



SAARC

Disaster Management Centre (IU)



**Making
Cities
Resilient**



Residential Workshop on Urban Resilience and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR 2030)

5th – 8th December 2022

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (IU)
Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN



Presented by: Zafar Iqbal



State of Urbanisation

1. Rate of urbanization

- The current metro area population of Islamabad in 2022 is 22 million a **2% increase in each year**. More than (Pakistan total Population approx 23.12 Crores, Area 796095 Square KM). According to Census Punjabi 54%, Pashto 20%, 14 % Baloch, 10 % Urdu Speaking and 2% others.

2. Status of facilities and infrastructure

- Islamabad is a developed city having all type of facilities and modern infrastructure to facilitate the citizen of Islamabad.

3. Status of welfare & development schemes

- There are many welfare and development schemes are in progress and also in future plan to upgrade the living standard of the citizens e.g. Metro project, Residential Towers, flyovers, under passes, hospitals, educational institutes, solid waste management, sectors development, construction commercial high rise buildings, water treatment plant, emergency services.

Map of Islamabad

Zone-1 Urban Development & Govt Institution (area 54958 acre)

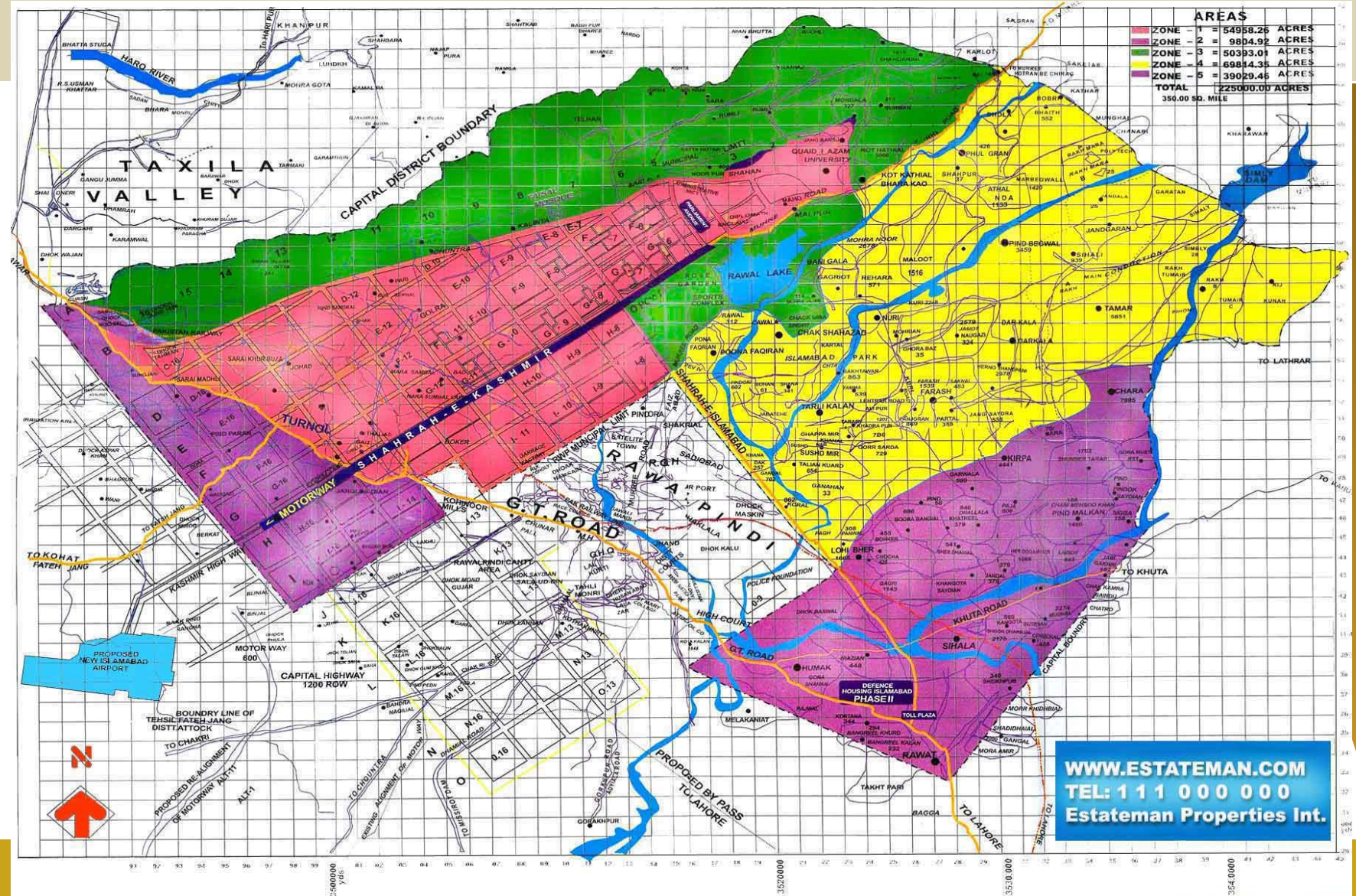
Zone-II Urban Development (area 9804 acre)

Zone-III Rural Development (area 50393 acre)

Zone -Vi Rural Development (area 69814)

Zone-V Rural Development (area 39029)

Margala Hills (National Park)
(area 173.9 square Km/42960 acre)



Present Day Challenges

1. Sector-specific challenges

1. Transportation

- Transportation is a big challenge for the managers of capital city as the city is expanding and population is increasing Government is trying to provide public transport and to enhance metro system for the transportation also constructing of paved roads and interchanges to maintain the flow of traffic.

2. Waste management

- Capital city has a proper waste management system and to keep city clean and green many campaigns were initiated.

3. Health

- Health sector is also progressing in capital city, many Govt & Private sector Hospitals equipped with latest machinery and diagnostic systems are available.

4. Land Use & Land Planning

- Capital city was divided in 5 zones and with proper planning land was utilized with the help of private public partnership.

5. Building Code & its implementation

- A separate Directorate is responsible to implement the building codes especially after 8th October 2005 earthquake amendments was made in building codes and implemented accordingly.

2. Balance of population growth, economy, development

- Due to rapid **population growth** rate it consumes most of financial and natural resources and leaves little for **development**.

Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

1. Climate Change Scenario

- Climate change scenarios or socioeconomic scenarios are **projections of future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions used by analysts to assess future vulnerability to climate change.**

2. Climate Impacts (foreseen and unforeseen)

affect on ecosystem, change in biodiversity, Rising in temperature, weather change, deforestation, health issue due pollution, solid waste, no proper system of water, release of harmful gases etc.

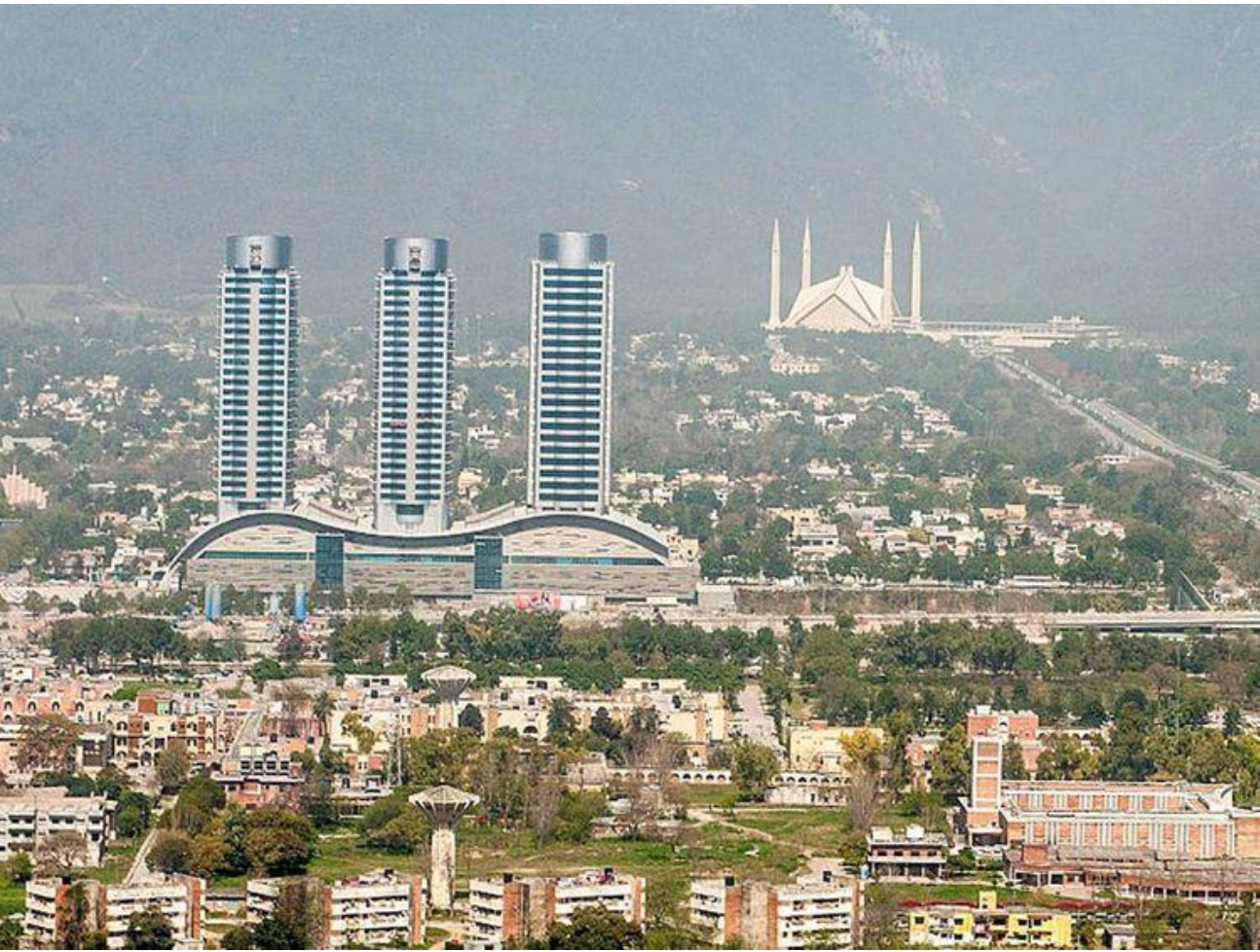
1. Steps taken towards climate action (climate change adaptation & mitigation)

Formulation of legislation, regularization, enforcement of building codes, save of natural resources, encouraging eco-friendly system and awareness campaigns and to built of coordination with all stakeholders, urban plannings etc.

Steps taken to ensure risk-informed development & resilience

- Close coordination of NDMA and Ministry of Climate Change with the stake holders and local Govt to mitigate the risks due to climate change and they make sure the priorities of risk to keep the city resilience.
- Enhancement of Early warning system to prevent community from flash flood, proper management of solid waste disposal, shifting of community from vulnerable area wiyj the collaboration of JICA.
- To prevent biodiversity in National Park Islamabad by Margalla Hills Society and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Pakistan.







SAARC
Disaster Management Centre (IU)



**Making
Cities
Resilient**





SAARC

Disaster Management Centre (IU)



**Making
Cities
Resilient**



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Thank you