



FACTS VS LIES

NDMA's E.I.A. Exposed



NDMA
National Disaster Management Authority



ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF
REVAMPING AND RESTORATION OF STORM WATER DRAINS
(MEHMOODBAD, GUJJAR & ORANGI ALONG WITH MALIR AND
LIYARI RIVERS) OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF KARACHI



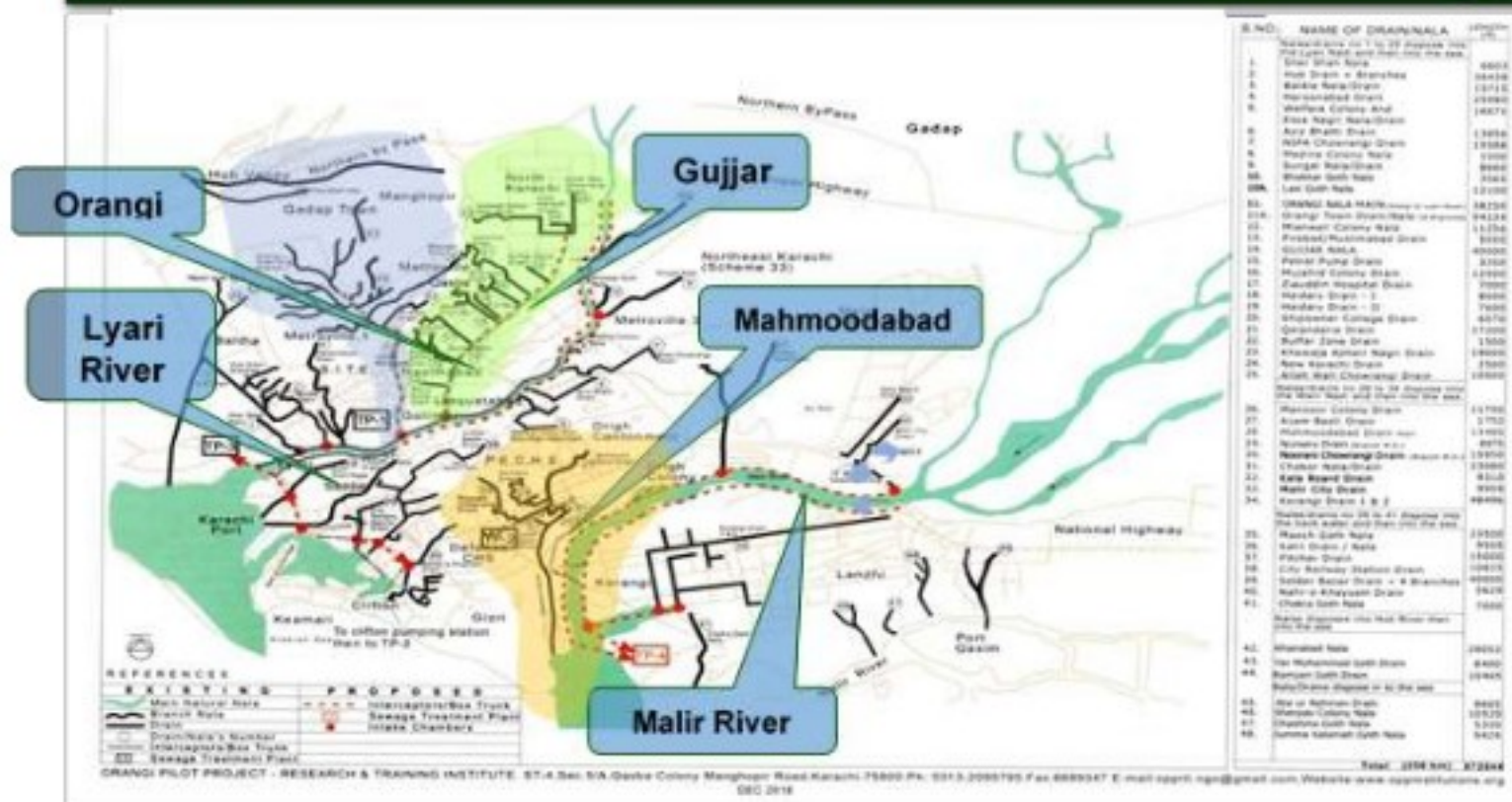
VOLUME I OF II: EIA REPORT

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4 OPERATIONS - ONE E.I.A.

MOST CRITICAL NULLHAS - KTP



Layout map of Nullahs and Rivers

LATE E.I.A.

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT AFTER
14 MONTHS OF DEMOLITIONS**

LATE E.I.A.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AFTER
6,500+ HOMES DEMOLISHED

LATE E.I.A.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AFTER
NEARLY 50,000 DISPLACED

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Project has been carried out in compliance with the mandatory requirement of Section 17 of Sindh Environmental Protection Act (SEPA), 2014 which requires that:

“No Project shall commence construction or operation unless it has filed with the Agency an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and has obtained from Agency approval in respect thereof. SEPA shall review the IEE & EIA and accord approval subject to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe or require.”

This Environmental Impact Assessment report presents the evaluation of environmental impacts of the construction and operation of a project namely “Revamping & Restoration of existing Storm water drain of Karachi”.



**EIA of “Revamping & Restoration of Storm Water Drains
(Mehmoodbad, Gujjar & Organi Along with Malir & Liyari Rivers) of Karachi”**



The EIA process requires development of an inventory of all possible environmental and socio-economic aspects, which provides the basis of categorization and evaluation of impacts and their likelihood to occur due to the materialization of the project. Aspects are those which are the causes of positive and negative impacts. Those aspects are primarily associated with activities performed during construction and operation phases of the project.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT?
STAKEHOLDER ENTRAPMENT.
STAKEHOLDER EVASION.

Table 5-1: **Primary Stakeholders**

S. No.	Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholders
1	<i>Settlements near the project area</i>	Residents of Mehmoodabad Region, Aurangi Town, Etihad Colony, Old Golimar North Karachi, Manzoor Colony, Defence view, Ali Muhammad Goth North Karachi.



**EIA of “Revamping & Restoration of Storm Water Drains
(Mehmoodbad, Gujjar & Organi Along with Malir & Liyari Rivers) of Karachi”**



5.10 Sample size

65 to 70 respondents were selected by the Team of consultants for conducting the socioeconomic survey. Only 1 to 5 percent of women were also consulted for the said survey; some of their names are mentioned in the above list of respondents while most of them were not willing to give personal information.

The EIA team carried out public consultations at various locations around the Project Site.



Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan
Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan
Lat 24°57'28"N, Long 66°59'15"E
05/25/2021 05:57 PM

Discussion

As per survey, around 89% of people favored the proposed project and they gave positive remarks regarding the subject project. While only 3% of respondents had no opinion regarding the project and 8% respondents were not satisfied with the proposed project. Only those people are not in favor of this project who are going to lose their houses as they have been living in adjacent to the project area from last few decades. Although they gave positive remarks about cleaning of the drains, they will get rid of solid waste related issues, construction of the roads will give them better surrounding to commute, urban flooding which has been a major disaster from last few years will be managed, But not at the cost of their houses.

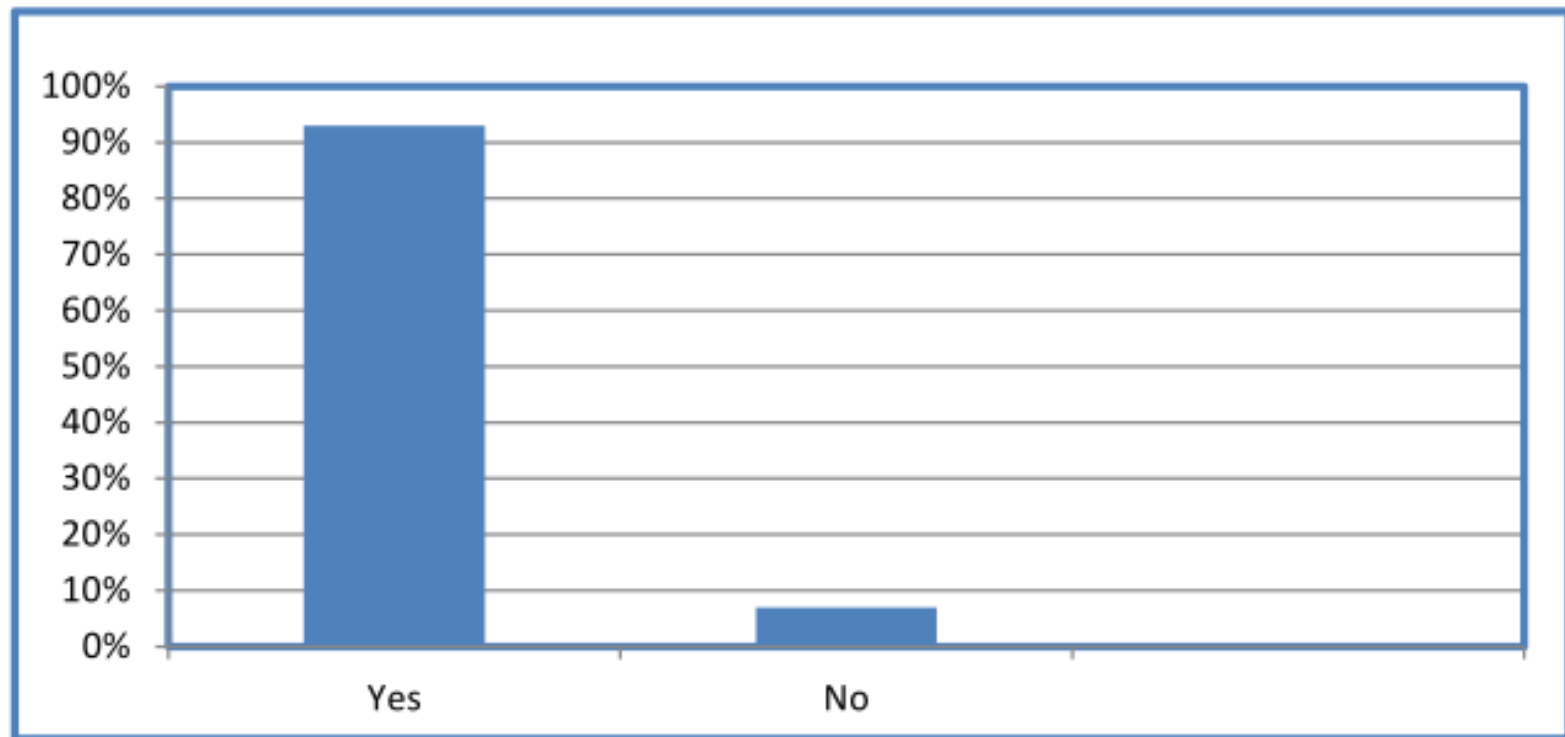


Figure 5-5: Remarks of Respondents about Project

<p>Socioeconomic Impacts— Inter-cultural differences between the project staff from other areas and the local community may arise due to the subject project. Positive socioeconomic impacts due to increased infrastructure, employment</p>	<p>No community complaints. Regarding this project except anti-encroachment operation and resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of unnecessary interaction of local population with the non-local project staff. • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local people. • Compensation should be provided to the affected
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DISDAIN FOR AFFECTEES

Discussion

In the sampled population, 35% respondents were educated while 65% were uneducated. Overall education status of the area is not satisfactory.

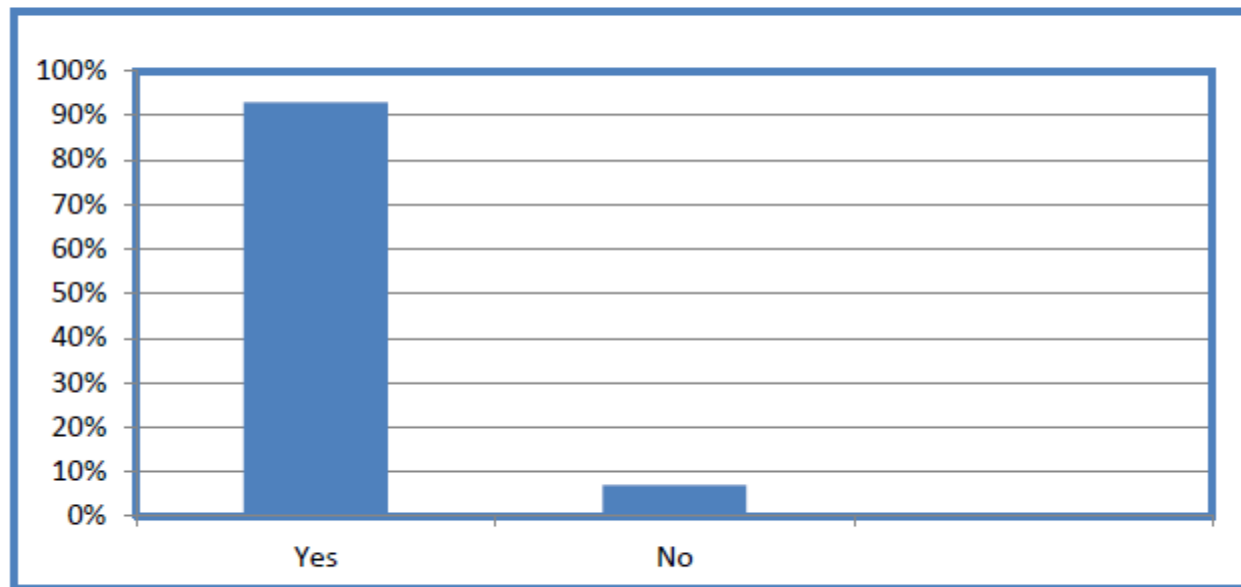


Figure 5-5: Remarks of Respondents about Project

Component 1: Cleanup of solid waste from the stormwater drains

The existing drains are clogged with solid waste that is hinders the storm water flow through them. In August 2020, NDMA along with FWO was able to remove 30,000 tons of solid waste from 40 choking points on 42 different spots of three nullahs.¹ Since then, more solid waste has thrown into the drains as they people from surrounding area are habitual of throwing waste into Nullahs. NDMA plans to clear these Nullah completely of all the solid waste and construct embankments on the side of the drains to stop the future disposal of waste into the drains. The success of the project is dependent upon the regular maintenance and Solid Waste Management by Government of Sindh.

		of the road.
<p>Socioeconomic Impacts— Inter-cultural differences between the project staff from other areas and the local community may arise due to the subject project. Positive socioeconomic impacts due to increased infrastructure, employment</p>	<p>No community complaints. Regarding this project except anti-encroachment operation and resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of unnecessary interaction of local population with the non-local project staff. • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local people. • Compensation should be provided to the affected

After that, informal settlement residents started to informally purchase solid waste from the municipal authorities and compact it along the Nullah edges to secure them and to create land for their homes. Nullah widths decreased substantially from 20-40 meters to less than ten, and four to five metres in some places.

A number of residential and commercial encroachments have been built over the sides of drain through the course of time. Some residents have taken legal permit from *Sindh Katchi-Abadi Authority* but most of them are living illegally on the allocated land of the drains. According to

A COUNTERPOINT:
KBT's HOUSING SURVEY

Methodology

1

a survey that was distributed in the affected communities through camps set up in different areas

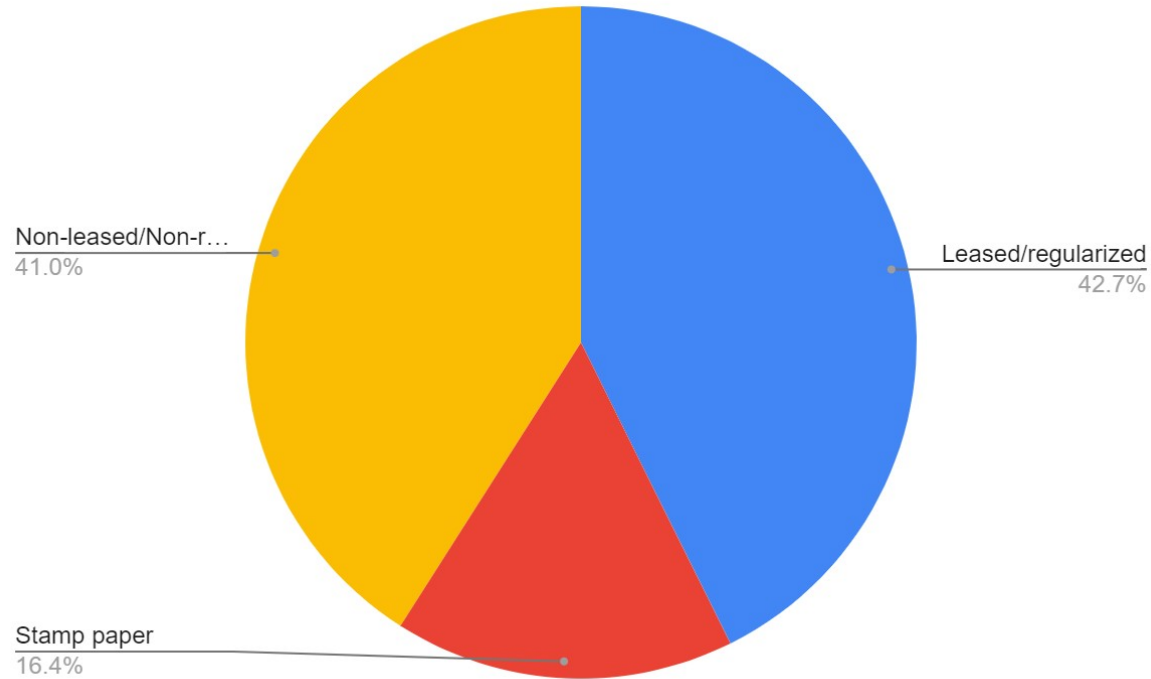
2

a series of informal interviews with the affectees

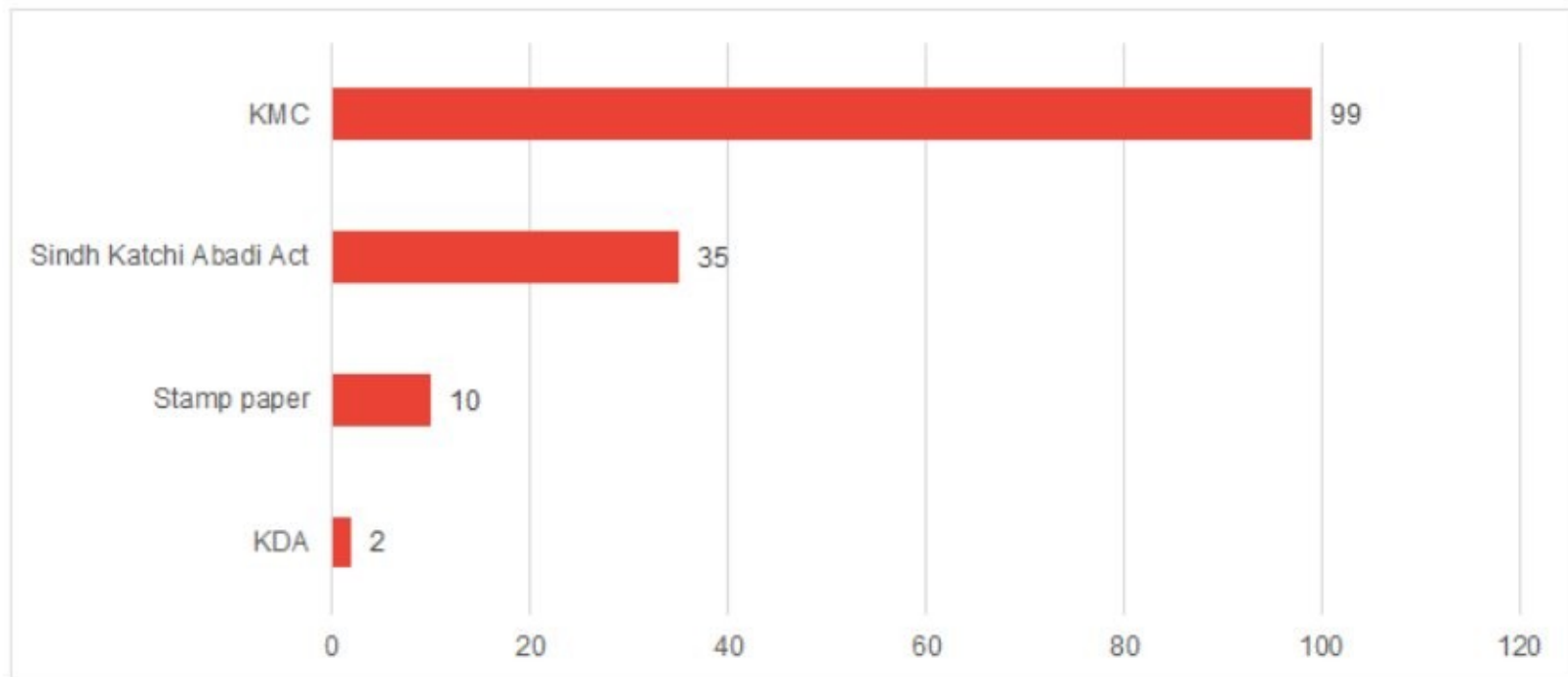
3

a concentrated effort to gather visual data in order to document the processes and consequences of the demolition operation

Legal Status of Land



Of the leased/regularized houses, 68% were leased by KMC and 24% by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority



Count of regularizing authority among leased/regularized houses (146 responses)

Total number of households and people

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Structures with unique IDs documented in NED survey	222	94.90%
Structures with unique IDs undocumented in NED survey	6	2.60%
Structures with no ID numbers	6	2.60%
Total	234	100%

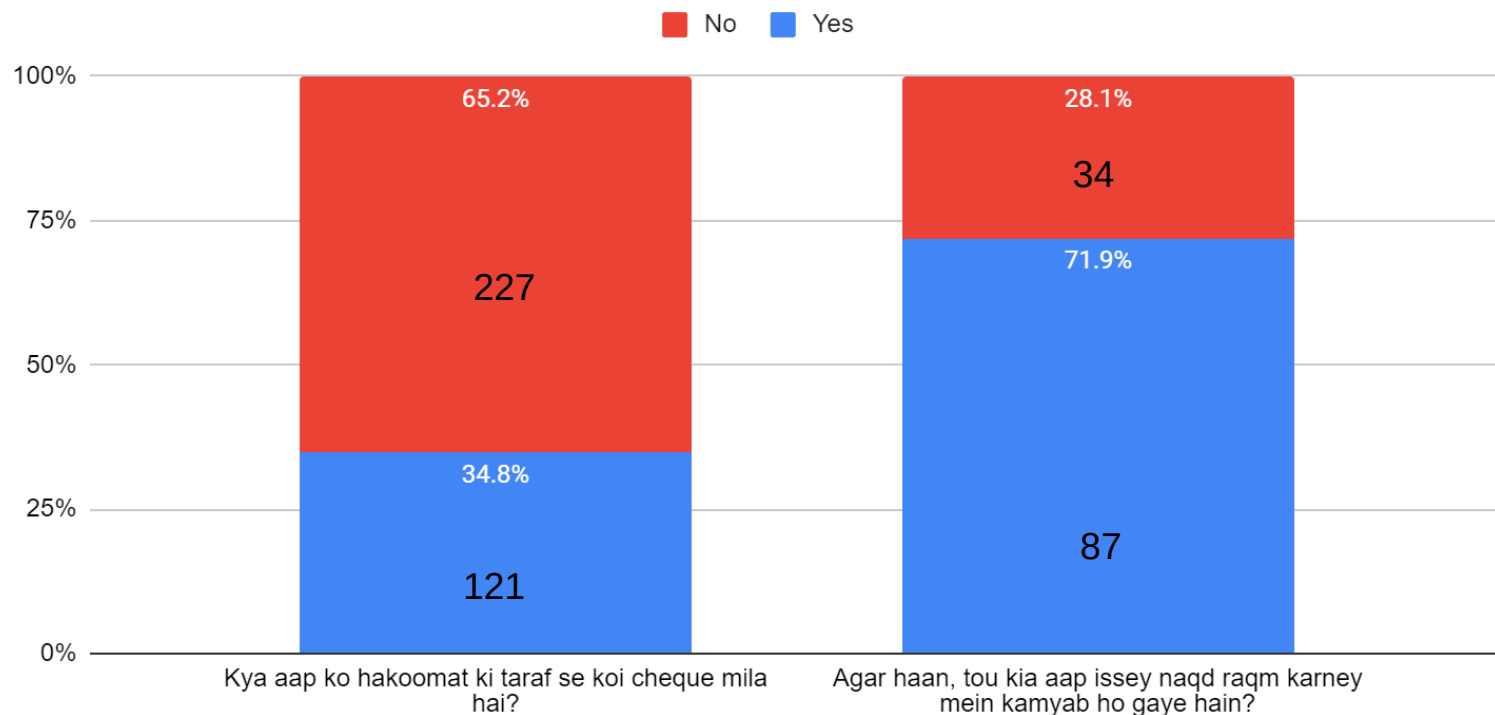
Number of people in a household	
Number of responses for this question	354
Total number of people	3312
Average number of people per household	9.36
Minimum	1
Maximum	30

The number of total affected households is estimated to be around **5,342** and total number of affected people is over **50,000**

Amenities

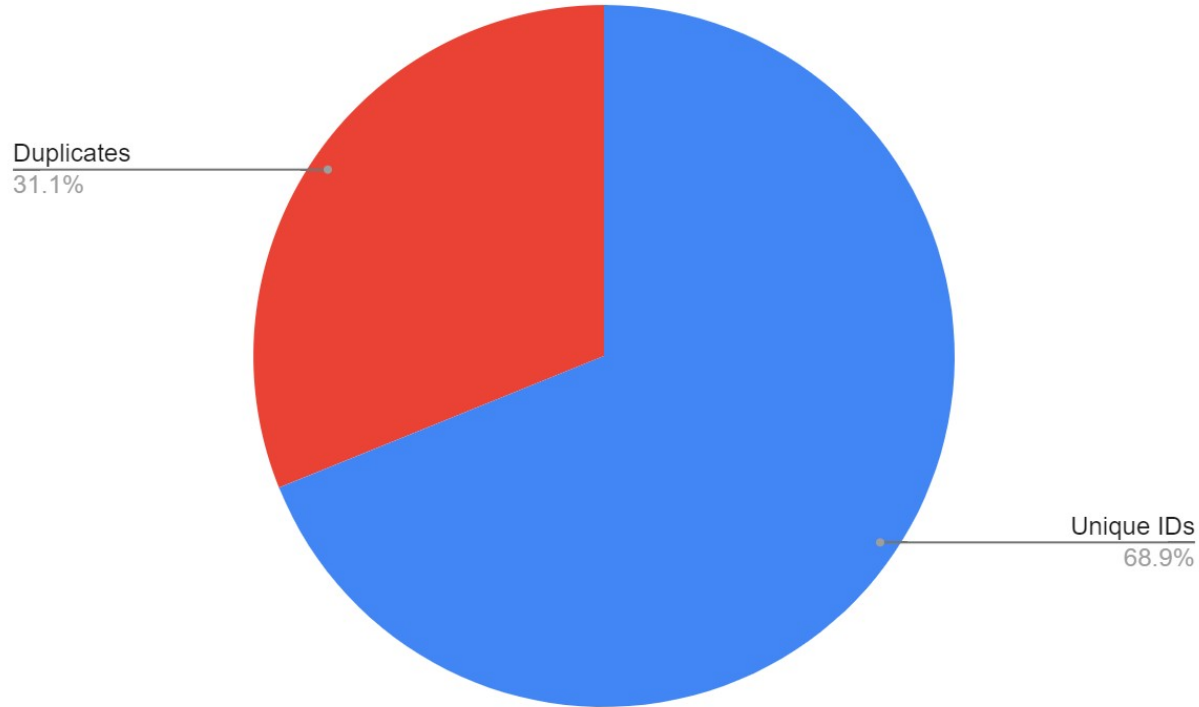
Amenity	Leased/Regularized	Non Leased/Non-Regularized	Stamp Paper	Total
Electricity	94.7%	93.1%	91.4%	93.4%
Gas	92.1%	86.9%	82.8%	88.5%
Water	76.2%	82.8%	62.1%	76.1%

Hukoomti compensation



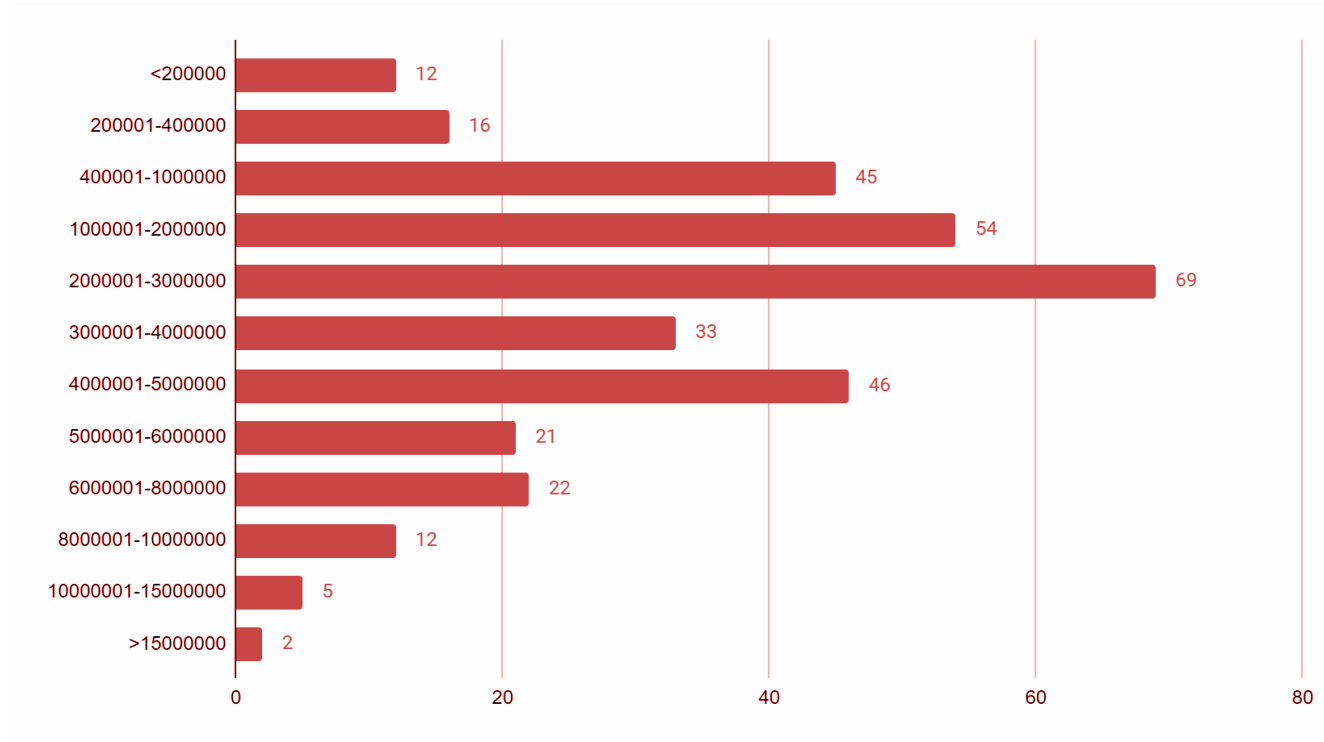
Estimated 3515 households of 5342 would not have received cheques yet. Of the 1827 houses that have received cheques, 513 cheques have not been cashed.

Household ID Duplicates



An estimated 1221 houses could be denied any compensation

Construction cost of household



Average construction cost of one housing structure was found to be 3.641.265

21.10.2021

KARACHI BACHAO TEHREEK

Makaan ID Number	Colony	House Number	%age under threat	Status	Contact	Lease Status
3664	Kausar Niazi	459/A	60%	Demolished	03178404597	Stamp paper (KDA - SKAA)
1517	Kausar Niazi	R340 block F	100%	Unknown		Non-leased (Stamp Paper)
3152	Wahid Colony	A/367	100%	Demolished	03021202957	Non-leased (Stamp Paper)
3786	Benazir Colony	BN 206	100%	Demolished	30453057439	Leased/Regularized (KMC)
5983	Benazir Colony	BN 175 C	100%	Demolished	0300 7880589	Leased/Regularized (KMC)

NO NUMBERS FOR:

HOW MANY HOMES DEMOLISHED?

NO NUMBERS FOR:

HOW MANY FAMILIES DISPLACED?

NO NUMBERS FOR:
HOW MANY PEOPLE AFFECTED?

The project cost for the restoration and rehabilitation of drains is as follows,

Table 2-4: Project cost

Name of the Drain	Project Cost (in Million PKR)
Mehmodadbad Nullah	8657.42



PAK GREEN ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LIMITED

19



**EIA of “Revamping & Restoration of Storm Water Drains
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NDMA
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Orangi Nullah	8671.67
Gujjar Nullah	9570.93

**NO DETAILS ABOUT
REHABILITATION
& RESETTLEMENT**

Component 6: Rehabilitation/resettlement of people displaced due to removal of encroachments.

A number of residential and commercial encroachments have been built over the sides of drain through the course of time. Some residents have taken legal permit from *Sindh Katchi-Abadi Authority* but most of them are living illegally on the allocated land of the drains. According to Sindh Government Compensation policy the following is the pattern of compensation to the dwellers along the sides of Nullahs.

- A person whose house has to be damaged 30% or more is eligible for compensation.
- Compensation will be given for both leased and un-leased residential properties damaged over 30%. The money will be given as a pay order. The pay orders will be signed by ADC-I of Commissioner House and the KMC metropolitan commissioner.
- Compensation will come in the shape of 2 years of rent calculated as Rs. 15,000 a month. This will be Rs. 90,000 for six month's rent.
- This Rs90,000 will be paid to the people every six months for two consecutive years.



BURYING THE LEDE:

**Report hides negative socioeconomic impacts,
& overstates benefits.**

Table 2-6: Comparison Analysis of Alternatives

	Option 1	Option 2
Impacts	No Project option	Revamping & Restoration of existing Storm water drains (Mehmoodabad, Gujjar and Orangi Nullahs along with Malir and Liyari Rivers) of Karachi
Environment, Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution and dust will increase with passage of time due to deterioration of road;• Longer travel times due to the longer distance of alternative route;• Seasonal flooding of area and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesser air pollution, dust, noise and vibration during construction as the new road is of small distance.• Improved Storm Water Drains systems in place to manage

	<p>destruction of physical features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased and mis-managed Solid waste dumping on these sites will affect the environment and health of public • More wear and tear of vehicle • The ecological status of the area will remain unchanged. 	<p>seasonal rain water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Road infrastructure to making easy accessibility to roads and clean environment • No accessibility of Public to Nullahs because of construction of walls around Nullah, this will improve the health and safety conditions
Socioeconomic	<p>Nearby villages will remain difficult to access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to better educational and health facilities will also remain limited. • Improvement in tourism, trade and development will also remain slow. • Limited access for rescue in case of emergency/disasters; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition and resettlement will be lesser as the Nullah already exists at most of the places and only a few location the land will be undertaken after proper settlement. • Generation of employment opportunities. • Improved access to main city • Better business opportunities, trade and development. • Better access to educational and health facilities • Ease in access for rescue in case of emergencies/disaster

8.1 Conclusion

The EIA study reveals that the project is economically viable and socially acceptable and the proponent will implement the project in the environment friendly manner. He will adopt all the necessary measures to control any impact if resulting from the project. He will provide the safe drinking water, safe working environment, proper training and first aid facility to all workers and staff. The project will generate additional jobs during construction and operation phases.

8.2 Recommendations

- In view of the comprehensive screening process and findings of the present study there is no need of conducting further investigations.
- Tree plantation along the project area is recommended.
- Any seepage and leakage will be controlled through proper mitigation measures.
- Sound proof room should be constructed for generator to control its sound.
- Use of narcotics and smoking must be prohibited during working, filling or handling of fuel.
- PPEs must be provided to workers such as gloves, masks, etc.
- Proper solid waste management system must be adopted.
- Safety signs, safety board's etc. must be placed on site during various developmental stages.

5.7 Stakeholders' Feedback

Team Pak Green visited the project site, had discussions with stakeholders and consulted with the nearby local people to evaluate the socio-economic impacts of the project. People were provided with the massive information about the project. Positive remarks have been received by most of the stake holders regarding the project development.

THE “MASSIVE INFORMATION”:

