



Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

—Margaret Mead

SHEHRI

May – August, 2001 Vol. 11/No. 2

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THE CITIZENS OF KARACHI DEMAND ANSWERS!

As the Sindh Government contemplates over the Draft of the Sindh Building Control (Amendment Ordinance 2001) seeking to legalize what is illegal, Shehri demands from the legislating authorities, some answers to justify their actions.

Our Plea: The government must put an immediately effective stop to illegal building activity to show that it will not tolerate lawlessness anymore.

The government must pursue and punish the errant builders, and the government officers who have aided and abetted them, and make them pay for the consequences of their actions.

Now to some questions about the proposed "regularization" of illegal buildings in Karachi

1. How will KDA/KBCA ensure that all 260 sealed buildings (or other additional illegal buildings) apply for "regularization" and pay penalties within the allotted 12 months time? Note that



Decisions about Karachi's future cannot be made in secrecy without public consultation!

there are billions of rupees still to be paid to the government by builders and developers, including deferred installments on:

Resolution of the Overseer Committee of the KBCA at the meeting held on 8th August 2001

The Committee strongly objects to the draft proposal approved by the Sindh Cabinet on 25-7-2001 for the regularisation of illegal buildings in Karachi for the following reasons:

1. The government must maintain law and order, and implement its writ without bowing down before law-breakers.
2. Mass regularisation is a negation of the citizens 'fundamental right to life'
3. Such regularisation will open the flood gates of escalated illegal construction
4. The town-planning and zonal regulations of the city will become meaningless
5. The physical and social amenities / infrastructure in the city will collapse
6. The quality of life and the state of the environment will be degraded beyond recognition

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Interested contributors should contact the SHEHRI office for writers guidelines. SHEHRI newsletter readership is from students, professionals, environmentalists, policy makers, NGOs and other organizations.

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EDITORIAL

**The 'Front Line State',
needs to deliver to its
own people also!**

In the wake of the horrific events which took place in New York and Washington on September 11, 2001, Pakistan has found itself in the role of a 'front line state', in the western world's war against what is being termed as the scourge of terrorism. It is a role Pakistan is not totally unfamiliar with. During the decade long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Pakistan (during yet another period of military rule!) played a significant role in energizing and sustaining the Mujahideen resistance. It was a role which endeared Pakistan in the eyes of the western world and consequently, Pakistan became the recipient of much financial and political assistance despite the non-democratic status of the government and the western world's concerns about the human rights situation in the country.

However, despite the massive financial aid that came our way during that period, the lasting legacy of the earlier 'front line state', experience does not include huge infrastructure development or public work's projects, instead, it is reflected in the shameful gun and drugs culture that has wrecked havoc with the

social, political and economic fabric of our beloved country.

To say that the western world abandoned Afghanistan after the retreat of the Soviet forces leaving Pakistan in a most difficult situation, would be an understatement. However at the same time, it needs to be stressed that certain unfortunate aspects of Pakistan's post Soviet era Afghan policy may have contributed to the alienation and displeasure of two of Pakistan's most trusted neighbours and allies, Iran and China, in addition to causing instability at home. Certainly, the people of Pakistan deserved a better deal for the hardships suffered for helping their Afghan brethren.

This time around as the realities of 'geo-politics' again demand from us, a difficult role of political brinkmanship, the stakes are much higher than they were ever before. As Pakistan assists in delivering to the free world, the groups they seek, the people of Pakistan cannot at the same time be faulted for demanding deliverance from our government of a better future deal than they "endured", as a consequence to our earlier 'front line state', experience! □

Member of

IUCN
The World Conservation Union



- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Occupancy Value | } | Rs. 5 billion to KDA |
| b. Outer Development Charges | | |
| c. Non-Utilization fees | | |
| d. Additional floor charges | } | Rs. ? billion to KDA |
| e. Commercialization fees | | |
| f. Regularization penalties | | |
| g. With-holding tax, etc. | | Rs. ? billion to government |

2. Will ongoing and new illegal construction and change-of-land-use (within the stipulated 12 month period) also be eligible for "regularization"? If not, how is the government planning to stop further illegal construction which proceeds unchecked even today?

3. Given the amount of corruption existing in building control, how will it be possible to practically ensure that a "certificate of structural stability" produced by a builder from a KBCA-approved vetting engineer is accurate and corruption-free? This procedure impinges directly on the public safety of millions of innocent citizens, i.e. residents/occupants of the illegal buildings, residents/occupants of neighboring structures on all sides, and visitors/passers-

by/others.

4. What will happen to buildings that cannot be "regularized" or who do not complete their "regularization" procedure, including payment of all penalties, within the stipulated 12 month time? Will such buildings be demolished immediately? What will then happen to their purchasers/occupants?

5. Where will the enhanced civic and social amenities/infrastructure (water, electricity, sewerage, parks, playgrounds, schools, police stations, roads, parking, etc.) for all these "regularized" buildings come from? The Supreme Court has determined that this

Oversee Committee

Cont. from Page 1

We do not believe that many builders/occupants will come forward to have their illegal structure regularised, nor will the government collect billions in penalties. We are also of the firm belief that this proposed amendment will not revive the building industry. We are fearful of the hazardous consequences of such a lax policy regarding the built environment, and draw the attention of the government to the tragedies experienced in Turkey and Gujarat in recent years. We refuse to be a party to this mockery of the law.

Rather, we earnestly urge the Government of Sindh to:

1. Put an effective stop to the present ongoing illegal construction that is being patronised by various corrupt officers
2. Implement court directives regarding the demolition of unauthorized structures
3. Take errant builders and government officers to task
4. Ignore the rest of the illegalities until something can be done about them.
5. Enforce the existing building laws and regulations in letter and spirit for all new construction
6. Prepare and implement a master-plan for the city that will provide a better quality of life for all citizens.



It does not require a Sherlock Holmes to find that the buildings are "illegal"

is essential to the citizens 'right to life'.

6. What will be done about the adverse effect on the built environment of Karachi by the adhoc "change in land use" caused by "regularization"? These adhoc/unplanned changes include:

- a) amenity / park to residential/commercial
- b) bungalow to apartment / commercial



7. What disciplinary /prosecution measures are being taken by the government against violators of the law, including

- a) illegal builders?
- b) all government officials involved?

8. What will be done about the numerous High Court Judgements in the field dealing with 200 or so illegal buildings that have been ordered over the past 4 years to be demolished? Why have these orders not yet been implemented?



Are our city planners comfortable with this face of Karachi?

Why is the government promulgating the "Regularisation Ordinance"?

Is it to support some influential errant builders to make money at the cost of citizens of this city?

Or is it:

1. Financial benefit to government?

- Not many builders / occupants will come forward: only those who are "stuck" with unsold/stopped projects

- Amount insufficient to upgrade utilities in affected areas, as admitted by CCOB/KBCA

- Under Section 4 of SBCO 79, money has be utilized for KBCA

- Existing monies owing to the government are not being collected {OV, ODC, NUF (KDA) = 5 billion), additional

floors, commercialization, regularization (KBCA = ? billion), withholding tax (government = ? billion))

2. To rectify wrong-doings and enforce writ of law?

- What then happens to illegal buildings that do not meet the Ordinance's criteria and cannot be "regularized"? (e.g. commercial/apartment building with parking violations, Quaid's Mazar height violations, road-widening cut-line violations, charge of land use, safety violations, etc).

Will the government demolish these illegalities?

(Note that over the past 3 years, even with favourable High Court demolition orders, the government has pretended to be "helpless")

- How does one show respect for the law by promulgating an ordinance to negate/defeat the existing law?

3. To "perk up" the building industry?

- Around 100,000 flats/shops/offices are vacant in Karachi today (aside from 200,000 empty plots)

- Even non-developer/builder construction (e.g. banks, government institutions, factories, multinational offices, etc) which is not illegal, is at stand-still owing to the economic recession in the country.

- What prevents new legal construction from being started even if previous illegalities are not "regularized"?

4. To help the "orphans and widows" who have invested their life savings?

- Penalties should-not be imposed on "orphans and widows", but rather on the greedy builders, corrupt/derelect authorities (KBCA, utilities, district registrar, district administration, police, etc.)

- "Orphans and widows" will not be able to afford the regularisation penalties

- How many "orphans and widows" are there, or is this a builder mafia exploitation tactic?

Will someone care to answer these questions? We are listening!! □



PLEASE COLLECT AS MANY SIGNATURES AS YOU CAN FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY AND SEND TO THE CONCERNED OFFICIALS OR THE SHEHRI SECRETARIAT

Mr. Mohammadmian Soomro

Hon'abe Governor of Sindh
Karachi.

Mr. Diwan Mohammad Yousuf Farooqui

Minister for Housing & Town Planning
Government of Sindh, Karachi.

Mass regularization of illegal buildings is a negation of the citizens fundamental "right to life". The proposed Sindh Building Control Ordinance (Amendment) Ordinance 2001 must be stopped.

No.	Name	Address	Signature
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Don't "legalize Karachi's destruction"



SHEHRI ACTIVITIES

Citizen's Help Desk

Shehri-CBE, in its ongoing efforts to work for the benefit of the citizens, starts a new public service facility. Read on.

From articles in the newspapers, by word of mouth, and organizational referrals, citizens from all over Karachi know that they can come to Shehri for assistance in airing their grievances with government, obtaining legal action on a problem, or receiving advice on how best to mediate a conflict. Yet often times, they do not receive as much attention as would be desirable because the time of Shehri volunteers is divided amongst so many projects and commitments. Now entering its eleventh year of "practice," Shehri realizes its time to institutionalize the knowledge and experience it has collected in facilitating complaints so that we can better serve our fellow citizens and create more lasting change in the work we do.

Vision & Objectives

We have now created (since October 2001) a citizens help desk in our office whose only responsibility would be to hear citizen complaints. It will operate very much like a legal clinic. It will equip citizens with proper information and resources to pursue complaints, and connect them with the appropriate agency or action to achieve a favorable outcome. Shehri members and staff will staff the desk. Staff members will cultivate good communication relationships with government agencies, media sources, NGOs, and the business community. The Citizen Help Desk will create a stronger and more transparent communication channel between the public and the government and at the same time enhance Shehri's image as a hard-working, determined, citizen's advocate.

The Help Desk works to assist in the redressal of complaints from citizens on issues, related to:

Illegal / unauthorized encroachments in residential premises, misuse of residential plots for commercial purposes, misuse of amenity plots, traffic parking, roads, water supply, electricity services, sewerage, solid waste management, tree cutting etc.

Complaint Registration forms are available at Shehri-CBE office.

Shehri will also operate a website for the Citizen's Help Desk. The address will be published in an advertisement in Dawn/Jang for citizens access in complaining/addressing their problems and grievances. The website will provide information for citizens to send in their email to Shehri.

Method

Shehri will establish a public service counter in its office equipped with one phone line, a computer, a laser printer and a small copier. Experienced Shehri members/staff will man the counter from the hour of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (except Friday). Shehri will also create sample complaint letters that can be used as templates for citizens, depending upon nature of the problem. Shehri will log complaints daily, and create files on ongoing or major conflicts. The counter will contact media sources if public pressure is needed or to highlight Citizen Desk achievements. The desk will also prominently display the posters Shehri creates on the issues of good governance and voter education. The Citizen Help Desk will also regularly submit to the editorial section/letters to the editor of local papers to increase awareness of its services, publicize the nature of citizen complaints that it receives, and respond to articles on the subjects that usually go unanswered by government.

The Citizen Help Desk will be an innovative and dynamic place that can act as a pressure group and a pressure relief valve. The work done in this project will be carefully monitored by the Citizen Help Desk to ensure efficiency and proper documentation of all cases.

Names of members who will be operating is assisting citizens in solving their issues include - Sarwar Khalid (Operations Manager/Full Time), Dr. Syed Raza Ali Gardezi, Roland deSouza, Amber Alibhai, Hanif Sattar, Khatib Ahmed, Rizwan Abdullah, Mohammad Ali Rasheed and Salman Haroon (Volunteers/Part Time). □



Confused?! Not any more. Come to the Shehri Citizens Help Desk!



Shehri appreciates Shell's gesture!

As Shell Pakistan displayed an advertisement hoarding on top of an illegal and unauthorized building (Al-Kamran Centre, Shahrae Faisal, Karachi) Shehri reminded Mr. Farooq Rahmatullah, Managing Director, Shell Pakistan of Shell's proclaimed commitment globally to sustainable development and asked for the hoarding to be removed.

At the same time Shehri started a public awareness campaign on the

issue and public petitions were collected and sent to the office of Shell Pakistan.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the management of Shell Pakistan took immediate and appropriate action by removing the hoarding from the illegal building. It is hoped that Shell Pakistan exhibits similar concern and action in other matters where its operations might come in conflict with the interests of the environment. □

Mr. Farooq Rahmatullah
Managing Director,
Shell Pakistan

Fax 566-0071

Your company is trying to establish internationally that it is interested in people and this planet --- and not merely in profits !!

Please do not support the builders' mafia of Karachi.



No.	Name	Address	Signature
1			
2			
3	Farooq Rahmatullah	Managing Director, Shell Pakistan	[Signature]
4	Rahmatullah	206 G. Road 2 Floor	[Signature]
5	Shehri (Chairman)	206 G. Road 2 Floor	[Signature]

A ROAD MAP FOR SECURITY AND FINANCIAL GROWTH

Navaid Husain puts forwards some suggestion to tackle to important issues facing our country, de-weaponization and revenue generation

DE-WEAPONIZATION

Pakistan, especially Darra (Northern Area of Pakistan) has emerged as a regional arms exporter of illegal weapons. This must end if this nation has to peacefully develop. The following steps should be taken to address the situation.

- Pakistan must acquire a sum of \$20 to \$30 million in order to buy back weapons. This sum can be generated within Pakistan or from Arab countries or international donors. This should be done on an immediate basis as in October 2002 a political government will come and could find it difficult to implement this plan.
- Through TV and press, advertise the locations where weapons can be returned for cash payment. Also, through this process advertise that no questions would be asked including names or what the person does or his address. Immediate payments in cash must be made for weapons returned to the Government.
- The sum for each weapon should be a few hundred rupees lower than those that are prevailing in Darra so that illegal arms are not produced there to be later sold back to the Government.
- The price of imported weapons and identical weapons produced in

Darra should differ as imported weapons with serial numbers printed on it are of better quality.

- Get information on how to render weapons useless. This is important as the Government must never store these as persons with influence and money could buy these weapons from the army.
- Generate employment for weapon manufacturers. They could be either employed in ordinance factories or given a loan to generate income through other means.
- In order to lend impetus to this policy of de-weaponization, anti-terrorist courts should give severe punishments to violators on being caught with weapons, especially moneyed people carrying armed guards and criminals.
- In order to lend weight to this, after some time instruct police force to go around with only side arms i.e. revolvers and forbid them from carrying guns.

TAXATION

- A reform of the amount we pay in income tax must take place. As income tax payers, we are not getting sickness allowance, free education for our children, free medical attention, unemployment benefits or pension.
- An income tax we pay must be broken up, the Federal Government must get a part of it, and the urban areas should get the other part. This is

important as the property tax each of us pays is at most a maximum 0.2 (point two) percent whereas in other countries this is 2 to 3 (two to three) percent of the property. So, each income tax payer will pay the same amount of income tax but this will be broken up in two parts. Perhaps half of this should go to the Federal Government and the other half to the Provincial Government as property tax.

- This increase in property tax will go towards development in water supply (incidentally which is almost free in Pakistan, in developed societies tapped water costs Rs. 350/- per cubic meter!) and sewerage treatment plants. Almost the entire sewerage generated in Pakistan is deposited untreated into nallahs, rivers and the sea. This is doing damage to all the fresh water supplies and causing environmental damage. Sewerage treatment plants will save drinking water for population as we can use recycled water for agriculture and greenery and it will not cause environmental pollution. Also once we initiate this the World Bank has a few hundred million dollars for Pakistan set aside for sewerage treatment plants which we can get.
- With this increase in urban taxes there must be greater transparency in the way we spend it as there are newly elected Nazims. □

(Navaid Husain is Member, Managing Committee, Shehri-CBE)

ADVOCACY

Safeguarding the public interest

Shehri-CBE, facilitates the fight of one committed citizen to seek justice as a public amenity plot (play ground) is threatened by landgrabbers in collusion with corrupt government officials. The office of the Ombudsman, Government of Sindh ensures that justice is done.

A review petition was filed with the provincial Ombudsman Sindh, Mr. Justice Haziqul-Khairi by the intervenor Mr. Siddiq Rafee, President, Gulshan-e-Farooq Resident's Welfare Society, resident of R-55, Sector 7-D/3, North Karachi whereby he sought to review an order dated 08-08-2000 passed by the Ombudsman who had directed the S.D.M. concerned to provide protection to K.D.A. staff for purpose of demarcation of plots and park ensuring peaceful transfer of plots to the lawful allottees thereof enabling them to start construction as per approved plans.

According to intervenor, the amenity plot bearing ST-5, Sector 7-D/3, North Karachi measuring 1.21 acres (5893 sq. yards) was reserved by KDA for a playground/park in the original lay out plan of 1976 and KMC had also constructed a boundary wall around the said plot some 5-6 years ago but thereafter certain land grabbers had started encroaching upon the said amenity plot for constructing a number of houses on the pretext that KDA had changed the status of the plot and allotted these plots to them.

Earlier, a complaint no. POS/643/2000/H(29) was filed by Mr. Ali Ahmed and others against KDA and Dy. Commissioner Central, Karachi, wherein permission of the Ombudsman was sought by the complainants to construct houses on the plots which were purchased by them from the original allottees who were stated to have been allotted these plots under the scheme of rehabilitation and shifted from different areas of the city. This complaint was taken up and considered on the basis of allotment orders allegedly made as per revised plan drawn in 1996 with the directions to KDA to re-demarcate the area of the park

and plot to avoid any future confrontation. None of the agencies including KDA appearing before the Ombudsman had brought to notice during those investigations that the alleged layout plan was maneuvered and unauthorisedly drawn/amended in 1996 against the standing rules and regulations of KDA relating to the conversion of amenity plot or utilization of any of its portion for a purpose other than amenity.



The office of the Ombudsman: looking after the public interest

Mr. Siddiq Rafee, intervenor, asserted that the part layout plan of 1996 produced by the Additional Director (Land) KDA is much different from that of the original layout plan drawn in the year 1976. He alleged that the part layout plan was malafidely prepared in 1996 to carve out seventeen

residential plots of 80 sq.yds. each in collusion with the land grabbers. The bigger amenity plot No. ST-05 measuring 5893.0 sqyds after bifurcation was reduced to 4076 sq.yards rendering it quite inadequate to be used as play ground and park. The petitioner has therefore approached the Ombudsman's office for suitably reviewing the earlier order obtained fraudulently on the basis of some false reports.

The hearings were held personally by the Ombudsman on 15.2.2001, 17.3.2001, 14.4.2001 and lastly on 12.5.2001 during which the concerned agencies produced several documentary evidence discussed as under:

The Planning and Urban Design Department, KDA, which was the concerned department for the preparation of both the original and amended layout plans was asked to give the history of the case in detail as well as highlight circumstances and reasons justifying



the amendment in the original layout plan as a consequence of which the size of the amenity plot was reduced simply to accommodate 17 allottees of residential plots of 80 sq.yds. each which was in utter disregard of rules and regulations of the subject. The Additional Director (DPUD) vide his letter # A (V) TPU/2001/95/2 dated 10.5.2001 provided detailed comments on each point.

Mr. Iftikhar Ali Kaimkhani, Director, Planning & Urban Design KDA, in his statement before the Ombudsman conceded that:

"It is stated by Mr. Iftikhar Kaimkhani, Director Planning & Urban Design KDA that original record in the case is not available. He is not aware how the matter relating to conversion of a portion of park into residential plot had been initiated and what exact procedure for conversion was adopted. What he knows is that the approval of the D.G. is required to be obtained. He however stated that objections from public were not invited for such conversion".

Dr. Syed Raza Ali Gardezi, representative of Shehri, brought to notice that under section 52(A) of KDA order 1957, an amenity plot cannot be changed into any purpose unless certain procedure is followed.

The Ombudsman inferred that the then XEN North Karachi and DP&UD and Land Department appeared to have acted in a highly fraudulent and misleading manner and submitted a false survey report dated 19-10-1994 which showed that a piece of land of size 205' x 60' i.e. 1560 sq.yrds. was available adjacent to ST-05, Sector 7-D/3, North Karachi for creation of 80 sq. yrds. plots and further that the creation of such plots would not affect the area of ST-05.

This report was absolutely incorrect as no extra land was available at the site adjacent to ST-05 and the site survey sketch drawn by him was also incorrect since the same was drawn with fraudulent and malafide intention and did not show the correct size of the ST-05 in the sketch. This rough sketch was made on the basis of a part layout plan drawn as per scale by the then Director (DP&UD) and his staff who apparently had joined hands with the XEN NKT and others. The DP&UD and Land Department intentionally concealed the fact that bifurcation would involve bifurcation of an amenity plot reserved for park/play ground in serious violation of law and adversely affect public interest.

The Ombudsman observed that luckily the ST-05 with its original area and size i.e. 260'x204' = 5893 sq.yds. fenced by

ROLE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

"The Ombudsman deals with mal-administration of Government, its agencies and functionaries and stands on a different pedestal from other tribunals or quasi judicial tribunals. He belongs to a different system of justice and invested with power to diagnose, investigate, redress and rectify any injustice done to a person through mal-administration. It is difficult to conceive that he would be able to do administrative justice without having recourse to any corrective machinery with him. An oversight or mistake if not corrected or rectified at his end may create multifarious problems and insurmountable difficulties for aggrieved persons or the Government amounting to denial of justice and destroying the very fabric of law relating to Ombudsman. His office, whether Wafaqi or Provincial, is invariably held by no less a person than a judge, retired or sitting of superior judiciary, possessing high legal acumen and having sound knowledge as to the working of this system of justice. Besides a representation either before the President or the Governor u/s. 32 cannot be turned as appeal within the meaning of CPC as it is devoid of several attributes of an appeal and neither advocate nor the parties are allowed to appear before them and present their case to them. In cases where the review is sought on the plea of fraud, mis-representation or want of jurisdiction, an Ombudsman simply cannot close his eyes as it may lead to vitiate the entire process before him and result into mis-carriage of justice. The power to set aside an order on these grounds is inherent with him and along with it in other cases where the error is on the face of record or where discovery of new and vital facts are likely to effect his decision or of his predecessor. Reference here may also be made to section 37 of the Act which in unequivocal terms state, that 'the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force'. □

Tanzeem Ali & Others Vs. Katchi Abadi Authority having Hamdard Laboratory (Waqf) Pakistan as intervenor (Page-77 to 89-Ombudsman Annual Report 2000) in which inter-alia it was held by Justice Haziqui-Khairi, Ombudsman, Government of Sindh.



boundary wall with iron gate was still intact and available for the purpose for which it was originally reserved. In fact the site is even today used as a playground as revealed by the report of the Agency and photographs kept on the file.

The Ombudsman decided that in view of the above position all the alleged plots stated to have been created on map do not exist on ground. The plots thus created could not possibly be delivered to the alleged allottees. The approval of the competent authority i.e. the Director General KDA was obtained fraudulently on the basis of an incorrect and misleading report and sketch and hence his approval so obtained was of no legal effect. The creation of plots out of an amenity plot, their allotment to the so called shiftees as well as execution of leases if any, fall within the mischief of mal-administration under section 2 of the Establishment of the Office of Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh Act, 1991.

The comments received from the Land Department (KDA) under their letter No. KDA/EE/NKD-1/2001/222 dated 28-04-2001 also corroborate the above position as the report categorically states that the plots of 80 sq.yds. and a road in between the remaining portion of ST-05 and plots were created "by reducing the original area of ST-05, Sector 7-D/3". During the hearing Land Department KDA conceded that whereabouts of these shiftees who were given these plots on creation are not available on KDA's record. In fact the scheme of reha-

bilitating encroachers and squatters from the road side or other places in the city under the scheme of shiftees appear to have been plagued with fraud and corruption in collusion with the land grabbers. The Assistant Director,

The Ombudsman further noted in his decision that a well planned bungling was committed on the basis of which the complainants in complaint no. POS/643/2000/H(29) were able to obtain directions from the Ombudsman that they may be permitted to construct houses on the basis of allotment/leases granted to them by the said agency.

was committed on the basis of which the complainants in complaint no. POS/643/2000/H(29) were able to obtain directions from the Ombudsman that they may be permitted to construct houses on the basis of allotment/leases granted to them by the said agency. Admittedly the said complainants as well as the Agency had made material concealment and fraudulent mis-representation before him and obtained the impugned order dated 08-08-2000.

The Ombudsman cited in his decision that the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Saif-ur-Rehman V/s. Haider Shah reported in PLD 1967 Supreme Court of Pakistan 344 inter-alia had held that "A judgement found to have been obtained by fraud is non-existent in the eyes of law". In Federation of Pakistan Vs. Mohammad Tariq Pirzada reported in 1999 SCMR the Apex Court had observed that the Ombuds-

Shifting Branch KDA letter No. KDA / AD(NKT) / 99/2113 dated 03-06-1999 also does not contain any address of these squatters except their names. In this letter the location of those plots is shown as adjacent to ST-05. There is no iota of doubt that a bungling of high order was planned and executed.

The Ombudsman further noted in his decision that a well planned bungling

man does not suffer from some of the handicaps, due to the technicalities of procedural nature which operate as impediments or thwart such action by the court.

The High Court of Sindh in a matter Dr. Zahir Ansari and others Vs. KDA and others PLD 2000 Karachi 168 has also held such orders as non maintainable and void. Similar views were expressed by a Division Bench of High Court of Sindh in Director School Education, Hyderabad Region Vs Provincial Ombudsman, 1999 MLD 2856.

The Ombudsman thus accordingly set aside his earlier order dated 08-08-2000 on the ground of fraud and mis-representation and directed Director General KDA under section 11 of the Establishment of the Office of Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh Act, 1991 to probe into the matter and take criminal disciplinary and other action warranted under law against all or any of KDA present or former incumbents as the case may be for being involved in the fraudulent transfer of land from the said amenity plot No. ST-05 to the so called shiftees/private persons under intimation to the Ombudsman. Further KDA was directed to compensate in full as per market value the bona-fide purchasers/allottees/lessees of the plot who fell victim to such fraud, mis-representation and mal-administration. The market value of such plots to be determined by the Director(Land) KDA after due enquiry within four months hereof under intimation to the Ombudsman.

While parting with his decision, the Ombudsman complimented Ms. Amna Inam SDM, North Nazimabad who suspected the said foul play and assisted him during the proceedings. □



INTERVIEW

The work of WWF, contrary to general belief is not restricted to protection of the wildlife but adopts a holistic approach to take into consideration the wider issues related with natural resource management and even brown environmental issues.

Dr. Ejaz Ahmed

In this exclusive interview with Shehri-CBE, Dr. Ejaz Ahmed, Deputy Director General, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Pakistan, talks with Farhan Anwar, Editor, Shehri Newsletter, on the work of WWF Pakistan and on the issues and challenges confronting the environment and bio-diversity in Pakistan



Q. Tell us a little about the work of WWF in Pakistan

A. WWF believes that conservation practices cannot prove successful if employed in isolation with the other important demands and realities of life. We therefore aim to integrate conservation with development in a way that neither suffers at the cost of each other.

The work of WWF, contrary to general belief is not restricted to protection of the wildlife but adopts a holistic approach to take into consideration the wider issues related with natural resource management and even "brown" environmental issues. For example, we can only save the Indus dolphin from extinction if efforts are undertaken to reduce the land based pollution threats faced by the Indus river.

In Pakistan, we are presently working on 40 small and large projects related to species conservation. These include efforts to protect the migratory birds, turtles, the Himalayan Ibex, the snow leopard, Indus dolphin etc. Our work is targeted at various different types of landscapes and ecosystems of Pakistan such as the moist temperate forests, scrub forests, wetland/mangrove forests and the chilgoza and juniper forests.

WWF has also developed and in some cases is in the process of developing comprehensive management plans for a number of national parks in Pakistan which include the Khunjarab National Park, Lal Sonhara National Park, Chitrol Gol National Park and Machyara National Park. Our work is more research oriented and focuses on field work.

Q. What are the major threats facing the wildlife and wildlife habitat in Pakistan?

A. Most of the threats that confront our wildlife/habitat are man made. The activities of the timber mafia seriously damage our already limited reserves of wooded forests in the northern areas. The deforestation rate in Pakistan is the second highest in the world!

Then to counter these harmful practices, there are very few initiatives being undertaken in the area of reforestation and replantation. They are mostly NGO or community based initiatives and therefore have limited impact. Also such activities are usually not well planned and lack of sufficient knowledge also contributes to the limited impact they have in countering the massive illegal trade of the timber mafia.



Hunting and poaching similarly threaten our wildlife. It is said that wildlife trade is the second most lucrative "illegal" trade in the world after narcotics. Our marine life is also not immune to this practice. Fishing trawlers, mostly foreign registered are indulging in massive over harvesting along the coastal regions of Pakistan. Although they are very selective in their sorting but initially they catch all they can "net". This damaging exercise is not only rapidly depleting our fish stock but is also threatening the very livelihoods of the fishermen and fishing communities of our country.

Land based activities are also threatening our seas and fresh water eco-systems. Discharge of mostly untreated industrial/ domestic sewage is polluting our seas while industrial/domestic sewage coupled with agricultural discharges are polluting our rivers and lakes. The industrial discharges of Kala Shah Kaku have destroyed most of the aquatic life in the Ravi River.

Q. *Are you satisfied with the legal and administrative measures being undertaken by the government in this regard?*

A. Generally, the laws are satisfactory and adequate. The problem comes in their implementation. For e.g. our environmental protection agencies lack the requisite technical know how and their financial resources are also limited. Because of the nature of work they have to perform they should be run a bit differently from other government departments with postings being made purely on techni-

cal merits. That is not the case. Someone sitting in the ministry of religious affairs may one day find himself or herself running an EPA!

Then the government has never given the issue of environment the priority that it deserves. For e.g. there is no environment secretary in the Government of Pakistan. The Inspector General of Forests (IGF) is an "acting post". The post of Director General Pakistan Forest Institute has been lying vacant for two years. Similar is the case with the important post of Director

The Director General Petroleum Concessions (DGPC) opens up the Kirthar National Park for exploration in defiance of a provincial law prohibits exploration in the national parks of the Sindh province. The provincial government was not consulted, the environmental groups were not involved. The results is that now the matter is in the courts with no chance of a consultative solution in sight.

General, Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) which is being managed as an "Additional Charge" by the Secretary of Forest and Wildlife Ministry, Government of Sindh. Such practices are indicative of a non serious attitude and a serious lack of political will on the part of our

government which translates into "in action" on ground.

Q. *Recently, the government has been opening up more and more areas for oil and gas exploration, some overlapping with protected wildlife reserves. An offshore drilling policy has also been announced. How do you view these developments?*

A. WWF is not against development. However it calls for "wise" development in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. When I talk of stakeholders, I even include the various tiers of the government. If development takes place without the active and meaningful involvement of all concerned, things can go wrong. Look what happened in the proposed gas exploration project in the Kirthar National Park.

The Director General Petroleum Concessions (DGPC) opens up the Kirthar National Park for exploration in defiance of a provincial law prohibiting exploration in the national parks of the Sindh province. The provincial government was not consulted, the environmental groups were not involved. The result is that now the matter is in the courts with no chance of a consultative solution in sight. These are the errors we need to avoid in the future as we go in for development in sensitive eco-systems and areas of bio-diversity importance.

Q. *What role do you see for NGO's and community groups in efforts to protect the environment in the country?*

A. I feel that we cannot sustain



environmental protection measures unless the local people and communities are fully involved. In all its projects, WWF seeks the active participation of local people. Let me give you an example. We had planned to start a project for the rehabilitation of mangrove forests in the Sonmiani area.

However, we found out that no organized and active citizen/community groups were functional in that area. So what we did was to first select a youth group of the locality and made efforts to strengthen its capacity to participate and infact take ownership of our project in the long run. We gave them training in mangrove rehabilitation work, technical and financial planning, budgeting, audit and involved them in our project. Now the situation is that two properly organised and active CBO's are functioning in the area and they ensure the sustainability of our efforts in addition to taking up more projects and activities for the benefit of their community. □

Mangrove conservation in Miani Hor and Gwater Bay (Balochistan)

Mangroves along Pakistan coast occur in the Indus delta and in three patches on Balochistan coast in the areas known as Miani Hor, Kalmat Khor and Gwater Bay. Initially, there were 8 species of mangroves occurring naturally in Pakistan but at present only three species viz. *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Ceriops tagal* are found. *Aegiceras corniculatum* has also been found in small patches in Indus delta.



WWF-Pakistan implemented a project on The conservation of mangroves in Sandspit (Sindh) and Miani Hor and Gwater Bay on Balochistan coast. Mangroves in these areas have been decreasing considerably due to cutting and grazing pressure. Local population used these mangroves as fodder for their livestock. Attempt has been made in the project to promote active participation of local communities for mangrove conservation. Approximately 150 ha of degraded areas in Miani Hor and 50 ha in Gwater Bay have been rehabilitated by mangrove plantation through involvement of local communities. The communities have been provided skills in nursery raising, mangrove plantation and monitoring techniques. An integrated conservation and development approach has been adopted in the project. In order to address the social and development issues, linkages of the community have been developed with organizations working in these sectors. □

Wetland Centre

WWF-Pakistan's latest project is the establishment of a fully equipped Wetland Centre right in the middle of mangroves at Sandspit. This Wetland Centre is the first in Pakistan. At the Wetland Centre, you will be able to see documentaries on Wetlands and Mangroves. There will be a play area for children along with a display centre. An auditorium is also part of the Wetland Centre. Various schools, colleges and theatre groups will have an opportunity to perform highlighting various environment issues.

WWF also plans to have an annual Wetland contest in the centre where students from all over the country will be invited. Student exchange programmes in collaboration with

Wetland centres abroad will also take place. The audio and video library will help people understand the importance of mangroves.

The Wetland Centre meets its aims and objectives through various conservation, research, education and public awareness programmes with the support of the following Programmes:

Education and Awareness

Comprises visitor service, interpretation, material display and dissemination, talk shows, lectures, audio-visual programme etc.

Research

Behavioral ecology, population dynamics, sites and species monitoring, species management and conservation including the migratory and the



threatened species.

Fundraising

Through individual and institutional memberships, adoption campaigns, donations and other activities.

Target Audience

- Beach visitors;
- School and college students;
- Research students of universities;
- Conservationists and environmentalists;
- General public;



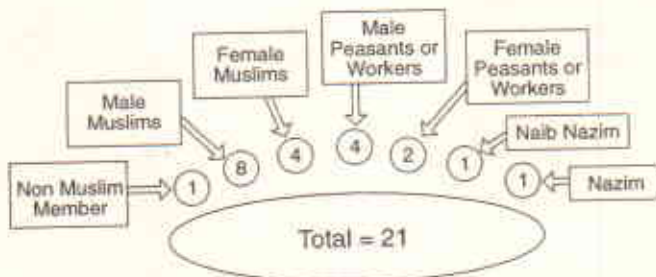
Know Your New Local Government!

Sumreen Mirza prepares a small package for the benefit of the citizens informing them about the role of the Union Councils and how people can interact with them and other government agencies

What does my union council do?

Local government is made up of citizens who care and promise to make their communities a safe, clean, and beautiful place to live, work, learn and play. They make sure that adequate municipal services are provided to everyone in a fair and efficient manner. They also make decisions and laws about the following issues:

- Security
- Municipal services
- Recreation
- Economy/business
- Planning/land use
- Education
- Health
- Development
- Literacy
- Justice

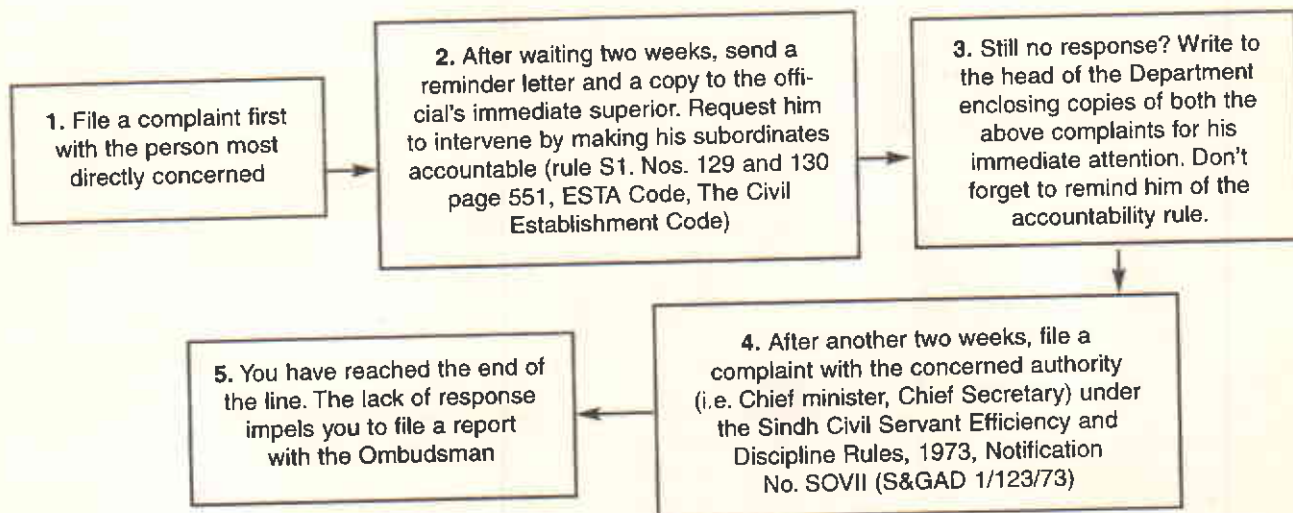


NOTE: IN UNION COUNCILS WHERE THE MINORITY POPULATION EXCEEDS 10% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, MORE SEATS ARE ALLOCATED FOR MINORITIES AND LESS SEATS FOR MUSLIMS

How to make a complaint

People generally bear a lot of inconvenience without raising their voice or registering a complaint. Part of active citizenship is stepping forward and improving things for ourselves whether the matter is small or large. Making a complaint is a matter of principle, and can save others from suffering the same problems. Complaining informs officials that you are aware that they are not fulfilling their duties and responsibilities.

While complaining to the following sources you do not have to pay court or lawyer fees. You can pursue your own complaint! If you do not receive a satisfactory response from the first letter continue up to higher levels of management.



TIPS

- be courteous and polite
- identify yourself (include name, address, phone)
- request a specific relief within a specified amount of time
- get your complaint officially recorded by obtaining a proof of submitting your complaint (send it by registered AD or Courier Service or, get a copy of your letter stamped if you deliver it in person)

(Sumreen Mirza is a Member, Shehri-CBE)

Locations of Town / Union Council Offices and Names of Councilors - Karachi City

Nazim of Karachi City – Mr. Naimatullah Khan – Tel No. 9215125-26

Deputy Nazim, Karachi City – Mr. Tariq Hasan

TOWN COUNCILS

#	TOWN	NAZIM	NAIB NAZIM	TMO	Address
1	Korangi	Abdul Jamil Khan Mobile.0333-2132516 Tel. 5069191,5057653	Aurangzeb Khan Mobile.0300-8206334	Abid Zawawi Mob.0320-4229024	Korangi Civic Centre,
2	Gulberg	Farooq Naimatullah Mobile.0300-9280010 Tel. 6327618,6366274 6369391	Usman Baig Tel. 6327618, 673864	Akram Saeed Mob. 0300-9245927 Tel.6336592, 5886546	Workshop Sohrab Goth, Block 16, FB Area
3	Shah Faisal	Mushtaq Ahmed Tel.4575888, 4590728	Islamullah Siddiqui Tel. 4572768	Ali Mohammad Sheikh Tel. 5879076	Town Municipal Office, Main Road, Block-1, Shah Faisal Colony, Karachi
4	Keamari	Zulfiqar Tel.2351364-59	Ali Mohammad	Amir Ali Unnar Mob.0300-8247671	Old Dispensary, Mauripur Hawkes Bay Road
5	New Karachi	Mohammad Shafiq-ur- Rehman Usmani Mobile.0300-9278612 Tel.6972294, 6909348	Liaquat Ali Khan Tel. 6980572	Farrukh Habib Tel.628232, 4556274	2nd Floor, DMC Central Office, Behind Gujjar Nala
6	Malir	Azam Ali Mobile.0320-4099057 Mobile.0320-4304334 Tel.4500604, 6335430	Mohammad Waseem Mobile.0333-2127952 Tel.4502596	Ghulam Asghar Waggan Tel.4500604,5011299	Town Office Malir 15, Opp. Imam Buksh Market
7	Baldia	Aurangzeb Khan Mobile.0333-2113059 Tel.2817274, 2813937	Suleman	Ghulam Husain Memon Mob.0333-2121939	TMO Office, Hub River Road, Baldia
8	Gadap	Ghulam Murtaza Baloch Mobile. 0320-4238160	Abdul Sattar Baloch	Ghulam Shabbir Jatoi Mobile.0320-4077603	Town Office, (MDA Office Memon Goth)
9	Landhi	Mohammad Shahid Mobile.0333-2132504 Tel. 5082588, 5010345	Bakht Raheem Shah	Iqbal Nafees Mobile.0320-4050187 Tel.5081160,4940265	Head Office, Landhi Town (Old DMC Malir office)
10	Liaqutabad	Dr. Pervaiz Mehmood Mobile.0300-8255503 Tel.6622405-6	Shahabuddin Tel. 4128735	Ishrat Hussain Siddiqui Res.6365118 Tel.6622405-6-7	DMC Central Office
11	Bin Qasim	Ashique Jamote Mobile.0333-2122170 Tel.4100463	Tariq Baloch Mobile.03204337670	Masroor Memon Mobile.0333-2563831	TMO Office Razaqabad (formerly UC Landhi Office)
12	Gulshan-e- Iqbal	Abdul Wahab Mobile.0333-2143727 0300-8256973, 9231363-8	Saleem Azher Mobile.0300-8206616	Matanat Ali Khan Mobile.0333-2136768 Tel.2563837	DMC Office Karachi East
13	Jamshed	Ahmed Qasim Parekh Tel.0303-7289282 4381188,4524008,4543237	Ashfaq Ahmed	Moinuddin Mobile. 0303-7289282	Town Municipal Office, Block-B, Sindhi Muslim Society, Karachi



14	Orangi	Mohammad Shahid Guddo Mobile.0300-9251820 Tel. 6658449	Mohammad Feroze Mobile.0300-8250127	Niaz Hussain Shah Mob.0303-7272293	Jead Pffoce. DMC (West) Orangi Town
15	Lyari	Abdul Khaliq Tel.7511251,7720989, 7730350	Malik Mohammad Khan Mobile.0300-8206334 7528003, 7733133	Pervaiz Junejo Tel. 7529834 Tel. 5865535	Lyari Town Hall
16	North Nazimabad	Fasihuddin Siddiqui Mobile.0300-9218473	Maqsood Khan	Qurban Jafri Tel.6626311	Baradari Block-A, North Nazimabad
17	S.I.T.E.	Amir Nawab Tel.2571857 R,6650678 Mobile. 0320-4046354	Ahmed Baloch Mobile.0333-2133807 Tel. 2572266	Tariq Hussain Pirzada Mobile 0300-8262742 Tel.2571857-8	Town Office, Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai Library Old Golimar, Manghopir Road
18	Saddar			Zamir Ahmed Khan Tel.2635889 Mobile. 0333-2118787	Khialdad Park, New Chali, Opp.Aram Bagh Police Station, Karachi

UNION COUNCILS

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Name & No of Union Council	Location / Address of Building	Sl. No.	Name of Town	Name & No of Union Council	Location / Address of Building
1.		No. 1, Bhutta Village	Hussain Bux Market Keamari	38.		No. 13 Baloch Goth	Community Center Mangho Pir Road.
2.		No. 2 Sultanabad	UC Office at Sultanabad.	39.		No. 1 Agra Taj Colony	Juma Baloch Road.
3.		No. 3 Keamari	DMC West Dispensary Building M.A. Jinnah Road Keamari.	40.		No. 2 Daryasbad	Fida Hussain Shaikha Road.
4.	Keamari	No. 4 Baba Bhit	DMC West Dispensary Baba Island	41.		No. 3 Nawabad	Kakri Ground (Gymnazym Hall)
5.		No. 5 Machar Colony	UC Office at Machar Colony.	42.		No. 4 Khada Memon Society	Hilton Road.
6.		No. 6 Maripur	Formerly Punchayat office Maripur Colony	43.		No. 5 Baghdad	Moosa Lane.
7.		No. 7 SherShah	Jinnah Road, Sher Shah.	44.	Lyari	No. 6 Shah Baig Lane	Ahmed Shah Bukhari Road.
8.		No. Gabo Pat	Main Haks bay road Maripur	45.		No. 7 Bihar Colony	Masjid Road.
9.		No. 1 Pak Colony	DMC Dispensary Al-Asif Colony	46.		No. 8 Rangi Wara	Emergency Road.
10.		No. 2 Old Golimar	DMC West CommunityCenter, Old Golimar	47.		No. 9 Sango Lane	Suleman Brohi Road.
11.		No. 3 Jahanabad	Formerly Punchayat Office, Mianwali Colony.	48.		No. 10 Chaki Wara	School Road.
12.		No. 4 Metrovil	KDA Administration Block	49.		No. 11 Allama Iqbal Colony	New Kumbharwara Road, Bakra Piri.
13.	SITE	No. 5 Bhawani Chali	Malakand Road	50.		No. 1 Old Haji Camp	Muhammad Shah Road.
14.		No. 6 Frontier Colony	Frontier Colony alongwith Fire Station.	51.		No. 2 Garden	Garden Juna Dhobi Gath.
15.		No. 7 Banaras Colony	Alongwith Fire Station	52.		No. 3 Kharadar	1st Floor, Machi Miani Market, Kharadar.
16.		No. 8 Qasba Colony	Qasba Colony, Sector -1	53.		No. 4 City Railway Colony	Binori School, City Railway Colony.
17.		No. 9 Islamia Colony	Zila Council Rest House.	54.		No. 5 Nanak Wara	Nanak Wara Opp. Meat Market.
18.		No. 1 Gulshan-e-Ghazi	DMC West Dispensary, Afridi Colony, Baldia Town.	55.		No. 6 Gazdarabad	Hoti Market, Ranchore Line Narainpura.
19.		No. 2 Itahad Town	Fire Brigade office, Saeedabad.	56.	Saddar	No. 7 Millat Nagar / Islam Pura	Dharam Shara Dispensary.
20.		No. 3 Islam Nagar	Urban Health Centre, Sujjan Goth.	57.		No. 8 Saddar	Old KP-36 Office (Charged Parking Office) Jehangir Park, Saddar.
21.		No. 4 Nai Abbadi	Formerly Punchayat Office near Ruby Cinema	58.		No. 9 Civil Line	Hijrat Colony, Sector D-2, Main Ahmed Raza Khan Road.
22.	Baldia	No. 5 Saeedabad	Formerly Punchayat Office Rangar Mohallah Balida	59.		No. 10 Clifton	Adjacent KMC Fish Aquarium, Clifton.
23.		No. 6 Muhajir Camp	Formerly Punchayat Office 114 Chandni Chowk, Baldia.	60.		No. 11 Kehkashan	Old KDA Building Behind Bilawal House.
24.		No. 7 Muslim Mujahid Colony	Formerly Punchayat Office Temoer Market Madina Colony, Lasi Para.	61.		No. 1 Akhtar Colony	Akhtar Colony, Sector -B
25.		No. 8 Rasheedabad	DMC West Dispensary, Rasheedabad.	62.		No. 2 Manzoor Colony	Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Road, Along Liaquat Ashraf Colony, No. 11, School.
26.		No. 1 Mominabad	Bijli Nagar, DMC Dispensary.	63.		No. Azam Basti	Azam Basti Near Queeta, Rageen Hote & Bus Stop No. 11-C, Karachi.
27.		No. 2 Haryana Colony	Haryana Colony.	64.		No. 4 Chanesar Goth	Pir Bukhari Road, Near DMC South Dispensary
28.		No. 3 Hanifabad	AT Timber Market Road.	65.		No. 5 Mehmoodabad	PECHS Green Belt Mehmoodabad.
29.		No. 4 Mohammad Nagar	Store Rooms in DMC West main office building.	66.	Jamsheed	No. 6 PECHS-II	Masjid Tayyaba Road
30.		No. 5 Madina Colony	DMC West Dispensary, Millat Colony Sector 11 ½ Orangi Town.	67.		No. 7 PECHS I	Shaheed-e-Millat Service Road, Hill Park
31.		No. 6 Ghaziabad	DMC Dispensary Mansoor Nagar, Sector 11 ½ (Under possession of Pakistan Army)	68.		No. 8 Jui Line	Lines Area Project Office, Muhammad Ali Road
32.	Orangi	No. 7 Chisti Nagar	KMC Market Salimabad, Eid Gah Sector 11 ½ (Under Possession of Sindh Police)	69.		No. 9 Central Jacob Line	Lines Area Project Office, Muhammad Ali Road
33.		No. 8 Bilal Colony	Parking area in DMC West Main office Building.	70.		No. 10 Jamsheed Quarte	Shah Najaf Road, Clayton Quarter.
34.		No. 9 Iqbal Baloch Colony	DMC West Dispensary, Millat Colony Sector 11 ½ Orangi Town.	71.		No. 11 Garden East	Near Brito Road, Agha Khan Park.
35.		No. 10 Ghabool Town	Library Room in DMC West Building.	72.		No. 12 Soldier Bazar	Agha Khan Park, Brito Road
36.		No. 11 Data Nagar	Sector 7-B, Adjacent Qadafi Bridge.	73.		No. 13 Pakistan Quarter	Community Centre, Pakistan Quarter.
37.		No. 12 Muiahidabad	Sector 6-E, Orangi Town.	74.		No. 1 Dehl Mercantile Soc	Johar Road / Tipu Sultan Road, Ground Floor.



Sr. No.	Name of Town	Name & No of Union Council	Location / Address of Building	Sr. No.	Name of Town	Name & No of Union Council	Location / Address of Building
75.	Gulshan-e-Iqbal	No. 2 Civic Centre	Ghosia Colony, Near Central Jail.	130.	New Karachi	No. 6 Hakim Ahsan	Play Ground Sector 11-D, ST-40/41.
76.		No. 3 PIB Colony	Near Jansheed Road, Education Office F. J. Colony	131.		No. 7 Madina Colony	Vacant DMC Central Building Sector 5-G, New Karachi near Mohammad Bin Qasim Stadium.
77.		No. 4 Essa Nagri	Civil Defence Office Building adjacent to Pak Capital Exchange University Road.	132.		No. 8 Faisal	Pak Asian Play Ground Sector 5-E, North Karachi.
78.		No. 5 Gulshan-e-Iqbal	SITE Office, NIPA Fly over Block-10.	133.		No. 9 Khamiso Goth	Vacant DMC Building Sector 5-G, Near Muhammad Bin Qasim Stadium.
79.		No. 6 Gillani Railway Station	SITE Office, NIPA Fly over Block-10	134.		No. 10 Mustafa Colony	Ground Floor Eid Gah Ground, Sector 5-G, North Karachi.
80.		No. 7 Shanti Nagar	District Council Community Hall, Challar-e-Azam.	135.		No. 11 Khawaja Ajmeer Nagri	Markez-e-Khawateen, Sector 5-E.
81.		No. 8 Jamali Colony	SDM Office Ferozabad, DMC East Building.	136.		No. 12 Gulshan-e-Saeed	Ummer Khan Library Sector 5-B/3 New Karachi.
82.		No. 9 Gulshan-e-Iqbal-II	DMC East Council Hall in KBCA Building.	137.		No. 13 Shah Nawaz Bhutto Colony	Play Ground Sector 5-A/3 New Karachi.
83.		No. 10 Pehlwan Goth	KDA Field Office, Scheme-36, Adj. Safari Park.	138.		No. 1 Azizabad	ST-9, Near H. No. R-821, Block No. 8, F.B. Area.
84.		No. 11 Metrovil Colony	KMC Land Office, Metrovil No. II	139.		No. 2 Karimabad	Opposite Jamia Memon Masjid Block No. 3 F.B. Area.
85.	No. 12 Gulzar-e-Hijri	Octroy Office.	140.	No. 3 Aisha Manzil	ST-3/B along Madina Masjid Block No. 10		
86.	No. 13 Safooran Goth	KDA Field Office, Scheme-36, Adj. Safari Park.	141.	No. 4 Anchohi	ST-10 Infront H. No. R-1600 Block No. 18 F.B. Area		
87.	Shah Faisal	No. 1 Natha Khan Goth	Near Jamia Farooqia Block No. 4 Shah Faisal Colony	142.	No. 5 Naseerabad	In Front H. No. R-981, Block-9, F.B. Area.	
88.		No. 2 Pak Saadat Colony	At Round About Block-5 Shah Faisal Colony.	143.	No. 6 Yaseenabad	ST-06 "T" Ground Block No. 15 F.B. Area.	
89.		No. 3 Drig Colony	Behind Ibrahim Ali Bhai School, Block No. 1 Shah Faisal colony.	144.	No. 7 Water Pump	Infront H. No. R-184 Block No. 16 F.B. Area.	
90.		No. 4 Raita Pior	At Block-3, Shah Faisal Colony.	145.	No. 8 Shafiq Mill Colony	In front of H. No. R-781, Block-19 F.B. Area.	
91.		No. 5 Moria Khan Goth	At Moria Khan Goth	146.	No. 1 Rizvia Society	KP-188 Office, Inside Khajji Ground Nazimabad.	
92.		No. 6 Raza-e-Aam Society	UC Office. At Raza-e-Aam Cooperative Housing Society.	147.	No. 2 Firdous Colony	KP-167 Office, Near Fountain, Haji Mureed Goth	
93.		No. 7 Al-Falah Society	UC Office at Jamia Miya Primary School.	148.	No. 3 Supper Market	KP-165 Office, Block-2, Adjacent to the office of the Deputy Education Officer Liaquatabad.	
94.		Korangi	No. 1 Bilal Colony	UC Office at Bilal Colony	149.	No. 4 Dak Khana	KP-161 Office at Altaf Brelvi Road, B-1 Area Liaquatabad.
95.			No. 2 Nasir Colony	KP-69 Office Qayoomabad.	150.	No. 5 Qasimabad	KP-162 Office Adj. To H. No. 6/6 Block-6, Liaquatabad.
96.			No. 3 Chakra Goth	Formerly Punchayat Office, Balqa 72 Chakra Goth.	151.	No. 6 Bandhara Colony	KP-159 Office, Sikandarabad, Liaquatabad No. 10
97.	No. 4 Silver Town		KP-75 Office T-Area Korangi.	152.	No. 7 Sharifabad	KP-157 Office, ST-25, Near Sharifabad Police Station	
98.	No. 5 100 Qtr.		KP-76 Office Sector 50-B, Korangi.	153.	No. 8 Commercial Area	KP-164 Office, Adjacent to Government Boys & Girls Secondary School, Liaquatabad.	
99.	No. 6 Gulzar Colony		KP-70 Office Sector 32-B, Korangi.	154.	No. 9 Mujahid Colony	KP-170 Office, Kathore Park Nazimabad.	
100.	No. 7 Korangi 33		KP-72 Office Q-Area Korangi	155.	No. 10 Nazimabad No. 1	KP-184 Office, Hockey Mujahid Ground	
101.	No. 8 Zaman Town		KP-74 Office Sector 35-B, Korangi.	156.	No. 11 Abbasi Shaheed	KP-180 Office, 3-C Park Near Allah Wala Fountain.	
102.	No. 9 Hasrat Mohani		KP-79 Office Sector 51/A, Korangi.	157.	No. 1 Ibraheem Hyderi	UC Office at Ibraheem Hyderi	
103.	Landhi		No. 1 Muzaffarabad	KP-90 Muzaffarabad.	158.	No. 2 Rehri	UC Office at Rehri.
104.		No. 2 Muslimabad	KP-92 DPR Office, Hospital Chowrangi, Muslimabad.	159.	No. 3 Cattle Colony	UC Office at Cattle Colony.	
105.		No. 3 Dawood Chowrangi	KP-91 Gulberg Chowrangi.	160.	No. 4 Qaidabad	UC Office at Khuldabad.	
106.		No. 4 Moimabad	KP-88 Moimabad Near 8000 Road.	161.	No. 5 Landhi	UC Office at Salih Muhammad Goth	
107.		No. 5 Sharafi Goth	KP-73 Naik Muhammad Goth " B "	162.	No. 6 Gulshan-e-Hadeed	UC Office at Gulshan-e-Hadeed.	
108.		No. 6 Bhutto Nagar	KP-89 Punchayat Office in Sector 37-B.	163.	No. 7 Gugiar	UC Office at Pipri Behind Nasima M. Home	
109.		No. 7 Khawaja Ajmeer Colony	KP-85 Punchayat Office, Building in Sector 37-C	164.	No. 1 Murad Memon Goth	Old UC Konkar Office at Memon Goth.	
110.		No. 8 Landhi	Formerly Punchayat Office Building in 36-B, KP-84	165.	No. 2 Darsano Chana	UC Office at Super Highway Kathore Turning.	
111.		No. 9 Awami Colony	KP-83 Punchayat office in Sector 36-D.	166.	No. 3 Gadap	UC Office at Gadap City.	
112.		No. 10 Burmee Colony	KP-82 Formerly Punchayat Office Building Sector 36-C.	167.	No. 4 Gujro	UC Office at Muhallah Hassan Goth.	
113.	No. 11 Korangi	KP-74 Punchayat Office Building in Sector 44-A	168.	No. 5 Songal	At UC Songal Office Mullah Hassan Road.		
114.	No. 12 Sherabad	KP-78 Punchayat Office Building in K-Area.	169.	No. 6 Yousuf Goth	UC Office at Abdul Raheem Goth Surjani Town.		
115.	North Nazimabad	No. 1 Paposi Nagar	Near Pak Wonder Ground.	170.	No. 7 Maymarabad	UC Office at KDA Office of Scheme No. 41 Surjani Town.	
116.		No. 2 Pahar Ganj	Community Centre Block-C, North Nazimabad.	171.	No. 8 Mangopir	UC Office at Manghopir Road.	
117.		No. 3 Khandu Goth	Block-A, North Nazimabad, Near Hasrat Mohani Library.	172.	No. 1 Model Colony	UC Office at Liaquat Khan Road, Model Colony.	
118.		No. 4 Hyderi	Near Al-Falah Masjid Block-H, North Nazimabad.	173.	No. 2 Saudabad	UC Office at "H" Area Malir Colony.	
119.		No. 5 Sakhi Hassan	Near Usmania Masjid, Block-M, North Nazimabad.	174.	No. 3 Kala Board	UC Office at KP-102 Muhammadi Ground.	
120.		No. 6 Farooq-e-Azam	Near Masjid-e-Batha, Block-I, North Nazimabad.	175.	No. 4 Khokara Par	UC Office at Shaheed Chowk Park, Khokra Par No. 1	
121.		No. 7 Nusrat Bhutto Colony	Near Shaheed-e-Millat School, Block-S, North Nazimabad.	176.	No. 5 Jafar-e-Tayyar	KP-95 Community Centre, Dil Buti Goth	
122.		No. 8 Shadman Town	Along Fateh Bagh Block-F, Shahrah-e-Hamyoon North Nazimabad.	177.	No. 6 Gharibabad	KP-98 Office, Chaman Colony.	
123.		No. 9 Buffer Zone-II	Ume Kalsoom Park Sector 15-A/4, North Karachi	178.	No. 7 Ghazi Brohi Goth	KP-94, Asoo Goth, Bakra Piri Road.	
124.		No. 10 Buffer Zone-I	Ume Kalsoom Park Sector 15 A/4 North Karachi				
125.	North Nazimabad	No. 1 Kalyana	ST-1, Park Sector 11-C/1.				
126.		No. 2 Sir Syed	ST-1, Park Sector 11-C/1				
127.		No. 3 Fatima Jinnah Colony	ST-9, Park Sector 11-E, North Karachi.				
128.		No. 4 Godhra	Sector 11-G, Near Shaikh Saadi Baldia Primary School or Godhra Hospital New Karachi.				
129.		No. 5 Abu Zar Ghatian	Office of XEN (B&R) C-II, at Hakim Ahsan				



GOVERNANCE

Understanding the Mayor's Office in Council-Manager Cities

As the newly established local governments start to function in towns and cities all over the country, a sense of unease and mistrust exists between the elected and appointed officials over the powers, functions and responsibilities to be shared between them. Crucial within this new dynamics would be the role of the Mayor. Some parallels can be drawn and lessons learnt from the experiences of the working of the Mayor's offices in Council - Manager cities of the USA, highlighted here by James H. Svava.

In November of odd-numbered years, cities throughout North Carolina hold elections to choose their mayor. Nearly a third of them-virtually all cities with a population over 5,000-use the council - manager form of government. The office of Mayor in these cities - that is, councils - manger cities-is probably the most misunderstood leadership position in government. Some of us may think of a mayor in North Carolina as being comparable with mayors of other cities in certain other states. who occupy a true executive office (most visibly, the big city mayors of the North). Other of us may dismiss the mayor as a figure-head. North Carolina's non-executive mayors are commonly perceived either to be doing less than they actually are or to have more power to act than state law and the municipal charter give them. Mayors in council-manager cities are not mere ribbon cutters and gavel-pointers, nor are they the driving force in city government. What they are-somewhere between the two stereotypes-is an important leader who can strongly influence how well city government performs.

The Nature of the Office

The council-manager mayor is analogous to a company's chairman of the board, important but not crucial to the organization's operation. The Government may operate adequately with minimal leadership from the mayor, since the plural executive organization provided by the council spreads out the responsibility for policy initiation. In addition, the manager



has considerable informal influence, based on expertise and staff support, over the generation of proposals and he has formal authority to direct implementation. Still, the "chairman" mayor can have an impact on governmental performance through contributions to the governing process that, though different from those of the "executive" mayor, are still important.

The elements of leadership can be organized in two categories. One category is a coordinative function in which the mayor is more or less active at pulling together the parts of the system to improve their interaction. The parts are the council, manager/staff and public; the mayor has a special and close relationship with each. By virtue of his favoured position, the mayor can tap into various communication networks among elected officials, governmental staff, and community leaders. Although they can and do interact with each other independently, the mayor-if he has done his homework-can transmit messages better than anyone else in the government because of his broad knowledge. He therefore has a unique potential to expand the level of understanding and improve the coordination among the participants in city government.

The second element is guidance in the initiation of policy, which may be done as part of the coordinating function or separately. The mayor not only channels communication but may also influence and shape messages being transmitted. He can also use more dramatic tech-



niques to raise issues and put forth proposals, but these must be used cautiously because he runs the risk of alienating the council, whose support he needs to be effective.

Variety of Roles

It is a testament to the diffuseness of the mayor's job that there is such variation in how the job is

Ceremony and Presiding

The ceremonial function is the dimension of leadership that observers of city government typically see. The mayor is in heavy demand for appearances at various meetings, dinners, and other special occasions. He also serves as spokesman for the council, enunciating positions taken, informing

Communication and Facilitation

Beyond simply transmitting council views to the public, the mayor may also serve as an educator. In his relations with the council, the public, the media, and/or the manager and staff, the mayor identifies issues or problems for consideration, promotes awareness of important concerns, and seeks to

Dimensions and Roles of Mayoral Leadership in Council-Manager Cities

Roles are identified by letters A-J, Dimensions are indicated by numbers I-IV

I. Ceremony and Presiding

- a. Ceremonial tasks
- b. Spokesman for council
- c. Presiding officer

II. Communication and Facilitation

- d. Educator: informational and educational tasks vis-a-vis the council, manager, and/or public.
- e. Liaison with manager: promotes informal exchange between the council and the manager and staff.
- f. Team leader, coalescing the council, building consensus, and enhancing group performance.

III. Organization and Guidance

- g. Goal setter: setting goals and objectives for council and manager; identifying problems; establishing tone for the council.
- h. Organizer; stabilizing relationships; guiding the council to recognition of its roles and responsibilities; defining and adjusting the relationship with the manager.
- i. Policy advocate; developing programs, lining up support for or opposition to proposals.

IV. Promotion

- j. Promoter; promoting and defending the city; seeking investment; handling external relationships; securing agreement among parties to a project.

perceived, once one goes beyond formal responsibilities. In a series of interviews with and about the mayors of North Carolina's five largest cities (Charlotte, Winston, Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham) the mayors, council members, and community leaders were asked to describe the mayor's responsibilities and roles in their city. The responses revealed ten roles, which can be grouped into four dimensions of leadership - i.e., major areas in which a mayor may contribute to the functioning of city government.

the public about coming business, and fielding questions about the city's policies and intentions. In these two activities, the mayor builds an extensive contact with the public and media, which can be a valuable resource.

In addition, the mayor presides at meetings. In so doing, he sets the tone for meetings and may exert mild influence over outcomes by guiding the debate, by drawing more from some witnesses and limiting the contributions of others, and by determining the timing of resolution issues.

expand citywide understanding by providing information. In this activity, he is not primarily promoting an idea, as in activities discussed below, but informing and educating. For example, the mayor who systematically speaks to the press and groups about increasing imbalance between needs and revenues helps to prepare the public for a tax increase at budget time.

As liaison person with the manager, he links the two major components of the system - the legislative body and administrative apparatus and can facilitate communication and understanding between



elected and appointed officials. The mayor increases the manager's awareness of council prefer-

adjustments. For example, the mayor may advise the manager to bring more matters to the council

mayor's role in promoting and defending the city, he may be involved in external relations and

Table 2. Performance Levels in Various Leadership Functions by Types of Mayors in Council-Manager Cities

	Ceremony and Presiding	Organization Guidance	Communication and Facilitation	Promotion
Caretaker	Low	Low	Low	Low
Coordinator	High	Low	High	Low
Promoter	High	Low	Low	High
Director	High	High	High	High
Symbolic Leader	High	Low	Low	Low
Activist/Reformer	High	High	Low	Low

ences and can predict how the council will react to administrative proposals.

Finally, as team builder the mayor works to coalesce the council and build consensus. In this regard, he promotes cohesion without trying to guide the council in any particular direction. Council members do not automatically work well together, and the larger the council, the less harmony there is likely to be. The goal here is not agreement or like-mindedness, but rather to approach city business as a common enterprise.

Organization and Policy Guidance

In the roles considered so far, the mayor has stressed communication and coordination, whereas the group of roles to be discussed here involves influencing the direction of city government affairs and the content of policy.

The mayor may also be active as an organizer and stabilizer of key relations within city government. He guides the council to recognition of its roles and responsibilities. He helps to define the pattern of interaction between council and manager, and monitors it, and make

or fewer; he may intervene with a council member who is intruding into operational matters, or he may seek to alleviate tension between the council and staff before a serious rift develops. The mayor often handles these efforts in organization and stabilization privately. Indeed, his ability to make such adjustments out of the spotlight is one of his greatest advantages.

Finally, the mayor may be policy advocate. As an active guide in policy-making, he develops programs and lines up support or organizes opposition to proposals. The chairman mayor can influence the perspectives and decisions of the council and the manager. Especially if he is a mayor elected directly by voters rather than a member of council who has been elected to mayorship by his council colleagues (as some mayors are), the mayor has a vague mandate to lead, but he must take care not to alienate the council and isolate himself by moving too far away from it as an assertive advocate of new policies.

Promotion

Conceptually, distinct from the functions already discussed in the

help secure agreement amongst parties to a project. As official representative; the mayor has extensive dealings with officials in other governments and may serve as a key participant in formulating agreements with state or federal officials, developers, and others who seek joint ventures with city government. The mayor may also take the lead in projecting a favorable image of the city and seek to "sell" others on investment in it.

Types of Leadership

The kind of mayoral leadership an incumbent provides depends on which roles he performs and how well. The combinations of activities pursued by individual mayors is varied, but certain general types are clear. Mayors develop a leadership type for themselves by the way they combine the four dimensions of leadership. (See Table 2).

The mayor could invest so little in the office and define its scope so narrowly that he is simply a caretaker - a uniformly underdeveloped type of leadership. For most mayor, the presiding and ceremonial tasks are inescapable because they are legally required or inherent parts of the job. Mayors who perform no other roles may be



called symbolic heads of their government. Such narrowly defined leadership will not meet the needs of the modern government system. Although he serves as presiding officer, ceremonial head, and spokesman, such a mayor makes no effort to unify the council members, keep them informed, communicate with the public, intervene between the council and the manager, and so forth. As a consequence, the council is likely to be divided, confused, and disorganized, and the manager's influence will expand.

If he does undertake the unifying, informing, communicating, and intervening tasks, the mayor becomes a coordinator. The coordinator is a team leader; he keeps the manager and council in touch and interacts with the public and outside agencies in order to improve communication. The coordinator is not a "complete" type of leader, since the organizing and guidance roles are not part of his repertoire.

There are two other incomplete types of leaders. One of them has two variations - the activist and the reformer. The activist wants to get things accomplished quickly and succeeds by force of his personality and the presence of a working majority on the council. The reformer is more concerned with enunciating ideas about what the city should do than working with the council and maintaining coordination. As a result, he is likely to be ineffective as a policy leader because he is isolated from the rest of the council. Another incomplete form of leadership found occasionally is the

mayor who specializes in promotion. The promoter role may be combined with any of the other types and is becoming increasingly important for all mayors. The

The director is a complete type of mayor who not only contributes to smooth functioning but also a general sense of direction. A primary responsibility of the council is to determine the city government's mission and its broad goals. The director contributes significantly to consideration of broad questions of purpose.

mayor who is excessively involved in promotion, however, may devote so much time to traveling and selling the city that he gives little attention to other aspects of the job. This type of leader may be more successful at negotiating agreements among developers, financial institutions, and government agencies for a major project than he is at welding a majority within the council. The specialized promoter leaves a vacuum of responsibility for tasks involving coordination, organization, and policy guidance, and others must try to fill it.

The director is a complete type of mayor who not only contributes to smooth functioning but also a general sense of direction. A primary responsibility of the council is to determine the city government's mission and its broad goals. The director contributes significantly to consideration of broad questions of purpose. One mayor suggested that "my toughest job was keeping the council's attention on the horizon rather than on the potholes".

This type of mayor stands out as a leader in the eyes of the council, the press, and the public, but he must use that recognition as a source of leverage rather than control. He can enhance the influence of the elected officials by unifying the council, filling the policy vacuum that can exist on the council, and guiding policy towards meeting the community's needs. This

mayor does not usurp the manager's prerogatives or diminish his leadership. In fact, in the organizer role, the mayor seeks to enhance the manager's ability to function as the chief executive officer. In sum, although the director does not become the driving force as the executive mayor can be, he is the guiding force in city government.

Conclusion

The council-manager form of government needs certain contributions from the mayor in order to operate smoothly. At a minimum, the mayor should accept the coordinator type of leadership in order to facilitate exchange of information among the public, council, and staff and to help the council operate more effectively. This attention to the internal dynamics of city government and relationships with the public is crucial for complete leadership. If a mayor is to shape both the process and direction of city government, he cannot ignore the coordinative dimension; he can achieve victories over the short run but may become an isolated reformer. The mayor who defines the job as simply symbolic leadership is ignoring many important roles that are needed for effective city government.

In conclusion, the council-manager mayor can contribute substantially to the performance of his government and the betterment of his local community. The position is not a pale imitation of the executive mayor's office in mayor-council city but rather a unique leadership position that requires distinctive qualities. Council-manager cities ask the mayor not to run the show, but to bring out the best in council and staff and to foster a common sense of purpose. □



SPOTLIGHT ON THE PRESS

KCR to get top priority in City Government

THE STAR, September 10, 2001

The City Government plans to revive the Karachi Circular Railway (KCR) and adopt measures/steps to solve the sensitive transport problem as well as control the number of fatal accidents. The implementation of the circular railway plan will provide better communication facilities to Karachiites.

A well-informed official said City Nazim Naimatullah Khan was keenly interested in solving the transport problem facing Karachi for decades. The City Nazim wants not only the revival of the KCR but also wants to construct the much awaited Karachi Mass Transit Project.

KBCA turns blind eye to SHC verdict

THE NEWS, September 14, 2001

In a sheer violation of a Sindh High Court (SHC) verdict, construction on a plot in PECHS is underway, causing great concern and inconvenience to the residents in the neighbourhood.

As per details, the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA) approved the illegal construction of a commercial building on residential plot no. 187-I-E, Block-2, PECHS. The beneficiary of this approval started building a ground-plus-two-floor structure besides car showroom and offices on the plot declared exclusively for residential purpose.

New rates for water, sewerage approved

DAWN, September 30, 2001

The city government on Saturday rationalised the water and sewerage tariff, delinking it with NARV (Net Annual Rental Value) and introducing uniform water rates for all the shops in the metropolis, irrespective of their location.

The new water/sewerage tariff structure which would be applicable to shops, commercial concerns and industrial units, has been made effective from July 1, 2001.



NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

SHEHRI invites the residents of the city to share with us, their concerns, on issues which are adversely affecting their neighbourhood's environment. Please write to us, preferably with a supporting photograph, so that efforts are made and solutions sought - Ed.

Unauthorized Construction (Residential to commercial) on the plot # 254-B, Block A, Luqman Avenue, North Nazimabad, Karachi

The subjected plot is the property of my late mother Mrs. Husna Haider W/o. Lte Syed Luqman Haider and is presently occupied by Mr. Syed Salman Haider. By virtue of my position as a daughter of the deceased and as one of the owners of the subject property I would like to remind KBCA/KDA and other concerned authorities that this property has been converted into the commercial unit and an un authorized Auto Workshop and other shops have been raised thereon without getting approval/Permission of the Karachi Building Control Authority/KDA (Since 1997 (Evidence available with KBCA).

In the month of January 2001 KBCA and Army Monitoring Cell had ceased all the commercial parts of the residential property. The shopkeepers agreed upon closing the shops within two (2) months. A bond was giving by Mr. Syed Salman Haider (Main occupant also responsible for this

illegal Act) to Army Monitoring KDA to ensure that the property will return to its original residential status within the allotted time. I regret to inform KBCA/KDA that those shops are still open despite passing of the deadline. This is a direct violation of the KBCA/KDA rules and regulations. This matter needs your close attention because revenues are being lost due to this illegal commercial activity, along with disturbing and deteriorating the quality of life in the neighbourhood. I am an American national and this has happened in my absence abroad. KDA and KBCA are also responsible for all the damages. This has happened because of both Departments negligence. As a responsible individual, I would like to take this opportunity to advice KBCA and Army Monitoring Cell to cease the property and rectify the problem immediately. □

(Mrs. Parveen Zahid, Karachi)

YOUNG VOICES

Editorial

Life and Style

The successful 'Lifestyle Exhibition' held by DAWN at the Expo Centre was a commendable and at the same time, a thought providing venture. It was quite a sight to see the entertainment-starved public of Karachi turn up in huge numbers in spite of the downpour, just to see a medley of classy exhibits and then go back to their not-so-classy localities.

Exactly whose lifestyle was projected? Of the masses? Certainly not. The not-so-noticeable line between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' has become increasingly noticeable during the past few years to the utter ignorance and nonchalance of the nouveau-rich and the hi-tech yuppie generation of today.

Stepping out into the real world, it was even more ironic to notice one set making a bee-line for their cars and another waiting for some rain.

One man's life is another man's style. Does it matter?

TIT BITS

You may be very happy with the fact that the yolk of the fried egg you just made did not break in your non-stick frying pan, but a recent study conducted in Canada concludes that Teflon and similar coatings used to make non-stick frying pans may be toxic.

According to a team of Canadian chemists, and environmental biologists, these coatings called fluorinated polymers, degrade at high temperatures, yielding chemicals that are potentially toxic for plants and help to destroy the ozone layer. They also accumulate very slowly in animal tissues and, in time, may produce a nasty cocktail.

Think Awhile
A friend is one before whom
you may think aloud

Of Hand Shakers and Hand Breakers!

Shaking hands is a widely recognised custom. Some people do it on every conceivable occasion while others avoid it as if afraid of getting a contagious disease. There are alternative forms of greeting but I doubt if we shall adopt them.

Unfortunately enough to be wearing a ring it can prove to be a most painful experience. Nor is it unknown for slender fingers to be broken. Some appear reluctant to release a hand once they have possessed it and resist all efforts to withdraw it.

It is claimed that a strong



The habit is not of course without its perils. Hearty handshakers for example will propel your hand up and down like a pump and in the process, almost wrench your arm from its socket.

Others will seize your fingers in an octopus-like grip which leaves them benumbed for hours on end and if you should be

handshake is indicative of trustworthiness and dependability and a sloppy one, of weakness and insincerity. As my wrist is encased in plaster as a result of one of the more vigorous forms of greeting, I disagree. □

Source: Concept by
P.C.Wren



The Green Gold!

Mangroves

If you are a Pakistani who does not know what mangroves are, then sadly, you are unaware of one of the biggest assets of your country. The salt resistant woody plants that grow in the estuarine areas are called mangroves, and are indeed a gift of God. Among their many functions, they serve as nurseries for shrimps and support a variety of marine life.

Where are mangroves found?

Mangrove forests are found in the intertidal zone mainly in the estuarine areas. In Pakistan, they are found along the coast of Sindh and Balochistan. While going for a picnic at Sandspit, Hawks Bay, you must have spotted emerald green plants growing in sheltered areas or at the border of the delta. These are mangroves. They grow in sea water, but also require fresh water for full growth and development. They serve as a border between dry land and sea, and are mostly found in estuaries and muddy inlets on tropical coasts. They adapt themselves to coastal habitat by changing both internally and



externally. The leaves have glands which remove excess salts.

Main Species of Mangroves

There was a time when eight different species of mangroves were found in Pakistan. Today, only four are available:

- a) *Avicennia marina*
- b) *Rhizophora mucronata*
- c) *Ceriops tagal*
- d) *Aegiceras Corniculata*

Why value mangroves?

Forests in general and mangrove forests in particular, are a treasure of natural resources.

There was a time when people, in their ignorance, considered mangroves to be mosquito infected wastelands! Now, due to the efforts of organisations like WWF, awareness regarding the importance and benefits of mangroves has increased.

Mangrove forests are important because:

- They serve as nurseries for many species of edible fish and shrimp.
- Pakistan earns more than a hundred million US dollars annually from shrimp fisheries which depends entirely on the mangrove ecosystem.
- They protect coastal areas

from storms by acting as wind breakers.

- Mangroves are important feeding, roosting and breeding grounds for many resident and visiting birds.
- A major portion of the world commercial fisheries catch are mangrove dependent species.
- Mangroves provide firewood, timber, highly nutritional fodder, drugs and household items.
- Mangroves help in textile and leather production, like synthetic fibers and dyes for clothes.



Threats

The sad truth is that if attention is not given to mangrove forests, we will lose them. Mangroves are threatened by:

- Unchecked cutting
- Siltation
- Reduction in fresh water
- Increase in salinity
- Being used as fodder

(Information, courtesy, WWF Pakistan)

Editor, Young Voices: Kiran Bashir Ahmad



ASK SHEHRI

Most residents when faced with any civic problem do not know which person or organization to contact in order to solve their problem. In this column we invite the readers to share their worries with us and seek our help, which is always forthcoming - Ed.

Q. I plan to start an NGO. Where would I need to register?

Saira Khan, DHA, Karachi

A. You could either register under the Societies Registration Act or under the Social Welfare Organization Act.

Q. Is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Program applicable to Pakistan?

Nabeel Ahmed, Nazimabad, Karachi

A. Yes it is and the GEF Program in Pakistan is administered by the office of UNDP, based in Islamabad.

Q. What is meant by the term 'Composting'?

Asadullah, F. B. Area, Karachi

A. Composting is a process through which biodegradable organic waste is converted into fertilizer (Manure).

Shehri needs volunteers

to work in its following subcommittees

**Legal
Media & Outreach
Anti-Pollution
Parks & Recreation
Gun Free Society
Conservation & Heritage
Fund Raiser**

JOIN SHEHRI TO CREATE A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

If you wish to join shehri please send this card to

SHEHRI Citizens for a Better Environment.
206-G, Block 2, P.E.C.H.S.,
Karachi-75400, Pakistan.
Tel / Fax : 453-0646

With a cross cheque of Rs. 300/- (Annual Membership Fee)
in the name of Shehri-CBE with passport size photograph

Name : _____

Tel. (Off) : _____ Tel. (Res) : _____

Address : _____

Occupation _____

SHEHRI MEMBERSHIP

Don't forget to renew your membership for 2001! Join Shehri and do your bit as a good citizen to make this city a clean, healthy and environmentally friendly place to live in!

GLOBALIZATION

South Asia in the age of globalization

As young men and women (under the age of 40) belonging to various sectors of society from the South Asian region gather at Wilton Park, United Kingdom (May 14-18, 2001) to discuss the role of South Asian countries in this age of globalization, many issues get discussed and strategies are formulated. Following are excerpts from a Report on the Forum proceedings by **Georgia R. Bush**.

The conference brought together potential future leaders from South Asia, primarily from India and Pakistan, to discuss the current and future impact of globalisation on the region. Looking back, reliance on command economies prevented the region from fulfilling its considerable potential to increase economic growth and

income/output; stronger civil society to prevent corruption and rent taking; balancing of the erosion of cultural values with the development of new ones; and better management of resources and environmental priorities. All countries in the region could benefit from co-operating to a greater extent; this co-operation can occur at many levels, not only govern-

- Greater academic co-operation (and thus increased research visas); scientists and research groups must foster continuing and long term technical exchange
- Addressing regional concerns such as pollution control and power and water management through cooperative project-based efforts.



Forum participants

reduce poverty. But the region's governments are now increasingly opening their economies to reap the benefits of a more integrated world. The implications of this policy shift as well as the rapid growth of international media and information exchange are all-pervasive, changing economic, political and social realities. New challenges and trends, as well as old ones, must be faced including: the continued reduction of poverty through increased national

mental. The younger generation is more open to such co-operation and to taking a forward-looking approach.

Some of the recommendations made during the forum included:

- Encouraging greater economic and trading linkages
- International donors could create more regional programmes enhancing co-operation across borders.

- Greater regional network and programme of local and international NGO's. □

(Georgia R. Bush is Editor, The Economist Intelligence Unit and was one of the Forum participants)

(Farhan Anwar, Executive Member, Shehri-CBE represented Shehri and Pakistan in the Forum)

Shehri Park: An update

The Shehri Park lease has been renewed by KMC for the next three years. A letter has been sent to the President of the **Residents Association** of the Merry Fountain Apartments Clifton, for co-adoption of the Shehri Park, in co-ordination with Mr. Imran Javed, Member, Shehri-CBE. The residents of the area have offered to take over the maintenance and development of the park. Shehri's sign-board will be put up.

The Assistant Director of Parks, KMC, paid a visit to the park with Mr. Imran Javed, Mrs. Mansoor, Administrator, Shehri-CBE, and residents of the Merry Fountain Apartments, on June 9th 2001. This was with regard to the development/maintenance of the park for the next three years.

On inspection of the site, it was found that water logging problem has reappeared. KW&SB was contacted in this behalf, by the residents for clearing the area. A briefing by the President of the Association was given on the development plan of the park. The Assistant Director, Parks, KMC, has offered 100 saplings of Neem for the park.

Any individual or organization willing to help in the rehabilitation of the Shehri Park, in cash or in kind, please contact the Shehri Secretariat



A park for the people which needs to be developed with the help of the people!!