SAIDA CITY – THE HISTORIC CITY ON THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Aqaba, Jordan
March, 2013

PPRD South Workshops for staff-level officials
"Increasing disaster resilience in urban settings" and
"Multi-hazard risk assessment in urban environment"
15-19 October 2012, Lisbon (Portugal)

Version française ci-dessous

LOGISTIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WORKSHOP VENUE AND ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation for all workshop participants and facilitators is arranged at
NOVOTEL HOTEL, located in

The venue of the workshop is NOVOTEL HOTEL as well. The cost of accommodation is covered by PPRD South. All extras (mini-bar, telephone, laundry service, etc.) are in charge of participants.

MEALS

PPRD South arranges all meals which will be served at the hotel.

TRAVEL AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

PPRD South arranges travel for all participants. Arrival point is Lisbon International Airport http://www.lisbon-airport.com.

Pick-up service of all participants from/to Lisbon International Airport is arranged by the PPRD South. A representative from a local transportation company will be waiting for all participants and facilitators upon arrival in Lisbon.

PPRD South on-site contact person responsible for logistics is Mrs Nadia KHDAIDI (mobile: +39 320 4326053).

Please do not hesitate to contact her for any inconvenience which may arise upon your arrival in Lisbon.

Following the rules for reimbursement by the European Commission of expenses incurred in the framework of the PPRD South, all participants are kindly requested to take care of all their boarding cards and to return them to Mrs KHDAIDI upon their arrival at the venue of the training workshop.

LANGUAGE

The working languages of the training workshop are English, French and Arabic. Simultaneous interpretation in the three languages will be provided during the event.

NOTE

Kindly be informed that in the afternoon of 18 October PPRD South with the kind cooperation of the Portuguese National Authority for Civil Protection (ANPC) and the Lisbon City Council have arranged a study tour in the area of Lisbon affected by the earthquake/tsunami/fire of 1775 for all workshop participants and facilitators.

DRESS CODE

Dress code is casual.

Council Members: Diana Hammoud & Mustafa Hijazi
Saida- A historic city

- Sidon is located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and is the Capital of the southern region of Lebanon.
- Sidon’s history dates back to the 5th century BC and its name is associated with the Phoenician god of fishing.
- Homer named it "the brass city" and was famous in ancient history for tanning and glass manufacturing.
Saida- A historic city

- In the Phoenician age, Sidon became a major sea port and was exposed several times, throughout its long history, to destruction at the hands of the Philistines, Assyrians and Persians and was struck two times by devastating earthquakes, in 551 AD and 573 AD.

- The situation of the city improved in the middle Ages and flourished early in the 17th century under the reign of Prince Fakhreddine and by active trade with Europe.
Saida’s history

- Third largest city, is a port city!
- It preserved its antiquity’s greatest Phoenician historic sites.
- Due its repeated destruction by earthquakes, tsunamis, and invasions, very little remains of the great ancient city with some exceptions of some stones and Roman columns.
Throughout the ages

- Early in the 19th Century, in 1837, the city was exposed to a devastating earthquake that caused the collapse of many buildings.
Throughout the ages

- The city started to expand beyond the walls and this took place and is still going on by means of annexation of huge areas of the coast and eastward of the city; and the trade center moved gradually along the roads recently built for long distances.
Saida- Demographics 2010

- Population 217,747 inhabitants
  - Old city residents 16,500 (2,795 houses)
  - Population grew 2.45% between 2004 – 2008
- Population density 774 people per square kilometer
- Schools amount 57 housing 30,507 students
- Number of building 44,960
The city flourished and grew up in some sort of contradiction with its natural environs. The center of activities shifted gradually northward and the old city maintained the network of roads and the buildings which most of them date back to the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century.
Survival and Determination

- The gradual expansion started eastward until the mid of the 19th century upon the building of Riyad Al Solh Street which became a center of trade and economic activities in the city. The city was struck by an earthquake in 1956 causing the collapse of a great number of its buildings in the old city.

- It was invaded later in 1982 by the Israelis and a large number of buildings overlooking the sea were completely destroyed.
A recent underwater survey revealed that Lebanon lies dangerously close to a fault that could soon generate a catastrophic tsunami, according to a report by Discovery News channel. The fault lies four miles off Lebanon's coast, caused a tsunami-generating earthquake in 551 A.D.
Lebanon: Identified Hazard Ranges

- Natural hazards:
  - Large scale Disaster warning:
    - Earthquakes: is the biggest threat
  - Small scale disasters warning:
    - Floods,
    - Forest fires,
    - Land-slides and drought.
Lebanon: Intrinsic factors

- Limited presence of the government ministries in peripheral regions;
- Haphazard housing and unchecked urban expansion;
- Lack of enforcement of building codes;
- Lack of regulation of land use
- Frequent military conflicts
Saida: Added Challenges

- 30 year old waste landfill on the southern shore within the city causing multiple ecological hazards.
- Old buildings collapses in the old city
- Historical sites and ruins collapse
- Poorly supported Refugee camp within the city.
Saida’s Waste Landfill 30 years Challenge

- Protecting the city from fires at the dump and health hazards
- Protecting the Mediterranean Sea from contamination especially spillage before winter storms
- Loss of the fishermen’s industry (a main source of heritage income)

2 million m³ of waste over 60,000 m²
The waste dump on fire September 2012

Very limited fire fighting capabilities
Addressing Environmental Challenge

- Build Break Water
- Close the Dump
- Create public garden
A City’s Dream
Feb. 2008- Major Minor Earthquake shook the South of Lebanon.

This is the 3rd Minor Earthquake in Lebanon in less than 2 weeks

Bhannes Quake Center Set the Quake at 5.1 on the Richter Scale

The epicenter of the quake is a small sliding plateau south of Zrariyeh in the Province of Tyre, which is not the major sliding plateau that caused the massive quake of 1956
Protecting the city from floods
Protecting the city from floods
Breakwater – protecting the old city & reviving the commercial port

Execution of a new breakwater to protect the old city and relocate the commercial port. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport is assuming responsibility of the project and the cost is estimated at $17 million.
The role of stakeholders

- Lebanese Gov.
- Saida Municipality
- NGO
- Financer & Resources donors
- UN support

UN support

NGO

Financer & Resources donors

Saida Municipality

Lebanese Gov.
Diagnosis of Framework status

- DRR
  - Vulnerability Assessment
  - Preparedness Planning
  - National & Local Government
  - GIS & all information systems
  - Response process
  - Resources availability & management
  - Public awareness and training
  - Early warning system integration
  - National & local Drills
Vulnerability Assessment

- Pledged to make Saida City Resilient on 11/3/2011
- Still searching for getting funds to complete vulnerability assessment
- Seeking funds to launch an observatory to have reliable and credible data (population, environmental, socioeconomic)
- Launched USDS project in collaboration MedCities to set a strategic roadmap for Saida City
- GIS uncompleted project launched by USAID in 2010.
- Thus far no national nor local response mechanism have been launched in Saida
Municipality: Saida

Understand culture of Disaster Risk Reduction: Campaign will be launched with the civil defense drills

Assign a budget to invest in Risk Reduction:

Updated Database on Risks and hazards:

Invest in maintaining critical infrastructure:

Assess safety of schools and health facilities:

Apply and enforce risk compliant building regulations: Municipality cannot allocate a budget. Italian cooperation has been contacted for a possible funding but failed.

Education program on DRR in schools and local communities: Official letters for on-site training were sent to Red cross and civil defense.

Adapt to climate change by building good risk reduction practices: Pending

Early warning systems, Drills: Awaiting action

Response and reconstruction: No budget allocated
Preparedness & Planning Process

- Resources provision assessment is incomplete as it a direct outcome of vulnerability assessment.

- Publication provided by UNDP have been diffused to stakeholder(schools, NGO’s, exe.)

- Relocating Red Cross and Civil Defense headquarter to a new strategic and safe location.

- A public training was prepared by the RC and CD team. Plan to be presented to the schools kids, hospitals and widest public audience during the scholastic year 2012/2013.
National Level

- In May 2009, UNDP and the Lebanese Government signed a project on “Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon”. The three year project aims to help the Lebanese Government develop its disaster management and corresponding risk reduction strategy.

- The Prime Minister’s Office initiated a DRM project focuses on building institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction

- The PMO was established for the management( the scope of the this project will be to support a national risk assessment for the country, completing a comprehensive inventory of existing frameworks, and assessments.

- The establishment of a new institutional framework for DRR and the strengthening of national response to disasters, through the consolidation of existing disaster plans into a unified framework

- Several conference and round table meeting During the last two years

- Visits of Local DRR (Ms. Nathalie Zaarour) and international UNDP

- Lebanon Recovery fund Steering Committee Organization was sighed in November 2011

- Training and visit by UNISDR Ms. H. Molin Valdes
تقرير عن بعض المباني والمنازل المتضررة في مدينة صيدا القديمة
### تقرير عن الكلفة التقريبية لإزالة الأضرار وإعادة الترميم لبعض المنازل في مدينة صيدا القديمة

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المجموع للكلفة التقريبية
رقم الاستمارة: ............................
تاريخ الكشف: 2012-8-10

استمارة فنية

الموقع: مار نقولا الشاعر: رفاعة الكباني
الطابق: الأرضي الأول
القسم: رقم 38
الجزء: رقم 126

اسم الشاغل: محمود أحمد مسعد أبو النصر
الجنسية: مصر
رقم السجل والملحمة: 21
وضع الاقامة: مسكن

الإقامة السابقة: مسكن
الاسم المالك: عبد اللطيف أحمد البدوي الصفدي والشركاء
الجنسية: لبنانية

معلومات حول شاغلي الوحدة السكنية: اناث

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• حالة الاقامة: جيد
• استخدام الاقامة: سكن
• مشترك
• مشترك (سكني وتجاري)
• مشترك (سكني وصناعي)
• طابق عدد 2
• نوع السقف: حجر رملي
• نوع الجدران: حجر اسمنتي

وصف معماري للقسم: المنزل مرفوع من غرفة للسكن ودار وبيت خلاء ودرج (الأرضي) وغرفتان للسكن ودار مسفوقة وبيت خلاء (الأول).
حالة المنزل عند الكشف بتاريخ 2012-8-10

نوع الأضرار الموجودة:
أضرار في الحوائط وأضرار في سقف الطابق الأول
Thank You: