Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Inclusive Urban Growth Program (IUGP)

INCLUSIVE
RESILIENT
and
COMPETETIVE
INTERMEDIATE CITIES

Naga City, November 20, 2017

ADB | BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development | giz | KFW | SWEDEN | BMF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FINANCE | SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 上海市人民政府 | Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Swiss Confederation | Federal Departement of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

What is the IUGP about?

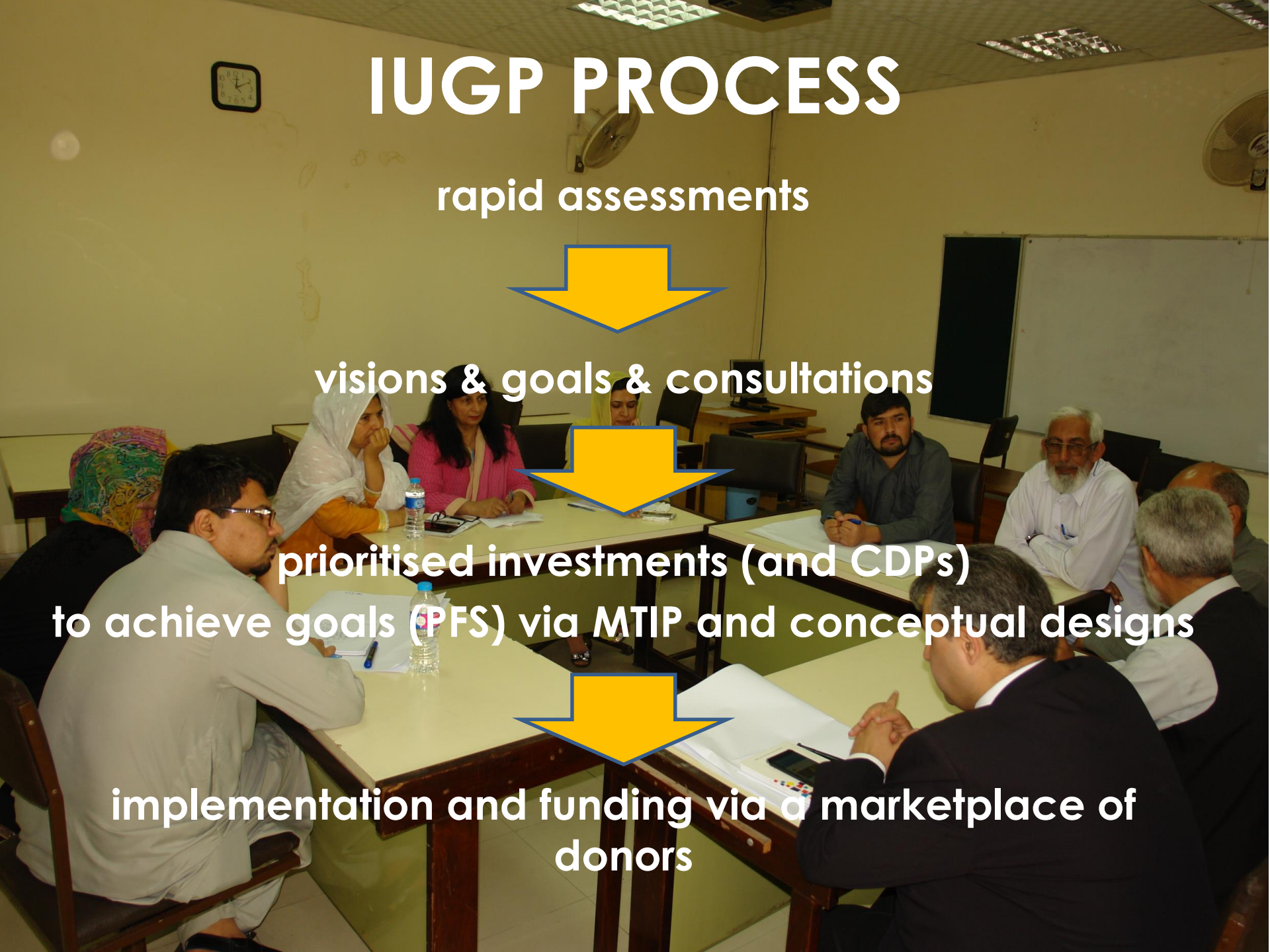
making cities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more

inclusive

resilient

competitive

IUGP PROCESS

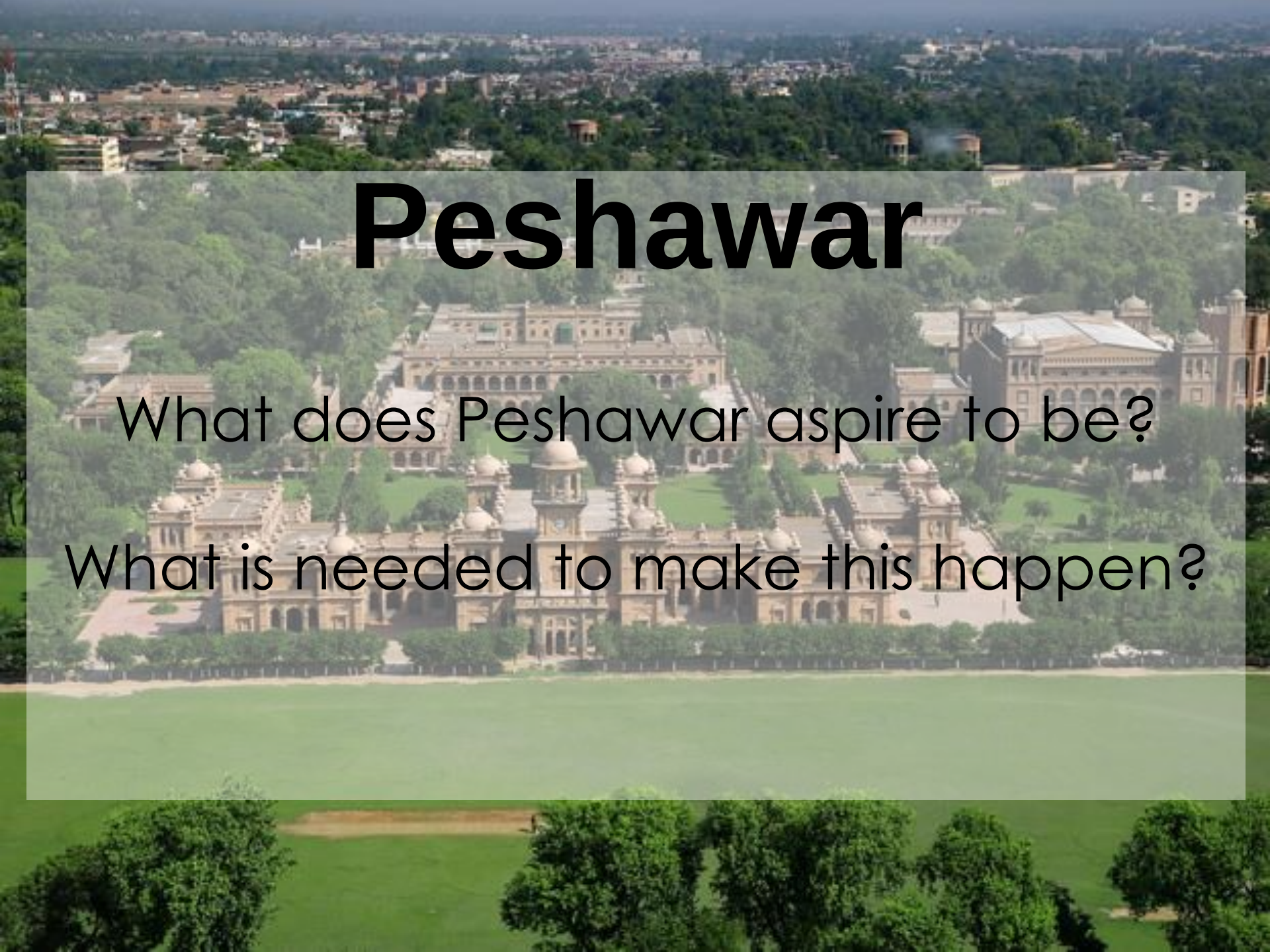


rapid assessments

visions & goals & consultations

prioritised investments (and CDPs)
to achieve goals (PFS) via MTIP and conceptual designs

implementation and funding via a marketplace of donors



Peshawar

What does Peshawar aspire to be?

What is needed to make this happen?

CITY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

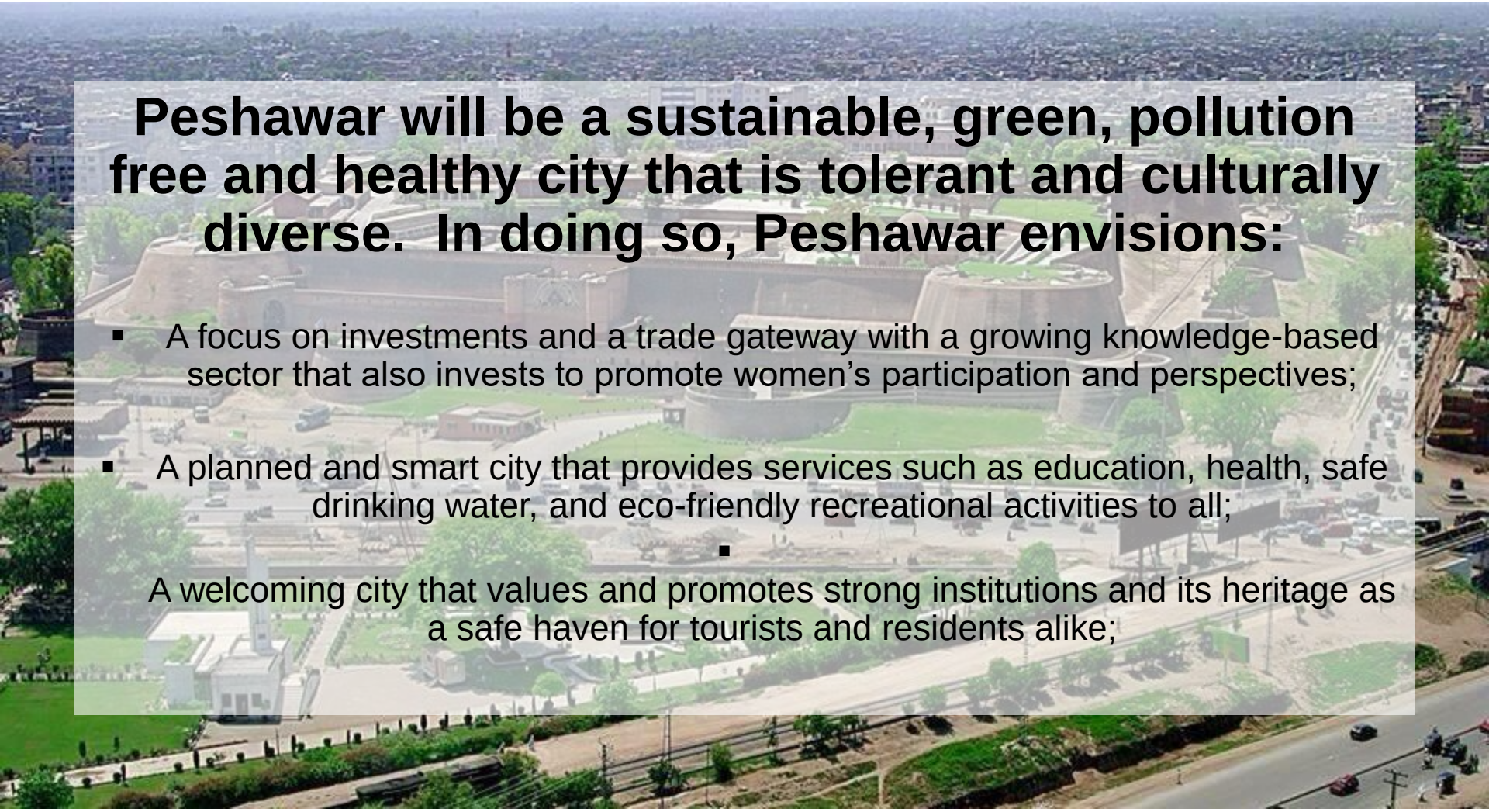
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 Years	2	1	3
20-40 years	15	5	20
40-60 years	23	4	27
Over 60 years	1	1	2
Total	**41**	**11**	**52**

City stakeholder workshop

Key Priority Areas for Urban Services and Infrastructure

- Replacement of all damaged and rusted water supply pipelines
- Construction of sewage treatment plants
- Development of disposal facility for solid waste
- Plantation projects
- Ground source heat pumps/energy conservation projects
- Recreational facilities
- Small and Medium business hub development
- Rapid Bus Transit system (BRT)
- Construction of city level of power plants
- Proper signage and road marking
- Training schools for law enforcement agencies
- Security scanners settled on FATA corridor in Peshawar
- Free educational facilities
- Government regulations extension to private sector schools

Vision statements



Peshawar will be a sustainable, green, pollution free and healthy city that is tolerant and culturally diverse. In doing so, Peshawar envisions:

- A focus on investments and a trade gateway with a growing knowledge-based sector that also invests to promote women's participation and perspectives;
- A planned and smart city that provides services such as education, health, safe drinking water, and eco-friendly recreational activities to all;
- A welcoming city that values and promotes strong institutions and its heritage as a safe haven for tourists and residents alike;

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

CURRENT STATUS

- WSSP is the main agency and provides waste collection and downstream service in 45 UCs (urban area)
- Door to door collection covers 13% by area and 5% by weight
- Daily production of waste is approximately 810 t and collection about 620 t
- Most of domestic waste is organic (70% at source)
- Hazardous waste from hospitals and medical clinics is not separated from municipal waste
- Hazar Khwani wastewater treatment plant has been transformed into main solid waste dumping site
- There are two other major dumping sites and much of garbage is dumped into drains

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

One body mandated to have overall responsibility

WEAKNESSES

Capacity of WSSP (management, staff, vehicles, equipment)

Mixing of all kinds of waste (organic, inorganic, hazardous, etc.)

Dumping of waste (small and large scale)

Attitudes (household and institutional levels)

Lack of revenue from MSW

OPPORTUNITIES

Land for landfill is being made available

Value of materials contained in waste will increase

THREATS

Behavior change at household level is a challenge

Improving service level will increase costs (to be recovered)

Commitment and motivation in WSSP is a challenge.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

Proposed projects

- Sanitary landfill
- Closing of Hazar Khwani and transforming it to a transfer station (and fleet yard, workshop)
- Transport and landfill vehicles and equipment
- Massive awareness raising / social marketing
- Establishment of regulations and their enforcement
- Separate management of hazardous waste
- Segregation at source level (to be implemented in phases)
- Capacity building of WSSP
- Financial incentives and disincentives

WATER SUPPLY, DRAIANGE AND SEWERAGE

CURRENT STATUS

- WSSP is the main agency responsible for public water supply, drainage and sewerage in 45 UCs (urban area)
- 100% of the population in the urban area served but the service level is poor
  - Actual service coverage of public water supply is estimated to be 60%
  - WSSP has 77,000 registered connections and 35,000 identified illegal connections
- Water supply is based on groundwater (about 600 tube wells, 49, overhead reservoirs (OHRs), average pumping around 310,000 m^3/d)
- There is no water treatment
- The drainage and sewerage system is mainly combined, for its major part open or covered with slabs
- Few newer areas are served by underground drains/sewers
- Based on water production and the high number of private wells, a very rough estimate of the total wastewater is 350,000 m^3/d
- Four sewage treatment plants with the total design capacity of 8 MGD have never taken to intended use
- All sewage is discharged into drains and ultimately into the Kabul River

WATER SUPPLY, DRAIANGE AND SEWERAGE

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

One body mandated to have overall responsibility

Favorable topography for gravity drainage and sewerage

WEAKNESSES

WSSP Capacity (mng., staff, vehicles, equipment, visions)

Poor condition of assets, Total lack of water metering

Very high level of non-revenue water (NRW)

164 km of asbestos cement (AC) pipes

Water quality management (No constant pressure)

Insufficient drains and lack of sewerage

Dumping of waste to drains (small scale)

Lack of vision on wastewater management strategy

OPPORTUNITIES

Phased improvement of water supply due to decentralized systems

Reduction of NRW and increasing legal connections when replacing old pipes

Improving safe water supply by increasing OHRs, interconnections and maintaining constant pressure

Increase revenue after providing higher service level

THREATS

Groundwater contamination and drawdown of water table

Collapse of ageing assets

Commitment and motivation in WSSP

Continued dumping of waste into drains

Unavailability of suitable land for new STPs

Dependence on subsidies (sewerage)

WATER SUPPLY, DRAIANGE AND SEWERAGE

Proposed projects

- Replacement of AC pipes
- Replacement of leaking cast iron (GI) pipes
- Replacement of ageing pumps
- Provision of new connections and installation of master and consumer meters
- Together with the above, provision of 24/7 supply (adequate OHR capacity, SCADA)
- Plan for large scale surface water scheme
- Construction of STPs and trunk sewers
- Rehabilitation(lining) of main drains
- Separate sewerage in new areas
- Massive awareness raising / social marketing
- Establishment of regulations and their enforcement
- Capacity building of WSSP
- Financial incentives and disincentives

TRANSPORTATION

Issues

- Heavy traffic congestion with no traffic management plans
- Public transport (buses, vans, rickshaws) not safe, easily accessible, reliable
- No segregated lanes for buses (except few bays near intersections)
- Accidents due to poor driving behavior, boarding and alighting of passengers
- Buses poorly maintained
- Bus stops non-existent (buses stop whenever passengers stand on routes)
- Overcrowded buses

On-going improvements

- BRT
- Pink buses

putting the last first

peshawar investment summary

SECTOR	Phase 1 (M USD$)
Institutions & Governance	**8.69**
Water, Sanitation & Drainage	**270.10**
Solid Waste Management	**65.00**
Transportation Planning	**4.50**
Soft Urban Improvements	**4.16**
Other (incl CDP and Social Development)	**4.69**
Innovations and Smart City	**2.6**
TOTAL	**359.74**