



Summary Report on the Post HFA Consultation

PAKISTAN'S INPUT FOR POST HFA – 2015

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Islamabad, Pakistan

April 2013

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Key Points:

1. Pakistan has made substantial progress on HFA priorities, including legislation for institutional mechanism, establishing institutions at all levels of governance i.e. national, provincial and district levels, policy and planning documents, however, further strengthening of institutions and implementation of policies and plans is a challenge due to resource constraints ;
2. The implementation of on-going HFA agenda should continue with more focus on sustainability and consolidation of achievements.;
3. Multi hazard approach is needed as Pakistan is a hazard prone country experiencing both natural and human induced disasters with rising frequencies;
4. While macro level risk assessments have been done, however, to achieve resilient development and for better planning, standardized disaster risk assessments micro levels needs to be done on high priority;
5. All the development sectors have been affected from disasters in the past, there is a need for adaptation of DRR lead development approach through mainstreaming disaster risk management into development processes and procedures;
6. Global climate change phenomenon, which is affecting the country severely, has been the cause of increased frequency of hydro-meteorological disasters, therefore, emphasis' on Climate Change mitigation and adaptation is needed;
7. A high performance response and rescue mechanism is imperative in the country, however, prevention and mitigation should be more focused in future, so as to reduce burden on response mechanism in case of disasters;
8. For implementation of national and local policies on DRM, strengthening of local institutional mechanism on DRM is necessary right from district / sub-district and down to community levels leading towards community based disaster risk management (CBDRM);
9. Although Pakistan has made tremendous achievements in early warning system (EWS), yet it needs to be further strengthened with effective dissemination system to achieve an end-to-end inclusive EWS by using innovative technologies;
10. Capacity building on DRM is required at large scale on sustainable basis through development of linkages at national and international levels;
11. To create overall awareness on disaster risk management, certain formal & informal platforms and forum exist in the country right from local to national levels. There is a need to develop synergies and coordination

amongst them. Moreover, all available resources for public dissemination needs to be utilized under a well thought-out strategy;

12. Systems must be strengthened in the country to achieve safer land use planning and development control at all tiers of governance;
13. Availability of international technical and financial assistance to achieve HFA agenda needs to be facilitated;
14. Regular budgetary allocations by national government should be ensured for sustainable DRR interventions;
15. School and hospitals' safety and the capacity of hospitals for emergency response should be enhanced;
16. Considering rapid urbanization phenomenon, urban risk management capacity of the city authorities should be built;
17. Gender inclusive approach in policy planning and implementation of DRM should be ensured;
18. In the post HFA framework for DRR, due focus should be given on close linkages between DRR framework and sustainable development goals, both globally as well as at national and local levels;

It has been appreciated that the national disaster management system led by National Disaster Management Authority is already undertaking effective interventions on the above mentioned key points and has made significant progress, however, further support and assistance needs to be provided to continue implementation of these important interventions.

Introduction

The Post HFA – 2015 consultations were held in Pakistan at national and provincial / regional levels by National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities. Consultations were attended by national, provincial and local government officials, representatives of the key development sectors, disaster management related stakeholders, urban risk management organizations, local government representatives, civil society and social development organizations, academia and scientific community, existing platforms / forum on DRR, relevant UN agencies etc. The following consultations were held:

- 1. Provincial Consultation Workshop on Post HFA 2015 (Sindh and Balochistan) on 05 March 2013 in Karachi;*
- 2. Provincial Consultation Workshop on Post HFA 2015 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA) on 08 March 2013 in Peshawar;*
- 3. Provincial Consultation on Post HFA 2015 (Punjab) on 15 March 2013 in Lahore;*
- 4. National Consultation Workshop on Post HFA 2015 (Federal, including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit- Baltistan), on 15 April 2013 in Islamabad;*

The basic objective of the consultation process was to acquire stakeholder's opinion to develop Pakistan's input for development of Post HFA Framework for DRR. An inclusive and interactive approach was adopted to make sure that participants contribute maximum in the form of comments, suggestions and recommendations. The similar methodology was followed in all consultations with nuanced modifications in local context. The consultations were started with short inaugural sessions involving relevant high ranking officers to ensure the ownership followed by brief presentation on provincial / national disaster risk profile and overall achievements. The sessions continued with an introductory presentation on HFA, Pakistan's Progress on HFA and objectives of the consultation workshop. Next, the participative and thought provoking group work / brain storming session was conducted by following the UNISDR guidance on Post HFA Consultations. The participants were divided into five groups and each group was assigned a set of questions for focus discussions. Each group representative was then required to present the findings and answer the queries raised by the participants. At the end of the group work, each participant was asked to fill-in a simple questionnaire to render his/her individual perspective on the topic. At the end, short closing session was conducted highlighting the gist of recommendations of all the groups for Post HFA 2015. The background information, objectives of the consultation and list of questions were shared with potential participants well in advance.

These consultations were aimed to increase understanding and knowledge of disaster risk and its potential impact on population and development; engage stakeholders, especially those who were not yet engaged in DRR and whose understanding and action were imperative for reducing risk and building resilience; and to get necessary input for developing the Post-2015 Framework for DRR.

Apart from the formal disaster risk management institutions in public sectors, DRR Forum-Pakistan (a representative platform of about 70+ NGOs working on DRR in Pakistan) has provided support to conduct above mentioned consultation at federal and provincial levels. To acquire direct community perspective, structure input through focus group discussions (FGDs) was collected by DRR Forum member NGOs in selected districts in all provinces.

In the context of above mentioned theme, the purpose of active involvement of participants was successfully achieved. The summary of the group discussion of the national consultation held on 15 April 2013 in Islamabad has been provided below based on each set of the questions and the individual questionnaire (Annex-I). Agenda and list of participants of each consultation event are available in this report (Annex II & III). Provincial / Regional consultation's outcomes are summarized in Annex IV.

1. Key points from the discussion of the first set of questions
(Progress of HFA 2005 – 15, and DRR Priorities for Post HFA)

Participants clearly pointed out that Pakistan has done tremendous achievements in DRM in recent years and due to which many stakeholders have emerged at civil societies and government levels. However there is lack of coordination mechanism between various stakeholders for a streamline approach, sharing of information and scientific knowledge, and a common platform for awareness raising.

It was highlighted that formulation and approval of National DRR Policy and National Disaster Management Plan 2012-2022 was a great achievement of NDMA. However, high-level commitment and resources are required to implement these two instruments. While talking about National Disaster Risk Management Framework of Pakistan 2007, the group members declared it a first prominent document providing a paradigm shift from response centric approach towards focus on preparedness and mitigation. However, it could not be implemented in true sense, primarily due to successive events of mega disasters Pakistan faced colossal damages and losses..

While talking about paradigm shift from response centric towards preparedness and mitigation, the members said that its actual implementation is yet to be achieved. There was a little investment on DRM, which needs to be enhanced. Political will and purposeful advocacy is must to divert resources towards disaster preparedness and risk sensitive development in the country.

Regarding DRR Mainstreaming, most of the participants were aware about the initiative and achievements made under 'One UN Disaster Risk Management Joint Programme of NDMA. Three DRR check lists which were notified by the Planning Commission need strict implementation in all public sectors development projects. Similarly, due consideration and allocation of financial resources in Five Year Development Plans and other development plans was suggested to develop the culture of safety and resilience in the country. However, it was mentioned that mainstreaming DRR itself is a new concept that has emerged few years back at international scenario; therefore it needs sustained and long-term efforts to make people to buy the concept in its true sense.

The group suggested eliminating duplication of functions of various public sector organizations working at federal, provincial and local levels. During discussion, it was pointed out that climate change adaptation, as a subject, may be dealt by NDMA being related to disaster risk management. The participants suggested to make full use of available formal and informal platforms on DRR, like National and Provincial Disaster Management Commissions, Working Groups on DRR, DRR Forum Pakistan etc. Moreover, it was stressed that National Policies must be translated into local context with practical implementation frameworks.

Specifically for Post HFA, it was suggested to accord priority to capacity building, knowledge creation and sharing, and provision of technical and financial resources to implement plans and policies in hand through some global financial mechanism. It was also discussed to develop national version of Post HFA 2015.

2. **Key points from the discussion of the second set of questions**
(Sectoral Implementation Status of HFA 2015 in Pakistan)

Owing to the technical nature of the theme, experts from different development sectors including, urban planners, architects and engineers were invited to the group. The questions were discussed in detail with relevant examples. While discussing about the legal and regulatory framework about physical development planning and management, the participants pointed out that an adequate regulatory frame work is available such as building code of Pakistan with seismic provisions- 2007, provincial land use zoning regulations, building regulations and bye-laws within all local governments and city authorities. However, implementation mechanism has certain flaws. Some of the participants were of the view to declare the violation of building code and building regulations as criminal offence. A stringent implementation mechanism was suggested for implementation of land use planning and zoning, building code, and building bye-laws

While discussing question 2, there was no other opinion that schools and hospitals must be safe and resilient. The examples of earthquake 2005 were quoted where over 18,000 children were died in schools and there was no health facility to treat the injured.. The participants suggested separate sets of regulations and laws to make this critical social infrastructure resilient to prevailing disasters. Hospital capacities must be enhanced to prepare them for any large scale emergency response. School safety programmes particularly for private schools / madrassa¹ must be initiated on priority.

The participants also proposed that the construction industry, being one of the biggest employer in the country, may be given incentives for development of human resources at secondary and tertiary levels and capacity of professional staff may be built by incorporating DRR into universities / higher education curricula.

¹ Schools with more emphasis on religious education

Participants were of the view that the term climate change adaptation (CCA) needs to be understood in its true perspective and supported by applied research in local and global context. This will provide a base for developing appropriate strategies for CCA. ... Few participants knew about the National Climate Change Policy, while others were not fully satisfied with its contents.. Some of the participants suggested that NDMA should be the custodian of the climate change policy as hydro-met disasters are dominant in the country.

Group members were on agreement that sectoral policy and planning offers very good entry points and taking fully on-board the Planning Commission at federal level and Planning and Development departments at provincial levels will pave a way to put DRR statements in public policy document, as it has been done up to certain extent in National Education Policy 2009

It was also reflected by the participants that concerned public organization are lacking required technical capacity with respect to DRR. It was also mentioned that under the 18th Constitutional Amendment, some of the functions have been partially transferred either to provinces or to other newly created Ministries. Lot of work was done for making school curricula DRR sensitive by the Curriculum Wing of the defunct Ministry of Education, which was not implemented due to complete devolution of the education sector to the provinces. However in practice, status quo still exists. Hence there is an atmosphere of un-certainty particularly during this transition stage which is hindering the implementation of the initiative.

During group discussion, it came out that some of the development sectors have already chalked out their DRR strategies for the inclusion of DRR in national development agenda / public sectors development programmes, however, most of the times their implementation is based on donors funding and no internal funding mechanism has been developed as yet. Some activities on DRR have been integrated into some development sectors, such as educational curricula. Partnership and cooperation is being strengthened among stakeholders. Few universities took initiative to undertake human resources development in disaster risk management and emergency response fields. Efforts are underway to establish National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Likewise Pakistan Engineering Council, Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners and other similar statutory bodies are taking steps to incorporate DRR into professional practices of the corresponding fields. It was also stressed that technological, chemical & biological disasters are future potential risks. These must be taken into account by national global partners.

DRR is still unsecured in budgets and the culture of DRR is still undeveloped, as mentioned by some of the participants. Economic constraints and series of disasters was impeding progress on DRR integration. The links of developments with potential disasters was not understood prior to the implementation of the projects. The group

proposed that some mechanism of 'Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA)' on the analogy of Environmental Impact Assessment may be chalked out in consultation with Planning Commission. The group had a view to create strong links between international instruments like DRR into MDGs / sustainable development goals.

3. **Key points from the discussion of the third set of questions**
(Responsibility and Accountability Mechanism for DRR)

The theme of this set of questions engaged the participants into a hot discussion. It was pointed out that 'DRR Governance' mechanism may be introduced as being practiced in certain countries. Governance elements like transparency, accountability, responsiveness, participation / ownership, effectiveness, and efficiency may be incorporated into disaster risk management institutions. Community participation may be ensured for accountability and ownership.

It was unanimous recommendation by the group that TORs of organizations and professionals working in the public sector organizations dealing with DRM must be clear enough to make them responsible and accountable. Furthermore, access of information to the community regarding development projects may lead to transparency and accountability. One of the group member proposed that incentives /rewards for DRR sensitive development work may be promoted.

Participants from NGOs were of the view that involvement of NGOs may provide an accountability mechanism on agreed TORs. Effective complaint registration and managements system may lead towards parallel monitoring by the community.

The members termed corruption as one of the major cause of non-resilient development. Few participants considered ignorance of risks, related laws and possible DRR measures as one of the significant cause for lack of accountability.

4. **Key points from the discussion of the fourth set of questions**
(Priorities for Gender and Vulnerable Groups)

While forming group for this set of questions, participation of women and special persons was ensured. The discussion was greatly contributed by the Gender & Child Cell (GCC) of NDMA. First it was made clear among the group members that gender does not mean only man and women, but it includes all vulnerable segments of the society; either physically, socially or religiously exclusive. During the discussion it was also proposed to use religious set-up and network for DRM as being practiced in Turkey, Japan, Indonesia etc.

It was stressed by the group members that an inclusive gender sensitive approach must be adopted while developing and implementing any DRM initiative, like early warning systems, awareness on DRM, CBDRM programmes etc. However, it was acknowledged

that NDMA has ensured that gender is mainstreamed in its ongoing and new initiatives.

Standards for ensuring built environment friendly to the aged and special persons / persons with disability are available, but seldom implemented. The example was quoted to make Islamabad as disable friendly city, and significant measures were taken particularly at recreational places. But as usual such initiatives are not taken on sustainable basis. It was stressed to develop gender sensitive DRM policies and guidelines covering all vulnerable segments of the community.

5. **Key points from the discussion of the fifth set of questions**

(Issues and Challenges Pertaining to DRR Implementation)

. The group participants had strong view that top leadership is not according priority to DRM, rather still following the firefighting / response centric approach. Participants strongly suggested that existing DRM institutional system working was well; however, it would require further strengthening particularly at local level. Another suggestion was to create a permanent cadre of DRM so as to avoid frequent movement of officers and to engage them in long-term capacity building activities.

Participants were carrying the point that no apparent / direct allocations are being made public sectors for preparedness and mitigation. Some provincial governments are spending on Emergency Services (Rescue 1122), which is a part of preparedness. However, to avoid over burdening the emergency response system, investment has to be made in DRR and structural mitigations, which is not getting its due priority as yet. The group members were of the view that a multi-pronged engagement of media should be made to avoid sensation and to use its power purposefully for preparedness particularly for CBDRM. This would provide a quick mechanism for mass awareness on DRM.

While discussing question 2, it was very difficult for the participant to point out any development sectors which were not affected by the disasters. However, few sectors were receiving direct impacts. It was suggested that each sector must develop and implement its sector specific DRM strategy to avoid shocks from future disasters. It was pointed out that it was already required under the National Disaster Risk Management Framework of Pakistan 2007, however, it did not achieve 100% results primarily due to lack in capacity and resources. At same time it was appreciated that during the limited time and resources available the achievements could still be termed significant.

Debate emerged that it is not easy to change the current thinking, prevailing norms and culture of the stakeholders, either government or the community, and particularly to change the mind-sets of decision makers dealing with public sector development programmes. Determination and rigorous efforts to act as an agent of change for DRR can lead to the success.

Annex-I: Questions discussed in the brainstorming session

(Last question was common to all groups)

Group – 1: Progress of HFA 2005 – 15 and DRR Priorities for Post HFA

1. What are the key successes (or achievements) in DRR since implementation of the HFA in 2005 in Pakistan and what contributed to the successes?
2. What was the success or failure in mainstreaming DRR into development planning and sectors since the implementation of the HFA began in 2005, providing examples?
3. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

Group – 2: Sectoral Implementation Status of HFA 2015 in Pakistan

1. What has been done in integrating disaster risk assessment into land use planning and building control?
2. What has been done in making schools and hospitals resilient to disasters in Pakistan?
3. What progress has the government of Pakistan made in linking DRR with climate change adaption? How?
4. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

Group – 3: Responsibility and Accountability Mechanism for DRR

1. Who is accountable for implementation of HFA and how, at national and local levels?
2. How the international and national DRR Framework and Policies can adopt at local level in Pakistan; and what type of accountability mechanism may be put in place?
3. What needs to be done to incorporate accountability in DRR in development planning practices at national and local level?
4. What are the key elements of risk reduction governance in Pakistan? What elements are missing? e.g. Transparency, Accountability, Responsiveness, Participation/ownership, Effectiveness, Efficiency
5. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

Group – 4: DRR Priorities for Gender and Vulnerable Groups

1. Women / gender are not being involved in information sharing and communication on DRM. If yes, what are the reason, and how the gender can be involved effectively for DRM? How DRR can be made “inclusive”?
2. How gender aspects are being addressed in the existing DRR policies and governance in Pakistan? Examples?
3. Identify key priorities to integrate gender aspects into DRR and development processes to be made part of Post HFA 2015?
4. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

Group – 5: Issues and Challenges Pertaining to DRR Implementation

1. What are the major challenges (or obstacles) for DRR? What are the underlying factors that contributed to the challenges identified?
2. Which development sectors have been affected most in Pakistan by disasters since the implementation of HFA in 2005?
3. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

Annex - II: Agenda of the National Consultation Workshop



National Consultation Workshop

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15 April 2013, Hotel Margalla, Islamabad

AGENDA

- **0845** **Participants Arrive / Registration**
- **0925** **Inaugural Session**
 - 0925 – 0930 Recitation from the Holy Quran
 - 0930 – 0940 Welcome Remarks and Workshop Overview by NDMA
(Mr. Idrees Mahsud, Member DRR)
 - 0940 – 0945 Remarks by DRR Forum (Mr. Aziz Khan, Co-Chair)
 - 0945 – 0950 Remarks by Swiss Development Cooperation
(Andreas Huber, Director Cooperation)
 - 0950 – 1005 Keynote Address by the Honorable Chairman NDMA / Chief Guest
(Maj. Gen. Muhammad Saeed Aleem)
- **1005** **Group Photo / Tea & Refreshments**
- **1035** **Technical Session-I**
 - 1035 – 1115 Disaster Risk Profile of Pakistan and Losses Occurred due to Disasters in the Recent
Past; by NDMA
 - 1115 – 1145 Introduction to HFA, Pakistan's Progress on HFA; and Objectives of the Consultation
Workshop
(Mubushar Hussain, Consultant on HFA, NDMA)
 - 1145 – 1155 Q/A Session
- **1155** **Technical Session – II: Brainstorming Session (Continue after lunch)**
(Mubushar Hussain & Team of Facilitators)
 - 1155 – 1205 Introduction to Group Work and Formation of Groups
 - 1205 – 1300 Thematic Group Work (5-6 Groups)

- **1300** **Lunch and Prayer Break**

- **1400** **Technical Session – II: Brainstorming Session**
(Mubushar Hussain & Team of Facilitators)
 - 1400 – 1450 Presentations by the Groups; 05 minutes for each Group
 - 1450 – 1500 Reflections on Group-work findings

- **1500** **Technical Session – III: Outcomes of Sub-National Consultations**
 - 1500 – 1530 Sharing of Major Recommendations of Provincial Consultation Workshops conducted for Balochistan, Sindh, KP, FATA, & Punjab
(Syed Sibte-e-Abbas Zaidi, Director DRR, NDMA)
 - 1530 – 1545 Outcomes of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) by DRR Forum
 - 1545 – 1615 Q/A Session

- **1615** **Closing Session**
 - 1615 – 1630 Summary of main DRR priorities identified by stakeholders in Pakistan
(Mr. Idrees Mahsud, Member DRR)
 - 1630 – 1645 Remarks by the Chief Guest
(Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of Secretary General of United Nations)
 - 1645 – 1650 Remarks by the Guest of Honour
(Mr. Timo Pakkala, UN Resident Coordinator in Pakistan)
 - 1650 – 1700 Closing Remarks / Vote of Thanks by the Chairman NDMA
(Maj. Gen. Muhammad Saeed Aleem)

- **1700** **Tea & Refreshments**

- End of the Consultation Workshop**

Annex - III: Participants List

Sr.	Name	Department/ organization	Designation	Cell	Email
1.	A. Shabir Khan Khattak	Cabinet Division	Provincial Coordinator CDCP	0334-5556633	ask_khattak68@hotmail.com
2.	Yasmeen Ahsan	IRSA	Chief Engineer (Operations)	0300-8561276	ahsanyasmeen@yahoo.com
3.	Liliana Lonescu	UNHCR	Sr. Programme Officer	-----	ionescu@unhcr.org
4.	Sehrish Nagi	NDMA	Documentation Officer	0333-3446078	dso@ndma.gov.pk
5.	Zeb-u-Nisa	NDMA	Director (DRM)	0303-5271330	dir-drm@ndma.gov.pk
6.	Zaheer-ud-Din Babar	GBDMA	Assistant Director	0314-5100181	zaheegbdma@gmail.com
7.	Imtiaz Hussain	P& D Dept. GB	R.O	0345-5206614	imtigul@yahoo.com
8.	Zubyr A Khan	GBDMA	DDRMC – Diamer	0323-5518703	zubairk21@gmail.com
9.	Rashid-u-Din	GBDMA	DDRMC – Gilgit	0344-9483047	rsanan@yahoo.com
10.	Zohaib Durrani	NDMA	Project Officer (R.F)	0300-6359697	zohaib.durrani@gmail.com
11.	Adeel Ahmed	IRC	Programme Officer	0300-9112269	adeel.ahmed@rescue.org
12.	Zulfiqar Ahmed	HANDS	Manager	0300-8297503	sarwat.mirza@handa.org.pk
13.	Talal Ammar	ADTF	Assistant Manager	0341-5017834	-----
14.	Talal Waheed	ADTF	Coordinator	-----	-----
15.	Azhar Sharif	SPO Pakistan	Programme Officer	0300-5228368	Sdo.programs@outlook.com
16.	Abdul Shakoore Sindhu	RDPI	Principal Coordinator	0300-5003704	shakoore@rdpi.org.pk
17.	M. Abid	RDPI	Research Coordinator	0321-5886104	mafan@rdpi.org.pk
18.	Taimoor Nasir	Cabinet Division	FMS – CDCP	0321-5176855	taimoornasir@hotmail.com
19.	Azmat Hayat	PMD	Deputy Director	0333-5101398	director@pmd.gov.pk
20.	NasirAbrar	Federal Flood Commission (FFC)	Superintending Engineer	0300-5532280	Nasirminhas60@yahoo.com
21.	Rao Irshad Ali	IRSA	Member IRSA (Punjab)	0300-9690065	-----
22.	M. Shabbir	WAPDA	Project Director	0300-8191948	shabbirkamboh@hotmail.com
23.	Alamgir Khan	Federal Flood Commission (FFC)	Chief Engineer (Floods)	051-9244613	alamgir1962@hotmail.com
24.	Tasadaq Hussain Khan	Plan International	DRM – Coordinator	0300-5522551	-----
25.	Shahnawaz	Plan International	DRM – Coordinator	0321-9993413	-----
26.	Zain-ul-Abedin	CIIT	Professor/Dean	0345-8509246	zain@comsats.edu.pk
27.	Tahir Banuri	CIIT	Director	0345-6555999	banuri17@gmail.com
28.	M. Iftikhar Bhatti	SUPARCO	General Manager	0321-5005993	Bhatti_iftikhar@hotmail.com
29.	Eszter Gati	Islamic Relief	DM Advisor	0304-5433379	gatieszter@gmail.com
30.	Atif Sherazi	Daily The Jang	Reporter	0331-7637186	atiffshirazi@yahoo.com
31.	Yasir Zahoor	Daily The	Reporter	0331-5480882	Yasir-zahoor@yahoo.com

		Jang			
32.	Akhlaq Munir	APP - English	Journalist	0341-5129955	reporterapp@gmail.com
33.	Jamila Nawaz	Oxfam GB	Programme Officer	0302-8500955	jnawaz@oxfam.org.uk
34.	Dr. Sajideen Hussain	ADMC	Executive Director	0300-5320558	Sajidin.hussain@gmail.com
35.	Khursheed Ahmed	SDC	NPO/FP DRR	0300-5320558	Khursheed.ahmed@sd.net
36.	Rizwan Bajwa	WFP	Programme Officer	0345-5005166	rizwan.bajwa@wfp.org
37.	Falak Nawaz	NDMP - Islamabad	CEO	0344-5359939	falak@ndmp.org.pk
38.	M. Ayaz	Red R UK	DRR Trainer	0333-9345341	ayazkhan8472@hotmail.com
39.	Dr. Abdul Rehman Cheema	SZABIST	Assistant Professor	0333-5791777	a.r.cheema@szabist-isb.edu.pk
40.	Imtiaz Muhayudin	Civil Defence	Assistant Director	0333-5167288	innocentdevil@cheerful.com
41.	M. Anwar Hussain Ch.	P& D Division	Chief PP&H	0321-5353342	anwarch1970@gmail.com
42.	Waseem Ahmed	NDMA	DRR Mainstreaming Officer	0334-5927336	lo@ndma.gov.pk ; waseemza@gmail.com
43.	Mubushar Hussain	UNISDR/NDMA	Consultant	03009425447	mubushar@gmail.com
44.	Syed Sibte-e-Abbas Zaidi	NDMA	Director (DRR)	03325141946	dirdrr2@ndma.gov.pk
45.	M. Idrees Mahsud	NDMA	Member DRR	03315663237	dir_drr1@ndma.gov.pk
46.	Shahid Rafiq Kiani	NDMA	Assistant Director (DRR)	051-9215842	Addr1@ndma.gov.pk
47.	Shahid Hussain Malik	SDMA-AJK	Director Operations	0332-4455415	
48.	Sameer Luqman	UNESCO	DRR Officer	051-2600240	
49.	Ms. Mahvash Zafar	USAID	Programme Officer (Humanitarian)	051-8355500	Mahvash.Zafar@dfat.gov.au
50.	Ms. Karaen H. Bjornestd	IFRC	Head of Delegation	051-9250416-7	
51.	Mr. Jaap Timmer	IFRC	Programme Coordinator	051-9250416-7	
52.	Ms. Sumitha Martin	IFRC	Humanitarian Diplomacy Movement Coordination Delegate	051-9250416-7	
53.	Mr. Farooq Masih	Handicap International PK	DRR Specialist	0333-5727927	Skype: farooq.masih
54.	Salamuddin	FOCUS – Pakistan	Programme Manager		
55.	Mr. Sajad	TVO	CEO		
56.	Mr. Mubashir Ahmed	Concern World Wide	Interim Country Director		
57.	Mr. Waheed Shah	DKH	Sector Coordinator – DRR	0345-5003466	
58.	Mr. Muhammad Naveed	Malteser International	Programme Manager DRR	0333-5169932	
59.	Ms. Tahira Azam	Welthungerhilfe Pakistan	Project Coordinator	-----	Tahira.azam@welthungerhilfe.de
60.	Mr. Anwar Sadat	Help Age International	DRR Officer	-----	Anwar.sadat@helpagesa.org
61.	Mr. Tahawwar	-----	Ex. DRR Consultant-	0333-5553210	

	Ahmad		One UN DRM		
62.	Lt. Col. Masood Ali	-----	Ex. DRR Consultant- One UN DRM		
63.	Rovibul . A	NRC	Programme Manager	0345-857507	-----
64.	Uorosin E	SPD	H. Coordinator	0300-5012560	-----
65.	Dr. Ahsan Ali	TVO	CEO	0345-5456795	
66.	Raja sajjad Khan	SDMA – AJK	Deputy Director	0300-5582385	
67.	Hidayat Khan	UNDP	Programme Analyst	0308-5556369	
68.	Shiraz Ali Shah	World Bank	DRM Specialist	051-9090195	
69.	Sara Matloob	Ministry of Defence	Section Officer	0346-5069224	
70.	Bashir Qureshi	P& D Dept. AJK	Chief Planning	0345-9486631	
71.	Dr. Amjad Ahmad	WHO	Programme Officer	051-9255185	
72.	Himatullah	Concern World wide	M & E Specialist	-----	Himat.ullah@concern.net
73.	Haris Khan	World Bank	DRM Specialist	-----	-----
74.	Dr. BaseerAchakzai	NDMA	Director - DRR	051-9206544	-----
75.	Amber Khalid	Plan Pakistan	-----	-----	-----
76.	Moin Malik	Plan Pakistan	IRO	-----	-----
77.	Julie Rollent	ACTED	P.D.O	0345-6555229	-----
78.	Farida Rehmat	NDMA	Programme Officer	051-9205337	-----
79.	Dr. KazimRazzaq	NDMA	Internee	0333-6122056	-----
80.	Ghulam Qadir	SC	Deputy Country Director	0345-8561001	-----
81.	Saqib Iqbal	NDMA	Office Manager	0334-6522533	maliksaqibqbal@gmail.com
82.	Shahida Arif	DRR Forum	Co-Chair	-----	Shahida.arif@savethechildren.org
83.	Aziz Khan	DRR Forum	Co-Chair	-----	Aziz_khan@wvi.org
84.	Ali Abbas	NDMA	Assistant Director (R)	0321-9207858	ad_resp@ndma.gov.pk
85.	Shafi Agha	NDMA	Assistant Director (DRM)	0301-3770937	Shafi_gha@yahoo.com
86.	Dr. Shahzad Khurshid	NDMA	Deputy Director (DRR)	0333-7809747	shahzadkhurshid@yahoo.com
87.	Major Javed Athar	NDMA	Deputy Director (R)	0321-9665833	ddr1@ndma.gov.pk
88.	Dr. Baseer Achakzai	NDMA	Director	051-9206544	Directordrr3@ndma.gov.pk
89.	Dr. Farhat Sheikh	NDMA	PM GCC	0300-8548732	Farhatsheikh5@gmail.com
90.	Shagufta Naz	NDMA	Director (DRF)	0314-5295460	Shagufta.naz97@yahoo.com
91.	Maqsood Ullah Khan	NDMA	Assistant Director	0333-5350351	ad_drr3@ndma.gov.pk
92.	Muhammad Nawad	NDMA	Deputy Director (IT)	0300-3651399	ddit@ndma.gov.pk
93.	Asim Razzaq	ICT- DMA (CDMA)	DDRMC	0333-6116352	engineerasim@hotmail.com
94.	Lt.Col. (R) Akhtar Ahmed	ERRA	DRR Expert	0321-2649511	Corakhtar13@gmail.com
95.	Khurram Shehzad	ARY News	Reporter /Cameraman	0300-9731225	Khurramqureshi03@hotmail.com
96.	Waseem	Express News	Reporter /Cameraman	0345-5199712	Expressnewstv247@gmail.com
97.	Abid Ali	Such TV	Reporter /Cameraman	0314-5777503	Abid-journalist@yahoo.com

98.	Anjum Shahezad	AbTak TV	Reporter /Cameraman	0323-5357659	anjumshehzad55@yahoo.com
99.	Rehmat-ud-Din	ATV	Reporter /Cameraman	0333-5323191	Rehmat_atv@yahoo.com
100.	Abdul Raiay	AAJ TV	Reporter /Cameraman	0300-5130161	-----

Annex – IV: Recommendations from Provincial / Regional Consultations on Pakistan’s Input for Post HFA 2015

Main Points from Provincial / Regional Consultations

Following the guidelines of UNISDR, NDMA in collaboration with Provincial Regional Disaster Management Authorities (DMAs), conducted provincial consultations workshops on input for Post HFA 2015, for all four provinces of the country (Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and FATA during March 2013 involving all major and relevant stakeholders both in public and NGO sectors. The participants took serious interest and highlighted eminent issues with local context regarding DRR with futuristic vision. Following were the main points emerged from these consultation workshops:

1. **Capacity Building:** In all consultations, it was stressed on the top to follow a systematic approach for capacity building at all tiers of governance and for all segments of society. The institutional capacity at local level was main focus to be addressed. To set up an accountability and responsibility mechanism for DRR was also highlighted. Coordination and Information Management was also suggested to be improved.
2. **Disaster Risk Assessment and DRR Mainstreaming:** It was stressed to have nation-wide risk assessments on scientific basis and further detailing at large scales to be used at local level in all type of development projects. Availability of information and translation of these information into actions through development policies, land use zoning and building code etc. was suggested. Climate change adaptation for DRR was suggested using local coping strategies.
3. **Community-based DRM:** One of the main thrust from the workshops was to focus on CBDRM with uniform policies at national/provincial levels, particularly in disaster prone communities. Strengthening of early warning system at community level was felt a strong need. Risk transfer to lessen the socio-economic impacts was suggested. Gender integration in DRR was emphasized as well.

Table below is showing the significant strategic priorities identified by the provinces.

Sensing the Strategic Priorities
Outcome of the Provincial Consultative Workshops (March 2013)

Priority Areas	Provincial Priority						Priority No.
	Sindh (held at Karachi)	Balochistan (held at Karachi)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (held at Peshawar)	FATA (held at Peshawar)	Punjab (held at Lahore)	Total Points	
1. Capacity Building on DRM	√	√	√	√	√	5	1
2. Disaster Risk Assessment	√	√	√	√	√	5	
3. Mainstreaming DRR in Development	√	√	√	√	√	5	
4. Community-based DRR	√	√	√	√	√	5	
5. Strengthening Early Warning System	√	√	√	√	√	5	
6. Climate Change Adaptation	√	√	√	√		4	2
7. Prevention and Mitigation	√	√	√	√		4	
8. Social Impacts & Resilience	√	√	√		√	4	
9. Resilience of Critical Infrastructure	√	√	√		√	4	
10. Governance		√	√	√		3	3
11. Coordination and Information Management			√	√	√	3	
12. Gender Integration in DRR			√	√	√	3	

Annex – IV: Province-wise Outcomes



Recommendations by Sindh and Balochistan Provinces

1. Strong advocacy to obtain unconditional political will towards DRR priorities
2. Financial constraints and capacity issues need to be addressed on priority
3. Risk assessment from macro to micro level and sharing of assessment data
4. Strengthening of early warning system and effective dissemination
5. Emphasis on safer land use planning
6. Mainstream disaster risk reduction into overall development and with particular focus on its incorporation in the educational curricula at all levels.
7. Climate change adaptation
8. Importance of community participation to ensure accountability
9. Focus on human and technological induced disasters, besides natural disasters
10. Disaster impact assessment of mega projects concerning public infrastructure
11. Building code for rural settlements
12. Clearance of the encroached natural water ways to minimize the losses
13. Continuity of School and hospital safety initiatives
14. Availability of uniform and dependable baseline data
15. Awareness campaigns on media on DRR concerns
16. Effective involvement of community in all mitigation and preparedness activities
17. Development with local ownership



Recommendations by FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

1. Strong Political will and change in mindset needed to implement DRR priorities
2. Climate change adaptation due to westward shift of monsoon
3. Water issues and their management need to be kept on top priority
4. Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) trainings both at practitioners and management levels is needed as the floods and IDPs due to conflicts have become a regular phenomenon in Pakistan.
5. Emphasis on safer land use planning
6. Strengthening early warning system by mainstreaming religious & cultural institutions.
7. Mainstream disaster risk reduction into overall development especially at departmental level is required.
8. DRR in educational curricula at all levels will have long lasting impacts
9. Promoting livelihood programme and social inclusion to address poverty.
10. Effective coordination & inclusion of vulnerable segments in DRR implementation process
11. Implementation of public policies through legislation e.g. water, housing, sanitation, etc. and extension of such laws in FATA.
12. Clearance of encroachments
13. Training & awareness up to community level
14. Assessment of land quality for the construction of schools and hospitals
15. Establishment of Directorate of Climate Change in KP and FATA is need of the time

16. Safer Land use planning and disaster resilient construction practices need to be promoted
17. Life-saving preparedness and response strategy for women, elderly people and people with special abilities should be given more priority in DRR policies
18. Transparency, accountability and inclusiveness among the stakeholders needs to be further strengthened
19. DRM Planning at Union Council Level required



Recommendations by Punjab Province

1. **Land use planning:** There is a dire need to have the land use planning in urban areas, flood affected areas and vulnerable districts to various hazards
2. **Institutional strengthening at local level:** More clear roles and responsibilities, trained and skilled human resource at local level, more resource allocation and community participation
3. **Need of effective development regulatory mechanism for enforcement:** The number of incidents related to building collapse, fire and industrial accidents highlighted a need for regulatory bodies/authorities e.g. Building Control Authority, Industrial Safety and Fire Hazards Regulatory Authority with appropriate & stringent legislation cover so that they may closely monitor, review and implement the regulations. Building code for rural settlements was also emphasized.
4. **Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA):** Regime be put in place for DIA of key infra-structure projects on the analogy of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
5. **Communication system:** Mass education and awareness through effective communication system for understanding DRM, climate change risk phenomenon and adaptation
6. **Early warning system:** Strengthening dissemination of early warning system of multi hazards
7. **Unbiased Humanitarian Relief:** The disaster relief & recovery operations to be made irrespective of caste, religion, ethnicity, political affiliations and social status.
8. **Enforcement of building codes especially in disaster prone areas**

9. Effective centralized system of data collection and dissemination needed to take the rights decisions and designing the appropriate strategies.
10. Industrial surveys of high risk industries may be conducted to map the environmental risks and fire safety measures
11. DRR mainstreaming at the educational institutions should be focused to develop a well prepared generation
12. DRR Mainstreaming into development initiatives needs to be expedited at provincial level
13. Policies should be devised with appropriate budgetary allocation
14. Some mechanism should be devised to make each and every department aware of the DRR importance
15. Overlapping in roles and responsibilities of departments/authorities and agencies working in the field of DRR must be avoided