comprehensive achievements – sustained commitments and capacities.

Prior to applying the LG-SAT, a list of key stakeholders in the city is prepared. Generally the list includes:

1. District Government representative;
2. Tehsil Municipal Administrations representative;
3. District Focal Person for DRR, if any;
4. Concerned community and citizen representatives;
5. Concerned health related officials and doctors;
6. School teachers and academics;
7. Related UN officials or staff located in the city e.g. UNDP focal person on DRM etc.;
8. Concerned Media persons; and
9. Other related persons.

These stakeholders take part in multi stakeholder forums at the city level. Participation in forums ranged between 10-15.

The multi stakeholder meetings in each of the cities discussed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the essentials and recommended action plans. These action plans were discussed at a provincial level meeting together with the PDMA to derive a provincial level plan. Generic aspects of the action plans have been formulated as a national action plan and presented here.

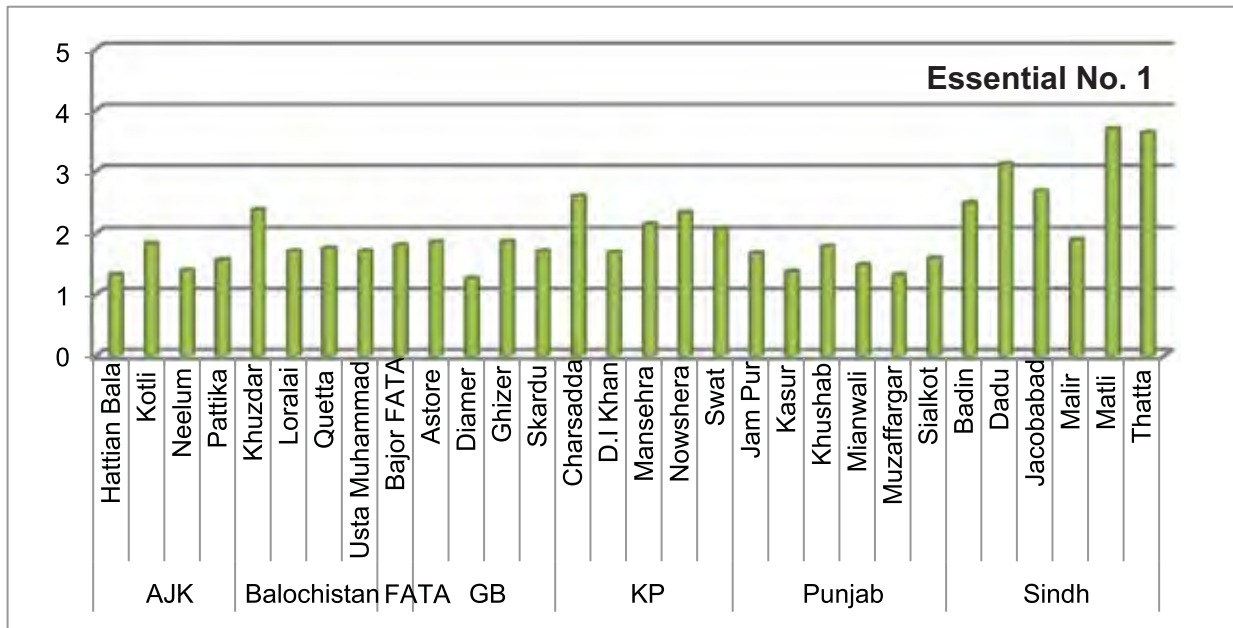
Detailed findings from each city assessment are attached as Annex-2 to the report. The main findings from the LGSAT multi stakeholder forums by each essential are as follows:

1. Grading for all the cities for each of the essential was at an average of 2, this implies that Pakistan' preparedness at the local level is incomplete and there are signs of improvements but limited commitment and capacities;
2. Local organizations are aware of disaster risks and climate change following the monsoon floods of 2010. The Local Government at district levels also has official mandate in terms of establishing focal person, DRR committee and preparing contingency plans. The city administration is represented at the district committee but there is no city level organization or coordination to respond to disasters. The local vulnerable communities are known, in many cases as beneficiaries of Zakat and Ushr, however a plan to provide them support in times of disasters does not exist;
3. The District Government has a budget to support the District DRR focal person. This is a meager resource and there is no dedicated transport, office space, or information system. The DRR charge to focal person is also additional to his official duty. The DRR focal person has been found to be the district officers' responsibility for works related to health, education or revenue. Compensations to the victims and affected persons are decided at a provincial and national level but their disbursement coordination is done by the District Management. Municipal officials are involved in this process under the guidance and direction of the District Management. There is no financial product or incentives for households, especially low income communities to invest in disaster risk reduction. Local and national philanthropy has helped households and local businesses in times of disasters and in post disaster recovery. These are however, individual and scattered;
4. There are city level plans for Muzaffarabad, Mansehra, Sialkot, Karachi and Quetta. However these are not updated or implemented. Muzaffarabad and Mansehra plans refer to DRR elements but the others do not. Contingency plans for floods exist in Punjab, and there are preventive measures identified in the other provinces. There is however no multi-hazard vulnerability assessment or mapping carried out for natural calamities related to climate change at a city level. The city administration communicates irregularly and more on a need basis with the communities on DRR;
5. The PC-I form, generally used for project planning purposes, does not refer to DRR. However, designs of roads, electric transmission towers and lines, gas and water supply lines and communication infrastructure and super structures provide for protection measures. These constructions are not coordinated or properly maintained and the repairs done do not take into account the standard for protection. In times of disasters, there is general disruption. The houses is on low lying lands and many of the urban poor settlements are on ecologically dangerous areas i.e. on steep hillsides and near drains and water channels. They are vulnerable to landslides and flooding on a regular basis. Many of the houses actually encroach on protected ecological zones. In Karachi, housing schemes are expanding into the sea through land reclamation and also in the Kirthar conservation area. Since the floods and threats of high wind, heavy rains and earthquakes, Government in district headquarters have started taking measures to protect the critical infrastructure however this is not consistent and adequate resources are not available for this purpose;
6. Assessment of public buildings, especially hospitals and schools are yet to be undertaken. However initial non-technical assessments suggest that these buildings are safe. The assessments have generally been conducted only for earthquake and heavy rains/flooding. The schools and educational institutions serve as safe places and camps for people displaced due to monsoon floods and

earthquakes. In the case of the small towns - Jampur, Matli, Garhi Khairo and Usta Mohammad - the buildings suffered massive damages due to the 2010 flood. District headquarters such as Dadu, Thatta, Nowshera and Charsadda were saved and provided safe places for displaced people. Public buildings have been repaired in a majority of cases but there is no regular maintenance work or drills carried out for preparedness;

7. Safety regulations and codes exist for cases of fire hazards, building construction and for response such as fire exits and installation of safety equipment. However these regulations and building codes are not followed or fully enforced. Regulations and codes related to earthquakes have been made for all the cities according to the intensity of the danger but these are not followed;
8. The trainings and education programmes on DRR are donor funded, either implemented through Government, NGOs or directly by the donors. The local Government does not have a budget line for these purposes and neither is a part of any Government line departments' work plan at the local level. There is also a general dissemination of information by organizations such as Rescue 1122 and other citizen groups working on DRR, but these are not regular. Government officials and local leaders are also provided training as a part of donor programmes, and these are based on their work plan. Similarly trainings and drills in schools and academic education are not part of regular curricula but externally induced. Despite, irregular communication, drills and trainings, citizens have themselves, either as groups or individual households, taken precautions and made arrangements for responding to disasters, especially in towns that have been hit by cyclones, earthquakes and floods. People have also taken contingency measures against heavy rains and high velocity winds. The recent scale of disasters have however made the communities forget instances of droughts and subsequently the measures for survival under droughts;
9. There is no natural resource management plan. Urban land-use and constructions are encroaching on water-shed areas, forests, natural streams, drains and even into the sea. There is no plan or reasonable effort in any of the cities including Malir in Karachi. The protection bunds in Karachi provide for habitation to encroach in the natural drainage areas. The road constructions in Nowshera and Charsadda, especially the motorway, block flood-drainage causing damage to houses and agricultural areas. Also, a system to safeguard vulnerable communities as collateral damage has not been established. There is very little participation of citizens and the private sector in the restoration, protection and management of eco-systems. Even businesses, citizens and households that stand to suffer directly from calamities are not participating in setting up safeguards; and
10. Early warning in the district headquarters are received through media before official notification. The households and businesses in small towns either receive early warning from the media or their friends, relatives and colleagues. The news however spreads immediately by word of mouth and through calls from the mosque. In the case of earthquakes and fires, the event happens first and then the media carries the news followed by an official notification. Emergency response agencies such as the Edhi Foundation and Rescue 1122 are the first to respond. They are followed by citizen groups and local governments. In case of major emergencies, the Pakistan Military takes on the responsibility and coordination. Other responses follow. At a district level, food stocks, supplies, communication and transport exist. However their mobilization depends on the Local Governments (District Administration's) capacity.

Essential 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities.
 [HFA 1]

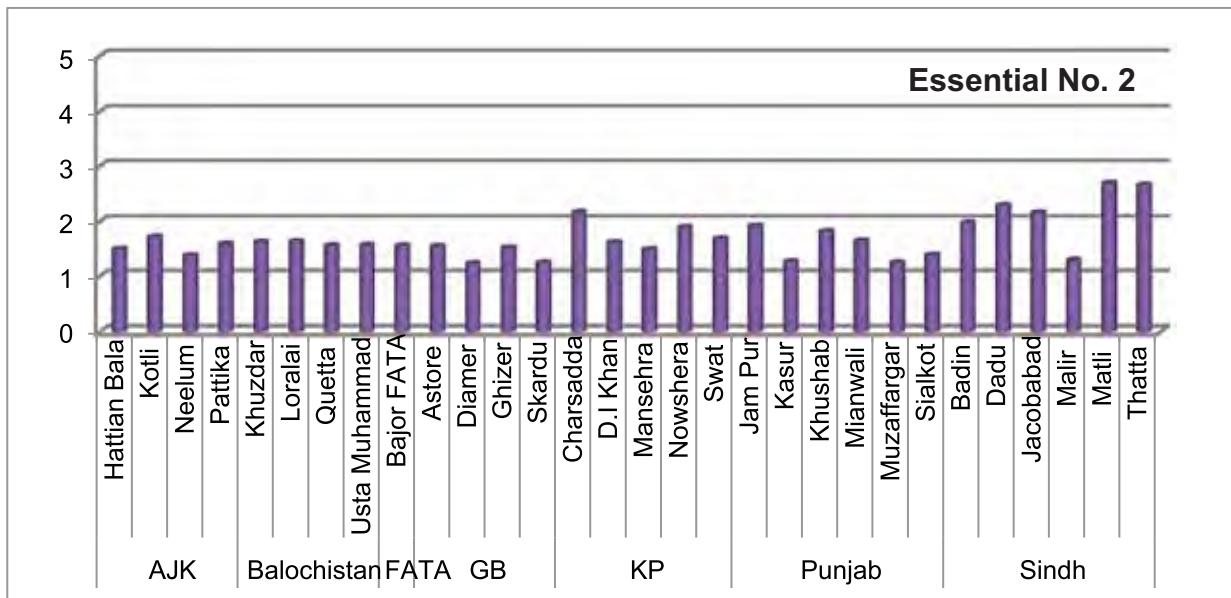


Currently DDMA's are responsible for disaster risk management at a district and city level. However DDMA's are weak in coordination and lack resources to respond to the need of the district. Though municipal authorities are specific for cities, they help DDMA's in responding to disasters. But this coordination lacks the routes of responsibilities. A proper responsibility structure must be followed for preparedness and risk mitigation.

No partnership exists between the communities, private sector and local authorities. This is happening because there is no representative local government system in place at the city level as Local Government elections are not held over the last six years. Provincial governments are not yet able to enforce a new local government system.

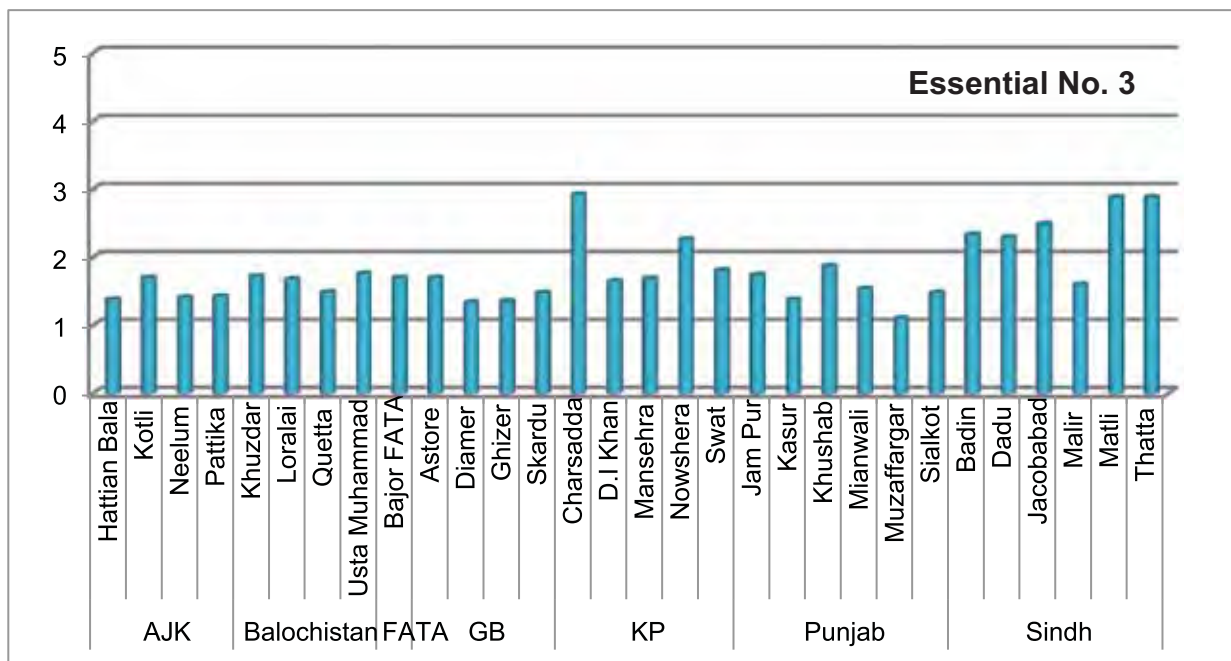
In almost all the cities, municipal authorities and communities are not involved in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation.

Essential 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction [HFA 2]



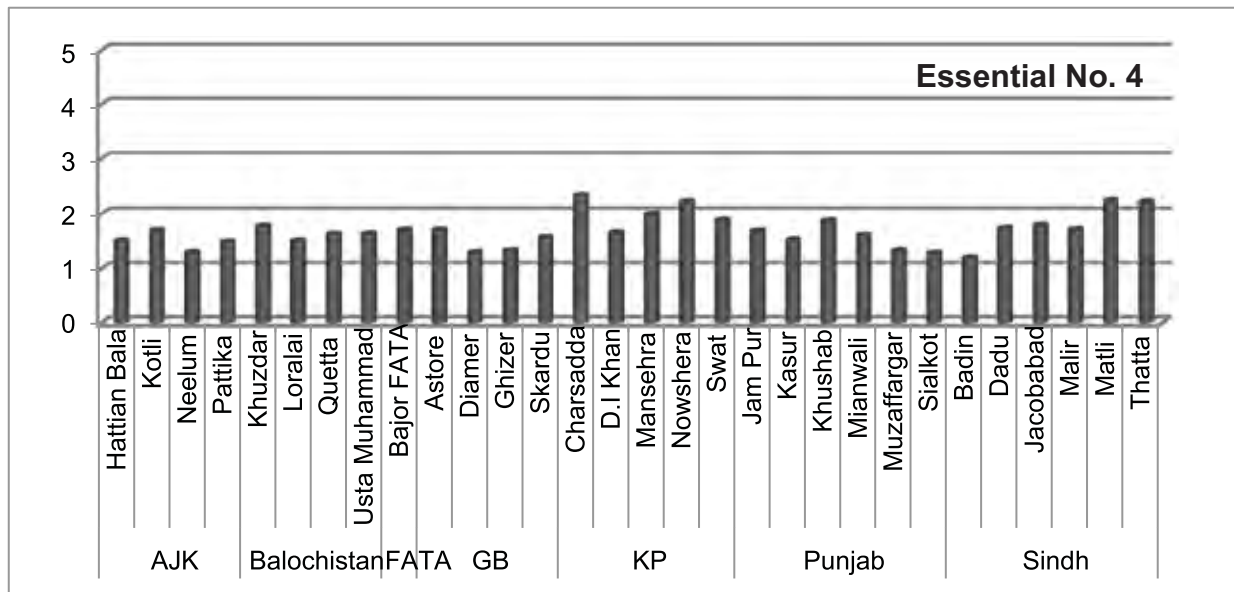
According to the local Government law, 2% of the total district government budget has to be allocated for DRM activities but it is not practiced. Banks also do not provide loan to low income families to invest in DRR. There is a need to introduce the system of DRR insurance.

Essential 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments [HFA 3]



Some information is available at the city level about the types of hazards but hazard and vulnerability assessment maps are not available. Hence cities do not have the capacity to assess the vulnerability of important buildings like schools and hospitals. Extensive data which is gathered after previous hazards is not available to common people in an easy to understand format.

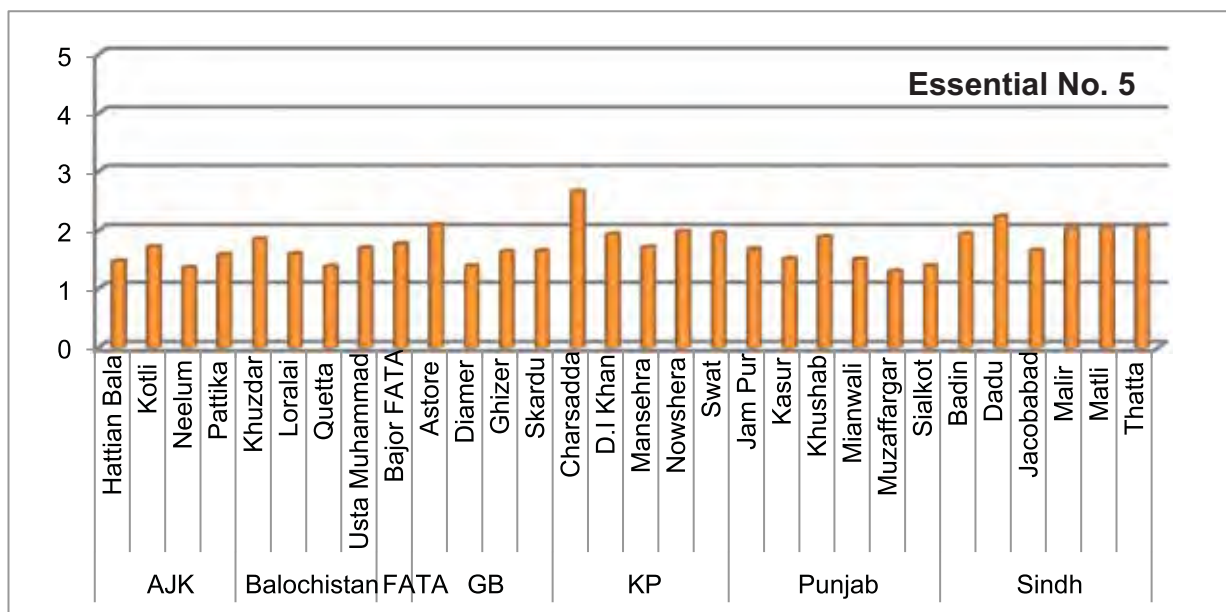
Essential 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage [HFA 4]



Some cities located in low-lands where there is no system to drain water after flooding. In 2007, several vulnerable points on different rivers were identified to be reinforced during the event of an expected flood but this programme was terminated due to a change in government. Even the drains passing through the cities lack retaining walls causing a destabilized foundation for adjacent houses.

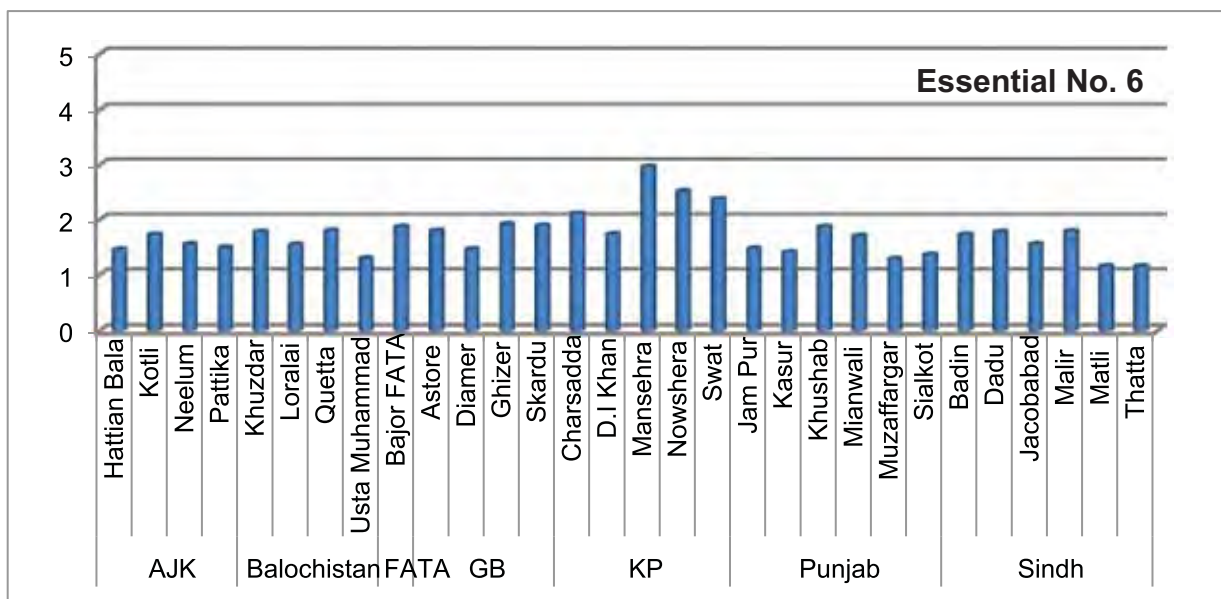
No measures are taken to assess the significant vulnerability of buildings and infrastructure. Capacity to retrofit these buildings and protect the infrastructure is lacking at a municipal level.

Essential 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary [HFA 5]



Schools and health facilities are not assessed for their vulnerability towards disasters. Local governments or other levels of government do not have special programmes in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes safety, weather related risks etc.

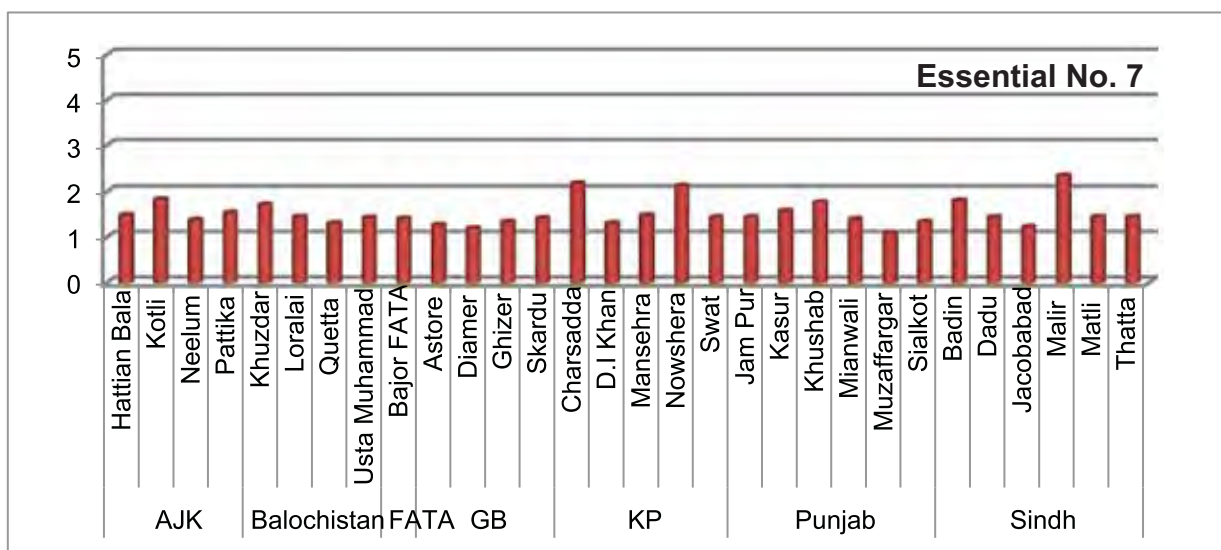
Essential 6: Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. [HFA, 6]



In most of the cities land use plans are not prepared. Some municipalities have formed building codes and regulations but do not have the capacity to implement or enforce them. DRR is not incorporated in codes and planning regulations. Risk-sensitive land-use regulations and building codes, health facilities and safety codes do not exist. Municipal authorities are understaffed and lack the capacity to enforce these regulations.

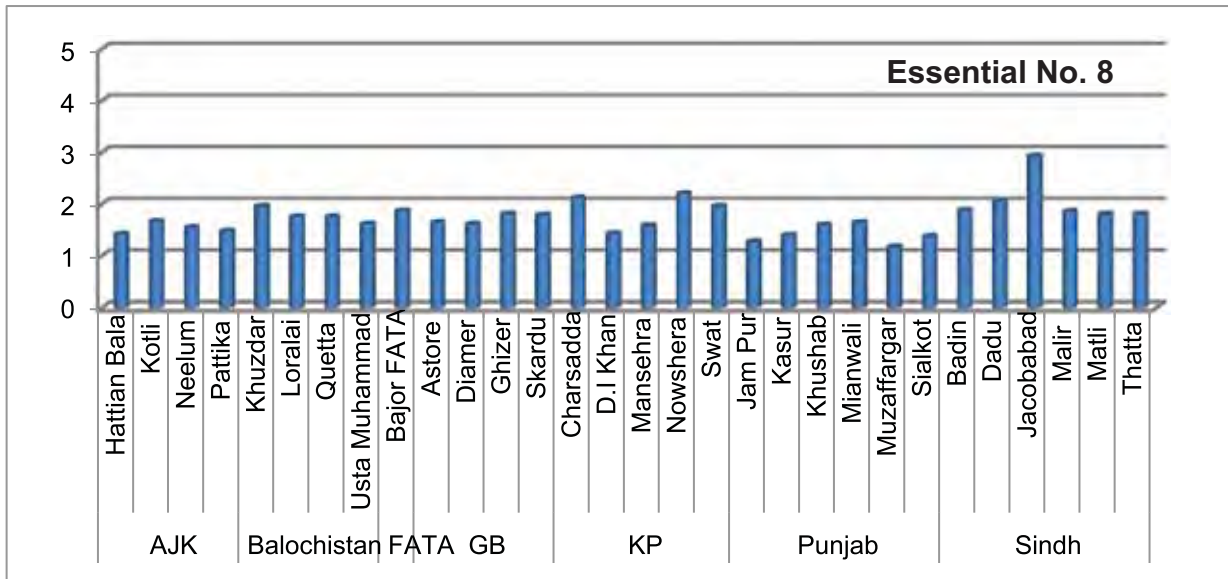
This issue is further aggravated by the rapid spread of slums and squatters. Development along rivers and drains is most vulnerable to floods whereas people are living besides rail tracks are at a risk of loss of life in the event of an accident.

Essential 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction is in place in schools and communities [HFA 7]



In Punjab, City Schools Dengue Awareness Programmes were conducted to limit the effects of the outbreak of the Dengue Virus. Yet, a holistic DRR and preparedness approach is still not included in education programmes in any of the cities. The local Government does not provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders, however in some cities some organizations have done so. DRR is not mainstreamed in schools or college curriculum till date.

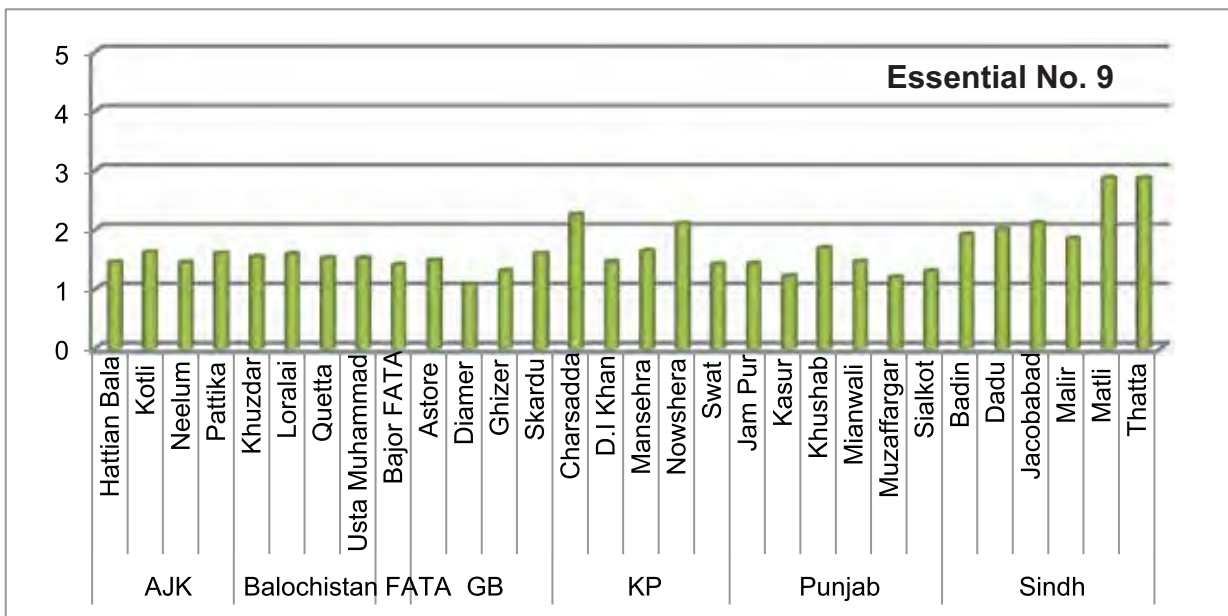
Essential 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change
[HFA 4]



According to the EPA (Environmental Protection Authority), environmental impact assessment is mandatory for all development works but it is rarely practiced on ground. Disasters and climate risks are not taken into consideration for natural resource management at a local government level.

Local Governments are not sensitized enough to support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems' services such as forests, coastal zones wetlands, water resources, river basins, fisheries etc.

Essential 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities [HFA 9]

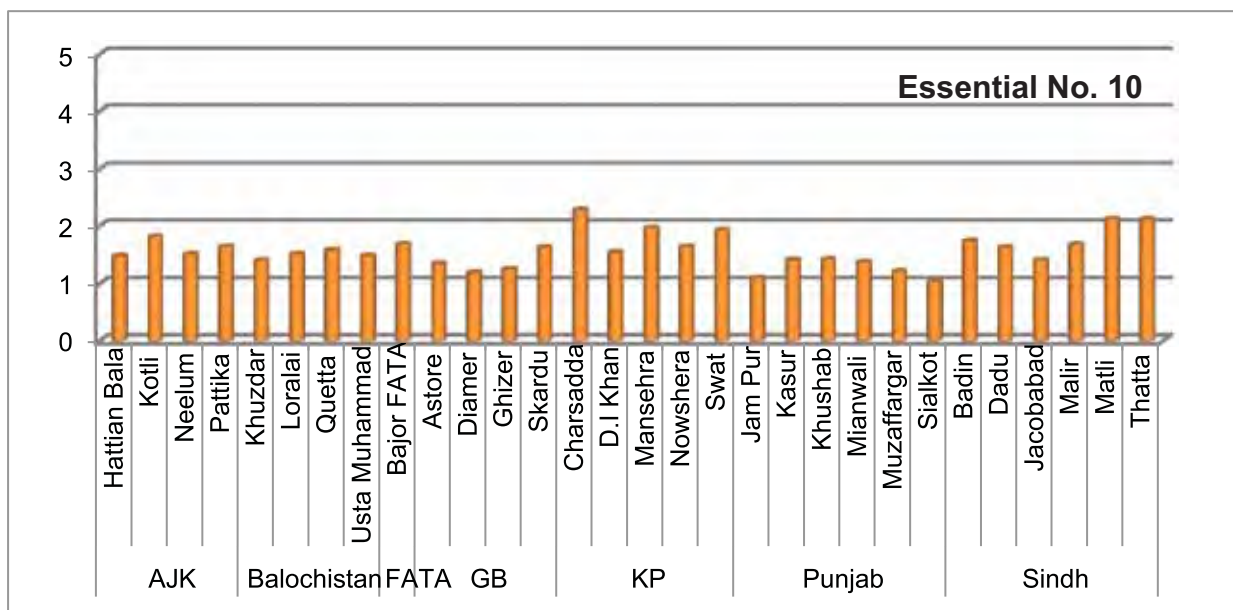


The Pakistan Meteorological Department's capacity for forecasting early warnings is being enhanced under the one UN programme. A flood-warning system is established and this department provides information that is disseminated through the DC office through the help of media and mosques.

At the moment, early warning systems do not have adequate community participation. In Central Punjab, emergency response teams are being established for connecting early warning systems to the community, evacuation, first aid and disaster response.

Preparedness drills are not undertaken in schools, hospitals, and health facilities. Previously Civil Defence carried out these drills. Currently, Rescue 1122 is carrying out the same drills in some major cities of Punjab.

Essential 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction [HFA 10]



Local governments have very little capacity to assist the victims of the psycho-social impacts of resources. After the event of a disaster, some NGOs and INGO's provide psycho-social support for a few months.

District level contingency plans are prepared with the help of the PDMA but those are not city specific and do not include post disaster recovery and reconstruction.

Findings

Main findings of the baseline survey are:

- The median and average response value to all the questions was around 2 (achievements have been made but are incomplete, and while improvements are planned, the commitment and capacities are limited). The modal value remained 1 (achievements are minor and there are a few signs of planning or forward action to improve the situation) except for question 1.2, which was 2¹;
- Roles and responsibilities are limited and resources for putting organization and coordination for clarification are meager. At a local Government level, an officer is designated at the District office with the additional duty to look after the disaster risk reduction. He does not have adequate resources and lacks access to mobilize these resources. An officer at the city level is not responsible for disaster risk reduction;
- There is very little to no incentive for homeowners, low-income families and the private sector for adopting disaster risk reduction measures. The Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) does not have a budget head for this purpose;
- Contingency plans exist at a district but not at a city level, and exist mainly for a major event such as floods or earthquakes. Safety codes are not followed where they exist and multi-hazard vulnerability assessments do not exist in any of the 30 cities including Malir, and Karachi. There is very limited communication between Local Governments and citizens and citizen groups on this subject and early warning systems and emergency response measures are not in place. Safety drills are not carried out and general public is unaware of steps to take in times of calamities;
- Infrastructure for the prevention of disasters is not in place. Regular maintenance of drains is not carried out and safe places are not maintained. Retaining walls are absent along the drains in many cases;
- Where safety regulations exist, they are not enforced or followed. General public and even Government functionaries are unaware of safe Building codes;
- There is no assessment of school and hospital buildings with regards to safety. Trauma facilities are either missing and local emergency centers have inadequate facilities to handle accidents affecting 25-50 people at a time;
- Low-income residents tend to encroach on ecologically dangerous land and land-use surveys have not been carried out. In case of Muzaffarabad, where a master plan does exist, it has not yet been implemented. The DRR component of the Karachi Strategic Plan 2020 is weak and no part has yet been implemented in Malir. Building codes are applied only in large cities such as Karachi, Lahore and Quetta, however these are not implemented at grand scale;
- UNDP and other organizations have supported community based disaster risk reduction trainings. These training have in most part been carried out in rural areas. Some of these trainings have been imparted in schools as well;
- There are different Provincial Government departments and programmes for environmental conservation and maintaining buffers. The Local Government is indirectly involved in few of them. These programmes are mostly in rural areas and not in the selected cities. Private sector and citizens generally destroy the natural habitat for profit;

¹The LG-SAT essentials were posed as questions

- Early warning systems are inadequate in the selected cities. Because of popularity of mobile phones and congregating in religious places, citizen to citizen communication for early warning is generally in use. There is good media outreach in terms of FM radio stations and satellite TV channels that inform masses of disasters in their area. Safety drills are not carried out in schools; and
- Rehabilitation is generally carried out as a part of humanitarian and emergency response that is supply driven. In the later phases, affected populations are involved in the reconstruction of housing and community infrastructure. Citizen participation in major infrastructure rebuilding is inadequate.

2.2 Activity-2: Conduct Multi Stakeholder Consultations

Multi stakeholder forums have been carried out in all the cities with the objective of ascertaining capacities for urban risk reduction. The key discussions at the provincial workshops centered around:

- The need to enforce the building byelaws and regulations with active participation of the local architects and town planners including awareness for all development practitioners;
- Strengthening of the existing building regulations and their enforcement;
- CBOs and citizen community boards could be activated as liaison between the local government agencies empowering DDMA and decentralization of the funds;
- Local youth training;
- Micro level contingency plan and preparation of 3W Matrix at a district level;
- Safe evacuation methods and marking ways on the district maps;
- Regular maintenance work such as drain cleaning and keeping drains free from solid waste;
- Replicating good practices in Community Based Disaster Risk Management-CBDRM and Village Disaster Committee (VDC) (based on the Hyogo Frame Work for action with the involvement of all sectors). CBDRM has only been carried out in 5 of the cities and needs to be carried out in others;
- Strengthening mass awareness campaigns at a Union Council to a District level as a basic tool to address disasters. Use of local resources such as Mosques, Hujras, cultural events, Community Social Organizations (CSOs), Parent- teacher associations;
- Incentives for Volunteers including their registration and training;
- Enacting and enforcement of planning, building and safety regulations;
- Budgetary provisions for life saving and emergency facilities like operation and maintenance budget for life saving vehicles;
- Mainstreaming DRR into development projects including making DRR note as a part of PC-I;
- Inclusion of human induced disasters in the NDMA Act;
- Installation and upgrading of early warning systems; and
- Maintain warehousing facilities at a city level, so that emergency supplies could be stored in advance.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis Results from the Resilient Cities

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly created position for DRR within the District Administration • Felt need to respond to climate change • Flood related contingency plans • Trainings related to DRR, especially to public & private sector officials and school children • Existing capacities/experiences of citizens and community groups • Strong outreach and coverage of mass media, early warning is generally through them • Informal sector and citizen services are developed and employed during disasters 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non clarified roles and responsibilities between NDMA/ PDMA, Local Government and Revenue department • Inadequate participation of citizens in planning • Limited resources at city level and overall budgetary constraint • Limited capacities of hospitals and emergency response services including fire fighting and ambulance services • Safety regulations are nonexistent or not followed • non application of building codes • construction on ecologically dangerous areas • Absence of SOP for relief activities • Identification of safe areas
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International programmes and funding on DRR and climate change • Capacity building as a result of responding to major disaster • Awareness among the residents • Implementation of building codes • Safe communities 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslides • Floods • Storms, cyclones and high velocity wind • Earthquake • Drought • Fire, especially from short circuit • Road accidents • Riots and conflicts • Epidemics

Note: one of the threat is that if disaster does not occur for some time, resources and attention of local government may be diverted to other issues and DRR goes on back burner.

2.3 Activity-3: Action Plans

Action plans could not be prepared for each city due to limited resources and time constraints. Majority of the selected cities are district headquarters and the recommendations of the city consultation meetings are similar (see annex-3). These are as follows:

2.3.1 Soft Component

- The Government has to provide dedicated staff and resources for urban risk management at a Tehsil (sub district) level, especially for coordination and information management;
- Multi-hazard vulnerability assessment and mapping should be carried out immediately. The assessment and mapping should be done together with the local government and local stakeholders so as to develop local tools for mitigation and emergency response;
- DRR plans for each city should be prepared. It is very difficult to integrate DRR with other plans as:
 - Only 5 out of 28 cities have a land-use plan (see annex-2); and
 - Only two out of 28 cities have a development plan.
- Technical assessment of educational and health facilities should be carried out immediately and where required the buildings should be demolished or retrofitted;
- Regular updating of safety regulations including building codes and implementation be forced by concerned departments. Commercial licenses be awarded on fulfillment of safety measures;
- Insurance and financial services be developed to facilitate urban risk management;
- Community trainings are being carried out in many places but there needs to be a volunteer citizens' group that could be trained for preparedness and in times of emergency to volunteer for emergency services. Previously Pakistan had Civil Defense Service and active Boy and Girl scouts;
- There is general awareness about Climate change and people and organizations have started to incorporate measures as a response to this. However, a coordinated mechanism does not exist and people in many cases are unable to develop a response to the increasing impacts of climate change;
- Land-use plan, DRR Plan and Hazard plans are missing in most of the cases;
- Selected cities do not have a plan that could be implemented. Planning of cities in Pakistan is closely associated with urban management and project planning. Urban Risk management should be immediately linked with urban management and project planning e.g. PC-I should have a note related to DRR;
- The role of the media needs to be made effective for understanding the DRR;
- Need to incorporate DRR element in school curriculum; and
- Strengthening of Metrological department.

2.3.2 Hard Components

- Hospitals with necessary facilities and life saving equipment;
- Provision of street lights and WASH facilities to residents;
- Well equipped Search & Rescue facility;
- Emergency Coordination centre with necessary equipment and facilities; and
- Retrofitting of critical buildings.

2.4 Activity-4: Prepare Peer Learning Plan

- A Peer learning plan has been prepared as a part of the proposal. Some good practices identified during the study are:
 - Citizen networks for warning others of impending disasters and response required;
 - Training of school children for emergency response;
 - Expansion of emergency rescue services to small towns and secondary cities such as ambulances and equipping district hospitals with emergency facilities;
 - Use of public buildings such as mosques as a safe places;

2.5 Activity-5: Prepare Funding Proposal

- Project document is being developed.

2.6 Activity-6: Submit Proposal

UN-Habitat is undertaking the following

- Project document discussed with NDMA/ Planning commission; and
- Donor discussions (DFID, Ausaid);

3. HIGHLIGHTS

Provide notes on highlights of the project. These will serve as the major source to document and promote success stories, and lessons learned for your project, which will enhance the information sharing and resources mobilization. (When applicable, include attachments of press release, photos, research papers, web links, etc.)

- Questionnaire was lengthy and stakeholders could not give enough time for filling the format due to busy Schedules and official meetings/Audits/Sports Festivals etc.;
- Basic DRM orientation should be given to stakeholders filling the LG-SAT form so that they can respond objectively; and
- Sharing of the results of survey was very much appreciated by stakeholders in consultative workshops.

4. CONCLUSION

UN-Habitat will elicit donor interest for the attached proposal. Meanwhile other opportunities for follow up will also be useful for practical and short term synergies like :

- Disaster resilient cities initiative is part of Pakistan One-UN Programme for 2013-2017;
- Focused discussions on urban planning with USAid for Jaccobabad and Peshawar; and
- New engagements with UNDP and KOICA on urban integration engagements for Afghan Refugees and Host Communities in Quetta, Karachi, Mansehra and Peshawar cities.

Annex 1: Schedule of Activities

Date	Event
05.12.2011	Project launched/Consultants recruited Urdu translation of the LG-SAT form
15.12.2011	Survey started in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, FATA, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, and Punjab
19.12.2011	Survey started in Baluchistan, Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh
01.01.2012 – 18.02.2012	City Consultation meetings held
06.03.2012	Provincial Workshop for FATA and KPK held
14.03.2012	Provincial Workshop scheduled for G-B and postponed due to security reasons
15.03.2012	Provincial Workshop schedules for Baluchistan postponed due to security reasons
22.03.2012	Provincial Workshop held in AJK
27.03.2012	Provincial Workshop scheduled for Sindh postponed due to security reasons
30.03.2012	LG-SAT survey results shared with PDMA
04.04.2012	30 th city (Muzaffargarh) finalized for survey
11.04.2012	Survey completed and City consultation held in Muzaffargarh
11.05.2012	Draft report finalized
31.05.2012	Final report (draft) ready for sharing with UNISDR

Annex 2: Type of Disasters and DRR Measures

Resilient Cities	Current population as per recent survey	Types of Disaster							Availability of development plan (Y/N)	Availability of Landuse plan (Y/N)	Availability of DRR Plan (Y/N)	Multiple Hazard Map (Y/S)
		Earthquake	Flood	Cyclone	Land slides	Tsunami	Land Erosion	Drought				
Punjab												
Mianwali MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Khushab MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Kasur MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Jampur MC			✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Sialkot MC			✓						X	✓	X	X
Muzafargarh												
Sindh												
DMC Malir (Karachi)		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	X	X
Badin MC			✓	✓					X	X	X	X
Dadu MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Thatta MC			✓				✓		X	X	X	X
Garhi Khairo TC			✓						X	X	X	X
Mithi TC			✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Balochistan												
Khuzdar MC		✓	✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Loralai MC		✓							X	X	X	X
Quetta M.CORP.		✓							✓	X	X	X
Usta Mohammad MC			✓						X	X	X	X
KPK												
Dera Ismail Khan MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Oghi PC		✓			✓				X	X	X	X
Nowshera Kalan MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Charsadda MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Mingora MC			✓						X	X	X	X
AJ&K												
Athmuqam TC		✓	✓		✓				X	X	✓	X
Hattian Bala TC		✓	✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Kotli MC		✓	✓						X	X	X	X
Pattika		✓	✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Gilgit-Baltistan												
Astore			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Diamir			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Skardu			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Ghizer			✓						X	X	X	X
FATA												
Khar-Khyber Agency												

Annex 3: Action Plans

See following table for action plan for resilient cities:

Resilient cities	Threats	Strengths	City DRR committee	Financial service	DRR plan	Multi hazard vulnerability assessment	Assessment and retro fitting of public buildings	Enforcement of building and safety codes	DRR trainings and drill	NRM plan	Communication and early warning system
Baluchistan											
Khuzdar	EQ, FLD, DR	Land use Plan	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S
Loralai	EQ		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S
Quetta	EQ, DR	Development Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	Y	S	S	S	S
Usta Mohammad	FLD	Development Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)											
Astore	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Diamir	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Ghizer	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Skardu	LND SLD	Land use Plan, AKF	Y	Y	S	S	Y	S	S	S	S
Federally administered tribal areas (FATA)											
Khar		Development Plan	Y	Y	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y
Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa (KP)											
Charsadda	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Ooghi	LND SLD, EQ	MF Service, Local Network	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	S
Mingora	EQ, FLD	MF Service, Local Network	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Nowshera	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y

Explanations:

EQ = Earthquake

FLD = Flood

DR = Drought

LND SLD = Landslide

CYC = Cyclone

MF = Microfinance

AKF = Aga Khan Foundation

Y = To be established

S = Exist and will be strengthened

Resilient cities	Threats	Strengths	City DRR committee	Financial service	DRR plan	Multi hazard vulnerability assessment	Assessment and retro fitting of public buildings	Enforcement of building and safety codes	DRR trainings and drill	NRM plan	Communication and early warning system
Punjab											
Jampur	FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kasur	EQ	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Khushab	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Mianwali	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Muzaffargarh	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Sialkot	EQ	Land use Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Sindh											
Dadu	FLD, DR	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Garhi Khairo	FLD, DR		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malir (Karachi)	CYC	Development Plan	Y	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Matli	FLD, CYC, DR	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Mithi	DR	MF Service, DRR Plan	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Thatta	FLD, CYC		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	S
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)											
Athmuqam	EQ, LND SLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Hattian Bala	EQ, LND SLD, FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kotli	EQ, LND SLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Pattika	EQ, LND SLD, FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y

Explanations:

EQ = Earthquake

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Annex 4: Resource Utilization

Total allocated budget of this project (US\$ 25,000) has been utilized.

Annex 5: Challenges

- The project has been carried out within the stipulated resources and time except for delays resulting mainly due to security conditions in Sindh, Baluchistan, and Gilgit-Baltistan. Provincial workshops are delayed because of this issue;
- Bad security situation in the country resulted in delay of Official identification of the 30 cities. Hence, the survey for this city was completed after the stipulated time. Provincial workshop in Punjab is also delayed for this reason;
- The uncertainties in the Local Government and the varying status of Local Government in different provinces and regions made it difficult to convene city level meets. The challenge has been overcome through persistent efforts of local consultants; and
- The focus of DRR is at a district level, whereas the baseline survey and consultation were at the municipal level. In few cases, the district administration refused to participate and facilitate the consultations. As a result of this, much of the DRR related reports and plans were accessed but with time delays and having to follow lengthy procedures.

Annex 6: Assessment Using LG-SAT

See details of assessment of all provinces using LG-SAT tool



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