

PAKISTAN MAPPING STUDY

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C o n t e n t s

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Structure of Government in Pakistan
 - 1.2 District Government Structure in Karachi
 - 1.3 How Planning is Done in Pakistan
 - 1.4 Major Planning Issues
 - 1.5 The Role of NGOs in Urban Planning
 - 1.6 The Role of International Agencies
2. Maps and Mapping Capacity in Planning Agencies in Pakistan
 - 2.1 Government Agencies
 - 2.2 Consulting Firms and Training Centres
 - 2.3 NGOs and CBOs
3. Remote Sensing Data and Processes Available in Pakistan
 - 3.1 Organizations Providing Remote Sensing Data
 - 3.2 Services Provided
 - 3.3 Details of the Organizations, Images and Costs
4. Study Area: Lyari Town
 - 4.1 History and Description
 - 4.2 The Population: Socio-economic Indicators
 - 4.3 Civic Problems
 - 4.4 NGOs and CBOs
 - 4.5 The Lyari Town Council
5. Major Development Projects under Construction, Planning or Consideration

Appendices:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Appendix – 1: | Local Government Structure in Pakistan |
| Appendix – 2: | List of Karachi District Government Departments |
| Appendix – 3: | List of the More Important NGOs Working in the Urban Field in Karachi |
| Appendix – 4: | Population of Lyari UCs |
| Appendix – 5: | Comparison: Planned Areas, Unplanned Areas and the Lyari Settlements |
| Appendix – 6: | CBNGOs in Lyari: Characteristics of Membership |
| Appendix – 7: | List of Lyari CBNGOs |
| Appendix – 8: | List of External NGOs/Agencies Supporting Lyari CBOs |
| Appendix – 9: | Town Municipal Administration: Lyari Town |
| Appendix – 10: | Legislation and Laws Applicable to Lyari Town |
| Appendix – 11: | Location Map for Lyari |

Abbreviations and Local Terms

Abbreviations:

ASB	Anjuman Samaji Behbood
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBNGO	Community Based Non Government Organization
CBO	Community Based Organizations
DCO	District Coordinating Officer
ECIL	Engineering Consultants International Ltd.
ES	Engineering Services
IFI	International Financial Institutions
KDA	Karachi Development Authority
KDP	Karachi Development Plan
KAIRP	Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularization Programme
LCGO	Local (City) Government Ordinance
MP&ECD	Master Plan and Environmental Control Department
NGO	Non Government Organization
NGORC	Non Government Organization Resource Centre
Rs	Pakistani Rupees
SAP	Social Action Programme
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
UC	Union Council
WHO	World Health Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Local Terms:

<i>katchi abadis</i>	informal settlements
<i>naib</i>	deputy
<i>nazim</i>	mayor
<i>tehsils</i>	sub-districts
<i>zilas</i>	districts

PAKISTAN MAPPING STUDY

1. SUMMARY

This study is about how mapping is done in Pakistan for planning purposes. It focuses in on the Lyari Town in Karachi which is an administrative area of the city inhabited for the most part by low income communities.

Pakistan is divided into provinces and provinces into districts. Karachi is a city district in the province of Sindh and it is further divided into 18 towns and the towns into union councils (UCs). Each district and town has its own indirectly elected nazim (mayor) and have considerable autonomy to raise funds and plan and implement development.

Survey of Pakistan Mapping is a federal institution that prepares maps of Pakistan cities. Previously, this was done by ariel photography but more recently it is being done in collaboration with Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), which is a national space agency and has a wide range of remote sensing data projects. SUPARCO's mapping has still to be used by city governments for planning purposes.

Plans for informal settlements in Pakistan are generally not available. However, the Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute (OPP-RTI) in Karachi has mapped and digitized over 300 informal settlements and their infrastructure. For the Karachi Development Plan 2000, maps through remote sensing were prepared in 1987. However, due to financial and institutional constraints, they were neither updated nor used effectively for planning processes.

Currently, there are six organizations in the private and NGO sectors that are providing remote sensing data in Pakistan in addition to SUPARCO. Government planning departments have recently become aware of them and are making enquiries regarding access and training. A Faisalabad based NGO, Anjuman Samaji Behbood (ASB) has assisted the local government of Jaranwala Town in acquiring satellite images and their digitization of the town from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Pakistan. Other towns and NGOs are contacting both the ASB and Jaranwala Town for information.

2. CONTEXT

2.1 Structure of Government in Pakistan

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces. Each province has an elected provincial assembly and at the centre there is a national assembly in which every province is represented in proportion to its population. In addition, there is a senate at the centre where each province is represented equally. Every province is divided into *zilas* (districts) and districts are divided into rural and urban *tehsils* (sub-districts). The *tehsils* are further subdivided into union councils which are the lowest administrative unit. The average population of a UC varies between 50,000 to 70,000. The larger cities, which include the provincial capitals are run as city districts and subdivided into *tehsils* or towns and the towns into UCs. The *zilas*, *teshils*, and the UCs are headed by elected *nazims* and *naib nazims* (deputy mayors) who are elected directly by councillors elected by voters of above 18 years of age. Thirty-three per cent of councillor seats are reserved for women and five per cent for workers and peasants. There are 103 *zila* governments in Pakistan, 335 *tehsil* councils and 6,022 UCs. (I have stated in 2.2 that the elections are indirect.)

According to the Devolution Plan enacted in 2001, all the three levels of local government have considerable autonomy and can raise funds and plan and implement physical and social developments independently. They are supported by a bureaucracy that is subservient to them. The *zila nazim* is responsible for the district administration as a whole and is assisted by a senior bureaucrat who is the District Coordinating Officer (DCO) who coordinates the functioning of all local government departments in the district. Before this devolution to the district level, all planning and implementation were controlled by the provincial government and its line departments. Details of local government and its election processes are given in charts in **Appendix – 1: Local Government Structure in Pakistan**.

2.2 District Government Structure in Karachi

The study area of this report is located in Karachi where as a result of the enactment (under Devolution Plan 2001) of the Local (City) Government Ordinance (LCGO) 2001, Karachi is now a district headed by a *nazim* and *naib nazim*. The district is divided into 18 towns and the towns are further divided in 178 UCs. Each town and UC has its own *nazims* and *naib nazims*. The composition of the house or representatives of the city government is given below.

-	<i>Nazims</i> of union councils	178
-	33 per cent women seats	059
-	5 per cent workers and peasants	009
-	5 per cent minorities	009

	Total House	225

Elections to the *nazims* and *naib nazims* are through the elected councillors and as such indirect. After the enactment of the Ordinance, the development and operation and maintenance (O&M) related agencies which were under the provincial government have been dissolved and have become a part of the city government set-up. Thus, all planning, implementation and O&M have been centralised with the city government, or allocated to the towns and UCs.

In spite of the LCGO 2001, there is a strong presence of federal government institutions in Karachi who plan independently of the district government (although in theory they should not) simply because the local government system has yet to be fully enforced. These institutions include the Karachi Port Trust, Military Land and Cantonment Boards, Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Steel Mills, Port Qasim Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority.

The city government is headed by the *Nazim* and its various departments are coordinated by the DCO. Each department is headed by the District Officer. The departments are listed in **Appendix – 2: List of Karachi District Government Departments**.

2.3 How Planning is Done in Pakistan

The federal Ministry of Planning and Development prepares a five year plan which establishes the broad policy directions and allocates a budget for them. The five year plan is a massive exercise which involves consultations with provincial and district planning agencies, NGOs, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, private sector developers and the corporate sector. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) are also involved in this process. This exercise is coordinated by the Planning Commission, a federal institution with research facilities and which also monitors and reviews five year plan performances.

In addition to the five year plan, an annual development plan is also developed for each UC, *tehsil*, district and province. What the UC, *tehsil*, district and province can fund through their own resources is debated in the house of representatives (UC, *tehsil* council, district council, provincial assembly) and approved. What cannot be funded is forwarded to the next tier of government for consideration. For instance, the UC will request the *tehsil*, the *tehsil* the district, the district the province and the province the federal government. The same process is followed for planning and implementation of development projects. Projects upto a certain cost are designed and implemented by the UCs, larger projects by the *tehsils* and the still larger ones by the district and/or province or federal agencies. Through this process the provincial annual development plans are prepared and coordinated by the Planning and Development Departments of the provincial governments. These departments play the same role at the provincial level that the Planning Commission plays at the federal level. For large projects (such as national highways for

example), the federal government often takes decisions on its own and has them developed through its own agencies such as the National Highway Authority, the National Housing Authority, Pakistan Railways or the Civil Aviation Authority.

2.4 Major Planning Issues

The major problems facing Pakistan's urban centres today are, in order of importance, employment, sewage disposal, potable water, transport and traffic management, housing and destruction of built-heritage.

None of the Pakistan cities have functioning sewage treatment plants except Karachi where about 20 per cent of the sewage generated by the city is treated. The rest flows directly into the sea. In the case of the other cities the sewage either flows into depressions or natural water bodies or is pumped into the irrigation system. Cities that are near the riverine systems are able to get potable subsoil water. Those that are far away are rapidly depleting their subsoil water sources. Except for the eight major cities (some of which also use river water) there are no properly functioning treatment works. In all the annual development plan consultations sewage and water (along with drainage) emerge as priorities.

In the major cities (Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Quetta, Faisalabad, Hyderabad) public transport is almost entirely run by an informal private sector. It is badly organized and has no proper bus terminals, depots and workshops. These functions are carried out on already congested roads. It is a constant source of conflict (often violent) between transporters and commuters. Attempts at building a proper transport system have been unsuccessful because of an absence of political will to confront the existing transport "mafia". Mass transit projects however, are being prepared for Karachi and Lahore. Traffic management is also poor resulting in congestion, traffic jams and non-observance of rules and regulations. There is only one traffic planning agency in Pakistan, which is the Mass Transit Cell in Karachi. In other cities, the police with the support from the planning departments of the city governments try to manage traffic related issues. The major factor in traffic management issues is that the old wholesale markets and small scale industry which was located on the periphery of the city, has now become a part of the inner city since the cities have grown well beyond their pre-Independence boundaries. These wholesale markets and industry generate heavy traffic and industrial and traffic related air and noise pollution which is beyond World Health Organisation (WHO) acceptable limits¹.

¹. Beg, M.A., Urbanization and Its Environmental Repercussions, unpublished paper prepared for under-preparation IUCN Sindh Environmental Profile, 2003.

Pakistan requires 370 thousand housing units per year for its growing urban population. The formal sector has not been able to fulfil even 20 per cent of this demand². This demand-supply gap has been met by the creation of informal settlements. As a result, 24.5 million population (out of a total urban population of 42 million) live in informal settlements³. This does not include poor populations living in the environmentally degraded neighbourhoods of the congested inner cities which have turned into high density slums. Pakistan's rich urban built heritage is located in these inner cities and has been devastated as a result of these changes⁴. There is now an active conservation lobby in the larger cities and a large number of buildings have been listed for protection and reuse, especially in Karachi and Lahore⁵.

2.5 The Role of NGOs in Urban Planning

Pakistan has a large number of NGOs that are involved in urban issues. These NGOs support community based organizations (CBOs) in education, health, sanitation, water supply, anti-drug movements, human rights and lobby with government for the promotion of pro-poor policies. Increasingly, the government consults with these NGOs even if it does not follow their advice or adopt their models. A list of the more important NGOs working in the urban field is given in **Appendix - 3: List of the More Important NGOs Working in the Urban Field in Karachi**.

2.6 The Role of International Agencies

The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been the major funders of development assistance and loans to Pakistan for urban development projects in the 1980's and 1990's. Two important projects have been the Karachi Urban Development Project (No. 793-PAK) 1985 to 1996 and the Second Urban Development Project (Loan 1004-PAK) 1989 to 1998. These projects funded the Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularization Programme (KAIRP), sewage, water supply, roads and traffic and drainage in Karachi and the NWF Province. The World Bank programmes have also funded the KAIRP and have supported studies on the Karachi Mass Transit Systems and the Lahore Master Plan. The UNDP has provided assistance for the preparation of the Karachi Master Plan 1975 – 1985 and the Karachi Development Plan (KDP) 2000. Companion studies to the KDP 2000 were financed by the ADB and the World Bank and included studies on sewage and waste disposal, storm-water drainage, mass transit, land management, management and budgeting and the resource generation. The

². Gurel, S et al., Housing Parameters, Dawood College-Aga Khan Program for Architecture, Karachi 1991.

³. Hasan, A et al., Urban Change: Scale and Underlying Census: The Case of Pakistan, unpublished study prepared for the IIED (UK), 2002.

⁴. Hasan, A and Alimuddin S., Governance, Decentralisation and Poverty Eradication: The View from Orangi, unpublished report prepared for the South Asian Perspectives Network Association (SAPNA), Colombo, 2002.

⁵. More than 600 buildings have been listed in Karachi under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994 and the process continues.

recommendations of these studies have not been implemented. In addition, the UNDP has provided technical assistance for the preparation of structure plans for seven Sindh secondary cities. The UNDP LIFE and GEF programmes have also funded a number of NGOs and CBOs which have led to neighbourhood environmental improvements especially related to water, sanitation and solid waste management. Another important programme in the 1990's was the Social Action Programme (SAP). This was implemented in two stages and its objectives were to improve health and education indicators. Twenty per cent of SAP funding was provided by donors (ADB, World Bank, European Union) and the rest by the government of Pakistan. The total financial outlay for SAP was US\$ 7.7 billion⁶. Most of SAP funding was spent on the construction of schools and health facilities through NGOs.

The World Bank Strategy 2003-05 priorities for Pakistan are: macro economic stability; governance reform; strengthening the enabling investment climate; supporting pro-poor and pro-gender equity policies; education for all and health sector reforms⁷.

The ADB country programme 2002-2004 is estimated at US\$ 2,370 million. Its focus is on energy, transport, finance (micro-finance), health and education, water supply and sanitation in both urban and rural areas and governance⁸.

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (established in 1997) consisting of loans for micro credit, community physical infrastructure on a cost sharing basis, and capacity building of NGOs and CBOs has been funded by the World Bank through a loan of US\$ 90 million. The recently established Khushali Bank which provides support to NGOs and CBOs through endowment, and also gives micro credit loans has been funded for the most part by the ADB.

3. MAPS AND MAPPING CAPACITY IN PLANNING AGENCIES IN PAKISTAN

3.1 Government Agencies

The national survey organization, the Survey of Pakistan, is a federal government institution. Over the years it has produced maps of all Pakistani cities. The last ariel maps were produced in 1969 (before that in 1955) and updated for the larger cities by the Surveyor General of Pakistan in 1972-74. More recently, the Survey of Pakistan has been working in collaboration with the SUPARCO which is the National Space Agency. SUPARCO has a wide range of remote sensing data products and one of its projects is the

⁶. Social Policy Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan annual Review 1998, Hamdard Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 1998.

⁷. World Bank, Pakistan Country Assistance Strategy FY 2003-05, 2003.

⁸. ADB, Country Strategy and Program (2002-2005), ADB Islamabad.

National Land-use Mapping Project. However, none of the planning departments in the districts in Pakistan or at the federal level are making use of SUPARCO's products. They are still relying on the 1969 maps and their updating and adding to them in an ad-hoc manner as and when the need arises.

The maps available with the planning agencies after 1969 are of those settlements which they have planned or of those informal settlements that they have regularized. The planning and mapping of planned settlements has been done in-house whereas the survey of *katchi abadis* (informal settlements) has been done by private consultants hired by the Katchi Abadi Directorate and authorities of the eight larger cities. The *katchi abadi* surveys are limited to those settlements which are on government lands and do not include settlements that have developed as a result of the informal subdivision of agricultural land which constitute the bulk of the informal settlements in Pakistan which need to be integrated into the city infrastructure plan for which maps are required. Water and sewage agencies, electricity and gas companies, use the available maps or make maps (or have them made by consultants) of areas into which they are extending their services. There is no standard scale to these maps and hence they are seldom related to each other. As such, no urban area in Pakistan has a proper map and all the agencies interviewed for this study feel that a proper city map which can be regularly upgraded is the most important requirement for planning purposes⁹.

The urban planning and implementation departments of the larger urban areas have the capacity for plan table survey. They have theodolites, dumpy levels and other related equipment. However, such planning agencies would be limited to no more than 25 urban areas. Recently, the *nazims* of two urban areas, Khairpur (population 102,188) and Jaranwala (population 103,308) have initiated the process of acquiring satellite images of their towns and digitizing them. Details regarding source, scale and cost are given in Section 4.3. The idea has caught on and other towns such as Khairpur, Rawalpindi and Multan are also making enquiries from the agencies that provide these services.

For the UNDP supported Karachi Master Plan 1975-85, proper land-use plans for the city were developed through surveys. Again, for the UNDP supported KDP 2000 an operational digital mapping system (using remote sensing) was developed within the now defunct Karachi Development Authority to replace the old analog mapping system. The scales of these maps were of 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 and they were developed for bulk water supply; population projections; land-use; telecom zones; metropolitan boundaries; electricity billing; gas lines; primary water supply, sewage, roads and drains. Due to the small scale of the maps no maps for the informal settlements could be developed. Professionals working on the KDP 2000 were trained in an approach to urban planning based on computer technology. However, because of civic strife in Karachi and its political repercussions, the Karachi Development Authority could

⁹. Interviews with Deputy Director Planning (Shahid Saleem) of the Water and Sewage Department of the District Government and Deputy District Officer (Javaid Sultan) of the Master Plan Group of Offices of the City Government.

not function as planned. By 1990, the mapping unit ceased to function and most of its trained personnel migrated to North America. In subsequent years, its equipment has become obsolete and inoperational because funds for its upgradation were not available and expertise was not developed within the department to maintain and expand the mapping operations. In addition, a research organization on socio-economic issues that was to feed the mapping process was never established.

However, there is considerable information regarding population and housing. This has been developed by the Population Census Organization of the Federal Bureau of Statistics and its provincial branches. Since 1901, there has been a population census every ten years till 1981. However, after 1981, a census was held in 1998. A housing census was held in 1980 and then again in 1998. Population census results in Pakistan are always challenged by regional political parties but they are the only reliable source of population related statistics.

3.2 Consulting Firms and Training Centres

The major consulting firms in Pakistan use satellite imagery for their work. They have a direct link with the image providers and the skills to use and develop that imagery. It is estimated that about twenty firms have this capacity and capability along with staff and equipment. Three of them also provide imagery at commercial rates and have training programmes for professionals wishing to acquire skills in mapping and GIS. Details of cost and training are given in Section 4.3. Numerous through unspecified commercial training centres provide “tuitions” in CAD, map drawing, and computer literacy. In addition, there are formal institutions, both public and private, which offer the same facilities through certificate, diploma and degree qualifications. In Karachi, there are five such institutions. However, their fee is unaffordable for poor and lower middle classes and they do not meet the demand because of which the tuition centres have developed and thrive.

3.3 NGOs and CBOs

The Pakistan Wildlife Fund uses satellite imagery and related technologies extensively for its work. It has all the necessary equipment and staff for this purpose. It also provides images and their digitization at commercial rates to other organisations along with training. The Citizen Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) in Karachi monitors, documents and analyses crime and its prevention processes through satellite related technology.

The Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute (OPP-RTI) which works in Orangi Town (population 1.2 million) in Karachi has considerable mapping expertise. It has trained over twenty young persons from the community in plan-table survey and mapping. In the process it has mapped 222 *katchi*

abadis. These maps include details of existing physical and social infrastructure such as water supply, sewage, solid waste dumps and collection points and health and education facilities. The maps are prepared through a plan table survey and are hand-drawn. They are subsequently digitized. A sample for one katchi abadi is given in Appendix 12. In addition, it has prepared UC handbooks for the *nazims* of the 13 UCs in Orangi Town. A copy of one of the UC handbooks is given as Appendix 13. These handbooks contain the details of social and physical infrastructure in the UCs along with location of garbage dumps and the nature of missing infrastructure. In some of the 122 locations outside Karachi where the OPP-RTI is currently supporting CBOs in building their sanitation systems, expertise has been developed in plan-table surveying. These locations include settlements in the towns of Uch, Lodhran, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Mingora.

4. REMOTE SENSING DATA AND PROCESSES AVAILABLE IN PAKISTAN

4.1 Organizations Providing Remote Sensing Data

Six organizations have been identified who provide services on remote sensing data in Pakistan. Four of them have been contacted for the purposes of this study and their offices have been visited. Three of these are in Karachi and one in Lahore. All of them provide more or less the same services.

4.2 Services Provided

The services provided are:

Acquiring Satellite Imagery: There are two major satellites providing high-resolution images namely **ICONOS (resolution:1m)** and **Quick Bird (resolution:0.6m)**. These high-resolution images are the best option for urban planning; (the other images of low resolution being **Landset** and **Spot**).

Processing of Satellite Imagery: After acquisition, digital data requires some processing to ultimately utilize it as base map for any mapping. These steps include;

- Geo Referencing
- Contrast enhancement
- Edge enhancement filters
- Preparation of colour composites (like natural or pseudo colour composites)
- GPS (Global Positioning System); Receiver based field survey will be conducted to collect ground control points (GCPs) for Geo-referencing of satellite data

GIS Services: There are two main activities involved in the development of GIS database: digitization of vector layers and attachment of attribute data.

Training: Training is offered by all the organizations and is of 40-60 hours duration, costing Rs 15,000 (US\$ 250), and consists of digitizing, developing typologies and using data and to further modify and develop it. Trainees have to be computer literate and to have an understanding of maps and scales.

4.3 Details of the Organizations, Images and Costs

None of the organizations are willing to give cost details. They say that it will vary according to the location and the spatial spread of the project area. Some details however, are available and are given below. The charges of the under-listed organizations vary since some of the software has to be bought from foreign companies. However, pirated copies of the software are available in the local market and used extensively, reducing costs considerably.

Engineering Services (ES): This is an engineering consulting organization and works on large infrastructure projects. It procures satellite imagery, processes it, provides GIS services and GIS training too. They are a dealer of Quick Bird satellite but work on both ICONOS and Quick Bird. Charges are US\$ 22.5 per square kilometre for black and white ICONOS and Quick Bird images and US\$ 30 per km square for coloured Quick Bird image. Minimum order should be of 25 square kilometre area. The software in use are; ER Mapper, AutoCAD Map 4, Auto Desk Map Guide. Minimum scale is 1:2500; but can print out the map on 1:1250 also on request. Printing costs vary between Rs 3,000 (US\$ 50) and 4,500 (US\$ 75).

Engineering Consultants International Ltd. (ECIL): ECIL is also a large firm of consulting engineers working on infrastructure projects in Pakistan, Central Asia and Middle East. ECIL procures satellite imagery, processes it, and provides GIS services and GIS training in their Islamabad office. They use ICONOS, Quick Bird, KVR (2m resolution), Landset and Spot images. The software used by them are Arc view and Arc GIS.

Space and Upper Atmosphere Commission of Pakistan (SUPARCO): SUPARCO procures the satellite imagery, processes it, and provides GIS services and GIS training. They use ICONOS, Quick Bird, Landset and Spot images. The software used by them in GIS are Arc view, Arc GIS, Arc Info, Map Info, Map Guide, Span and Geo Media; where as image processing software are ERDAS Imagine, ER Mapper, PCI Geomedics. They have devised a software of their own which does not have the limitations as experienced in other software, but are reluctant to disclose its name or details. Since SUPARCO is a research-based organization of the Government of Pakistan, it is much cheaper than the above-mentioned organizations. Its charges further differ depending upon the nature of the project (that is commercial, welfare, research etc). SUPARCO is a dealer of SPOT in Pakistan.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Pakistan), Lahore: World WWF-Pakistan works on ICONOS and Quick Bird satellite images. They Charge US\$ 30 per square kilometre for both the images. Minimum order for Quick Bird image is 64 square km whereas for ICONOS is 100 square kilometre.

The following rates were provided to ASB an NGO working in Faisalabad by WWF-Pakistan for their project on Jaranwala city (66 square kilometre area).

-	Geo referencing and hi resolution colour composites development	:Rs	75,000
		US\$	1,250
-	Digitization of road network, GIS data base development	:Rs	75,000
	printing of 3 maps with different data layers at 1:2500 scale	US\$	1,250
	(rate is Rs 7,500 per map)	:Rs	22,500
		US\$	375
-	Field visit and logistics	:Rs	30,000
		US\$	500

	Total	Rs	202,500
		US\$	3,375

5. STUDY AREA: LYARI TOWN

5.1 History and Description

Karachi was established as a walled city in 1729 which was one and a half kilometres west of the “native” port and about two kilometres south of the seasonal Lyari river. Between the walled city and the river, working class areas, housing tanneries as well, developed. After 1843, the British built their administrative and commercial areas adjacent to the walled city to the south and east. With the expansion of the town the working class areas also expanded towards the river. This process has continued with the result that the entire area between the river and the old town is a dense low income area known as “Lyari”.

The British development also contained the city’s wholesale markets including their warehousing. As the population of the city expanded, market activity also expanded and the main corridors of Lyari have been converted into storage, warehousing, cargo terminals that serve the markets. The corridors also serve the needs of the transport sector that services the storage and warehousing. Over the years, informal factories related to solid waste recycling and soap making have developed in Lyari using its population as labour and purchasing or illegally occupying land. As a result, the area is congested, polluted and

environmentally degraded. The old single storey houses have given way to badly constructed and often unfinished four or five storey buildings with storage and workshops on the ground floor and residences above. These buildings have been built in violation building regulations. As one moves from the periphery of the walled city to the river, the heights of the buildings decline until they are just shacks along the river. Apart from four main corridors, the Lyari lanes are narrow and the area has no open spaces except for four parks.

In 1972, the process of giving tenure rights to the Lyari settlements was commenced along with the building of sewage and piped water systems. It is estimated that more than 80 per cent of the households are now legal owners of their homes ¹⁰.

As a result of the LCGO 2001, Lyari was declared as one of the 18 towns of Karachi and a town municipal administration has been set up for it. The population of the town is 607,922 and it is divided into nine UCs (**Appendix – 4: Population of Lyari UCs**).

5.2 The Population: Socio-economic Indicators

A 1988 comparison of socio-economic data for the Lyari settlements with the planned and unplanned areas¹¹ of Karachi is given in **Appendix – 5: Comparison: Planned Areas, Unplanned Areas and the Lyari Settlements**. The figures show that the Lyari settlements have poor socio-economic indicators than the unplanned areas of Karachi. Subsequent 1996 surveys suggest that 50 per cent of young educated people are unemployed. Only five per cent women work for wages. Primary school enrolment rates vary between 51 and 70 per cent for different areas. Literacy for men is 70 per cent and for women 46 per cent in the age group of 20 to 30 and 52 per cent and 34 per cent for the age group of 30 to 50. There are no small scale informal manufacturing units that are common in low income areas of Karachi and almost all of the population works as unskilled or semi-skilled labour in transportation, fisheries and construction or at the port. Missing out on day-wages is common due to bad health and more recently due to a slump in the construction industry and port activity. In recent years, a small group of white-collar government employees has emerged as a result of political patronage¹². Health practitioners and NGOs interviewed for this study say that water borne diseases are common and respiratory hypertension are increasing due to air and noise pollution and absence of open space.

Between 26 to 50 per cent (depending on the area) of the population use public transport to work as opposed to 41.5 per cent for the unplanned areas as a whole. Few people (4.5 to 13.1 per cent) walk to

¹⁰. Urban Resource Centre Karachi estimates based on interviews with the residents, May 2003

¹¹. All Karachi plans and socio-economic surveys divide Karachi into planned (officially planned) and unplanned areas (informal and/or squatter settlements).

¹². NGORC, Community Organizations and Urban Development, NGORC Karachi 1996.

work as opposed to 34.4 per cent for the unplanned areas as a whole¹³. The population is ethnically mixed and from all over Pakistan. However, the majority of the population (about 60 per cent) consists of the mid-19th century working class settlers from Balochistan. They have a strong attachment to the area and refused to moved out, preferring to build vertically.

5.3 Civic Problems

The major problem faced by Lyari residents is water. The settlement receives only 30,000 gallon daily as opposed to the 5 million gallons it is supposed to receive. This is because water is illegally diverted to high income settlements served by the same system. Water riots are common and the water and sewage agency offices are often attacked. To deal with the water problem many households have installed hand pumps but the subsoil water is brackish and polluted. Sewage is also a problem because the system is over burdened (collapsed in many areas and not rehabilitated) and has problems of functioning without water. Also, constant electricity “load shedding” makes the pumping stations inoperative resulting in back wash and flooding of some area or the other every day.

Solid waste reaches the neighbourhood bins but is not regularly lifted by the government agencies. Much of it is subject to scavenging for the recycling industry located in Lyari and as such gets “spread about”. One of the major demands of Lyari residents has been of the shifting of warehouses and factories from the residential areas which will also remove the transport activity. Government schools and health centres are inadequate and badly managed. Unlike other unplanned settlements, a powerful informal sector does not cater to the health and education needs of Lyari.

5.4 NGOs and CBOs

Originally community organizations were clan based, run by older men, did not permit women to become members and dealt with issues related to funerals, marriages, religious festivities, settling disputes and sending petitions to government agencies and politicians. With the 80's and especially the 90's, this has changed. The membership of the new organizations is open to all young (40 per cent less than 30 years) high school educated, admits women and increasingly deals with issues related to education, health, water, sewerage and drugs (**Appendix – 6: CBNGOs in Lyari: Characteristics of Membership**). The 1996 survey shows that 2,600 students were studying at tuition centres and street schools and 1,200 at primary schools, established by the Lyari CBOs¹⁴. The number has more than doubled since then¹⁵. The number of registered CBOs is 173 out of which 50 are active and at least three (identified in appendix

¹³. AERC, Survey of Planned Areas and Katchi Abadis for the KDP 2000, MP&ECD-KDA 1989

¹⁴. NGORC, Community Organizations and Urban Development, NGORC Karachi 1996.

¹⁵. Interviews with Lyari CBOs for the purpose of this study, May 2003.

7) have made a major contribution to raising social awareness and involving the Lyari communities in issues related to local service provision (water, sewage, education, health) and to the larger issues of planning in Karachi which effect their lives (**Appendix – 7: List of Lyari CBNGOs**). A number of external NGOs and international agencies have also supported the work of the Lyari CBOs. A list of these NGOs is given in **Appendix – 8: List of External NGOs/Agencies Supporting Lyari CBOs**.

5.5 The Lyari Town Council and Desire for a Mapping Process

The Lyari town council has been established in 2001 and has an area of 780 hectares. The departments that have been established so far are listed in **Appendix – 9: Town Municipal Administration: Lyari Town**. The town administration has no map of the area. UC – 4 has had a map prepared of its own area by the OPP-RTI. The map is to a scale of 1 inch: 500 feet and was the updating of an existing 1989 map of the area by a walk-through-measurement survey. Two other UCs have applied for the OPP-RTI also. The present staff has no expertise in surveying and mapping. The Town Council realizes the importance of acquiring the map and initiating proper planning but are involved in day to day crisis management which have become their priority. Their main sources of revenue are trade licenses for factories, services sector to transport and rents from warehousing, all the activities that cause environmental degradation and which the residents want removed. Building control, which can be an additional source of revenue, has not yet been devolved to the town. The Town Council has proposed to the District Government that its boundaries should be redefined to include two major neighbouring markets so that it can enhance its revenues. The cost of preparing a map for Lyari Town including geo-referencing and high resolution colour composites development; digitization of road network; field visits and logistics and training for staff is estimated at around Rs 500,000 (US\$ 8,500).

Because of water and sewage problems, residents do not pay their water and sewerage bills and often go to court or to the provincial Ombudsman for relief which is invariably granted. Property tax assessment have not been made since 1974 and in the absence of a system of enforcing recovery, no more than 20 per cent is recovered.

The local, provincial and national laws and legislations that apply to the planning and development of Lyari Town are given in **Appendix – 10: Legislation and Laws Applicable to Lyari Town** and the location map for Lyari Town is given in **Appendix – 11: Location Map for Lyari**.

6. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, PLANNING OR CONSIDERATION

A list of important under-construction projects in Pakistan is given below. Of these, the Lyari Expressway, the Northern Bypass, the Revival of the Circular Railway and the Karachi Mass Transit System will have an effect on Lyari Town. The Lyari Expressway is bulldozing certain informal settlements in Lyari Town. It is planned to relocate certain inner city wholesale markets and warehousing in Lyari Town to the Northern Bypass. If this happens, environmental conditions in Lyari Town will improve. The Revival of the Karachi Circular Railway and the construction of the Karachi Mass Transit System, will provide Lyari Town residents with easy access to other parts of the city and to their places of work.

Lyari Expressway, Karachi: The Project is under-construction. Its cost is Rs 8 billion (US\$ 1.33 billion) which includes Rs 3 billion (US\$ 0.5 billion) for rehabilitation of 25,000 effected families. There is a big movement in Karachi against this project. Planning and executing agency: National Highway Authority of the federal government.

Northern Bye-pass, Karachi: Under construction. Cost Rs 6 billion (US\$ 0.1 billion). Planning and executing agency: National Highway Authority of the federal government.

Revival of Karachi Circular Railway and Extensions: Master plan has been prepared but the city government has not accepted it as yet. Cost Rs 20 billion (US\$ 0.33 billion) for the first phase. Planning and executing agency: City Government Karachi.

Karachi Mass Transit System: Currently under consideration. Negotiations with contractors for construction on BOT are underway. Planning agency: City Government Karachi.

Gwadar Deep Sea Water Port: It is federal government project being built by Chinese assistance.

Gwadar Master Plan: Being developed by NESPAK, a semi-government consulting firm. It is estimated that after the deep sea port has been built the population of Gwadar (now 43,850) will increase to two million by 2015.

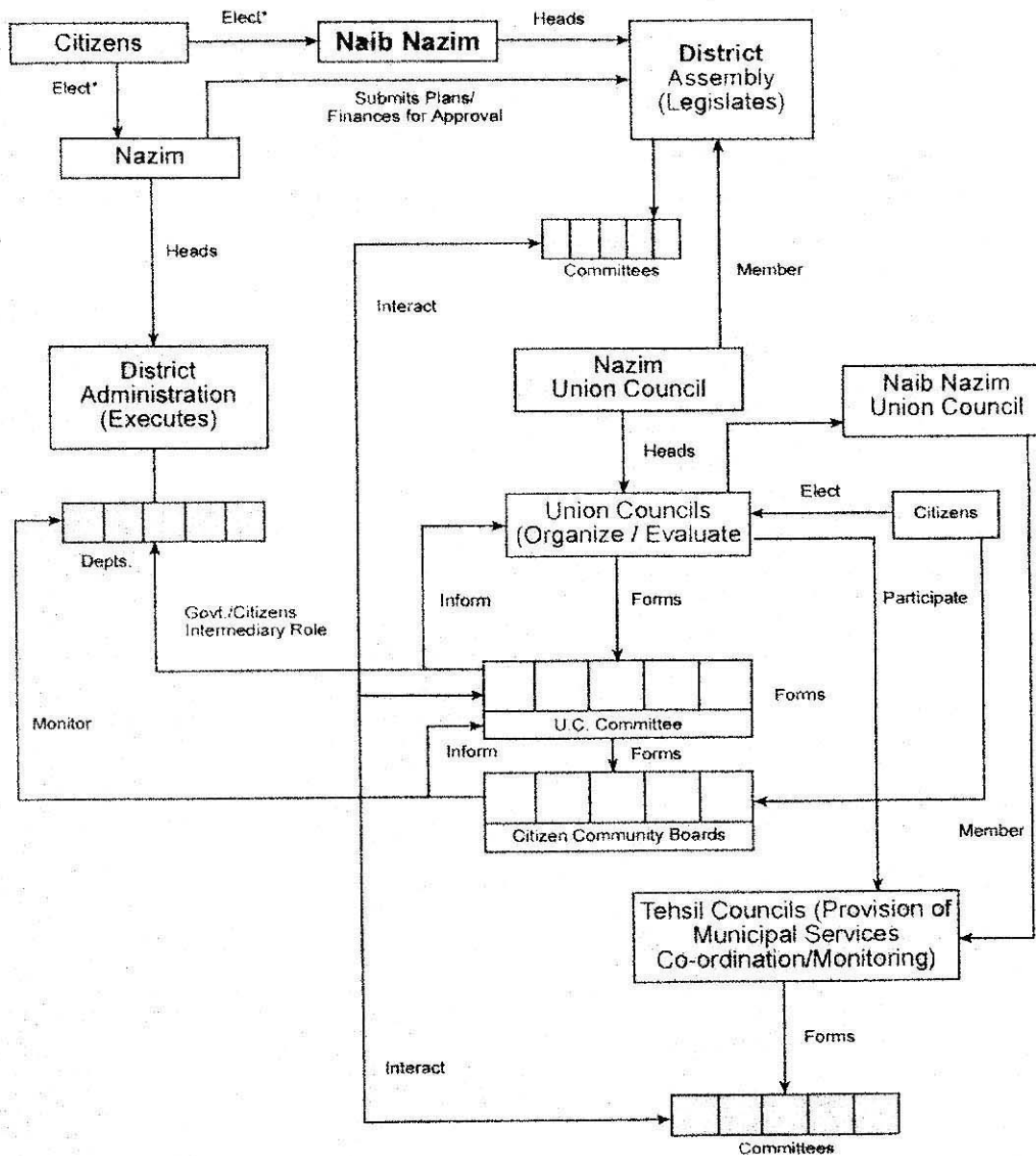
Lahore Ring Road and Mass Transit: Both the projects are under consideration. They are being promoted by the provincial government of the Punjab and the Lahore District Government.

Thar Coal Project: The Thar Coal Project is dislocating 52 villages and part of Islamkot Town in the Sindh province. A rehabilitation project for the effectees costing Rs 2,741 million (US\$ 48.68 million) is under consideration.

Sanitation Programmes: Almost all city governments and town councils are involved in developing disposals for their sewage systems ever since the Devolution Plan came into force in 2001.

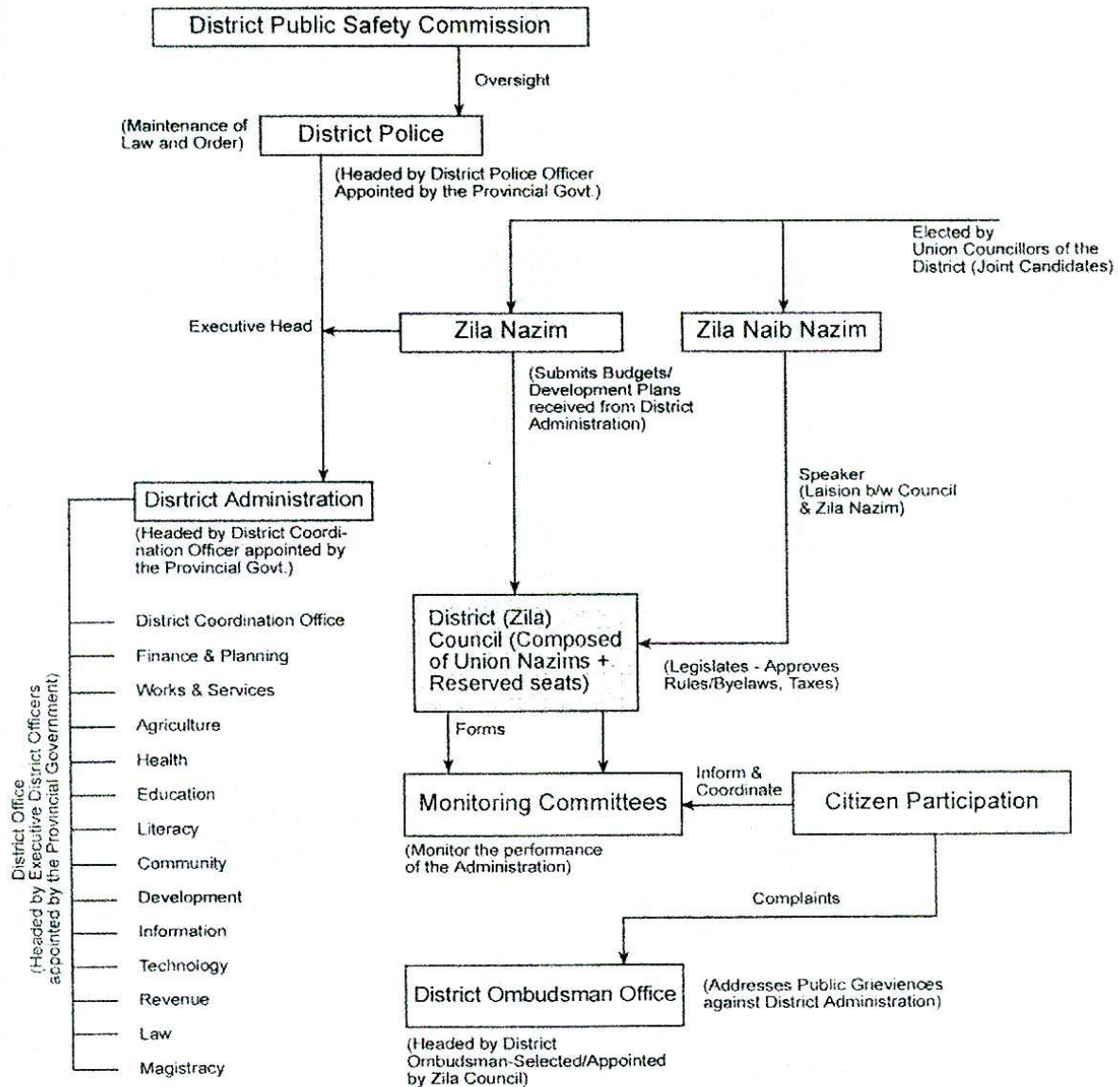
APPENDICES

CHART- 1
PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



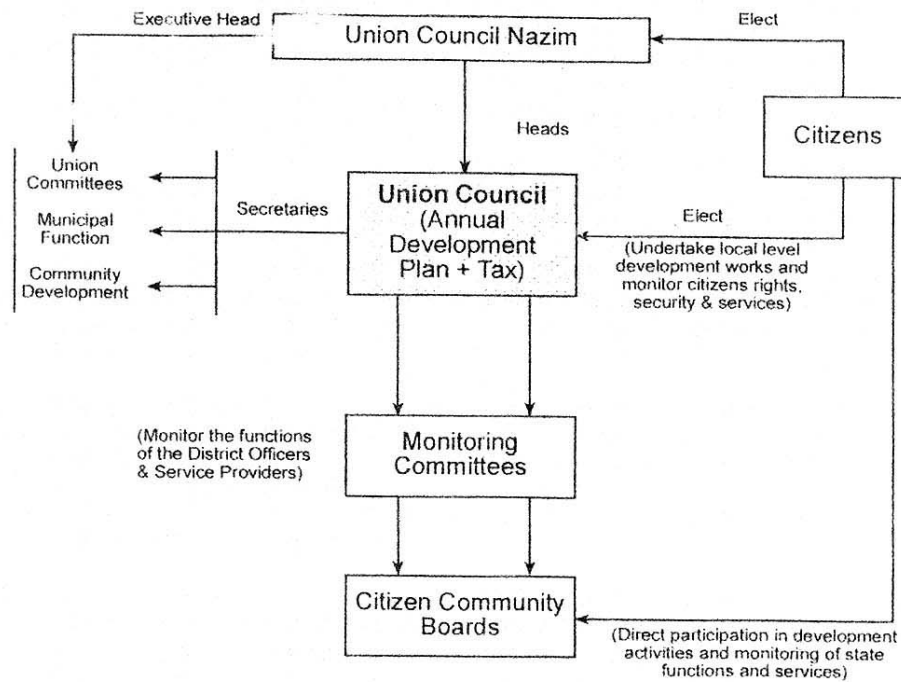
* Through the directly elected union councillors
Source: Shehri Newsletter, May-Aug 2000.

CHART-2 DISTRICT (ZILA) COUNCIL



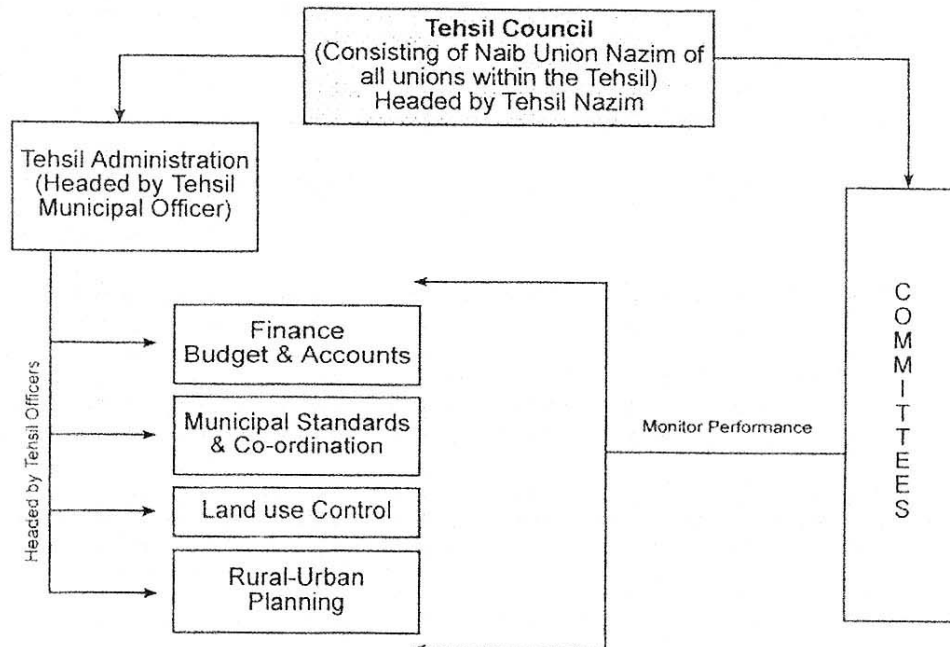
Source: Shehri Newsletter, May-August 2000.

CHART-3
UNION COUNCIL



Source: Shehri Newsletter, May-August 2000.

CHART-4
TEHSIL COUNCIL



Source: Shehri Newsletter, May-August 2000.

List of Karachi District Government Departments

- Master Plan Group of Offices (Master Plan, Planning and Urban Design, Design Bureau, *Katchi abadis*)
- Transport and Communication (including mass transit)
- Sewage and Water
- Health
- Education (literacy and higher education)
- Works and Services
- Investment Promotion
- Agriculture
- Establishment
- Finance and Planning
- Community Development
- Law
- Fire Brigade and Civil Defence
- Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA)

List of the More Important NGOs Working in the Urban Field in Karachi

1. Kamyla Marvitapal (Contact Person)
Aahung
F-32/I, Block – 8, Clifton, Karachi - 75500
Tel: 587 1403 Fax: 587 0244
E-mail: krhp@cyber.net.pk

An NGO, training organization, working for primary health care especially for Aids.

2. Baseen Naveed
Action Committee for Civic Problems
Nurender Nawas Building, Regal Chowk
Saddar, Karachi
Tel: 772 5267, 772 5275

Coalition of professional bodies, NGOs/CBOs. Working for highlighting civic problems like education, electricity, community mobilization transport and lobbying with politicians and government agencies regarding them.

3. **Afzal Theater Link**
S-1/689, Saoodabad, Malir – 75080, Karachi
Tel: 450 4034

Working for community mobilization through theatre in Karachi.

4. Nuzhat Shireen
Aurat Foundation
F-56/I, Block – 7, KDA Scheme – 5,
Clifton, Karachi
Tel: 586 7814, 583 0195

An NGO, working for community mobilization, advocacy for women's rights and providing motivation to women for an active role in local bodies and in national and provincial assemblies in Pakistan.

5. Riaz Nawab/Mansha Noor
Caritas
W-57, Block-6, P.E.C.H. Society
P.O. Box – 7502, Karachi - 75660
E-mail: caritas@gem.net.pk

An NGO, working for community mobilization for organization and income generation in health, solid waste, savings and emergency relief in Karachi.

6. Naseer Gill
Catholic Social Services
2-Mohan Terrace, Shahra-e-Iraq
Saddar, Karachi
Tel: 521 1444

An NGO, working for community mobilization related training and for housing in Karachi.

7. Jameel Yousef
Citizens Police Liaison Committee (CPLC)
CPLC Central Reporting Cell
Sindh Governor's Secretariat, Gate No. 4
Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi - 75500
Tel: 111 222 345 Fax: 568 3336
E-mail: cplc@gerrys.net and ere@digicom.net.pk

An NGO working for improved law and order conditions, creating a link between people and the police and for police victims relief.

8. Shams-uz-Zaman
Consumer Protection Council (The Helpline Trust)
15-C, Ittehad Lane, Phase – II Ext., Defence Housing Authority
Karachi
Tel: 588 6830, 538 1842 Fax: 588 9740

An NGO working for consumer rights, quality and price control in Karachi.

9. Abdul Sattar Edhi
Edhi Centre
Kharadar, Karachi
Tel: 242 1920

An NGO working all over Pakistan: delivery of patients to hospitals (ambulance services), national and international emergency relief, running orphan homes, education, health and fighting drug addiction.

10. Nargis Latif
Gul Bahao
303 Garden East, Karachi
Tel: 721 0452

An NGO working for innovative solid waste management and income generation in Karachi.

11. Tariq Aziz Hoat
Hasan Aulia Welfare Society
412, Rexer Line, Hasan Aulia Village
Manghopir Road, SITE
Karachi - 75700
Tel: 0300 923 3488

A CBO organizing local communities against the Lyari Expressway which will displace over 200,000 people.

12. Shabina Faraz
IUCN, World Conservation Union
1, Bath Island, Clifton
Karachi
Tel: 586 1540-2
E-mail: jareeda@iucnp.org

An international NGO working on environment and development issues all over Pakistan.

13. Perween Rahman/Anwar Rashid
Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute (OPP)
ST-4, Sector 5-A, Qasba Colony
Manghopir Road, Karachi
Tel: 665 2297, 665 8021
E-mail: oppri@cyber.net.pk

An NGO working on sanitation, low cost housing, education, documentation of informal settlements in the urban and rural areas of Pakistan.

14. Sharafat Ali
Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER)
ST-100, Sector X, Sub-sector V, Gulshan-e-Maymar
Karachi
Tel: 635 1145-7 Fax: 635 0354

An NGO working for raising awareness of labour rights, children and political rights and training of labour leaders and workers.

15. Afsheen Ahmed
Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PAVHNA)
9-C, 18th Commercial Street, Phase II Ext. Defence Housing Authority
Karachi - 75500
Tel: 580 1401-3 Fax: 588 7859
E-mail: pavhna@global.net.pk

An NGO working for health and income generation in Karachi.

16. Rashida Patel
Pakistan Women Lawyers Association (PAWLA)
710, 7th Floor, Kashif Centre, Shahra-e-Faisal
Karachi
Tel/Fax: 51 8796

An NGO working for the promotion of women's rights by providing legal aid to women against discrimination, violence and injustice.

17. Amber Alibhai/Farhan Anwar
SHEHRI
206-G, Block II, P.E.C.H. Society
Karachi
Tel: 453 0646

An NGO working for a better urban environment. Much of the work is against isolations of building bye laws and zoning regulations by developers.

18. Mehr Maker/Zubaida/Aisha Kanwal
Shirkatgah
D-77, Block-2, Kehkashan, Clifton
Karachi
Tel: 583 6488, 586 1319
E-mail: shirkat@cyber.net.pk

A women's NGO working for environment, women's rights, income generation and advocacy for people's rights in Pakistan.

19. Muhammad Younis/Zahid Farooq
Urban Resource Centre (URC)
3/48 Maulimabad Housing Society
Jamaluddin Afghani Road off Khalid bin Walid Road
Karachi - 74800
Tel: 455 9275
E-mail: urc@cyber.net.pk

An NGO doing research and advocacy work related to the major planning issues in Karachi.

Population of Lyari UCs

UC No.	Union Council	Population
1.	Agra Taj Colony	45,691
2.	Daria Abad	59,281
3.	Naya Abad	45,107
4.	Khadda Memon	58,363
5.	Baghdadi	56,553
6.	Shahbig Lane	58,127
7.	Bihar Colony	44,571
8.	Rangiwara	60,121
9.	Singo Lane	49,529
10.	Chakiwara	66,208
11	Alama Iqbal Colony	64,341
		Total Population: 607,992

Comparison: Planned Areas, Unplanned Areas and the Lyari Settlements

1. Demography

Item	Planned Areas	Unplanned Areas	Nawabad, Baghdadi Lane, Kharadar	Agra Taj, Bihar Colony	Lea Market, Gul Mohammad Lane	Chakiwar a, Kalakot
Average household size	6.9	7.3	8.2	8.2	7.5	8.3
%age gender distribution (male)	54.0	65	53.1	56.8	54.6	49.9
%age gender distribution (female)	46.0	35	46.9	43.2	45.4	50.1
%age population < 20	48.6	56.4	53.3	55.5	53.5	55.6
Crude birth rate	1.3	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.5

2. Housing

%age permanent structures	70 – 90	20.0	35.1	44.0	46.2	44.4
%age semi-permanent structures	10 – 30	75.0	61.1	54.4	44.7	53.8
%age temporary structures	-	5.0	3.7	1.6	9.1	1.8
Built-up M2 area per person	19.25	11.59				
Rooms per HH	3.2	2.2				
Number of persons per room	0.50	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9
Floor space per HH in M2	131.42	85.82				

3. Access to Utilities

%age water connections	83.0	50.3	42.2	80.0	54.5	59.8
%age electricity connections	98.4	75.8	89.2	93.6	91.6	90.6
%age gas connections	75.3	35.1	47.0	75.2	63.6	54.7
%age sewage connections (estimated)	85.0	12.0				
%age solid waste management (estimated)	60.0	10.0				

4. Education

%age population literate > 10 years	76.0	48 – 67	38.1	52.7	48.3	47.6
%age population with primary education	9.5	21.7	37.8	29.3	37.5	44.6
%age population with secondary education	19.8	16.3	22.5	28.6	18.3	16.4
%age population with intermediate education	11.7	4.3	5.2	8.9	6.9	3.7
%age population with bachelor and above	19.1	3.1	4.2	5.9	3.4	2.2
%age primary enrolment (male)	87.0	60.0	53	67	63	59
%age primary enrolment (female)	83.0	49.0	48	55	51	43

5. Employment

%age population employed	65.7	64.7	72.0	69.9	57.7	69.0
%age population self-employed	24.9	25.3	17.2	22.9	31.3	12.7
%age population unemployed	9.4	10.0	10.7	7.2	11.0	18.3
%age labour force participation	32.0	38.0				
%age housewives	31.0	34.0	36.1	33.2	35.7	38.0
%age students	29.0	20.0	15.2	22.3	18.5	20.3

6. Source of Income

%age earned through wages	50.8	77.7				
%age earned through profit	20.2	16.8				
%age earned through remittances	10.6	3.6				
%age earned through other means	18.4	1.9				

7. Expenditure

%age spent on food	53.0	58.0				
%age spent on rent	18.0	13.0				
%age spent on medical + education + entertainment	8.8	12.0				
%age spent on remittances	1.0	1.0				
%age spent on saving	30.0	2.3				

8. Transport Usage

%age population walking to work	35.0	34.0	4.5	9.0	10.0	13.1
%age population using public transport	36.0	40.0	25.5	49.7	38.0	41.5
%age population using private cars	15.5	-	1.3	3.1	3.6	3.8
%age population using other modes (bicycles, scooters, para-transits)	15.0	12.0	7.4	8.6	10.4	8.8

Source: AERC, *Survey of Planned Areas and Katchi Abadis for the KDP 2000*, MP&ECD-KDA 1989

CBNGOs in Lyari: Characteristics of Membership

Sr. No.	Name; YF; B/O	Total Members	Fee; Admn. Fee (Rs)	Female Membership	Family Membership	% Matr.	% under 30 years
1.	Kuchchi Turk Assn; 1950;B	450; 0	120; 0	U	U	Y	N
2.	Baloch Welfare Assn; 1953;B	500; 250	60; 0	20	60	N	Y
3.	Jamaat Noorani Balochan; 1952; B	120; 0	60; 0	80	20	N	N
4.	Anjuman-e-Falah-e-Naujawan-e-Dhobi Ghat; 1954; B	230; 0	46; 8*	25	75	Y	N
5.	Kuchchi Memon Welfare Assn; 1958; B	200; 0	1; 0	60	40	N	N
6.	BSK Community Dev Project; 1958; O	450; 35	50; 0	60	85	Y	Y
7.	Anjuman-e-Jamiat-e-Islah; 1958; O	85; 0	120; 30	10	10	Y	Y
8.	Kuchchi Muslim Mundre Anjuman; 1962; B	800; 0	120; 0	60	4	Y	N
9.	Anjuman Dashtyarri Jamaat; 1963; B	51; 0	60; 10	0	2	Y	N
10.	Anjuman Bedari-e-Balochan; 1967; O	400; 8	120; 25	50	50	N	Y
11.	Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Naujawan-e-Nawalane; 1968; O	326; 6	120; 100	25	30	N	Y
12.	Baghdadi Youth Welfare Committee; 1975; O	NA	0; 0	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Young Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Muslim Ronjha; 1976; B	50; 0	120; 20#	70	30	N	N
14.	Baloch Educational & Welfare Society; 1980; O	400; 8	120; 25	50	50	N	Y
15.	Tanzeem-e-Naujawan-e-Kalakot; 1981; O	210; 0	60	95	60	N	Y
16.	Baghdadi Welfare Committee; 1981; B	200; 0	120; 15	40	50	N	N
17.	Tanzeem-e-Naujawan-e-Rangiwara; 1983; O	500; 0	36; 40\$	U	U	N	Y
18.	Women's Welfare Assn; 1984; O	84; 84	60; 0	45	100	N	Only women
19.	Students Educational & Welfare Assn; 1988; O	60; 15	60; 0	100	100	N	Y
20.	Tughlaq Lane Welfare Assn; 1991; B	100; 8	120; 50	10	5	N	Y
21.	New Young Baloch Anjuman; 1992; O	65; 0	120	10	5	N	N

YF= year founded; B= bounded; O= open; * Application for membership 3 months after marriage carries a Rs 50 fine; + Members pay Rs 90 for each death in the biradari; # Unmarried members pay Rs 60 per year; s Students pay Rs 20 per year; NA= not applicable since CBNGO has no membership fee; U= unknown

List of Active Lyari CBNGOs

(The three organizations that have made a major difference to the Lyari area are given in red.)

Sr. No.	Name and Address	Registration Date
1.	Anjuman Bashindagan-e-Mull Mansoor Cambellpur, Near Godown Tannery Road, Lyari Quarters, Karachi	2-9-1963
2.	Anjuman Deshtyari Balochan, Shah Beg Lines, Lyari, Karachi	26-4-1963
3.	Anjuman Falah-e-Rangiwara, Rangiwara, New Jamia Masjid, Lyari	27-4-1963
4.	Anjuman Jamiatul-Islah, Shah Beg Lane, Lyari	27-4-1963
5.	Anjuman Musalaman-e-Umer Lane, New Kumharwara, Karachi	1-2-1964
6.	Anjuman Pishni Baloch, Lyari Quarters, Karachi	16-3-1965
7.	Anjuman Pak Baloch, Kalri Ahmed Shah Bukhari Lane, Lyari	20-4-1963
8.	Anjuman Tanzeemul Akhwan, Manghahi Shah Beg Lane, Karachi	17-8-1965
9.	Anjuman Young Muslim Hingora, Hingorabad, Kalri, Karachi	
10.	Anjuman Islahe-e-Muhalla, Shah Beg Lane, Moosa Chd. Road, Lyari	15-9-1972
11.	Baghdadi Shah Beg Lane Kalri C.D. Project, Kalri Development Project, Juna Masjid	27-4-1961
12.	Baloch Welfare Association, Kalri No. 2, Atma Ram Road, off. Juna Masjid	4-11-1963
13.	Chakiwara Cutchi Memon Welfare Society, Chakiwara No. 2, Main Road, Lyari	26-4-1963
14.	Ismat Noorani, c/o Sui Gas Line, Kaboastin, Lyari Quarters	28-9-1964
15.	Jamia Islamia and Yatim Khana, Haji Abdullah Haroon Shah Waliullah Road, Khadda, Karachi	14-11-1963
16.	Lyari Students Welfare Organization, Shah Beg Lane, Tannery Road	30-3-1964
17.	Lyari Labour Welfare Centre, Denso Road, Chakiwara, Lyari	4-11-1963
18.	Nawalane Kutchi Muslim Mundre Anjuman, Kalri, Karachi	26-12-1963
19.	Shamshadabad and Shahpur Muslim Jamat, New Kalri near Masjid Ibrahim	
20.	The Kutch Turk Jamat, near Mohd. Qasim School, New Kalri	
21.	Anjuman Falah-ul Naujawan-e-Juna Dhobi Goth, Faqir Muhammad Dura Khan Police Chowki, Karachi – 3	26-7-1973
22.	Anjuman Bashindagan-e-Zarobi, Cola Godown, Qadri Masjid Road, Karachi	
23.	Anjuman Ittehad Muslim Ronjha, near Farooqui Masjid, Daryabad	13-10-1976
24.	Karachi Fisherman Welfare Association, Liaquat Colony, Tannery Road, Lyari	9-6-1982
25.	Baghdadi Welfare Committee, Old Lyari Dispensary, Baghdadi	7-9-1982
26.	Pakistan Khaskheli Jamat, Al-Samad Building, Opp. Lyari Zonal Office, Chawkiwara	16-6-1983
27.	Tanzeem Naujawan-e-Rangiwara, Rangiwara Jamia Masjid, Lyari	11-10-1984
28.	Baghdadi Youth Welfare Committee, Plot No. PK-7, Fida Hussain Shekha Road, Baghdadi	8-5-1985
29.	Anjuman Rafa-e-Aam Singolane and Saidabad, Plot No. K-30/132-S-L near Ration Shop No. 329, Sarbazi Mohalla, Lyari	3-10-1985
30.	Anjuman Ittehad Balochan, New Kumbharwara Road, Rexer Lane, Lyari	15-6-1986
31.	Patient Welfare Association, c/o Medical Superintendent, Lyari General Hospital	21-6-1986
32.	Anjuman Muhibban Rasool Educational Society, Jamia Masjid, Shah Beg Lane, Lyari	1-9-1986
33.	Shahia Social Welfare Society, Hazara Colony, Masjid Road, Lyari	31-10-1988
34.	Women Welfare Association Lyari (Home School), House No. 1343, St. 29, Allama Iqbal Colony, Lyari, Karachi	21-2-1990
35.	Lyari Youth Welfare Organization, Lyari UCD Project, Opp. Molvi Usman park,	5-3-1990

	Gul Muhammad Lane, Lyari, Karachi	
36.	Anjuman Bedari-e-Balochan, Balouch Chowk, Chakiwara No. 1	24-1-1991
37.	Anjuman Ittehad-e-Naujawanan-e-Nawalane, Mehrab Khan Essa Khan Road, Nawalane, Lyari. The organization runs schools, arranges teacher's training and participates in city level movements for and/or against government plans related to transport, water and sewage.	28-2-1991
38.	Kathiawadi Jarifon Jamat Lyari, adjacent Shree Randevji Temple Old Slaughter, House KMC Staff Comp. Lyari	1-3-1992
39.	Sindhi Public Social Welfare Association, Ground Floor, Khateeb Sq., Khadda Market	13-7-1992
40.	Young Social Workers Organization, Khadda, Ground floor, Old Taj Mansion, Opp. Fayyaz Peshawari Hotel, Shah Waliullah Road, Khadda Nawabad	2-3-1993
41.	Sportsmen Welfare Organization, A.K. 13-B, 10-S-36, Bihar Colony, Lyari	30-1-1992
42.	Tughlaq Lane Welfare Association, near Baran Pan House, Tughlaq Lane, behind Brohi Road, Singolane, Lyari	16-9-1993
43.	Muslim Kutchi Saati Janat, Syed Baba Abdul Karim Shah Street, Suleman Brohi Road, Singolane, Lyari	8-11-1993
44.	Parents Teachers Association, Jeno Bai G. Alana Govt. Girls Secondary School, Ground Floor, Gul Muhammad Lane, Lyari	2-2-1994
45.	Tanzeem Naujawanan Kalakot Kolwai Lane, Haji Punchor Road, Kolwai Lane, Kalakot	27-2-1994
46.	New Young Baloch Anjuman, West Shah Beg Lane, Band Mohalla, St. B-3, Lyari	4-4-1994
47.	Muhammad Ahmed Memorial Educational Society, Gul Muhammad Lane, Lyari	3-8-1994
48.	Saify Social Welfare Society, Saify Lane, Baghdadi, Lyari	26-1-1995
49.	Baloch Social Welfare Committee, Ali Muhammad Mohalla, Kalri, Lyari	22-2-1995
50.	Anjuman Ittefaq-e-Balochan, Plot No. LY-1474, Haji Pir Muhammad Road, Baghdadi Road	22-2-1995
51.	Adult Literacy Forum, Moulvi Mohd. Usman Park, Chakiwara The organization runs tuition centres and a major population planning programme.	8-7-1993
52.	Anjuman Raza-e-Mustafa, 8, Chowk, Baghdadi The organization runs street schools, home schools, a library and provides managerial training to Lyari CBOs.	3-7-1989

List of External NGOs/Agencies Supporting Lyari CBOs

1. UNICEF, Karachi: It has supported three schools in Lyari and under its Street Schools Support Project, has provided funds to nine CBOs. It has also supported a number of sports clubs with sports goods and equipment.
2. NGO Resource Centre, Karachi: Provided training to CBOs in management, account keeping, minuting, documentation and lobbying with government agencies and politicians. Also supported a CBO in the establishment of an Information Centre for Lyari.
3. Urban Resource Centre, Karachi: URC's interaction with Lyari CBOs led to their involvement in city-wide movements for supporting or objecting to city plans and/or projects. A number of Lyari activists are member of the URC and two are on its executive committee.
4. Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute, Karachi: OPP-RTI has helped two Lyari CBOs in developing sewage rehabilitation schemes for their areas. It has also prepared a map of UC – 4 of Lyari Town at the request of its *Nazim*.
5. Teacher's Resource Centre, Karachi: Has been involved in training teachers at the CBO operated schools and tuition centres.
6. Aurat (women) Foundation, Karachi: Has run workshops for health awareness and for introducing gender sensitivity in Lyari CBOs.
7. Packard Foundation (USA): The Foundation has been supporting an NGO (Lyari Community Development Project) in running a reproductive health services programme which includes research, field work, extension and advisory services.

Town Municipal Administration: Lyari Town

Nazim

Mr. Abul Khaliq Juma

Naib Nazim/ Convener Town Council

Mr. Malik Muhammad Khan Awan

Town Municipal Officer

Mr. Afaq Saeed

Town Officer Infrastructure And Services

Mr. Usman Vighio

Town Officer Municipal Regulations

Mr. Ramzan Baloch

Town Officer Finance

Mr. Allah Dino Chacher

Deputy Town Officer Finance

Mr. Ajab Khan

Deputy Town Officer Administration

Mr. Syed Adnan Murtiza

Deputy Town Officer Building & Road

Mr. Amanullah

Deputy Town Officer M & E

Mr. Muhammad Ashfaq Memon

Deputy Town Officer Parks

Mr. Muhammad Siddique

Deputy Town Officer Information

Mr. Moiz Ahmed

Deputy Town Officer Library

Mr. Agha Abdul

Deputy Town Officer Anti Encroachment

Mr. Abdul Malik

Executive Engineer Water

Mr. Ansar Ahmed

Executive Engineer Sewage

Mr. Shahid Ahmed

Legislation and Laws Applicable to Lyari Town

1. Land Acquisition (Means) Act 1885
2. Karachi Development Authority Order 1957
3. Karachi Development Plan 1974-1985 (1974)
4. Sindh Building Control Ordinance, 1978
5. The Sindh Katchi Abadi Act, 1978
6. Karachi Building and Town Planning Regulations 1979
7. Land Acquisition Act 1984
8. The Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994
9. Pakistan Environmental (Protection) Act 1997
10. Karachi Development Plan 2000 (1998)
11. Local (City) Government Ordinance 2001

