

A Resilient Cities Initiative

URBAN RISK REDUCTION

Guidance to the Provincial and
Local Government Authorities

PROGRESS REPORT

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Local Government Authorities



RESILIENT CITIES INITIATIVE - LOCATION MAP



Initiative Title: Urban Risk Reduction
Guidance to the Provincial and
Local Government Authorities

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1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide an overview of the situation prior to the project's intervention and describe the objectives and outcomes expected as per the approved project document and work plan. Make reference to how the project relates to partners involved and how it aims to support Hyogo Framework for Action needs and priorities. (Approximately 200 words)

Rapid urbanization has resulted in unplanned growth of cities. This has in turn led to the mushrooming of settlements in ecologically dangerous zones such as hill sides, river beds, landfills on water bodies, etc. At the same time, urban areas, being centers of service and supply and seats of government, have services and facilities necessary for disaster risk mitigation and management. Thus simultaneously, urban centers are at risk, but have strengths to mitigate risks.

Urban risk management is a function of the Local Government. The South Asia Launch of the Global Campaign: Making Cities Resilient held in June 2010, identified the Local Governance level as requiring appropriate information and guidance for successful integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) towards resilient cities. The launch meeting captured the strong demand for tools and mechanisms for the local bodies to initiate action to ensure city resilience. The United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR2011) calls for integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) methods into urban planning. As such UNISDR prepared the Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) to assist and guide Local Governments in localizing the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

The HFA is a key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction at a national level for achieving all or some of these ten essentials to cities become more resilient. The HFA priorities are as follows:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority;
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors, by “mainstreaming” activities into many development sectors and programme areas; and
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Pakistan is a signatory to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 2005-15), which expects a substantial reduction of disaster losses, in the lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries over a period of 10 years. One of the eleven principles of the HFA is that “both communities and local authorities should be empowered to manage and reduce disaster risk by having access to the necessary information, resources and authority to implement actions for disaster risk reduction”.

In Pakistan, the Local Government system is weak and subsequently urban planning and management functions are inadequately performed or are entirely missing. In cases of disasters, as has been noticed in the earthquake of 2005 and the floods of 2010, displaced people came to cities to take refuge and emergency services were provided using the urban infrastructure. However, very little has been done to strengthen urban capacities for disaster risk reduction and mitigation. Urban areas that were devastated have not been rebuilt. Given the increasing impacts of climate change and increasing conflicts in the region, it is necessary that urban capacities for disaster risk reduction and mitigation be developed.

Seeing this situation, the Provincial Government – Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) identified 4-6 cities each for building resilience to urban risk. A total of 30 cities from 6 administrative regions of Pakistan – Baluchistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) were identified.

The cities that signed up for building resilience are:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)

1. Athmuqam
2. Hattian
3. Kotli
4. Patika

Balochistan

5. Khuzdar
6. Loralai
7. Quetta
8. Usta Mohammad

Gilgit Baltistan

9. Astore
10. Diamer
11. Ghizer
12. Skardu

Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)

13. Khar (Bajaur Agency)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

14. Charsadda
15. Dera Ismail Khan
16. Mingora/ Saidu Sharif
17. Nowshera
18. Ooghi

Punjab

19. Jampur
20. Kasur
21. Khushab
22. Mianwali
23. Muzaffargarh
24. Sialkot

Sindh

25. Matli
26. Dadu
27. Garhi Khairo (Jacobabad)
28. Karachi (Malir Town)
29. Mithi
30. Thatta

The Prime Minister of Pakistan launched the Resilient Cities campaign in October 2011, calling upon the selected cities to build DRR capacities. Subsequently, United Nations Inter Agency Secretariat for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) came together to contribute towards localizing Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) - assisting and guiding the local government through the application of 'Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)'.

The project seeks to assess risk, create peer learning programmes and develop mid to long term disaster risk reduction plans for the selected cities. The main objectives of the project are to:

- a. Raise awareness amongst provincial and Local Government authorities on urban risk reduction;
- b. Provide guidance to the local bodies and their partners signing up to the Campaign on Making Cities Resilient for assessing baseline, identifying existing strengths and weaknesses for long term disaster risk reduction;
- c. Develop project proposal in support of action plans of the signed cities; and
- d. Identify mechanisms for peer learning and sharing.

The main strategic components are:

- Build on the on-going urban risk reduction initiatives of UN-Habitat Pakistan;
- Apply the Local Government Self Assessment Tool with on the signed for the Resilient Cities campaign; and
- Engage the provincial and Local Government authorities in DRR activities.

2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Activities & Results

The following activities were carried out and results achieved.

2.1 Activity-1: Assist Local Governments for the Resilient Cities Campaign in Conducting Assisted Self Assessment Applying the LG-SAT Tool

The Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) comprises of 10 essential parameters and they relate to the five priorities of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.

Similarly, the National Disaster Risk Management Framework identifies “Community and Local Level Risk Reduction Programming” as one of the 9 priorities outlined in the strategy document. Also, the One-UN DRM JPC was designed in line with the national priorities and international obligations. For this particular reason, one of the 4 outcomes of the DRM component exclusively focuses on building the DRM capacity of communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots organizations and local authorities. The above context reinforces the importance of local-level DRM interventions to bring about a tangible change vis-à-vis communities' capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

The LG-SAT essentials are divided into questions that detail the essentials for understanding. There are 41 questions in total. Each of these questions is to be graded on a scale of 1 to 5. The grading system is to determine the achievement on the essentials. The grading system refers to the following:

1. Grade 1: Minor achievements – few signs of planning or forward actions;
2. Grade 2: Incomplete achievements – achievements are incomplete and there are signs of improvements but limited commitment and capacities;
3. Grade 3: Not substantial achievements – some institutional commitment and capacities for achieving DRR;
4. Grade 4: Substantial achievements – there are some deficiencies in commitment; and
5. Grade 5: Comprehensive achievements – sustained commitments and capacities.

Prior to applying the LG-SAT, a list of key stakeholders in the city is prepared. Generally the list includes:

1. District Government representative;
2. Tehsil Municipal Administrations representative;
3. District Focal Person for DRR, if any;
4. Concerned community and citizen representatives;
5. Concerned health related officials and doctors;
6. School teachers and academics;
7. Related UN officials or staff located in the city e.g. UNDP focal person on DRM etc.;
8. Concerned Media persons; and
9. Other related persons.

These stakeholders take part in multi stakeholder forums at the city level. Participation in forums ranged between 10-15.

The multi stakeholder meetings in each of the cities discussed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the essentials and recommended action plans. These action plans were discussed at a provincial level meeting together with the PDMA to derive a provincial level plan. Generic aspects of the action plans have been formulated as a national action plan and presented here.

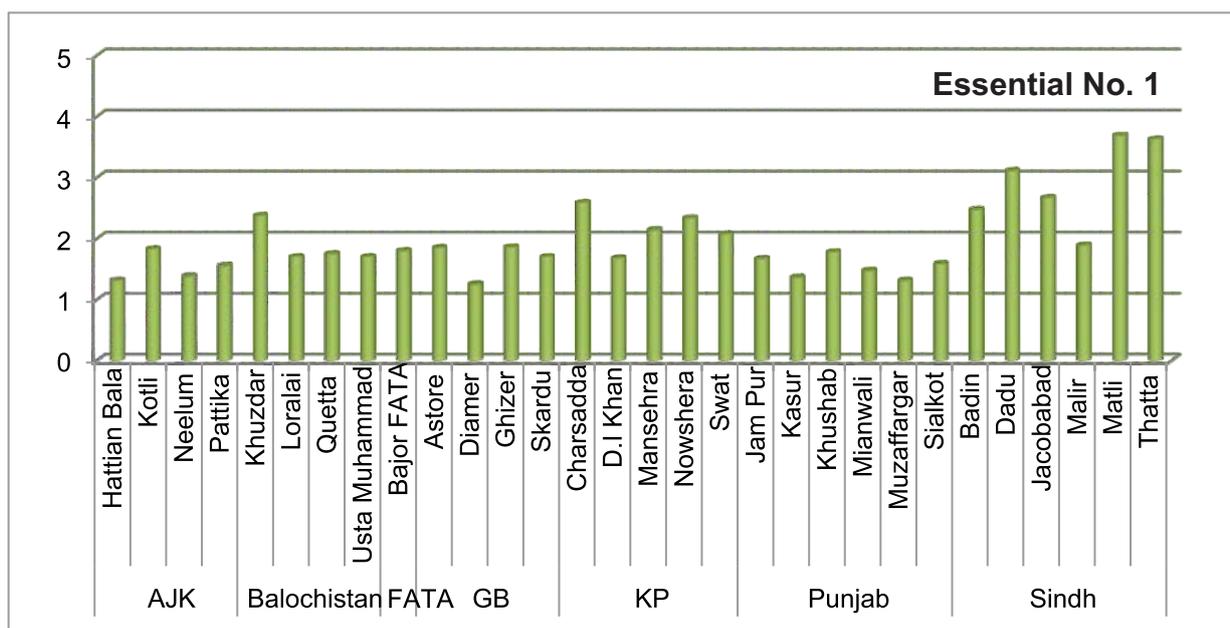
Detailed findings from each city assessment are attached as Annex-2 to the report. The main findings from the LGSAT multi stakeholder forums by each essential are as follows:

1. Grading for all the cities for each of the essential was at an average of 2, this implies that Pakistan' preparedness at the local level is incomplete and there are signs of improvements but limited commitment and capacities;
2. Local organizations are aware of disaster risks and climate change following the monsoon floods of 2010. The Local Government at district levels also has official mandate in terms of establishing focal person, DRR committee and preparing contingency plans. The city administration is represented at the district committee but there is no city level organization or coordination to respond to disasters. The local vulnerable communities are known, in many cases as beneficiaries of Zakat and Ushr, however a plan to provide them support in times of disasters does not exist;
3. The District Government has a budget to support the District DRR focal person. This is a meager resource and there is no dedicated transport, office space, or information system. The DRR charge to focal person is also additional to his official duty. The DRR focal person has been found to be the district officers' responsibility for works related to health, education or revenue. Compensations to the victims and affected persons are decided at a provincial and national level but their disbursement coordination is done by the District Management. Municipal officials are involved in this process under the guidance and direction of the District Management. There is no financial product or incentives for households, especially low income communities to invest in disaster risk reduction. Local and national philanthropy has helped households and local businesses in times of disasters and in post disaster recovery. These are however, individual and scattered;
4. There are city level plans for Muzaffarabad, Mansehra, Sialkot, Karachi and Quetta. However these are not updated or implemented. Muzaffarabad and Mansehra plans refer to DRR elements but the others do not. Contingency plans for floods exist in Punjab, and there are preventive measures identified in the other provinces. There is however no multi-hazard vulnerability assessment or mapping carried out for natural calamities related to climate change at a city level. The city administration communicates irregularly and more on a need basis with the communities on DRR;
5. The PC-I form, generally used for project planning purposes, does not refer to DRR. However, designs of roads, electric transmission towers and lines, gas and water supply lines and communication infrastructure and super structures provide for protection measures. These constructions are not coordinated or properly maintained and the repairs done do not take into account the standard for protection. In times of disasters, there is general disruption. The houses is on low lying lands and many of the urban poor settlements are on ecologically dangerous areas i.e. on steep hillsides and near drains and water channels. They are vulnerable to landslides and flooding on a regular basis. Many of the houses actually encroach on protected ecological zones. In Karachi, housing schemes are expanding into the sea through land reclamation and also in the Kirthar conservation area. Since the floods and threats of high wind, heavy rains and earthquakes, Government in district headquarters have started taking measures to protect the critical infrastructure however this is not consistent and adequate resources are not available for this purpose;
6. Assessment of public buildings, especially hospitals and schools are yet to be undertaken. However initial non-technical assessments suggest that these buildings are safe. The assessments have generally been conducted only for earthquake and heavy rains/flooding. The schools and educational institutions serve as safe places and camps for people displaced due to monsoon floods and

earthquakes. In the case of the small towns - Jampur, Matli, Garhi Khairo and Usta Mohammad - the buildings suffered massive damages due to the 2010 flood. District headquarters such as Dadu, Thatta, Nowshera and Charsadda were saved and provided safe places for displaced people. Public buildings have been repaired in a majority of cases but there is no regular maintenance work or drills carried out for preparedness;

7. Safety regulations and codes exist for cases of fire hazards, building construction and for response such as fire exits and installation of safety equipment. However these regulations and building codes are not followed or fully enforced. Regulations and codes related to earthquakes have been made for all the cities according to the intensity of the danger but these are not followed;
8. The trainings and education programmes on DRR are donor funded, either implemented through Government, NGOs or directly by the donors. The local Government does not have a budget line for these purposes and neither is a part of any Government line departments' work plan at the local level. There is also a general dissemination of information by organizations such as Rescue 1122 and other citizen groups working on DRR, but these are not regular. Government officials and local leaders are also provided training as a part of donor programmes, and these are based on their work plan. Similarly trainings and drills in schools and academic education are not part of regular curricula but externally induced. Despite, irregular communication, drills and trainings, citizens have themselves, either as groups or individual households, taken precautions and made arrangements for responding to disasters, especially in towns that have been hit by cyclones, earthquakes and floods. People have also taken contingency measures against heavy rains and high velocity winds. The recent scale of disasters have however made the communities forget instances of droughts and subsequently the measures for survival under droughts;
9. There is no natural resource management plan. Urban land-use and constructions are encroaching on water-shed areas, forests, natural streams, drains and even into the sea. There is no plan or reasonable effort in any of the cities including Malir in Karachi. The protection bunds in Karachi provide for habitation to encroach in the natural drainage areas. The road constructions in Nowshera and Charsadda, especially the motorway, block flood-drainage causing damage to houses and agricultural areas. Also, a system to safeguard vulnerable communities as collateral damage has not been established. There is very little participation of citizens and the private sector in the restoration, protection and management of eco-systems. Even businesses, citizens and households that stand to suffer directly from calamities are not participating in setting up safeguards; and
10. Early warning in the district headquarters are received through media before official notification. The households and businesses in small towns either receive early warning from the media or their friends, relatives and colleagues. The news however spreads immediately by word of mouth and through calls from the mosque. In the case of earthquakes and fires, the event happens first and then the media carries the news followed by an official notification. Emergency response agencies such as the Edhi Foundation and Rescue 1122 are the first to respond. They are followed by citizen groups and local governments. In case of major emergencies, the Pakistan Military takes on the responsibility and coordination. Other responses follow. At a district level, food stocks, supplies, communication and transport exist. However their mobilization depends on the Local Governments (District Administration's) capacity.

Essential 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities.
[HFA 1]

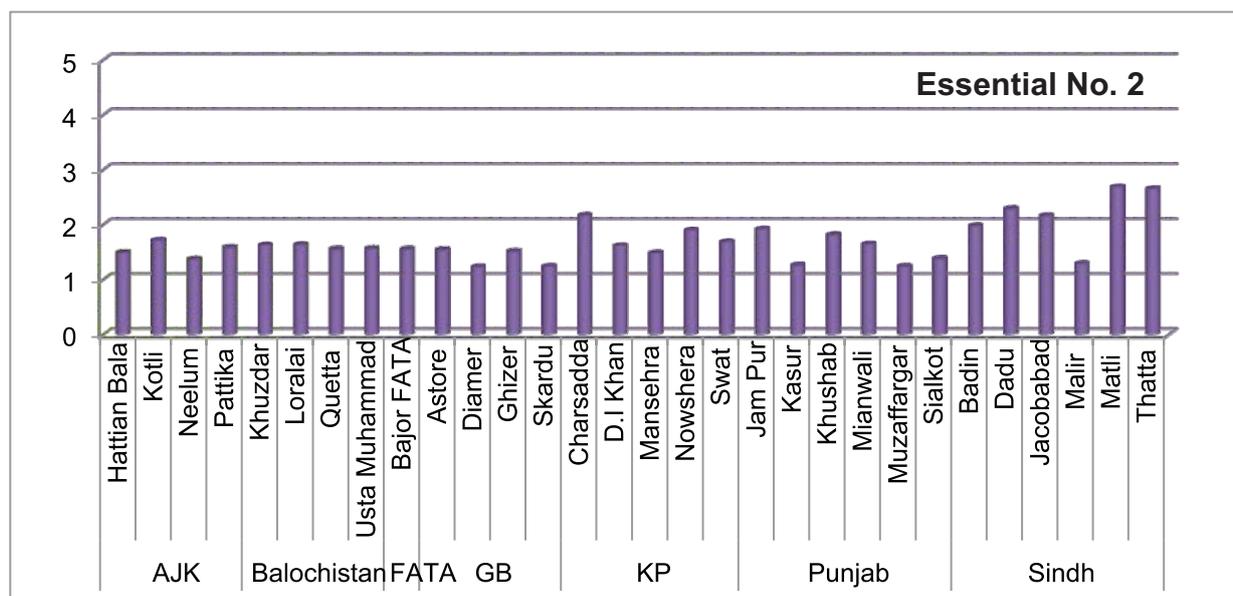


Currently DDMA's are responsible for disaster risk management at a district and city level. However DDMA's are weak in coordination and lack resources to respond to the need of the district. Though municipal authorities are specific for cities, they help DDMA's in responding to disasters. But this coordination lacks the routes of responsibilities. A proper responsibility structure must be followed for preparedness and risk mitigation.

No partnership exists between the communities, private sector and local authorities. This is happening because there is no representative local government system in place at the city level as Local Government elections are not held over the last six years. Provincial governments are not yet able to enforce a new local government system.

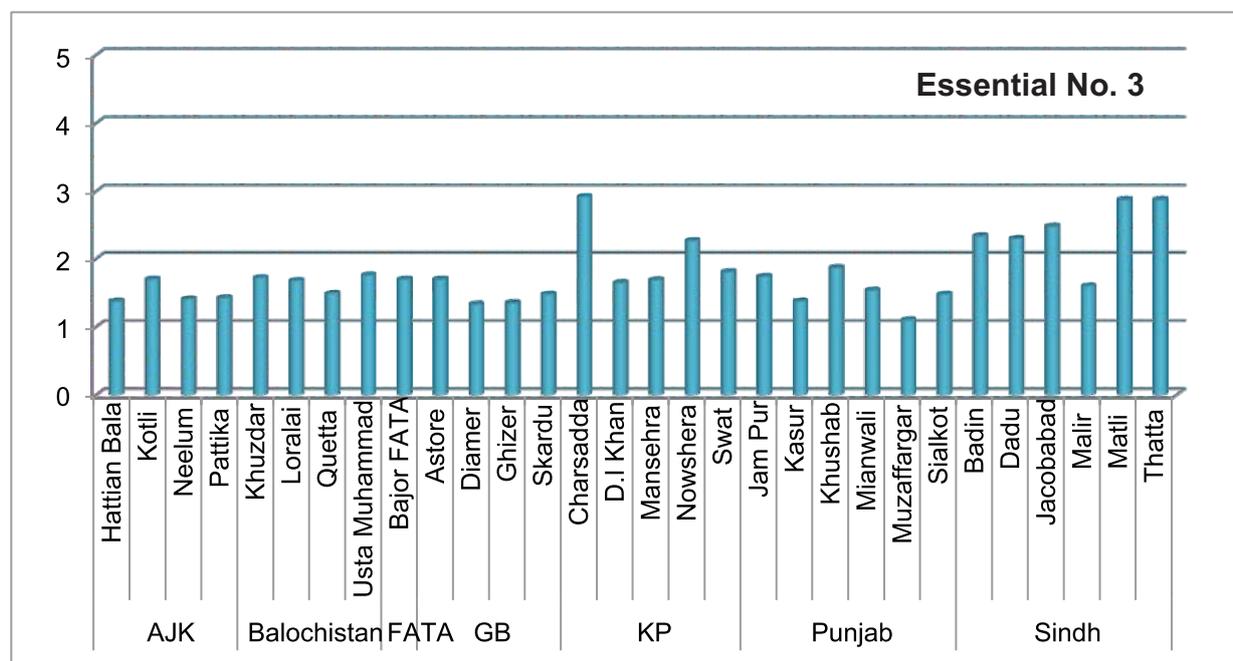
In almost all the cities, municipal authorities and communities are not involved in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation.

Essential 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction [HFA 2]



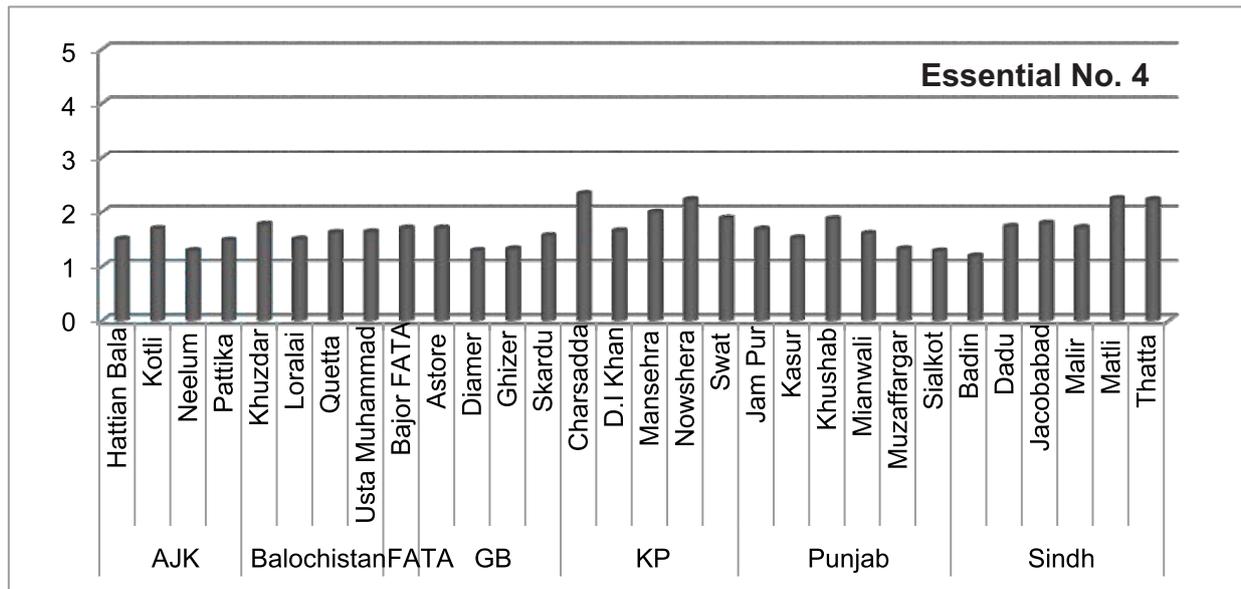
According to the local Government law, 2% of the total district government budget has to be allocated for DRM activities but it is not practiced. Banks also do not provide loan to low income families to invest in DRR. There is a need to introduce the system of DRR insurance.

Essential 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments [HFA 3]



Some information is available at the city level about the types of hazards but hazard and vulnerability assessment maps are not available. Hence cities do not have the capacity to assess the vulnerability of important buildings like schools and hospitals. Extensive data which is gathered after previous hazards is not available to common people in an easy to understand format.

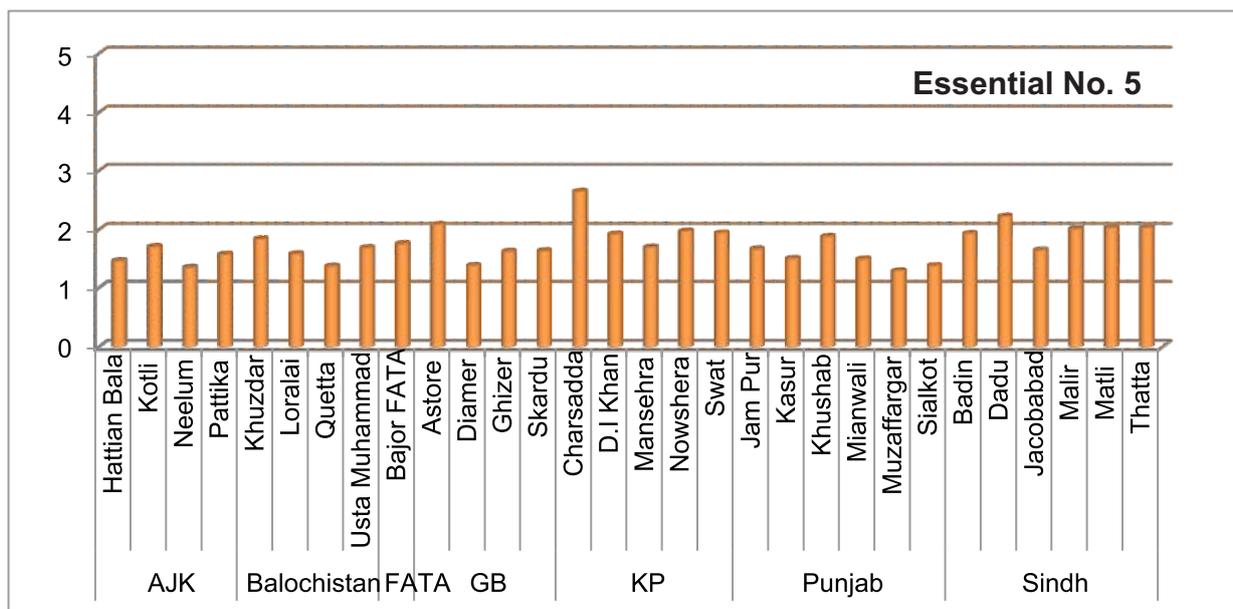
Essential 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage [HFA 4]



Some cities located in low-lands where there is no system to drain water after flooding. In 2007, several vulnerable points on different rivers were identified to be reinforced during the event of an expected flood but this programme was terminated due to a change in government. Even the drains passing through the cities lack retaining walls causing a destabilized foundation for adjacent houses.

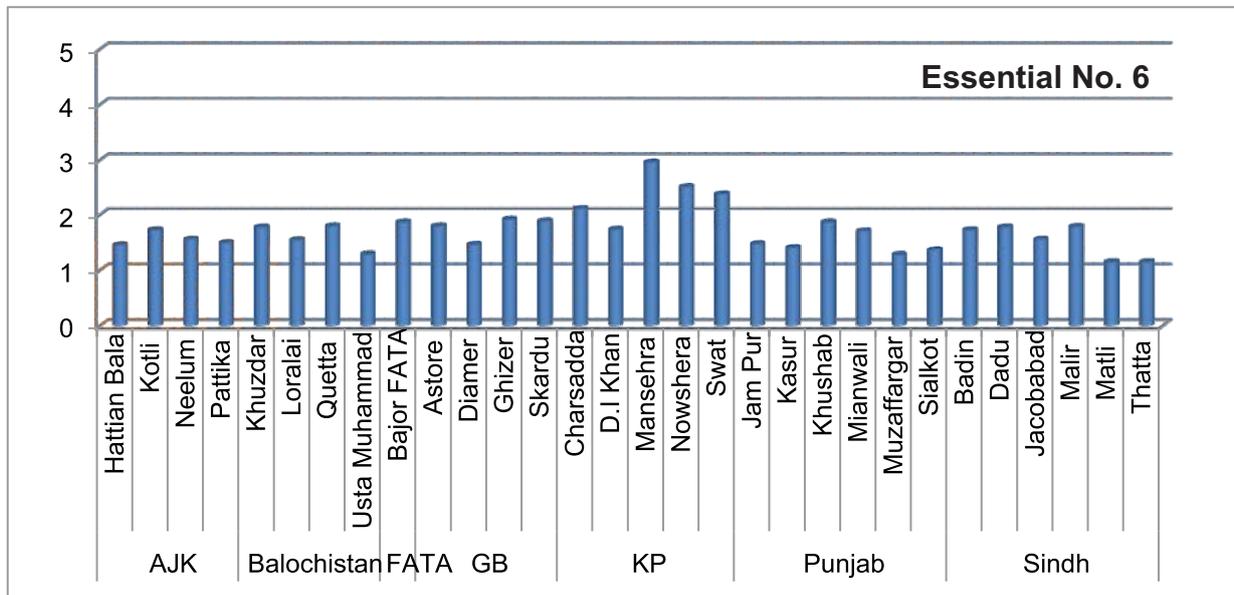
No measures are taken to assess the significant vulnerability of buildings and infrastructure. Capacity to retrofit these buildings and protect the infrastructure is lacking at a municipal level.

Essential 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary [HFA 5]



Schools and health facilities are not assessed for their vulnerability towards disasters. Local governments or other levels of government do not have special programmes in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes safety, weather related risks etc.

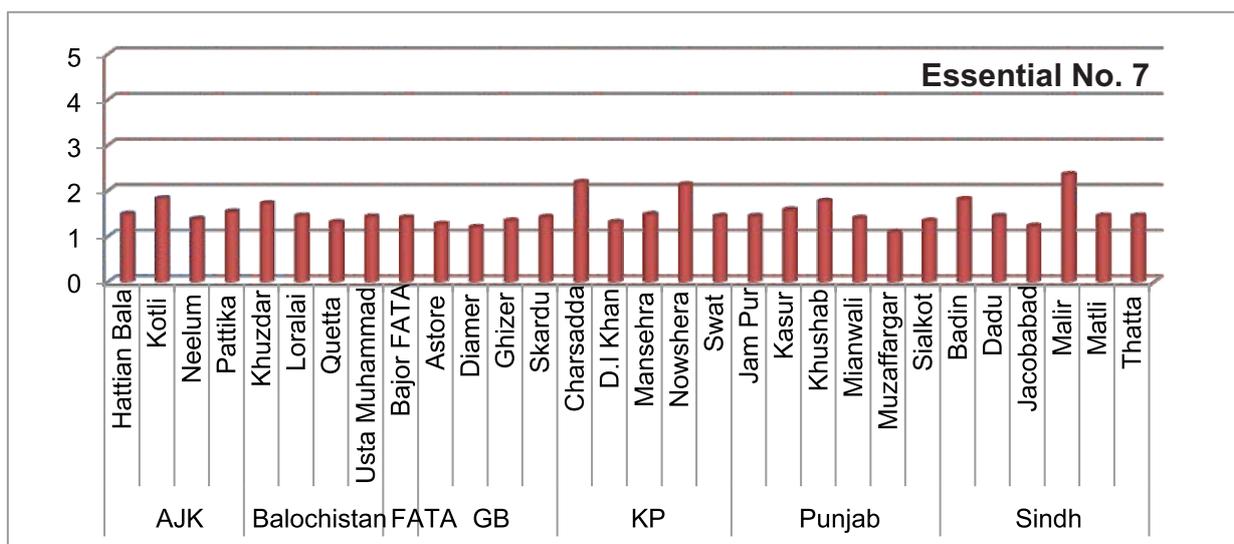
Essential 6: Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. [HFA, 6]



In most of the cities land use plans are not prepared. Some municipalities have formed building codes and regulations but do not have the capacity to implement or enforce them. DRR is not incorporated in codes and planning regulations. Risk-sensitive land-use regulations and building codes, health facilities and safety codes do not exist. Municipal authorities are understaffed and lack the capacity to enforce these regulations.

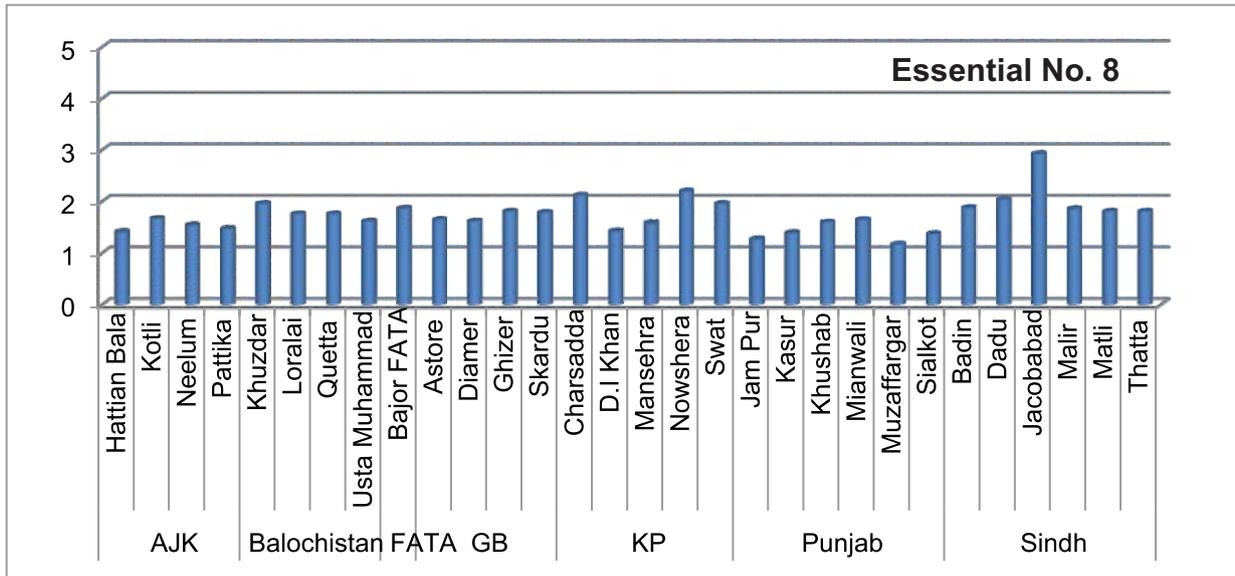
This issue is further aggravated by the rapid spread of slums and squatters. Development along rivers and drains is most vulnerable to floods whereas people are living besides rail tracks are at a risk of loss of life in the event of an accident.

Essential 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction is in place in schools and communities [HFA 7]



In Punjab, City Schools Dengue Awareness Programmes were conducted to limit the effects of the outbreak of the Dengue Virus. Yet, a holistic DRR and preparedness approach is still not included in education programmes in any of the cities. The local Government does not provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders, however in some cities some organizations have done so. DRR is not mainstreamed in schools or college curriculum till date.

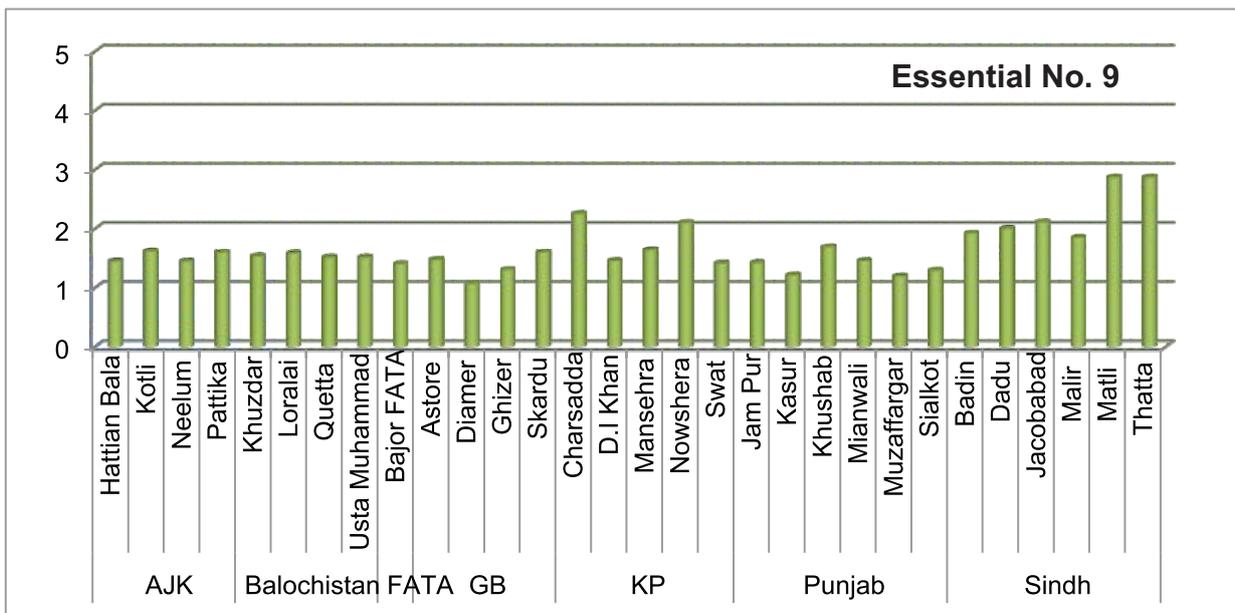
Essential 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change
[HFA 4]



According to the EPA (Environmental Protection Authority), environmental impact assessment is mandatory for all development works but it is rarely practiced on ground. Disasters and climate risks are not taken into consideration for natural resource management at a local government level.

Local Governments are not sensitized enough to support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems' services such as forests, coastal zones wetlands, water resources, river basins, fisheries etc.

Essential 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities [HFA 9]

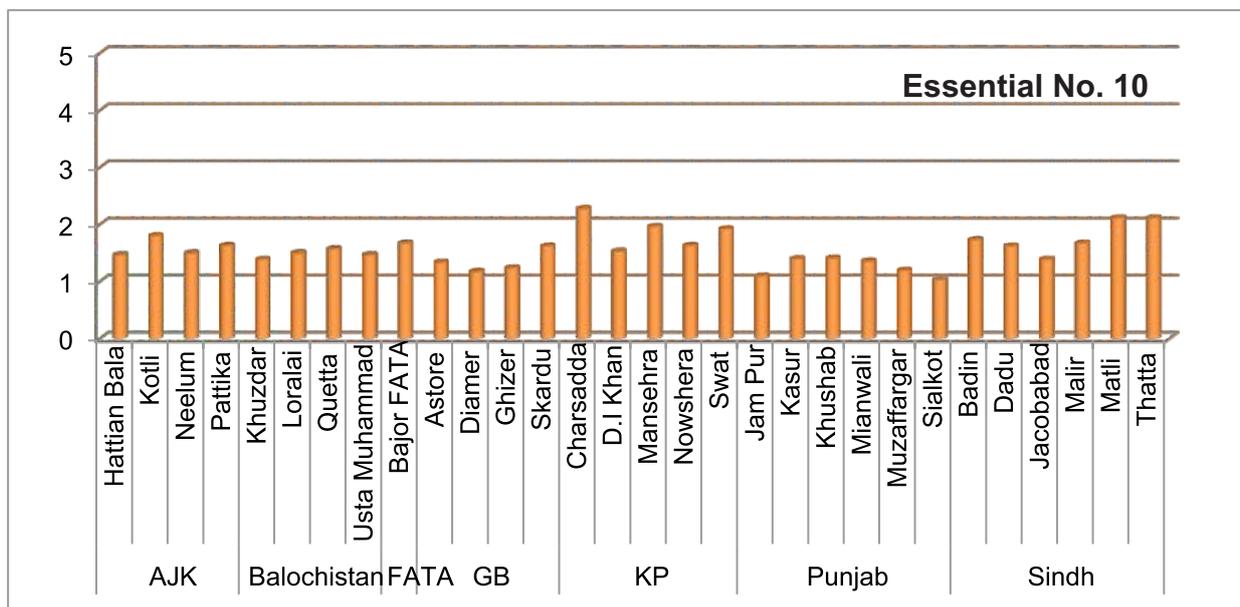


The Pakistan Meteorological Department's capacity for forecasting early warnings is being enhanced under the one UN programme. A flood-warning system is established and this department provides information that is disseminated through the DC office through the help of media and mosques.

At the moment, early warning systems do not have adequate community participation. In Central Punjab, emergency response teams are being established for connecting early warning systems to the community, evacuation, first aid and disaster response.

Preparedness drills are not undertaken in schools, hospitals, and health facilities. Previously Civil Defence carried out these drills. Currently, Rescue 1122 is carrying out the same drills in some major cities of Punjab.

Essential 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction [HFA 10]



Local governments have very little capacity to assist the victims of the psycho-social impacts of resources. After the event of a disaster, some NGOs and INGO's provide psycho-social support for a few months.

District level contingency plans are prepared with the help of the PDMA but those are not city specific and do not include post disaster recovery and reconstruction.

Findings

Main findings of the baseline survey are:

- The median and average response value to all the questions was around 2 (achievements have been made but are incomplete, and while improvements are planned, the commitment and capacities are limited). The modal value remained 1 (achievements are minor and there are a few signs of planning or forward action to improve the situation) except for question 1.2, which was 2¹;
- Roles and responsibilities are limited and resources for putting organization and coordination for clarification are meager. At a local Government level, an officer is designated at the District office with the additional duty to look after the disaster risk reduction. He does not have adequate resources and lacks access to mobilize these resources. An officer at the city level is not responsible for disaster risk reduction;
- There is very little to no incentive for homeowners, low-income families and the private sector for adopting disaster risk reduction measures. The Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) does not have a budget head for this purpose;
- Contingency plans exist at a district but not at a city level, and exist mainly for a major event such as floods or earthquakes. Safety codes are not followed where they exist and multi-hazard vulnerability assessments do not exist in any of the 30 cities including Malir, and Karachi. There is very limited communication between Local Governments and citizens and citizen groups on this subject and early warning systems and emergency response measures are not in place. Safety drills are not carried out and general public is unaware of steps to take in times of calamities;
- Infrastructure for the prevention of disasters is not in place. Regular maintenance of drains is not carried out and safe places are not maintained. Retaining walls are absent along the drains in many cases;
- Where safety regulations exist, they are not enforced or followed. General public and even Government functionaries are unaware of safe Building codes;
- There is no assessment of school and hospital buildings with regards to safety. Trauma facilities are either missing and local emergency centers have inadequate facilities to handle accidents affecting 25-50 people at a time;
- Low-income residents tend to encroach on ecologically dangerous land and land-use surveys have not been carried out. In case of Muzaffarabad, where a master plan does exist, it has not yet been implemented. The DRR component of the Karachi Strategic Plan 2020 is weak and no part has yet been implemented in Malir. Building codes are applied only in large cities such as Karachi, Lahore and Quetta, however these are not implemented at grand scale;
- UNDP and other organizations have supported community based disaster risk reduction trainings. These training have in most part been carried out in rural areas. Some of these trainings have been imparted in schools as well;
- There are different Provincial Government departments and programmes for environmental conservation and maintaining buffers. The Local Government is indirectly involved in few of them. These programmes are mostly in rural areas and not in the selected cities. Private sector and citizens generally destroy the natural habitat for profit;

¹The LG-SAT essentials were posed as questions

- Early warning systems are inadequate in the selected cities. Because of popularity of mobile phones and congregating in religious places, citizen to citizen communication for early warning is generally in use. There is good media outreach in terms of FM radio stations and satellite TV channels that inform masses of disasters in their area. Safety drills are not carried out in schools; and
- Rehabilitation is generally carried out as a part of humanitarian and emergency response that is supply driven. In the later phases, affected populations are involved in the reconstruction of housing and community infrastructure. Citizen participation in major infrastructure rebuilding is inadequate.

2.2 Activity-2: Conduct Multi Stakeholder Consultations

Multi stakeholder forums have been carried out in all the cities with the objective of ascertaining capacities for urban risk reduction. The key discussions at the provincial workshops centered around:

- The need to enforce the building byelaws and regulations with active participation of the local architects and town planners including awareness for all development practitioners;
- Strengthening of the existing building regulations and their enforcement;
- CBOs and citizen community boards could be activated as liaison between the local government agencies empowering DDMA and decentralization of the funds;
- Local youth training;
- Micro level contingency plan and preparation of 3W Matrix at a district level;
- Safe evacuation methods and marking ways on the district maps;
- Regular maintenance work such as drain cleaning and keeping drains free from solid waste;
- Replicating good practices in Community Based Disaster Risk Management-CBDRM and Village Disaster Committee (VDC) (based on the Hyogo Frame Work for action with the involvement of all sectors). CBDRM has only been carried out in 5 of the cities and needs to be carried out in others;
- Strengthening mass awareness campaigns at a Union Council to a District level as a basic tool to address disasters. Use of local resources such as Mosques, Hujras, cultural events, Community Social Organizations (CSOs), Parent- teacher associations;
- Incentives for Volunteers including their registration and training;
- Enacting and enforcement of planning, building and safety regulations;
- Budgetary provisions for life saving and emergency facilities like operation and maintenance budget for life saving vehicles;
- Mainstreaming DRR into development projects including making DRR note as a part of PC-I;
- Inclusion of human induced disasters in the NDMA Act;
- Installation and upgrading of early warning systems; and
- Maintain warehousing facilities at a city level, so that emergency supplies could be stored in advance.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis Results from the Resilient Cities

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly created position for DRR within the District Administration • Felt need to respond to climate change • Flood related contingency plans • Trainings related to DRR, especially to public & private sector officials and school children • Existing capacities/experiences of citizens and community groups • Strong outreach and coverage of mass media, early warning is generally through them • Informal sector and citizen services are developed and employed during disasters 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non clarified roles and responsibilities between NDMA/ PDMA, Local Government and Revenue department • Inadequate participation of citizens in planning • Limited resources at city level and overall budgetary constraint • Limited capacities of hospitals and emergency response services including fire fighting and ambulance services • Safety regulations are nonexistent or not followed • non application of building codes • construction on ecologically dangerous areas • Absence of SOP for relief activities • Identification of safe areas
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International programmes and funding on DRR and climate change • Capacity building as a result of responding to major disaster • Awareness among the residents • Implementation of building codes • Safe communities 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslides • Floods • Storms, cyclones and high velocity wind • Earthquake • Drought • Fire, especially from short circuit • Road accidents • Riots and conflicts • Epidemics

Note: one of the threat is that if disaster does not occur for some time, resources and attention of local government may be diverted to other issues and DRR goes on back burner.

2.3 Activity-3: Action Plans

Action plans could not be prepared for each city due to limited resources and time constraints. Majority of the selected cities are district headquarters and the recommendations of the city consultation meetings are similar (see annex-3). These are as follows:

2.3.1 Soft Component

- The Government has to provide dedicated staff and resources for urban risk management at a Tehsil (sub district) level, especially for coordination and information management;
- Multi-hazard vulnerability assessment and mapping should be carried out immediately. The assessment and mapping should be done together with the local government and local stakeholders so as to develop local tools for mitigation and emergency response;
- DRR plans for each city should be prepared. It is very difficult to integrate DRR with other plans as:
 - Only 5 out of 28 cities have a land-use plan (see annex-2); and
 - Only two out of 28 cities have a development plan.
- Technical assessment of educational and health facilities should be carried out immediately and where required the buildings should be demolished or retrofitted;
- Regular updating of safety regulations including building codes and implementation be forced by concerned departments. Commercial licenses be awarded on fulfillment of safety measures;
- Insurance and financial services be developed to facilitate urban risk management;
- Community trainings are being carried out in many places but there needs to be a volunteer citizens' group that could be trained for preparedness and in times of emergency to volunteer for emergency services. Previously Pakistan had Civil Defense Service and active Boy and Girl scouts;
- There is general awareness about Climate change and people and organizations have started to incorporate measures as a response to this. However, a coordinated mechanism does not exist and people in many cases are unable to develop a response to the increasing impacts of climate change;
- Land-use plan, DRR Plan and Hazard plans are missing in most of the cases;
- Selected cities do not have a plan that could be implemented. Planning of cities in Pakistan is closely associated with urban management and project planning. Urban Risk management should be immediately linked with urban management and project planning e.g. PC-I should have a note related to DRR;
- The role of the media needs to be made effective for understanding the DRR;
- Need to incorporate DRR element in school curriculum; and
- Strengthening of Metrological department.

2.3.2 Hard Components

- Hospitals with necessary facilities and life saving equipment;
- Provision of street lights and WASH facilities to residents;
- Well equipped Search & Rescue facility;
- Emergency Coordination centre with necessary equipment and facilities; and
- Retrofitting of critical buildings.

2.4 Activity-4: Prepare Peer Learning Plan

- A Peer learning plan has been prepared as a part of the proposal. Some good practices identified during the study are:
 - Citizen networks for warning others of impending disasters and response required;
 - Training of school children for emergency response;
 - Expansion of emergency rescue services to small towns and secondary cities such as ambulances and equipping district hospitals with emergency facilities;
 - Use of public buildings such as mosques as a safe places;

2.5 Activity-5: Prepare Funding Proposal

- Project document is being developed.

2.6 Activity-6: Submit Proposal

UN-Habitat is undertaking the following

- Project document discussed with NDMA/ Planning commission; and
- Donor discussions (DFID, Ausaid);

3. HIGHLIGHTS

Provide notes on highlights of the project. These will serve as the major source to document and promote success stories, and lessons learned for your project, which will enhance the information sharing and resources mobilization. (When applicable, include attachments of press release, photos, research papers, web links, etc.)

- Questionnaire was lengthy and stakeholders could not give enough time for filling the format due to busy Schedules and official meetings/Audits/Sports Festivals etc.;
- Basic DRM orientation should be given to stakeholders filling the LG-SAT form so that they can respond objectively; and
- Sharing of the results of survey was very much appreciated by stakeholders in consultative workshops.

4. CONCLUSION

UN-Habitat will elicit donor interest for the attached proposal. Meanwhile other opportunities for follow up will also be useful for practical and short term synergies like :

- Disaster resilient cities initiative is part of Pakistan One-UN Programme for 2013-2017;
- Focused discussions on urban planning with USAid for Jaccobabad and Peshawar; and
- New engagements with UNDP and KOICA on urban integration engagements for Afghan Refugees and Host Communities in Quetta, Karachi, Mansehra and Peshawar cities.

Annex 1: Schedule of Activities

Date	Event
05.12.2011	Project launched/Consultants recruited Urdu translation of the LG-SAT form
15.12.2011	Survey started in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, FATA, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, and Punjab
19.12.2011	Survey started in Baluchistan, Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh
01.01.2012 – 18.02.2012	City Consultation meetings held
06.03.2012	Provincial Workshop for FATA and KPK held
14.03.2012	Provincial Workshop scheduled for G-B and postponed due to security reasons
15.03.2012	Provincial Workshop schedules for Baluchistan postponed due to security reasons
22.03.2012	Provincial Workshop held in AJK
27.03.2012	Provincial Workshop scheduled for Sindh postponed due to security reasons
30.03.2012	LG-SAT survey results shared with PDMA
04.04.2012	30 th city (Muzaffargarh) finalized for survey
11.04.2012	Survey completed and City consultation held in Muzaffargarh
11.05.2012	Draft report finalized
31.05.2012	Final report (draft) ready for sharing with UNISDR

Annex 2: Type of Disasters and DRR Measures

Resilient Cities	Current population as per recent survey	Types of Disaster							Availability of development plan (Y/N)	Availability of Landuse plan (Y/N)	Availability of DRR Plan (Y/N)	Multiple Hazard Map (Y/S)
		Earthquake	Flood	Cyclone	Land slides	Tsunami	Land Erosion	Drought				
Punjab												
Mianwali MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Khushab MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Kasur MC		✓	✓						X	✓	X	X
Jampur MC			✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Sialkot MC			✓						X	✓	X	X
Muzafargarh												
Sindh												
DMC Malir (Karachi)		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	X	X
Badin MC			✓	✓					X	X	X	X
Dadu MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Thatta MC			✓				✓		X	X	X	X
Garhi Khairo TC			✓						X	X	X	X
Mithi TC			✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Balochistan												
Khuzdar MC		✓	✓					✓	X	X	X	X
Loralai MC		✓							X	X	X	X
Quetta M.CORP.		✓							✓	X	X	X
Usta Mohammad MC			✓						X	X	X	X
KPK												
Dera Ismail Khan MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Oghi PC		✓			✓				X	X	X	X
Nowshera Kalan MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Charsadda MC			✓						X	X	X	X
Mingora MC			✓						X	X	X	X
AJ&K												
Athmuqam TC		✓	✓		✓				X	X	✓	X
Hattian Bala TC		✓	✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Kotli MC		✓	✓						X	X	X	X
Pattika		✓	✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Gilgit-Baltistan												
Astore			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Diamir			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Skardu			✓		✓				X	X	X	X
Ghizer			✓						X	X	X	X
FATA												
Khar-Khyber Agency												

Annex 3: Action Plans

See following table for action plan for resilient cities:

Resilient cities	Threats	Strengths	City DRR committee	Financial service	DRR plan	Multi hazard vulnerability assessment	Assessment and retro fitting of public buildings	Enforcement of building and safety codes	DRR trainings and drill	NRM plan	Communication and early warning system
Baluchistan											
Khuzdar	EQ, FLD, DR	Land use Plan	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S
Loralai	EQ		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S
Quetta	EQ, DR	Development Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	Y	S	S	S	S
Usta Mohammad	FLD	Development Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)											
Astore	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Diamir	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Ghizer	LND SLD	MF Service, AKF	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S
Skardu	LND SLD	Land use Plan, AKF	Y	Y	S	S	Y	S	S	S	S
Federally administered tribal areas (FATA)											
Khar		Development Plan	Y	Y	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y
Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa (KP)											
Charsadda	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Ooghi	LND SLD, EQ	MF Service, Local Network	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	S
Mingora	EQ, FLD	MF Service, Local Network	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Nowshera	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y

Explanations:

EQ = Earthquake

FLD = Flood

DR = Drought

LND SLD = Landslide

CYC = Cyclone

MF = Microfinance

AKF = Aga Khan Foundation

Y = To be established

S = Exist and will be strengthened

Resilient cities	Threats	Strengths	City DRR committee	Financial service	DRR plan	Multi hazard vulnerability assessment	Assessment and retro fitting of public buildings	Enforcement of building and safety codes	DRR trainings and drill	NRM plan	Communication and early warning system
Punjab											
Jampur	FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kasur	EQ	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Khushab	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Mianwali	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Muzaffargarh	FLD	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	S
Sialkot	EQ	Land use Plan, MF Service	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Sindh											
Dadu	FLD, DR	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	Y
Garhi Khairo	FLD, DR		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malir (Karachi)	CYC	Development Plan	Y	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Matli	FLD, CYC, DR	MF Service	Y	S	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Mithi	DR	MF Service, DRR Plan	Y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Thatta	FLD, CYC		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	Y	S
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)											
Athmuqam	EQ, LND SLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Hattian Bala	EQ, LND SLD, FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kotli	EQ, LND SLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Pattika	EQ, LND SLD, FLD		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	Y	Y

Explanations:

EQ = Earthquake

FLD = Flood

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CYC = Cyclone

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Y = To be established

S = Exist and will be strengthened

Annex 4: Resource Utilization

Total allocated budget of this project (US\$ 25,000) has been utilized.

Annex 5: Challenges

- The project has been carried out within the stipulated resources and time except for delays resulting mainly due to security conditions in Sindh, Baluchistan, and Gilgit-Baltistan. Provincial workshops are delayed because of this issue;
- Bad security situation in the country resulted in delay of Official identification of the 30 cities. Hence, the survey for this city was completed after the stipulated time. Provincial workshop in Punjab is also delayed for this reason;
- The uncertainties in the Local Government and the varying status of Local Government in different provinces and regions made it difficult to convene city level meets. The challenge has been overcome through persistent efforts of local consultants; and
- The focus of DRR is at a district level, whereas the baseline survey and consultation were at the municipal level. In few cases, the district administration refused to participate and facilitate the consultations. As a result of this, much of the DRR related reports and plans were accessed but with time delays and having to follow lengthy procedures.

Annex 6: Assessment Using LG-SAT

See details of assessment of all provinces using LG-SAT tool

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab
<p>Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=1</p>	<p>DDMA is functional and working with local Govt. at District level; AC and TMO of all TMAs are members of DDMA. Advocacy needed for appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge. Partnerships do exist at some level between private sector and Local Government & require special attention for effectiveness. Local Government does not participate in national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Planning.</p>	<p>DCO has nominated officials that do not have the DRR knowledge and expertise. The local government has knowledge on climate and disaster risk reduction but it needs to be disseminated to the local community. Few organizations are working on DRR sector. Local organizations do try to take the initial initiative but slowed down because of lengthy approval process that involve revenue dept. & local govt. According to the DCO, if the local organizations involve the local government at the initial stage than this partnership produce better results regarding DRR initiatives. Emergencies are not declared to avoid pressure from provincial Government. Only Atta & Dall (food items) are distributed.</p>	<p>DCO has appointed non-technical people. The local government is has knowledge capacities for climate and disaster risk reduction but it needs to be disseminating to the local organizations and the community. Few organizations are working on DRR, but there is need for a strong partnership during the initial stage. According to the DCO, if the local organizations involve the local government right from the beginning the result would have been favorable towards the DRR initiatives. Gaps are present. Emergencies are not declared so as to avoid pressures from the provincial Government. Only Atta, Daal (food items) are distributed.</p>	<p>Sialkot city has no DRR co-ordination. The Flood Management plan has not been reviewed by the administration and there is no co-ordination with the community. The recently published Flood Management Plan, 2011 has many inaccuracies. The District Government does not report any disaster occurrences to the media, to avoid the pressure from provincial Governments.</p> <p>The floods in the district are regular occurrences due to rains. The district administration puts its maximum efforts to respond to the emergencies through its resources and capacity. There are many other hazards other than floods that cause emergency situations in the district. NDMA and PDMA selected District Sialkot as the first district of the province to produce a District Risk Management Plan (DRMP).</p>	<p>1) Expected Coordination within Departments regarding DRR and DRM is not up to the expected level.</p> <p>2) Lack of proper information systems even after the presence of DDRMC in Mianwali.</p> <p>3) EDO community development has the additional charge of the DO (Coordination), has refused to give any information without a NOC from the PDMA of Punjab.</p> <p>The TMO was not interested in self-assessment and showed no interest in the coordination of the TMA.</p> <p>Sites selected for model villages established by PDMA Punjab were not selected with the participation of the community and did not express any interest of shifting to those villages.</p> <p>Rescue 11122 were not facilitated with boats by the PDMA Punjab despite their continuous demands.</p>	<p>1) Flood relief officer, Assistant Collector District (ACD) and the Administrator informed the TMA about their Human Resources and local people could be called in the event of an emergency. Officials of other departments were not locals. Currently, no Excavator is available to meet an emergency and cooperation among the departments is at a minimum level due to financial constraints even in emergency. Some machinery operators are not available. Also, excavators are rented by the TMA in the month of Ashura (Muharram).</p> <p>2) The TMO has a CO consisting of staff at Quaid-a-Abad. It was recommended that Satellite towns of Quaidabad and Joharabad be given to TMA also in spite of Housing and Physical Planning Dept. Policy needs to be made by NGOs to address critical dangers in buildings issue. We have prepared a list of hazardous buildings and only served warning notices in the monsoon season.</p> <p>3) Flood control office could be established in case of floods or Hill Torrents.</p> <p>4) In the absence of long term plans, short term plans were not successful (examples: BISP 3 billion, Yellow cab). Existing set up should be strengthened and LHWs (73 for Khushab city, 45 for Joharabad and 500 in total) and can be utilized for awareness and advocacy.</p>
<p>Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=2</p>	<p>Presently there is no mechanism in place by the Government or the Private Sector e.g. Banks, NGO's etc have not identified any vulnerable and Marginalized Households. Micro finance cash soft loan packages /schemes have been introduced by INGOS (Save the children etc.), Watan cards are given by the Government. Some NGO's (Save the children) introduced schemes after the 2010 Floods. The corporate sector plays no role. Some incentives introduced as Abiana (Iagan) are forgiven by the Revenue Departments. There is a spirit to access availability of financial resources. Flood Protection Bund has been made in JamPur. Less Resources are available.</p>	<p>They do have an allocation of budget for DRR i.e. about 2% but it is not being utilized to provide incentives for the public and private sector to invest in risk reduction. It is only being used in management works during the event of a disaster. 12-15 Million are present in Citizen Community Boards accounts but only for development work. It can be used for DRR. The Tanneries Association support that they gave Human Liazer machine for Dengi control of Rs. 6-7 Lakhs. No resources for any major Disaster.</p>	<p>They do have an allocated budget for DRR i.e. about 2% but it is not being utilized to provide incentives for the public and private sector to invest in risk reduction. It is only being used in management works during the disaster. 12-15 Millions are present in Citizen Community Boards account, but only for development work. It can be used for DRR. The Tanneries Association support, they gave Human Liazer machine for Dengi control of Rs. 6-7 Lakhs. No resources for any Mega Disaster.</p>	<p>No budget assigned with no incentive for Vulnerable Houses. According to a representative of an NGO a community registered the concerns caused by the destruction of a tornado in 2011, but no one has been compensated.</p>	<p>There is no provision of any incentives for homeowners and low-income families. The private sector has not been motivated to invest in Risk Reduction.</p>	<p>1) Red Crescent society has a staff of 14-16 and the CO is appointed as the head. The CO can be given additional responsibility. Khushab Welfare society and the Young Balouch Federation assisted 300-400 households in 2010. The PMAs support could be further acknowledged.</p> <p>2) Budget for DRR should be the same as sports and other activities (Sports Festival, CCB Budget)</p> <p>3) Life saving boats are not maintained properly and there is no budget for repairs. DRR fund is also required at a district level.</p> <p>4) Modern Technology is required for in-time and proper reporting</p> <p>5) Government capacity should be strengthened by arranging trainings and workshops.</p> <p>6) Establishing of a separate Disaster Risk reduction and Management Unit at Tehsil Level.</p> <p>7) At least one focal person from DDMA should work on disaster information management at a district Level with permanent staff.</p>

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

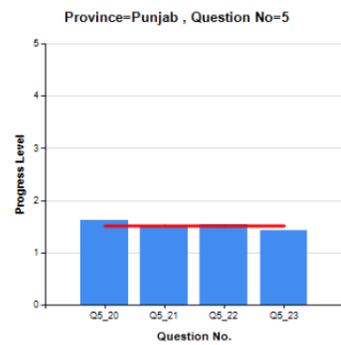
Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab
<p>Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=3</p>	<p>Detailed assessments during disasters were not carried out. Some measures were taken by the PDMA, DDMA and the Agricultural line Departments but hazard mapping of the entire city was required. Disaster Risk assessment data was updated annually but without the participation of the community. Media played their role in raising awareness but failed to take any practical steps for providing safety measures. A risk communication plan was not properly planned. Announcements were made through sirens, megaphones and Mosques on the last minute of emergency and no authorized person was in charge. DDMA's were overburdened and the newly established authority, PDMA took some initiatives. Key lessons were learned during the epidemic of Dengue fever in the event of a future outbreak. No Access to information related to DRR and climate change. Jampur is a major subdivision of District Rajanpur and is the largest human settlement in the district, located between the Indus River and Koh e Salman. The area is vulnerable to many serious natural disasters such as Riverine floods, heavy rains, earthquakes, hill torrents and a vast range of human induced hazards (Road accidents, old building stocks, fires, environmental pollution, tobacco grinding units in residential areas, furnace, brick kilns, illegal petrol/gas filling points, saw machines, poor sewerage system and its open manholes, waste water ponds, contaminated drinking water, counterfeit drugs, hiking population, improper solid waste management system, canal breaches, open bridges, leaned electricity poles, improper wiring and inadequate traffic regulation). The town was also exposed to the 2010 floods yet, no DRR study is conducted for this city.</p>	<p>The local government conducted just one disaster assessment for various development sectors such as agriculture, livestock, households etc., which has not been updated since. Local governments have identified the economic sector as the most vulnerable sector to disasters i.e. agriculture, livestock and industries which are dependent on agricultural products. A scientific plan has not been developed and community participation is not present. A Patwari is assigned for communicating the event of a local disaster. A comprehensive report of the destruction in different regions is not recorded. Talwar Post and Defense Bund is declared for camping, which is 15 km's away from the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>EMERGENCY CALLS WERE ATTENDED TO, OVERALL REPORT From 28-12-2009 to 30-12-2011. (Rescue 1122 Kasur) 1- RTA: 4679 2- FIRE: 131 3- BUILDING COLLAPSE: 40 4- EXPLOSIONS/BOMB BLAST: 06 5- CRIME CALLS (Violence, Bullet Injury, Robbery): 379 6- DROWNING CASES: 28 7- SPECIAL RESCUE OPERATION: ? 8- OTHERS (MOSTLY MEDICAL EMERGENCY) 4700</p> <p>The local government also conducted disaster assessments for various development sectors such as agriculture, livestock, households etc., in Kasur but has not been updated.</p> <p>The local government of each district has identified the economic sector as the most vulnerable. In most cases this affected are mainly agriculture and livestock is apparent, and some industries which are dependent on agricultural products. The plan has not been updated and has been plagiarized without any participation from the community.</p> <p>A comprehensive report of the destruction in different regions is not recorded.</p> <p>A Patwari is assigned for communicating during the event of a local disaster. Talwar Post, Defense Bund is declared for camping that is 15 Km's away from the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Sialkot city faces a lot of threats: Hazardous buildings in the old city, Nallahs (water of AJK) and the threat of snakes exists. In addition, Man made disaster continue from the times of War (India) and floods from the river. The historic Building of Allama Iqbal's residence and the 'Thana' on old fort is hazardous and under threat due to the negligence of concerned authorities and pollution in the Bazaar. Drinking water is contaminated with sewerage lines. Tanneries in cities pose as a threat (health hazard). The Old fort needs maintenance to avoid future disasters. In rainy seasons the Bazaar area is flooded and rain water mixes with the sewerage waste. Solid waste in depressions 5-6 km's and 50-60 ft at Bhugoo Wala road can be disastrous in the future. District Disaster Management Committee would assist in reviewing the threat of various disasters, assessing the vulnerability of the district, evaluating the preparedness, and considering suggestions for improvement of the district disaster management plan. DDRMP should be reviewed on an annual basis to add new techniques and experiences to the plan.</p>	<p>Flash Floods are a major threat in the district. Hazards are not assessed through scientific methodology.</p> <p>Khushab city is located near Jehlum river. Once it was named as Khush-Aab (Sweet water) during the reign of Moghul ruler Sher Shaha Soori, but now it has saline water at a depth of 30-35 ft and its water supply is being planned from the neighboring district of Sarghoda Shah Pur). Currently Old Water Supply lines (laid in British period) pass through Seem Nallaha. Old city Khushab, once in Fasil, surrounded with four gates in the past, now has a ZigZag and Narrow construction pattern. It cannot be vacated immediately as compared to Joharabad. The eastern side of Khushab could face the threat of flooding from the Jhelum river. The event of an earthquake may affect urban populations living 20-22 km's into the Hilly areas. (Katha Sagral, Peel, Padrar) The threat of Hill Torrents by Seem Nallaha exists (Shiwalla). If both rains and flood came simultaneously, the main city road leading to Sarghoda Road could be affected. Khushab lake (old khoni lake) next to Jehlum Bridge, towards Kushab is also not protected despite the killings of 60 students). Hazardous buildings in the old city Gali Kotly wali (Mandar of Hindus). There is a threat of possible radiation leaks from the Atomic Plant (a warning was issued in 1998) and in tah event, the evacuation of khushab city will be difficult as compared to Jahurabad city D.H.Q of Khushab. The construction layout of old Khushab city is Zigzag. 1/3rd of the people live in Hilly areas (Kathasagral, Peel, Pedrar) and are the risk of an earthquake. Lack of water supply and sanitation (diseases such as Malaria and typhoid are high in the summer and the sanitation of the city is very poor. Garbage is cleaned from drains and put on the corners of open drains. The city itself is at risk as in the event of a disaster, the population always flee towards the city. Hence doubling the risk.</p>	<p>1) The local Government ordinance came in 1979. From 1979 -2012 no work was done on the water supply lines. Mineral water is not affordable by average households of 5-8 members. Water is dense. 2) District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) was not notified and was found over burdened and could not give expected time (because DDRM was an additional charge with him.) 3) Protection wall for Nallha, cleaning of Nallaha.4) Vertical development should be banned. There should be a systematical planning of old Khushabad city.</p>
<p>Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=4</p>	<p>No coordination among departments on DRR. No Land Plans are prepared. Hazard mapping of the area is not done. A Flood Bund to save city of Jampur has been constructed but its affects on the surrounding rural settlements have increased and public facilities have become more vulnerable. Steps for improvement are required/data updated for dangerous buildings but have no funds. An emergency communication system is established on a need basis in the DCO and the TMA office but there is an absence of an Emergency operation center during disaster free months.</p>	<p>Communities do not have access to information on disaster risk reduction and adaptive measures etc. Nevertheless, information regarding climate change and early warning disaster systems is provided but face a lot of trouble from local political leaders. The community eventually loses trust in local authorities. There is no proper dumping site provided by the TMA. In specific areas of Tanneries, hygiene issues arise during rainy seasons. Ground water has been destroyed. Drinking water is taken from the BRB canal. Drainage level has risen in UC 7, 8, 9. Roofs are made of mud and are thus damaged in the rainy season. No Vaccination for Livestock.</p>	<p>Communities do not have access to information on disaster risk reduction and adaptive measures etc. Nevertheless, information regarding climate change and early warning disaster systems is provided but face a lot of trouble from the local political leaders. The community eventually loses trust on the local authorities. There is not a proper dumping site by TMA. In specific areas of Tanneries, hygiene issues rise during the rainy season. Ground water has been destroyed. Drinking water is taken from BRB canal. Drainage level is raised in UC 7, 8, 9. Roofs are made of mud and thus suffer in the rainy season. No Vaccination for Livestock.</p>	<p>TMA Sialkot: Medium tanneries have large shares with 3,828 m3/day followed by large and small tanning units with 2,185 m3/day and 1,534 m3/day respectively. All quantities of waste-water is ultimately discharged into adjacent natural water bodies and cultivated lands. This discharge, of highly toxic tannery waste-water, high in BOD, COD, TDS, sulfide, chloride and chromium, has rendered the Nallah water unfit for irrigation purposes and live stock consumption. To minimize the Disaster Risk through the TMA have the following missing elements: 1. Heavy machinery required for early response for pre and post disaster Excavator, Shovel, Multi-Loaders, De-Watering Pump, 2. Fire-fighting accessories, 3. Capacity building of TMA Officer and field Staff in DRR, 4. Financial Assistance Reserve for DRR Activities,</p>	<p>River flows near to Mianwali and continues to put the city at the risk of flooding. Hill Torrents are also a threat at Mianwali-Khushab Road, and lack of proper drainage system in most of the adjacent settlements' roads like Wan Bachran is the reason behind the flooding even in low scale rain in Mianwali. Mianwali low-lying areas were under water near the city, which could be protected by providing flood Bunds. Kala Bagh city and Bazar area were also flooded. Eisakhel city was cut off from the H.Q Mianwali during the floods.</p>	<p>1) The local Government ordinance came in 1979. From 1979 -2012 no work was done on the water supply lines. Mineral water is not affordable by average households of 5-8 members. Water is dense. 2) District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) was not notified and was found over burdened and could not give expected time (because DDRM was an additional charge with him.) 3) Protection wall for Nallha, cleaning of Nallaha.4) Vertical development should be banned. There should be a systematical planning of old Khushabad city.</p>

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab
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Q 5:
Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary



There is no Scientific Risk assessment of Retrofitting and reconstruction. Some school buildings have been whitewashed to create an illusion of reconstruction. The Jampur Hospital was flooded and consequently shifted to a school. Even the RHC of Town committees of Dajjal remained unapproachable in the event of a disaster. The Government has no plans towards addressing these DRR needs.

Disaster preparedness drills have been done by Rescue112 and are not conducted regularly in educational institutions.

EDO education offices have no alternate stairs for evacuation. Some trainings have been conducted by Rescue 1122 but not on a regular basis.

The education sector is playing an important role during disasters as all the main government school buildings provide temporary shelters to the flood affected people. All the main staff of the education department is supervising the management of these people, to ensure the provision of food or other basic necessities are available to them.

DHQ have no capacity and no equipment to deal with emergencies. All major cases are referred to Lahore.

EDO education offices have no alternate stairs for evacuation. Some trainings done by Rescue 1122 but not on regular basis.

The education sector is playing an important role during disasters as all the main government school buildings provide temporary shelters to the flood affected people. All the main staff of the education department is supervising the management of these people, to ensure the provision of food or other basic necessities are available to them.

DHQ have no capacity and no equipment to deal with emergencies. All major cases are referred to Lahore.

Education Department Sialkot: Capacity Building of education department officer, PTA members and students.

Inclusion of DRR related materials in syllabus. Tasks assigned to all EDOs (E&S) Education for formation of school level DRR Committees.

Ensured training of School committees. Nominate one focal person in each district to carry out the activities of DRR at a district level.

Hospitals particularly private ones are playing their positive role.

5. Stone pitching of Both Nallahs Aik
6. A survey began on the orders of the Supreme Court, to be conducted and analyzed by professionals. 7. In rainy seasons only notices are served for hazardous buildings by the TMA. New policies must be formed to address these issues permanently. 8. Applicant only should not be considered for structure stability and soil testing. The Government should also be responsible for implementing Building codes. 9. 5-6 ponds like Ram Talai, Molla Bux talab should be planned in the city. 10. Create open spaces for the city. 11. Buffalos roaming on the roads should be banned. 12. Duplication of PHED, TMA be avoided. 13. Urban unit work on satellite images should be utilized for DRR purposes also.

Although most school buildings are safe, there are some that are at risk. The Building Department will develop the design of these schools. Summary has been forwarded by EDO Education. The general public's and the local official's lack of knowledge about the severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in the present day efforts to mitigate potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when these dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.

The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, a fundamental element in other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves. Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks.

1) No retaining wall near old fort.
2) Haji Pura has narrow streets with no evacuation route.
3) Poor sewerage network makes the base of houses poor.
4) Garrot BHU was shifted in the floods. In 1992 Floods Houses were flooded till their roofs.

5) For epidemics such as Dengue, NICH gives stockpiles. TMA is not effective at all. Drains are clean yet sewage is kept on the corners of those drains.

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab								
<p>Q 6 : Enforce risk compliant building regulations & land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Punjab , Question No=6</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Progress Level Data for Q6</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q6_24</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_25</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_26</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q6_24	1.5	Q6_25	1.5	Q6_26	1.5	<p>No Land use Plans are prepared. People's satisfaction level is almost zero.</p> <p>Land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes are not enforced. Only High officials offices are visited by Bomb Disposal Squad</p> <p>Building codes do not support Risk Reduction, Land use Plans are absent. No Building codes implementation for Private schools, as they have no open spaces as Assembly Halls.</p>	<p>Currently there is no concept of being flood resilient. Only Government Buildings are being made according to some standard designs.</p> <p>Not only are cities not prepared for the next disaster, they have yet not recovered from the affects of previous disasters. The local government including local organizations needs to work more efficiently for the effective planning and management of disaster risk reduction and for making the cities more resilient.</p> <p>4 more urban communities of Mustafabad, Radha Kishan, Raja Jhang are not being considered.</p>	<p>Currently there is no concept of being flood resilient. Only Government Buildings are being made according to some standard designs.</p> <p>Not only are cities not prepared for the next disaster, they have yet not recovered from the affects of previous disasters. The local government including local organizations needs to work more efficiently for the effective planning and management of disaster risk reduction and for making the cities more resilient.</p> <p>4 more urban communities of Mustafabad, Radha Kishan, Raja Jhang are not being considered.</p>	<p>Katchi Abadis inhabitants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection wall is suggested along Nallaha Aik, in order to divert the flood water from entering the city. 2. He further recommended that a Disaster Management Center may be formed, comprising of Heads of Health, education, Forest, Police, and C&W Department at District Level, which will be equipped with required capacity and machinery for early response at all time. 3. Flood information center during the rainy seasons should form for early information dissemination and quick action. 4. Weather reporting department may be reorganized and strengthened to provide daily accurate report. 5. A Warehouse should be established at a district level where all essentials be available at all time. 6. New Tannery Zone proposed has many environmental risks but not considered. 7. Private schools have no open spaces for evacuation. <p>Special funds of Rs. 10 million should be allocated at a district level at the discretion of the DCO for the support of vulnerable people on the spot after assessment during disaster as no funds were available at the event of the tornado near Head Maralla in Sialkot.</p>	<p>Land use Plans are being made by Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC). It will be finalized in this year.</p> <p>Building control measures are not satisfactory.</p> <p>City needs Flood protection Bund but not initiated yet.</p> <p>Model Villages proposed by PDMA are located in vulnerable areas and people are not willing to shift here.</p>	<p>TB Hospital has been given approval near Maternity Hospital. No NOC from Health Department. TB Hospital should be located out of city MNCH Programmes by INGOs are not monitored and also not evaluated. Medicines are expired and not used by Hospitals. Malaria, Typhoid, Dog Biting are more common in seasons. DHQ Machines are without ventilators in routine life and what can be expected in Emergency? I am anthesasist with No Anarsthe Machine in THQ Khusab. Training given by NGOs.what can be the use of this training without mashines</p>
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q6_24	1.5														
Q6_25	1.5														
Q6_26	1.5														

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab										
<p>Q 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools & communities</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=7</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=7</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q7_27</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_28</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_29</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_30</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q7_27	1.5	Q7_28	1.5	Q7_29	1.2	Q7_30	1.5	<p>Some drill has been done in schools but not regular by Local Government. .Training like civil defense and Rescue 1122 is done for Governments and volunteers not for all sectors. Lack of Financial Resources for Trainings is major hurdle to conduct in-depth training. . No courses as part of Curriculum. Aware about evacuation plans but not present in written shapes. Drills for evacuation are done by Rescue1122 in D.H.Q Rajan Pur only and not in Jampur as no office of Rescue present here.</p>	<p>2-3 Months awareness on Dengi risk reduction given Banners displayed, Brochures distributed, 2000-3000 small Booklets published.seminars with EDO Education done.local NGOs contributed lot.Community awareness officer of Rescue 1122 has responsibility to do some Training.No visible role of Civil Society.</p>	<p>2-3 Months awareness on Dengi risk reduction given Banners displayed, Brochures distributed, 2000-3000 small Booklets published.seminars with EDO Education done.local NGOs contributed lot.Community awareness officer of Rescue 1122 has responsibility to do some Training.No visible role of Civil Society.</p>	<p>Rescue 1122 has conducted some trainings, but they are not regular.Islamabad being hub of industrial activities, community have no time to participate in social activities.Agencies and departments should also conduct drills based on the hazard scenarios and areas of competence.The DDMA will ensure that disaster response drills are conducted by the other Department son a regular basis, especially in the disaster prone areas to maintain the readiness of communities and departments, as regards operational procedures, personnel and equipment and orderly response.There should be at least two drills in a year. Lessons learnt from the drills and those from the previous and ongoing disaster related incidents should be incorporated in this DRM Plan as appropriate.(a) The member departments of DDMA will mobilize resources to arrange a bloc grant for some of the following activities:(b) Meet the expenses of DDMA secretariat(c) Meet the expenses of drills(d) Immediate response to emergency to be supplemented by larger budget on full fledged response</p>	<p>1) Strengthen the capacity of Government Officials by trainings and refreshers courses2) District Disaster Management Unit is not equipped enough to cope with situation in emergency and minimize the risk. For effective role of Disaster Unit at district level, Disaster Management department/Unit should be equipped with all respect (Heavy Machinery, special budget, staff and sufficient infrastructure).3) Proper system should in-placed to display name of registered volunteers in all prominent places I-e; UCs offices, District Disaster Management office, District and Tehsil administration office and Police station</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of general public and local officials about severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when the dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, an important fundamental in other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves.Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks</p>
Question No.	Progress Level																
Q7_27	1.5																
Q7_28	1.5																
Q7_29	1.2																
Q7_30	1.5																
<p>Q 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=8</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=8</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q8_31</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_32</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_33</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q8_31	1.5	Q8_32	1.2	Q8_33	1.5	<p>Departmental progress is very poor in this regard. Its major demand of the people. Flood Bund made in Jampur (no tree plantation).NHA has no main drainage channel. Although NGO's do but lot of steps needed.OHD doing social Mapping with support of OPP. Private sector is not playing their role. They need awareness raising and mobilization.</p>	<p>District Officer Forest have cutted 21,000 Trees and no one made voice against it. Thousands of fishes die due to Waste water but Assistant Director Fisheries is helpless. No visible role of Civil Society.</p>	<p>District Officer Forest have cutted 21,000 Trees and no one made voice against it. Thousands of fishes die due to Waste water but Assistant Director Fisheries is helpless. No visible role of Civil Society.</p>	<p>Some parts of Aik nallahaha in city areas has been protected by stone pitching. In 1983, Hajipura Band on Aik Nullah got breached with flood directly hitting city of Sialkot. e) In 1985, the district had to bear unprecedented flood, when river Chenab at Marala reached the mark of 2,74,130 Cs, Aik at Ura up to 25000Cs, whereas Nullah Deg rose upto 75000 Cs. f) Similarly during the flood of 1988, Chenab River at Marala reached above 40,000 Cs to 12000 Cs. Respectively. The floods affected and damaged the roads network around Sialkot city, and Daska town was inundated with water 4 feet deep. g) Floods affected district Sialkot in the year 2005, flood water on the Indian side of the border in Chenab River contributed to flooding in areas in the Punjab on the Pakistan side. The flooding led to a state of emergency being declared in Sialkot, Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin, Jhang and Chiniot Data about loss of lives and property is not available about this incident. h) During monsoon 2006, in July & September some parts of the district were in flood as at Hanjili bridge the main stream shifted completely to the left bund.</p>	<p>District Officer Soil conservation with Sustainable Livelihood Barani Areas Project have provided Spurs and Dams for mitigation of Hazards.EDO Agriculture has also vision and programmes to protect ecosystem.</p>	<p>soon valley development organization has done some efforts and also SLBAP project has done some projects in this regard.</p>		
Question No.	Progress Level																
Q8_31	1.5																
Q8_32	1.2																
Q8_33	1.5																

Assessment of Punjab Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Jampur	Muzaffargarh	Kasur	Sialkot	Mianwali	Khushab
<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=9</p>	<p>Funds are not allocated but are arranged as per requirement at the time of disaster. Procurement is being done by PDMAs and NDMA's. Flood operation centre is established and in Flood Relief documents some official contacts are present but community has no knowledge of these officials. EWS systems need to improve and proper system should be established. Drill done at some institutions but not at all level and with no coordination. Limited Emergency supplies are available, not all times. No warehouses at district level. Boats are out of order.</p> <p>Emergency shelters are available but not in sufficient quantity more shelters are required. Evacuation plan are think out but not mapped and community is not aware about these plans. Local community aware about emergency routs as per local wisdom. Contingency plan is not available and is prepared on demand and community disaster preparedness plans do not exist at all.</p>	<p>He also suggested that an informative overview on DRR has to be added in the main curriculum of the secondary level education. As a similar exercise is preciously done in the situation of wars, so this time it also work for the benefit of community development & preparedness for such kind of disasters.</p>	<p>He also suggested that an informative overview on DRR has to be added in the main curriculum of the secondary level education. As a similar exercise is preciously done in the situation of wars, so this time it also work for the benefit of community development & preparedness for such kind of disasters.</p>	<p>The flood control center receives direct warning from the Provincial Disaster Control Lahore through its own sources. The office at Sialkot processes the received information and transmits it to the Tehsil to which it relates. For this purpose, as already stated, the Deputy District Officer (Revenue) concerned will be equipped with a Telephone & Wireless set. On receipt of warning, they will convey it to the local population through the revenue staff. The local population shall be warned about the approaching flood by the beat of drum and use of loud speakers of mosques. A reasonable period shall be given to the people to get ready to reach safer places. Transfer of population shall be done through mobilization of all possible transport at the disposal of each Deputy District Officer (Revenue).</p>	<p>1) Strengthen the capacity of Govt Officials by trainings and refreshers courses 2) Establishment of Permanent Separate Disaster Risk reduction and Management Unit. District Disaster Management Unit is not equipped enough to cope with situation in emergency and minimize the risk. For effective role of Disaster Unit at district level, Disaster Management department/Unit should equipped with all respect (Heavy Machinery, special budget, staff and sufficient infrastructure). 2) There is a lack of management and flow of information at district level. There should a proper system of management of information and its flow from community to district management and from management to community at all time. 3) Citizen Information center, comprising on last assessment report, future risk and future plan of the district, should formed at district level and should regularly update monthly or quarterly</p>	<p>1) District Disaster Management Unit is not equipped enough to cope with situation in emergency and minimize the risk. For effective role of Disaster Unit at district level, Disaster Management department/Unit should equipped with all respect (Heavy Machinery, special budget, staff and sufficient infrastructure). 2) There is a lack of management and flow of information at district level. There should a proper system of management of information and its flow from community to district management and from management to community at all time. 3) Citizen Information center, comprising on last assessment report, future risk and future plan of the district, should formed at district level and should regularly update monthly or quarterly</p>
<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction</p>	<p>Province=Punjab , Question No=10</p>	<p>Local Government do not have access to resources and expertise (No doctors, no trauma centers). People weep and get patience on their fates.</p> <p>After Floods people pay some attention but steps required from government side for taking initiatives by the projects started by INGOs.</p> <p>No Outlines strategy for post</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRM planning at the Union Council level; 2. Raising of Rapid Response Teams by involving volunteers and providing them with essential equipment and training; 3. Strengthening of community-based Early Warning System; 4. School Safety and DRR planning at school level; 5. Capacity building of identified communities and local-level (Tehsil & UC) government institutions; 6. Infrastructure support for disaster mitigation 7. When we are in disaster, no one come to help, who will help after Disaster. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRM planning at the Union Council level; 2. Raising of Rapid Response Teams by involving volunteers and providing them with essential equipment and training; 3. Strengthening of community-based Early Warning System; 4. School Safety and DRR planning at school level; 5. Capacity building of identified communities and local-level (Tehsil & UC) government institutions; 6. Infrastructure support for disaster mitigation 7. When we are in disaster, no one come to help, who will help after Disaster. 	<p>There is information available with Different Departments on status of flood affected communities and persons as well on the Rivers and Nullahs. However, information on hazard risk, specific to vulnerable areas and at various levels (tehsils, union council, and village) is still limited. Specifically, information to support planning, identifying priorities and making decisions for risk reduction is not centrally available. Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) needs to be undertaken at Village, Union Council, Tehsil and District levels. To facilitate this, there is a need to develop a mechanism and system for collecting available information and continuous monitoring of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Various departments regularly collect data on departmental concerns (i.e. Agriculture department on agricultural statistics; Revenue department on land and taxes; etc.). These existing systems need to be reviewed to incorporate hazard and disaster risk analysis. Instruments to be developed would enable decision makers at all levels to take effective decisions to develop risk reduction policies, strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>1) Proper system should in-placed to display name of registered volunteers in all prominent places I-e; UCs offices, District Disaster Management office, District and Tehsil administration office and Police station 2) There is a lack of management and flow of information at district level. There should a proper system of management of information and its flow from community to district management and from management to community. 1) Citizen Information center, comprising on last assessment report, future risk and future plan of the district, should formed at district level and should regularly update monthly or quarterly Citizen Information center, comprising on last assessment report, future risk and future plan of the district, should formed at district level and should regularly update monthly or quarterly</p>	<p>No Resources for the victims of impact of disasters, they weep and get patience self.</p>

Assessment of Sindh Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Dadu	Thatta	Malir	Matli	Mithi	Garhi Khairo												
Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=1</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=1</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1_1</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1_2</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1_3</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1_4</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q1_1	3.2	Q1_2	2.8	Q1_3	2.4	Q1_4	2.5	<p>The local government is equipped with knowledge and capacity to address the affects of climate change and disaster risk reduction but it needs to be disseminated to the local organizations and the community. Few organizations are working on DRR but there is no strong partnership. The lengthy procedures for approval remain an obstacle.</p> <p>The DCO advised involvement of the local organizations and the local government right from the beginning in order to improve mutual partnership and understanding.</p> <p>They have two main projects: I. DRR Training & Community Based Disaster Risk Management II. ECHO. Shelter & Livelihood.to participate and get involved in CFW i.e. Cash For Work. E.g. they ask local technical people involved in repair works and pay them for their labor. This way they build better back from the impacts of the disaster through self-help.</p> <p>According to him, the local governments often lack sufficient knowledge about disaster risks and vulnerabilities of their communities as well as appropriate disaster risk reduction measures. Partners can help local governments understand them, in order to better plan and manage local disaster risks.</p>	<p>Dr. Zahoo Mamon (District Officer-Health) stated that government relief agencies were doing their jobs with dedication however a number of non-government organizations were not cooperating during relief assistance to the rain-affected people of Sindh. On asking the reason, he said they did not take us in confidence and went to the relief camps directly which resulted in duplication of efforts. The health department performed remarkably during the recent floods; about 1.5 million people were affected from various diseases in flood-affected areas but only 126 expired in relief camps while most were treated successfully. Federal Minister for health appreciated the performance of the health department for its remarkable role. He further said that the medical camps in the relief camps were doing a good job around the clock .</p>	<p>He also said that our responsibilities are to follow the orders by the district commissioner. If a disaster situation arises in the district, he informs us to perform the related duty at that time and we just have to perform in certain manner. However, it would be better if we talked about preparedness before any disaster.</p>	<p>He said local government does not have any knowledge on DRR before the 2010 floods, but now it is evolving and improving rapidly. We are conducting drills on a larger scale where the whole city is prepared about rescuing themselves during disaster. advancements in information technology are working towards improving our early warning systems. Most decisions are made from a district level and we are just informed to perform and follow orders.</p>	<p>The main functions of Taluka Municipal Administration are to provide water supply, sanitation and streetlights in urban areas and water supply and sanitation in rural areas. This Taluka Municipal Administration is providing canal water to the public of Mithi. It is also operating drainage schemes in Mithi. In the last tenure of the existing Local Government this Taluka Municipal Administration has rehabilitated, renovated and operated various water supply schemes in rural areas including drainage schemes in Mithi where the agriculture sector was most affected. The public facilities and infrastructure are renovated and maintained according to demand. We have a future plan to do so on a regular basis depending upon the availability of funds. The contingency plan is in progress.</p> <p>There are about 82 NGOs in Tharparkar District, out of which more than 60 percent are not on the grounds. Among the working NGOs there are two are main: Thardeep and BaanhBeli.</p>	<p>All our knowledge about climate and disaster risk reduction (DRR) is due to last years' experience. The contingency plan is in progress as now we are planning a micro contingency plan. He further explained that they we are in coordination with other departments such as revenue, police, agriculture, health, social welfare, and emergency. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) has a close contact with other local and international NGOs. The means of their work is to involve and utilize all the concerned resources that are locally available like civil society organizations and citizens. Without the involvement of the community local governments are unable to work. NGOs also have close contact with the community and the local government allocates responsibilities to NGOs to do priority works as per District Administration's planning for DRR. The district is administratively subdivided into the following: talukas, GarhiKhairo, Jacobabad, and Thul.</p>		
Question No.	Progress Level																		
Q1_1	3.2																		
Q1_2	2.8																		
Q1_3	2.4																		
Q1_4	2.5																		
Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=2</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=2</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2_5</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2_6</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2_7</td> <td>1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2_8</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2_9</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q2_5	2.7	Q2_6	2.3	Q2_7	1.7	Q2_8	1.8	Q2_9	2.5	<p>They do have an allocation of budget for DRR i.e. about 2% but it is not being utilized to provide incentives for the public and private sector to invest in risk reduction. It is only being used in the management works during the disaster. LG does not have schemes like soft loans, micro finance as economic incentives for DRR action. The "Benazir Support Program" in which the government gave 10,000 rupees per family to the susceptible families locally, a private bank named Tameer Bank introduced a program about soft loans. First they release Rs. 10,000 to entrepreneurs. After getting back the full amount as per their agreement they give Rs. 15,000 and then Rs. 20,000 which can be returned in easy installments. The other cultural method to support each other is the "Besi" system which is very popular among local women.</p>	<p>Banazir Income Support Program, Watan Card are reliable initiatives to give financial support to the vulnerable communities. Locally a local business association named "Labor Association" is very active and the members support each other whenever any one became needy.</p>		<p>He also add that various micro-credit banks are doing a good job of providing soft loans. The government also have few support programs but they need to be further developed.</p> <p>He informs about the whole mechanism of micro-credits. An amount of Rs. 10,000 is given as loan to the individual on the basis of security insurance from a group of persons, and then if he returned it in time then he is eligible to get another payment of Rs. 20,000.</p>	<p>Thardeep organized the local communities and developed their managerial and technical capacity. It also facilitates them in the process of income generation through provision of credit. Besides, Thardeep also extends services in the areas of primary health care, education and water. The working strategy of organization is based on the continuous process of research on social issues relevant to community development. TRDP has provided relief to 70,365 people in the form of cooked food, ration, shelter, and also to provide support to the healthcare needs of the flood victims. Collaborating with a number of organizations that worked in all flood-affected areas to provide shelter, clean water, healthcare and food. Volunteers were also actively contributed to the flood relief efforts by donating clothes, shoes, blankets, cooking utensils and cash, in a flood relief donation drive, organized by their own initiative.</p>	<p>District Administration (DA) doesn't have any credit schemes, on the other hand government announces micro credit schemes through their partners' banks to support and facilitate the vulnerable persons. DA doesn't have the financial resources. The federal or provincial government releases an allocated budget in times of emergencies and the amount of the budget depends on the nature and scale of the emergency.</p> <p>DA receives financial resources from the provincial ministry and federal ministry in two cases: urgent and normal case. In case of life compensation, they receive urgent financial resources and in the case of displaced persons' rehabilitation and damaged infrastructure, the government of Sindh gives donations in the form of cash or seeds/fertilizer/ or air boats (army). The process is done in two phases. In the first phase the government releases 'Watan Cards' for fare to go back to their houses and to purchase rashan to start their livelihoods.</p>
Question No.	Progress Level																		
Q2_5	2.7																		
Q2_6	2.3																		
Q2_7	1.7																		
Q2_8	1.8																		
Q2_9	2.5																		

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Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Dadu	Thatta	Malir	Matli	Mithi	Garhi Khairo														
<p>Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=3</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=3</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q3_10</td><td>3.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_11</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_12</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_13</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_14</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_15</td><td>2.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q3_10	3.0	Q3_11	1.8	Q3_12	2.2	Q3_13	2.2	Q3_14	2.2	Q3_15	2.8	<p>Local governments also conduct disaster assessment for various development sectors like agriculture, livestock, households...etc. but only once i.e. at the time of disaster but they are not regularly updated on any basis.</p> <p>The local government of District Dadu has very well identified which of their economic sector are the most vulnerable to the potential impacts of disaster. Mainly agriculture and livestock and secondly some industries which are again dependent on agricultural products.</p> <p>Majorly the communities do not have access to information on vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, adaptation measures etc. but they do get the forecasting of the climate change and early warnings about the disaster however contradicting statements are constantly made by opposition leaders, which confuses the masses. Safe evacuation routes are identified by the local NGOs and CBOs. I would like to acknowledge "Route Work" for planning and implementation processes for DRR. IRC creates awareness among communities about disaster preventions, mitigation, and preparedness and also about all major hazards and rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Thatta is a historically rich and civilized city of Sindh. It is the tail of the river Indus, near the delta. The badly flooded area of Thatta was compromised due to the inability of the dykes to bear the pressure of the water..</p>	<p>If a disaster situation arises in the district, he just informs us to perform the related duty at that time and we just have to perform in certain manner. But if we talk about preparedness about any disaster, there is none. We as Karachites are not at all prepared for any kind of disaster.</p>		<p>Municipal corporation official pointed out that they have done a major part of the deepening and widening exercises for the drains but are drastically short of funds. When work began we were promised support by the government. This season we have put in a sum of Rs. 70 crore but we need other agencies to help as well. There are no direct relations between the stakeholders.</p>	<p>Gradually different clusters (health and hygiene, education, nutrition, WASH, housing, livestock and agriculture) are converted into different sectors like livelihood, housing, food and agriculture, WASH (water and sanitation), WATSAN, health and nutrition, and education. Daily meetings are held on any one sector with the DRRM Coordinator and on the seventh day a combined (all working sector) meeting is held with DC, facilitated by DDAM Coordinator.</p> <p>In the second phase we also have thematic groups like protection (general, child, and gender based violence), governance, DRR and environment. The environmental group is not active as no organization is working on this sector. To have an initiative regarding environment we distributed thousands of local plants to different local NGOs for green and stable ground.</p>
Question No.	Progress Level																				
Q3_10	3.0																				
Q3_11	1.8																				
Q3_12	2.2																				
Q3_13	2.2																				
Q3_14	2.2																				
Q3_15	2.8																				
<p>Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=4</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Question No=4</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q4_16</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_17</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_18</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_19</td><td>3.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q4_16	1.5	Q4_17	1.8	Q4_18	1.5	Q4_19	3.0	<p>Dadu's urban area was saved from the disaster as the city is on raised land while the areas in depression suffered a lot. LG took adequate measures to protect the rural displaced people. The schools were used for shelter and emergency was declared at the main hospital, that was open 24 hours a day. UN donor agencies were responding actively and gave different relief packages to the suffered people.</p>	<p>The District is bordered on the north by District Jamshoro, on the East Tando Muhammad Khan and Badin District on the South (Run of Kachh) and Arabian Sea, on the West is bounded by Karachi District. The total area of the district is 17,355 Square Kilometers whereas the population of the district is around 1.20 Million. District Thatta is administratively managed by 9 Talukas, 55 Union Councils, 75 Tappas and 656 Dehs.</p>	<p>He explains that a big part of Karachi basin is occupied by the alluvial of Malir River. It is, basically, a seasonal river but becomes perennial within the limits of Karachi and serves for the discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents through its basin into the Arabian Sea. Karachi remains at risk from natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunami waves, and the cyclonic storms. Karachi and the region around it have been affected by earthquakes, also. Karachi is vulnerable to devastating tropical cyclones also that originate in the Arabian Sea and may strike Karachi with ferocity and heavy rainfall. During the period 1946- 2004, about 50 cyclonic storms developed in the northern Arabian Sea, out of which four hit the coastal belt near Karachi with disastrous consequences of heavy downpours, flash-floods, loss of life and property.</p>	<p>Abdul Hayee also worked as engineer in irrigation department which is why he shared his experiences from that department. He stresses the need for the repairing of the embankments on the priority level.</p>	<p>He gave a brief description about the departmental works, and said that the responsibilities of works and services department are road planning and safety, master planning, resource mobilization and financial management, and community development and environmental management. Building department is headed by chief engineer who is also responsible for construction and maintenance. Preparation of building plans by consulting architect and preparation of rough cost estimates on the basis of working drawings, assessment of bearing capacity of soil, structure designing and approval of tender documents by the authority. Similarly the work plan for maintenance of buildings is prepared, for example rural health centers/dispensaries and other small buildings in remote areas are constructed and repaired annually by the district government.</p>	<p>Share Ali (President of PunhalKhan) said that LG have enough knowledge about disasters. The sharing of the knowledge with other community and civil societies is very important for the actual plan. The president acknowledged the LG providing them suction pumps on their request, as the ground level of GhariKhairo is flat and without a natural slope. It was not possible to drain water without suction pumps. The DDMA requested assessment of the damaged houses, displaced and expired people. UN-Habitat helped the community in the assessment. The complete assessment was sent to the district, Karachi and then to Islamabad. Whenever a natural hazard like floods is foreseen, the announcement is made via loudspeakers in the mosques. To promote sustainable rehabilitation at a community level, we encourage the communities to take part in the rehabilitation process and we train local communities to do work on a self-help bases. About 99% CBOs have been registered in the welfare department of the local district level. On mass level our team does surveys to assess the basic needs, then we provide hand pumps and give technical guidance for digging. Street pavements, plantation, link roads, and community centers are also our second priorities. We address the basic community infrastructure requirement which is foundation regarding floods, so our engineers have improved the foundation design. The improved technology is incorporating damp prove techniques. A one – room shelter is a rectangular shaped 20 sq. meter structure that can accommodate up to seven people. He further said that LG can do lots of works for early recovery</p>				
Question No.	Progress Level																				
Q4_16	1.5																				
Q4_17	1.8																				
Q4_18	1.5																				
Q4_19	3.0																				

Assessment of Sindh Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Dadu	Thatta	Malir	Matli	Mithi	Garhi Khairo										
							but are not working with devotion although has all available allocated financial resources. We are not working with LG in a partnership that's why I do know too much about local governments' works.										
Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=5</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q5</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q5_20</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_21</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_22</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_23</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q5_20	2.0	Q5_21	2.8	Q5_22	1.5	Q5_23	1.8	<p>During the disaster, there were health, educational, food, agricultural and nutritional clusters. The present process of the cluster system is a very good paradigm of local organizations' partnership. IRC participated in OCHA Clusters, where OCHA acted as a collaborative body with the other relief agencies. On the other hand, LG played the role of a facilitator and provided a meeting space for all to share their reports and it made sure all were doing their own specific work. Cluster works are the best example of local institutions interacting with each other for essential emergency provisions and effective disaster response. During the disaster the clusters were engaged with WASH (health-hygiene), TROCAIRE (food), and with the District Government to initiate "The Tent City" for 284 families. District Government was the funding partner for establishing "The Tent City" in the emergency response.</p>	<p>Disaster Contingency Plan 2011, prepared by Dr. Moula Bux Jamali, Executive District Officer (Health) Dadu, in which the health department, Dadu has given a report on their available resources that can be utilize during the disaster, and also given a summary of required resources.</p> <p>The health department performed its remarkable role during the recent floods; about 1.5 million people have been affected from various diseases in flood affected areas but only 126 expired in relief camps while other were treated. Federal Minister for health appreciated the performance of health department for its remarkable role. He further said that the medical camps in relief camps were doing a good job around the clock for better service of humanity. Information sharing regarding capacities and needs of Education department regarding disaster risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Teachers and students are informed about disaster prone areas of the district •Teachers and students are informed of their responsibilities to take care of materials and documents to safe places during disaster •Facilitate and collaborate with Health and Environment department in preparation of health & environment related curriculum •Collaborate with Civil Defense department in systemizing volunteers 			<p>Regarding the drill, trainings "Civil Defense Department", the department comes under the Deputy Commissioner have an offer of the evacuation trainings for the volunteers. However, there are no such packages for students. Line department (Community Development, Education Department) conducts assessments. The updating of the assessment is on a regular basis</p> <p>The Health Department gives training to the doctors, para-medical staff, about how to deal with disasters. Local Governments distributed emergency aid, including tents and non-food items, established camps for displaced people to help with dry food rations, emergency supplies and health care through mobile and stationary health clinics. The local NGOs conducted health and hygiene awareness, helped revive livelihoods by vaccination of livestock. Local health department got the assistance of the revenue department to carry out assessments of flood-affected areas to help determine humanitarian needs and the best ways to effectively assist those in need. The health department increased staff to help with direct assistance and our capacity to support flood-affected people. During a disaster, the department assessed day to day health activities and we update the data on a quarterly basis.</p>	<p>The contingency plan is in progress as now we are planning micro contingency plan. He further explained that they we are in coordination with other departments like revenue, police, agriculture, health, social welfare, and emergency. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) has a close contact with other local and international NGOs. The means of their work is to involve and utilize all the concerned resources that are locally available like civil society organizations and citizens. Without the involvement of the community LG are unable to work. NGOs also have a close contact with the community and the LG allocates responsibilities to NGOs to do priority works as per District Administration's planning for DRR. The district is administratively subdivided into the following: talukas, GarhiKhairo, Jacobabad, and Thul.</p>
Question No.	Progress Level																
Q5_20	2.0																
Q5_21	2.8																
Q5_22	1.5																
Q5_23	1.8																
Q 6 : Enforce risk compliant building regulations & land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=6</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q6</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q6_24</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_25</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_26</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q6_24	1.2	Q6_25	1.5	Q6_26	2.0	<p>Dadu's urban area was saved from the disaster as the city is on the raised land while the areas in depression suffered a lot. LG took adequate measures to protect the rural displaced persons. The schools were acting as a shelter and emergency was declared at the main hospital, opened 24 hours. UN donor agencies were responding actively and gave different relief packages to the suffered people.</p>	<p>According to him each and every element is at risk like humans, assets, crops, buildings etc., which was why the plans and policies must have a component of DRR.</p> <p>Currently there is no such thing as flood resilient. Even though the NGO's one room shelters provided relief to the flood affected people they are yet not fully flood resilient.</p> <p>The city in general is not prepared for the next disaster and most areas have yet to recover from the impacts of the previous disaster. The local government and local organizations need to work more towards the effective planning and management of disaster risk reduction.</p>			<p>Currently we are not following building rules and regulations as a large number of families still live in jhugis (informal one room housing units formed with straws and thin wood-sticks). They are temporary and unreliable, but the poverty leaves no other option to these jhugiwalas (people living in jhugis). For most of the housing units (approximately 76 per cent), the main construction material of outer walls is unbaked bricks whereas wood is used in 10 per cent and baked bricks or stones with mud bonding in 8 per cent of the housing.</p> <p>He said that Mithi is a beautiful desert with Bhatt and Doohra, usually the local people construct their houses on the Doohras due to which the Doohras became narrower and create barriers to the flow of drain water. There must be an enforcement of the existing building rules and regulations to stop these constructions. De-silting should be on a regular basis to allow smooth water flow.</p>	<p>Assessment for the displaced poeple and for the damage was conducted by the revenue department, but not updated regularly. He said that we do pre-planning to face floods at the tehsil level, and we diverted Pagari Canal to have a "Khand" to reduce any risk. There is no 'Bachao Bund' at the district level. We do not have radar system that is why announcements about any expected disasters are disseminated through electronic media or loudspeakers in mosques. In the last disaster we rescued effected people in tractors, trolleys, buses, wagons to higher ground.</p>		
Question No.	Progress Level																
Q6_24	1.2																
Q6_25	1.5																
Q6_26	2.0																

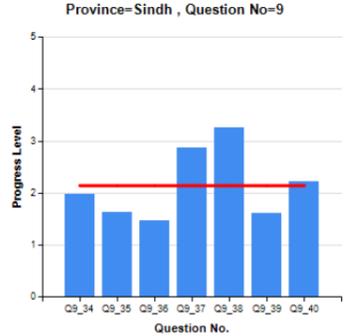
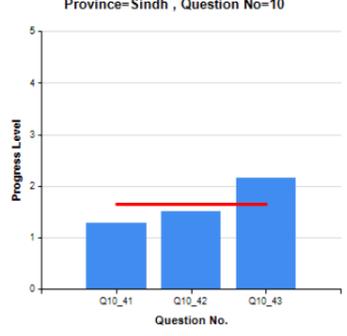
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<p>Q 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools & communities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=7</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q7</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q7_27</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_28</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_29</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q7_30</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q7_27	1.5	Q7_28	1.5	Q7_29	1.5	Q7_30	2.2	<p>According to him the education sector is playing an important role during the disaster as all the main government school buildings provide temporary shelters to the flood affected people. All the main staff of the education department is supervising the management of these people, that either food or other necessities of life are available for them.</p> <p>He also said that the head master of the government school also helps in communicating the early warnings about disaster to the communities, as he is considered more credible. He also suggested that an informative overview on DRR has to be added in the main curriculum in secondary level education..</p>	<p>Wazir Ahmed said, "we started our work as interpreters, when foreigners came to work as volunteers. The Coordinator UNDP directed us to take them to the affected areas. The youth rescued 700-800 families through 4 truck and 30 other vehicles, youth collected different items on their self-help bases, 8 trucks loaded distributed in the emergency camps. We conduct lectures on different topics; we have a plan to conduct a lecture on "Stress and Frustration". The main reason of depression is the unemployment. To restart the schools/colleges we are launching a movement "Thatta Revolutionary Youth-TRY" for the teachers to give their services regularly."</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of general public and local officials about the severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when the dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.</p> <p>The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, an important fundamental in other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves. Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks.</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of general public and local officials about severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when the dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.</p> <p>The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, an important fundamental in other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves. Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks</p>	<p>Hundreds of volunteers were trained in the flooded areas at a District level. He said that the DDMA has registered the district level rescue members, who will be alerted at the time of any disaster. He complained of unavailability of finances to render trainings, besides implementation of their plans to rehabilitate the affectees, as the local government not supports vulnerable households financially. Locally the affected people help each other on good will.</p>	<p>Drills for evacuation are not possible. Whatever happens is on spot; first they take women, elderly people and children while leaving youngsters, who can save their valuables, are rescued later. As they do not have high raised buildings, they evacuate the people to higher grounds. He told about building byelaws that they are impossible to implement in rural areas as most of the houses are made up of mud, bricks, tier and girders. Wood is very rare as they do not have forests. Kutcha structure is particularly vulnerable and stagnant water damages structures quickly.</p> <p>Training for DRR (Community Based Disaster Risk Management-CBDRM) had been given at a grassroot level with a group of partners of District Management Committee (DMC) that are Institute of Rural Management (IRM), UNDP, Community Development Foundation (CDF), Al Mehran Rural Development Organisation (AMRDO), Sighthar, and UN-Habitat. The main purpose of the CBDRM was to make a Village Disaster Committee (VDC) at UC level, selected people between the ages of 18-50 have been trained in 34 UCs out of the 40 UCs. The trained people of the village make a subcommittee comprising of Rescue and Evacuation (young trainees), Management (elder literate trainees), Information (computer literate trainees), and First aid (lady health workers/nurses). In the case of last disaster we alerted trained youth to get ready for the rescue.</p>
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Q7_27	1.5																
Q7_28	1.5																
Q7_29	1.5																
Q7_30	2.2																
<p>Q 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=8</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q8</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q8_31</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_32</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_33</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q8_31	2.0	Q8_32	2.0	Q8_33	2.0	<p>There is no concept present of DRR resilient communities.</p> <p>The city in general is not all prepared for the next disaster, and has yet not recovered from the impacts of the previous disaster. The local government including local organizations needs to work more for the effective planning and management of disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of general public and local officials about severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when the dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be Mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.</p> <p>The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, an important fundamental in Other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical Capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical Agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves. Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks</p>			<p>BaanhnBeli (a friend forever) is a non-government organization to improve socio-economic conditions of Tharis by providing quality education, health services, water supply services and empowering local communities. The initiative is to provide the community with physical infrastructure like installation of hand pumps, construction of reservoir pond, dug wells etc. The team of BaanhnBeli gives awareness to the local community to plant Guggal trees a significant plant because the leaves of the plant are edible by livestock.</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of general public and local officials about severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrances in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards. It is only when the dangers are understood by the people and when everyone is aware of the precautions that must be taken, that an effective government and community effort can be mobilized to save lives and minimize damages.</p> <p>The government however does not have a public awareness strategy, an important fundamental in other countries. Because of this, an important priority cited for the DDMA is to identify and develop a medium term disaster awareness strategy and be equipped with financial and technical capacity to implement the strategy. DRM education, training and awareness is required in multiple sectors; e.g. civil servants in government departments and offices, staff of technical agencies, NGOs, media, politicians and communities themselves. Training and education would involve orientation about disaster risks</p>		
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<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=9</p> 	<p>The communities do not have access to information on vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, adaptation measures etc. but they do get the forecasting of the climate change and early warnings about the disaster yet these statements are sometimes contradicted by opposition leaders and creates confusion among the masses.</p> <p>Before the recent disaster there was no such thing as DRR, but after the disaster few people are becoming aware of it because of their training on DRR, and some local organizations are taking initiatives and working on DRR planning and management, producing DRM plans.</p>	<p>He further explained in the response to the July monsoon flooding disaster and subsequent health crises, we mobilized health and medical teams to lead a rapid emergency response. We coordinate with all local and international NGOs to give relief to the flood effected people. The contingency plan is available.</p>			<p>Training regarding evacuation drills is necessary in schools; the local government launched a training course for volunteers once during the last disaster. The drill training should be done on a regular basis with information about climate change and preparedness plans for all major hazards. The contingency plan is in progress.</p>	<p>Regarding forecast and early warning, he elaborated that disasters are of different types. Forecasting is not possible for earthquakes (occur less frequently), disasters related to extreme weather conditions (floods, cyclones, droughts) occur regularly depending on the nature of commonality. Rain forecasting can be done through electronic media (urban areas) while in rural areas announcements are made through loudspeakers of mosques and police mobile units. When snow melts it flows into the rivers, overflowing it, and consequently causing floods. Bunds are made to contain the water. An alarming system is started and messages are sent through mobiles, announcement are made through loudspeakers of the mosques and police mobile units. Civil defense and revenue department have too much to do at that time. He informed that in the case of unforeseen and expected circumstances, first we establish a control room at DC office, then in each talukawe establish a taluka control room which works round the clock. At every control room we depute one health, education, revenue and social welfare department officer. In case of any emergency our telephone numbers are opened and any effected person has an easy access through control room. For example if somebody has health problems, staffs of revenue department direct him/her to medical camp. Volunteers (youth) play very important roles. If a family is unable to access us, the volunteers supply them with food and rescue them through boats or helicopter to take them to school shelters/camps through trucks. All is done according to the "micro plans".</p>
<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction –</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=Sindh , Question No=10</p> 	<p>He said "I remember, in last year's disaster the LG invited us to discuss about the prone and hazardous areas. The LG had the map and the members of the communities identified and explored the weak and lowland depressed areas to be considered for safety measures. The elder people having their previous experiences identified safe routes for safe evacuations during any kind of disaster. The LG uses the marked map as a tool and go to the effected sites to give awareness to the local communities about safety measures. He informed "I don't know LG may or may not have any contingency plan for all major hazards. The LG (Agricultural Department- Revenue) took economic incentives for "Bunny (agricultural land)" after the disaster. The support was in the form of seeds and fertilizers to "Harries".</p>	<p>There are 868 CBOs and about 65 active NGOs which are working in district Thatta to address the flood affected population in the sectors such as WASH, Education, Health and Nutrition, Agriculture, Protection, Food, Shelter, by addressing the needs of the communities. We have 3W Matrix (Who, When, Were), and with the help of the Matrix we can get information about all the activities carried out by the different NGOs at district level. The DDMA is a very good example to judge the knowledge of LG for climate change and disaster risk reduction, as authorities have allocated funds (general and for emergency). Partnership is very necessary as the parties can cooperate to advance their mutual interests. The LG invites all local organizations during the future planning phases, till a UC level where a village representative has strong connections with the mukhtiarkar.</p>			<p>The Health Department gives training to the doctors, para medical staff, about how to deal with disasters. Local Government distributed emergency aid, including tents and non-food items, established camps for displaced people to help with dry food rations, emergency supplies and health care through mobile and stationary health clinics. The local NGOs conducted health and hygiene awareness, helped revive livelihoods by vaccination of livestock. Local health department got the assistance of the revenue department to carried out assessments of flood-affected areas to help determine humanitarian needs and the best ways to effectively assist those in need. The health department increased staff to help with direct assistance and our capacity to support flood-affected people. During disasters, the department assessed day to day health activities and we update the data on a quarterly bases.</p>	<p>The local community does not know so much about the existing role of the local government. The community members are much more involved with UN-Habitat and share all their problems with the team members. Housewives and working women, both participate in any campaign done by UN-Habitat. All CBOs are registered bodies in the Social Welfare Department of the local government and registration process is facilitated by UN-Habitat.</p>

Assessment of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KP) Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Charsadda	D.I.Khan	Nowsehra	Swat	Oghi (Mansehra)
Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination & clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=1</p>	<p>Local Government need appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge. DRR policies and decisions have been taken by higher authorities without participation of local communities. Armed Forces' logistic capacity, has led the response to the disaster with the deployment of preparedness, rescue and relief actions. Hundreds of thousands have been rescued or preventively evacuated from riverine areas. In light of the devastation caused by the floods and the ongoing threat to lives and livelihoods, the Government (through its National Disaster Management Authority) requested the United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community to prepare an initial floods emergency response plan. District Disaster Management Officers (DDMO) was found over burdened and could not give expected time (because DDRM was an additional charge with him.)</p>	<p>1) Strengthen the capacity of Govt. Officials by trainings and refresher courses. 2) District Disaster Management Unit is not equipped enough to cope with an emergency situation and minimize the risk. For effective role of Disaster Unit at district level, Disaster Management department/Unit should be equipped in all respects (Heavy Machinery, special budget, staff and sufficient infrastructure). 3) Local Government is equipped to some extent but needs to appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge. Partnerships existed at some level with common interest. Special attention is required for improvement. Currently local govt. did not support DRR policies and decisions were taken by higher authorities without participation of local communities.</p>	<p>There is flood threat as the river Kabul river almost flows within the city and covers most of Nowsehra and continues to put the city at a flood risk.</p> <p>1) District Disaster Management Officers (DDMO) was found over burdened and could not give expected support (because DDRM was an additional charge with him.) 2) Lack of Coordination among department regarding DRRM and DR. 3) Lack of proper information system 4) Partnerships existed at some level with common interest. Special attention is required for improvement. Currently the local govt. does not support DRR policies and decisions are taken by higher authorities. Participation of local communities in any decision making is non-existent.</p>	<p>Emergency response bodies were established but not strengthened.</p> <p>Lack of Display Information System at a District Level.</p> <p>To minimize the Disaster Risk through TMA the following support is required: 1. Heavy Machinery required for early response for pre and post disaster Excavator, Shovel, Multi-Loaders, De-Watering Pump. 2. Fire-fighting accessories 3. Capacity building of TMA Officer and field Staff in DRR 4. Financial Assistance Reserve for DRR Activities</p>	<p>It was observed that coordination regarding DRM & DRR is weak this should strengthen by conduction regular meetings. Additional equipment and staff should be provided to the DDMO for strengthening their capacity.</p>
Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=2</p>	<p>Presently there is no scheme introduced by the Government or Private Sector i.e. Banks, NGO's etc. Micro financed cash soft loan packages/schemes should be introduced in the best interest of the local community. Some NGO's introduce schemes and private bank also introduced some packages. There is a spirit to access availability of financial resources. Though disaster assessments were not done, some measures were taken by the PDMA but that hazard mapping of whole city is required. Disaster Risk assessments data was not updated. PDMA is a newly established authority trying to take some initiatives but it is focused on a centralized effort. It did not have any access to information related with DRR and Climate change. The corporate sector was identified as the most vulnerable economic sector in case of any disasters.</p>	<p>Presently there is no scheme introduced by Government or Private Sector i.e. Banks, NGO's etc. Micro financed cash soft loan packages/schemes should be introduced in the best interest of the local community. Some NGO's introduce schemes and private banks have also introduced some packages. There is a spirit to access availability of financial resources</p>	<p>Presently there is no scheme introduced by Government or Private Sector i.e. Banks, NGO's etc. Micro financed cash soft loan packages/schemes should be introduced in the best interest of the local community. Some NGO's introduce schemes and private bank also introduce some packages.</p>	<p>They unanimously recommended that a separate Department of DRR, DRM should form at a district level with tehsil offices specifically for DRM DRR.</p> <p>Sufficient funds should be allocated at a District Level for DRR and DRM activities.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of Govt. Officials by trainings and refreshers courses. District Disaster Management is an additional charge with district officers. Therefore it is recommended that DDMOs should be deployed only for management of a disaster at a district Level with the required staff.</p>	<p>It was observed that there are limited financial and Human resources at a District level for DRM.</p>
Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=3</p>	<p>Flood threat from Adezai, Swat River and Jindi River.</p> <p>River Jindi covered Rajar and Charsada city while Swat River covered the Sirdaryab region. The city is itself on risk while, after a disaster the population always flees towards a city rendering the city even more vulnerable to not being able to cope with the impact of a disaster. There is a spirit to access availability of financial resources. Through disaster assessments were not done. Some measures were taken by PDMA but that hazard mapping of the whole city is required. Disaster Risk assessment data was not updated. PDMA is a newly established authority trying to take some initiatives but it was focused on a centralized effort. There is no access to information related with DRR and Climate change. The corporate sector was identified as the most vulnerable economic sector in case of any disasters.</p>	<p>Thorough disaster assessments were not done. Some measures were taken by PDMA but hazard mapping of the entire city are required. People did not have any access to information related to DRR and Climate change. The corporate sector was identified as the most vulnerable economic sector in case of any disasters. River Indus flows near DI Khan City and continues to put the city at the risk of floods. The topography of the area is such that the land has no capability to monitor the water. Lack of proper drainage systems in most of the adjacent villages also contributes to the flooding even when there is even a low scale rain in DI Khan.</p> <p>DI Khan is considered the only safe and settled area during militancy (Talibanization) where the affectless from FATA migrated to DI Khan city, which became over populated.</p>	<p>1) Strengthen the capacity of Govt. Officials by trainings and refreshers courses. 2) Establishment of Separate Disaster Risk reduction and Management Unit. 3) District Disaster Management Unit is not equipped enough to cope with an emergency situation and minimize the risk. For effective role of Disaster Unit at a district level, Disaster Management department/Unit should be equipped in all respects (Heavy Machinery, special budget, staff and sufficient infrastructure). Thorough disaster assessments were not done. Some measures taken by PDMA but that hazard mapping of the entire city is required. Disaster Risk assessments data was not updated. The community did not have any access to information related to DRR and Climate change. The corporate sector was identified as the most vulnerable economic sector in case of any disasters.</p>	<p>There are two threats to District Swat; threats from Militancy (Talibanization) and there is a flood risk from River Swat. Data is not being updated. Work done by NGOs is not available with any Government Agency.TMA have not done assessment in any of the areas.</p>	<p>Oghi City is located in a hilly area on the top of a hill. Therefore there is always the threat of land sliding. Some UCs were declared seismic at risk of threat of earthquakes.</p>

Assessment of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KP) Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Charsadda	D.I.Khan	Nowsehra	Swat	Oghi (Mansehra)
<p>Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=4</p>	<p>After the 2005 earthquake some steps have been taken and people are also conscious but need to stress the implementation of building codes and monitoring channels must be improved. Hazard mapping of the area is not done.</p> <p>Normally the monsoon arrives in first or second weeks of June. During the monsoons, riverine floods occur originating from the river Kabul, Swat and Indus and impact the districts of central and western KP, while flash floods also occur astride these rivers, sometimes resulting in colossal losses.</p> <p>River Swat merges into Kabul River at Munda to flow through the densely populated Peshawar Valley, comprising of Charsada, Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi districts.</p>	<p>After earthquake some steps have been taken & people have become conscious but need to stress implementation of building code and monitoring channel must be improved. Hazard mapping of the area is not done. Emergency communication systems exists but an Emergency operation center is not established.</p>	<p>After Disasters some steps have been taken & people have become conscious but need to stress implementation of building code and monitoring channels must be improved. Hazard mapping of the area is not done.</p> <p>Emergency communication system exists but Emergency operations center is not established.</p>	<p>Tehsildar SWAT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection wall is suggested to Swat river, in order to divert the flood water from city area. 2. He further recommended that Disaster Management Center may be formed, comprising of Heads of Health, education, Forest, Police, and C & W Department at District Level, which will be equipped with required capacity and machinery for early response at all times. 3. Flood information center in rainy seasons should form for early information and quick action. 4. Weather reporting department may be reorganized and strengthened to provide daily accurate report. 5. Warehousing should be established at a district level where all essentials must be available at all times. <p>Special funds of Rs. 10 million should be allocated at a district level at the discretion of the DCO for support of vulnerable people on the spot after assessment during disaster.</p>	<p>1) District Disaster Management Officers (DDMO) were found very active and cooperative in all respect but it was observed that he was over burdened and could not give expected/required time for DRR and DRM at district level. (Because DDRM was an additional charge with them.)</p>
<p>Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=5</p>	<p>Improvement is required. Risk assessment is not done. Buildings have not been constructed on safe locations.</p> <p>Hospitals are safe from disaster. Government takes more steps in this regard. Lots of steps need to be taken in this regard. Government has not made programs as per DRR requirements. Disaster preparedness drills are not conducted in the educational institutions.</p>	<p>Improvement is required. Risk assessment is not done. Buildings have not been constructed on safe locations.</p> <p>Hospitals are safe from disaster. Government takes more steps in this regard. Lots of steps need to be taken in this regard. Government has not made programs as per DRR requirements. Disaster preparedness drills are not conducted in the educational institutions.</p>	<p>Improvement is required. Risk assessment is not done. Buildings have not been constructed on safe locations.</p> <p>Hospitals are safe from disaster. Government takes more steps in this regard. Lots of steps need to be taken in this regard. Government has not made programs as per DRR requirements. Disaster preparedness drills are not conducted in the educational institutions.</p>	<p>Education Department Swat:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building of education department officer, PTA members and students. 2. Inclusion of DRR related materials in syllabus. 3. Tasks assigned to all EDOs (E&S) Education for formation of DRR Committees in schools. 4. Ensured training of School committees 5. Nominate one focal person in each district to carry out the activities of DRR at district level 	
<p>Q 6 : Enforce risk compliant building regulations & land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=6</p>	<p>Land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes are not enforced. Even people were not aware about these types of codes.</p> <p>Strengthening of codes is second step while primary requirement is enforcement of codes.</p>	<p>Land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes are not enforced. Even people were not aware about these types of codes.</p> <p>Strengthening of codes is second step while primary requirement is enforcement of codes.</p>	<p>Land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes are not enforced. Even people were not aware about these types of codes.</p> <p>Strengthening of codes is second step while primary requirement is enforcement of codes.</p>		
<p>Q 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools & communities</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=7</p>	<p>Civil defense organized some drills in schools but not sufficient. It is not a regular activity. Training was not conducted. Aware about evacuation plans but not present in written form. Local community are aware of disaster prone areas. Evacuation Plans may be prepared by concerned Government departments but drills for evacuation are a major requirement.</p>	<p>Civil defense organized some drills in schools but not sufficient. It is not a regular activity. Training was not conducted. Aware about evacuation plans but not present in written form. Local community are aware of disaster prone areas. Evacuation Plans may be prepared by concerned Government departments but drills for evacuation are a major requirement.</p>	<p>Training was not conducted. Aware about evacuation plans but not present in written form. Local community are aware of disaster prone areas. Evacuation Plans may be prepared by concerned Government departments but drills for evacuation are a major requirement.</p>		

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Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Charsadda	D.I.Khan	Nowsehra	Swat	Oghi (Mansehra)																																
<p>Q 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=8</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q8 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>City</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Charsadda</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.I.Khan</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nowsehra</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	City	Progress Level	Charsadda	1.8	D.I.Khan	2.2	Nowsehra	1.8	<p>Steps are required. Departmental progress is very poor in this regard. The main environmental problems include (i) Water scarcity (ii) Defective drainage and sewerage system (iii) In-efficiencies in the management of solid waste. NGO's are playing their role in this regard but it is not sufficient. Although NGO's do a lot of work, but much more needs to be done. Private sector is not playing their role. They need awareness raising and mobilization campaign. In 2006 several mountainous areas were subjected to flash floods i.e. Charsada, Mardan, Mansehra, and Battagram districts. Flash floods tend to occur more in recent years owing to changing weather patterns and are characterized by near absence of early warning cover to warn vulnerable communities</p>	<p>NGO's are playing their role in this regard but it's not sufficient. Although NGO's are working, more assistance is needed. Private sector is not playing their role. They need awareness raising and mobilization campaigns.</p>	<p>The main environmental problems include (i) Water scarcity (ii) Defective drainage and sewerage system (iii) In-efficiencies in the management of solid waste. NGO's are playing their role in this regard but it's not sufficient. Although NGO's are working, more assistance is needed. Private sector is not playing their role. They need awareness raising and mobilization campaigns.</p>																										
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<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p>Province=KPK , Question No=9</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q9 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>City</th> <th>Q9_34</th> <th>Q9_35</th> <th>Q9_36</th> <th>Q9_37</th> <th>Q9_38</th> <th>Q9_39</th> <th>Q9_40</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Charsadda</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.I.Khan</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nowsehra</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	City	Q9_34	Q9_35	Q9_36	Q9_37	Q9_38	Q9_39	Q9_40	Charsadda	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	D.I.Khan	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	Nowsehra	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	<p>The unprecedented natural disaster of late July and early August 2010, heavy torrential rains and flash floods severely hit the human lives, livestock, infrastructure, crops and livelihoods particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dynamics of this disaster was such that though loss of life was minimal, the damage to public and community infrastructure were beyond imagination. Funds are not allocated though emergency supplies are available. Evacuation plans are thought out but not documented and community is thus not aware about these plans. Local community is aware about emergency routes due to local wisdom. Contingency plan is not available and community disaster preparedness plans do not exist.</p>	<p>Emergency supplies are available. Evacuation plans are thought out but not documented thus the community is not aware about these plans. A contingency plan is not available and community disaster preparedness plans are non-existent. Most regions remain vulnerable to flash flooding and lie outside the coverage of the early warning system deployed for riverine floods. Flash floods are experienced commonly in Swat, Upper and Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Kohistan, Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat and D.I Khan.</p>	<p>Funds are not allocated though emergency supplies are available. Evacuation plans are thought out but not documented and community is thus not aware about these plans. Local community is aware about emergency routes due to local wisdom. Contingency plan is not available and community disaster preparedness plans do not exist.</p>		<p>1) In early warning and provision of first information to the concerned department, Patwaries, UC Secretaries and Police station should be trained and equipped with modern technology for a timely, accurate transfer of information.</p>
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Assessment of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Astore	Diامر	Ghizer	Skardu
Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities	<p>Province=GB , Question No=1</p>	<p>Local government is equipped in the form of DDMA and collaboration with NGOs such as FOCUS etc.</p> <p>Partnership exist with private sector but mostly in the time of disaster.</p> <p>No support from local government.</p> <p>Local government do not participate in national DRR planning.</p>	<p>Local government equipped in the form of DDMA and collaboration with NGOs like FOCUS etc.</p> <p>Partnership exist with private sector but mostly in the time of disaster.</p> <p>No support from local government.</p> <p>Local government do not participate in national DRR planning</p>	<p>Local government equipped in the form of DDMA and collaboration with NGOs like FOCUS etc.</p> <p>There is partnership between NGOs like FOCUS Pakistan and the community is strong but there is also a relation with local authorities of Government.</p> <p>No support from local government. Government plays a limited role in risk reduction.</p> <p>No participation of local government in national DRR planning.</p>	<p>Local government equipped in the form of DDMA and collaboration with NGOs like FOCUS etc.</p> <p>Partnership exist with private sector but mostly in the time of disaster</p> <p>No support from local government.</p> <p>Local government do not participate in national DRR planning</p>
Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction	<p>Province=GB , Question No=2</p>	<p>Few organizations providing financial services but not for during pre and post disaster times. Government is providing cash aids in the form of watan cards.</p> <p>No such business organizations and chamber of commerce exist in Astore district.</p> <p>No such facilities are available.</p> <p>Local government can adjust their funds from other resources at the time of disaster but no specific funds are allocated.</p>	<p>Few organizations provide financial services but not for the pre and post disaster times. Government is providing cash aids in the form of watan cards.</p> <p>No such business organizations and chamber of commerce exist in Astore district.</p> <p>No such facilities are available.</p> <p>Local government can adjust their funds from other resources at the time of disaster but no specific funds are available.</p>	<p>There is no any financial services are available to support the marginalized households at pre and post disaster times.</p> <p>Business associations (Tajir committee) have no any capacity to support for small entrepreneurs' during and after disasters. No such as facility available for economic incentive for DRR action.</p> <p>Local government approach the GBDMA and they arrange the maximum required fund for disaster risk reduction activities</p>	<p>Few organizations providing financial services but not for the pre and post disaster times. Government is providing cash aids in the form of watan cards.</p> <p>No such business organizations and chamber of commerce exist in Astore district.</p> <p>No such facilities are available.</p> <p>Local government can adjust their funds from other resources at the time of disaster but no specific funds are available.</p>
Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments	<p>Province=GB , Question No=3</p>	<p>In the 2010 flood disaster, all active NGOs and local government collected sporadic data regarding the disaster. There is a communication gap between communities and responsible organizations make information available about local hazard trends due to the lack of a communication plan. Local government, community and private organizations are always active in post disaster time. Risk management plans are not shared and linked with local authorities. No access by local communities due to slow process of local government. No identification by the local government regarding economic sector.</p>	<p>In the 2010 flood disaster, all active NGOs and local government collected sporadic data regarding the disaster. There is a communication gap between communities and responsible organizations make information available about local hazard trends due to the lack of a communication plan. Local government, community and private organizations are always active in post disaster time. Risk management plans are not shared and linked with local authorities. No access by local communities due to slow process of local government. No identification by the local government regarding economic sector.</p>	<p>In the 2010 food disaster all active NGOs and local government collected rough data regarding disaster, but this practice has not repeated yet. Government has no such communication plan to impart proper information regularly or information about the likely impacts of hazards. Some NGOs make announcements but more efforts need to be made. Local government has no proper risk management plans to share with local authorities. Action is taken only at the time of disasters. Communities have no access to information because there is no proper data or record to access. Local government team has identified certain vulnerable places like "Dain Ishkoman"</p>	<p>In the 2010 floods disaster all active NGOs and local government collected rough data regarding disasters. There is a communication gap between the community and responsible organizations to immediate information about local hazard trends because there is no proper communication plan. Local government, community and private organizations are always active during post disaster times.</p> <p>Risk management plans are not shared and linked with local authorities.</p> <p>No access by local communities due to slow process of local government.</p> <p>No identification by the local government regarding economic sector.</p>
Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage	<p>Province=GB , Question No=4</p>	<p>No policies are implemented regarding risk reduction through infrastructure due to no coordination between departments and settlements in Astore district. There is no town planning. According to the local community one of the police stations is under construction in Gudai which is dangerous and most vulnerable towards floods and avalanches. One of the primary schools was built on the bank of the river.</p> <p>No adequate measures have been taken to protect these infrastructure.</p> <p>EOC are established in times of the disaster according to requirement by Deputy Commissioner (DC)</p>	<p>No policies are implemented regarding risk reduction through infrastructure due to no coordination between departments and settlements in Astore district. There is no town planning. According to the local community one of the police stations is under construction in Gudai which is dangerous and most vulnerable towards floods and avalanches. One of the primary schools was built on the bank of the river.</p> <p>No adequate measures have been taken to protect these infrastructure.</p> <p>EOC are established in times of the disaster according to requirement by Deputy Commissioner (DC)</p>	<p>No policies are implemented regarding risk reduction through infrastructure due to no coordination between departments and settlements in Astore district. There is no town planning. According to the local community one of the police stations is under construction in Gudai which is dangerous and most vulnerable towards floods and avalanches. One of the primary schools was built on the bank of the river.</p> <p>No adequate measures have been taken to protect these infrastructure.</p> <p>EOC are established in times of the disaster according to requirement by Deputy Commissioner (DC)</p>	<p>No policies are implemented regarding risk reduction through infrastructure due to no coordination between departments and settlements in Astore district. There is no town planning. According to the local community one of the police stations is under construction in Gudai which is dangerous and most vulnerable towards floods and avalanches. One of the primary schools was built on the bank of the river.</p> <p>No adequate measures have been taken to protect these infrastructure.</p> <p>EOC are established in times of the disaster according to requirement by Deputy Commissioner (DC)</p>

Assessment of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Astore	Diامر	Ghizer	Skardu
<p>Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary</p>	<p>Province=GB , Question No=5</p>	<p>Only 8 schools in the district are assessed for hazards under the project of school safety by FOCUS. No single hospital received attention for hazards and risk.</p> <p>No special attention is given to hospitals regarding disasters and its operational depends on sensitivity of disaster.</p> <p>Local government has no special programs to asses public infrastructure.</p> <p>Drills are undertaken only in 8 project schools of Astore.</p>	<p>Only 08 schools in district are assessed for hazards under the project of school safety by FOCUS. No single hospital received attention for hazards and risk.</p> <p>No special attention is given to hospitals regarding disasters and its operational depends on sensitivity of disaster.</p> <p>Local government has no special programs to asses public infrastructure.</p>	<p>Out of 250 schools only 50 schools in district are assessed for hazards under the project of school safety by FOCUS. No single hospital received attention for hazards and risk.</p> <p>No special attention is given to hospitals regarding disasters and its operational depends on sensitivity of disaster. Local government has no special programs to asses public infrastructure.</p> <p>The preparedness for drilling has been done in only (50) project schools including government, private and NEF schools with the help of different NGOs.</p>	<p>Out of 230 schools only 08 schools in skardu and Ghanche are assessed for hazards under the project of school safety by FOCUS. No single hospital received attention for hazards and risk.</p> <p>No special attention is given to hospitals regarding disasters and its operational depends on sensitivity of disaster.</p> <p>Local government has no special programs to assess the public infrastructure.</p> <p>Drills are undertaken in only 08 project schools of skardu and ghanche.</p>
<p>Q 6 : Enforce risk compliant building regulations & land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens</p>	<p>Province=GB , Question No=6</p>	<p>No land use plans regarding DRR policies are implemented.</p> <p>These regulations and codes exist in papers only and most of the buildings are constructed in vulnerable areas. Most of the buildings are constructed while ignoring land use and building codes. No building codes exists in either government and private schools. (Mostly local community is not aware of coding system and its effectiveness. So the community needs fundamental trainings of hazards impacts).</p>	<p>No land use plans regarding DRR policies are implemented.</p> <p>These regulations and codes exist in papers only and most of the buildings are constructed in vulnerable areas. Most of the buildings are constructed while ignoring land use and building codes. No building codes exists in either government and private schools. (Mostly local community is not aware of coding system and its effectiveness. So the community needs fundamental trainings of hazards impacts).</p>	<p>DRR policies and strategies are not properly implemented</p> <p>No land use plans regarding DRR policies are implemented.</p> <p>There is need for land use building codes because it is crucial for identifying DRR. These regulations and codes exist in papers only and most of the buildings are constructed in vulnerable areas. Most of the buildings are constructed while ignoring land use and building codes. No building codes exists in either government and private schools. (Mostly local community is not aware of coding system and its effectiveness. So the community needs fundamental trainings of hazards impacts).</p>	<p>No land use plans regarding DRR policies are implemented.</p> <p>These regulations and codes exist in papers only and most of the buildings are constructed in vulnerable areas. Most of the buildings are constructed while ignoring land use and building codes. No building codes exists in either government and private schools. (Mostly local community is not aware of coding system and its effectiveness. So the community needs fundamental trainings of hazards impacts).</p>
<p>Q 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools & communities</p>	<p>Province=GB , Question No=7</p>	<p>FOCUS Pakistan is working under school safety project and only 8 schools are focused under this project.</p> <p>Only NGOs like FOCUS and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) etc are conducting trainings in collaboration with Government and GDDMA</p> <p>Only 8 project schools of FOCUS provide courses and trainings in DRR as part of education curriculum. No single citizen is aware about evacuation plan and drills except participants of 8 project schools.</p>	<p>Only NGOs like FOCUS and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) etc are conducting trainings in collaboration with Government and GDDMA</p> <p>Only 8 project schools of FOCUS provide courses and trainings in DRR as part of education curriculum. No single citizen is aware about evacuation plan and drills except participants of 8 project schools.</p>	<p>FOCUS Pakistan is working under school safety project and only 50 schools are focused under this project.</p> <p>Only NGOs like FOCUS and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) etc are conducting trainings in collaboration with Government and GDDMA</p> <p>Only 50 project schools of FOCUS provide courses and trainings in DRR as part of education curriculum. Few citizens are aware about evacuation plan drills because FOCUS provides community trainings on DRR.</p>	<p>FOCUS Pakistan is working under school safety project and only 08 schools are focused under this project.</p> <p>Only NGOs like FOCUS and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) etc are conducting trainings in collaboration with Government and GDDMA</p> <p>Only 8 project schools of FOCUS provide courses and trainings in DRR as part of education curriculum. Few citizens are aware about evacuation and drills FOCUS arrange some community trainings on DRR.</p>
<p>Q 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change</p>	<p>Province=GB , Question No=8</p>	<p>Government has built some protective walls on the river.</p> <p>FOCUS is working on mapping of some targeted areas of Astore district. Few organizations from AKDN support in restoration and sustainable management.</p> <p>WWF (World wide fund) is working on environmental and ecosystem management</p>	<p>Government has built some protective walls on the river.</p> <p>FOCUS is working on mapping of some targeted areas of Astore district. Few organizations from AKDN support in restoration and sustainable management.</p> <p>WWF (World wide fund) is working on environmental and ecosystem management</p>	<p>Government has built some protective walls on the river.</p> <p>FOCUS is working on mapping of some targeted areas of Astore district. Few organizations from AKDN support in restoration and sustainable management.</p> <p>WWF (World wide fund) is working on environmental and ecosystem management</p>	<p>Government has built some protective walls on the river.</p> <p>FOCUS is working on mapping of some targeted areas of Skardu district. Few organizations from AKDN support in restoration and sustainable management.</p> <p>WWF (World wide fund) is working on environmental and ecosystem management in Skardu</p>

Assessment of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Astore	Diamer	Ghizer	Skardu
<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=GB , Question No=9</p>	<p>Some emergency funds are allocated in local government under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner (DC) and 3 years ago GBDMA was established to handle such emergencies. No early warning system is established and local government (DC) establish control room at the time of disaster and emergency. Regular drills are conducted in only 08 project schools in astore district. Limited Emergency supplies are available, though not at all times and food stock has expired. Emergency stockpiles are available by government and FOCUS and is sufficient for a small scale disaster. Limited emergency shelters are available. There is need evacuation plan for community and give them awareness about the DRR and important aspects. No contingency and preparedness plan exists for major hazards.</p>	<p>Some emergency funds are allocated in local government under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner (DC) and 3 years ago GBDMA was established to handle such emergencies. No early warning system is established and local government (DC) establish control room at the time of disaster and emergency. Regular drills are conducted in only 08 project schools in astore district. Limited Emergency supplies are available, though not at all times and food stock has expired. Emergency stockpiles are available by government and FOCUS and is sufficient for a small scale disaster. Limited emergency shelters are available. There is need evacuation plan for community and give them awareness about the DRR and important aspects. No contingency and preparedness plan exists for major hazards.</p>	<p>Some emergency funds are allocated in local government under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner (DC) and 03 years ago GBDMA was established to handle such emergencies. No early warning system is established. Regular drills are conducted in only 50 project schools in Ghizer district. Limited Emergency supplies are available though not at all times and food stock has expired Emergency stockpiles are available by government and FOCUS which is not sufficient for disasters. Very Limited emergency shelters are available There is need of an evacuation plan for the community to bring awareness about DRR. No contingency and preparedness plan exists for all major hazards</p>	<p>Some emergency funds are allocated in local government under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner (DC) and 03 years ago GBDMA was established to handle such emergencies. No early warning system is established and local government (DC) established a control room at the time of disaster and emergency. Regular drills are conducted in only 08 project schools in Skardu district. Limited Emergency supplies are available though not at all times and food stock has expired. Emergency stockpiles are available by government and FOCUS in Skardu and Ghanche and is not sufficient for limited disasters. Limited emergency shelters are available. There is a need for an evacuation plan for the community and bring awareness about DRR. No contingency and preparedness plan exist for all major hazards Government does not have access to resources and expertise to support the people during the event of a disaster. No DRR measures are integrated.</p>
<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction –</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=GB , Question No=10</p>	<p>Government does not have access to resources and expertise to support the people during the event of a disaster. No DRR measures are integrated.</p> <p>No contingency and strategy plan was established for recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Government does not have access to resources and expertise to support the people during the event of a disaster. No DRR measures are integrated.</p> <p>No contingency and strategy plan was established for recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Government does not have access to resources and expertise to support the people during the event of a disaster. No DRR measures are integrated.</p> <p>No contingency and strategy plan was established for recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Government does not have access to resources and expertise to support the people during the event of a disaster. No DRR measures are integrated.</p> <p>No contingency and strategy plan was established for recovery and rehabilitation</p>

Assessment of Balochistan Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Loralai	Khuzdar	Quetta	Usta Muhammad-Jaffarabad
Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=1</p>	Concerned departments such as DDMA, newly establishment urban planning and development departments need supports or capacity building to clarify and depute roles and responsibilities.	Concerned departments such as DDMA, newly establishment urban planning and development departments need supports or capacity building to clarify and depute roles and responsibilities. Although some organizations raised awareness on DRR during the last drought but it remained specific to droughts alone.	There is a gap in understanding the roles and responsibilities between PDMA and line departments, so it needs to be improved in terms of capacity building, clarity on roles and responsibilities & its Functionality	DDMA does not exist in Usta Muhammad city and the concerned departments are not clear on their roles and responsibilities. The community is not participating in decision making, planning and implementation of the disaster risk reduction process.
Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=2</p>	Local government lacks resources to support the vulnerable groups in DRR.	DDMA and other line departments do not have budgets for DRR to support the most vulnerable groups. Private sector and NGOs seldom support most vulnerable in risk reduction due to the volatile situation of Khuzdar.	Provincial government allocated 30 million PKR to PDMA while DDMA and other line departments do not have such funds	DDMA and other line departments do not have budgets for risk reduction although NGOs and UN agencies are supporting affected people in post disaster rehabilitation of livelihood and reconstruction. A portion of affected people also got cash aid from government in 2010 flood.
Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=3</p>	Updated data on hazards should be carried out because it lies on a seismic zone. The finding of assessment should be shared with the community.	There should be updated data on hazards as it lies on a seismic zone. Risks also should be shared with the community to involve them in preparedness.	There should be updated data on hazards as it lies on a seismic zone. Risks also should be shared with the community to involve them in preparedness.	Recently some NGOs carried out risk assessment but it is not disseminated among the affected/vulnerable groups of people. It is also identified that the most vulnerable sector is livelihood in Usta Muhammad but mitigating measures are not taken by local government.
Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=4</p>	Local government required resources to invest on infrastructures to protect the communities from disaster.	Local Government have very limited funds to reduce the risk.	Advanced technology, capacity building as well as financial resources are required	Land use planning does not exist in Usta Muhammad city. There is no progress in reducing the disaster risk.

Assessment of Balochistan Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Loralai	Khuzdar	Quetta	Usta Muhammad-Jaffarabad										
Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=5</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q5 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q5_20</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_21</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_22</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_23</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q5_20	1.5	Q5_21	1.5	Q5_22	1.5	Q5_23	1.5	It lies on a seismically active zone, hence an assessment of all infrastructures should be carried out. The infrastructure should be strengthened through different technologies.	There should be an assessment of all infrastructures including schools and health buildings as it lies in a seismically active zone. It should be strengthened through retrofitting and reconstruction.	There is no such assessment carried out. There should be an assessment and retrofitting or re-construction of such infrastructure should be carried out, if required.	Health infrastructures were badly affected in recent 2010-flood and all were rendered non-functional. Similarly all school buildings collapsed.
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q5_20	1.5														
Q5_21	1.5														
Q5_22	1.5														
Q5_23	1.5														
Q 6 : Enforce risk compliant building regulations & land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=6</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q6 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q6_24</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_25</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_26</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q6_24	1.5	Q6_25	1.5	Q6_26	1.5	Building codes and land use policies should be enforced. There should be awareness raising for communities to understand the benefits of such codes & policies	Land use policies and building codes are only in the books and should be implemented.	Land-use policies and building codes needs to improve upon on an immediate basis and implementation of such policies should be enforced	Land-use policies and building codes needs to be improved keeping in view the recent flood and implementation of such policies should be enforced		
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q6_24	1.5														
Q6_25	1.5														
Q6_26	1.5														
Q 7: Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools & communities	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=8</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q7 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q8_31</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_32</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q8_33</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q8_31	1.5	Q8_32	1.5	Q8_33	1.5	As it lies on a seismically active zone, awareness raising programmes are necessary to protect the people of Loralai from future disasters	There should be a capacity building program to help in preparedness keeping in view the prevailing hazards	There is absence of such drills. The training of staff as well as student on DRRM and drills should be carried out on a monthly basis	Some of agencies have started capacity building on DRRM but it should be strengthened more through different initiatives by concerned departments.		
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q8_31	1.5														
Q8_32	1.5														
Q8_33	1.5														
Q 8: Protect ecosystems & natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=6</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Q8 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q6_24</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_25</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q6_26</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q6_24	1.5	Q6_25	1.5	Q6_26	1.5	The resources should be provided to the Local government to protect the ecosystem. The technology should be provided and capacity of staff should be built through different programmes.	Local government has very limited resources both financially and technically to protect ecosystems.	There is a lack of awareness on ecosystems and there should be awareness raising programmes through different media and capacity building of staff of concerned departments.	Awareness programmes have been initiated by some NGOs and UN agencies, but media need to be involved to raise awareness among the communities.		
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q6_24	1.5														
Q6_25	1.5														
Q6_26	1.5														

Assessment of Balochistan Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Loralai	Khuzdar	Quetta	Usta Muhammad-Jaffarabad
<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=9</p>		Nonexistence of early warning system	EWS is very week, it should be reviewed and strengthened through capacity building and provision of appropriate equipment	There was a huge loss of lives and property in the 2010 floods, due to absence of an early warning system. Some organizations initiated work on it but government line departments should be strengthened through capacity building and provision of appropriate equipment
<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction –</p>	<p>Province=Balochistan , Question No=10</p>	Local Governments capacity should be strengthened through different programs for psychosocial support and ensure the participation of people in the event of a disaster	Capacity building and strengthening of Local governments is direly required to provide psychosocial support so that involvement of people would be ensured.	It is the trend that affected people are hardly involved in rehabilitation and reconstruction.	Although affected people are involved in reconstruction but it needs to be improved. The risk reduction measures need to be enforced in the reconstruction of homes of affected people.

Assessment of FATA using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Khar-Bajur Agency														
<p>Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities</p>	<p>Province=FATA , Question No=1</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Q1 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Question No.</th><th>Progress Level</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1_1</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1_2</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1_3</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1_4</td><td>2.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q1_1	1.8	Q1_2	1.8	Q1_3	1.8	Q1_4	2.0					
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Q1_3	1.8															
Q1_4	2.0															
<p>Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction</p>	<p>Province=FATA , Question No=2</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Q2 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Question No.</th><th>Progress Level</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q2_5</td><td>1.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2_6</td><td>1.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2_7</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2_8</td><td>1.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2_9</td><td>1.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q2_5	1.6	Q2_6	1.6	Q2_7	1.2	Q2_8	1.6	Q2_9	1.6			
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Q2_9	1.6															
<p>Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments</p>	<p>Province=FATA , Question No=3</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Q3 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Question No.</th><th>Progress Level</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q3_10</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_11</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_12</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_13</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_14</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3_15</td><td>1.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q3_10	1.7	Q3_11	1.7	Q3_12	1.4	Q3_13	1.7	Q3_14	1.7	Q3_15	1.6	
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<p>Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage</p>	<p>Province=FATA , Question No=4</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Q4 Progress Levels</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Question No.</th><th>Progress Level</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q4_16</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_17</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_18</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4_19</td><td>2.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q4_16	1.7	Q4_17	1.4	Q4_18	1.8	Q4_19	2.0					
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Assessment of FATA Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)
Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Khar-Bajur Agency										
<p>Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary</p>	<p align="center">Province=FATA , Question No=5</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Q5 Progress Level</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q5_20</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_21</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_22</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_23</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q5_20	2	Q5_21	2	Q5_22	1.5	Q5_23	1.4	
Question No.	Progress Level											
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Assessment of FATA Province using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)
Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Khar-Bajur Agency																
<p>Q 9: Install early warning systems & emergency management capacities</p>	<p align="center">Province=FATA , Question No=9</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q9</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q9_34</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_35</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_36</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_37</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_38</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_39</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9_40</td><td>1.2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q9_34	1.5	Q9_35	1.5	Q9_36	1.2	Q9_37	1.5	Q9_38	1.5	Q9_39	1.5	Q9_40	1.2	
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<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction</p>	<p align="center">Province=FATA , Question No=10</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q10</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q10_41</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q10_42</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Q10_43</td><td>1.7</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q10_41	1.7	Q10_42	1.7	Q10_43	1.7									
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Assessment of AJK using Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Disaster Risk Reduction-Resilient Cities Project in 30 Cities by UN-Habitat, Pakistan

Essential	Graphical Representation of all cities	Kotli	Hattian Bala	Patika	Athmuqam
Q 1: Put in place organization & coordination to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=1</p>	<p>Local Government are equipped to some extent. There is a need to appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge.</p> <p>Partnerships existed at some level with common interest. i.e. Revenue and Tehsildar, Rescue 1122 & Civil Defense, Baldia and Building, Water Supply & PHE etc.</p> <p>Special attention is required for improvement currently by the local govt. DRR policies and decisions are made by higher authorities without participation of local communities.</p> <p>Local Government did not participate in National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Planning.</p>	<p>There is a need to appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge of DRR because local organizations are not well equipped.</p> <p>Partnerships existed at some level with mutual interest.</p> <p>Policy makers are not willing to involve local communities.</p> <p>Due to newly established districts local government does not play a vital role in national DRR planning.</p>	<p>Local organization is not well equipped.</p> <p>Partnerships existed but for the sake of personal goals and not for common goals.</p> <p>Policy makers are not willing to involve local communities in planning and decision making.</p> <p>Local government offices did not play any role in national DRR Planning.</p>	<p>Local Government equipped. Need to appropriate coordination, skills and knowledge.</p> <p>Partnerships existed with common interest.</p> <p>The local government did not support local communities.</p> <p>DDRM centers works and perform their roles. DRR Plan of Action for Neelum District is prepared 3 years ago and now will be revised with the help of UNDP and WFP.</p>
Q 2: Assign a budget & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=2</p>	<p>Presently there is no scheme introduced by Government or Private Sector i.e. Banks, NGO's etc.</p> <p>Micro finance cashed soft loan packages/schemes should be introduced in the best interest of the local community.</p> <p>Some NGO's introduce schemes and private banks also introduced some packages.</p> <p>After the 2005 earthquake, short term incentives were introduced by some INGO's and the Revenue department.</p> <p>There is a spirit to access availability of financial resources.</p>	<p>Anjuman Tajran has taken some steps and begun efforts to strengthen the business communities.</p> <p>The AJK Bank introduced some package for the business community and local communities but the interest rate is very high.</p> <p>There are no steps taken for business continuity. The business community helps themselves during the event of a disaster.</p> <p>There is no incentive.</p> <p>Local government has no access because DRR budget is not allocated.</p>	<p>There is a need to introduce new schemes for local communities. Private bank play their role.</p> <p>HBL Bank introduced some schemes with a high interest rate only for the business community.</p> <p>Steps are required so that the business community can actively perform their role.</p> <p>Local government did not announce any incentive.</p> <p>Local government have no access because budget is not fixed and is adjusted as per requirement.</p> <p>Administrator Ali Akber Usmani informed that the government has no concern for the local communities. They money is spent without proper planning. During the earthquake of 2005, the local government did not have access to financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities.</p>	<p>Presently there is no scheme introduced by Government or Private Sector. During the period of post earthquake in 2005, INGO's i.e. PRCS, UNDP, UN-Habitat, Islamic Relief etc. launched some schemes.</p> <p>Micro finance cashed soft loan packages/schemes should be introduced.</p> <p>Local business associations are not fully functional. There is not enough support for the small enterprises for business continuity during post disaster as experienced in earthquake 2005.</p> <p>Local government has little access to financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities.</p>
Q 3: Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, prepare & share risk assessments	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=3</p>	<p>Thorough disaster assessments were not done. Some measures were taken by SDMA but that hazard mapping of the entire city is required.</p> <p>Disaster Risk assessments data is not updated.</p> <p>Media play their role in awareness rising but do not take practical steps for safety because it remains the mandate of the local government.</p> <p>No one can take any steps in this regard. SDMA is a newly established authority trying to take some initiatives but it is focused on centralized efforts.</p> <p>People have no access to information related with DRR and Climate change. Only media plays their role on the basis of information they get from their own resources.</p> <p>The business community remains the most vulnerable economically.</p>	<p>Thorough disaster assessments were not done. Hazard mapping of the entire city is required</p> <p>Hattian Bala falls in an active seismic zone. It has experienced earthquakes in the past.</p> <p>Media play their role in awareness rising but do not take practical steps for safety because it remains the mandate of the local government.</p> <p>SDMA take some initiatives but its centralized effort needs to be decentralized.</p> <p>Communities have no access to information related with DRR, and Climate change.</p> <p>Business community identified as most vulnerable economic sector in case of any disasters.</p>	<p>Data recorded after the 2005 earthquake has not been updated since.</p> <p>Most vulnerable area in case of earthquake are Noran Sari, Naseerabad & Dhanni.</p> <p>Local government does not communicate to the community. They depend on the media for information. Land sliding may affect Subri, Nalai, Dulari & Drangan areas.</p> <p>On 28th July 2010, the floods caused landslides in many areas which resulted the deaths of 62 people. 72 were injured while the road network was blocked at various points. (Reported in Flood Report 2010)</p> <p>Communities have no access to DRR & Climate change related information.</p> <p>Business community identified as most vulnerable economic sector. 27th to 29th July 2010, the food security situation in Neelum was the most alarming as only 2 days' food was available in stock within the district. (Flood Report 2010)</p>	<p>Data is not updated. Athmuqam was facing the problem of Indian Firing from Line of Control during 1988 to 2003 (14 Year) and developmental work was not possible due to this incident.</p> <p>Land sliding may affect Shah kot area. Hazard mapping of the whole city is required.</p> <p>Local government does not communicate to the community. Snow fall is a major problem of the area especially in winter season. People are aware but not able to take safety measures.</p> <p>Wood construction is one of the major disasters for the area e.g. In February, 25 cases were reported of fire in wooden houses.</p> <p>Access to information related with DRR, Climate change is only provided by media and is limited.</p> <p>Local government did not identify most vulnerable sector in case of disaster.</p>
Q 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=4</p>	<p>After earthquake some steps have been taken & people are also conscious but need to implement building codes and monitoring channel need to be improved. Flood in Poonch River may affect 60-70 Houses of Thelair Colony</p> <p>Hazard mapping of the area is not done. Especially old Kotli City i.e. Mohallah Balia, Shahi, Hagar, Pang Peeran, Derya, Ghulhar Colony. Sewerage and drainage system is inadequate.</p> <p>Lack of new medical equipments, Ambulances, Nauru & Orthopaedics department are not established in DHQ Kotli which is a major requirement in case of any disaster. Steps for improvement are required and data should be updated.</p> <p>Emergency communication system exists but Emergency</p>	<p>Building codes are not implemented and monitoring channels do not exist. It is a mountainous area and land sliding issues exist in the city area. Flood may affect Kalri & Tariqabad area.</p> <p>Land Sliding is major problem of the area especially in the rainy season.</p> <p>Steps have been taken but more steps are desired.</p> <p>EOC did not established but it is the requirement of the area.</p>	<p>Floods may affect areas of Hundi Peran Kulpana or Gulpana, Nekot ward Bela area, Ghundi Peran. Hazard mapping is required in these areas.</p> <p>Hazard mapping of the city is not done by any department. Although more than 80% of the city was affected in the earthquake of 2005.</p> <p>Safety measures were not adopted to protect facilities & infrastructure from damage during disasters.</p> <p>Emergency Operation Center does not exist for local area.</p>	<p>Building & land use codes are required for strong monitoring. At the Neelum valley In the floods of 2010, almost all infrastructures were washed away by flood water especially the area adjacent to Athmuqam Nala and Bank of the River Neelum. Huge populations were displaced to safer places.</p> <p>Critical public facilities and infrastructures located in high risk areas was not assessed for hazard risks and safety.</p> <p>Necessary steps have been taken after the earthquake of 2005 but local government cooperation is still required for further improvement.</p> <p>EOC is not established but DDRM and PRCS working in the city.</p>

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Q 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities & upgrade these as necessary	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=5</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q5</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q5_20</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_21</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_22</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q5_23</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q5_20	1.5	Q5_21	1.8	Q5_22	1.5	Q5_23	1.2	<p>Improvement is required. Risk assessment is not done. Buildings have not been constructed in safer areas. Hospitals are safe from disasters. The Government takes more steps in this regard.</p> <p>Lot of initiatives are needed to be taken in this regard. Government does not plan programmes as per DRR requirements.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness drills are not conducted in educational institutions.</p>	<p>Hazard risk assessment is not done by local government.</p> <p>Rural Health Center is newly constructed at safer places but fully operational DHQ is a requirement of the area. Currently the population depends on DHQ & CMH Muzzafarabad.</p> <p>Government did not introduce any programme as per DRR requirements.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness drills are not organized even by local government.</p>	<p>Lake of resources</p> <p>Rural Health Unit (RHU) is newly constructed at a safer place but medical and supporting staff is not available.</p> <p>Drills are not done but should be planned for local community and related departments.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness drills were not undertaken in schools.</p>	<p>Hazard risk assessment is not done.</p> <p>DHQ Hospital is newly established at a safer place with the latest technologies.</p> <p>Government is not introducing DRR programme as per requirements of the area. DDRM do not perform their role as per the requirement of the Local Community.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness drills are conducted but required on a regular basis at all levels.</p>
Question No.	Progress Level														
Q5_20	1.5														
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Question No.	Progress Level														
Q6_24	1.5														
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Question No.	Progress Level														
Q7_27	1.5														
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Question No.	Progress Level														
Q8_31	1.5														
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Question No.	Progress Level																				
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Q9_35	1.5																				
Q9_36	1.5																				
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<p>Q 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Province=AJK , Question No=10</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Progress Level for Q10</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Question No.</th> <th>Progress Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q10_41</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Q10_42</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Q10_43</td><td>1.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question No.	Progress Level	Q10_41	1.5	Q10_42	1.8	Q10_43	1.5	<p>Local Government has little access to resources and expertise. Patch up is done during emergency within government department.</p> <p>After the 2005 earthquake people paid some attention but initiatives are required from the governments side.</p> <p>Strategy for post disaster recovery is not available.</p>	<p>Local government is not capable to address the psycho-social impacts of any disaster.</p> <p>Private sector & NGO's should coordinate with the Government departments for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>Contingency plan are not prepared in any shape by any department.</p>	<p>They will manage because Muzzafarabad city is near Patikka where hospitals exist with ample facilities.</p> <p>Due to lack of resources DRR Plan of action was not formulated.</p> <p>Lack of technical experts in Pattika but present at Muzzafarabad. Contingency plans did not prepare.</p>	<p>Sufficient funds are available to assess the victims of psycho-social impacts.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction measures are not integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>Contingency plan is not prepared by any department.</p>								
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