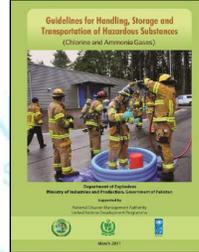


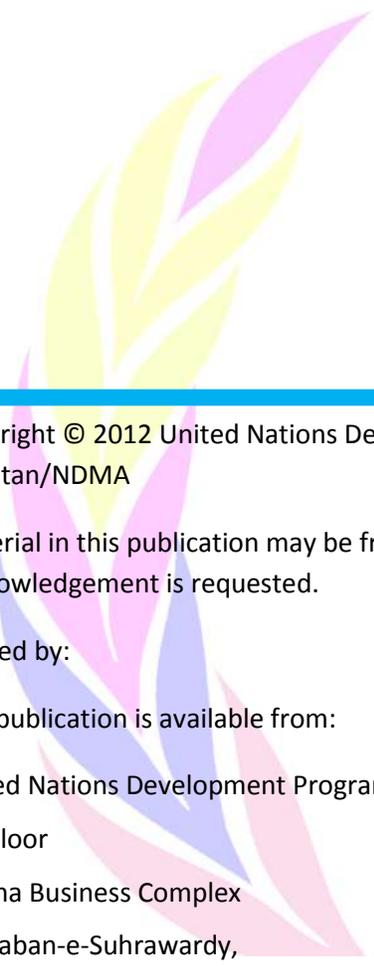
One UN DRM Programme Annual Review Report January – December 2012



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Printed by:

This publication is available from:

United Nations Development Programme

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Cover Photos:

Reflection of
hard and soft
components
delivered by
One UN DRM

PROJECT SNAPSHOT

Date:

Award ID:

Description:

Project Start Date:

Project End Date:

(Please state project extensions, if applicable)

Implementing Partners:

Total Project Budget: PKR.....

Annual approved budget
(as per Annual Work Plan 2012) PKR.....

2012 Expenditure PKR.....

Expected Project Outputs

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Period Covered by the Progress Report: January to December 2012

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ACRONYMS

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1. INTRODUCTION

The One UN DRM Joint Programme Component is based upon the work of the United Nation's Thematic Working Group (TWG) in DRM which was initiated in March 2007. Prepared through collective deliberations within the UN system and consultations with external stakeholders, this draft assistance framework also contributes to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, which was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Japan, 2005.

The One-UN Joint DRM Programme Component, to be implemented during an initial time frame of two years, focuses on core DRM areas where a visible impact can be achieved in a relatively short duration. Based upon a multi-hazard approach, the UN system specifically supported DRM in high risk areas by developing/ piloting risk management guidelines and tools but also by identifying best practices at the community level. At this level the program worked both on preparedness and response mechanisms as well as on the identification/ application and investment on some of the realistic risk reduction measures.

The One-UN Joint DRM program Component was to assist the government in strengthening the foundations of a disaster risk management system in Pakistan through its four significant outcomes, i.e. assisting the government in strengthening the institutional and policy framework, understanding and monitoring of risk, supporting information management and communication system, and developing community-based disaster risk management system which will include training people, promoting volunteerism and raising public awareness about DRM issues. UN involvement was based on the effective implementation of the four key roles of the UN - Advisory, Advocacy, Convening and Service Delivery through geographically specific pilots and the comparative advantages of UN agencies.

This realization shapes UN system's support in two perspectives; direct involvement of the UN agencies that are jointly implementing the program and the indirect involvement of other UN agencies that could provide support in terms of their core mandated competencies by playing the role of an advisor / facilitator. In the interest of sustainability the emphasis was to be given particularly on enabling national and local partners that would stay on once the program phases out. However it was to be ensured in the

programme component that the sustainability of the intervention was inbuilt in the programme/project.

The One-UN Joint DRM programme Component addresses the cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender equality, civil society engagement and refugees as well as social cohesion, in coordination with the institutional mechanisms that will facilitate their integration throughout the process.

The earthquake of 2005 was an eye opener for the communities, governments, service providers and DRM practitioners also as it encompassed huge damages to life and property in Pakistan. Thus there was a realization of paradigm shift by adopting a pro- active approach instead of response approach. Therefore, at various levels it was thought to enhance the coping capacities of the communities, district governments and provincial governments in order to mitigate the losses by giving immediate, prompt and effective response at local level, district and provincial level, which remained focus of year 2012 as well.



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2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The geo-climatic conditions of Pakistan are such that make it highly vulnerable to natural hazards of almost every description. Unplanned human settlements, unsafe building practices and high density of population, particularly in the growing urban areas, have further compounded the complex matrix of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities. The end results are disasters of every type and magnitude that visit the country at regular intervals, consuming life, property and livelihood of hundreds of thousands of people every year. In last six years, worst natural disasters of the region were occurred in Pakistan, and general trend showing an increase in it. When disaster occurs, the government diverts precious resources for relief and response; and then reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and facilities.

In Earthquake 2005 & 2008 and Floods 2010 & 2011, one of the main causes of eating up the human lives and properties was ruthless destruction of physical infrastructure and natural environment. It was evident that development practices were not on the right track meaning that either flaws in legislation and regulatory framework or the processes and procedures for the development projects of any sector were not fully capable to implement the existing regulatory frameworks.

The link between disaster and development needed to be appreciated. Pakistan along with other 168 countries has endorsed the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters which envisages “integrating risk reduction into development policies and plans at all levels of Government including poverty reduction strategies and multi-sectoral policies and plans”.

Full appreciation of the underlying causes and consequences of these incidents are not fully mainstreamed into the policies, programmes, procedures and practices, overseen and controlled by the government departments and even by the communities. As a result, the country continues to suffer from natural and even human-induced hazards. Realization the situation, a Disaster Management System (covering all tiers of governance) was introduced in 2006. Within the overall perspective of Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are vital, aimed to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks through prevention or mitigation and preparedness. When DRR become embedded into regular development practices, and fully institutionalized, it is known as DRR Mainstreaming.

To address the underlying causes of destruction of physical and social infrastructure, ‘Mainstreaming DRR into Development Process’ was conceived as one of the priority initiative in the National Disaster Risk Management Framework

of Pakistan 2007. Its implementation was started under Joint One UN DRM Programme.

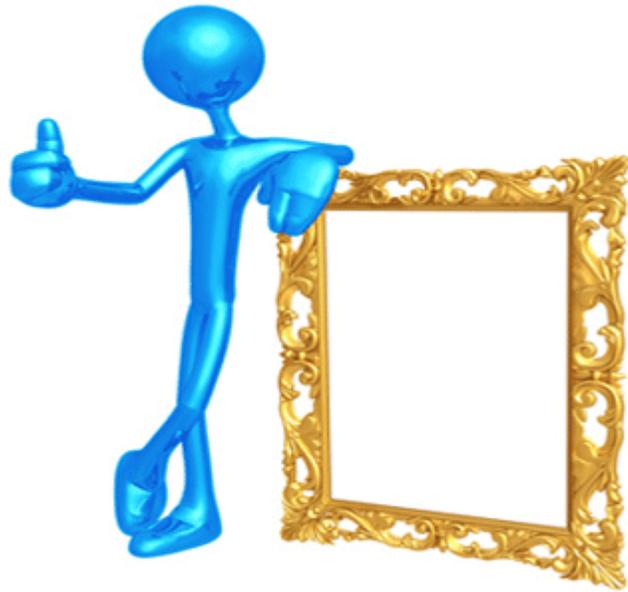
As per result framework, the Joint One-UN DRM Programme Component has identified four outcomes, which cut across all major components of DRM including risk assessment, preparedness, response, and risk reduction. Under each of these four major outcomes several outputs have been identified. The output 1.5 “Mainstreaming DRM in priority sectors with the objective of making DRM and climate risk management an inter-sectoral programme” is a part of the JPC Outcome 1 “Strengthened policies, norms (gender/rights-based), institutional and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk management with particular emphasis upon preparedness and response”.

The vulnerability of Pakistan to earthquake risk can be described as moderate to high. The reasons for this evidently high vulnerability can be attributed to its particular geographical location, topography, the nature of its economy and associated trends of population concentration, urbanization and environmental degradation. The Karachi earthquake of 7.2 magnitudes on 19th January 2011 had once again magnetized the attention of the policy makers to the impending risks of earthquake to the country especially the urban areas.

Earthquake Risk Reduction and Preparedness Programme (ERRP) was initiated keeping in view the combination of moderate to high hazard exposure along with greater vulnerability resulting in a high level of earthquake risk, in the cities of Muzaffarabad and Mansehra following the 2005 Earthquake. The programme was implemented in the two cities by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Pakistan with the technical support of UNDP and financed by the Govt. of Japan.

Flood, cyclone Mitigation and Institutional Development component conceptualized and designed the activities for the year 2012 in such a way that on one hand it should help to increase the resilience of the vulnerable communities to minimize risks to their lives, properties and livelihoods, on the other hand enabling district governments to be well-prepared to respond their local emergencies without relying too much on external resources. This objective could not be accomplished fully by taking initiatives in bits and pieces, therefore modeling and piloting of synchronized activities was done under One UN DRM project by adopting lead role, thus encouraging and setting trends for other stakeholders to replicate such interventions in future.

Flood, cyclone mitigation and Institutional Development Component tried to achieve the remaining targets of the year 2011 and also of the year 2012. The component focused on the flood and cyclone prone 37 districts of Pakistan nominated by the NDMA/UNDP prioritizing them the most vulnerable. However all the targets set for 2012 could not be achieved due to late approval of the annual work Plan and delay in release of funds.



3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE



3.1 EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION AND PREPARDNESS PROGRAMME (ERRP)

3.1.1 Key Results Achieved During the Reporting Period

ERRP is part of a regional initiative and aims to strengthen the institutional and community capacity to plan and implement earthquake risk reduction strategies integrating disaster preparedness, mitigation and post disaster recovery in five South Asian countries (*Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan*). The programme seeks to support regional cooperation for disaster risk reduction and recovery preparedness in the context of *SAARC Framework for Disaster Management* which is also aligned with the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

Acknowledging the success of ERRP, NDMA has extended its activities to three new cities i.e. Chitral, Quetta and Murree, all three of which fall in the most seismically active zone of the country, the funding for which has been provided by UNDP Pakistan through the One UN Disaster Risk Management Joint Programme. ERRP falls under the outcome 4.2 of the One UNDRM Joint Programme i.e. Community based mitigation and preparedness programmes.

ERRP employs a multi-pronged strategy which combines technical knowledge with hands on practical experiences in earthquake risk reduction and preparedness, which cuts across other themes such as capacity building, establishing a knowledge-base for informed decision making, human resource development, practical demonstration for education, awareness, training, and dissemination of learning and experiences locally, nationally and regionally.

Project Approach:

The implementation of ERRP in Pakistan is in sync with the priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15. The programme recognizes the multifaceted problems of the urban areas in Pakistan and has adopted a systematic approach for successful risk reduction in the target cities.

The programme is designed, in the context of the International Recovery Platform (IRP) for the fulfillment of HFA 2005-2015: Assessing and mitigating the Earthquake risks, building the resilience of vulnerable communities to disaster, to strengthen the institutional and community level capacity to plan and implement earthquake risk reduction strategies and knowledge sharing for sustained.

With communities at the center, ERRP ensures that local government institutions own the initiatives and have a central role in programme implementation.

During the year 2012, the major activities carried out by the project are as under

3.1.2 Progress Against ProDoc Outputs and Annual Work Plan

Output I

Establishment of Urban Search and Rescue Team in Mardan

Following NDMA's policy of strengthening emergency response capacity at the local level, a medium level Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team comprising of 50 members was established in Mardan under the auspices of One UNDRM Programme. A five- week comprehensive training program in accordance with INSARAG standards was conducted in Mardan for this team. The team was provided the latest USAR equipment including Search cameras, sonar devices, concrete and steel cutters etc. The USAR team Mardan would be able to respond to all types of urban disasters.

The closing ceremony of the USAR training was attended by the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Mr.Ameer Haider Khan Hoti along-with the representatives of UNDP and NDMA. The Chief Minister witnessed the final drill and appreciated the efforts of UNDP and NDMA in establishing a much needed resource for the district and the province.



USAR Team members exercising their skills at Mardan



Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Mr. AmeerHaider Khan Hoti and Country Director UNDP Mr. Toshihiro Tanaka awarding Certificates to USAR Team members in Mardan

Means of Verification

- 1- Memorandum of Understanding between NDMA and Government of Khyber PakhtunKhwa
- 2- List of USAR Equipment provided to Rescue 1122 Emergency Services Khyber PakhtunKhwa
- 3- Media Coverage of the Event
- 4- Training Report

Output II

Preliminary Assessment of Noon Boota Land Slide:

A preliminary visit to the Noon Boota Land slide was carried out on 17th April 2012. The visit was carried out in continuation to SDMA's request for "Geological study/survey and



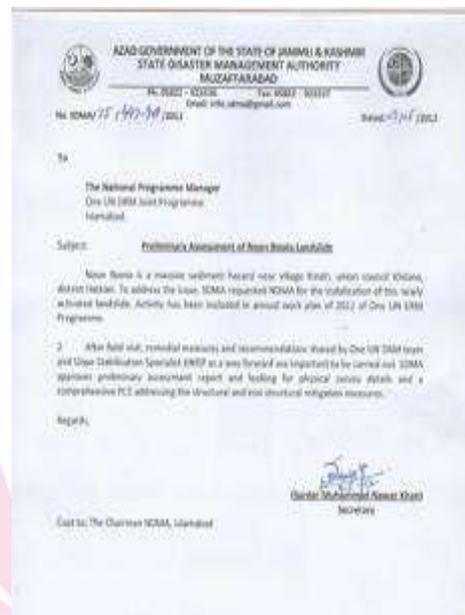
preparation of PC-1 for the Noon Boota land slide” as reflected in the AWP 2012.

The findings of the study suggested that Noon Boota Land slide is a massive landslide and engineering solutions to stabilize it will be very costly if at all possible. An integrated approach to handle this land slide should be adopted. Surface drains may be constructed to divert the water percolation into the landslide and appropriate plantation should be done on the slope of the main land slide.

However, it was also observed that the work on stabilization of the land slide can only be started once the timber logs are completely removed from the site.

The preliminary report was endorsed by the SDMA through a letter (attached).

Based on the report, a project proposal was developed explaining the nature and cost of mitigation measures involved and submitted to the Secretary Forests AJK through SDMA



Means of Verification

Preliminary Assessment Report of Noon Boota Land slide

Approval Letter by SDMA AJK

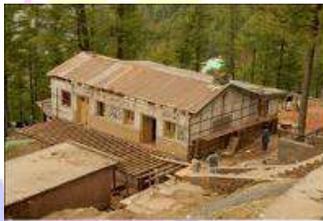
Project Proposal for Mitigation Measures

Output III

Seismic Retrofitting of MC Middle School Murree

MC Boys Middle school was selected as a demonstrational earthquake mitigation project on the recommendation of local project coordination committee. Retrofitting of MC Middle School Murree was completed at the total cost of 1.6 million PKR. The retrofitting works included

- Dismantling of Wall Plaster etc.
- Stone wall jointing with expanded grout chemical
- Supply & Laying of Plaster work with C/S mortar (1:3) ratio
- Supply & Laying of Mesh (China made) for Plaster jointing
- Supply and Laying of 15" long $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter bolts for through jacketing on walls with M/S plate $\frac{1}{8}$ "
- Plaster Work
- Electrical works and Whitewash



The retrofitting was completed in the **2nd week of June 2012**. A total number of around 161 students (120 Boys & 41 Girls) and 08 teacher's benefited from the seismic retrofitting of the school building.

Means of Verification

Physical Inspection of the School

Completion Certificate by the School Authorities

Establishment of Emergency Response Force Gilgit Baltistan

In continuation of its policy on enhancing preparedness and response capacities in Pakistan, NDMA is creating international standard Urban Search and Rescue (hereafter referred to as USAR) system in Pakistan. Two heavy USAR teams and two medium USAR team for Army and Mardan have already been raised in Islamabad, Karachi, Rawalpindi and Mardan respectively. These teams are playing a vital role in carrying out search and rescue operations in their respective jurisdictions.

The Annual Work Plan of year 2012 reflects the continuation of this policy as highlighted under the activity "Development of Emergency Response Force in GilgitBaltistan" amounting to USD 50,000/-. In this regard, phased discussions with the GilgitBaltistan authorities including Chief Secretary, Secretary P&D, Director General GBDMA and Director General Rescue 1122 were held and subsequently the details of the training were finalized. Following important points were finalized.

- 1- Instead of 01 medium USAR team for Gilgit (44 members), 02 light USAR teams would be raised in at Gilgit and Skardu. However, the training would be conducted at suitable venue in Gilgit.
- 2- The training would start on 22nd October 2012.
- 3- NDMA/One UNDRM Programmewould be responsible for the following
 - Training of Emergency Response Force
 - Provision of Search and Rescue equipment
 - Certification of Emergency Response Forceby NDMA
 - 01 time Travel Cost of Transportation for Skardu Team (25 members) from Skardu to Gilgit and Back
 - 02 times tea/snacks and 01 lunch daily.
 - Breakfast and Dinner for Skardu team only
 - Provision of PPE for both teams
 - Other training consumables
 - Provision of Training Aides

4- Whereas, the GilgitBaltistan Government would be responsible for the following

- Provision of Training Venue/Seminar Hall
- Provision of SAR equipment for 01 team only
- TA/DA for the team
- Lodging of Skardu team

On 14 November 2012, Chief Minister, GB Mr. Syed Mehdi Shah witnessed a 20 minutes demonstration of the GB USAR team, in which the team displayed practical handling of all the tools and equipment. The CM took lot of interest, asked questions from the participants and appreciated their knowledge and skills of working with different tools/equipment. After the demonstration, certificate ceremony was held and CM gave away the certificates to all the team members.



Means of Verification

Training Report

Media Coverage

MOU between NDMA and GB Government



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3.2 FLOOD AND CYCLONE MITIGATION

Under the 2010 Act of NDMA the Flood, Cyclone Mitigation component under its umbrella aimed at activating and establishing appropriate institutional structures at District level through District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) as envisaged in the act. Besides it also provided Technical Support to 7 Provinces/Regions/ and 37 districts in the form of Human Resource to enable the PDMAS & DDMAs to cope with any disaster in the provinces and districts by utilizing their own available resources and putting together their act. The component also focused on the communities to reduce vulnerabilities of high risk communities through mitigation and preparedness intervention.

Under the One UN DRM Programme the flood and cyclone component wanted to involve Provincial, District Governments, Local Communities as implementing partner due to the fact that NDMA is a federal authority which exists and operates from federal capital, thus at times it becomes difficult for NDMA to have a viable and locally acceptable intervention at district level. While at the district level district government does not possess as much as capacity, time and resources needed to implement any such intervention. Past experience of such intervention reflected the positivity, sustainability and qualitative output.

Flood & Cyclones mitigation component have had interface at three levels i.e Provincial, District and Local Communities. District governments and their devolved departments where local level resiliency was encouraged by the HR support to cope with the Floods and Cyclones at local level. On the other hand communities were involved to focus at reducing vulnerabilities of high risk.

Some structural activities were carried out in some of the districts by involving the District Governments and IPs to mitigate any potential losses in case any disaster hits. The programme envisaged completion of flood emergency shelter, rehabilitation of a government school (to be used as a Flood Emergency Shelter), installation of Solar Water Pumps and Street Lights. It hankered for establishing appropriate institutional structures and capacities at local level through operationalization of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).

Key results achieved during the reporting period and progress against ProDoc outputs and Annual Work Plan (AWP) is shared in the following pages.

3.2.1 Key Results Achieved During the Reporting Period

Human and Institutional Support to F/S/PDMAs and DDMA's (Jan-December 2012)

During the reporting year Jan-Dec'2012, human and institutional support continued in the form of Provincial/Regional/State DRM coordinators in 25 districts. The DRM coordinators helped in strengthening of disaster management authorities at provincial and district levels through building their technical capacities in preparedness and response. They remained the only full time members of the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA's).

In the third quarter of the year some more districts were included, vacant positions were also filled where the Human Resource support was provided to the districts on their request, thus the total no of DDRMCs at the end of the year was 38. On the whole following districts and provinces had the HR/ technical support in the form of P/DDRMCs across the country: The PDRMCs were placed in the provincial/regional headquarters of the GB, AJK, KP, FATA, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Similarly the District DRMCs are working with the DDMA's ICT, Ghizer, Hunza/Nagar, Gilgit, Skardu, Diamer (GB), Neelum, Muzaffarabad, Hattian Bala (AJK), Haripur, Nowshera, D.I.Khan, Charsadda, Peshawar, Swat (KP), Jhang, Sialkot, Mianwali, Rajanpur, Bhakkar, D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Khushab (Punjab), Badin, Dadu, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Kambar ShadadKot, Sanghar, Shikarpur, Mirpurkhas, Thatta,(Sindh), Gwadar and Nasirabad (Balochistan).

Besides some structural intervention in the form of rehabilitation of some of the flood affected government buildings were made. A Boys School in village Yousif Shah District Badin was rehabilitated. Similarly Boys High School UC Langer Sarai which was badly affected in District Muzaffargarh was rehabilitated-Boundary wall; Kitchen area and wash rooms were constructed. This school is regularly used as a Camp during the floods. Besides, two Solar water pumps and six street lights were also installed in the flood affected area of Muzaffargarh which benefit the affected communities and in the meantime are a showpiece for communities and organizations to use the alternative means of energy.

Project also carried out capacity building activities in the intervention districts through the DRM coordinators.

3.2.2 Progress Against ProDoc Outputs and Annual Work Plan

Output I

Establishment and Strengthening of Effective Coordination Mechanism

To enhance preparedness capacity in a coordinated manner through effective coordination mechanism was an important aim of One UN DRM JP. In this regard, DRM Forums at district and provincial levels were established with participation from government and humanitarian organizations. The representation included local DDMA/PDMA, INGOs/NGOs, community representatives, local press and media people.

These DRM forums were particularly useful in the flood affected districts where Early Recovery phase of floods 2011 was being implemented. In flood affected districts, the cluster approach was adopted in Early Recovery phases for better coordination. DDRMCs fully participated and contributed in the arrangements of different cluster meetings. Through the support of DDRMCs, districts level coordination forums were established and regular meetings were held. Similarly, coordination fora were established at Provincial and State level.

The forums helped synergize the efforts of all stakeholders and prevent duplication of activities at the local level under the ER program. The line departments of the districts designated one of their staff members as focal persons for the fora. Meetings of the fora would be held by concerned DCOs/DCs as and when required.

A number of coordination meetings with stakeholders were held in Kambar, Jacobabad, Mianwali, Dadu, Jhang, Gwadar, Naseerabad, Muzaffargarh, DI Khan, Karachi, Haripur, Nowshera, FATA, Badin, Sialkot, DG Khan, Bhakkar, Rajanpur, Layyah, Skardu and Ghizer. Such meetings supported PDMA & DDMA in creating and maintaining strong link with IPs and line government departments. These meetings were quite fruitful in evolving a strong coordination mechanism. Through these meetings a platform was formed where all stakeholders shared their experiences and devised future course of action to cope with any disaster in

an effective way and to avoid duplication of resources. The table below gives the total number of meetings held in different districts.

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of Meetings</i>
1	Nowshera.	2
2	Gwadar.	2
3	Kambar	2
4	Jacobabad	2
5	Mianwali	2
6	Dadu	2
7	Jhang	14
8	Ghizer	4
9	Naseerabad	3
10	Muzaffargarh	5
11	DI Khan	3
12	Karachi	11
13	Haripur	6
14	FATA	8
15	Badin	2
16	Sialkot	15
17	DG Khan	2
18	Bhakkar	6
19	Rajanpur	10
20	Layyah	12
21	Skardu	3
<i>Total</i>		116



Meeting with Adviser to Chief Minister Sindh for Relief and Preparedness

Support and Participation in Multi Hazard Contingency Planning 2012

The 2010 Monsoon Floods highlighted the importance of Contingency Planning. Particularly in terms of timely response to disasters, such contingency plans could help to substantially cut loss of life and physical infrastructure. The P/DDRMCs in the flood-vulnerable districts and provinces assisted their respective Disaster Management Authorities in preparation of pre-monsoon contingency plans to be included in provincial and district DRM plans before the upcoming monsoon season 2012. The plans formed the basis for defining roles and responsibilities of communities and relevant authorities in times of disasters.



Participants Group Photo during Monsoon Contingency Planning Workshop in Quetta



UNOCHA, PDRMC, DDMA Coordinator & District Government Officers in Monsoon Contingency Planning Meeting, District Badin

A team headed by UN OCHA along with PDRMCs and DDRMCs of Balochistan and Sindh carried out an exercise for the preparation of Monsoon Contingency Plans in Quetta and Badin districts respectively. A series of consultation meetings among various stakeholders was conducted for this purpose. The first draft of the Monsoon Contingency Plans for these districts was prepared after hazard and risk assessment, identification of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, identification of mitigation activities, needs and gaps analysis, and identification of worst-case scenarios through focal group discussion with community members.

In district Kambar, Quetta, Dadu, Jhang, D I Khan, Gawader, Naseerabad, Rajanpur, Layyah, Gilgit, Skardu, Gilgit, Hattian, Hunza/Nagar, Ghizer Jacobabad and FATA the work on the development of Contingency Plans was initiated. In the development of such contingency plans the Provincial and District coordinators

played an important role. In district Kambar the Multi Hazard Contingency Plan (MHCP) was prepared with the support of DDMA which was presented to Deputy Commissioner at PDMA on 18th April 2012. In Quetta, a Monsoon Contingency plan was also finalized and formally approved by the Chief Secretary Balochistan in the last week of May, 2012.

In District Flood Contingency Plans different departments of the districts were involved which included Revenue Department, Health Department, Work and Services Department, Social Welfare Department, Community Development, Agriculture Department, Live Stock Department, Irrigation Department, Rescue 1122 and NGOs. The districts plans covered the district profiles and vulnerability Assessment data, departmental SOPs, arrangements of relief works and rescue operations.



Cabinet Meeting on Contingency Plan 2012, Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



General Coordination meeting on Contingency Planning in District Dadu and Jahng

The DDRMCs placed in these districts supported their respective governments by arranging the meetings of the various district departments and coordinated with other stakeholders for their inputs also.

In Peshawar PDMA planned to have a cabinet meeting on 18 June, 2012 to discuss issues regarding provincial contingency plan 2012. In this regard PDMA was supported by the PDRMC. Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa chaired the meeting held at Cabinet Room Civil Secretariat, Peshawar. In this meeting a detailed discussion was held on the development of contingency plan and progress was made on the issue.

Means of Verification

- The contract issued to the DRM Coordinators.
- Monthly reports submitted by DRM Coordinators.

Output II

Establishment of Communication Mechanism between DDRMC and Community Based DRM Committees

The DDRMC in Jacobabad, with the help of humanitarian partners, established a communication mechanism with 9, 652 volunteers in the district who had taken part in CBDRM trainings. The contact numbers of these volunteers were collected and stored for immediate contact for disaster alerts, information dissemination, evacuation, or general awareness-raising through direct phone-calls or SMS. In this way, the UC level Disaster Management Committees and the village level Disaster Committees would remain active and well-linked to each other and DDMA Jacobabad.



Coordination Meeting at Muzaffargarh



Wash cluster meeting chaired by DCO Raianour

Support to District Governments in response activities during floods 2012

This was the third year in succession when the country experienced devastating floods. This time again the flooding was mainly due to heavy downpour resulting in inundation of low lying areas where of the natural drainage systems could not cope with the heavy rains in a limited time. The DDRMCs remained instrumental in supporting the DCOs in running the DDMA's in an effective manner. A DCO, as head of a district, has many different things to take care of. The DDRMCs, being the full time disaster management people coordinated all the efforts of the DDMA's. They remained pro active in coordination of the activities of various line departments and NGOs.

Their work was recognized by the DCOs and the PDMA's. In fact all the PDMA's have desired the continuation of DDRMCs till the government finds another full time person to coordinate the activities of DDMA's.

DG Khan

Meetings with the NGOs were held to mobilize and motivate them to carry out relief operation from their own resources and collection of funds from philanthropists for effective relief operation. The NGOs provided food, clean drinking water, and medical service facilities in relief camps. A meeting was arranged with the INGOs in which almost NGOs from 7 adjoining districts Muzaffargarh, Multan, Rajanpur, Layyah, Lodhran, Bahawalpur and Khanewal chaired by Commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan Division and Co-Chaired by Secretary Social Welfare, Government of Punjab. In this meeting the relief activities/performance of NGOs and proposed Recovery efforts of these NGOs were discussed in detail.

Rahim Yar Khan

A Coordinating meeting was attended by all NGOs/INGOs working in district Rahim Yar Khan in DCO Committee room with reference to rain situation. Measures to provide relief to affected populations were finalized. The DCO pointed the areas that required more attention and help.

Sukkur

A coordination meeting of the I/NGOS on 2012 monsoon/rain situation with district government washeld. The meeting also prepared an updat for PDMA Sindh on the flood situation in the district and the humanitarian work carried out by the local and International agencies.

Dadu

During the reporting year 2012 a number of meetings were arranged by the DDRMC in the district for better coordination on the demand of the Deputy Commissioner with individual organizations, (INGOs, UN agencies and Local organizations).

Hattian Bala

DDMA Conducted coordination meetings with institutions and organizations engaged in community development projects in the district. The DDRMC assisted the DCO facilitating the work of the NGOS and community organizations.

Shadatkot

In the district I/NGOs were requested from the platform of DDMA, in order to streamline their activities and to avoid the duplication, they should hold regular coordination meetings with the DDRMC who has been assigned with the responsibilities for this purpose. They were also asked to devise a joint strategy for redressing grievances of the people in the district.

Thatta

Moreover facilitated two (02) trainings of NGO Partners and Government officials of district Jamshoro from 15-18th August 2012 at Hyderabad regarding DRR/DRM which were organized by FAO.



DCO Rajanpur briefing chairman NDMA on floods

Support in Capacity Building Activities

For strengthening and building technical capacities of DDMA-D.G. Khan, a two-day capacity building workshop for district officials of DG Khan was conducted in Feb'2012 with the help of UN –HABITAT, and SHARP. The DDRMC of D.G.Khan organized and provided support during the workshop. The main objectives of the subject workshop were as under:

- Provide awareness to DDMA members and their capacity building in disaster risk management.
- To apprise DDMA staff and stakeholders about functions of DDMA.
- To strengthen coordination mechanism among stakeholders for integrated DRR measures in district DG Khan.
- To provide guidance on preparation of district DRM Plan.
- Roles and responsibilities of different department in case of any disaster.
- Participants from education department were specifically told to create awareness among the students through their teacher what precautionary measures be adopted to avoid the losses in case of any emergency.
- They were also provided with the guidelines set by the district government and where the planned camps of the district government would be.

Five Days Training for DDMA Members on “DDMA setup & its Role in DRM”

A Five Days Training Workshop was organized by the DDMA from 14 to 18 May, 2012 at Muzaffarabad. It was organized for the officers of the various departments/organizations operating in district in collaboration with Malteser International.



The aim was to introduce the setup, role, responsibilities, mandate and functions of DDMA and to discuss the coordination points. In total 27 government officials including 6 women participated in the training. The

Participants were given the presentations on institutional setup of DDMA, power, functions and work plan for making the DDMA functional and DRM forum formation. Different lectures were also delivered by resource person to enhance understanding of participants on First aid, Fire Safety & Security and Search & Rescue Techniques. Apart from the lectures by the resource persons, the participants performed group work on different DRM activities and approaches.

5-Day Capacity Development Workshop for District Officers in Hyderabad:

A five-day Capacity Development Workshop for District Officers was arranged on June 18-22, 2012 at Hyderabad. A Total of fifty (50) participants representing different districts attended workshop. While arranging workshop the NDMA, PDMA and UNOCHA were supported and coordinated by the DDRMC.

Support for UNV Programme in capacity building of their field staff

UNV programme requested One UN DRM Programme to hold a concise training for their field staff based in different districts of the Sindh on DRR. The training on DRR was held for the field staff of UNV in Karachi on 19th and 20th July' 2012. Some of the topics included in the training were: introduction to DRM, Basic Terms & Concept, DRM Cycle, National DRM System, CBDRM, Hazard Assessment etc.



Strengthening Disaster Resource Centers:

Civil Work of DRM IT Center and DRM Resource Center Gilgit was completed during the reporting year. These centers are fully equipped with the support of One UN DRM Programme. These centers remained functional and in a position to facilitate partner organizations and stakeholders. DRM Center Gilgit has started data collection and conducting base line survey of Gilgit city and Danyor area which will be uploaded on DDMA website (ndma.gov.pk).

Similarly DRM Centers in district, Nowshera, DI Khan, Layyah, Jhang, Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan, Dadu, Jacobabad, Gilgit, Hunza Nagar, Neelum, Skardu, Sibi, Sukkur, Thatta Badin and Muzaffarabad were established.

Resource Mobilization for DDRM Department and Resource Center (Muzaffargarh)

For effective running of the District Resource Center, the DDRMC coordinated between the DDMA and got signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) between District Government and Doaba Foundation. The main purpose of this agreement was to strengthen response capacities of DDMA. For the operationalization and establishment of the Resource Center for Disaster Risk Management, Necessary Equipment will be delivered soon.



Formation of District level Gender Action Forum

The DDRMC in Jacobabad district established a District Gender Action Forum with the collaboration of DDMA Jacobabad which ultimately led to the establishment of Child and Gender Cell in all the PDMAs with the support of NDMA. An initial meeting was held with the participation of various stakeholders such as government officials, lawyers, representatives of INGO/NGOs and Civil society etc. The main purpose of this forum was to highlight gender issues arising during disasters. The emphasis was on mainstreaming gender perspectives into DRR activities. The participants took avid interest in the forum's discussions and provided positive feedback. The Forum meets once a month. For the time being there are 08 women member of the Forum.



Establishment of District DRR Group/Forum:

In district Jacobabad and Nowshera DRR forums were formed. In Jacobabad District DRR was established on 4th April, 2012. The group consisted of the member organizations (I/NGO) working on CBDRM and DRR at community level. This DRR Group was led by the DRM Coordinators in these two districts. The key objectives of the formation of this group was to directly involve the communities in DRM related activities, keeping community on board on DRR and connecting community with SMS based communication system that has been established in Jacobabad.

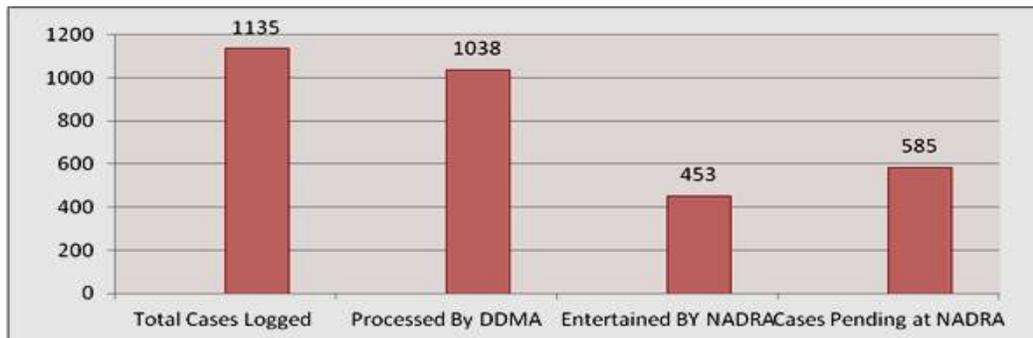
In district Nowshera a DRR advocacy Forum was formed on 27th June 2012 with the coordination of an NGO, IDEA. The forum would work closely with all DRR practitioners, members and partners both from public and private sector in order to achieve the expected outcomes, based on priorities and requirements.

Establishment District Disaster Management Forum in Neelum:

To improve the coping mechanisms of disaster related activities and synergize the capacities of different stakeholders of the area, a formal DRM Forum was established on April 5, 2012 in Neelum. Line departments of the district designated one of their staff members as focal person for the forum. Meetings of the forum on different issues were held by DCO Neelum from time to time. This resulted in better coordination amongst different stakeholders in response or rehabilitation. The resultant improved coordination also addressed the issue of duplication of activities in the district.

Facilitation in Citizen Damage and Compensation Programme (WATAN CARDS):

DDRMCs of the districts affected by the floods of 2010 & 2011 also worked as Focal Persons for Grievance Redressal in the Citizen Damages Compensation Programme (CDCP) on the directives of their respective DCs/DCOs. The Programme provided cash support to the affected people. Facilitation offices were established in the DCO/DC offices to facilitate the Watan Card beneficiaries visiting the office to seek support and guidance.



Graphical representation of WATAN Card data in District Neelum (AJ&K)

The CDCP (Citizen Damages Compensation Programme) was facilitated and supported by the DDRMCs in districts Neelum, Haripur, Muzaffargarh, Gilgit, Bhakkar, Rajanpur, Mianwali, Dadu, DI Khan, Kambar-Shahdadkot, Layyah and DG Khan. In district Neelum there were about 1,135 appeals that were registered at NADRA grievance counter. From here, these grievance cases were submitted to DDMA office for dissemination to its relevant Tehsil review committees.

In the process, 1,038 cases were forwarded to SDMA Muzaffarabad. Out of these 1,038 cases, 453 were approved for compensation till the filing of this report. The DDMA office was also responsible for compiling all sorts of disaster related data of the district to forward to the relevant agencies for relief activities.

In Haripur heavy showers caused floods in River Dour and adjoining districts during 2010 monsoon floods. A total of 6,927 locals were affected by the floods, and cases for their compensation were submitted to PDMA for compensation. CDCP launched in Haripur district on 26th November, 2011 for distribution of Watan cards to the flood affectees. The District Government facilitated NADRA in establishing a Watan card facilitation center at Curtis Ground Haripur.

In District Kambar-Shahdadkot 13,000 beneficiaries are being processed for the distribution of Watan card In district Kambar, Dadu, Jacobabad, Naseerabad, Haripur, Muzaffargarh, DI Khan, Muzaffarabad, Bhakkar, Rajanpur, Skardu, Hunza Nagar, and Mianwali the respective district governments were facilitated in CDCP. In district Kambar the complaints by the community were received and processed from UC Khandoo, Mirpur, Miandad Chinjini and Jamali regarding Watan card, food, shelter and other humanitarian support which were forwarded to DRC and other relevant humanitarian organizations for compliance. The following table will show us the beneficiaries' detail of CDCP.

Beneficiaries of CDCP: Table for grievances received and redressed

Sr.	Name	Grievances Received	Beneficiaries.
1	DI Khan	82100	70400
2	Kumber	32610	26545
3	Jacobabad	24102	2112
4	Dadu	132000	1,32,000
5	Naseerabad	7548	2829
6	Haripur	8502	4345
7	Muzaffargarh	143000	1600
8	Hunza Nagar	2344	1194
9	Mianwali	67317	1233
10	Muzaffarabad	6400	1600
11	Bhakkar	4300	4200
12	Rajanpur	32874	32874
13	Skardu	7875	1335
Total Beneficiaries		550972	150267

Distribution of Monetary Compensation PHET Cyclone affectees (Gwadar)

A meeting was held by DDMA Gwadar for distribution of monetary compensation to the PHET Cyclone affected families of 2010. The distribution began in the last week of February 2012 and continued for a month. The scheme was a government funded monetary compensation program supporting 5,448 beneficiaries. Continuous rains of 2010 caused havoc in the area, with an average rainfall of 375

ml that triggered sever flood in the locality and the area remained inundated with flood water for about one and half month. Around 40% of the houses were badly damaged in Gawadar city due to PHET Cyclone. The compensation process was supported by the DDRMC in survey, data collection and distribution.

Support in Distribution of tents and Relief items in District Ghizer (GB)

In first week of July due to river erosion more than 63 houses were at risk in Damas Mushko. A camp comprising of twenty tents was established and provided with edibles. The DDRMC coordinated the activity on behalf of the DDMA.



Tents set up at village Dalnati & Damas Mushko

Means of Verification

- From the monthly and periodical reports submitted.
- The DCOs of the respective districts can verify the activities done in their districts.

Output III

Retrofitting: Boys Middle School Badin (Sindh)

Goodwill Ambassador of UNDP Mr. Aisam ul Haq Qureshi donated USD 9300/=for rehabilitation of “Middle School Building of Syed Yousaf Shah” in District Badin. The rehabilitation and retrofitting work was carried out by involving local communities who were mobilized by National Rural Support Programme. For the said purpose community organization and project committee was formulated at village level to overlook the project. Not only they overlooked the project rather themselves contributed their services in the form of unskilled labour.

Immediately after the rehabilitation work 20 percent increase in student’s enrolment was reported by the respective project committee. The retrofitting was

completed in the record time of three months. The work started in January' 2012 and ended in April' 2012.



Boys School BEFORE Retrofitting



Boys School AFTER Retrofitting

Support to UNV Programme in Developing Success Story.

During the reporting period, a field visit to district Badin was arranged from 30 May to 2nd June, 2012. The primary purpose of visit was to support UNV programme for composing a success story about a retrofitted boys Middle school in village. During the visit a number of meetings were arranged with different stakeholders to gather information required for Compilation of the story.



Students at the School



Ms. Alanna Jorde (UNV) communications office interviewing a student at School

Retrofitting Langar Sarai, Muzaffargarh (Punjab)

In UC Langer Sarai, district Muzaffargarh a Boys High school was selected for retrofitting by the programme. The high school would be used by local communities as a shelter during flood seasons. In the last quarter of 2011, an LOA was signed with the district government in this regard. Retrofitting began in 2011 and was completed in 2012. The boundary wall of the school was also erected

.This would help keep floodwater out of the school premises. A cooking area and 4 toilets (2 for ladies) were constructed.

The entrance gate was elevated from ground level to guard against flood water, and now relief trucks can get in if need arises during flood seasons. The shelter can accommodate approximately 1000 families of two highly flood prone UCs Muradabad & Chock Server Shaheed of District Muzaffargarh.



School, UC Langar Sarai, District Muzaffargarh



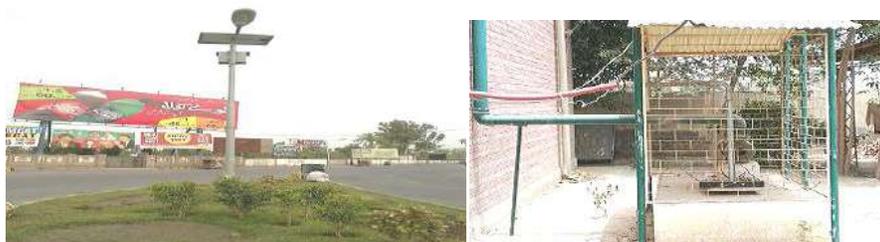
Boys high school Langar sarai, Muzaffargarh

Installation of two Solar Water Pumps and Six Street Lights: Muzaffargarh

In order to introduce alternative Energy two solar water pumps and six street lights were installed Muzaffargarh.

An LOA was signed with WWF Pakistan Wetlands Programme in the last quarter of 2011 to install solar water pumps and 6 street lights in the flood affected district of Muzaffargarh.

This intervention would provide drinking water to over 200 locals (from each water pump) and improved night-time visibility for residents (from street lights), as well as get people thinking about the benefits of alternative energy sources.



Solar lights and water pump installed in Muzaffargarh

Assistance & Monitoring Alternate Energy System Model villages (Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Layyah & Mianwali)

DDMAs through their respective DDRMCs in year 2012 extended full cooperation and support to provincial governments in various districts introducing Alternate Energy Systems at the model villages established for the flood affected communities. In that context, DDRMC, Muzaffargarh, Layyah, Rajanpur, Mianwali made field visits to the target areas and identified the actual deserving beneficiaries and monitored the quality as well as quantity of the construction work. DDRMCs played an active and supportive role with DDMA and district governments in the planning and implementation phases of model village schemes.

Bio gas plants and Solar Energy Systems are being installed by the different stakeholders in the model villages constructed for the flood affectees of 2010. This year 48 Bio gas plants have been installed in Layyah, 86 in Rajanpur & 200 in Muzaffargarh. The DDRMCs in Rajanpur, Layyah and Muzaffargarh are assisting and coordinating with service providers in installation of these systems, and are maintaining close liaison with district administration.

Support in Inauguration of the Model Villages (Punjab)

In district Mianwali Model Villages were inaugurated by the Chief Minister Punjab on June 14, 2012. The Keys and Ownership Certificates of 100 houses were handed over to the affectees. The DCO Mianwali, briefed the Chief Minister about the Working Map of the Completed Project at the Inauguration of the Model Village at Ganda Khanaykhel. The hard work and keen involvement from PDMA and DDMA was highly commended by the Chief Minister. For the smooth installation and regular functioning of the Bio-Gas plants at both the Model Villages the district coordinator remained constantly in touch with Chairmen of both Model Village Committees and local representatives.

In Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh and Bhakkar the construction process for model villages was facilitated by the DDRMCs in the reporting year. The Bio gas equipment and solar light system installations were the special tasks assigned to the DDRMC. In Muzaffargarh, six Model villages were constructed by PDMA in the District.

Assistance to PDMA Punjab in conducting Hazards, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment Survey in Flood Prone Villages.

(Bhakkar, Layyah, Rajanpur, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur etc.)

PDMA Punjab started a project of HVCA for which a format was developed focusing on Population, Government Infrastructure, number of disabled persons, elders, Schools, student enrollment, cultivated area, kinds of crops, contact numbers of School teachers and Imam Masjid, etc.

The project aims to have a flood simulation software for 11 flood prone districts of the Punjab. The DDRMCs have been provided with the GPS devices and are actually assisting in the field surveys. The flood simulation software would later become part of the national level risk assessment platform on which the NDMA is working. This would provide the necessary information required for future contingency planning. The software would be instrumental in disaster risk financing, safety nets for the flood prone communities; and would guide all future DRR measures in the districts.

The PDMA Punjab is planning to extend this survey to other districts also once the software is ready. In a meeting with the NPM the DG PDMA appreciated the good work done by the DDRMCs and the PDRMCs and requested that the staff support should be continued till the government staff assumes the role of PDRMCs and DDRMCs.

Similarly in Hattian Bala AJK DDRMC Identified vulnerable villages during flash floods. In Sukur the DDRMC helped finalize hazard mapping (disaster prone areas of the City) Moza boundaries, identified/marked natural disaster prone areas and Moharram/Asad Asura procession routes with the consultants of Skardu Development Authority.

Similar work on risk assessment and baseline data is being done by the PDMA Balochistan. The program is run by the PDRMC. The DG PDMA during the last meeting of the National Working Group on Risk and Vulnerability Assessment praised the work done by the PDRMC and requested the Chairman NDMA to keep the DDRMCs and PDRMCs working till the government inducts its own people to handle the job.

State level Disaster Management Coordination Forum AJK (Muzaffarabad).

A state level disaster management coordination forum was formed to provide strategic guidance to districts on disaster management. First of its meeting was held on January 5, 2012. Secretary SDMA chaired the meeting. A total of 31 representatives from different INGOs, NGOs, UN Agencies, Red Crescent Society, RSPN, Civil Society, Civil Defence, District Administration/ DDMA, SDMA and Line departments participated.



Secretary SDMA Chairing the State Level Disaster Management Coordination Forum in Muzaffarabad

School Safety and Safer Cities Campaign

In year 2011 a campaign was launched by the NDMA for Safer Cities. In order to sensitize the students Flood and Cyclone Mitigation component planned awareness raising sessions with the students. Under that activity in district Gilgit, school level Flood awareness raising sessions at Danyore and Chaugahra were conducted. During the reporting year, the DDRMC Naseerabad met with DDO Education (Male and Female) regarding follow up of conducted sessions in 20 schools of Naseerabad district. Response was impressive and encouraging as teachers of different schools have delivered lectures on school safety and almost 5,000 students have been sensitized on basic DRM.



In district DG Khan and Neelum, DDRMCs are working as Focal Persons for 'Safer Cities' campaign. In this regard in DG Khan an awareness-raising walk and a seminar on disaster management was organized.

Rebuilding the patch of “Naal Aik” at Kotli Marlan, District Sialkot

The DDRMC Sialkot, identified a mitigation related scheme for rehabilitation of “Naal Aik” water channel at Kotli Marlan, district Sialkot. This water canal/channel passes through the area and most drains in the area link up with it. In the rainy seasons, it tends to overflow at a critical point (70 meters in length) which is currently unattended to and results in the inundation of adjoining crop fields and about 10-12 villages.



The DDRMC briefed the DCO about the prevailing risks and problems faced by the community near this location. DCO directed officials of Public Health and PWD to carry out detailed study and feasibility report. The DDRMC is fully involved in the preparation of this report, and it is hoped that funds can be allocated for the rehabilitation of this water channel.

Facilitation of field visit by Iranian mission (Thatta, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Umerkot:

Heavy Monsoon rains in July-August 2011, severely affected the entire province of Sindh. Sixteen districts were inundated by floods out of which the worst hit areas included: Mirpurkhas, Badin, T.M. Khan, Thatta, Umerkot and Sanghar.

To support relief efforts, an Iranian mission visited these affected areas. The mission comprised of experts from the Housing Foundation headed by Mr. Ahmed Raza Fathi Miandasti. The purpose of the visit was to finalize priorities in terms of construction. The mission held meetings with the DG PDMA Sindh, wherein further site visits and meetings with District Administration were planned. A joint team visited Thatta and Badin on 20th of February (for hospital site selection), Sanghar on 22nd, and Mirpur Khas and Umerkot on 23rd Feb. 2012. PDRMC Sindh facilitated the mission’s visits to the sites.

Organized Meeting for FAO (DADU)

In district Dadu, a meeting with FAO staff members were arranged on 12th May, 2012 at DC office (Darbar Hall). Total of 19 participants representing 15 organizations attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate

FAO in coordination with District Administration and community members to complete their ongoing activities in the district.

Support in Establishment of Control Room:

In Peshawar, a control room was established in Provincial Disaster Management Authority Office. The control room was inaugurated on 18th June, 2012 by Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In district Nowshera and Charsaddah, the PDMA established control rooms. The control rooms were inaugurated on 18th June, 2012 by Chief Minister. These control rooms were interlinked with the PDMA office Peshawar. The DRM coordinators supported the district governments by data sharing, installation and other coordination activities among the various district departments.

Establishment of Emergency Control Room (Pacific Tsunami Warning) for Gawadar

In the month of April, Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre issued Tsunami warning after the Indonesian Earth Quack. This warning was issued for 28 countries all over the world including Pakistan. District Disaster management Authority (DDMA) held a meeting and established an emergency control room for early response to any uncertain condition. All the activities were coordinated by the DDRMC, Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman DDMA, alerted its departments and all coastal resident especially fishermen. DRM Coordinator alerted all selected Volunteers from Districts of Lasbela and Gwadar and advised them to keep in touch till situation turned normal. Coordination was done with AC Lasbela and took update from him regarding the district Labella's coastal villages. DDMA was in continuous touch with Met Department through phone calls and took update from internet also. Pacific Tsunami Warning Center withdrew their warning in the evening of same day.

Sensitization Sessions with Male and Female volunteers in Gawadar:

Keeping in view the cyclones threat two meetings were arranged with community volunteers on 21st and 24th May, 2012 to discuss mitigation strategy of expected cyclones. In the meeting the ways of communication were also discussed which were essential in case of an emergency situation. A fresh list of volunteer with updated contacts details was developed and shared with stakeholders by the

DDRMC. In total 26 volunteers participated in the meeting. Out of 26 volunteers there were 12 female volunteers who actively participated in the meeting.

Response to Cyclone and Heavy Rainfall Warning at Makran Coast

Meteorological Department issued warning for Cyclone and Heavy Rainfall in Makran Coast 19-21 April'2012. In response to this warning DDMA established Emergency Response control room facilitated by the DDRMC. The fishermen were advised to come offshore and suspend their fishing activities in the sea. TMA and its team were engaged in cleaning the draining and sewerage lines in the city of Gawadar.

All relevant government departments were alerted by Chairman DDMA to be ready for any emergency situation. Fortunately, after the given dates met department announced that there was not any threat of cyclone and it had dissolved in the sea. After met department announcement, DC Gwadar dissolved the Emergency Control Room and the situation was normalized.

Training of the Stake Holders (Jhang)

The DDMA Jhang organized two days training for community volunteers on 7 and 8 June, 2012. Training was arranged for the capacity building of the volunteers to encounter the flood emergencies. In the training 68 volunteers were trained on early warning system and coordination mechanism.



Two Days training of community Volunteers in District Jhang.

Three days training on building capacities of local communities in climate risk reduction District Ghizer (Gilgit Baltistan)

A three days training was organized by the DDRMC Ghizer with the help of WWF Pakistan for local communities of Gakuch and Qurumber valley green district Ghizer in order to create awareness about climate changes and disaster impacts among local communities.

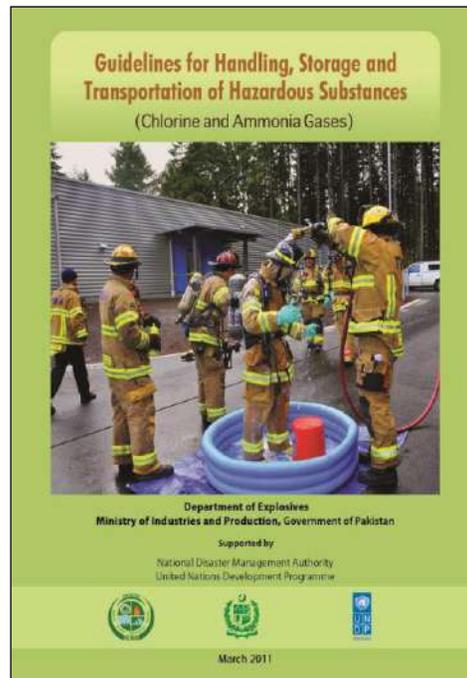
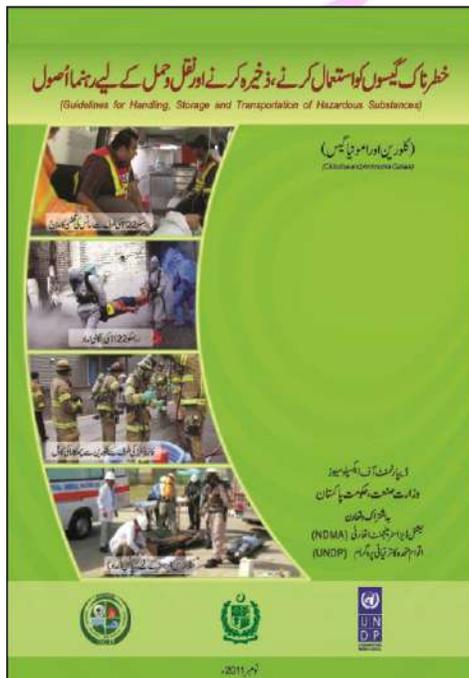


Deputy Commissioner Ghizer, addressing and distributing certificates among participants

Means of Verification

- LOA signed with the district government Muzaffargarh, WWF and NRSP.
- Activity completion reports submitted.

Improving lives and helping



3.3 MAINSTREAMING DRR IN TO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

3.3.1 Key Results Achieved During the Reporting Period

Following the basic objective of DRR Mainstreaming which is to ensure that future development programs and projects of selected Ministries / Provinces and donors in disaster prone areas incorporate elements of disaster risk assessment and risk reduction in the planning, design and implementation stages to achieve disaster resilient built environment; process of engagement of selected stakeholder was continued and expanded. Five federal ministries and two provinces were added and working groups on DRR Mainstreaming were notified. Technical assistance and capacity building of partners was continued through DRR Consultants focusing starting from initial awareness towards strategy development and actual implementation of DRR initiatives and DRR Check-list.

Project Approach:

For Mainstreaming DRR into Development Process in Pakistan, the strategy was designed to achieve the set objective and scope through policy level support, modifications in regulations and procedures, and strengthened capacities of the key partners at all tiers in disaster reduction.

The project approach includes formation of national and provincial working group on DRR and subsequently working groups and sub-working groups in selected ministries / departments to steer the DRR Mainstreaming process within their jurisdiction. Further, technical assistance was provided to develop of sector-specific DRR strategies focusing on capacity development to take forward the DRR Mainstreaming agenda, and to facilitate in implementation of DRR activities. During year 2012, following were the partners for implementation of DRR Mainstreaming initiative:

1. *Ministry of Planning and Development (Planning Commission)*
2. *Ministry of Housing and Works*
3. *Ministry of Water and Power*
4. *Ministry of Industries*
5. *Ministry of Production*
6. *Ministry of Defence*
7. *Ministry of Communication*
8. *Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources*

9. *Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*
10. *Ministry of Production*
11. *Ministry of Railways*
12. *Ministry of Capital Administration and Development*
13. *Capital Development Authority (CDA), Islamabad*
14. *World Bank*
15. *DFID*
16. *NESPAK*
17. *Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC)*
18. *Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP)*
19. *Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC)*

All the DRR Mainstreaming activities were focused on the following three spheres:

- a) Establishing and Strengthening DRR Mainstreaming mechanism and its expansion thereof
- b) Technical assistance to the partners (Ministries / Provinces / Districts)
- c) Capacity building of the partners on DRR Mainstreaming

3.3.2 Progress Against ProDoc Outputs and Annual Work Plan

Output I

Mainstreaming DRR into Federal Ministries (Planning Commission, Disaster Management, CAD, Industries, Production, Defense, Communication, Information, CDA, NHA)

As DRR Mainstreaming is a process oriented initiative, engagement of previous partners at federal level was ensured and additional partners were added. Various activities were conducted in the 10 ministries/organization, as narrated below:

Establishing and Strengthening DRR Mainstreaming mechanism and its expansion thereof

1. Working groups on DRR Mainstreaming were notified for Ministry of Capital Administration and Development, Capital Development Authority, Punjab and KP Provinces; and re-notification of Ministry of Defence. Sub working groups (thematic) were also notified in various ministries. Further, after notification of provincial working groups, various departments have formed their departmental working groups on DRR Mainstreaming in the above mentioned two provinces.
2. First Meeting of MWG CADD was held on 14 May 2012 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary CADD in Pak Secretariat. The Meeting was attended by Joint Secretaries CADD, ED PIMS, JED, FG SH, DRR Expert and DRR Consultant Development Sectors besides other officers of Ministry/ attached Departments.
3. First meeting of the Ministerial Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction of the Ministry of Railways was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Shah, Director Planning, on 6 January, 2012 wherein the house was briefed about the objectives of the DRR Mainstreaming initiative at National and Ministerial levels. Second Meeting of the MWG, Ministry of Railways was held on 23 February 2012, wherein it was decided to take up the DRR Mainstreaming agenda on proactive basis; and to conduct next MWG meeting at Railways HQ-Lahore.
4. First Meeting of the Ministerial Working Group MOIB was held in Feb 2012 wherein it was decided to involve PEMRA, APP, PTV and all private media for promoting DRR among the masses. It was further decided to organize a Training Program/ Seminar on DRR for important media persons/anchors etc.
5. Ministry of Capital Administration and Development notified three Subgroups of MWG on DRR for promoting DRR Agenda in Health, Education and Social Welfare and Special Education Sectors which is considered as an important step in promoting Mainstreaming Agenda.
6. First Meeting of MWG Sub Group on DRR on Special Education & Social Welfare, Ministry of Capital Administration and Development was held on 6th August 2012 at Directorate of Special Education and Social Welfare Building, Islamabad. SJS SW&SE CADD presided It was decided that the work already done on DRR issues would be reviewed by a committee of

SW&SE officers and concrete suggestions on way forward will be presented to the next meeting of Sub Group.

7. Over 25 MWGs meetings were held in 10 Federal Ministries (Islamabad). Basic scope of these meetings was to review the progress made on DRR mainstreaming in respective ministry/organization and resolve on various issues.

A. Technical assistance

Ministry of Industries and Production:

8. Proposal on Capacity Building and Technology Upgradation Program for LPG Cylinder Manufacturing & CNG / LPG Periodic Testing:

Earlier, in order to Mainstream DRR into Development Process, under the advice of Ministry of Industries, a DRR Cell has been created in the National Productivity Organization (NPO) to facilitate and expedite the efforts of MOI towards minimizing technological and natural hazards in industrial sectors.

There have been several explosions of CNG / LPG Cylinder explosions in the country in recent past. M/s Orient Labs Pvt Ltd was operating in a 3-story building in residential area on Multan road Lahore. There was a huge explosion in the factory on 6th February, 2012. The incident resulted in the collapse of whole building killing 25 and injuring 17 workers. The inquiry committee has found that the most probable cause was leakage of LPG gas during the holidays from the cylinders.

Accordingly in order to tackle the issue, MOI in the 6th Ministerial Working Group meeting on Mainstreaming DRR under One UN DRM Joint Programme, constituted a Technical Committee headed by CEO NPO to investigate the reasons of LPG Cylinder Explosions.

A meeting held under the Chairmanship of CEO NPO at Lahore with LPG Cylinder Manufacturers concluded that the main reasons of explosions were non-observance of safety measures by the LPG Cylinder Manufacturers. Accordingly the NPO through Engineering Development Board (EDB) arranged an Expert under PUM (Netherlands)

to assist the LPG Cylinder Manufacturers on Technology Upgradation and Skill Development of LPG Cylinder Manufacturers. The LPG Cylinder Manufacturers were persuaded by DRR Consultant (Industries) and NPO Officials for availing the expertise and accordingly an elaborated visit programme was arranged. Inception meetings were held in Islamabad followed by meetings with District Authorities Gujranwala and visits to LPG Cylinder Manufacturers at Gujranwala / Lahore as well as meeting with other stakeholders. The DRR Consultant (Industries) facilitated the initial contacts / visits to factories etc.

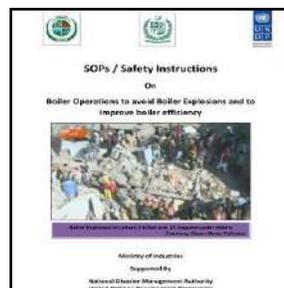
During visits to the factories a comparison between the requirements of “ISO Standard” and the existing practices during the LPG Cylinder Manufacturing Process was developed and shared with the stakeholders. For further assistance another expert is being arranged through PUM for Technology Upgradation of LPG Filling Facilities and LPG Sector as a whole.

9. Development of SOPs / Work instructions on boiler operations to minimize risks of explosions with the assistance of CIOBs and NCNDT:

An outline of the material to be incorporated in the booklet has been developed by DRR Consultant (Industries / Production) and shared with CIOBs for their inputs. The inputs received from stakeholders have been incorporated and the SOPs on Boiler Operations to avoid Boiler Explosions and to improve boiler efficiency have been finalized and are ready for printing.

10. Development of proposal on promotion of reduction of risks posed to human health and the environment especially by heavy metals through sound Hazard Mitigation measures in collaboration with Federal EPA / NPO through Profiling of Paints and Varnishes Sector and phasing out of lead

In order to address the risk posed during manufacturing of Paint and Varnishes and to phase out of Lead, a proposal has been developed in consultation with Federal EPA /



NPO and ultimately an MOU to be signed has been drafted and submitted to NDMA. Formal approval of the NDMA for initiating of the activity is awaited.

11. Development of proposal on undertaking of training of officials of Department of Explosives on Non-Destructive Testing of compressed gas cylinders in collaboration with NCNDT

In the eight meeting of MWG of MOI held on 6th August, 2012, it was again emphasized by the Department of Explosives as well as MOI for early arranging of training of officers of DOE with regard to Non-Destructive Testing with the assistance of NDMA. The activity is going to help a lot in minimizing the hazards caused due to the explosions of CNG Cylinders. The officers would gain expertise in Non-Destructive Testing of CNG Cylinders and can effectively undertake the inspection / checking of the Periodic Testers appointed by DOE / MOI for the purpose undertaking periodic testing of CNG / LPG Cylinder testing. Approval from NDMA is awaited.

12. Proposal for Economical Utilization of Slurry generated by Marble Processing so as to avoid Hazards Emanating from Slurry

In the light of 2nd meeting of Ministerial Working Group of Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Production advised PASDEC for development of a proposal on objective, scope and benefits of the proposal of utilization of slurry. Meetings with PASDEC held and on the request of CEO PASDEC a detailed proposal developed by DRR Consultant (Industries / Production) and submitted to PASDEC. Proposal also shared with NUST. NUST has indicated its willingness for joining hands. Meeting held with Head of Department of Environmental Division NUST and thereafter with CEO PASDEC. Subsequently one of the marble processing units at Islamabad visited along with NUST officials. Technical proposal in collaboration with NUST developed and meetings are underway to finalize the proposal.

13. Mainstreaming DRR in Tanning Sector through Sialkot Chamber and UNIDO

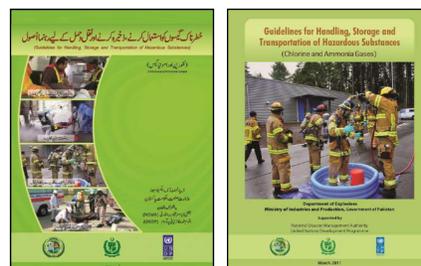
In order to Mainstream DRR in industrial sector, it has been proposed to introduce Adaption of Water Management Measures in Leather Industrial Zone. Accordingly the matter was initially discussed with UNIDO Focal Point MOI and subsequently UNIDO Islamabad was assisted for development of proposal for funding under GEF-2012. The proposal was again discussed with Deputy Secretary / UNIDO Focal Point along with UNIDO representative and ultimately submitted to Ministry of Climate Change as well as UNIDO Head Quarter for consideration. On the request of Deputy Secretary MOI a visit to the project at Sialkot has been planned and conducted on 28th / 29th August 2012 was highly acknowledge by the SCCI and STAGL. MOI subsequently approached to Ministry of Climate Change for according priority to the project. The project is under consideration at GEF Secretariat.

14. Release of Advertisement for discouraging sub-standard manufacturing of boilers

In order to discourage the manufacturing of sub-standard boiler and to minimize hazards thereof, as per decision of the technical committee an advertisement proposed to be released in the press on avoidance of boiler incidents has been developed which has been approved by NDMA for funding and has been released in the National Dailies. The notice has been released in the press on 16th April, 2012 by Federal Boiler and Pressure Vessels Rules instructing boiler manufacturers to get themselves registered with the CIOBs.

15. Development of Guidelines in Urdu

There have been several incidents of explosions of compressed gas cylinders during storage, handling and transportation in the country. Accordingly Guidelines for



Handling, Storage, and Transportation of Hazardous Substances (Chlorine and Ammonia Gases) have been developed in English and Urdu & disseminated to industry, academia and other stakeholders.

16. Improvement in Regulatory Framework to address safety issues

In order to facilitate the early implementation of the Mineral and Industrial Gas (MIG) Safety Rules-2010 and other initiatives under Mainstreaming DRR, a draft Action Plan developed. Accordingly 3rd Party Periodic Testers was facilitated and licensed by the Ministry of Industries to undertake the Periodic Testing. Awareness Programme has been shared with Ministry of Petroleum. Similarly a proposal on creation on National Industrial Safety Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (NISRAP) has been developed along with the draft skeleton of bill and submitted for necessary condition. Various briefs drafted for Senate Standing Committee on Industries / Senate Sub-Committee and submitted to MOI. Simultaneously TORs on National Policy on Industrial Safety has been drafted and submitted to MOI.

17. Development of Proposal on availing United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)

Proposal on availing UNTFHS funds for Charssada project developed in consultation with UNIDO which was sent to UNIDO Head Quarter who desired for the involvement of UNDP. Accordingly meeting with UNDP / NDMA held.

18. Concept Proposal for Establishment of National Centre for Cleaner Production (NCPC)

Concept Proposal for Establishment of National Centre for Cleaner Production (NCPC) developed and submitted to MOI.

Planning Commission and National Highway Authority:

19. Review of PC-1 for the construction of 2-Lane Bridge over River Indus at Khushal Garh, District Kohat, and Its Approach Roads from DRR Perspective

The M/s A. A. Associates has submitted the revised report Guidelines / SOPs which has been circulated to notable stakeholders. Upon receipt of inputs, the workshop of the stakeholders has been planned to finalize the Guidelines / SOPs.

20. Amendments in PC Format

Meetings with the planning commission, Federal EPA, MOIP and other government agencies were held and thereupon proposal on amendments in the PC format has been developed along with the proposed checklist for the industrial sector.

21. Safety Net for Disaster Victims

DRR Consultant (Development Sectors) submitted a draft report on "Safety Net for Disaster Victims" to the Chairman, NDMA in February 2012. This is a huge programme being launched by the government to provide protection to disaster victims in future.

22. USF Collaboration for National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) at NDMA:

Draft Proposal was developed by DRR Consultant (Development Sectors) for seeking Investment from Universal Service Fund in order to modernize the existing NEOC (National Emergency Operation Center) finalized after detailed discussions with in NDMA and submitted to USF.

B. Capacity building of the partners on DRR Mainstreaming

23. Undertaking one day training workshop on Averting Boiler Explosions through better understanding on Safety and Operational Efficiency of Boilers:

One day training workshop on “Averting Boiler Explosion through better understanding of safety and operational efficiency of boiler” has been conducted by NPO in collaboration with NDMA on 5th July, 2012 at Best Western Hotel Islamabad. The Secretary Climate Change chaired the Technical Session whereas Chairman NDMA was the Chief Guest on Certificate Distribution Ceremony.

Upon successful completion of the training course, on the suggestion of Chairman NDMA an elaborated programme of undertaking series of trainings at major industrial cities have been chalked out. The Chief Inspector of Boiler KPK has been requested for the supply of details about the boilers functioning in KPK. Similarly NDMA has been followed up for approval of the funds for conducting series of trainings.

24. One Day Workshop on Adoption of DRR Check-list in PC Formats and Mechanism for Disaster Resilient Development, Islamabad

The proposal on undertaking One Day Workshop on Adoption of DRR Check-list in PC Formats and Mechanism for Disaster Resilient Development, Islamabad developed and send to Planning Commission. The PC has consented for holding the workshop. Proposal has been submitted for approval.

Ministry of Defence

25. Full Scale Emergency Exercise at Jinnah International Airport Karachi Conducted by CAA: An emergency exercise was conducted by CAA at Jinnah International Airport Karachi on 14 April 2012. The exercise was attended by DRR Consultant upon invitation from Ministry of Defence. The exercise was conducted in collaboration with ASF, PIA and all affiliated medical authorities.

26. Training Workshop for Section Officers Ministry of Defence: To sensitize the staff up to Section Officers of the Ministry in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and to build the Capacity of the participants on how to integrate DRR in respective development process of the Ministry, a workshop has been conducted by MoD with the support of NDMA/UNDP at Hotel Shalimar on 29-31 May 2012.

The workshop was attended by all section officers of MoD. All section officers were divided in three groups for three days training. A full day was dedicated for each group.

The Primary objective of the workshop was to ensure that future development programme, and project of attached departments of Ministry of Defense in disaster prone areas incorporate the elements of disaster risk assessment and risk reduction in the planning, design and implementation stages so that sustainable economic and social development could be achieved by minimizing shocks from all types of disasters.



Output II

Mainstreaming DRR in Punjab and KP provinces

Punjab Province:

27. The Provincial Working Group on DRR Mainstreaming was notified in August 2012 by PDMA. The PWG comprises nominated representatives from following departments / organizations:

- i. *Planning and Development Department*
- ii. *Punjab Board of Revenue, Government of the Punjab*
- iii. *Irrigation and Power Department*
- iv. *Live Stock and Dairy Development Department*
- v. *School Education Department*
- vi. *Health Department*
- vii. *Local Government and Community Development Department*
- viii. *Food Department*
- ix. *Industries Commerce and Investment Department*
- x. *Agriculture Department*
- xi. *Home Department*
- xii. *Environment Protection Department*
- xiii. *Housing Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Department*
- xiv. *Two Representatives from NDMA*
- xv. *DRR Mainstreaming Expert / Representative from One UN DRM JP*
- xvi. *DRR Mainstreaming Consultant, PDMA, Punjab*

The overall objectives / TORs of the PWG United Nations but not limited to the followings:

- Policy level integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development processes and procedures in the province.
- Suggesting and monitoring progress on modifications into formats and procedures for project formulation, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation for incorporating DRR into project planning process.
- Looking into possibilities of expanding DRR Mainstreaming initiatives into other development sectors and spatial units.
- Seeking reports from Departmental Working Groups (DWGs) on DRR Mainstreaming established in selected Provincial Departments and those of donor agencies such as UNDP, FAO, WFP etc.—who are implementing DRR projects in the province.
- Discussing department / sector specific issues, gaps and targets related to DRR Mainstreaming in Punjab.

- Reviewing / development of policy guidelines for various sectors and regions on Mainstreaming DRR in Development and overall Disaster Risk Management (DRM).
- Taking decisions on providing technical support—including soft and hard components, demanded by partner departments / organizations / institutions.
- Performing any other strategic role to promote DRR Mainstreaming.
- Formulating policy guidelines and monitoring implementation of pilot DRR projects in the selected provincial departments.

28. DRR Mainstreaming Consultant provided technical assistance on draft guidelines on climate change resilient village reconstruction in Punjab.

29. Comments were prepared to be sent to NDMA from PDMA on draft National DRR Policy.

30. Comments prepared on EWS Plan-Punjab prepared by JICA Team. Comments prepared on HRD Plan for DRM in Pakistan, prepared by JICA Team

KP Province:

31. Provincial Working Group on DRR Mainstreaming for KP was approved and notified by the PDMA in March 2012 with following as members:

- i. *Department of Planning and Development*
- ii. *Department of Irrigation*
- iii. *Department of Public Health Engineering*
- iv. *Department of Environment*
- v. *Department of Health*
- vi. *Department of Education*
- vii. *Department of Social Welfare and Special Education*
- viii. *Department of Works and Services*
- ix. *Department of Local Government and Rural Development*
- x. *Department of Livestock and Dairy Development*
- xi. *Department of Food and Agriculture*
- xii. *Department of Women Development and Social Welfare.*
- xiii. *45 Engineers Division*

32. The first Provincial Working Group (PWG) meeting was held on 14th September 2012. The Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement (RRS) chaired the meeting and the DG PDMA and representatives from 13 departments attended the meeting. The decisions taken by the PWG are as follows:

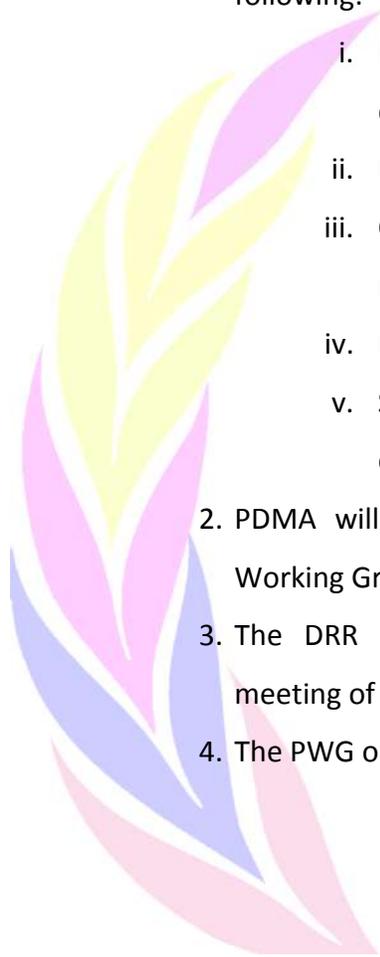
1. Each Department will notify Departmental Working Groups (DWGs) on DRR Mainstreaming which shall be responsible for the following:

- i. Raise awareness on DRR mainstreaming at departmental level
- ii. Prepare Sector-Specific DRR Strategy and Framework.
- iii. Conduct initial capacity building on DRR Mainstreaming
- iv. Ensure integration of DRR in development projects
- v. Suggest ways for mainstreaming DRR in the already completed projects.

2. PDMA will provide technical assistance to the Departmental Working Groups on DRR in terms of DRM and DRR.

3. The DRR Mainstreaming Consultant PDMA will attend first meeting of each DWG

4. The PWG on DRR will hold meetings on quarterly basis.





4 - PROJECT RISKS AND ISSUES

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4.1 EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION AND PREPARDNESS PROGRAMME

Project Risks	Mitigation Measures/Plan	Status
Unmethodical winding up of project	The project activities have been carried out in such a way that they require continuous supervision. A proper exit strategy may be devised to transfer the ownership of activities from the PMU to government authorities.	Project's fate is unclear.
Uncertainty in the release of funds	Availability of funds must be ensured as per AWP	The payments for project activities are still pending.

Project Issues	Solution/Recommended Action	Status
Delayed approval of Annual Workplan	Formulation of the AWP should be initiated well in time during the preceding year	AWP approved in late March 2012
Directions from the PMU to bring all activities to a halt	Activities should be carried as per the AWP.	The project staff was officially directed by the Project officer to halt all activities till further instructions. The instructions were valid for around 06 months
Delayed Payments	The payments for the activities approved under the AWP should be released in time.	The payments of January 2012 are still pending.

4.2 FLOOD AND CYCLONE MITIGATION

Project Risks	Mitigation Measures/Plan	Status
It seems that the efforts put in during the first phase would go waste if it abruptly comes to an end. There should be a smooth carry forward mechanism no matter which agency continues and how.	The technical support given in the form of HR to different PDMAs, DDMA's as DDRMCs and PDRMCs be merged with the respective authorities so that continuity motif remains intact.	Left in Limbo

Project Issues	Solution/Recommended Action	Status
The AWP was approved late and budget of the project was not released in time due to which some of the field activities could not be done in time as envisaged in work plan.	AWP be approved before the start of every year. It should be ensured that the budget is released well in time.	Budget was released quite late and AWP was approved in March'2012.
It would be quite difficult to achieve the accumulative targets of the first phase in the first year of the second phase.	Realistic and achievable targets be set for the year 2013 keeping in view the budget and AWP approval.	Due to delay and non release of Budget all the activities were suspended for months due to which targets as per AWP could not be achieved.

4.3 MAINSTREAMING IN TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Required technical capacity to deal the initiative is scarce.
2. Top-ranking officers are reluctant to give any priority to this initiative.
3. Most of the concerned officers dealing development processes felt the initiative as an extra work on already over-burdened routine, and an addition to the existing development costs.
4. Mainstreaming DRR itself is a new concept emerged few years back at international scenario. Needs a lot of efforts to make people aware of the concept and its implementation.
5. Not easy to change the mind-sets of the decision makers dealing with public sector development programmes would take time.
6. Determination and concerted efforts to act as an Agent of change can lead to success.
7. Under the 18th constitutional amendment some of the functions have been partially transferred either to provinces or to other newly created Ministries. However in practice status quo still exists. Hence there is an atmosphere of un-certainty during this transitional stage.
8. DRM still is a supply driven agenda with little demand for it emanating from the field and provinces.
9. No dedicated funding being provisioned by the National/Provincial/district governments to inculcate the behavioral change in Government officials and general public for DRR sensitive development.
10. Frequent changes of faces at National/Provincial/District level resulting in lost capacity of DRR.
11. Frequent transfers of officers working in PDMA's and other relevant departments. It took considerable time for a new officer to grasp the concepts of DRM and develop interest in disaster related activities.
12. Scarcity of technical experts on DRM-related disciplines
13. Frequent transfers of officers working in PDMA's and other relevant departments. It took considerable time for a new officer to grasp the concepts of DRM and develop interest in disaster related activities.
14. Scarcity of technical experts on DRM-related disciplines



5. LESSONS LEARNT

5.1 EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME ERRP

- ✦ Persistent engagement of the government functionaries in the project activities proved to be very effective however, continuous follow-up was essential
- ✦ Provincial Disaster Management Authorities should be given the lead role in capacitating district government in risk reduction and mitigation measures.
- ✦ A track record of knowledge management and institutional development should be maintained for future incumbents so that they have something forehand to capitalize on.
- ✦ Hiring of only certified skill construction workers certified by the respective District government/TMAs should be encouraged and made part of the contract documents for the small scale government projects.
- ✦ Micro Hazard Zonation and Land Use Planning be sponsored, encouraged and widely disseminated in other vulnerable cities as well.

5.2 FLOOD & CYCLONE MITIGATION

- ✦ The activities for the next phase should be rescheduled and redesigned so that an element of the continuity is there.
- ✦ For the proper execution of planned activities the funds should be ensured forehand.
- ✦ The inadequate service delivery at the local/Union Council level makes it imperative for organizations like this project to get involved in activities like CBDRM so that communities can fend for themselves in case of any disaster.

5.3 MAINSTREAMING DRR IN TO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- ✦ Political will is a must to achieve significant and speedy result.
- ✦ Without political and economic stability and DRR may not become one of the top priorities of the decision makers.
- ✦ Strengthened and well-accepted PDMA and DDMA are must to achieve the sustainable result for integration of DRR into development.
- ✦ DRR Mainstreaming is a long-term and process oriented initiative and need to be sustained for a sufficient period of time to achieve results





6-WAY FORWARD

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6.1 EARTHQUAKE RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME

ERRP has laid the stepping stone for the earthquake risk reduction measure both at the local level as well as national level. The project has introduced a relatively new concept of risk assessment on the basis of which a national level initiative is being undertaken by NDMA. Similarly, ERRP initiatives on safer construction and capacity building have also been received very positively by the concerned municipalities.

However, the initiatives need to be carried forward to make the interventions sustainable. The project suggests the following activities to be taken forward.

1- Improving Existing regulatory frameworks

- Piloting seismic codes implementation in one of the existing city development authority (CDA-Islamabad)
 - Capacity Building in Design Evaluation Department
 - Changes/Additions in building by-laws
 - MHVRA of High Rise/Critical Public Buildings
- Mandatory implementation of Seismic codes through professional governing bodies (PEC, PCATP etc)
 - Engaging professional bodies in the mandatory implementation of building codes by sensitizing the construction professionals
 - Propose and follow up Amendments in the mandate of the building codes.
- Standardization of building designs for different areas in context of post disaster reconstruction
 - Standard designs for reconstruction for each province (terrain)
 - Floods
 - Earthquake
 - Landslide resettlement
 - Cyclone
- Inclusion of Retrofitting Design Parameters in Building Codes

2- Reducing Capacity and Knowledge Gaps in Earthquake Risk Reduction

- Mason certification programme in pilot municipalities (preferably in the areas where work already done in Phase 1)
 - Course work finalized with respective TMAs District Government
 - Engaging TEVTA / Engg universities in the imparting of trainings
 - TOTs of TMAs trained as Master Trainers
 - Step wise training/certification of all masons working with the TMA contractors
 - Mechanism/SOPs developed and legislation for allowing only certified masons to work in the TMA.
- Sensitization of engineering students on seismic provisions as well as seismic resilient non engineered construction
 - Research competitions on Seismic resilient construction and indigenous construction
 - Provision of shake table for exhibiting research work of students
 - Shake table demos in different universities
- A dedicated Mass Awareness Media Campaign to be launched at national level.
- Demonstration of standardized designs
 - Demonstration of standard reconstruction designs for different disasters in the vulnerable municipalities with the help of respective district governments.
- Develop a manual for earthquake vulnerability assessment of hospital and carry out these assessments in all earthquake prone municipalities (Zone 4).
 - Assist in establishing one model hospital which Earthquake resilient in terms of structural and non structural elements.

6.2 FLOOD & CYCLONE MITIGATION

There should be a smooth transition from first phase to second phase for the continuation and sustainability of the activities started by the One UN no matter who continues how and in what form.

6.3 MAINSTREAMING DRR IN TO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. Project be continue and should not be left in the middle where partners / stake holders are now ready to take off, otherwise initiative made in the project will be lost. Horizontal and vertical expansion of the DRR Mainstreaming initiative should be made;
2. At least funds for five years must be secured from donors so that initiative moves to its maturity phase.
3. More funds should be secured and made available for the capacity building through trainings. Training institute like NIDM should be established for standardized and continuous cost effective training by applying the principle of economy of scales.
4. Clearer policy on DRR should be formulated and issued by the NDMA basing on the last five years experiences.
5. Efforts should be made to develop understanding at all levels that role of NDMA and Ministries are of steering not rowing. Habit of dependency on strategic resources should be dismissed. Instead, self-sustained community and effective mobilization of locally available resources should remain the hall mark of the thinking.
6. Media need to be involved in a purposeful way to speed up the DRR Mainstreaming process.
7. Particular attention would be placed towards improvements in regulatory framework, processes and procedures for development projects
8. Provinces and Districts would be encouraged for GIS-based risk mapping.