

# Failed EIA: A Risk for Society



Analysis of Environmental Impact  
Assesment of Revamping & Restoration of  
Storm Water Drains of Karachi  
(Gujjar,Orangi, Manzoor Colony Nullah)

Muhammad Toheed, Urban Planner and  
Senior Researcher – Karachi Urban Lab, IBA

# Delayed Tactics: Violation of SEPA 2014



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



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”.

# Population of Karachi??



## **1.3 Background of the Project**

Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan and the only megacity in the country. As the country's main financial center and seaport, it contributes up to 15% of national GDP while serving as a major source for tax revenues. It is one of the fastest growing cities in the country, with an average growth rate of 3.5%. Its population grew from 9 million 1998 to an estimated 16 million today, primarily through migration. Although Karachi's poverty rate is low (9%), the absolute number of poor people is high: one-tenth of all poor in Sindh live in Karachi. The rapid population increase has led to significant changes in the ethnic composition of the city, with major impacts on its politics, social fabric, and governance. Urban sprawl due to in-migration and development resulting in shortages of housing has led to unregulated urban growth and the development of unauthorized colonies. Currently, large sections of the city's population are living in unplanned katchi abadis

# Missing the Key Components



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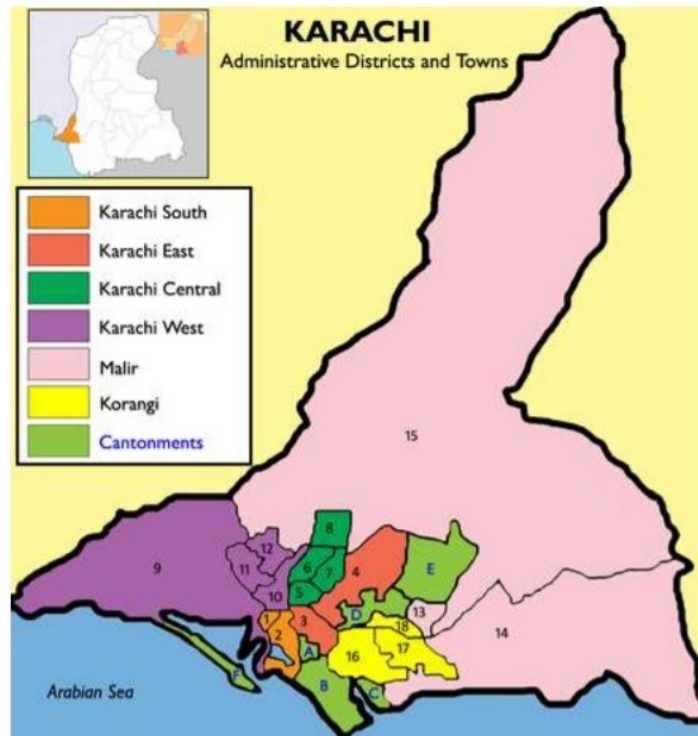
## 1.8 Objective of EIA

The main objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study are to:

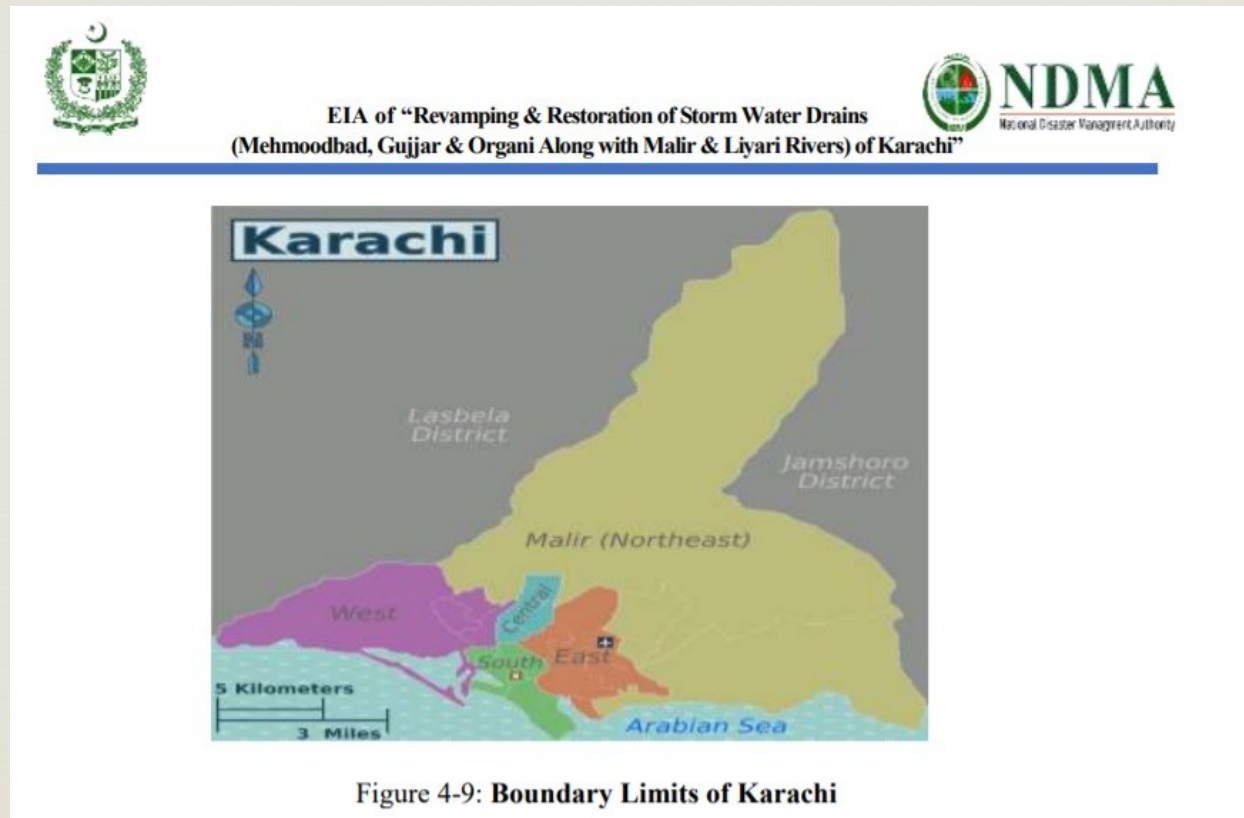
- Describe the key components of the microenvironment & macro environment of project area.
- Identify, analyze and evaluate the type and extent of potential environmental and social impacts with emphasis on significant/beneficial/adverse effects the proposed project will cause on the existing biological, physical and socio-economic environments of the project area.
- Recommend mitigation measures and strategies to minimize or avoid environmental impacts.
- Social impacts including monitoring plans for implementation of the mitigation measures.
- Assist planners and decision-makers in evaluating the project's feasibility based on its potential environmental impacts.
- Describe the project & all the activities to be carried out during the life of the project.
- Design, construction, operation, maintenance or any other activities relating to the project.

# Older Map of Karachi: 6 Districts

## 4.1 Physical Environment of Karachi



# Karachi Map earlier 2013



# Karachi: City of 6 Districts?



## 4.3.1 Population

As per the 2017 population census, the population of Karachi is around 16 million, including 14.9 million urban residents. Karachi's 2020 population is now estimated at 16,093,786. Karachi has grown by 1,804,626 since 2015, which represents a 2.41% annual change. These population estimates and projections come from the latest revision of the UN World Urbanization Prospects. It should be noted that many other sources put the actual figure of Karachi residents to be much higher than reported in the census.



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EIA of "Revamping & Restoration of Storm Water Drains  
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Considering that the census boundaries of the city have not been increased since 1998, the population density is around 4,536/sq. km. The density is much higher in the downtown and metropolitan areas, where some sources depict as high as 24,000 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The City is comprised of six urban districts with varying population distribution across the 6 districts. The 2017 Census, indicates much lower populations in Malir and Karachi South as compared to other districts. Karachi West and Central have the highest residential population densities.

#### 4.3.5. Land Ownership and Use Pattern

Table 4-9: Land Use of Karachi

Group*	Category	Area (Sq. km)	Percent
Economic	Industrial	67	7.42
	Agriculture	50.9	5.63
	New industry	48	5.31
	Commercial	10.7	1.18
	New commercial centres	4.9	0.54
Infrastructure	Recreational	14	1.55
	Transport facilities	13.5	1.49
	Utilities	8	0.89
	Education	7.7	0.85
	Burial grounds	3.2	0.35
Residential	Planned residential	163.7	18.12
	Schemes to infill	98.8	10.94
	Low income settlements	82.7	9.15
	Unplanned residential	70.1	7.76
	Densification areas	47.8	5.29
Special purpose	Urban renewal	11.2	1.24
	Military areas	121.3	13.43
	Vacancy undeveloped	16.7	1.85
	Buffer areas	14.3	1.58
	Vacancy developed	1.9	0.21
Total	Flood plain	47.1	5.22
		903.5	100

\*Groups and categories as defined by KDA (Source: Arsalan et al., 2006).



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### WATER SUPPLY

▪ POPULATION	18 MILLION	
▪ MAXIMUM DEMAND (@ 30 – 54 gped)		972 MGD
▪ MINIMUM DEMAND (@ 30- 54 gped)		720 MGD
▪ <b>AVAILABLE SUPPLY</b>		
▪ INDUS SOURCE :---		
▪ Greater Karachi	280 mgd	
▪ Gharo	028 mgd	
▪ K-II	100 mgd	
▪ Additional	040 mgd	
▪ K-III	100 mgd	
▪ Steel Mill	022 mgd	
▪ PQA	008 mgd	
▪ HUB DAM	090 mgd	
▪ DUMLOTEE WELLS	002 mgd	
▪ TOTAL:-	670 mgd	
▪ Water Lose Reducation 35%	(-) 234.50 MGD	
<b>Available Water Supply</b>		<b>435.50 MGD</b>

# Karachi Ethnicities:

## 1998



### **4.3.7 Ethnicities, Conflict and Vulnerabilities**

Karachi is Pakistan's most diverse city in terms of ethnicity, linguistic identity, and religious affiliations. While most of the population belongs to Islamic sects, the city also houses a sizeable proportion of non-Muslim communities including Christians, Hindus, and Zoroastrians.

Karachi's population is a diverse mix of various ethnic groups. According to the 1998 Census, Mohajirs comprised of almost 48.5 % of the population of Karachi, followed by Punjabis (14%), Pakhtuns (11.42%), Sindhis (7.22 %) and Baloch (4.34%). Most of the Baloch in Karachi are third generation migrants and politically identify themselves with Sindhis. Others, comprising foreigners and illegal immigrants, constitute two percent of the population. Majority of Mohajirs live in planned areas, while over half of Punjabis, over two thirds of Pashtun and Sindhis, and three-fourths of Balochis live in katchi-abadis.

Ethnic identity has played an important role in shaping Karachi's geography and social fabric. It has also dominated political and economic activities as various ethnic groups compete for resources and power, with strong implications on social development and municipal service delivery.

# Lease or Not?

## What about LAA 1894?



### **4.3.9 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan**

The project location including the Mehmoodabad, Gujjar and Orangi Nullahs, all are encroached on both sides and there is a slight issue of Land Acquisition. But the M/s NDMA is compensating everyone whosoever has lease documents or not with Rs. 3,60,000 Compensation that will be given to the affected people over the period of 2 years.



# 30% Damages of Lease Property?

## No Resettlement in Report

### ***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.



# Is LAA 1894involved?



		<b>Annexure- M).</b>	
Economic Issues	<p>Economic issues may arise due to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• loss of land,</li><li>• structures/assets</li><li>• productive plants</li><li>• livelihood</li><li>• shopkeepers</li><li>• vendors (Mobile/permanent)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land acquisition is involved, any resettlement issue will be addressed according to Land Acquisition Act 1894.</li><li>• Public structures are found to be affected in the project area because they are fallings in ROW</li><li>• Livelihood will be affected by project activity</li><li>• No shops were found to be affected as located out of ROW.</li><li>• No permanent vendors were observed during social and environmental assessment survey</li></ul>	Contractor