

# TRAINING COURSE: **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE**

YEAR 2018



## **ASIAN PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP (APP) - PAKISTAN RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP (PRP)**

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NATIONAL HUMANITARIAN NETWORK, (NHN) PAKISTAN

## ASIAN PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP (APP) - PAKISTAN RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP (PRP)

Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) with support from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) is implementing the program ‘Strengthening Capacity of Government, Local Humanitarian Organizations and the Private Sector on Preparedness for Response in Asia’ in 6 South and South-East Asian countries namely - Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Philippines and Myanmar. The program utilizes a unique networked approach by creating the Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) – a multi-stakeholder regional partnership through the program. APP strives to improve inter-organizational coordination and dialogue between Governments, Local Humanitarian Organization networks and Private Sector networks for enhancing capacities through partnerships, knowledge resources, training and networking opportunities. The program’s goal is to strengthen the emergency response capacities in these countries to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. With the creation of national partnerships in the program countries and commencement of planned activities, it would be imperative to highlight the value addition of this collaborative approach in the overall humanitarian architecture of each project country. As part of this strategy, communications and outreach can play a critical role in the dissemination of work undertaken to improve and strengthen coordination mechanisms and emergency response capacities of our key stakeholders.

### OVERVIEW

<b>Name of Course:</b>	<b>Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response</b>
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab
<b>Lead Organizations for Session Facilitations:</b>	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Humanitarian Network (NHN), Asian Preparedness Disaster Center (ADPC)
<b>Support Organizations for Facilitations :</b>	Provincial/Regional/District Disaster Management Authorities and HelpAge Pakistan
<b>Brief Introduction of Organizations</b>	<p><b>National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</b> - acts as the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body of government for disaster management. It is responsible to prepare, implement, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy. NDMA is also responsible to provide necessary technical assistance to the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Commission. It promotes general education and awareness in relation to disaster management and performs such other functions as the NDMC may require it to perform.</p> <p><b>National Humanitarian Network (NHN)</b> - is the premier alliance of humanitarian national Non- Governmental Organisations. It is a voluntary, membership-based network with 147 members from all over the country. NHN with a mandate of representing national NGOs interests and voices of disaster affected communities at for a dealing with spectrum of humanitarian interventions from Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to Preparedness, Response and Recovery. NHN has classified its programming focus mainly on Influencing and Collaboration, Coordination, information</p>

Name of Course:	Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response
	<p>management and Capacity Building. The NHN remain committed to strengthening the collective and shared values, capacities of humanitarian community; and promoting humanitarian standards.</p> <p><b>Asian Preparedness Disaster Center (ADPC)</b> - Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is an intergovernmental organization that works to build the resilience of people and institutions to disasters and climate change impacts in Asia and the Pacific. During the past three decades, ADPC has grown and diversified its expertise across social and physical sciences to support sustainable solutions for risk reduction and risk management across a broad range of specialist areas. It develops and implements cross-sectoral programs and projects on the strategic themes of risk governance, urban resilience, climate resilience, health risk management, preparedness for response and resilient recovery.</p> <p><b>Provincial/Regional/District Disaster Management Authorities</b> - are responsible for Disaster Risk Management. They formulates policies of disaster risk management, mitigation and preparedness and hazard risk reduction. Coordinates and communicates with all stakeholders (Federal Government, District Government, INGOs, IPs) before and after a disaster for preparedness and response. P/S/GB/DMA provides relief to disaster affected population of province/region. It helps in the Recovery and Rehabilitation of affected communities. It also works on Reconstruction and Development projects in the affected areas for the restoration of life in hazard stricken areas. DMA's acts as Donor's facilitation and coordination desk, while, it coordinates with donors for relief and rehabilitation on behalf of Provincial/Regional Government.</p> <p><b>HelpAge</b> - international is a global network of organisations promoting the right of all older people to lead dignified, healthy and secure lives. Help Age has a strong, value-based position, which puts the experience of older women and men at the centre of our work. HelpAge International helps older people claim their rights, challenge discrimination and overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure, active and healthy lives. HelpAge International is implementing programs in over 70 countries. In Pakistan, HelpAge International has been implementing emergency relief and recovery interventions since 2005 and emergency preparedness activities since 2010. HelpAge International brings on board expertise in inclusive DRR, emergency preparedness and response especially with a focus on inclusion of older people and persons with disabilities. HelpAge International's program in Pakistan is governed by a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Economic Affairs Divisions (EAD) of the Government of Pakistan.</p>

**OBJECTIVE**

The objective of training course was to impart training and develop necessary skills of participants about disaster preparedness and response for saving lives and properties of people from natural and human-induced disasters. Training also aimed at enabling professionals to implement given knowledge to ensure

effective response. Participants were also encouraged to develop key skills and adopt proactive attitudes through participation in interactive lectures and reflection on a range of key issues raised during discussions.

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### **TARGET ORGANIZATIONS**

Nominations from the different government departments, local humanitarian organizations, media and academia were requested and coordinated by Disaster Management Authorities and National humanitarian Network at national and provincial/regional level to ensure maximum participation.

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### **TRAINING ROSTER**

Sr. #	Name of Participant	Gender	Organization	Designation	District
<b>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir (17 - 19 April 2018 )</b>					
<b>Government (21)</b>					
1	Sardar Waheed Khan	Male	District Government	Deputy Commissioner	Bagh
2	Qazi Waseem	Male	District Government	Assistant Commissioner	Bagh
3	Sidra Hameed Qureshi	Female	Rescue 1122	Lady Instructor	Hattian Bala
4	Ch. Kashif Hussain	Male	District Government	Deputy Commissioner	Haveli
5	Syed Ghulam Mohiddin Gilani	Male	District Government	Assistant Commissioner	Muzaffarabad
6	Zaid Awan	Male	Development Authority	Training Coordinator	Muzaffarabad
7	Sanam Naqvi	Female	Rescue 1122	Director Response	Muzaffarabad
8	Syed Ishrat Naqvi	Female	Rescue 1123	Instructor	Muzaffarabad
9	Raja Muhammad Shahid	Male	District Government	Deputy Commissioner	Neelum
10	Manzoor Maqbool	Male	Forest Department	Deputy Conservator	Nelum
11	Muhammad Waheed Aslam	Male	District Government	Assistant Commissioner	Palandri
12	Khawaja Umer Rashid	Male	Rescue 1122	Assistant Director	Palandari
13	Rubia Kanwal	Female	District Government	Office Assistant	Rawalakot
14	Sania Qamar	Female	District Government	Office Assistant	Sudhniti
15	Tahira Maqbool	Female	Government Model Science College	Associate Professor	Muzaffarabad
16	Sakina Noor Hussain	Female	Government Girls Science Degree College	Principal	Muzaffarabad
18	Moazzam Zafar	Male	State Disaster Management Authority	Deputy Director	Muzaffarabad
19	Noman Shafiq	Male	State Disaster Management Authority	Deputy Director	Muzaffarabad
20	Syed Minhas Mahmood	Male	State Disaster Management Authority	Communication & Logistic Officer	Muzaffarabad
21	Jawad Hussain Awan	Male	State Disaster Management Authority	Assistant Operations Officer	Muzaffarabad
<b>Civil Society Organizations (7)</b>					
22	Sardar Majid Afsar	Male	Save the Future	Member Board of Directors	Bagh
23	Atif Naeem	Male	Save the Future	Program Coordinator	Bagh
24	Dil Feroz Khaliq	Male	Poverty Alleviation Program	Project Officer	Bagh
25	Muhammad Taj Chak	Male	Panjal Welfare Development Association	President	Hattian Bala
26	Irum Latif	Female	Sustainable Development Organization	Social Organizer	Muzaffarabad
27	Muhammad Mudassir Sheikh	Male	ACT International	Regional Coordinator	Muzaffarabad
28	Muhammad Fiaz Mir	Male	Global Prosperity Network	Program Coordinator	Muzaffarabad

KP-FATA (8-10 May, 2018)					
Government (6)					
29	Asif Kamran	Male	District Government	Assistant Commissioner	Kohistan
30	Bilal Khan	Male	KP-Child Protection and Welfare Commission	Assistant Chief -Operations	Peshawar
31	Zunnar Anwar	Female	Rescue 1122	Internee	Peshawar
32	Rukhsana Jabeen	Female	Provincial Disaster Management Authority	Assistant Director (Relief)	Peshawar
33	Dr. Irfan Ullah Bangish	Male	FATA Disaster Management Authority	Agency Coordination Officer	FATA
Civil Society Organizations (17)					
34	Ahmad Hussain	Male	Rural Development Organization	Program Manager	Buner
35	Qazi Ayaz-ud-Din	Male	National Organization for Renaissance through Mobilization	Executive Director	Peshawar
36	Zaib-Un-Nisa	Female	Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis	Head (Gender and Advocacy)	Peshawar
37	Nazia	Female	Participatory Rural Development Society	HR Officer	Peshawar
38	Rahmat Hussain	Male	Participatory Rural Development Society	MEAL Manager	Peshawar
39	Fahim Khan	Male	Foundation for Rural Development	Manager Programs	Peshawar
40	Irum Imran	Female	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development	Supervisor	Peshawar
41	Saima Gul	Female	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development	Social Organizer	Peshawar
42	Ghazala Amjad	Female	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development	Social Organizer	Peshawar
43	Fawad Hussain	Male	Foundation for Rural Development	Volunteer	Peshawar
44	Haroon Rashid	Male	Basic Education and Employable Skills Training-Pak	Logistics Officer	Peshawar
45	Zohra Nawaz	Female	Takrah Qabailee Khwenday	Campaign Officer	Peshawar
46	Subhan Ali	Male	Khwendu Kor	Project Manager	Peshawar
47	Fareed Ullah	Male	Participatory Rural Development Society	Chairman	Peshawar
48	Shaista Bibi	Female	Asia Humanitarian Organization	Director Grants	Peshawar
49	Sadia Sharif	Female	Society for Human and Environmental Development	Advocacy Manager	Peshawar
50	Sajjad Ahmad	Male	LASOONA Society for Human & Natural Resource Development	Project Manager	Swat

<b>Acedemia (3)</b>					
51	Tabinda Asim	Female	University of Peshawar	Student	Peshawar
52	Maryam Parvez	Female	University of Peshawar	Student	Peshawar
53	Safi Ullah	Male	University of Peshawar	Student	Peshawar
<b>Gilgit Baltistan (12 - 14 Sept, 2018)</b>					
<b>Government (18)</b>					
54	Zubair Ahmad	Male	GBDMA	Assistant Director	Gilgit
55	Mir Aftab Alam	Male	GBDMA	Assistant Director	Ghizer
56	Shehzad Baig	Male	GBDMA	Assistant Director	Baltistan
57	Imtiaz Ahmad	Male	GBDMA	Assistant Director	Gilgit
58	Ghufran Ullah Baig	Male	GBDMA	Assistant Director	Gilgit
59	Didar Shah	Male	GB PWD	Supretending Engineer	Gilgit
60	Abid Hussain	Male	PWD	Sub Engineer	Gilgit
61	Muzafar Ali	Male	Local Government	Assistant Engineer	Gilgit
62	Inayat Ali	Male	Local Government	Sub Divisional Officer	Ghanche
63	Younus Ali	Male	Local Government	Deputy Director	Baltistan
64	Sardar Khan	Male	Local Government	Assistant Director Development	Gilgit
65	Capt (retd) Usama Majeed Cheema	Male	Local Government	Assistant Commissioner / SDM Tangir	Tangeer Diamer
66	Hidayatullah	Male	Local Government	Deputy Director	Kharmang
67	Mazhar Ali	Male	Local Government	Assistant Engineer	Skardu
68	Munawar Hussain	Male	Local Government	Assistant Engineer	Gilgit
69	Malik Mushtaq Ahmad	Male	Local Government	Project Manager	Diamer
70	Dr. Nuzhat Shafi	Female	District Headquarter Hospital	D.M.S.	Gilgit
71	Samreen Liaqat	Female	GBEPA	Enviromental Information Officer	Gilgit
<b>Education(11)</b>					
72	Faiza Muneeb	Female	KIU	Lecturer / HOD	Gilgit
73	Hawas Khan	Male	KIU	Assistant Professor	Gilgit
74	Syed Kashif Ali Shah	Male	KIU	Student	Gilgit
75	Kamran Ali	Male	KIU	Student	Gilgit
76	Shukoor Murad	Male	KIU	Student	Gilgit
77	Arif Ali	Male	KIU	Student	Gilgit
78	Naseer Akber	Female	KIU	Student	Gilgit
79	Tahira Jabeen	Female	KIU	Student	Gilgit
80	Arifa Shams	Female	KIU	Student	Gilgit
81	Darbar Bano	Female	KIU	Student	Gilgit
82	Saima Ali	Female	KIU	Student	Gilgit
83	Hamid Hussain	Male	KIU	Student	Gilgit

<b>Civil Society (25)</b>					
84	Syed Ikram Ali Shah	Male	LSO CICD	Director	Gilgit
85	Nadia Sajjad	Female	AKRSB (Girl Guide Company)	Member	Gilgit
86	Nain Tara	Female	AKRSB (Girl Guide Company)	Member	Gilgit
87	Shazia Aziz	Female	GBRSP	Admin Assistant	Gilgit
88	Iqtidar Hussain	Male	GBRSP	M & E Assistant	Gilgit
89	Aziz Ahmed	Male	Women Development organization	Accounts Officer	Gilgit
90	Siraj Uddin	Male	Jutial Boys Scouts	Member	Gilgit
91	Asad Ali	Male	Jutial Boys Scouts	Head of ERT	Gilgit
92	Saeed Ud Din	Male	Agha Khan Agency for Habitat	Training Officer	Gilgit
93	Neelofar Bano	Female	AKAH	Training Officer	Gilgit
94	Nahida Khan	Female	AKAH	Training Officer	Gilgit
95	Hamid Ullah Baig	Male	LSO CICD	Member	Gilgit
96	Imran Hussain Mir	Male	AKAH	Training Officer	Gilgit
97	Rehmat Ullah	Male	AKAH	Training Officer	Gilgit
98	Shahid Hussain	Male	RCDC	President	Gilgit
99	Safdar Ali	Male	PRCS	Communication Manager	Gilgit
100	Duni Bakht	Male	GTS	Member	Gilgit
101	Abbas Ali	Male	Hashoo Foundation	Project Manager	Gilgit
102	Ghazala Yasmeen	Female	GB Pride	CEO	Gilgit
103	Karamat Ullah	Male	VADO	Chief Officer	Gilgit
104	Shazia Abbas	Female	Aminabad Guide	Girls Guide Trainer	Gilgit
<b>Balochistan (24- 26 September 2018)</b>					
<b>Government(8)</b>					
105	RehmatuLLah	Male	Local Government	Assistant Commissioner	Loralai
106	Haroon-ur-Rasheed	Male	NHA	Deputy Director	Quetta
107	Zafar Iqbal	Male	C & W	Sub Divisional Officer	Jhal Magsi
108	Mobeen Kholcher	Male	PDMA	MIS Specialist	Quetta
109	Naveed Akhlaq	Male	PDMA	Deputy Director	Quetta
110	Syed Tanveer Ahmed	Male	PDMA	IT Specialist	Quetta
111	Muhammad Iqbal	Male	University of Balochistan	Deputy Director	Quetta
112	Ali Lashari	Male	Pakistan Metrological Department	Electronic Engineer	Quetta
<b>Civil Society(24)</b>					
113	Ruqia Mir Ahmed	Female	Merc	Program Officer	Khuzdar
114	Muhammad Ibrahim Reki	Male	Sangat Society	President	Chagai
115	Muhammad Ashraf	Male	UN FAO	Team Leader	Quetta



116	Nangyar Barrech	Male	HEWAD	Programme Officer	Quetta
117	Fatima Iqbal Khan	Female	CLGF	Provincial Coordinator	Quetta
118	Zaryal Barrech	Female	HEWAD	Programme Assistant	Quetta
119	Naseer Shah	Male	Balochistan Rural Support Program	Coordinator	Quetta
120	A Malik	Male	SMAAJ	Programme Manager	Pishin
121	Rukhsana Jamal	Female	Youth Organization	Programme Manager	Quetta
122	Gul Khan Naseer	Male	Azat Foundation	Head of Programme	Chagai
123	Abdul Rasheed	Male	Media	Reporter	Quetta
124	Abdul Karim Mengal	Male	The Needs Pakistan	CEO	Nasirabad
125	Altaf Hussain	Male	Bright Star Development Society	Project Officer	Sibi
126	Kaleemullah	Male	Road Organization	Generally Secretary	Killa Saifullah
127	Amir Iqbal	Male	Ithad Nojawanan Gandawah	Wise President	Jhal Magsi
128	Qazi Sajjad	Male	Dost tenzeem	Vice President	Jhal Magsi
129	Ghulam Jan Mengal	Male	The Needs	Coordinator	Quetta
130	Muhammad Bilal	Male	ASAS.PK	Coordinator	Quetta
131	Noman Khan	Male	ASAS.PK	Social Mobilizer	Quetta
132	Aadersh Hamza	Male	ASAS.PK	Social Mobilizer	Quetta
133	Tayyaba Sahar	Female	Aid Balochistan	Advocacy Officer	Quetta
134	Zafar Ullah	Male	Azat Foundation	Project Coordinator	Nushki
135	Ahsan Akhtar	Male	Aid Balochistan	Project Coordinator	Nushki
136	Nadeem Sadiq	Male	BARDC, PARC	PSO	Quetta
<b>Sindh (16 - 18 October, 2018)</b>					
<b>Government(8)</b>					
137	Amin Abbasi	Male	Revenue Department	Assistant	Karachi
138	Amjad Wagho	Male	DC Office Korangi	Assistant	Karachi
139	Seema Nazli	Female	Social Welfare Department	Deputy Director	Karachi
140	Imdad	Male	Women Development Department	Assistant	Karachi
141	Atif Hussain	Male	Pakistan Red Crescent society - Sindh	Youth and Volunteer officer	Karachi
142	Fawad Sherwani	Male	Pakistan Red Crescent society - Sindh	RFL Manager	Karachi
143	Noor Ahmed	Male	Local Government	Assistant Director	Karachi
<b>Civil Society (7)</b>					
144	Hayat Muhammad	Male	Goth Seengar Foundation	Social Mobilizer	Khairpur
145	Sayed Haseeb Rezari	Male	Saath Development Foundation	Field Manager	Nosheroferoz

146	Kinza Kiran	Female	Community Development Foundation	Project Manager	Nawabshah
147	Rabbia Rehmat	Female	Community Development Foundation	Project Manager	Nawabshah
148	Bilal Gurguaiz	Male	Peace Foundation	Admin Officer	Tharparker
149	Dr. Syeda Tahira Bilal	Female	Peace Foundation	Project Manager	Tharparker
150	Rano Khan	Male	Association for Water, Applied Education and Renewable Energy	M & E Officer	Umerkot
<b>UN/INGOs (2)</b>					
151	Ali Dino Kanbher	Male	Welt Hunger Hilfe	Project Manager Sindh	Hyderabad
152	Abdul Hayee	Male	Save the Children	Sr. Program Officer	Karachi
<b>Punjab (13 – 15 November, 2018)</b>					
<b>Government(12)</b>					
153	Naeem Akhtar	Male	Rescue 1122	Flood and water rescue incharge	Multan
154	Mudassir Zia	Male	Rescue 1122	Control Room Incharge	Multan
155	Abdul Rahim	Male	Rescue 1122	Patient Transfer System Coordinator	Multan
155	Muhammad Riasat	Male	Municipal Committee	Head Clerk	Shujabad
156	Faiz Rasool	Male	Municipal Committee	Supprent	Shujabad
157	Farid-ud-Din Qureshi	Male	Municipal Co rporation	Sub Engineer	Multan
158	Muhammad Amjad	Male	Rescue 1122	Station Coordinator	Multan
159	Farooq Ahmed Khan	Male	Municipal Committee	Supridentant	Multan
160	Abdul Jabbar	Male	Rescue 1122	Media Coordinator	Multan
161	Ashiq Hussain	Male	Civil Defence	Chief Instructor	Multan
162	Nasir Sultan	Male	Provincial Disaster Management Authority.	District Disaster Management Coordinator	Multan
163	Riaz Hussain Baloch	Male	District Council	Head Clerk	Multan
<b>Civil Society (11)</b>					
164	Farhat Parween	Male	Strengthening Participatory Organization	Project Officer	Multan
165	Hammad Ahmad	Male	Farmers Development Organization	Project Coordinator	Kot Addu
166	Yasir Hussain	Male	Pattan Development Organization	Social Organizer	Multan
167	Ali Raza	Male	Health and Nutrition Development Society	District Programe Manager	Muzaffargarh
168	M. Waris Bhatti	Male	Help For Needy	Executive Member	Muzaffargarh
169	Abdul Rehman	Male	Social Youth Council of Patriots	Monitoring Evaluation and Research Coordinator	Muzaffargarh
170	Kumail Hassan	Male	Lodhran Pilot Project	Programm Officer	Lodhran
20	Sajjad Haris	Male	Sanjh Foundation	Project Manager	Muzaffargarh

21	Sadia Nawaz	Female	Health and Nutrition Development Society	District Executive Manager	Muzaffargarh
22	Zahid Iqbal Gulshan	Male	Participatory Welfare Services	Community Mobilizer	Muzaffargarh
23	Nasim Jehan	Female	Pattan Development Organization	District Coordinator	Multan
13	Farhat Parween	Male	Strengthening Participatory Organization	Project Officer	Multan
14	Hammad Ahmad	Male	Farmers Development Organization	Project Coordinator	Kot Addu
15	Yasir Hussain	Male	Pattan Development Organization	Social Organizer	Multan
16	Ali Raza	Male	Health and Nutrition Development Society	District Programme Manager	Muzaffargarh
17	M. Waris Bhatti	Male	Help For Needy	Executive Member	Muzaffargarh
18	Abdul Rehman	Male	Social Youth Council of Patriots	Monitoring Evaluation and Research Coordinator	Muzaffargarh

## TRAINING AGENDA

Day 1	
0930 - 0900	Registration
0900 - 0915	Pre-training evaluation
0915 - 1000	Inaugural session and group photo
1000 - 1030	Course overview and introduction of participants
1030 - 1100	Refreshments
1100 - 1200	DRM terms and concepts
1200 - 1330	Hazard profile and prioritization of Province/Region (where training is being conducted)
1330 - 1430	Lunch and prayer break
1430 - 1530	Disaster management spectrum, its components and action taken in each phase
1530 - 1645	Humanitarian coordination architecture
Day 2	
0900 - 0930	Recap of the first day
0930 - 1030	Contingency planning process
1030 - 1100	Refreshments
1100 - 1300	Information management in emergency and introduction to digital resource center (DRC)
1300 - 1400	Lunch and prayers break
1400 - 1500	Disaster need assessment (Initial and detailed)
1500 - 1700	Gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach
Day 3	
0900 - 0930	Recap of the first day
0930 - 1100	Emergency response management: An overview and concept & process of emergency relief
1100 - 1115	Refreshments
1115 - 1215	Emergency relief requirements: Group work
1230 - 1330	Recovery after disaster

1300 - 1400	Lunch and prayers break
1400 - 1530	Recovery after Disaster
1530 - 1600	Course evaluation
1600 - 1645	Closing ceremony and certificate distribution

## LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

National Secretariat of National Humanitarian Network (NHN) facilitated logistical arrangements for all trainings.

## RESOURCE PERSONS

Sr. #	Organizations	Resource Persons Name	Designations	Session Taken	Area/Location
01	NDMA	Lt. Col Khuda Bakhsh	Director Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management spectrum, its components and action taken in each phase</li> <li>Recovery after disaster</li> </ul>	AJK & Sindh
02		Maj. Amjad Iqbal	Assistant Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management spectrum, its components and action taken in each phase</li> <li>Contingency planning process</li> </ul>	KP
03		Maj. Amjad Ali	Deputy Director Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management spectrum, its components and action taken in each phase</li> </ul>	GB
04		Mr. Farhan Ahmad	Assistant Director Response 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency planning process</li> <li>Recovery after Disaster</li> </ul>	GB
05		Mr. Zafar Iqbal	Director Recovery & Rehabilitation	Recovery after Disaster	Balochistan
06		Mr. Kazim Raheem	Assistant Director Response 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management spectrum, its components and action taken in each phase</li> <li>Contingency planning process</li> </ul>	Balochistan
07	SDMA	Mr. Zia Ahmad Khawaja	Ex – Director SDMA	Hazard profile and prioritization of Province/Region	AJK
08		Mr. Saeed Qureshi	Director Operations	Contingency planning process	AJK
09	PDMA KP	Mr. Motasim Billah Shah	Director General	Recovery after disaster	KP

10		Mr. Majid Ali Shah	Ex. Cluster Coordinator	Hazard profile and prioritization of Province/Region	KP
11	HelpAge	Mr. Anwar Sadat	Manager-EPDRR	Gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach	AJK & KP
12	HelpAge	Ms. Qurat – ul – Ain	Inclusion Officer	Gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach	GB
13	HelpAge	Mr. Kamran Khan	Provincial Coordinator	Gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach	Balochistan
14	HelpAge	Mr. Shahzado Khashkhali	Program Manager - Emergencies	Gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach	Sindh
15	NHN	Ms. Sana Zulfiqar	National Humanitarian Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inaugural session and group photo</li> <li>Course overview and introduction of participants</li> <li>Humanitarian coordination architecture</li> <li>Information management in emergency and introduction to digital resource center (DRC)</li> <li>Recaps of previous day</li> <li>Energizers</li> <li>Course evaluation</li> <li>Closing ceremony and certificate distribution</li> </ul>	AJK, KP, GB, Balochistan, Sindh
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard profile and prioritization of Province/Region</li> </ul>	Sindh
16	ADPC	Mr. Sajid Naeem	Program Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DRM terms and concepts</li> <li>Disaster need assessment (Initial and detailed)</li> <li>Emergency response management: An overview and concept &amp; process of emergency relief</li> <li>Emergency relief requirements: Group work</li> </ul>	AJK, KP, GB, Balochistan, Sindh

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURSE

### DAY 01

## SESSION 01: INAUGURAL SESSION AND GROUP PHOTO

The proceedings of the course commenced with the recitation of Holy Quran by participants as a volunteer call.

Ms. Sana Zulfiqar – National Humanitarian Coordinator welcomed participants and respected facilitators on behalf of NHN and PRP forum. She delivers brief introduction on NHN and APP/PRP before starting each course. All facilitators were introduced by her in each training and requested to brief participants about their respected organizations and their role in the organization. Chapter Chairs of NHN encouraged participants to enhance their knowledge by availing such opportunities where experts from relevant stakeholders are engaged to capacitate them by sharing practical experiences.

## SESSION 02: COURSE OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Ms. Sana Zulfiqar presented the course overview and asked participants to share their vision on “Disaster Preparedness” and “Effective Response” which was reviewed at the end of training course by conducting an analysis of understanding of participants before and after training.

Through a group, activity participants were requested to introduce themselves with each other and present fellow participant details to the larger audience and introduce them. The activity use to be repeated at the end of each training to get familiar what effects has emerged as result of three days interaction.

## SESSION 03: DRM TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Session started by introducing a group work where participants were divided into groups and scenario based pictures with definitions were distributed. Each group was asked to assign them following headings/terms used in DRM on provided definitions and pictures:

- Hazard
- Recovery
- Prevention
- Risk
- Reconstruction

- Capacity
- Disaster
- Mitigation
- Rehabilitation
- Vulnerability

At the end, groups were scored based on the answers provided and terms were explained in details with examples from day to day experiences.

**Hazard** - A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

**Disaster** - A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

**Vulnerability** - The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. It can also be termed as the extent to which an individual, community, sub group, structure, service, or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of a particular hazard.

**Capacity** - The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

**Risk** - The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences. In popular usage, the emphasis is usually placed on the concept of chance or possibility; whereas in technical settings the emphasis is usually placed on the consequences, in terms of “potential losses” for some particular cause, place and period.

**Prevention** – The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

**Mitigation** - Lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

**Recovery** - The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

**Rehabilitation** - Restoration of an entity to its normal or near-normal functional conditions after the occurrence of a disaster.

**Reconstruction** - Permanent measures to repair or replace damaged dwellings and infrastructure and to set the economy back on course.

#### **SESSION 04: HAZARD PROFILE AND PRIORITIZATION OF PROVINCE/REGION**

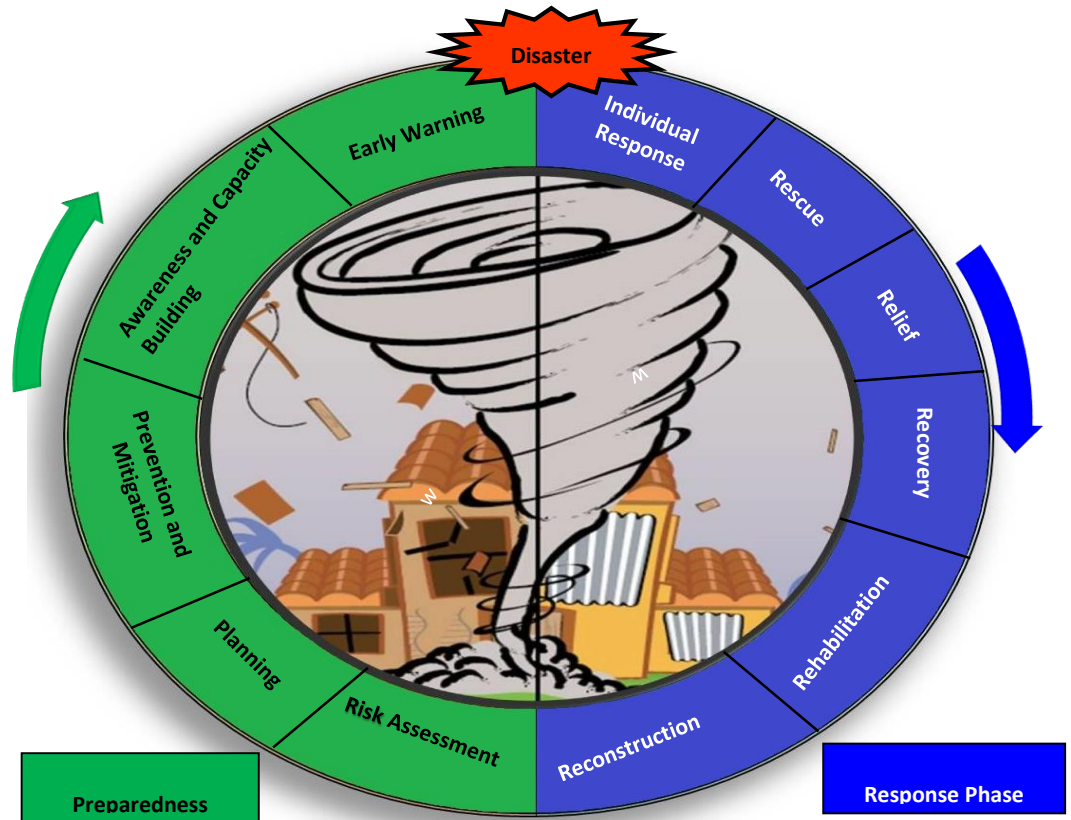
Subject session used to be delivered by the relevant provincial/regional disaster management authorities representatives, nominated by the agency lead. Representatives apprised the participants about the hazard risk profile of their respective areas and particular risk prevailing in each district. They also discussed the necessity of DRM initiative to reduce the vulnerabilities at district level and inclusion of vulnerable groups in risk assessment process.

#### **SESSION 04: DISASTER MANAGEMENT SPECTRUM, ITS COMPONENTS AND ACTION TAKEN IN EACH PHASE**

Session delivered in following sequence:

- Disaster Management System,
- Mitigation & Preparedness Phase (before disaster) and
- Response – Rescue, Relief & Recovery (After Disaster)

Participants were briefly educated on the structures and functions of system as per National Disaster Management Act 2010, which is based on three tiers with a bottom up approach. The representatives explained phase wise roles, responsibilities and functions of disaster management authorities. They elaborated the difference between DRM and DRR, DRM cycle and the components of the DRM cycle.



They highlighted the evolution of concept and the steps taken by NDMA about various activities of DRM cycle.

They also discussed, in length, the important characteristics and requirements of effective response. Participants were briefed on key actions taken in different phases:

**Preparedness**

- Risk assessment
- Planning
- Prevention & mitigation
- Awareness & capacity building
- Early warning

**Response**

- Search & rescue
- Relief
- Recovery
- Rehabilitation
- Reconstruction

**SESSION 05: HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE**

The objective of the session was to understand the importance of effective coordination and how to interact with the relevant systems. While discussing the topic, she briefed the participants about the importance of coordination in both normal/peace time and disaster situation. She discussed about the existing coordination forums/structures at





national/provincial level in Pakistan and what role we as a stakeholders play in these forums along with the challenges faced. After the discussion, participants were briefed on key existing coordination forums at peacetime and their role. Disaster Management Authority structure and National Humanitarian Network structure was also discussed in detail during the session. Participants were briefed on humanitarian coordination architecture after disaster and stakeholders role/responsibilities.

She also explained humanitarian coordination requirements during all the phases of disasters. An exercise was conducted during the session in which participants were placed in haphazard way to safeguard and share their resources from unexpected disaster/threat. Through the exercise, they learned the importance of planning and implementation/execution in a well-coordinated way with the support of each stakeholder before and during disaster. At the end of the session, participants were asked to map down the existing coordination forums and their role in the forums. By gallery walk, all discussed their role and responsibilities of each partner in the forums.

## DAY 02

### SESSION 01: RECAP OF DAY 01

Group of participants were tasked to recap the last day session and rest can question them to take clarity, if required. After that, facilitator responded to the questions and presented practical examples to address their queries.

### SESSION 02: CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS

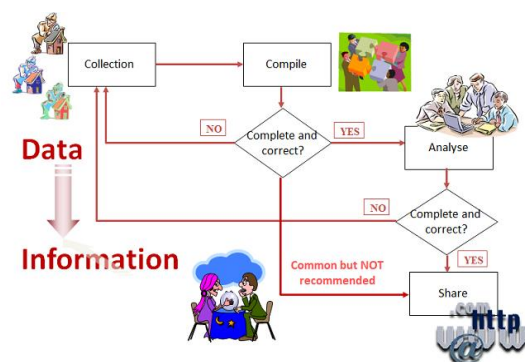
Session used to be conducted by NDMA representative with the following sequence:

- What is Contingency Planning?
- Who will do the Contingency Planning?
- What are the Models of Contingency Planning?
- When to start?
- What is the Methodology?
- What are the steps?
- Broad Outlines of Contingency Plan

Session objective was to explain the participants about the importance of contingency planning by providing the details that a process or a tool, in anticipation of potential crises, of developing strategies, arrangements and procedures to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected by crises. It is a continues process to be achieved through participation, as well as through follow-up actions and subsequent revisions of plans. Methodology to do the planning and stakeholders involved in the process were also presented to all. The participants also documented thorough group work outline of plan and discussed in detail.

### SESSION 03: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCY AND INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL RESOURCE CENTER (DRC)

Session started by inquiring from participants of their understanding what information means and what is information management. They were informed that the development and implementation of a systematic approach for **identifying, collecting, analyzing and sharing data** for decision support in humanitarian responses is information management. With the help of different examples, importance of information and information management cycle was explained to all.



In addition to this the case study was presented and through learning by doing participants were informed how information is gathered, processed and communicated. They were informed that:

- Priority shall be to remain focus on essential data
- KISS: Keep it Simple and Short (basic and fast, perfection is enemy of good, standards)
- Use, Review, Improve (There is no magic system, There is no optimized system in the initial version, Review to improve is the only way to create something functional)

“Systems constructed to move information up and down hierarchies are facing a new reality where information can be generated by anyone, shared with anyone and acted on by anyone.” Challenges and risks were also discussed with the groups and all agreed following:

- Accuracy and utility
- Bias
- Information overload
- Increased expectations
- Privacy, ethics and security

Following to the discussion three basic principals were introduced to all:

- Information is a basic need.
- Anyone can generate valuable information.
- Information creates most value when it can be shared widely and freely

and recommendations were deliberated:

- Recognize information and communication as a basic need in humanitarian response
- Ensure that information is available can be freely shared
- Build the capacity to use this information
- Develop ethical guidelines for the use of information

Various means of sharing information was shown to all i.e. maps, graphs, charts etc. Through open discussion information needs by audience during emergency response were discussed, drafted and following are agreed:

Audience	Products of their interests
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall interventions</li> <li>• Need – gaps analysis</li> <li>• Funding requirements overall and per agency</li> <li>• Dashboard, Snapshot</li> <li>• Cluster framed within the overall emergency response agreed with the Govt.</li> </ul>
OCHA/Other Clusters/RC-HC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall interventions</li> <li>• Need – gaps analysis</li> <li>• Cluster framed within the overall emergency response agreed with the Govt.</li> <li>• Dashboard, Snapshot</li> <li>• Funding requirements overall and per agency including analysis of support received</li> </ul>
Beneficiary Community	Communication tools to involve the community in the decision making process and/or awareness raising on the activities to implement

Similarly, through group work information need pre and post disaster were discussed, presented and agreed:

#### **Pre Disaster Information Needs**

- Analyze hazards and risks, build scenarios and develop planning assumptions
- Mapping of resources, inventory available stocks, Logistics information (roads, railways, airport/helipads, boats etc.), Emergency relief center, Community Based Committees, Community Based Committees, IM Network
- Scouts/Razakaar/Civil Defense/Rescue – training information
- Elevation information/maps
- Socioeconomic characteristics of the population (literacy, economic activity, etc.)
- Security situation of the area
- Contact lists of key stakeholders (rescue services, Pak Army, concern departments, disaster management trained officials, hospitals etc.)
- Early warning system, Preparedness plan/CP at district level
- Assessment tools and methodology and reporting tools

#### **Post Disaster Information Needs**

- Mapping/Data of Population affected, displaced (with age and sex disaggregation) and infrastructure conditions
- Immediate Needs and gaps analysis
- Logistics situation/roads status and maps
- Security situation of the area
- Information/Communication channels available and functional, V-wireless etc.
- Human resource available including doctors, lady doctors etc.
- Aid arrived and in pipeline
- Reporting mechanism - Information sharing
- Emergency relief center, if not established earlier
- Common web portal
- IM Network

### **SESSION 04: DISASTER NEED ASSESSMENT (INITIAL AND DETAILED)**

Session was utilized for acquainting the participants with disaster need assessment. Participants were briefed about types of assessment, their objectives & timeframe and methodology to carry out assessment. They were also informed about the roles of all stakeholders monitoring framework prepared by NDMA for all types of assessments. Types of assessment for pre and post disasters along with process was briefed in detail:

- Pre-disaster - Hazard assessment

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

- Post-disaster - Need assessment

“Methodology to determine the nature and extent of overall needs in wake of any disaster”

**Purpose** to conduct need assessment are:

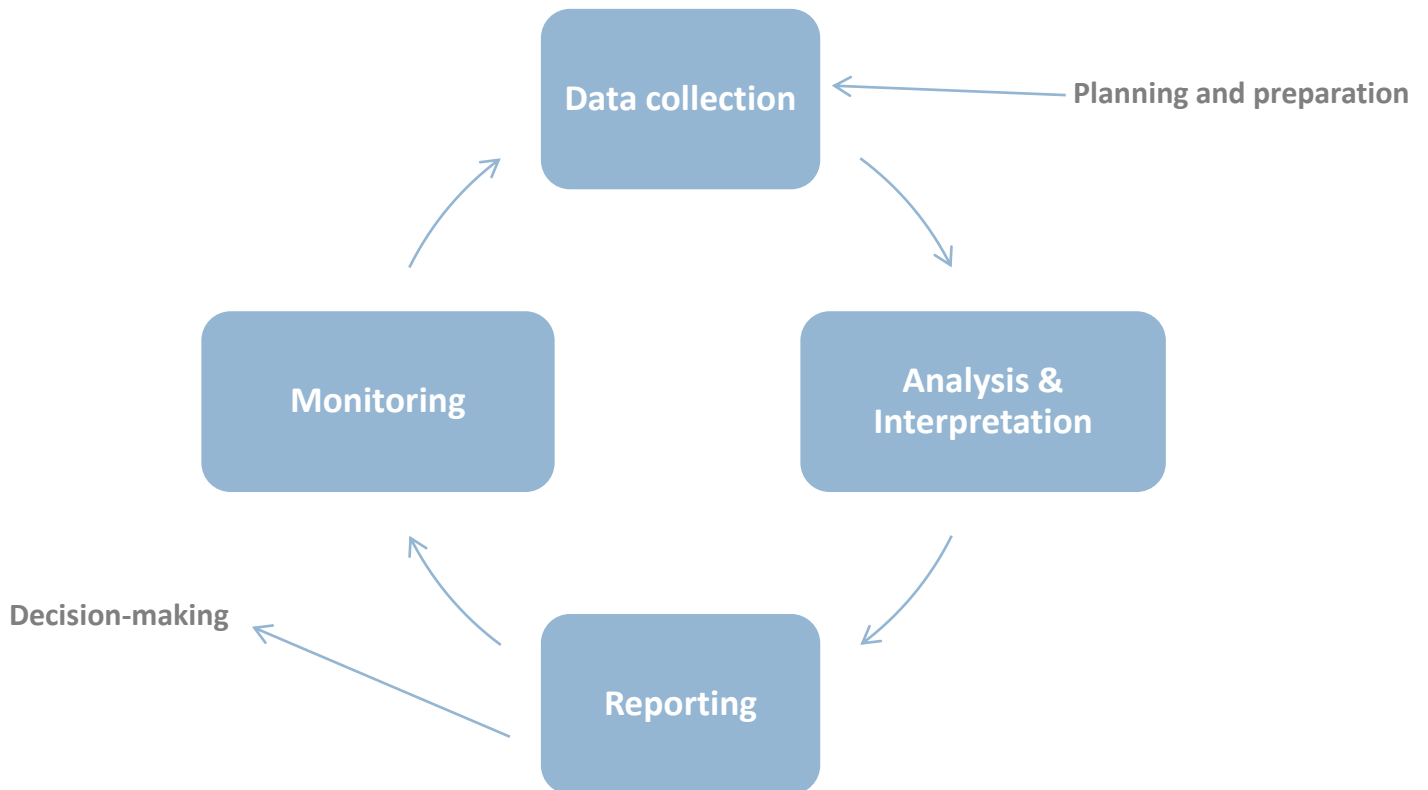
- Determine impact of disaster
- Level of response needed
- Critical needs to be addresses for “Relief, Recovery & Reconstruction”

**Types** are:

- Rapid assessment
- Detailed assessment
- Damage & need assessment



Assessment process:



**Rapid Need Assessment**

*Process – MIRA: Secondary Data - within 72 hours*

- Situation overview
- Satellite imagery - UNOSAT, SUPARCO
- District Profiles available
- District Baseline data - Government

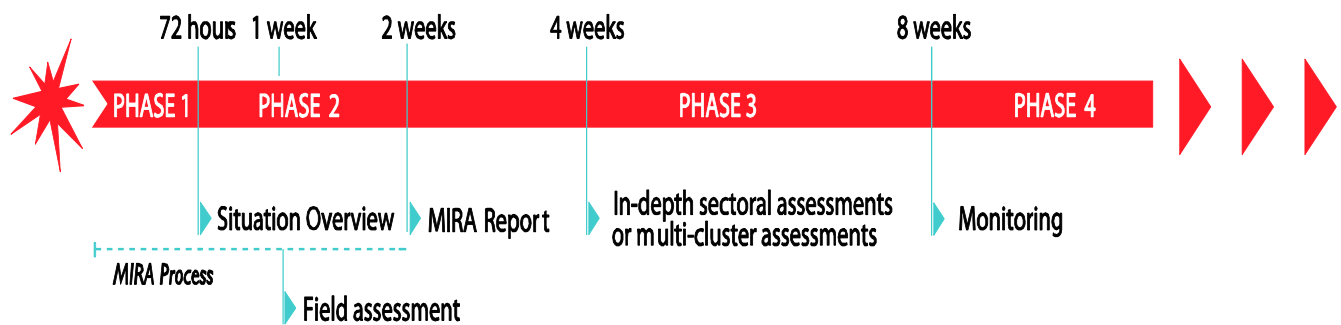
*Primary Field Assessment - within 1 week:*

- Community level assessment - KI questionnaire and direct observation checklist
- Identify needs
- Priority areas (affected )
- Vulnerable population

*MIRA report - within 2 weeks:*

- Inter-sectoral analysis

- Result dissemination to the decision-makers
- Funding mechanisms - FLASH appeal through Rapid Response Plan



*Need Identification – MIRA: Need in life saving sectors*

- Food
- Shelter
- Health
- Water, hygiene and sanitation

Snap shoot of damages

**Detailed Assessment – RNA**

- Shelter
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Health & Nutrition
- Education
- Water, Hygiene & Sanitation
- Governance
- Non-Farm Livelihood
- Community infrastructure

DRR  
Gender  
Protection  
Environment

*Process – RNA*

- Acquisition of secondary data
  - Satellite imagery
  - District baseline data
- Collection of primary data and cost estimates
- Data consolidation and analysis for the RNA
- Data validation through sample spot checks in selected locations
- Preparation of RNA document (Recovery Plan/Framework)
- Process overseen by Federal Steering Committee

**DNA/PDNA**

- Requested by the Government
- Lead by ADB and WB in coordination with government

- DNA assesses the extent of the damage and the required needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Objective is "To provide the strategic underpinnings for medium- to long-term post disaster reconstruction, recovery planning, prioritization, and programming"

*Losses categories*

- Direct Damage (monetary value of the completely or partially destroyed assets)
- Indirect Losses (income losses)
- Reconstruction Costs (cost of rebuilding lost assets and restoring lost services)

*Sectors (17)*

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
HOUSING	IRRIGATION & FLOOD MANAGEMENT
HEALTH	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
EDUCATION	WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
GOVERNANCE	ENERGY

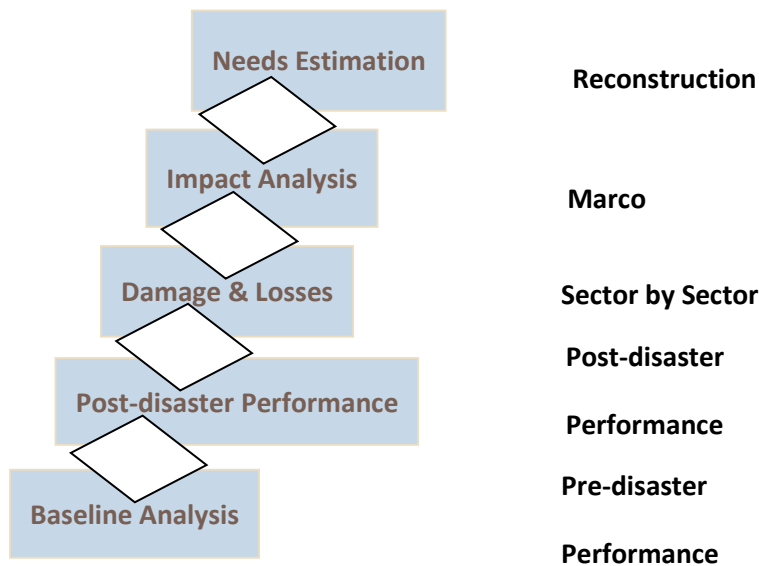
ECONOMIC	CROSS-CUTTING
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES	ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
PRIVATE SECTOR & INDUSTRIES	DRM
FINANCIAL SECTOR	ENVIRONMENT
SOCIAL PROTECTION & LIVELIHOOD	IMPLEMENTATION

*Process - DNA/PDNA*

- Methodological tool developed by United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) use
- Collection of secondary data through various sources
- Collection of primarily data from district and tehsil level by the government representatives
- Verification and validated of data by DNA sector teams
  - Scrutinized through various analyses, including statistical tools, rationality and plausibility checks and damage analysis across
  - Damage inspection visits by sector teams
  - Interviews with stakeholders; desk review
  - Satellite imagery and GIS data comparisons; and other plausibility checks
  - infrastructure and services affected.
- Analysis by sector teams for a comparative pre- and post-disaster assessment of the infrastructure and services affected

- Preparation of DNA report
- Process overseen by the government

*Snapshot - Process DNA/PDNA*



#### Key to Successful Assessment

- Accurate, unbiased and timely-collected information
- Standard methodologies
- Prevent unrealistic expectations of affected population
- Results should make implications for prioritization and action very clear
- Availability of resources to conduct assessment
  - Human
  - Technical
  - Logistic

### SESSION 05: GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSIVE APPROACH

HelpAge International provided technical support to National Humanitarian Network-NHN for a session on Gender, age and disability mainstreaming through inclusive approach in preparedness and humanitarian response.

The session consists of following sub-sessions.

1. Why we talk about vulnerable groups (International commitments)
2. Basic terminologies and facts (Gender, age and disability)
3. Inclusion definition and barriers to inclusion
4. Disability creation process and link to inclusion exclusion
5. Facilitators to inclusion, Humanitarian inclusion standards on age and disability as key guide.

The participants were provided with a brief overview of the following global commitments and information.

- Sendai Framework for Action
- Humanitarian Summit.
- United Nations Convention for the Rights of Person with Disabilities-UNCRPD
- The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Madrid International plan of action
- Ageing in twenty first century-A celebration and a challenge
- NDMA guidelines on vulnerable groups in DRR

## BASIC TERMINOLOGIES

**1. GENDER:** This was an interactive session including discussions and exercises to explain the basic terms. The participants were asked to explain the difference in sex and gender. SEX is male or female, biological and physiological characteristics GENDER, depends on your local culture, it refers to the social differences, norms and expectations. These can change over time and between cultures. What are the gender definitions or norms in your culture? GENDER 'norms' discriminate against both men and women, and usually limit women's opportunities more. In terms of gender, globally • Today, more than 75% of people in humanitarian crises are women and children. • Men and boys make up 88% of casualties of Explosive Remnants of War. • Women are more at risk than their male counterparts of the same social classes, races, ethnic and age groups, during all phases of a disaster. • Men are harmed by gender-based social expectations, especially after disasters have occurred. • Men and women often feel they have their 'normal' gender roles undermined during humanitarian crises. • Women over the age of 50 account for 22 per cent of the world's female population • Women live longer but live more years in ill-health than men. • Older women can pay a heavy financial price for the accumulated impact of discrimination that they are subjected to throughout their life course • Early marriage increases the likelihood and average duration of widowhood for women.

**2. AGEING AND AGE:** There is no specific definition on ageing, however the most consensus is on following definition.

"Ageing is a development process which starts from birth and result in physical, mental, social and in intellectual changes with time, there is decrease in some dimensions like reaction time etc. while increase in other dimensions like experience about life and wisdom" Ageing is further divided into,

- 1) Physical age
- 2) Social age
- 3) Chronological age
- 4) Mental or intellectual age
- 5) Functional age and
- 6) Proportional age

The age statistics globally reveals that; • The world population is experiencing significant ageing. • Today, almost 1 in 10 people are over 60 years old. • By 2050, the number of older people in the world will exceed the number of young for the first time in history, accounting for 22% of the world's population. • By 2050, more than 80% of the world's older people – compared with 60% today – will live in developing countries, where disasters are more likely to occur. • Worldwide, more than 46% of people aged 60+ have disabilities, many of them association with sight or hearing loss. Ageing is inevitable, irreversible but, not necessarily negative.



**3. DISABILITY:** According to UNCRPD “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others” (UNCRPD, 2006, p.4). The difference in impairment and disability was also explained through exercise. Today 15% of the world’s population have some sort of disability and according to WHO 46% disability lies in older people.

**4. INTERSECTIONALITY:** This means the interaction of multiple factors, such as disability, age and gender, which can create multiple layers of discrimination, and, depending on the context, entail greater legal, social or cultural barriers. These can further hinder a person’s access to and participation in humanitarian action, and more generally, in society.

### **INCLUSIVE APPROACH:**

**INCLUSION:** Inclusion means a rights-based approach to community programming, aiming to ensure persons with disabilities have equal access to basic services and have a voice in the development and implementation of those services. At the same time, it requires that mainstream organization make dedicated efforts to address and remove barriers. (IFRC 2015) The participants were engaged in an interactive discussion to elaborate the concept of inclusion. For example, bringing someone to similar kind of training could be a step towards inclusion but should also be linked to giving person a position within training from where he/she can better participate in decision making and that his/her decision is heard. The emphasis also remains on, *a) Voluntary exclusion:* When someone feels that his/her point of view is not important and others can make decisions on their behalf. In Pakistan women are mainly facing voluntary exclusion. *b) Systematic exclusion:* This is linked to organizational vision and mission and sometimes organizations systematically exclude such group. For example, membership criteria for age in a committee from 18-40 years is an example of systematic exclusion.

**BARRIERS TO INCLUSION:** Following key barriers to inclusion were discussed,

- *Physical Barriers:* Examples include access to infrastructure, access to your training venue, access to safe locations and access to shelter and WASH facilities.
- *Attitudinal barriers:* Examples include stigma towards certain groups like older people, person with disabilities and women.
- *Institutional barriers:* Examples include visions, missions, policies etc.
- *Communication barriers:* Examples include lack of expertise to communicate with older people and person with disabilities, understanding cultural norms, access to early warning systems and Information, Education and Communication-IEC material

**KEY THEMES AND INGREDIENTS TO INCLUSION:** From HelpAge’s theory of inclusion key themes for inclusion were also discussed. The participants acknowledged that there is gap in understanding the specific needs of older people, people with disabilities and gender. We often do ad-hoc response based on our predefined packages. These groups are not meaningfully involved in the design of such packages like food packages and other. The ingredients to inclusion include, - Recognizing diversity - Removal of barriers - Participation and decision making - Tailored approach

**INCLUSIVE APPROACH IN CONNECTION WITH DISABILITY CREATION PROCESS-DCP:** The biggest barrier to inclusion of older people, PWDs and gender in any activity is the attitude. Barriers other than attitude include physical access and access to information. The environmental barriers are very critical. Environment decides the inclusion or exclusion of any segment of the society. The Disability Creation Process (DCP) is considered the social and rights based model of disability. This model comes from the ‘human development model’, and shows how a situation of disability results from the interaction between personal factors and environmental factors that can limit or facilitate participation in daily activities / social roles. The DCP model encourages the perception of disability as - a changing state rather

than a fixed one - a situation, which varies according to context and environment - a state that can be modified by reducing impairments and/or by developing abilities and/or adapting to the environment

It is important to recognize that a person who has an impairment is not necessarily in a situation of disability. It is also important to recognize that personal and environmental factors can be both facilitators and obstacles to a person's level of participation, and that we can play a role in changing a situation of disability to a situation of participation. The characteristics that different individuals possess are called intersectionality and sometimes these characteristics even overlap with each other. The examples include older women who are widow and with disability. The participants practiced this through a power walk. After the exercise the participants reflected that this is hard to identify who is vulnerable in case of any emergency. They have never thought about people like young lady living with a stranger having many protection issues. The participants acknowledged that a systematic approach is required to respond to any emergency which should be holistic and need based. Participants were informed that similar barriers and facilitators exists in society for inclusion and exclusion of these vulnerable groups.

**FACILITATORS TO INCLUSION:** At the end of session Humanitarian inclusion standards for age and disability were introduced to participants as one of the key tool for inclusion in humanitarian action.

The session was found to be highly relevant to training. Participants from relevant institutions especially from provincial and state disaster management authorities exclaimed that this is there first training ever in age, gender and disability. There is dire need to include these segments of the society in both preparedness and response. The meaningful participation in preparedness could help in effective and efficient humanitarian response.

### DAY 03

**SESSION 01: RECAP OF DAY 02:** Group of participants were assigned to recap the last day session. The remaining participants were able to ask question for clarifications on any topics. After that, facilitator responded to the questions and presented practical examples to address their queries.

### SESSION 02: EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF CONCEPT & PROCESS OF EMERGENCY RELIEF

The sessions explained the participants about disaster response, response activities, tiers of response and responder in case of various response activities. Session discussed in length, important characteristics and requirements of effective response. While talking about relief process, facilitator explained the focus of relief activities during initial stages of response and various sources which contribute towards relief operation. The important features of relief operation and its linkages with early recovery was also discussed.

Emergency Relief Requirements: Group Work After the presentation the participants were divided into groups to work out the shelter, food, health and WASH requirement for affected population based on a given scenario. Each group then presented their work to the participants explained their methodology and the standards used in the group work. The facilitator corrected and clarified any shortcomings in the work and highlighted the key aspects of each sector.

### SESSION 03: RECOVERY AFTER DISASTER

Facilitator briefed the course participants about the purposes of recovery, essential sectors which are focused during recovery and ideally when the recovery should begin. Participants were explained how recovery needs are determined through post disaster need assessment and planning parameters of

successful recovery. Facilitator also apprised the participants about the linkages between recovery and NDMA policy/plan.

**Recovery after Disaster - Case Study Flood 2010.** Last session of the course was utilized for presenting the response and recovery case study of Floods 2010. The session explained how relief and recover activities were conducted, various challenges faced and measures taken to handle these challenges.

#### **SESSION 04: COURSE EVALUATION**

The participants were asked to fill-in the evaluation form and give their feedback on various aspects of the training/exercise. The table below shows the overall rating of the training, provided by the participants who filled in the evaluation forms.

Question Asked	Cumulative				
	Excellent	Satisfactory	Fair	Poor	No Reply
Training met my expectations	25%	18%	12%	2%	0%
Course materials/handouts/presentations helpful and well-designed	20%	22%	5%	0%	0%
Knowledge of resource persons	22%	25%	8%	0%	0%
Presentation style of resource persons pleasing and well-suited	18%	15%	12%	0%	0%
Duration of training appropriate	15%	20%	18%	0%	0%

#### **SESSION 05: CLOSING CEREMONY AND CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION**

Representatives attended the closing sessions from DMAs, NHN respective chapter and ADPC. The participants shared their experience and learnings to the audience. They appraised the training as a valuable and effective and requested that more simulations that are detailed shall be organized to further enhance their knowledge and response capacities in future. The representatives from government line departments and NHN elaborated on the effectiveness of the training and urged the participants to replicate the training in their respective organizations. They also thanked ADPC and NDMA for their facilitation to conduct these important trainings. They also acknowledged the participant's contribution and participation. At the end, certificates were distributed among the participants and group picture was taken.

## GLIMPSES FROM THE TRAININGS

