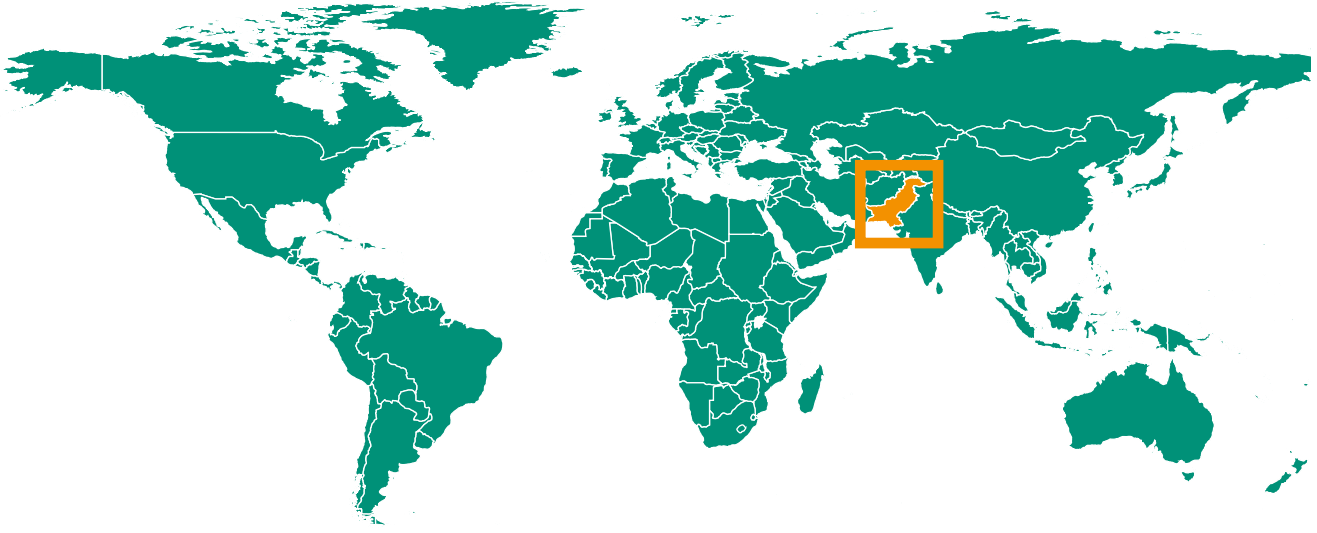


COUNTRY  
PROGRAMME  
DOCUMENT  
2008 – 2009

# PAKISTAN





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## FOREWORDS

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. Accord-

ing to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are to be completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anna K. Tibaijuka  
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

## MINISTER



I appreciate the efforts of UN-HABITAT Country Office in Pakistan for developing the first Habitat Country Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan. I also like to thank the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT for valuable support extended in the reconstruction of earthquake affected areas of Pakistan.

tion of earthquake affected areas of Pakistan.

2. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document has been prepared in parallel to the UN Joint Programme. The Ministry of Environment participated in its preparation together with all concerned partners including consultations with Provincial Governments to capture the needs and translate them into sustainable proposal and action plan for growing urbanization in Pakistan.

3. The Country Programme Document, on the one hand reflects the contribution of UN-HABITAT and other UN agencies in Delivering as One in Pakistan, and on the other hand strongly supports the sustainable urbanization process to which the Government is fully committed, in its efforts to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of our people.

4. The sustainable urbanization action plan which is a part of the Country Programme will strengthen urban planning and contribute towards

achieving the Millennium Development Goals through a people-centered approach. It is an approach that builds partnerships between local government institutions, and civil society actors and organizations. The key focus will be in the areas of urban planning, urban water supply and sanitation, slum up-gradation and disaster preparedness and mitigation in secondary cities.

5. The Ministry looks forward to continued fruitful collaboration with UN-HABITAT and the implementation of UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document on the ground.

6. I wish to thank all those who made possible the preparation of this Country Programme Document particularly those who participated from all Provinces, international agencies and civil society organizations.

Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi  
Minister for Environment  
Government of Pakistan

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the world's 7th most populous and second largest Muslim nation, after Indonesia, with a population of about 160 million.

Current trends in urban development remain uncontrolled and unguided and are highly unsustainable. Despite a well developed legal framework, a number of local good practices and significant national expertise, fragmentation and overlapping of responsibilities at all levels makes addressing these issues complex. Very little is achieved in implementing the existing set of policies covering human settlements and housing. This situation has resulted in exacerbating urban poverty amidst a rapidly growing urban economy. The social unrest and instability in the cities is attributed to this gap between the rich and the poor in the urban areas.

The devolution process initiated in 2001 through the application of the Local Government Ordinance provides a progressive framework for improved governance. However, the rapid implementation of this radical change without appropriate supportive measures, especially in terms of capacity building, results in the fact that the positive impact of devolution is yet to be seen.

Access to urban land and secure tenure remain the key issues for the urban poor. Informal settlements continue to grow faster than the regularisation of Katchi Abadis. Access to basic services, especially water and sanitation in informal settlements, has a major impact on the health and productivity of the slum dwellers. Access to housing for the urban poor is equally difficult, resulting in very low quality, overcrowding and inadequate shelter for slum dwellers. Gender mainstreaming is a key issue to ensure that the particular needs of women are properly addressed, the promotion of women's rights being one of the most urgent human rights issues in Pakistan.

The lack of effective implementation of the devolution process and the issue of capacity of local governments contribute to the fact that urban planning and management remains an ad hoc, crisis driven exercise, which neither guide nor make the best out of the rapid urbanisation phenomenon experienced by Pakistan. Capacity of municipal authorities is close to nonexistent in secondary and small urban centres.

The level of vulnerability to multi-hazards including flooding and earthquake in Pakistan is very high. The effect of climate change on the country vulnerability is believed to have the potential to rapidly become dramatic. These threats are a menace, particularly to human settlements and housing as seen in the recent 2005 earthquake and 2007 floods.

While for the first time Pakistan looks at its future as an urban future (especially in the Vision 2030), the tremendous challenges related to human settlements and housing are not adequately reflected in the development agenda of the government and its partners. Several factors have been identified that explain this situation: (a) in many instances there is no clear understanding of the nature of the problems, their underlining causes, their impacts on the poor and the way to address them, (b) there is no urban 'champion' to advocate for the urban poverty agenda, the positive contribution of urban development and cities as engines of development, and (c) there is no platform bringing together those who relate to human settlements and housing issues (those who are affected by the issues, those who contribute to the issues and those who have expertise, information and capacity to address these issues).

Until the 1990s Pakistan made only modest progress in reducing poverty and improving the welfare of its people. Since the beginning of 2000, the government initiated a wide-ranging and ambitious reform programme, which has resulted in a dramatic turnaround. In 2004/2005, the GDP grew by over 8%. Pakistan expects to maintain the growth trajectory of around

#### STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

##### Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 167 m
- Urban population: 60 m (36 %)

##### Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 1.8 %
- Urban: 3 %

##### Major cities (2008)

- Karachi: 12.4 m
- Lahore: 6.7 m
- Faisalabad: 2.6 m
- Islamabad / Rawalpindi: 2.5m

*Source: UN DESA*

##### Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 48 %

*Source: UN-HABITAT, 2005*



*Preparing the daily meal*  
© UN-HABITAT IV. Wijaya

7-8 percent per annum, which will enable Pakistan to join the ranks of middle-income countries by 2030.

Pakistan has grown much more than other low-income countries, but has failed to achieve social progress commensurate with its economic growth. Many economists consider the reform process as purely growth and not equity oriented with little or no effect on reducing poverty. The poor are being left behind and one third of the population still lives in poverty. Differences in income per capita across provinces have persisted or widened. The North Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan remain the poorest provinces of the country with areas in southern Punjab and Sindh also suffering from severe poverty.

According to the MDG Report 2006, the overall rate of poverty which had increased to 34.5 percent in 2001 has been brought down to 23.9 percent in 2005. In terms of the Human Development Index, Pakistan stands at 134 out of 177 countries and ranks last in South Asia. If the Millennium Development Goals are to be met, a drastic change of approach towards social development and policy measures specifically addressing gender inequalities will be required.

The overall situation in Pakistan has been exacerbated in recent years by a number of natural disasters, notably the 2005 earthquake in the north of the country

and more recent episodes of drought and floods in the south. Another factor that is putting additional burden on Pakistan is the presence of a large number of refugees from Afghanistan, estimated at still over 2 million.

In addition, since 2001 there has been a marked deterioration in the security situation linked to the US-led global 'war on terror' and the rise of militant Islamic groups. As a result, there are now certain areas of the country where the normal operation of government agencies has had to be suspended.

Part one of the HCPD is divided into three of the five mutually reinforcing focus areas of UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Strategic institutional Plan for 2008-2013, as approved by the Governing Council in 2007.



Rapidly growing urban centres. Gilgit, Northern Areas  
© UN-HABITAT / M. Stephenson

## FOCUS AREA 1: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### THE HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING SECTOR POLICY CONTEXT

Pakistan is still a rural country, with two-thirds of the population still living in rural areas. However, Pakistan is already the most urbanised country in South Asia, with some 58 million people living in cities. This number is increasing at a rate of 3.3 percent which is three times faster than in rural areas. The urban population is expected to rise by another 70 – 80 million by 2030. This will mean 120-130 million urban dwellers, or nearly two-thirds of the total population.

There are about 50,000 villages in the country with populations below 10,000; around 450 small towns with a population less than 100,000; 40 medium size towns with populations above 100,000; 7 metropolitan cities which are Faisalabad, Multan, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta with a population in excess of 1 million and two the mega cities of Karachi and Lahore.

Vision 2030 identifies cities as engines of growth, centres of economic activity, knowledge and influence. Cities are seen as generating cultural change involving new sets of relationships within society. Urban centres are recognised as being more productive than rural areas because of clustering of innovation, knowledge and infrastructure. However, Vision 2030 recognised that urbanisation is also leading to an increase in

urban poverty that, if not properly addressed, can lead to greater social instability and severe alienation.

The majority of urbanisation in Pakistan is unplanned. The expansion of almost all urban centres is through the development of katchi abadis on state land; through the informal subdivision of agricultural land; or through the densification of the inner cities. The majority of the urban population lives in these settlements and the densified inner cities. The government agencies have not been able to service the physical and social needs of these settlements. As a result, communities are organised to manage certain aspects of development and the informal sector has supported them in the provision of water, jobs, solid waste management and health and education services. The effectiveness of the informal sector and the nature of its relationship with communities, NGOs and state agencies, vary from town to town and in many of the smaller towns are non-existent.

Urban development in Pakistan is highly unsustainable and follows the trend that prevails in all major development sectors of the country. In terms of responsibilities for urban development issues at federal level, mandates of federal ministries overlap. This is particularly true between the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Local Governments and Rural Development and the Planning commission. Various layers of policies have been developed during the last decades without clearly defining a coherent framework. These policies intend to promote similar approaches, however, most of them remain at the level of good intentions and have not been implemented. This is mainly due to: (a) the



lack of a clear institutional framework with associated responsibilities, (b) the lack of implementation strategies, and (c) the lack of capacity development support programmes including allocation of required resources.

Provinces are addressing their urban policy in different ways. Punjab does not have a separate urban policy but has come up with a Poverty Focused Investment Strategy (PFIS), which address issues related to housing and urban development. In Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP urban policies are much more fragmented and piecemeal.

The Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the foreword of the Vision 2030 document states that: 'We will also need to prepare for the dynamics and imperatives of growth of large cities, urban concentrations as well as expected internal and international migrations.'

## GOVERNANCE: DECENTRALISATION, LEGAL REFORM, INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

In 2001, Pakistan introduced a devolution plan through the promulgation of a comprehensive Local Government Ordinance in each of the four provinces. This aimed to improve governance through decentralisation. It is one of the government's most important civil service reforms, seeking to bring about major changes in the power distribution among the various levels of government, transferring administrative and financial power to local governments, and thereby strengthening local control and accountability. The Local Government Ordinance clearly defines the roles of three tiers of local government (district, tehsil and union council) and spells out a fiscal framework, including taxing authority. The strategy for devolution of power has three basic principles: (a) people centred development, (b) rights and responsibility based, and (c) service oriented government. The local Government Ordinance makes legal provision for the inclusion of citizen's groups as partners to local governments through the formation of Citizen Community Groups, which is the first attempt by government to foster meaningful partnerships between government and organized groups of citizens. The Ordinance includes a detailed legal and institutional framework in support of this partnership.

Six years after the introduction of the plan, the devolution of autonomy and fiscal deregulation are still under process, with continuing tussles over the powers of the federal government and the provinces, and between the provincial governments and lower levels of government. Provincial governments continue to exercise power over responsibilities that

have supposedly been transferred to lower levels of government. In addition to being dominated by local elite, in some districts the creation of Citizen Community Boards has actually led to entrenchment of their power, rather than the opposite.

The political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority of the devolution process has not been accompanied by the necessary transfer of resources and capacity building mechanisms. Government capacity at district level remains poor. At city and town level, especially in medium and small towns there is almost no capacity to plan and manage local development. An encouraging phenomenon is the emerging capacity at community level built by Civil Society Organisations supported by bilateral donors and government funds.

Poor governance remains a key issue and has had a negative impact on social service delivery. While the devolution process has strengthened local political institutions, more needs to be done to address management and capacity issues at local level.

The MTRF – 2005-2010 is aiming at strengthening the lead role of local government in the lead role supported by provincial and federal governments. The MTRF makes provision for strengthening socio-economic infrastructure through people's involvement in decision making and empowering them for economic and social development. The MTRF proposes an ambitious social mobilisation action plan to cover all poor households.

## URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

At federal level, the overall legal framework and supporting mechanisms for urban planning and management is the responsibility of Ministry of Local Government and mainly governed by the Local Government Ordinance. Within the devolution plan urban planning and management is clearly the tussle of provincial, district and municipal authorities. Other ministries at federal level have claims over the urban planning and management functions including; Ministry of Environment, Planning Commission, Ministry of work, among others.

The lack of effective implementation of the devolution process and the issue of capacity of local governments to contribute to the fact that urban planning and management remains an ad hoc - crisis driven exercise not guiding neither making the best out of the rapid urbanisation phenomenon experienced by Pakistan.

Widespread belief that master planning is the answer is another constraint. While some attempts to introduce strategic (structure) planning have been

partially successful in large urban centres, planning capacity of municipal authorities is very low and close to inexistent in secondary and small urban centres. Basic capacity to fulfil simple functions are absent for instance in: establishing baselines (even having base map), identifying and clarifying priority issues, developing shared visions and agreeing on objectives, translating objectives in action plans and projects, and monitoring and evaluation. While participatory planning is advocated for in most of the relevant policy documents and within the Local Government Ordinance, urban planning remains driven by political power, rather than driven by need and joint capacity to address priority issues.

A National Spatial Strategy is planned to be developed within the framework of Vision 2030 to safeguard the areas of national interest and provide a guideline aimed at maximising efficiency in human settlements and other productive efforts and enhancing rural-urban complementarities.

## VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND DISASTER RESPONSE

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to disaster risks that threaten sustained economic growth and development. Rapid population growth, rampant poverty, poor quality of construction, haphazard development schemes, including explosive unplanned urban growth make Pakistan more prone to natural disasters. The effect of climate change on the country vulnerability is believed to rapidly become dramatic.

Until the massive earthquake in October 2005 the perception of disaster risk in Pakistan focused on emergency response and this has remained the predominant way of dealing with disaster in Pakistan. Since the earthquake, there is a growing realization that Pakistan is exposed to a variety of hazards and that there is a need to embark upon establishing appropriate policy, legal and institutional arrangements, and implementing strategies and programmes to minimize risk and vulnerability. The four high disaster risk typologies are: (a) earthquake risk; (b) floods in delta and mid-river basin areas, as well as cyclones and associated flood risk in coastal areas; (c) drought in arid and semi-arid areas of the country; and (d) risks of high frequency, low impact events such as flash floods and landslides.

A comprehensive Ordinance on the 'Establishment of a National Disaster System' has been adopted in December 2006. This was followed by the adoption of a 'National Risk Management Framework' in March 2007, which outlines major priorities for the country

to improve its disaster risk management capacities. The framework envisions achieving sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Pakistan through reducing risks and vulnerability, particularly those of the poor and marginalised groups, and by effectively responding to and recovering from disaster impact. A national Disaster Management Commission under the Prime Minister has been created to steer the policy process in the area of disaster risk management. A National Disaster Management Agency has been created which is in charge of facilitating and coordinating the implementation of disaster risk management policies and frameworks. Similar authorities are being established at provincial and district levels. These newly created authorities have limited capacities to coordinate and monitor disaster risk management including the management of disaster response, as well as, fulfilling functions in preparedness, prevention and mitigation. Line ministries and departments require technical assistance for fine tuning of policies, legal and institutional arrangements to facilitate the inclusion of risk reduction in development planning.

Establishment of disaster management structures at federal and provincial level is taking place. However, decentralising the structures at district and municipal level will be challenging. In addition there is a need to strengthen the role of Civil Society Organisations in promoting risk management at the community level, if the objective of strengthening the resilience of communities at high risk is to be achieved. In relation to certain specific risks such as the seismic risk, specialised expertise that is missing in the country will need to be provided.

## FOCUS AREA 2: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

### URBAN LAND

The responsibility for managing urban land lies with local government. However government agencies have failed to provide the urban poor with land for housing at an affordable price. An informal sector, dominated by middlemen, has developed that caters to the needs of the urban poor. Fifty percent of the urban population lives in slums, Katchi Abadis and squatter settlements with the constant fear to be evicted. The situation is alarming as the expansion of Katchi Abadis since the 1990s has picked up pace despite the decision of the Government that Katchi Abadis would not be regularized after 1985. 'Land Mafia', in collusion with Government bodies and agencies play a critical role which enhances suffering of the poor and lower



*Low cost local housing techniques.*  
© UN-HABITAT/ M. Stephenson

income groups residing in these squatter settlements, Katchi Abadis and slums. Inability of government bodies to properly manage land has a strong detrimental effect on the environment and exacerbates environmental hazards and disaster risks for the urban poor.

The 'National Policy on Katchi Abadis, Urban Renewal and Slum Upgradation' developed by the Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development in 2001, makes provision for a series of policies measures for urban land including: planning and regulations; regulation and control; and resettlement plans. However these measures have not been implemented. Vision 2030 proposes a strategy to improve the efficiency of urban land market through: (a) appropriate and affordable land use, building standards and regulations; (b) improving procedures for land transfers (including cadastral mapping, titling and registration); (c) measures to stop land being held vacant for speculative purposes; and (d) improving information to the public on land market indicators.

The indicator that has been selected by the government to monitor progress toward the achievement of Target 11 of the MDG (Significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers by 2020) is the proportion of Katchi abadis to be regularised. Progress is being measured as the percentage of regularisation based on Katchi abadis identified at the cut-off date of 1985. According to the 2006 MDG Report, in 2001-02, 50% had been regularized, and 60% in 2004-05. The targets for 2010 and 2015 are respectively 75% and 95%. However the creation of new of Katchi Abadis

after the cut-off date of 1985 is not taken into consideration by this indicator and informal settlements are growing faster than the regularisation operations.

## HOUSING

There is a shortfall of more than five million housing units in Pakistan. The poor have limited access to adequate building materials and skilled workmanship resulting in poor quality of housing that is badly ventilated and lit and suffering from technically weak details. As a consequence of poor building quality, there is usually an increased cost of maintenance during the lifespan of the building. Another consequence is that the housing stock of the poor is more vulnerable to disasters as experienced in the 2005 earthquake and the 2007 floods. Finally the poor (and the rich alike) live in buildings that are generally not energy efficient, resulting in an increased cost of living and through increased energy consumption contributing to global environmental issues.

The National Housing Policy (2001) recognised that the quality of building materials has deteriorated over the years, there have been no advances or improvement in construction techniques, and there has been deterioration in skills and the quality of housing. The policy calls for a number of actions including: (a) a standardisation of building components using low cost and recycled material, (b) use of cost effective materials, (c) improving construction techniques through research, training and skills



*Women's village committee meeting*  
© V.Wijaya / UN-HABITAT

improvement, and (d) promoting the use of traditional and indigenous building materials and techniques.

### FOCUS AREA 3: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Rapid urbanisation coupled with inadequate investment and poor management capacity results in deteriorated quality of urban infrastructure and severe environmental degradation. Less than 1 percent of wastewater is treated in Pakistan. The rest is thrown in ravines, streams and rivers that have turned into sewers and impact negatively on downstream users.

The Metropolitan government recovers less than 50 percent of the solid waste generated in major cities. The rest is left to rot on the streets. Even the waste that is collected is mostly dumped in open fields or is incinerated. The dumped waste pollutes the groundwater and the incinerated waste creates air pollution.

Vision 2030 recognises that urban planners have seldom followed pro-poor strategies in the past. The rich get subsidised sewers; the poor live in often appalling sanitary conditions. According to the 2006 Pakistan MDG report, access to basic facilities improved between 2001 and 2005. The percentage of the population with access to piped drinking water was 25 percent in 2001 and increased to 34 percent in 2005. In urban areas still 55 percent of the poor do not have access to piped water.

However, certain initiatives from Civil Society Organisations such as the Orangi Pilot Project in Karachi have demonstrated that much can be done with some grit and vision. This project provides sewerage services to over a million poor people and provides many lessons which can be replicated on

a larger scale. Orangi shows how poor people can transform their environment and reduce costs and corruption to a small fraction of 'standard' cost by technical innovation and self-help. It also shows the importance of high-quality technical support, and why eventually, there must be partnership between the informal sector (which can handle much of local infrastructure better than the municipality) and the government (which must build the bulk collection and wastewater treatment facilities).

The strategy put forward by Vision 2030 for urban water supply will be based on meeting the rapidly increasing demand for household and industrial water, increasing investments in new water delivery systems, upgrading and managing the existing systems more efficiently, ensuring provision of potable water to poor households, recycling of water where feasible, and enhancing cost recovery. The sanitation improvement options will cover wastewater management and disposal of human waste through cost efficient and affordable means. For solid waste, the strategy will be to develop integrated solid waste management systems, sanitary landfills, and to minimize waste through refuse recovery and electricity generation.

Concerning urban mobility, Vision 2030 address only the issue of urban transport and recognises that the challenge is to make investments in urban transportation sustainable through coordination, both in terms of physical provision and economic and financial policies, and by comprehensively addressing related issues such as a city's balance in the location of employment and housing. Urban transport investment will incorporate concepts of demand management and appropriate role for the public and private sectors, as well as, an economically efficient transport market based on optimal pricing.

## RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provide an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in by UN-HABITAT and its partners.

### UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Support to Spontaneous Shelter Recovery in EQ Affected Villages in Pakistan	Nov -Dec 05	259,023	UNDP, JAPAN	Hashaar WWF	Provision of Transitional Shelter
Technical and Training Support to ERRA for Earthquake Resistant Rural Reconstruction	Feb 06-Dec 08	16,106,178	CIDA, Sida, SDC, DFID	ERRA, State/Provincial Gov, NGOs, Army	Training and Technical Assistance for Housing Reconstruction
Support to Rural Housing Reconstruction (Information Campaign)	Aug 06-Feb 07	131,725	OFDA/ USAID	ERRA, State/Provincial Gov, NGOs	Public Information Campaign
Emergency Shelter for Floods	Mar 08 - Jun 08	36,380	CERF	NDMA, PDMA, CARE International, JADE, Muslim Aid	Technical Assistance
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Programme	Oct 08-Dec 08	40,000	UNICEF (DFID)	UNHCR, NDMA, Provincial Government	Technical assistance for UNHCR on shelter and camp management.
Shelter Provision for Baluchistan EQ Affected Families	Nov 08 -Jan 09	886,923	CERF	NDMA, PDMA, Provincial Government	Transitional shelter provision
Facilitating Access to Land for EQ Affected Rural Landless Families	Jun 07- Apr 08	728,778	DFID	ERRA, Revenue Department, State/ Provincial and District Government	Ensuring Land for those who lost land due to the earthquake.
GIS/MIS Support to NDMA for Post Flood Information Management and Coordination	Oct 07- Jan 08	37,400	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA	NDMA, IASC Clusters	MIS/GIS services provided to the IASC clusters and NDMA
Joint UN Post Disaster Assessment Mechanism	Mar 08 - Dec 08	41,250	UNICEF	IASC Clusters	Technical implementation of assessment database and programming PDAs
Strengthening Post EQ Reconstruction	Aug 08-June 09	6,120,000	DFID	ERRA, State/Provincial Gov, NGOs, Army	Training, Technical Assistance and Inspection for Housing Reconstruction
Humanitarian Response Plan in Pakistan	Oct 08- Mar 09	250,000	OFDA/ USAID	NDMA, Provincial Gov	Construction skills training and technical assistance to flood and conflict displaced people in NWFP.
School Reconstruction in Pakistan	Oct 08 - Sep 09	235,850	BASF	ERRA, State Gov, Dept of Education	Construct a school and test technical options for schools
Transitional Shelter Provision for Baluchistan EQ Victims	Jan 09- May 09	470,395	UNICEF (DFID)	NDMA, PDMA, Provincial Government	Transitional shelter provision

## UN-HABITAT Continued

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Facilitating Access to Safer Land for EQ Affected	Jul 08 - Mar 09	995,623	DFID	ERRA, Revenue Department, State/ Provincial and District Government	Ensuring Land for those who lost land due to the earthquake.

## PARTNERS

Organisation	Activities
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project - \$ 90 million loan - 2004 to 2009 - This project target selected katchi abadi in urban centres. It aims at developing city level sustainable and participatory approaches responding to the problems of urban poor communities.</li> <li>- Rawalpindi Environmental Improvement Project - \$ 60 million loan - 2005 to 2011 - This project address the issues of environmental sanitation, water supply improvement and institutional development including municipal management, urban environmental management and urban planning.</li> <li>- National Drainage Sector Project - \$ 27 million loan - 1995 to 2006 - This project, operating in the Indus Basin, includes the preservation of surface water and underground water quality for among other urban use.</li> <li>- North West Urban Development Project - \$ 21 million loan - 2001 to 2008 - This project aims to improve urban infrastructure in up to 24 urban centres within North Western Frontier Province through the strengthening of the capacity of local government to provide, operate and maintain services in line with the devolution process.</li> <li>- Mega City Development Project - \$ 10 million loan - 2006 to 2010 - The project focuses on the development of Karachi. It aims at providing capacity building to City District Governments and Tehsil Municipal Authorities for city planning and management, and the adoption of commercial principles for infrastructure and service delivery.</li> </ul>
The World Bank	Punjab Municipal Services Project - \$ 50 million loan – 2006 to 2010. This project aims at improving urban services in Punjab
The Government of Japan	Development of Sewage System in Urban Areas – Lahore - \$ 11, 6 million grant – 2006 to 2009.
The United Nations Development Programme	National Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme - \$ 300,000 grant – 2004 to 2008. The project supports affordable, self-help based incremental development initiatives. It focuses on social mobilisation and empowerment of poor communities (especially women); it supports decentralisation and strengthening of local government for effective partnership among local communities, local government bodies, and the private sector. The project will feed in national policy development.

## OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS



*Destruction caused by the Kashmir earthquake 2005  
© UN-HABITAT / M.Stephenson*

UN-HABITAT Pakistan provides support to the Government to respond to natural disasters. UN-HABITAT established a permanent presence in the country as a response to the devastating October 8th 2005 earthquake. A very large training and capacity building programme was developed to support the reconstruction of safer housing and to facilitate access to land for those who had lost their land in the earthquake. UN-HABITAT is also involved in the response to the 2007 floods.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF 600,000 HOUSES FOLLOWING THE OCTOBER 2005 EARTHQUAKE

UN-HABITAT engaged immediately after the earthquake with the Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA) to support the reconstruction of 600,000 houses that had been damaged or destroyed. UN-HABITAT provided policy advice for the establishment of a people-centred (owner-driven) and pro-poor housing reconstruction policy. Extensive work was undertaken to advocate for appropriate building standards, and to translate the agreed standards into training curricula and information products. A cascade of training was established from Master Trainers (engineers and architects) down to artisans (masons, steel fixers, and carpenters), labourers and the beneficiaries. As of the end of

2007, UN-HABITAT provides training of trainers and continued support to technical trainers. At the village level, training and technical assistance for safer housing construction is imparted by 26 NGOs with Training Mobile Teams and the army with Assistance and Inspection teams. UN-HABITAT implements training activities at the village level in 36 union councils (out of 180) where no NGO was available.

To complement individual efforts in housing reconstruction, social mobilisation activities are also performed throughout the earthquake-affected area to support the creation of Village Reconstruction Committees. These committees allow the communities to act as a group for activities such as promotion of safer construction techniques, organisation of technical trainings for the artisans and technical orientations for the beneficiaries, information on the reconstruction policy, group procurement and transport of construction materials, conflict resolution on housing and land issues, community disaster risk management and supporting the most vulnerable members of the communities. UN-HABITAT developed training curricula on social mobilisation, organised training of trainers for the 26 participating NGOs, and continues to provide them with support to implement social mobilisation activities. In the 36 union councils where UN-HABITAT is directly implementing the rural housing reconstruction programme, social mobilisers have been deployed by UN-HABITAT as part of the mobile training teams.

To allow people to make informed decisions, a large public information campaign as been launched by UN-HABITAT covering the various aspect of the housing reconstruction policy (eligibility, steps, conditionality and grievances) as well as basic knowledge on safer housing reconstruction techniques. The information is disseminated through printed material (posters, pamphlets, and leaflets), billboards, radio (radio programme and public service announcements) and the press, mainly newspapers.

Apart from training and technical assistance activities, UN-HABITAT supports ERRA in a number of activities related to housing reconstruction. UN-HABITAT provides coordination functions through 12 Housing Reconstruction Centres (8 of them managed by UN-HABITAT). UN-HABITAT established for ERRA a management information system related to housing reconstruction (e. g. rate of reconstruction, rate of disbursement of financial assistance and level of training). The system provides a common framework for reporting on-going activities, monitoring progress and evaluating overall housing reconstruction activities. It allows identifying emerging issues and supports decision making at all level.

## RESULTS

Since the second anniversary of the earthquake, it has been globally acknowledged that ERRA's decision to adopt an "owner driven" policy for the reconstruction of rural housing has contributed greatly to the quality and speed of reconstruction in this sector. The success lies in the radical approach adopted by the government: giving money to affectees directly and encouraging them, instead of NGOs and aid agencies, to rebuild safer homes. The owner driven policy is what UN-HABITAT refers to as the "people's process for housing". This is the first time in the world that this approach is being uniformly applied across the entire affected area of a disaster of this magnitude. Significant headway has been made in the reconstruction of rural private housing. The success of the rural housing reconstruction operation is confirmed by progress in the field. The rate of reconstruction remains very high. The large majority of the 3.5 million people rendered homeless by the earthquake have reconstructed houses. This new housing stock is safer than pre-earthquake housing. Increased training, technical assistance and social mobilization, has significantly improved the quality of the houses that are being reconstructed.

In addition to supporting people to have a "safer roof on their head", UN-HABITAT contributed to the development of the pro-poor dimension of the reconstruction strategy. Through advocacy and

operationalisation of improved traditional building techniques, an estimated 100,000 poor and vulnerable families (representing 500,000 persons) were given access to financial assistance to rebuild their home. These improvements of the housing policy contribute also to environmentally sound and culturally sensitive building practices.

The total cost of reconstruction is estimated at \$ 4 billion out of which \$ 1.6 billion for housing reconstruction. An estimate \$ 35 million has been devoted to technical assistance by the international community out of which UN-HABITAT implemented almost \$ 22 million.

## PRODUCTS

UN-HABITAT supported ERRA in organising a large consultative process with more than 80 international and national partners to swiftly produce the Housing Reconstruction Policy. The same mechanism was utilised to agree upon a complex Housing Training Strategy responding to the extremely challenging terrain.

Through intensive field research and consultation with national and international experts, UN-HABITAT developed initial construction guidelines and constantly revised them to support practices adopted by the people, responding to emerging issues and correcting common mistakes. Construction guidelines cover a variety of building techniques including: reinforced cement concrete, reinforced masonry, confined masonry, in-situ, timber frame construction (Dhajji), timber reinforced stone construction (Bhatar), multi-stores timber construction (Leepa) and retaining walls. UN-HABITAT, in consultation with a large number of partners, developed social mobilisation guidelines to support the creation of Village Reconstruction Committees. Social mobilisation guidelines cover the following topics: creating and managing a village committee, supporting the vulnerable, disaster risk reduction, group procurement and transport, conflict resolution.

Based on the above mentioned guidelines, technical training curricula were developed addressing the needs of a wide variety of actors, including: architects and engineers, sub-engineers and skilled artisans, unskilled labour, construction material producers and beneficiaries. Social mobilisation training curricula were also developed addressing the needs of a wide variety of actors including: local authorities, social mobilisers, community leaders and beneficiaries with special attention to women.

UN-HABITAT set-up comprehensive Information Management System linked with Geographic Infor-



mation System to strengthen information management and decision making of all involved partners. A Training Management Information System was established which captures all training activities at Union Council level. UN-HABITAT developed for ERRA a Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation system which captures all information related to housing reconstruction including: progress in disbursement of financial assistance, progress in reconstruction and level of compliance and progress in training.

UN-HABITAT contributed to a large capacity development initiative benefiting a wide range of national professionals. More than 25 engineers and architects (UN-HABITAT technical experts) were trained as earthquake construction specialists. With the combination of rigorous theoretical training and field exposure, they represent a unique technical expertise in Pakistan. Through engagement with NESPAK (the largest engineering firm in Pakistan and General Consultant to ERRA), UN-HABITAT contributed to introducing new interest in low-cost earthquake resistant housing within the engineering community in Pakistan. The 50,000 earthquake skilled artisans that were trained in safer building techniques will continue to provide safer construction services to their community. Those who will look for employment opportunities in other parts of the country will be able to apply their newly acquired skills. Trained migrant labour will also offer better workmanship wherever they will be employed.

Through the implementation of social mobilisation activities, Social Mobilisation Specialists were trained in promoting people centred and community based approaches. The 3,000 Village Reconstruction Committees that have been created will continue, at various degrees of intensity, to contribute to a better organized social fabric that can be use as a channel for implementing community-based development projects.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

2009 has been declared by ERRA has the last building season to complete the reconstruction of rural housing. UN-HABITAT will support ERRA in accelerating the rate of reconstruction and promote remedial measures to increase the number of beneficiaries that will be able to complete the reconstruction of a safer house with financial assistance from the government. With the perspective of long-term disaster management, active promotion of safety messages linked with housing construction will be conducted together with the construction of model houses that will remain as a reference within the communities for future housing construction.

The training infrastructure that has been established by UN-HABITAT in the earthquake affected area will be institutionalised through the conversion of some of the Housing Reconstruction Centres into Housing Resources Centres. These resource centres will continue to promote safer construction techniques, offer formal vocational training and “on the job” technical training for artisans. They will be gradually managed through local government mechanisms and whenever possible be incorporated in the formal vocational training system.

A comprehensive review of the housing reconstruction process will be undertaken to (a) evaluate the impact of UN-HABITAT intervention, (b) capture lessons of experience and (c) capitalise technical resources developed. This exercise will lead to (a) the production of guidelines, tools, manuals, case study and reports, and (b) to the dissemination of findings through various media including website, publications, videos and communications in key international conferences.

Following a request from ERRA, UN-HABITAT developed a project to support urban reconstruction. The project, building on the experience acquired in rural housing reconstruction and in house expertise, will support local authorities to be able to take the lead in addressing issues such as: (a) translating the master plans into a strategic plan including land use plans, zoning plans and infrastructure plans, (b) communicating, promoting and enforcing plans, policies and standards, (c) involving concerned communities and, (d) ensuring that the large number of national and international non-governmental agencies, international assistance agencies, the private sector and government departments work together in accordance with common approaches, plans and standards. The urban housing reconstruction policy adopted by ERRA follows the same approach as the rural housing reconstruction policy whereby individual house owners rebuild their housing assisted by Government grants. In order to be able to apply the new building codes to ensure that the rebuilt houses are earthquake-resistant, technical assistance and training will be offered to all the actors involved in housing reconstruction including, artisans, contractors, building enterprises, architects, engineers, suppliers, governmental authorities, and the beneficiaries themselves.



Widow supervising reconstruction of her new house, Kashmir  
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## FACILITATING ACCESS TO LAND FOR EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED FAMILIES

The 2005 earthquake not only destroyed houses but also land. The Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority requested the support of UN-HABITAT to develop a policy to allow families that had lost their land due to the earthquake to receive financial assistance and to facilitate the purchase of a new piece of land where they could rebuild their homes. Policy development was guided by the Pinheiro Principals.

The Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority also requested UN-HABITAT to support the implementation of the policy through technical assistance to the Revenue Department in charge of land transactions. This was funded by DFID from June 2007 to April 2008 at the cost of \$ 728,778.

### RESULTS

1,730 families benefited from the land grant project. For the first time in Pakistan, new land titles were established in the name of all the family members and through the one window operation, full transparency is ensured. Overall, 8,205 individuals became owners/co-owners of land. Out of 8,205 individuals, 3,865 (47%) were women and 21% were most vulnerable. The Land Verifica-

tion Unit offices facilitated approximately 27,000 individuals during project implementation period. The project has been recognised as an international best practice for post-disaster land management.

### PRODUCTS

Through a participatory process involving all stakeholders, including Federal, Provincial and State Governments, Revenue Department, the United Nations, International and national NGOs and the potential beneficiaries, UN-HABITAT supported ERRA in developing a policy for facilitating access to land for landless families. The policy relies on existing government mechanisms for land management and makes provision for facilitating measures that are (a) pro-poor, (b) transparent, (c) efficient, and (c) gender and vulnerable sensitive.

Through an innovative One Window Operation, time and cost of land transaction has been reduced to the minimum costing beneficiaries Rs.100 vs. Rs.5,000 to 7,500 through the normal procedure and being performed in a day vs. 5 to 10 weeks in the ideal case scenario of the normal procedure. A solid Land Management Information System has been established. This web based system allows updating in real time all the transactions including: registration, verification, entitlement and land transaction.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism has also been established to address the concerns of beneficiaries disputing decisions of Revenue Department.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The policy was extended to provide a new piece of land to families living on high hazard land. UN-HABITAT supported policy development to accommodate the issue of hazardous land. Using the infrastructure already established, ERRA requested UN-HABITAT to continue its support to the Revenue Department for implementing these new activities. DFID continued their funding by \$ 995,623 until March 2009.

UN-HABITAT post disaster land management activities will be captured in a global case study publication and a tool box allowing UN-HABITAT Pakistan to share its experience with practitioners and decision makers internationally.

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Pakistan floods of June-July 2007 devastated large swathes of rural Sindh and Balochistan provinces in southern Pakistan. UN-HABITAT participated in the joint rapid damage assessment conducted by the UN, the National Disaster Management Authority and NGOs staff. Later on, UN-HABITAT conducted a housing qualitative evaluation within the Damage and Need Assessment led by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. On the basis of these assessments UN-HABITAT prepared a set of recommendations to the National Disaster Management Authority related to the various options for the housing reconstruction policy and associated implementation strategy.

Information management was recognised in the Real Time Evaluation (September 2007) as a serious issue with no information management strategy in place. Based on the solid MIS/GIS expertise and capacity that UN-HABITAT had developed for the earthquake response, UN-HABITAT engaged with the National Disaster Management Authority to provide support for managing information related to the flood response. In cooperation with WFP and with financial support from UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, UN-HABITAT established reporting formats to capture activities performed within the various clusters. Partners were trained in reporting and mechanisms for data collection were put in place in Baluchistan and Sindh. These activities were coordinated with both Provincial Disaster Management Authorities. At the federal level, a management information cell was established within the National Disaster Management Authority.

Reports on needs and progress in delivering the flood response are produced on a weekly basis and

support decision-making at all levels, ranging from NGOs operating in the field, district and provincial authorities, UN agencies and federal authorities. In addition, with the associated Geographic Information System to the Management Information System, maps are produced that serve for planning purpose and to identify emerging issues.

In addition to this, UN-HABITAT provided technical support in the establishment of the UNICEF funded Multi Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM). This was done in collaboration with the IASC clusters.

## RESULTS

Weekly progress reports with associated maps have been produced covering all involved sectors. This greatly improved the response by facilitating coordination and improving decision making.

The McRAM was endorsed by the IASC in Pakistan and has been piloted and used in consequent post disaster and post conflict response situations.

## PRODUCTS

The following tools have been created: reporting formats, a data base link with GIS application. NGOs and disaster management practitioners have been training on MIS/GIS.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

UN-HABITAT intends to continue its support to NDMA for information management towards the achievement of the recommendation of the Real Time Evaluation 'Develop and implement a fully-resourced information management strategy and system for use throughout Pakistan'.

UN-HABITAT will provide support to NDMA to develop a housing reconstruction policy in the flood affected area and will provide training and technical assistance for the implementation of this policy.

## DISASTER RESPONSE

In disaster and post conflict response UN-HABITAT works to ensure that appropriate shelter and reconstruction strategies are employed by the IASC cluster members and government. UN-HABITAT has successfully implemented disaster response programmes for shelter provision and technical assistance following the 2007 floods in Sindh and Baluchistan, 2008 floods and post conflict displacement in NWFP and the 2008 Baluchistan earthquake.

## STRATEGY



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### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

#### ONE UN PROGRAMME

The High-Level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence makes a strong case for reform to reduce fragmentation, improve efficiency and enhance effectiveness. A key recommendation is to 'deliver as one' at the country level centred around four 'ones': one leader, one programme, one budget, and one office.

Pakistan has been selected to pilot the reform of the United Nations. The vision of the UN Country Team in Pakistan is to 'deliver as one' so as to better support human development for the people in Pakistan – especially the Millennium Development Goals – and to deliver humanitarian assistance when necessary. Its aim is to acknowledge and respect national ownership while aligning UN activities with national priorities and procedures in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the concepts of humanitarian principles.

Based on the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), a process of reviewing and focusing the UNDAF was initiated at the end of 2006. This process includes: (a) reviewing advancements in achieving UNDAF outcomes (Mid Tern Review), (b) focusing the UNDAF outputs and outcomes along with evolving national priorities, (c) extending the UNDAF period till 2010 in harmony with the national planning cycle, (d) formulating the reviewed outcomes and outputs, (e) matching of national priorities with UN capabilities, (f) redefining major areas/themes of action (including major themes and cross cutting issues),

(g) presenting the associated costed work plans with clear identification of roles and responsibilities of UN and partner agencies, and (h) establishing associated monitoring and evaluation systems.

The One UN Programme (See table) is the outcome of the UNDAF review process. It is the programmatic manifestation of the focused UNDAF objectives and required results. Contained in one document, with one work plan and budget, the One UN Programme encompasses all "Joint Programmes" with clear distribution of roles and responsibilities among all implementing partners.

Based on its mandate, expertise and capacity to deliver, UN-HABITAT participated in the elaboration of two of the Joint Programmes namely: (a) Environment and (b) Disaster Risk Management.

In the Environment Joint Programme the following outcomes address issues related to human settlements:

- Environmental Policy
- Sustainable Urbanization
- Water and sanitation
- Green industries (including solid waste management and energy efficient building)

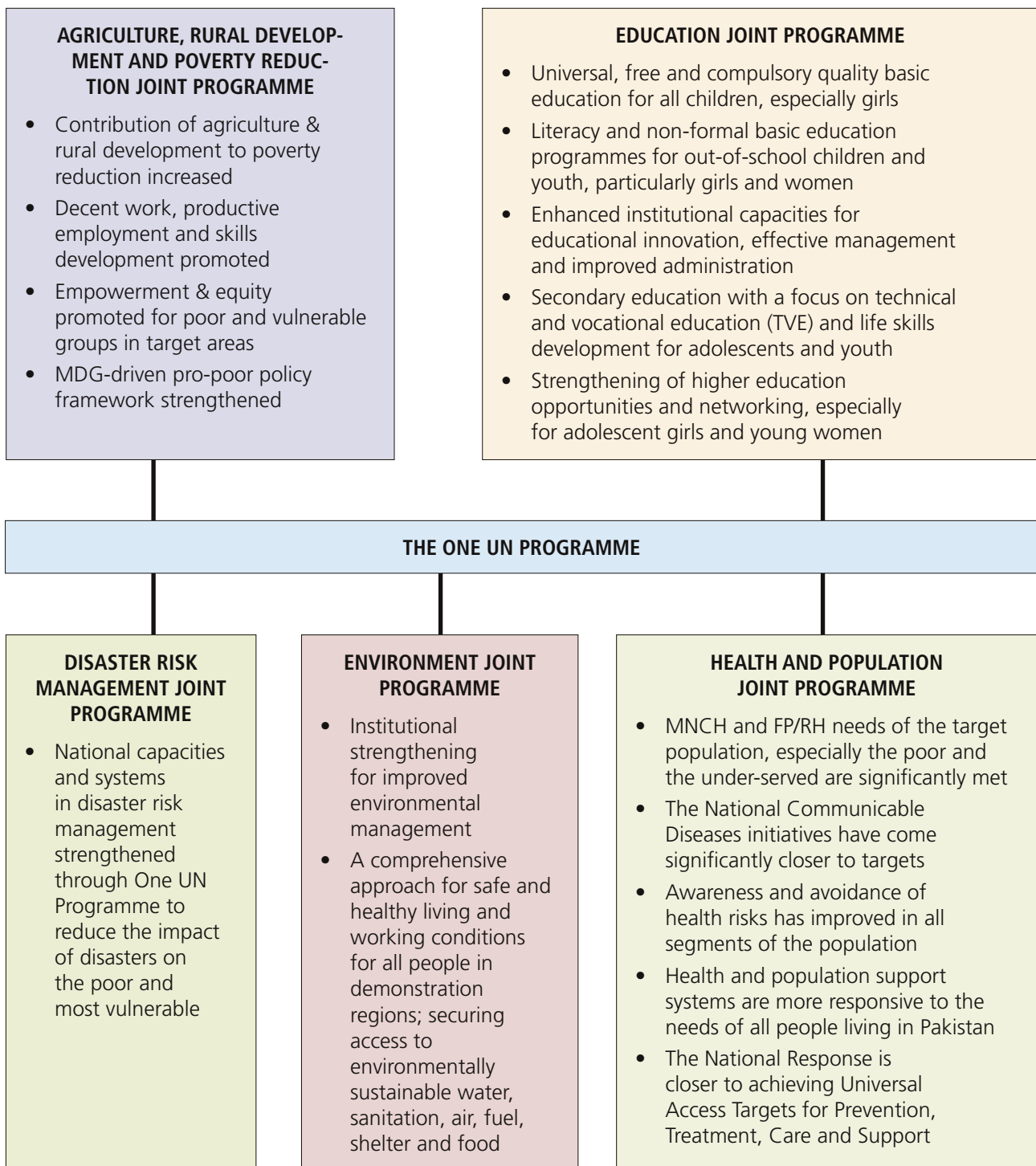
In the Disaster Risk Management Joint Programme, the following outcomes address issues related to human settlements:

- Disaster Risk Management Policies and coordination
- Capacity Building and Strengthening systems
- Strengthening DRM in the Education sector
- Local applications

UN-HABITAT actively participated also in identifying priorities and activities contributing to

## THE ONE UN PROGRAMME

For the preparation of the One UN Programme, five “Thematic Working Groups” have been established around the following themes: (1) Agriculture Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, (2) Health and Population, (3) Disaster Risk Management, (4) Environment, and (5) Education. In addition, four cross cutting issues have been selected, namely gender, human rights, refugees and civil society participation, to be mainstreamed into all Joint Programs.





*Collecting information with the community. Baluchistan  
© UN-HABITAT/ A.Rashid*

addressing the four cross cutting issues of the One UN Programme (Gender, Human rights, Refugees and Civil society participation).

### POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (PRSP)

The government's strategy is articulated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), finalised in 2004. This outlines a comprehensive policy framework for continued growth and development in Pakistan. The PRSP is built around four pillars: (a) achieving broad-based economic growth focusing on the rural economy, (b) improving governance and consolidating devolution, (c) investing in human capital and delivery of basic social services, and (d) targeting the poor and vulnerable. The strategy also focuses upon attainment of Millennium Development Goals for sustainable development and poverty reduction, and aims at forging an alliance between civil society and the private sector.

The PRSP II is under preparation. The draft document identify the following seven pillars: (a) drivers of economic growth and macro-economic stability, (b) crafting a competitive advantage, (c) harnessing potential of the people, (d) financial deepening and economic development, (e) world class infrastructure, (f) effective governance and management, and (g) targeting the poor and the vulnerable.

Both PRSP I and II reflect vaguely the tremendous challenges associated with human settlement especially the issues of urban poverty and the potential of cities as engines of development. This translate in the limited (however growing) support provided by partners to urban development (see annex 3).

### THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MTDF)

The MTDF is the government five-year plan covering the period from 2005 to 2010. It recognise the need to address the issues of urban development and preparing an urban development strategy dealing with issues like land management, urban poverty, housing, urban environment, access to water and sanitation, urban mobility, etc. The MTDF also calls for more community participation and public-private partnership in urban improvement projects.

### HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE URBAN SECTOR

#### TOWARD AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING SECTORS

Pakistan has been actively involved in the establishment and promotion of the UN-HABITAT Agenda from its inception, demonstrating Pakistan's commitment to addressing the issues of human settlements. UN-HABITAT has benefited from the innovative, community-driven infrastructure development pioneered by Orangi Pilot Project. UN-HABITAT was able to transfer the technology of shallow sewers to countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa through its technical cooperation projects.

The recent UN-HABITAT programme started its operations as a response to the devastating October 2005 earthquake. UN-HABITAT demonstrated its capacity to quickly deploy a very large team, presently composed of more than 550 staff and delivering An over \$20 million programme of training and capacity building activities including support to government for policy development, coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation over the last two and half years.

The UN-HABITAT presence in Pakistan allowed for the establishment of regular contacts with government counterparts and especially with the Ministry of Environment, the government focal point for UN-HABITAT. Links with a range of urban and housing partners including provincial governments (beyond disaster management actors) have been established through the National Habitat Committee conveyed by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment. However, at this stage, the relation with the full range of urban and housing partners remains weak and need to be strengthened to be able to identify key issues, establish partnerships and develop large-scale initiatives related to human settlements and housing.

UN-HABITAT Pakistan in the recent years has essentially been focusing on disaster response and has built a strong capacity to deliver on activities related to these issues. In-depth field experience and national expertise developed by UN-HABITAT on issues related to safer construction is unique in Pakistan. It includes research on housing (especially on vernacular architecture and building techniques), identification and mobilization of construction stakeholders, training and capacity building. Large-scale social mobilization experience has provided a solid basis for UN-HABITAT to develop people-centred and community-based approaches. Addressing post-disaster land issues allowed UN-HABITAT to introduce some innovation on this very sensitive issue. This unique experience and expertise needs to be capitalized on and applied in other part of the country.

The preparation of the UN-HABITAT country programme has been guided by the following: (a) realism and achievability, (b) building on comparative advantage and activities that contribute most and directly to achieving the MDG goals (within the UN-HABITAT mandate), (c) operational activities contributing to institutional strengthening and policy development, (d) support to government to fulfil its commitments towards the Habitat Agenda and other international agreements.

The Pakistan Country Programme Document has been prepared within the framework of the of the One UN Programme document. UN-HABITAT benefited from consultation with sister agencies, government and development partners. The preparation of the One UN Programme provided a unique opportunity to identify national priorities, prioritise issues and understand better the complementary roles of sister agencies and other development partners. This exercise allows UN-HABITAT to relate its current activities to the larger development and poverty reduction agenda in Pakistan and to strategically

devise new activities. The UN-HABITAT country programme is part of the One UN Programme.

On well recognized issues requiring immediate attention such as housing, where UN-HABITAT Pakistan proved its delivery capacity and acquired a solid experience, the country programme proposes to replicate and upscale. On more complex issues such as human settlements development and especially improving the life of slum dwellers, UN-HABITAT, through its country programme, is proposing a more modest set of activities, laying the groundwork, for larger activities to be undertaken within the next programming cycle. On the promotion of the wider urban agenda, UN-HABITAT Pakistan can draw from the technical resources of the Regional Office, Headquarters (especially Global Programmes) and global networks.

While many complementarities have been identified with sister agencies, special attention has been given to certain activities related to UN-HABITAT mandate that are currently performed by UNDP. These activities offer a great deal of expertise and experience but could benefit from a strong partnership with UN-HABITAT and eventually a gradual shift of responsibilities from UNDP to UN-HABITAT.

## PROMOTING THE URBAN POVERTY AGENDA

To complement other development partners working on secondary cities and especially large settlements, the Country Programme will focus on smaller towns. Secondary cities currently host the majority of urban dwellers. They can potentially play an important role in limiting migration to metropolitan areas and mega cities. They can offer employment opportunities and economy of scale in investment for social infrastructure. Their role in rural-urban linkages at a regional level is essential to provide markets for rural products and service centres for rural population and rural activities.

Due to the limited duration of the Country Programme and the fact that UN-HABITAT will initiate its work in urban areas, the programme will not aim at large-scale impact, but instead will target significant improvements on a few key urban issues that will serve as a basis to clarify the urban agenda focused on poverty alleviation. Demonstration activities will be implemented in a limited number (8) of secondary cities to be selected within the geographic focus of the One UN Programme, in consultation with provincial authorities. Settlements hosting Afghan refugees will be prioritized to identify approaches allowing alleviating the burden of refugee communities and providing them with an adequate environment for their temporary settlements.



*Promoting best local practices*  
© UN-HABITAT / M. Stephenson

In these demonstration cities, a strategic planning process will be initiated. The process will include: city profiling, identification and clarification of key issues, preparation of issue specific strategies and strategic municipal development plans, implementation of small-scale demonstration projects. The process will be highly participatory bringing together the full range of relevant stakeholders and community representatives.

In supporting secondary cities, the country programme will address the key challenges associated with the successful completion of the devolution process, including management and capacity issues at local level and definition of federal, provincial and local responsibilities. The Country Programme will initiate activities that will serve as a basis for a

municipal support programme to be launched in the next programming cycle. Leadership training for elected officials is among the activities to be initiated. Special attention will be given to elected women.

Trends and opportunities as well as challenges and bottlenecks will be carefully documented together with lessons learned. Information on urban issues will be collected from other development partners working on human settlements. The work of other UN agencies addressing urban related issues will also be captured; this will include: employment (ILO), industrial development (UNIDO), gender (UNIFEM), population migration (UNFPA), health (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA), education (UNICEF, UNESCO), etc... It is proposed to prepare the "Pakistan - State of the Cities Report" through a process of consultation of key actors at municipal, district, provincial and federal levels. They will be mobilised to periodically contribute to and review findings. Ultimately, they will support the finalisation of the national report and will agree upon a large-scale, long-term urban poverty agenda for Pakistan.

#### ADDRESSING BASIC NEEDS OF SLUM DWELLERS

In the demonstration cities, four specific issues will be addressed by the country programme in relation with the improvement of the life of slum dwellers and the poor:

- improving access to water and sanitation in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO,
- improving solid waste management in collaboration with UNIDO and WHO,
- improving security of tenure in collaboration with UNDP and FAO,
- improving energy efficiency of housing in collaboration with UNEP and UNDP.

The above improvement will be carried out through a process of empowering communities to identify the needs and priorities for them to carry out their own development; an approach that UN-HABITAT has been practising in all the slum improvement projects that it has undertaken around the world. UN-HABITAT will demonstrate a process resulting ultimately in the fact that slum dwellers will become full citizens of the city, enjoying all the rights and benefits that the city has to offer.

Activities of the Country Programme will build on existing initiatives and good practices. Because of its positioning within the One UN Programme, the country programme activities will be implemented in synergy with sister agencies as mentioned above.



In collaboration with UNIFEM, a strong emphasis will be given to the role of women, both as agents of change at decision-making level and also within the family and the community. Gender mainstreaming will be promoted to ensure that the particular needs of women are properly addressed. This will contribute to promoting women's rights as one of the most urgent human rights issues in Pakistan.

### REDUCING THE IMPACT OF DISASTERS ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING

This component of the Habitat Country Programme builds on on-going Habitat's activities in Pakistan. UN-HABITAT will continue to conduct research on building practices to identify strength and weaknesses in relation to vulnerability to disaster. Technical construction guidelines will be developed and will serve as a basis for developing building codes in urban areas and building guidelines in rural areas.

The Country Programme will support urban reconstruction in the earthquake affected area with a strong emphasis on disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness. In collaboration with UNDP, municipal disaster plans will be developed in the earthquake affected cities but also in the other demonstration cities targeted by the Country Programme.

Building on the far-reaching community mobilisation experience acquired in the earthquake-affected area, UN-HABITAT will support community-based disaster risk management activities. These activities will be principally implemented in the demonstration cities located in high risk areas. In these cities, communities will be mobilized to prepare for and mitigate eventual disasters. UN-HABITAT will draw on its extensive experience in community based disaster awareness and mitigation programmes that it has implemented in other countries.

Building on the Management Information System (MIS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) capacity created by UN-HABITAT for its earthquake and flood response, the Country Programme will support Disaster Risk Management activities related to MIS and GIS including: information management of the flood response, stand-by capacity for rapid assessment, risk mapping, early warning systems, etc.

Finally, the country programme will continue to facilitate access to land for earthquake-affected landless families and will expand these activities for families living in high-hazard zones.

### STRENGTHENING SKILLS RELATED TO SAFER AND ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY HOUSING

This component of the Habitat Country Programme builds on on-going Habitat's activities in Pakistan. Skills development experience accumulated through UN-HABITAT disaster response activities will be captured, capitalised and mainstreamed within training institutions. Two main groups of construction actors will be targeted and associated training institutions will be provided with support to improve training curricula:

- Engineers and architects, through higher education institutions in collaboration with UNESCO
- Artisans, through vocational training institutions and Civil Society Organisations providing "on the job" skills improvement in collaboration with UNESCO and ILO.

In the earthquake affected area, UN-HABITAT will continue providing training for earthquake-resistant rural housing construction. Training for earthquake-resistant urban housing construction will also be provided. In the areas affected by the 2007 floods, training activities for multi-hazard (flood, cyclone and earthquake) resistant housing will be organised.

Based on the activities initiated by the Country Programme on energy efficient housing, research on building material production, housing construction and energy efficiency of building will serve as a basis for improving training curricula for architects and engineers, and artisans. This component of the Country Programme will be delivered with sister agencies working on large-scale skills improvement and the construction industry, including ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO.

### PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

In summary UN-HABITAT's programme objectives during the period of 2008-2010 will be the following:

- Promote the urban poverty agenda through the production of the State of the Pakistan Cities Report and city demonstration projects through community planning and slum upgrading
- Address basic needs of slum dwellers by improving access to water and sanitation, solid waste management, security of tenure and energy efficiency of housing
- Reduce the impact of disasters on human settlements and housing
- Strengthen skills related to safer and environment friendly housing

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### KEY PRINCIPLES

- Empowerment: Mobilization and organization of the people to determine their own development agenda, and supporting the process of implementation.
- People-centred: Trust in the people, especially the poor that UN-HABITAT is committed to serve, recognizing the potential and capacities of the people to solve their own problems with the support from external organizations
- Community-based: Recognition and respect for people's organizations
- Subsidiarity: Devolution of decision making to the point of action
- Partnership: Promoting partnerships of people's organizations with Government, local government and civil society
- Accountability: Accountable to the people that the organization is supporting
- Sustainability: Ensuring sustainability through placing development in the hands of the people and committing their ownership

### MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

All activities carried out under the Habitat Country Programme are part of the One UN Programme and therefore will be implemented according to the arrangements and modalities agreed upon for the implementation of the One UN Programme

The High Level Committee, consisting of representatives of the government, UN and donors, is responsible for the oversight of the UN Reform process and will serve as the ultimate decision making body for issues related to the One UN Programme. UN-HABITAT will be represented in the High Level committee by the co-chairs of the Thematic Working Groups in which UN-HABITAT participates: Environment and Disaster Risk Management. However, UN-HABITAT will participate in the High Level Committee meetings based upon relevant agenda items requiring its presence. The High Level Committee will:

- Approve the overall UN Reform concept and work-plan;
- Monitor progress made under the agreed work-plan;
- Decide on changes in current practices of UN assistance in line with the recommendations of the global High Level Panel report and with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;
- Endorse allocation of un-earmarked resources contributed to the One UN fund between Joint Programmes.

UN-HABITAT will be involved in the preparation of the High Level Committee meetings through its participation in the UN Country Team.

Joint Programme Steering Committees, consisting of UN Participating Agencies and government counterparts, will oversee and provide guidance for the implementation of the Joint Programmes in the respective thematic areas. UN-HABITAT will participate in the steering committees of the Joint Programmes on Environment and Disaster Risk Management. The Joint Programme Steering Committees will:

- Review Joint Programme documents and recommend approval from the High Level Committee;
- Approve prioritisation of outcomes/outputs;
- Endorse budget allocation of un-earmarked funds to the Joint Programme Component levels;
- Review and approve Joint Programme financial and progress reports;
- Plan Joint Programme mid-term review and final evaluation;
- Review and approved annual work plans and budgets at the Joint Programme level;
- Ensure that appropriate consultative processes take place with stakeholders to avoid duplication or overlap between Joint Programmes and other development initiatives.

UN-HABITAT will participate in the Thematic Working Group meetings which will provide an internal inter-agency coordination among UN agencies at the Joint Programme level.

Inter Agency Task Forces, consisting of UN Participating Agencies and government counterparts, will be responsible for the joint implementation and promoting synergies at the Joint Programme Components level among Participating Agencies and participating government counterparts. The Inter Agency Task forces will:

- Facilitate the preparation of the annual work-plans and associated budgets at the Joint Programme Component level submitted by Participating Agencies and ensure conformity with the Joint Programme document;
- Endorse allocation of un-earmarked funds to Participating Agencies based on the proposal by the UN Inter Agency Working Groups;
- Facilitate overall performance and advancement of Joint Programme Component implementation and make changes if required;
- Oversee the preparation of standard financial and progress reports for submission to the Joint Programme steering Committees;



*Awareness through information campaigns*  
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- Review and approve financial and progress reports at the Joint Programme Component level;
- Plan Joint Programme component review and final evaluation;
- Ensure that appropriate consultative processes take place with stakeholders to avoid duplication or overlap between Joint Programme Components and other development initiatives.
- As a Participating Agency, UN-HABITAT will:
- Implement all activities and produce outputs that will be entrusted to UN-HABITAT;
- Report advancement on a regular basis to the Convening Agent;
- Use, manage and prepare financial reports on all resources allocated to UN-HABITAT through un-earmarked funding, parallel funding and core funding within the approved Joint Programme document in accordance to UN-HABITAT rules and regulations;
- Prepare one progress report on the Joint Programme Component outputs that UN-HABITAT will be responsible to deliver for submission to the Convening Agent for reporting on activities supported by un-earmarked funding, donors for reporting on activities supported by parallel funding, and Headquarters for reporting on activities supported on core funding.

In addition to the One UN governing structure, UN-HABITAT will participate and support the following structures:

### HABITAT NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The HABITAT National Committee has been re-created following an announcement by the Pakistan delegation at the 21st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council in April 2007. The Habitat National Committee has been consulted for the preparation of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme. The Committee will be informed on a regular basis of the progress in implementing the Country Programme and will provide guidance and support as appropriate.

### PAKISTAN URBAN FORUM

The Pakistan Urban Forum will be created by the Planning Commission. It will serve as a platform for debating issues related to human settlements, coordinate supporting initiatives and prepare the participation of the Pakistan delegation in the fourth session of the World Urban Forum in 2008 and the fifth session in 2010. UN-HABITAT will provide support to this structure as required and requested.

## INFORMATION

### UN-HABITAT PAKISTAN WEBSITE

UN-HABITAT Pakistan will set-up a country website as part of the UN-HABITAT global website. The website will provide regular information on the implementation of the Country Programme. The website will also serve as a depository of all relevant resources produced by UN-HABITAT Pakistan including reports, guidelines, studies, etc.

### THE UNITED NATIONS COMMUNICATION GROUP

UN-HABITAT will continue to actively participate in the United Nations Communication Group which has been created under the UN Reform process. UN-HABITAT will share with sister agencies its experience and networks for disseminating information to the public and partners, communicate through the press and keep staff informed of progress in implementing the Country Programme and the UN Reform.

## PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents with budget in US Dollars.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Results	Indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
<b>UN-HABITAT Thematic area: Promoting the urban poverty agenda</b> One UN Programme Outcome: Environment (Outcome 1 and 3)			
<b>Programme Component 1:</b> Pakistan - State of the Cities Report			
Urban actors having a better understanding of critical urban issues affecting slum dwellers in cities including issues relating to climate change (as a contribution to achieving MDG Target 11)	Number of institutions participating in the review and finalization of the "Pakistan - State of the Cities Report" Number of Local Urban Observatories set-up Number of urban profiles completed.	Ministries of Environment, Local Government, Housing and Planning Commission - Relevant Provincial authorities - Municipal authorities - Academic sector - Civil Society Organisations	673,000
<b>Programme component 2:</b> City demonstration projects			
Participatory strategic planning in demonstration cities and slum upgrading approaches experimented in secondary cities	Number of city consultations held with attendance documented by sector and by gender. Number of city-level intersectoral working groups established on critical urban issues with attendance documented by sector and by gender Demonstration projects implemented and documented covering critical issues affecting slum dwellers and the urban poor.	Ministries of Environment, Local Government, Housing and Planning Commission - Relevant Provincial authorities - Municipal authorities - Local government training institutions - Academic sector - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	2,401,000
<b>UN-HABITAT Thematic area: Addressing basic needs of the slum dwellers</b> One UN Programme Outcome: Disaster Risk Management (Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 5)			
<b>Programme component 3:</b> Access to water and sanitation			
Enhanced capacity of key government institutions and civil society to develop pro-poor and gender sensitive water policies Provide better access to water for slum dwellers	Pro-poor and gender responsive water policy developed Increased percentage of slum dwellers access to water disaggregated by gender	Ministry of Environment - Provincial and municipal authorities - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	2,198,000
<b>Programme component 4:</b> Solid waste management			
Solid waste management approaches demonstrated	Number of communities with improved solid waste collection and disposal Number of demonstration projects developed and documented Policies instruments, strategies and tools developed	Ministry of Environment - Provincial and municipal authorities - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	310,000

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
<b>Programme component 5:</b> Securing tenure Security of tenure for slum dwellers strengthened	Number of communities with strengthened security of tenure Number of demonstration projects developed and documented Policies instruments, strategies and tools developed	Ministry of Environment - Provincial and municipal authorities - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	327,000
<b>Programme component 6:</b> Energy efficiency of housing Contribute to environmentally, socially and economically sound design, construction and operation of housing	Number and type of stakeholders identified and involved Number of demonstration projects developed and documented Policies instruments, strategies and tools developed	Ministries of Environment and Housing - Provincial and municipal governments - Academic institutions - Civil Society Organisations - Professional organisations	505,000
UN-HABITAT Thematic area - Reducing the impact of disasters on human settlement and housing One UN Programme Outcome: Disaster Risk Management (Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 5)			
<b>Programme component 7:</b> Disaster management plans Disaster Management Authorities have developed disaster management plans with relevant stakeholders particularly in selected high risk cities	Number and type of stakeholders identified and involved Number of municipalities having developed and adopted municipal disaster management plans	NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, MDMA - Provincial and municipal governments - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	2,143,000
<b>Programme component 8 :</b> Community based disaster risk management Urban communities are better: informed about risks, capable of mitigating risks and prepared to respond to disasters in selected high risk areas	Number of communities undertaking mitigation and preparedness activities	NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, MDMA - Provincial and municipal governments - Civil Society Organisations - Community Based Organisations	1,618,000
<b>Programme Component 9:</b> Safer building codes and building guidelines Building codes for urban areas and building guidelines for rural areas have been developed in selected high risk areas, including guidelines for schools	Number and type of stakeholders identified and involved Number of cities and districts having developed building codes and guidelines	NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, MDMA - Provincial and municipal governments - Civil Society Organisations	1,829,000
<b>Programme Component 10:</b> Urban reconstruction in the earthquake affected area Increased capacity of municipal authorities to coordinate and manage urban reconstruction in the earthquake affected area	Participation in decision-making of key stakeholders, including communities in urban reconstruction . Capacity of Municipal authorities to coordinate investment project and manage operation and maintenance	ERRA - Municipal authorities - Civil Society Organisations - Private sector	2,000,000

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
<b>Programme Component 11:</b> Information management for disaster			
MIS and GIS being used for vulnerability mapping, early warning systems and coordination of disaster response (emergency, early recovery and reconstruction)	Tools developed and applied	NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, MDMA - Line departments - Academic institutions - Provincial and municipal governments	3,000,000
<b>Programme component 12:</b> Earthquake affected rural landless families (+ hazardous land)			
Rural landless families and families living on hazardous land have access to land to rebuild their house and restart their life	Number of families having acquired a new piece of land	ERRA - PaK and NWFP Governments - Revenue Department	1,900,000
<b>UN-HABITAT - Strengthening skills related to safer and environment friendly housing</b>			
One UN Programme Outcome: Disaster Risk Management (Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 5) - Environment (Outcome 1, 2, 4 and 5)			
<b>Programme component 13:</b> Improved construction curricula in academic institutions			
Safer and energy efficient construction skills of architects and engineers developed through academic institutions	Agreed upon plan of action for improving academic curricula related to safer and energy efficient construction	NDMA - HEC - Academic institutions - Professional institutions	625,000
<b>Programme component 14:</b> Improved construction curricula in vocational training institutions			
Safer and energy efficient construction skills of artisans developed through vocational training institutions	Vocational training curricula developed Number of master trainers trained Number of artisans trained	NDMA - NAVTEC - Vocational training institutions - Civil society organisations	1,484,000
<b>Programme component 15:</b> Safer housing training in the rural earthquake affected area			
Contribute to the safer reconstruction of 600.000 damaged and destroyed houses	% of compliant houses rebuilt	ERRA - PaK and NWFP Governments - I/NGOs (Housing Partner Organisations)	9,000,000
<b>Programme component 16:</b> Safer housing training in the urban earthquake affected area			
Contribute to the safer reconstruction of 50.000 damaged and destroyed houses	% of compliant houses rebuilt	ERRA - PaK and NWFP Governments - Municipal authorities	2,000,000
<b>Programme component 17:</b> Safer housing construction training in the flood and post conflict affected area			
Contribute to the safer reconstruction of 70.000 damaged and destroyed houses	% of compliant houses rebuilt	NDMA - NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh Governments - I/NGOs	2,000,000

## REQUIRED BUDGET

## REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presents a sum of the programme for the four thematic components covered in the country programme. All funds in US Dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
<b>Urban poverty agenda</b>			
Pakistan State of the Cities report	0	673,000	673,000
City Demonstration Projects	0	2,401,000	2,401,000
<b>Basic needs of slum dwellers</b>			
Access to Water and Sanitation	0	2,198,000	2,198,000
Solid Waste Management	0	310,000	310,000
Securing tenure	0	327,000	327,000
Energy Efficiency in Housing	0	505,000	505,000
<b>Reducing impact of disasters</b>			
Disaster Management Plans	0	2,143,000	2,143,000
Community Based Disaster Risk Management	0	1,618,000	1,618,000
Safer Building Codes and Building Guidelines	235,850	1,593,150	1,829,000
Urban Reconstruction in the Earthquake Affected Area	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Information Management for Disaster	118,650	2,881,350	3,000,000
Earthquake Affected Rural Landless and Hazardous Land	1,724,401	175,599	1,900,000
<b>Strengthening housing skills</b>			
Improved construction curricula in academic institutions	0	625,000	625,000
Improved construction curricula in vocational training institutions	0	1,484,000	1,484,000
Safer Housing Training in the rural earthquake affected area	6,120,000	2,880,000	9,000,000
Safer Housing Training in the urban earthquake affected area	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Safer housing construction training in flood and post conflict affected area	250,000	1,750,000	2,000,000
<b>Programme Management</b>			
Programme Management	0	600,000	600,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8,448,901</b>	<b>26,164,099</b>	<b>34,613,000</b>

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## ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DAD	Donor Assistance Database
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DFID	Department for International Development UK
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HCPD	UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document
HPM	UN-HABITAT Programme Manager
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASC CT	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team



IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
McRAM	Multi Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MIS	Management Information System/s
MTDF	Mid Term Development Framework
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NESPAK	National Engineering Services of Pakistan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
PaK	Pakistan Administered Kashmir
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PFIS	Poverty Focused Investment Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
OFDA/USAID	The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance/ U.S. Agency for International Development
SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
Sida	International Swedish Development Cooperation Agency
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## MAP



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is committed in its support to the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan of UN-HABITAT. During the last year, the Government of Pakistan has been an active counterpart to the UN during the preparation of the One UN Joint Programme for Pakistan. This Country Programme Document has been prepared in parallel to the One UN Joint Programme with the participation of the Ministry of Environment, the UN-HABITAT Steering Committee and UN-HABITAT's partners to address current needs in the rapidly growing urban areas of Pakistan and to continue to support disaster preparedness and mitigation in the housing sector.

Together with the Government's support and within the framework of the One UN joint programmes, UN-HABITAT in Pakistan intends to contribute to the Urban Poverty Agenda by providing urban actors a better understanding of critical urban issues through the production of the State of the Pakistan Cities Report and city demonstration projects through community planning and slum upgrading. To address the basic needs of slum dwellers UN-HABITAT will focus on: a) access to water and sanitation services, b) solid waste management, c) security of tenure and d) the energy efficiency of housing.

Pakistan is exposed to a variety of hazards reflecting the diverse geo-physical and climatic conditions of the country. In 2007, the government established the National Disaster Management Authority to institutionalize Disaster Risk Management in Pakistan. UN-HABITAT's significant involvement in post disaster recovery and reconstruction after the Kashmir earthquake of October 2005 has left UN-HABITAT well placed to continue supporting the government's efforts in enhancing capacities for recovery and reconstruction. In this regard, UN-HABITAT will contribute within the One UN Joint Programme to the establishment of disaster management plans at national, local government and municipal levels, and at community level to ensure enhanced community based disaster risk management. UN-HABITAT will also contribute towards mainstreaming and institutionalising its current post disaster programmes in reconstruction training, technical assistance and access to safer land, by focusing on developing safer building guidelines and building codes, improving construction curricula in academic and vocational training institutions, engaging in policy dialogue and replicating best practice to reduce the impact of disasters on human settlements and housing and to strengthen skills related to safer and environment friendly housing.



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