

**UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR-PAKISTAN** 

Mobilise Project One Day Workshop on Multi-Agency Collaboration for Disaster Management in Pakistan

Workshop Report (October 17, 2018)

By Mobilise Project Team-Pakistan

			2018
CENTRE FOR DISASTE	R PREPAREDNESS AND I	MANAGEMENT. UNIVER	SITY OF PESHAWAR -

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#### INTRODUCTION AND OPENING CEREMONY

The Mobilise Project-Pakistan team at the Center for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM), University of Peshawar organized a one day workshop cum Conference entitled "Multi

Agency Collaboration for Disaster Management in Pakistan" on October 17th, 2018 at Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Peshawar. The basic aim of the workshop was to equip mid-level policy-makers both in government and development sector who have the responsibility of providing advice to toplevel decision-makers and drafting policy, planning and program documents, with knowledge and skills in understanding the context of public policy decision-making related to disaster risk reduction. A total of 12 technical sessions were facilitated by speakers from disaster management authorities, academia, technical institutions like Pakistan Metereological Department and SUPARCO, United Nations and NGOs. The event was attended by 204 participants hailing from 45 different institutions, organizations and government departments. The workshop day was also marked as commemoration of International Day for Disaster Reduction and Pakistan's National Resilience Day 2018. Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Meritorious Professor and Dean Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Peshawar were Chief Guest at the Opening Ceremony. Prof. Dr. Meraj Ul Islam Zia, Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies were guest of honor at the opening ceremony. Prof. Dr. Noor Jehan Director CDPM and Mushtaq Ahmad Jan, Assistant Professor CDPM/ Mobilise Pakistan Investigator hosted the event. The event formally commenced on the scheduled time with the recitation from the holy Ouran and National Anthem of Pakistan.

In her welcome address Prof. Dr. Noor Jehan

MOBILISE Greating a Multi-Agency **Collaboration** Platform for Building Resilient Communities in Pakistan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka **KEY THEMES** & Multi-agency collaboration through advanced digital section operations @ Web-based collaboration platform for supporting collective @ System dynamics for modelling cascading effects of 51 Web-based platform for gathering instantaneous intelligence of a disaster through remote sensing and social media 5) Virtual construction of disaster events using real-time satellite data for planning disaster response. DUTHM

Director CDPM Said, it is matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for me that the pioneering institution on Disaster Management in Pakistan has made all arrangements for holding the one day workshop cum conference. I am really glad to observe that the CDPM right from its establishment in 2008 is progressing towards the achievements of its objectives. At the moment the CDPM offers six exclusive academic programmes in the field of disaster management which is a unique example in the country. Besides it also organizes a diverse range of advocacy events comprising of exhibitions, workshops, conferences, symposia and seminars etc. Consequent upon its comprehensive and collaborative efforts, this Centre has developed expectations of overcoming the variety of challenges confronted to the nation in the days to come. Dr. Noor

Jehan extended her thank to the Chief Guest and Guest of honor of the event for gracing the occasion. Dr. Noor Jehan said that the CDPM has planned to organize an international conference in mid February 2019 on Good Governance in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate



Change and one Mobilise International Conference in April 2019 on Disaster Resilience in Pakistan.

Addressing the audience the Chief Guest of the opening ceremony Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Meritorious Professor and Dean Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Peshawar said, I am honored to speak at such an important occasion of the opening ceremony of this one day workshop and commemoration of national resilience day and international day for disaster reduction.

I greatly acclaim this commemoration as it promotes a global culture of disaster reduction including disaster prevention and preparedness. I particularly commend the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar, for being proactive to promote disaster risk management. It is a lesson to the youth of Pakistan that they have a key role to play in disaster risk reduction. The young ones today will be the adults tomorrow. They, therefore, have to build disaster risk reduction consciousness from today.

Occurrence of disasters is a common phenomenon in the worldwide. Its intensity varies from region to region due to topographic and climatic variations. Almighty Allah has bestowed upon the human being the capabilities to face disasters with better management and to mitigate human sufferings. Our motive being Muslims is very clear as we seek guidance from the Holy

Quran which says, "A person who saves a single human life is as he saved lives of the all human beings" (Surah Almaida, Verse 32). Therefore, we should work on this principle and try to accumulate our resources to provide better services for the cause of humanity in accordance with the teachings of Islam. The whole nation should concentrate on taking initiatives to reduce hazards which lead to disasters. We should create awareness among the masses about all kinds of hazards and disasters and need to



educate them on the disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation and response, he added.

Dr. Bashir Ahmad said, University of Peshawar is one of the most established institutions in the country. It offers immense opportunities of education and research for the entire nation. The University is coping with the needs and challenges of the local and the global dynamics in the best possible manner. We try our level best to address the social, academic, cultural and economic problems in a befitting manner. Our teaching faculty and researchers pride themselves in teaching and high standards of research. They have been contributing to the body of



knowledge since the inception of University. We are confident that we will earn more laurels for our beloved university challenging in circumstances. We believe that our teaching faculty; our staff; and our students have the talent and the potential to play vital role. They can change our community; strengthen our society; develop our economy; and can keep us at par with the international community. University of Peshawar has been holding numerous workshops, seminars, exhibitions and awareness

sessions every now and then. Such activities play pivotal role in mass education and strengthening of society. Similarly, the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM), University of Peshawar, the pioneer Centre of its kind in Pakistan, has been playing an excellent role in public awareness and education regarding disaster risk reduction. Holding this workshop on Multi Agency Collaboration for Disaster Management in Pakistan and integrating the commemoration of national and international disaster reduction day at the University of Peshawar, reflects the enthusiasm and the spirit of the CDPM for promoting the cause of disaster risk reduction in Pakistan. He further said, it is really a special blessing of Allah, the Almighty that in spite of scarce recourses the young and energetic team of the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM) in a short span of time has to its credit the initiation of

multifarious events of national and international repute. All these endeavors are the results of a team work and hence, the credit goes to all members of the team. I am really thankful to all the students and members of the CDPM team as well as the organizing committee who worked really hard with such dedication and enthusiasm to make this event a success.

Sharing his views regarding the role of the University of Peshawar in social and economic development of the



country, Dr. Bashir Ahmad said, the faculty members and students of the University of Peshawar are equally contributing to national and global obligations through their research and development activities. One such example is the Mobilise Project of the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management. This project aims at developing a Resilience Framework that defines the factors constituting vulnerabilities, resilience capacities and the relationship between

them. This can be used by other relevant agencies to develop dynamic resilience measures of physical infrastructure, health, economic, organizational and social capacities. The project further aims to investigate how teamwork among the disaster management agencies in Pakistan



could be enhanced through digitally processes. supported collaboration will investigate This work enhancement of current organizational structures and collaboration processes in order to exploit the benefits of the interactive collaborative technologies that will be developed within the project. I am pleased to share that the project team is working very closely with Disaster Management the and other responsible Authorities stakeholders and working together for disaster resilience in Pakistan. Today's

event is expected to create awareness on existence of plenty of (currently used & other untapped) knowledge and experiences which should form the basis of local level decision making in disaster risk reduction for resilience and hence play a crucial role in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, National Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. To conclude, I would like to extend my gratitude to the guest speakers and workshop participants for their time and interest in promoting the noble cause of disaster risk reduction. I wish all the best to the young and energetic team of the CDPM and appreciate their efforts in such a short span of time for bringing the academia, government officials, development sector practitioners and decision makers on one platform.

Addressing the audience, the guest of honor Prof. Dr. Meraj Ul Islam Zia, Dean Faculty of

Islamic and Oriental Studies. of Peshawar University said disasters have an enormous and significant negative impact on development of key sectors of economy like agriculture, infrastructure, housing, health, and education and above all on the environment, that result into serious social and economic setbacks on the sustainable development. Disasters also pose threat to increasing poverty and resultantly back-slide the national development targets set



to achieve the development goals. I am pleased to acknowledge that under the umbrella of Centre for disaster preparedness and Management (CDPM) University of Peshawar such type of activities are enhancing the awareness and knowledge concerning to disaster risks sensitivity and preparedness. He stressed on inclusive disaster risk reduction activities to protect the most vulnerable section of the population. He also offered assistance to audience in publishing research work related to Disaster Management in Islam. Dr. Dr. Meraj Ul Islam Zia offered special Dua for the martyrs and victims of disasters at the end of his speech.

Dr. Amjad Ali, Assistant Professor CDPM extended vote of thanks to the chief guest, guest of honor, all speakers and participants of the event.

### SESSION ONE: MOBILISE PROJECT: AN INTRODUCTION

Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Jan, Assistant Professor CDPM and Co-Investigator, Mobilise Pakistan, facilitated the first session of the workshop. He delivered a detail presentation on the Mobilise Project to the workshop participants. He shared the aim and research objectives of the project. He was of the view that the basic aim of the Mobilise project is to develop digital infrastructure that can offer intelligence to a range of agencies to work together to reduce the impact of disasters such as floods and landslides etc. on communities. The basic aim of the Mobilise Project is to model and digitally enhanced multi-agency collaboration, develop resilience frameworks that can measure resilience, model community & infrastructure vulnerability, Model

of disasters, 3D cascading effect visualisation for supporting disaster response and develop a decision support system (DSS) used by multiagencies to assess the vulnerabilities, risks and consequences of hazards on critical infrastructure. The project focus on disaster risk reduction (pre-disaster phase) and disaster response in Pakistan, Malaysia and Sir Lanka and United Kingdom. He was of the view that under the project activities five research studies were conducted by the Mobilise Researchers. These studies



were conducted under the titles institutional mapping for disaster management in Pakistan and collaboration platform in Pakistan; Building dengue resilient community through digital technology; Assessment of drought hazard in district Peshawar-Pakistan and Urban flash floods in Peshawar city; Technology mediated multi agency collaboration approach and community resilience and local resilience Frameworks in Pakistan. Mobilise Project Under the Supervision of University of Peshawar and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities contributes to Article16 (2J) (Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly); Article 16(2f) (Coordinate response in the event of disaster) and Article 20(2K) (Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public) of the national disaster management act 2010. Besides the project activities directly and indirectly addresses four policy indicators of the Pakistan National DRR Policy and three component of the PDMA-DRR Road Map i.e. Component 4: Community Resilience, Component 6: Preparedness and Response Planning and Component 7: Early Warning System. At the International level mobilise contributes to Priority two of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) i.e. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk and SDGs number 09, 11 and 17.

## SESSION TWO: DISASTER RISKS REDUCTION IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD.

Second session was facilitated by Mr. Takdar Khan, Deputy Director (DRM)-Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on Disaster Risk Reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Progress, Challenges and Way Forward. The mission of the PDMA is to minimize disaster risks within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through formulation of comprehensive DRM strategies and their effective and efficient implementation. He was of the view that PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is responsible for Disaster Risk Management. It formulates policies of disaster risk management, mitigation and preparedness and hazard risk reduction. It coordinates and communicates with all stakeholders (Federal Government, District Government, INGOs, IPs) before and after a disaster for preparedness and response. PDMA provides relief to disaster affected population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It helps in the Recovery and Rehabilitation of affected communities. It handles the crises of IDPs and manages the camps established for displaced population. It also works on Reconstruction and Development projects in the affected areas for the restoration of life in hazard stricken areas. PDMA acts as Donor's facilitation and

coordination desk, while, it coordinates with donors for relief and rehabilitation on behalf of Provincial Government. He further added that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is vulnerable to Extreme Weather events, Metrological and Hydrological Draught, Riverine Flooding and Flash Flooding, earthquakes, landslides, Urban Fires, Forest Fires, Soil Erosion, land degradation and GLOFs etc. Regarding PDMA progress he shared that the PDMA has progresses in both soft and hard measure for DRR at the



Provincial level. The PDMA has formulated SOPs for Disaster Management (Preparedness & Response) at District level (District Administration and Line Departments); Rates of relief compensation to natural disasters has been revised; Employees Regulation and Rules of the Authority has been formulated; Decentralization of relief compensations to District level has been approved; Procedures/Mechanism for issuance of work NOCs to Humanitarian Partners (INGOs/NGOs) has been revised and approved; and formulation and dissemination of Earthquake resistant house structures and guidelines for safe constructions has been completed. The PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has drafted first comprehensive disaster Management and it will soon be approved from the relevant bodies at the provincial level. PDMA has reconstructed 90 % of schools, health facilities and other critical infrastructure in militancy, flood and earthquake affected areas. Work on Burn and Trauma center Hayatabad, Peshawar is scheduled to be completed by end of 2018 with a total cost of Rs. 1767 million. State of the art HRF (Humanitarian Response Facility)/Warehouse has been established in Jalozai, which is the largest warehouse at the provincial level, equipped with all types of response facilities. At the moment PDMA is implementing an ADP scheme "Revamping of PEOC and MIS for PDMA",

under this project provincial emergency operation center has been constructed, while, hydro meteorological flash flood guided system will be developed.

## SESSION THREE: LOCALIZATION OF RESILIENCE ACTION THROUGH INSTRUMENT OF CBDRM

Mr. Ismail Khan Yousafzai, Consultant Asian Development Bank, Pakistan shared success stories of a project he implemented with Hujra (A Civil Society Organization) in Mohmand and Bajaur Tribal Districts. From January 2016 to June 2018, HUJRA in partnership with The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and Swiss Development Cooperation has implemented a project titled 'Livelihoods and Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives for Strengthening the Resilience of Disaster-affected Communities of Bajaur and Mohmand tribal Districts'. In order to enhance their resilience, the project adapted an integrated approach adherent to the needs/demand of the local context of the targeted communities (Bajaur & Mohmand). These integrated approach selected various components from Community Based Disaster Risk

Management (CBDRM), School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM), Watershed Integrated Management (IWM) for Disaster Risk Reduction, Improved livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security measures. The livelihoods and DRR mechanisms of the project were being technically supported by the SDC and the Government's line departments while the food security and nutrition interventions are supervised by the UNWFP. The project singularity was, as it uses CBDRM as an instrument to



implement a range of risk mitigation (structural & nonstructural), livelihood and food security enhancement activities in the targeted communities. The project duration was two and a half years i.e. from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018. The overall objective of the project were to enhance pliability of the targeted stakeholders through structural and non-structural activities including disaster mitigation structures, trainings, mock drills, plantation, nursery raising, kitchen gardening, Cash for Work and Cash for Training. Most of the activities chosen were envisioned to produce double impacts, first was to reduce disaster risks and second was to boost livelihoods opportunities. The approach significantly contributed to the improvement of Livelihoods and food security, enhancement of capacities of the target communities and reduction in vulnerabilities to prevent and mitigate disasters in the area. The relevant government departments' capacities were enhanced with an amplified sense of ownership for the appropriate DRR practices in their work.

To produce the desired results some of the completed takes were community and stakeholder's trainings, sensitization and awareness on realization, prevention, mitigation and handling mechanism for disasters; Provision of Work, First Aid and Search & Rescue tool kits; Construction and rehabilitation of DRR structures like flood protection walls, check dams etc.; Integrated Watershed Management Activities counting community plantation and water ponds, rehabilitation/constructions; Community farmstead, kitchen gardening as well as nurseries and

orchard raising; Capacity building of the teachers and students on school safety, for the effective and timely emergency response and linking target communities with governmental line agencies and departments.

# SESSION FOUR: CASE STUDY ON URBAN FLOOD AND HYDROLOGICAL DROUGHT IN PESHAWAR

The case study "Assessment of Urban Floods and Droughts in District Peshawar-Pakistan" was presented by Dr. Amjad Ali, Assistant Professor, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar. Discussing the topography of District Peshawar, he shared that Peshawar has a semi-arid climate with hot summers & cool winters. The weather pattern in Peshawar region is in constant flux. In the past decade, the monsoon coverage area has shifted gradually to 100 km westward, which has increased the



severity of floods caused by excessive rainfalls in river Kabul and Indus. Kabul River is important in the sense that it drains a major part of the Peshawar basin from West at Warsak to the East at Khairabad and falls into the Indus. The Bara River drains to the south western parts of the Peshawar basin. The city of Peshawar consists of many perpetual streams called torrents that originate from mountain ridges surrounding Peshawar. These torrents and nullahs are very important for risk reduction of hydro-meteorological hazards because it receives water from rain falls in its basins and flows to the Kabul River. The irregular spell of rainfall from Monsoon in



summer and Western Depression in winter is the basic cause of hydrometeorological hazards in the area. He further elaborated that flood is always caused by excess of water while drought by deficit of water. The inventory of the elements at risk is always directly dependent on the type of hazards. In this case, Flood and drought are almost in contrast in nature. Consequently, the priority of the all objects, persons, animals, activities and processes that may be affected adversely by hazardous

phenomena, in a particular area, either directly or indirectly are different from each other. Flood is rapid onset disaster. The priority of the elements at risk is focused on physical, economic, environmental, and then social & attitudinal, respectively. The sequential orders of elements at risk for flood hazard are: human population, agriculture, livestock, critical facilities, environment, buildings, economic activities, public services, and social organization etc. Drought is slow onset disaster and least causing physical damages rather than economic and social disruption. The sequential orders of elements at risk for drought hazard are: agriculture, livestock, human population, environment, social organization, critical facilities, economic activities and public services etc.

The basic cause of drought and urban floods are meteorological in nature. Peshawar receive most

of the rainfall from Western Depression in winter season and some showers in summer & and Monsoon. However, in recent years, due to climate change and global warming, the frequency and intensity of rainfalls are on the rise. Pakistan, in last few experienced vears. has erratic Monsoon behavior. Last 20 years data indicate that monsoon impact zone has 80-100 gradually shifted km westwards affecting areas around Kabul River. The nature of drought is hydrological rather more than



meteorological. Urban floods in Peshawar are primarily fluvial in nature, because they mostly occur due to torrential heavy rainfall for a long period of time. Land use analysis is carried out to study the intensifying factors for drought and urban floods. The major intensifying factors are: population growth, urbanization, permeability of water, vegetation etc. This analysis provides a simple and precise picture of the root causes of urban floods and hydrological drought in the district Peshawar. Secondary data sources are used for the analysis of the impacts of irrigation system, drainage, sanitation, and sewerage system for studying the causes and intensifying factors of drought and urban floods.

Regarding urban flood he said that this region has faced severe flash floods in the recent past. Flash floods 2008, 2010 and 2015 badly affected the North Eastern part of Peshawar. The



intensity and magnitude of flash floods have been increased due to dynamic exposure of the area. The study area has a long history of flooding; however, flash flood has become a frequent phenomenon since 2002.

Flash flood 2008 was one of the devastating floods in the history of Peshawar as it badly affected the area and left hundreds of thousands of people homeless. The flood water reached up to the height of 9-11 feet in the adjacent settlements; however, the

height of water reduced in the settlements located away from the nullah. This historical calamity affected more than 130 settlements and caused severe destruction to housing units, public infrastructure, standing crops, shops, and other property.

After a gap of two years, district Peshawar faced another flash flood in the month of July and August 2010. The North Eastern part of the district was badly affected by flood and resulted in great losses. This calamity affected hundreds of thousand inhabitants in 26 villages of the study area According to the local community, the depth of flood water ranged from 6-9 feet. In the months of February and July, 94.7mm and 294.1 mm, respectively, of rainfall was recorded by the Meteorological Department. The flood water damaged roads, households, commercial units and other critical facilities. The secondary impact included the instability the local market infrastructure, loss of commodities and increase in the prices of commodities.

In the year of 2015, district Peshawar faced another flash flood in Budni Nullah. Although, the extent of the flood was low and was limited to few settlements located at the banks of nullah. However, the speed of the water was high that increased the intensity of damages in adjacent settlements. The local people stated that the flood inundated the adjacent areas within the extent of half-kilometer with 4 to 6 feet of height. The highest damages were recorded in Sardar Ghari, and Shero Jhangi being located at the banks of the nullah. The main Charsadda Road was blocked due to high inundation of flood water.

# SESSION FIVE: UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION MECHANISM IN PAKISTAN

Session five was facilitated by Mr. Waheed Anwar, Humanitarian Affairs Officer- UNOCHA, Peshawar. Mr. Waheed said that the mandate of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is Coordination, Information management, Humanitarian

financing and Advocacy. He further elaborated that cluster approach was piloted in 2005 after Pakistan fatal earthquake. Nine clusters were established within 24 hours of the earthquake. Since then two evaluations on the Cluster Approach have taken place. The first, finalized in 2007, focused on implementation. The second, conducted in 2010, focused on the outcome of the cluster approach in improving humanitarian assistance. The learning from these evaluations led to the Inter-Agency Standing



Committee (IASC) Transformative Agenda (TA), a series of actions aimed at simplifying processes and outcomes. Clusters are still active for conflict TDPs response in KP/Tribal Districts. The most common and important clusters are the Protection cluster, the food security cluster, the emergency communication cluster, the early recovery cluster, the Health cluster, the Education cluster, the water, sanitation and Hygiene cluster, the logistics cluster, the nutrition cluster, the emergency shelter cluster, the camp management and coordination cluster. He also shared the role of each UN agency in coordinating various clusters during emergency situation and post disaster recovery efforts.

### SESSION SIX: ROLE OF SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

Dr. Said Rahman, Regional Director, Pakistan's Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), Regional Office, Peshawar facilitated this session. The basic aim was to orient the participants of the workshop about the use of space technology for

disaster risk reduction and emergency response management in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan Space and Atmosphere Research Upper Commission (SUPARCO), the national space agency, was established in 1961 as a Committee and was granted the status of a Commission in 1981. SUPARCO is mandated to conduct Research and Development in space science, space technology, and their peaceful applications in the country. It works towards developing indigenous



capabilities in space technology and promoting space applications for socio-economic uplift of the country.

SUPARCO has developed considerable expertise in application of Remote Sensing and GIS Technologies for disaster management during past few years. The Kashmir Earthquake 2005, Cyclone/Flash floods in Baluchistan in 2007, Hunza/Ataabbad Landslide in 2010, Gayari Avalanche in 2012, Awaran Earthquake 2013, Floods 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 are the major disaster events in which SUPARCO provided satellite derived information to Federal, Provincial Departments and Armed Forces. SUPARCO plays a very active role in providing



information space based for rescue/relief activities, early recovery and rehabilitation efforts during the natural hazards. For this purpose a Space Application Center for Response in Emergency & Disasters (SACRED) has been established and this center also acts as Regional Support Office (RSO) of United Nations Platform for Space Based Information for Disaster Management Emergency and Response (UN-SPIDER) in Pakistan.

#### SESSION SEVEN: DISASTER RISK FINANCING

Session seven on Disaster Risk Financing was moderated by Dr. Kamal Ahmad, Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar. Discussing about the significance of the disaster risk financing he said, the financial losses caused by natural

disasters continue to rise, and developing countries like Pakistan experiences the greatest impacts. Natural disasters generate significant fiscal risk and create major budget volatility. Even countries with robust disaster risk management programs can still be highly exposed to the

economic and fiscal shocks caused by major disasters. The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program help countries ensure that their populations are financially protected in the event of a disaster. Through funding and expertise, Disaster Risk Financing Institutes supports countries to develop implement tailored financial and protection strategies that increase the national ability of and local governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low income populations to respond more quickly and resiliently to disasters.



The thematic areas of intervention like Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment, Development of the DRR and Climate Change Infrastructure, Preparedness for Disasters and Climatic Shocks and Disaster Risk Financing were discussed. He explained how Disaster Risk Finance (DRF) helps increase financial resilience of the national and sub national governments, businesses, households, farmers, and the most vulnerable against natural disasters by implementing sustainable and cost-effective financial protection policies and operations.

He explained and elaborated about the establishment of the National Disaster Risk Management Fund. The National Disaster Risk Management Fund (the Fund, NDRMF) is a not-for-profit



company incorporated with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984. It is a government-owned non-banking financial intermediary with a corporate structure. The NDRMF is working for reducing the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of the country and its population to natural hazards by prioritizing and financing investments risk reduction disaster in and preparedness that have high economic benefits, taking into account climate

change, as well as disaster risks and their impacts. The initial financing of the NDRMF is through an ADB loan funds to the Government of Pakistan, equivalent of \$200.0 million and an Australian grant equivalent of \$3.4 million. The Government will award this money to the NDRMF as a grant, for on-granting by NDRMF to eligible implementing partners. The NDRMF will finance up to 70% of the cost of eligible subprojects that will enhance Pakistan s resilience to extreme weather events and other natural hazards.

#### SESSION EIGHT: EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

The session "Early Warning System in Pakistan" was chaired by Dr. Fahim Ahmad, Deputy Director, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Regional Headquarters, Peshawar. Introducing his department, Dr. Fahim Ahmad said that Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) is a

scientific and a service department, functions under the Cabinet Secretariat, Aviation Division. It is responsible for meteorological providing services throughout the country. Apart from Meteorology, the department is also concerned with Agro-meteorology, Seismology Hydrology, and Geomagnetism. The major functions of PMD are to provide information on meteorological and geophysical matters with the objective of disaster mitigation due to weather and geophysical phenomena, agriculture development



based on climatic potential of the country, prediction and modification of weather forecasts. Pak-Met is having a comprehensive structure for detection of various hazards and generation of early warning system. The PMD is composed of National Weather Forecasting Centre (NWFC), Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Lai Nullah, National Seismic Monitoring and Tsunami Early Warning Centre (NTWC), Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Kalpani Nullah Mardan, National Agro-Met Centre (NAMC), Flood Forecasting Division (FFD), Marine Meteorology and Tropical Cyclone Early Warning Centre (TCWC) and National Drought Monitoring Centre (NDMC). All these sub components of PDM are equipped with standard of



the art high tech equipments and having close liaison with the disaster management authorities across the country. The PMD is extensive network of Automatic Weather Stations, Remote Sensing Equipment, and tools for seismic Radars. monitoring at the national level.

The operational components of Early Warning System in Pakistan were discussed. Dr. Fahim stressed on four essential operational components of Effective early warning systems i.e. Hazards are detected, monitored,

forecasted, and hazard warnings are developed; Risks are analyzed and this information is incorporated in warning messages; Warnings are issued (by a designated authoritative source) and disseminated in a timely fashion to authorities and public at risk and community based emergency plans are activated in response to warnings to reduce impact on lives and livelihoods.

# SESSION NINE: NHN DIGITAL RESOURCE CENTRE AND ITS USAGES FOR HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS

Mr. Azmat Khan, Co-Chair, National Humanitarian Network-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa moderated session nine of the workshop. He talked about the National Humanitarian Network Digital Resource Center and its Usages for Humanitarian Operations.

The National Humanitarian Network (NHN) is a network of National NGOs in Pakistan, led by an elected Chair and Central Executive Committee nationally, with provincial/ regional chapters in five provinces (Punjab, Sindh. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu Kashmir) while Gilgit-Baltistan chapter is in the stage of establishment. Founded in 2010 in result of interactive dialogue in National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to act as an independent and vibrant voice to



engage with stakeholders throughout Pakistan for promotion of humanitarian values by influencing policies and building capacities to ensure right based humanitarian response. The network has since decentralized and established provincial chapters and has taken up a formal representational role for the NGO community in Pakistan at high-level coordination meetings. NHN has a key representation in humanitarian architecture in Pakistan.

NHN has developed a digital resource centre for information dissemination. The features of Digital resource center include Library, Location and Data of activities, Humanitarian Actors Data base, Grants, External Portals, Models and Approaches to disaster risk reduction.

### SESSION TEN: PRESENTATION ON DIGITAL HUMANITARIANISM

Mr. Muhammad Usman, Research Assistant Mobilise Project facilitated session ten on Digital

Humanitarianism. Digital humanitarians are volunteers from all over the country and world who support research and relief efforts through online work, regardless of geographic location. their Crisis mapping is one common means of digital humanitarianism. Digital humanitarian are using facebook, twitter etc for sharing information about emergencies. The information gathered are curated and compiled online to help disaster response organizations determine when and



where to deliver aid. Digital humanitarianism can make vital information available faster -

sometimes days or weeks faster – than the slow and sometimes conflicting trickle of information available on the ground. "In an emergency situation, that speed can save lives." Mr. Usman shared about the dengue resilience mobile smart phone app and its uses in information dissemination and public awareness. He elaborated that the smart phone app is having multiple tabs and information can be retrieved both in English and Urdu. The app provide information about the Description of the Dengue Mosquito, Lifecycle of the Mosquito, Habitats and Breeding Grounds of the Mosquito, Information on Dengue Fever, Signs and Symptoms of Dengue Fever, Past and Present Dengue Scenario in Peshawar, Controlling and Prevention Measures, Sources for community Awareness, Emergency Service Providers and links to Social Media sites.

### SESSION ELEVEN: CASE STUDY PRESENTATION ON INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING AND PROPOSED MULTI-AGENCY COLLABORATION PLATFORMS FOR DRR IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Jan, Assistant Professor CDPM facilitated last session of the workshop. He discussed that a study has been conducted by the Mobilise Project team on "Institutional Mapping and Collaboration Platforms for Disaster Management in Pakistan".. The basic aim of this study was to conduct a detail analysis of disaster management system in Pakistan and to visualize the collaboration platform for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. A qualitative approach was adopted for the completion of this study. A total of twenty four government officials from relevant line departments were interviewed through Purposive sampling method along with two focus group discussion at the national level. He further discussed that Pakistan is in dire need of an organized disaster management programme to face the emergency situations and their implications in future. The country needs to shift from a reactive to proactive approach towards disasters by ensuring investing in prevention, miti



### **Preparedness Platform**

gation and preparedness. More emphasis shall be placed on pre disaster measure rather than investing too much during response and providing cash compensation. The 2010 National Disaster Management Act directs all relevant departments to work in a coordinated mechanism but multi-agency collaboration is very week. Only for emergency response a strong mechanism is in place at the national and provincial level but at the gross root level it is still week. District Disaster Management Authorities have been established but its lack dedicated staff and machinery. The national disaster management act is silent about the composition and structure of the district level disaster management authority and this is the basic reason for weak institutional arrangements at the district level. Act, Policies and Plans exist but implementation is a major challenge for Pakistan to ensure the resilience of nations towards disasters.

### **CLOSING CEREMONY**

The closing ceremony was graced by Prof. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia, Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar. The chief guest congratulated the Mobilise Team at the CDPM for successful conduction of event and bringing all stakeholders on one platform. Prof. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia, Chief Guest of the closing ceremony and Prof. Dr. Noor Jehan, Director CDPM presented shields and certificates to all participants and speakers. The closing ceremony was followed by exhibition of emergency equipments and services by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rescue 1122, Peshawar.



Orienting the workshop participants on the approaches of the Emergency Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the concerned officials said that the Rescue 1122 is mandated to:

- Maintain a state of preparedness to deal with emergencies and provide timely response, rescue and emergency medical treatment to the victims of an emergency including medical and surgical emergencies;
- Establish a system for rapid communication, exchange of information and quick response to combat or deal with an emergency and arrange for a universal toll free emergency dial-in-number;
- Play a lead role and coordinate the working of other organizations or agencies which have lawful authority to respond to an emergency;
- Establish community emergency response teams through enlistment, training, coordination and supervision of volunteers to assist the Service in safety promotion and management of emergencies and impart training and grant certificates to rescuers, volunteers and other private persons for due performance of emergency management duties;
- Establish direct contact with local and international organizations and training institutions to maintain the Service according to international standards;
- Collect, compile, maintain and analyze emergency response data and statistics relating to emergencies and to use it for research and prevention of such emergencies;
- Suggest measures for the prevention or mitigation of hazards endangering public safety on roads, public parks and other public places particularly exhibitions, trade shows, amusement parks, and fairs with regard to public safety provisions;
- Encourage, facilitate, and train staff of non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for emergency management;
- Register and ensure minimum standards and code of conduct to be followed by rescue vehicles, ambulances and patient transportation services;
- Coordinate and maintain an effective liaison with all other organizations managing emergencies;

• perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Council to achieve the purposes of this Act; and perform functions that are ancillary or incidental to any of the above functions.



V	Wednesday OCTOBER 17, 2018 (08:30 am enue: SSAQ Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Uni	to 05:00 pm) versity of Peshawar, Pakistan	
FIMING	PRESENTER	TOPIC	
08:30 am	Guests to be Seate	bd	
09:00am	Recitation from the Holy Quran		
09:05 am	National Anthen	1	
09:10 am	Prof. Dr. Noor Jehan Director, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Welcome Address	
09:25 am	Dr. Bashir Ahmad Meritorious Professor and Dean, Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Peshawar	Address by Chief Guest	
09:45 am	Dr. Amjad Ali Assistant Professor, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Vote of Thanks	
)9:55 am	Group Photo		
0:00 am	TEA BREAK AND NET	WORKING	
10:30 am	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Jan, Assistant Professor, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Presentation on CDPM Mobilise Project	
10:45 am	Mr. Tajdar Khan, Deputy Director, Disaster Risk Management, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Disaster Risk Reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Progress, Challenges and Way Forward	
11:15 am	Mr. Ismail Khan Yousafzai, Disaster Risk Management Consultant, Asian Development Bank, Pakistan	Localization of Resilience Action through Instrument of CBDRM	
11:50 pm	Videos: Localization of Resilience Action		
12:00 pm	Dr. Amjad Ali, Assistant Professor, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Case Study on Urban Flood and Hydrological Drought in Peshawar	
12:30 pm	Mr. Waheed Anwar, Humanitarian Affair Officer, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	UN Humanitarian Coordination Mechanis in Pakistan	
01:00 pm	NETWORKING, LUNCH AND	PRAYER BREAK	
02:00 pm	Dr. Said Rehman, Director, Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), Regional Office, Peshawar	Role of Satellite Technology in Disaster Ri Reduction and Emergency Response Management	
02:30 pm	Dr. Kamal Ahmed, Head Disaster Risk Financing Unit, National Disaster Risk Management Fund, Pakistan	Disaster Risk Financing	
03:00 pm	Dr. Fahim Ahmad, Deputy Director, Pakistan Metereological Department, Regional Headquarter, Peshawar	Early Warning System in Pakistan	
03:30 pm	Mr. Azmat Khan, Co-Chair National Humanitarian Network, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	National Humanitarian Network Digital Resource Centre and its Usages for Humanitarian Operations	
03:50 pm	Muhammad Usman, Research Assistant, Mobilise Project, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Case Study Presentation on Digital Humanitarianism	
04:00 pm	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Jan, Assistant Professor, Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management, University of Peshawar	Case study presentation on Institutional Mapping and Proposed Multi-Agency Collaboration Platforms for DRR in Pakistan	
04:10 pm	CLOSING REMARKS AND CERTIFICATES D Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Meritorious Professor and Dean, Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Pesh Prof. Dr. Noor Jehan, Disaster Contast for Disaster Preparedness and Management U	ISTRIBUTION BY CHIEF GUEST	

### **PRESS CUTTINGS:**



thenews.com.pk 😔

National News

October 18,2018

# Conference on disaster management held at UoP

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PESHAWAR: The University of Peshawar (UoP) will serve as a platform for joint efforts by different agencies to cope with the disaster hazards and pre-disaster arrangements on the national, regional and global level. https://www.google.com/a

These views were expressed by speakers at a one-day conference at Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Auditorium, UoP. Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management had organised the workshop as part of preparations to hold an international conference at the university early next year.

The mobile project currently carried out by the UoP is a regional alliance of Sri Lankan, Pakistani, and Malaysian universities along with University of Salford's Think Lab Association to develop a resilience framework consisting of vulnerabilities, resilience capacity and relationship between them.

http://www.dailymashriq.com.pk الله: في تلك إلى شرق و عرب القرآن \*\*\*\* DAILY MASHRIQ PESHAWAR عيدنو ك بانى روزنام ىل اشاعت 215 سال بشاور ورسلا أتاريج يكفت شائع بحوزوال كشرالاشاعت قوى اخبار CERTIFIED 0,P بمرات 8 صفرالمظفر 1440 = 18 أكور 2018 - 2 كاتك قيت 20 رويد 51,1 317 ديناسرادار الكددم ب يجربات استفاده كرين يردفسر بشراحمد موسماتی تبدیلماں ادرکٹرت آبادی ڈمل مرکانی ہے سانحات کی بھی دقت جنم لے سکتے ہیں تاور ( محس ر يورز ) قدرتى آفات مورطور بر الورامنل سائمز ، برد فسر بشير اجما خامعه بشادر ندوآ وما موت كيليج جامعد بشادر كاسترقارة يزاستر تحسر صاجزاده مجدالقيوم ايد يتدريم على منعقد وقوى م بروان و بخن ک موالي ياجك يرب فني دوكتاب دكانترس محديد محالي مسلون المحمولي بتر طور يطنجز ب مقالي رفك اماني في كما كدوت آكيا ب كدقوى في تمام ويرس درايم كى جائ سير بات وين في قلى آف لائف و (بقيه 8 صفحه 9) オンショ المسير وماحات وتن الاتاكي المارية المخرير كراك Jer St J Julie - - + E -الدليان الدكر = المادى وال مكانى = ماحد - كى الى いれんしのからしいというというという Fellowe - House - - 40 טוארים בייגליו איילי איינארים בייגלים ב







Back



چاور یو نیورٹی میں ڈیزاسٹر مینجنٹ سنئر کے زیر اہتمام منعقدہ کانفرنس کے شرکاء کا گروپ فوٹو



جامعہ پشاد میں سنتر قار دین اسٹر کے زیر اجتمام قومی ورکشاپ کے موقع پر شرکار کا گروپ فولو

### **EVENT PRINTING ITEMS**











#### **OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE**

#### UOP'S CPDM UNDERSCORES THE NEED OF COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS THROUGH "MOBILISE PROJECT"

**Peshawar:** The University of Peshawar will serve as a platform for joint efforts among stakeholders working in Disaster Risk Reduction at national, regional and global level. These views were expressed by Prof. Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Dean Faculty of life and Environmental Sciences, University of Peshawar as chief guest on the occasion of one day MOBILISE PROJECT workshop-cum-conference on MULTI-AGENCY COLLABORATION FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN at the University of Peshawar Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Auditorium.

Dr. Bashir said, the faculty members and students of the University of Peshawar are equally contributing to national and global obligations through their research and development activities. One such example is the Mobilise Project of the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management. This project aims at developing a Resilience Framework that defines the factors constituting vulnerabilities, resilience capacities and the relationship between them. This can be used by other relevant agencies to develop dynamic resilience measures of physical infrastructure, health, economic, organizational and social capacities, he added. He said "The project further aims to investigate how teamwork among the disaster management agencies in Pakistan could be enhanced through digitally supported collaboration processes. This work will investigate enhancement of current organizational structures and collaboration processes in order to exploit the benefits of the interactive collaborative technologies that will be developed within the project". I am pleased to share that the project team is working very closely with the Disaster Management Authorities and other responsible stakeholders and working together for disaster resilience in Pakistan.

The One day workshop cum conference was arranged by Mobilise Project Team of CDPM in preparation to holding an international conference at the University of Peshawar in the same spirit, early next year.

The Mobile project currently carried-out by the University of Peshawar is a global alliance of the UK, Sri Lankan, Pakistanis and Malaysian universities. The project aim to develop resilience capacities of the disaster management authorities in these countries.

The Director Centre for Disaster preparedness and Management Professor Noor Jehan said that the project is a flagship initiative to collaborate for disaster risk reduction in the country. She said that commemorating the national and international disaster reduction day reflects the enthusiasm and spirit of her centre towards the cause of Disaster risk reduction in Pakistan.

Around 14 experts on the disaster reduction presented their efforts, achievements, technological application and approaches on the platform were hailing from Disaster Management Authorities, technical departments, UN agencies and International NGOs. A total of 200 delegates from 45 different organizations and institutions participated in the event.

Speaking on the occasion, the chief organizer of the workshop and Mobilise investigator Mushtaq Ahmed Jan call upon all the stakeholders to make use of the centre expertise in fighting the potential hazards due to climate change and population explosion. While mentioning, national disaster management act 2010, article 16(2), he maintained that ensuring communication systems in order is pre-requisite while the same article in sub clause J stressed for coordinating response in event of disaster. He said the objectives of the Mobilise project is directly contributing into the National Disaster Management Act, National DRR Policy, NDMP, Sendai Framework and SDGs.

Dr. Amjad Ali from the centre lamented that irrigation and sewerage systems entwined together in district Peshawar can be disastrous in flash floods times and can displace swath of people. He further said that District Peshawar will be short of water and irrigated land due to multiple factors including mass migrations, growing housing societies and lack of legislation on these accounts.

While delivering presentation on Disaster Risk Reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Progress, Challenges and Way forward Mr. Tajdar Khan, Deputy Director PDMA said, PDMA want to shift from analogue to digital mechanism in order to enhance the flow of information to the vulnerable people during emergency situation. In this regard, PDMA-PEOC revamping project has been launched to strengthen the capacity of the authority for real time monitoring of disasters. CDPM and PDMA will work together to reduce vulnerabilities of the province to future disasters through Mobilise Project.

At the end, Dean Faculties, Prof. Meraj Ul Islam Zia distributed the shields and certificates among the participants of the workshop.

(Ali Imran, Media Protocol Officer, University of Peshawar)