

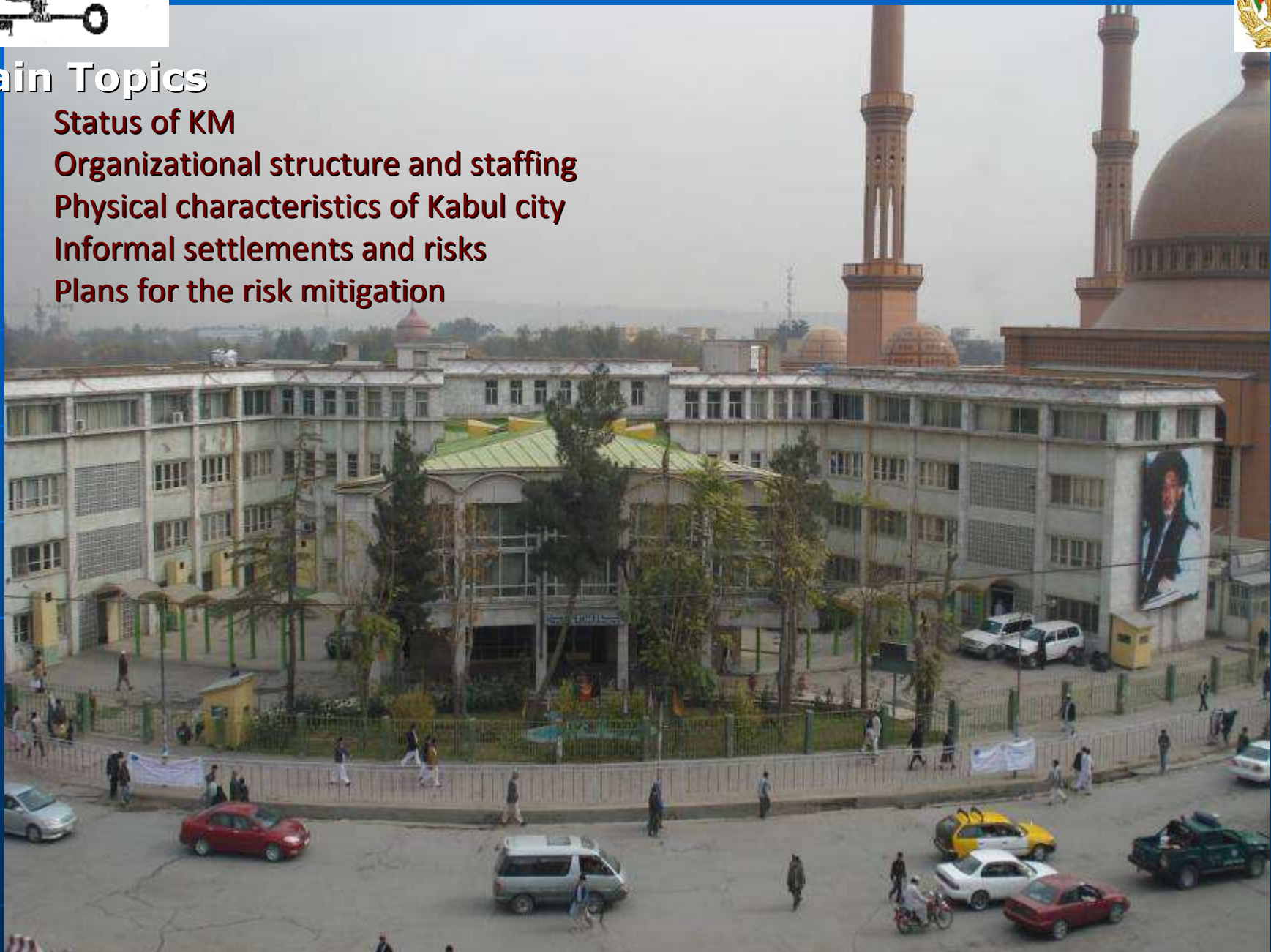


Natural and man made disaster risks of Kabul city



Main Topics

1. Status of KM
2. Organizational structure and staffing
3. Physical characteristics of Kabul city
4. Informal settlements and risks
5. Plans for the risk mitigation



Presented By Arch./ Urban Designer Wahid A Ahad Technical Deputy Mayor Of Kabul, June 2010



Development challenges of Kabul city and risks



Status of KM:

- Now Kabul City Population is over 5 million.
- Current Area: 1023 Kms. 3 times more than planned in the 1978-2003 Kabul City Master Plan

Major risks are:

1. Flooding
2. Stone sliding
3. Earthquakes
4. Returnees and IDPs coming to the city without preparations causing Environmental risks such as Air and water pollution





Organization Chart of Kabul Municipality, 1388 (2009-10)

Kabul Mayor

1245	Number of Staff
5255	Number of Workers
6500	Total



Deputy Mayor Admin and Finance

Policy & Coordination
Department
Staff: 23, Workers: 14

Law Advisor
Staff: 3, Workers: 3

Department of
Internal Inspection
Staff: 28, Workers: 7

Mayor's Office
Staff: 34
Workers: 22

Central Directorate of
Control
Staff: 11, Workers: 2

Revenue Department
Staff: 35, Workers: 113

Administration
Department
Staff: 83, Workers: 166

Department of
Publication
Staff: 18, Workers: 11

Microrayons Maintenance
Department
Staff: 110, Workers: 299

Department of property
and Land Dist.
Staff: 26, Workers: 11

Deputy Mayor Technical and Construction

Maintenance and works Dept.t
Staff: 159, Worker: 793

Construction Control
Department
Staff: 25, Workers: 7

Land Acquisition
Department
Staff: 37, Workers: 5

City Planning and
Implementation Department,
Staff: 105, Workers: 25

Deputy Mayor City Services

Management of Markets
Department
Staff: 38, Worker: 9

Cultural Service Department
Staff 27, Workers- 130

Greenery Department
Staff: 26, Workers: 500

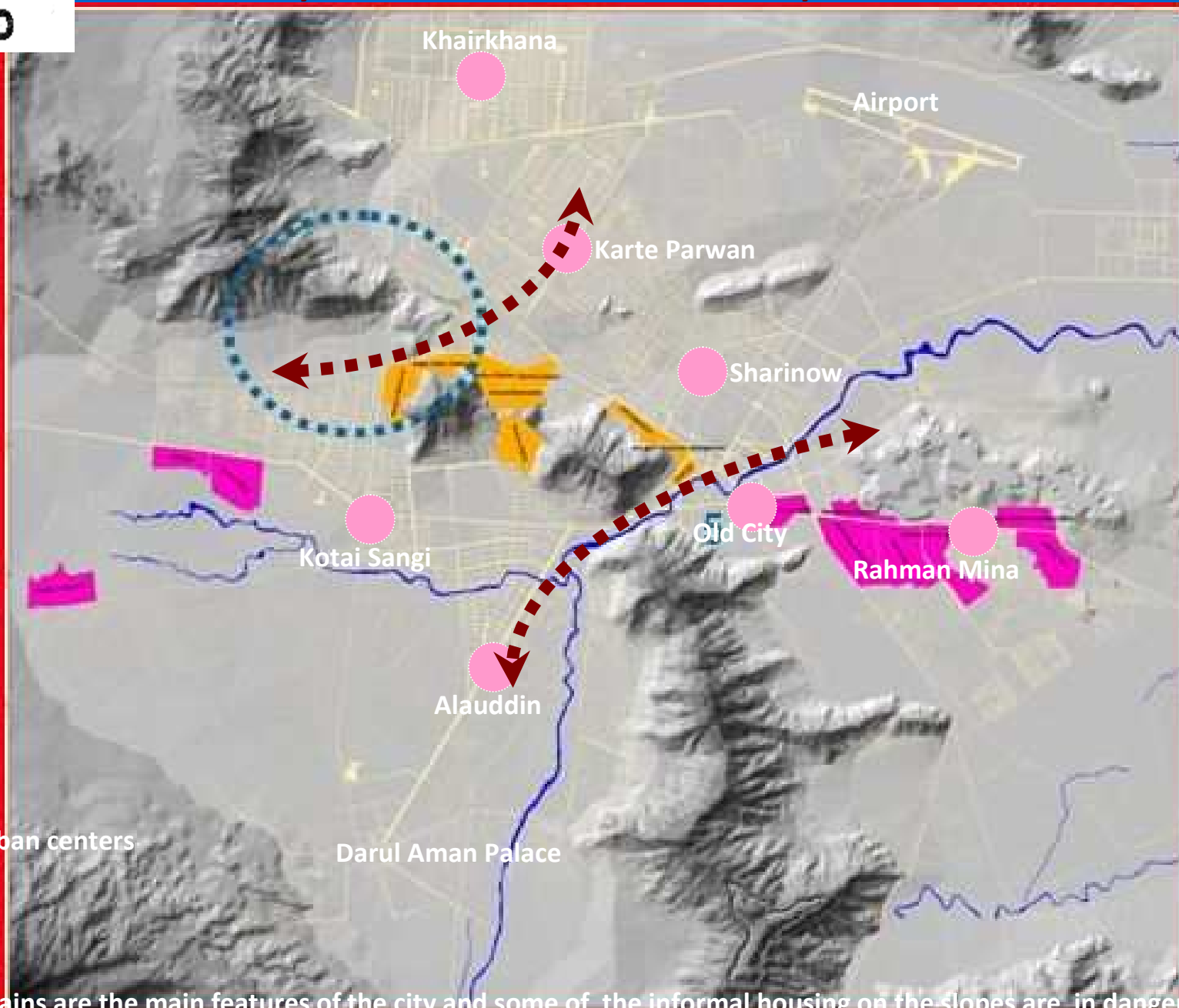
Sanitation Department
Staff: 95, Workers: 3139

22 district offices are there who reports to the Mayor and DMs they play the role of smaller municipalities.

As it can be seen there are no specific departments for the risk preparedness in KM.



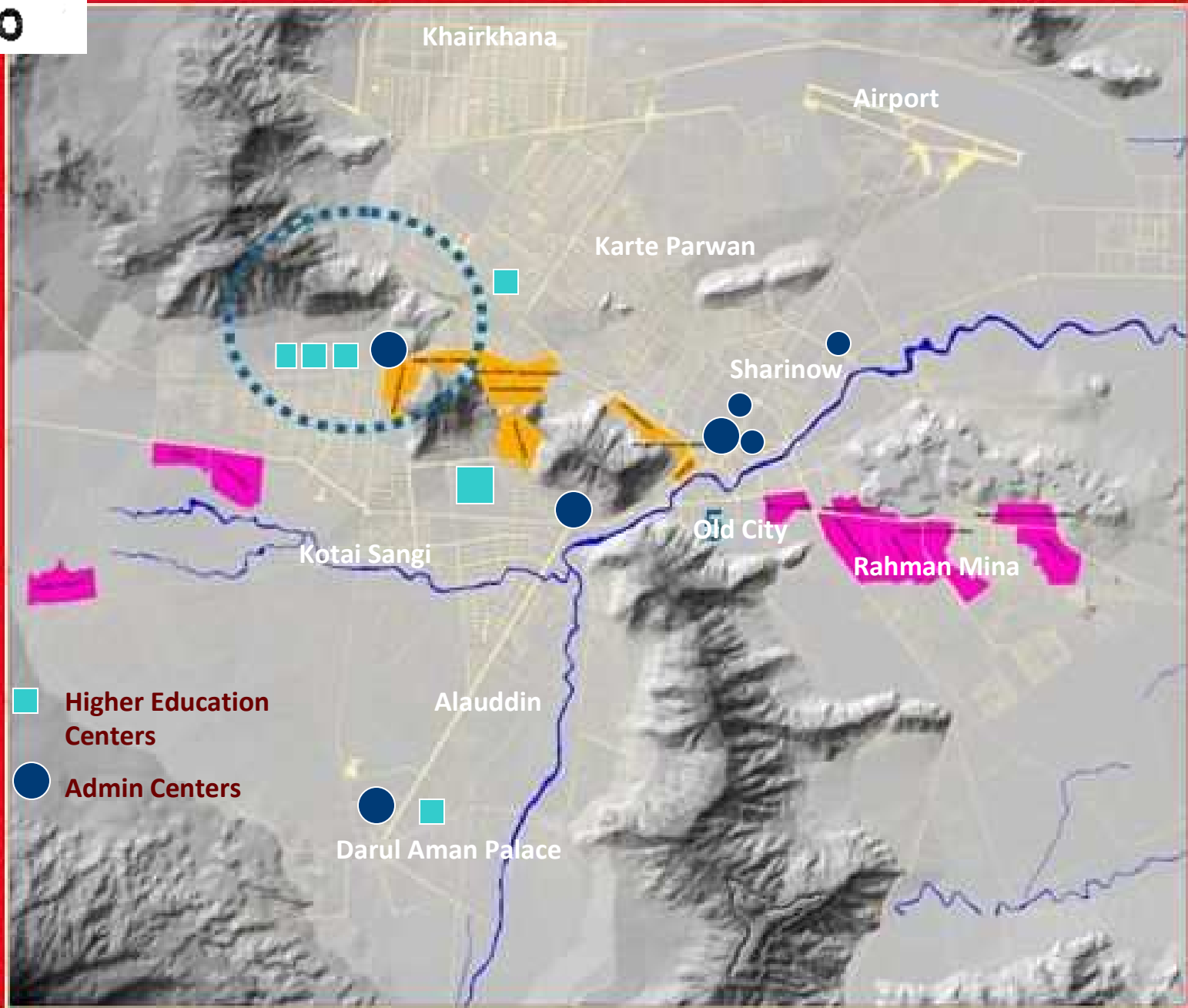
Physical Characteristics of Kabul City



The mountains are the main features of the city and some of the informal housing on the slopes are in danger of stone sliding. The department of risk preparedness in the Mol affairs are not doing enough and asking KM to react.



Physical Characteristics of Kabul City



The Kabul river though has very little flow but in the rainy season it starts flooding and creates problems

Informal and Unplanned Settlements



- **The challenges of city services in the informal settlements**

- 70 % of the City population lives in informal and unplanned settlements
- 20% of these are on hillsides **where stone slides can be a danger.**
- These settlements have very poor access to basic services, **creating health hazards**
- About 10% area covered under pilot upgrading projects, which need scaling up to 50%
- Lack of infra-structure and services in the informal settlements creates environmental problems



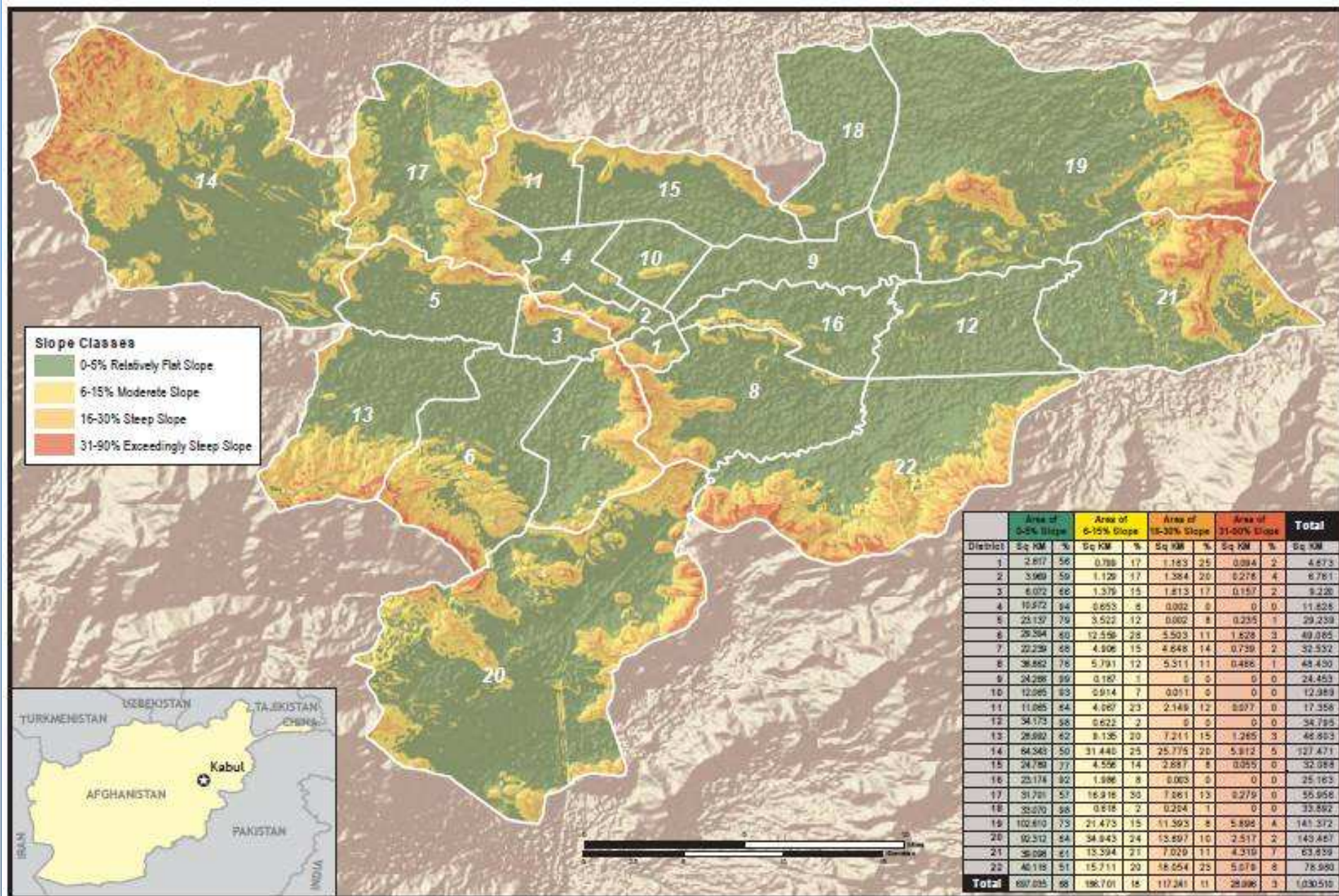
It is very difficult and costly to provide services in such a W/S Electr. Access, greenery, playgrounds etc. People can slide in winter on these slopes. Waste water drain is open and creates a lot of bad smell in the summer.





Findings of survey of the hillside settlements in Kabul was Conducted from January to July 2009 By: USAID/OFDA requested by KM

- Unprecedented / expansive urban growth from 2001 to 2008
- Situation reflects global trends: More people living in urban settings than rural settings - for first time in recorded history
- 4.5m population (2008) in Kabul - double the 1978 Master Plan holding capacity
- Future growth: 600,000 additional Returnee's from 2009-2013 (UNHCR*)
- High natural birth rates; WB estimates 5% growth (150k per annum*)
- IDP's rural migration related to social unrest in Afghanistan
- Rural environmental / infrastructure degradation
- Diversity of economic opportunities in Capital - compared to rural Provinces
- Low cost/no cost land on which to build asset
- Maintain connections with social/family networks already dwelling in same areas (security)
- Close proximity to commercial center/markets of Kabul



Slopes, elevations, and lengths derived from ASTER GDEM



Water Supply and Sewerage



- 23% houses piped water supply, with 35 LPCD
- 50% coverage planned by 2025, with 45 LPCD
- 5% houses are connected to the sewerage system
- Rest have septic tanks or dry latrines
- Raw human waste being disposed in rivers or open ground, causing surface and ground water pollution
- 50% sewerage coverage planned by 2025



Road Construction and Maintenance

- 1500 Kms. major roads
 - 20% roads are paved
 - 60% paved roads damaged
 - About 50 Kms of main roads and 100 Kms of secondary roads rehabilitation funded
 - 90% of tertiary roads are graveled or dirt roads
- About 5% major roads have lights
 - 50 % planed to be covered by 2015





Sanitation & Environment

- 2000 Cu. Mt./day generated
- 1600 Cu. Mt. solid waste collected / day
- every Friday (Hashar) public cleaning is planned
- Half of the city drains are not working
- Some of the sewage and liquid waste is disposed in rivers untreated
- Result: serious health and environmental problems

Greenery

- 2% of developed area of is for recreation, as against 15% required
- 750 ha. green area as against 6000 ha.
- Municipality wants to develop 10 parks this year
- We have planted about 450000 trees this month to increase greenery in the City
- Greenery is a critical need for the City's environment





Traffic and transportation



Kabul city had a master plan for 25 years in 1978 for 800,000 people and 30,000 vehicles. Now the population is 5 million and there are more than 600,000 vehicles running in the city creating environmental risks. The air in Kabul city is not fit for breathing.





Upgrading efforts in Kabul through KURP supported by WB, 2005-2010 in 19 neighborhoods of Kabul 25 M US \$

Before



After

**Upgrading efforts can improve the living conditions and environment
Which in turn reduces the health hazards**



Kabul Municipality plans for future risk mitigation

1- Institutional reform and Capacity Building

- Establish a particular dept. for the preparedness and awareness raising of residence of Kabul city.
- Reinforce the measures for the earthquake resistant building designs and construction control.
- Build capacity of the staff by bringing the know how from external resources.
- Check corruption in municipal administration
- Involve private sector in city development and taking proper measures for the risk mitigation.
- Get more technical and financial help and cooperation.



- Improving Infrastructure & Services



- Improve all **municipal services in the planned and unplanned areas**
- **Complete Kabul Master Plan revision** with JICA team which is the **key to all city infrastructure and land use, services and traffic issues.**
- **Implement Kabul City Solidarity Program**
 - For participatory development of informal areas with the risk mitigation measures
- KM develop specific policy regarding the disposition of informal hillside settlements
 - Guide hillside upgrading planning and implementation
 - Establish criteria that determines where to upgrade and where not to upgrade
 - Discourage further hillside development
 - Provide alternative low-cost housing in flatland areas
- Select areas for upgrading based on feasibility studies in every District
- Implement upgrading using incremental “cluster approach”
- Get Community support (early) for implementation
- Address sanitation health issue thru best practices; design/technology
- Protect Hilltops and Ridgelines
 - KM / National protection policy development and enforcement to mitigate further degradation
 - “Greenscaping”
- **Bring Shibergan gas pipeline to Kabul City**
 - For **improving the environment**

How do we think campaign of awareness raising is going to help.

- It helps in the life saving of people when they know what to do in cases of disaster.
- Awareness of the citizens from the dangers and actions to be taken in case of such events will make them less vulnerable.
- In case of the returnees and IDPs it is better to plan for their resettlement well in advance
- **Complete Kabul Master Plan revision** with JICA team which is the **key to all city infrastructure and land use, services and traffic issues.**
- Implement Kabul City Solidarity Program
 - For participatory development of informal areas with the risk mitigation measures
- Bring Shibergan gas pipeline to Kabul City
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Conclusion

- **Kabul City is getting ready for campaign of Making cities resilient**
- **We want Kabul city to become more resilient for all the risks**
- **We welcome your suggestions and cooperation**



Thank you