

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Final Presentation
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*Comparative Study on
Disaster Management
in the Japan and
Pakistan*

03 December 2009



Natural threats to human (Floods)



Floods



Tsunami



Tsunamis



Volcanic eruptions



Earth quakes



Educational Institutions



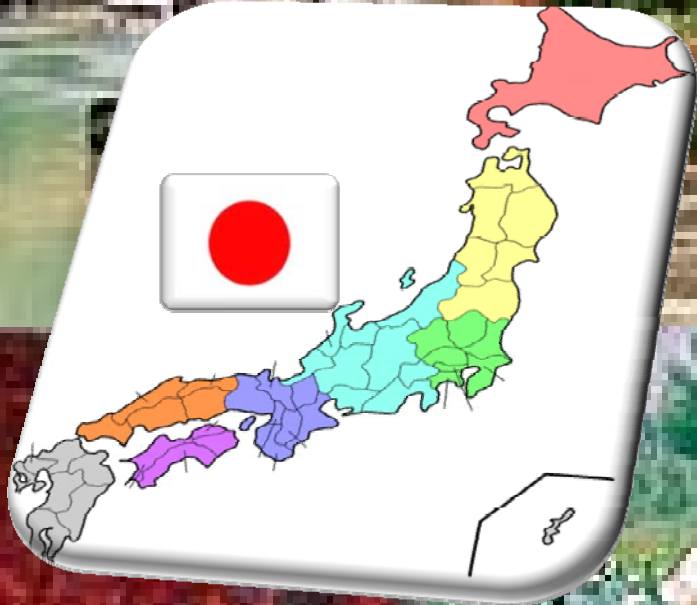


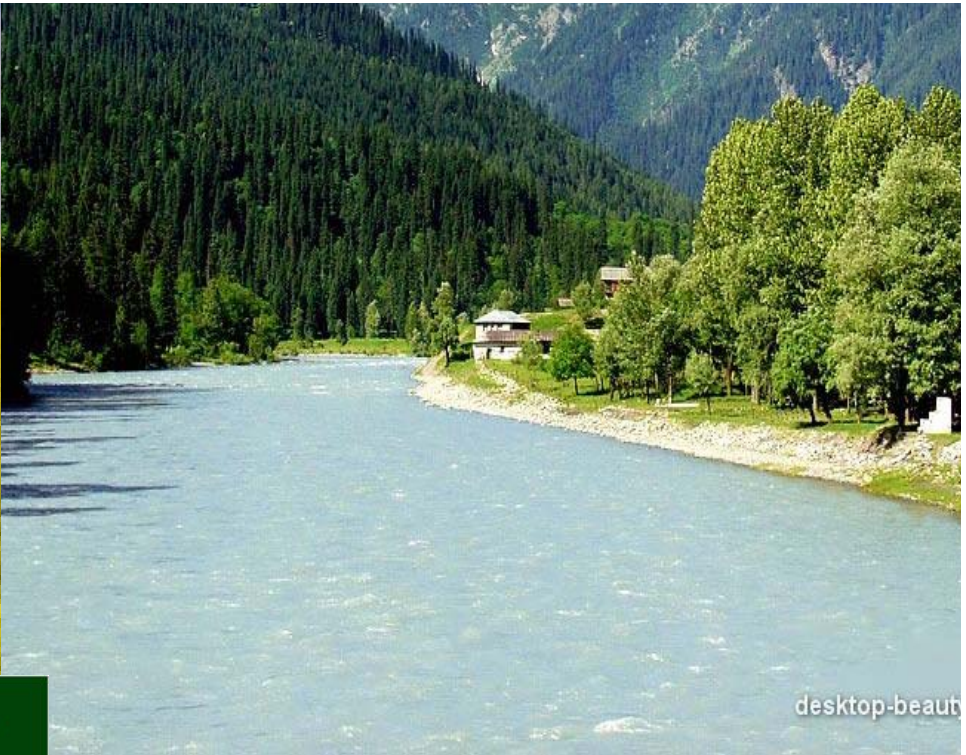
Markets



Bridges





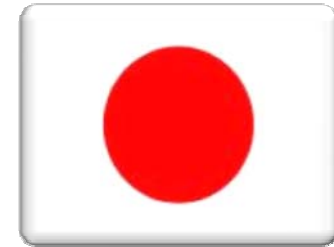


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Natural Hazards in Japan

- Earth Quakes
- Tsunami & Sea Tides
- Typhoons
- Torrential Rains & Floods
- Heavy Snow Fall
- Volcanoes
- Storm Damage



Major Natural Disasters in Pakistan

❖ Earthquakes

❖ landslides

❖ Floods

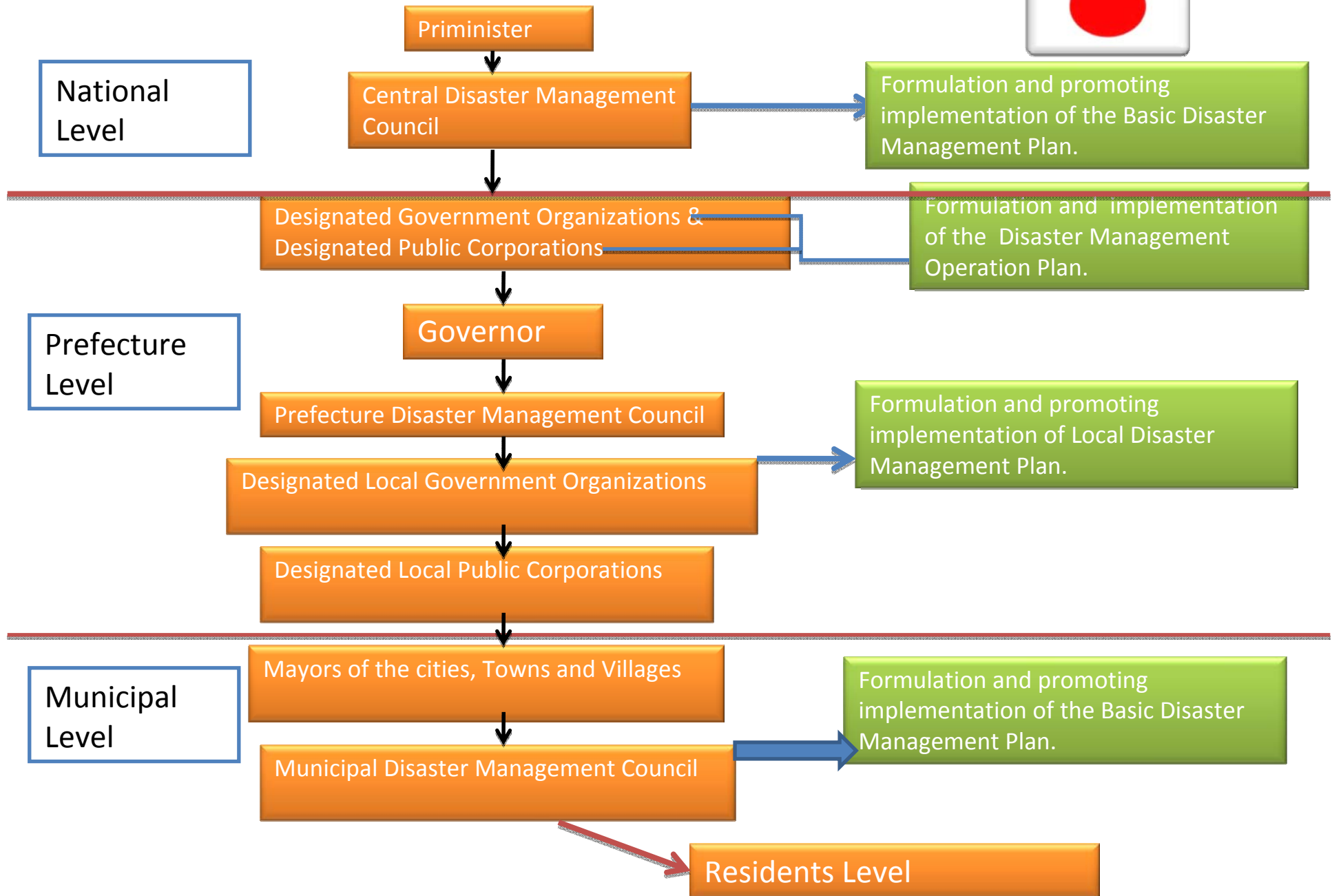
❖ Sea Erosion

❖ Tsunami

❖ Epidemics

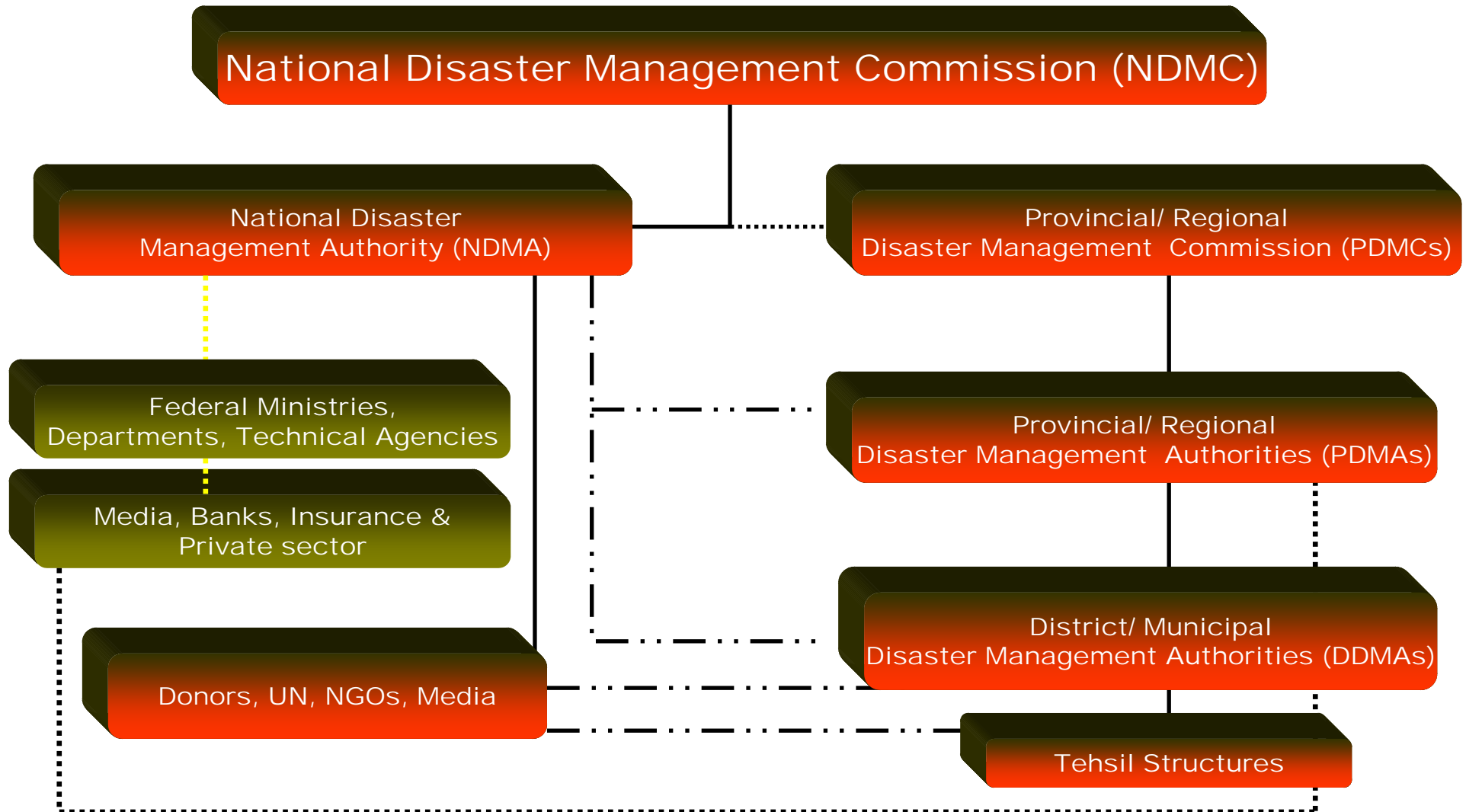


Disaster Management System in Japan



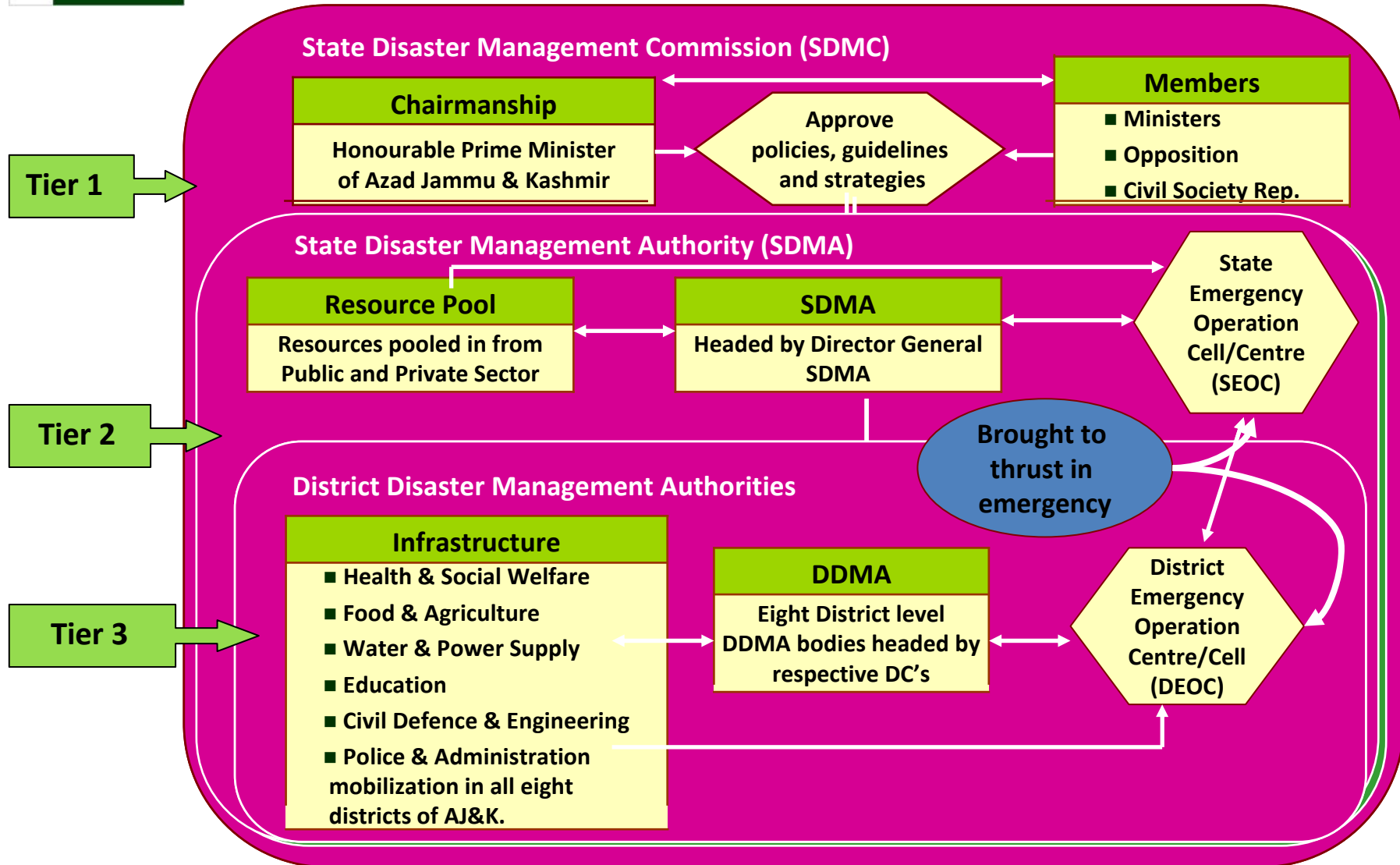
POST EQ 2005 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

DIFFERENT TIERS OF THE SYSTEM



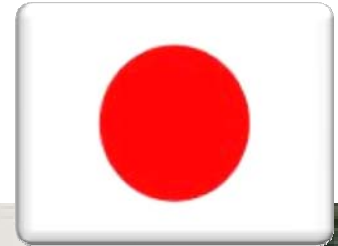


OPERATIVE FRAMEWORK

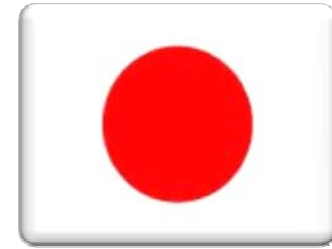


Okazaki, 230 km west of Tokyo August 29,
2008

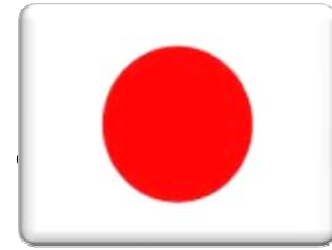
Floods in Japan



Measures against floods in



Proper drainage system in





Pakistan flood misery



Flood mitigation in Pakistan

- **The Geological Survey of Pakistan has also conducted seismological survey and developed seismological zoning maps.**
- **With the technical assistance of JICA, a flood risk awareness/management of a flood Drain (Lai Nulla Basin) in Rawalpindi-Islamabad is being implemented in order to effectively utilize flood EW System already in place.**
- **To regulate the Dam reservoir during the monsoon season with a view to avert flood emergency, a quantitative precipitation measurement Radar has been installed in River Jhelum catchments area.**
- **In order to fine tune the river flow forecast during monsoon season through Real Time provision of discharges from upstream Areas, Meteor burst Telecommunication System has been installed with 44 remote stations.**

Great Hanshin Awaji EQ 1995



Disaster Management Strategies in Japan

- *Drafting of overall disaster Reduction management (DRM) policy and provision of legal cover.*
- *. A strong legitimate cover to disaster management in Japan.*
- *Scientific and technical research in disaster risk reduction and disaster management planning with baseline start up data from last five decades*
- *Setting up, operationlisation and integration of earth quake, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions early warning information to all stake holders.*
- *Setting up, operationlisation and integration off effective forecasting and early warning system.*
- *Development of policies, guidelines and SOPs for safe evacuation, recovery and rehabilitation.*
- *Community based disaster risk management programming.*
- *Counter measures and mitigation against large scale earth quakes in Japan.*
- *Cross cutting Regular simulations and drill on rescue, response and recovery to check the effectiveness of disaster management planning.*
- *Provision of one point inter departmental and inter agency coordination and working relation*

Research



Preparedness through drills



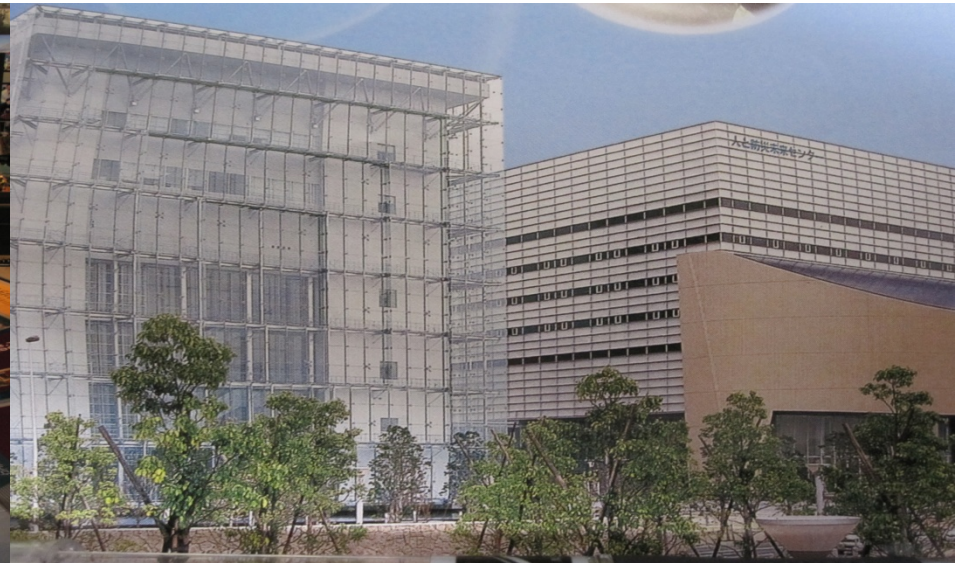
Latest technology & resources



Experience



A culture of safety and resistance



Tsunami gates and roots



EARTHQUAKE 2005



Great Pakistan EQ 2005



Great Pakistan EQ 2005



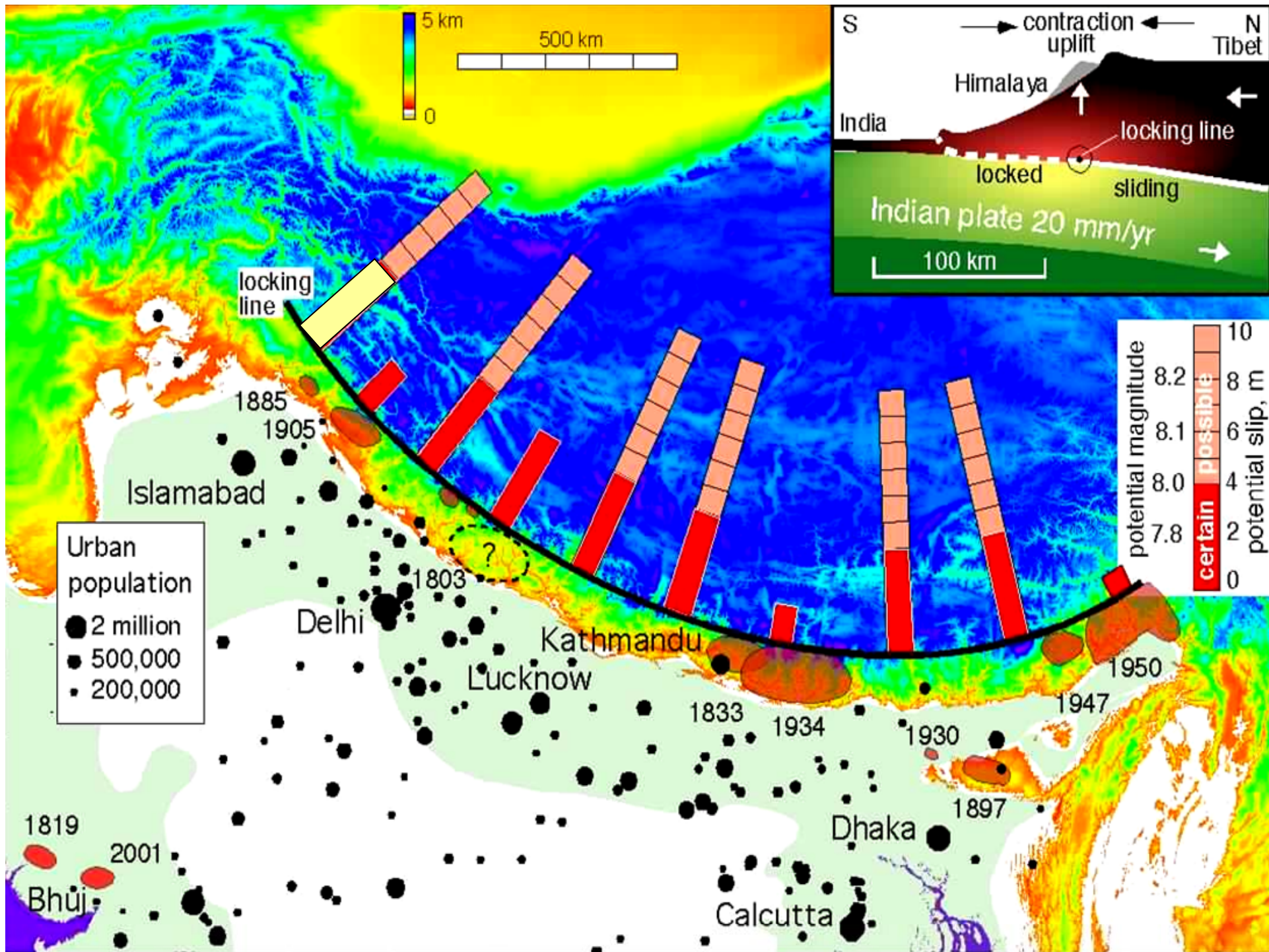
Relief activities by Pakistan army



Mules and even human porters were used to ensure supply of relief goods to otherwise inaccessible areas.

NORTHWESTERN HIMALAYAS

- This area has been seismically active along its entire length in historic times
- Historical is consistent with the modern distribution of earthquake epicenters
- This mountain system developed 30 to 50 million years ago
- Its cause was the powerful movement of the Indian plates against Eurasian plate
- The deposits of the ancient shallow Tethys sea were raised
- These ranges start from Pakistan move across northern India, Nepal, Bhutan and end at the Myanmar



Disaster management strategies in Pakistan

- Establish & strengthen (institutions and capacities)
- National risk assessment
- Awareness trainings
- Early warning system for multi hazards
- Mainstreaming DRR into development
- Community base DRR initiatives
- Emergency response system
- Capacity development for post disaster recovery

Camp Management System



INTERALY DISPALCED POPULATION (IDPs)

- **internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.**
- **At the end of 2006 estimates of the world IDP population rose to 24.5 million in some 52 countries.**

Camp management & IDPs



CAMP MANAGEMENT

- **Camp management is on-site coordination of all activities and services within one camp.**
- **The camp manager is responsible to motivate and coordinate the different service providers to deliver their services in a comprehensive manner, always in the sole interest of the camp residents/displaced persons.**
- **Camp management also includes establishing camp committees and community participation/mobilization mechanisms;**
 - **Fostering the promotion of self-management, protection monitoring,**
 - **Data collection and sharing,**
 - **Providing defined services and monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards,**
 - **To avoid the duplication of activities and emergence of protection and assistance gaps.**

CAMP MANAGEMENT

- **Camps are often the first safe haven for refugees and IDPs seeking shelter, assistance and safety. Camps do not provide any durable solutions they are meant to serve major protection functions for people displaced by conflicts or natural disaster however can be calamitous in the long run.**
- **The types of settlement that are defined as camp settings can vary depending on the emergency and the coping strategies in place.**
 - **Planned camps**
 - **Self-settled camps**
 - **Reception centers and transit camps**
 - **Mass shelter in collective centres**
 - **Dispersed settlements**
 - **(Early) Transitional Return Areas**

Planned IDPs camp



Spontaneous Camps



IDPs in evacuation centers in Kobe



Dispersed settlement & planned camps



RECOGNISED & NON-RECOGNISED CAMPS

- **Recognized camp means a temporary settlements that has been recognized as “legitimate” by national authorities and records of residents is kept and maintained.**
- **Pre-requisite for the recognition of a IDP camp as being ‘legitimate’ is the credibility of the causes that lead to displacement as per the IDP Guiding Principles, i.e.**
 - **Fact that the camp residents “have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, as defined in the definition of IDPs.**
- **In cases where the civilian population is mixed with combatants, it is the responsibility of the authorities to ensure the separation of combatants from the non-combatants and their removal from the camp.**

How to plan for IDPS Camp Management?

- **Camp management activities will be planned and undertaken within the framework of the following instruments, policies and tools.**
 - **International Human Rights Law**
 - **International Humanitarian Law**
 - **OCHA Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**
 - **UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951**
 - **Sphere Project Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response**
 - **National Inter-Agency Camp Management Project Camp Management Toolkit.**

Phases of CCCM

- **Camp planning, construction, and management are multi-disciplinary (CCCM) activities that need to be carried out in a protection-oriented manner, through a community and rights based cluster approach, (e.g. water, education, sanitation, health, etc.), camp management includes certain core functions, such as.**
 - **Geographical Proximity**
 - **Registration**
 - **Participation and community involvement**
 - **Coordination of services and assistance**
 - **Protection**
 - **Resources**
 - **Reporting mechanism**
 - **Advocacy**

Site selection for IDPs camp



STOCK PILES OF RELIEF GOODS
Community participation & Resources
(stock piles)



Handling the vast quantities of relief goods provided by the Pakistani public was in itself a major task.

Phases of CCCM

- **Camp planning, construction, and management are multi-disciplinary (CCCM) activities that need to be carried out in a protection-oriented manner, through a community and rights based cluster approach, (e.g. water, education, sanitation, health, etc.), camp management includes certain core functions, such as.**
 - **Pre Establishment phase**
 - **Geographical Proximity of camp**
 - **Relief toll**
 - **Resources**
 - **Available time**
 - **Vulnerability scenario**
 - **Human resources**
 - **Security**
 - **Financial implications (Pre-During-Exit Phases)**

Planned Camp, Relief tolls



Phases of CCCM

- **Establishment Phase**
 - Camp Design
 - Information & coordination cells
 - Provision of essential life serving services
 - Pitching & settlement
 - Registration
 - Participation and community involvement
- **Post Establishment Phase (Maintenance)**
 - Coordination of services and assistance
 - Protection & surveillance
 - Resources management & monitoring
 - Periodic Reporting mechanism
 - Advocacy & legal protection
 - Psycho social support

Safe drinking water and hygiene promotion in camps





Fire hazards in camps



Fire fighting training to IDPs (protection)



Phases of CCCM

- **Exit Phase (Rehabilitation)**
 - Assessment survey
 - Scenario development
 - Logistic arrangements
 - Provision of Repatriation Package
 - Social and Legal protection issues
 - Repatriation
 - Rehabilitation
 - Multi sectoral and interagency Monitoring
 - Outward contingency plan

Repatriation of IDPs



Preparedness



Assessment



**Problem
Analysis**



**Camp
Establishment
Planning**



**Impact
Monitoring**



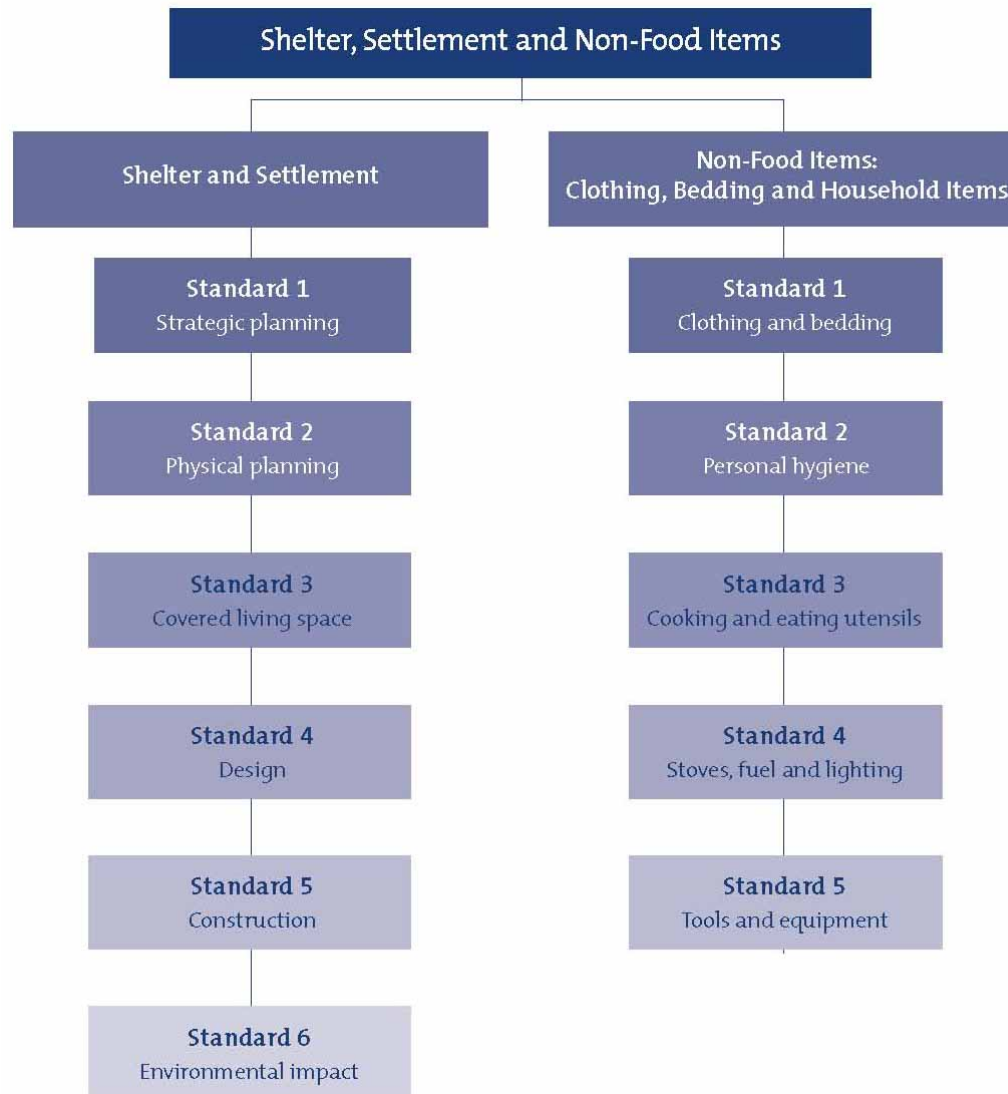
Evaluation



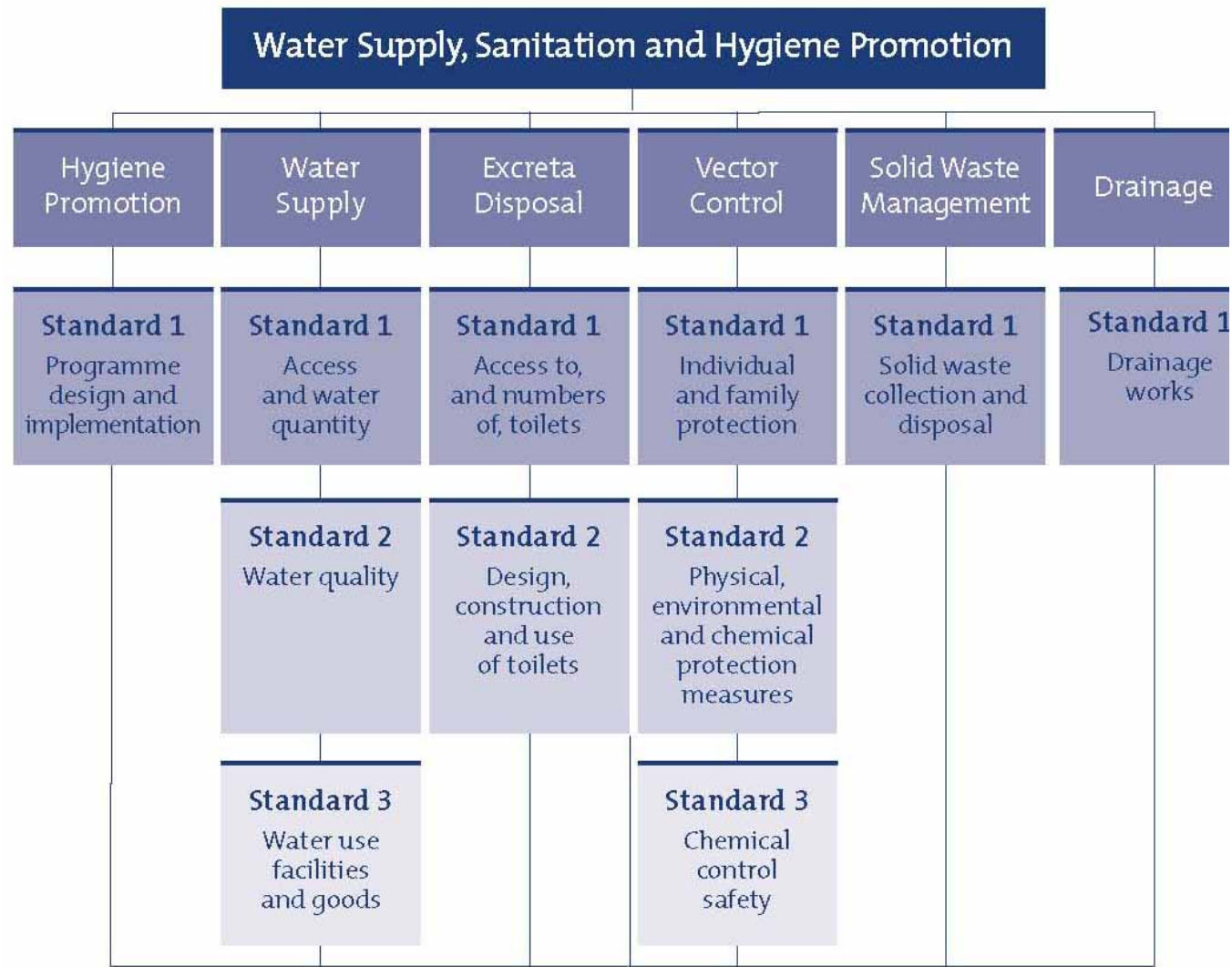
SPHERE STANDARDS

**Humanitarian Charter and Minimum
Standards in Disaster Response**

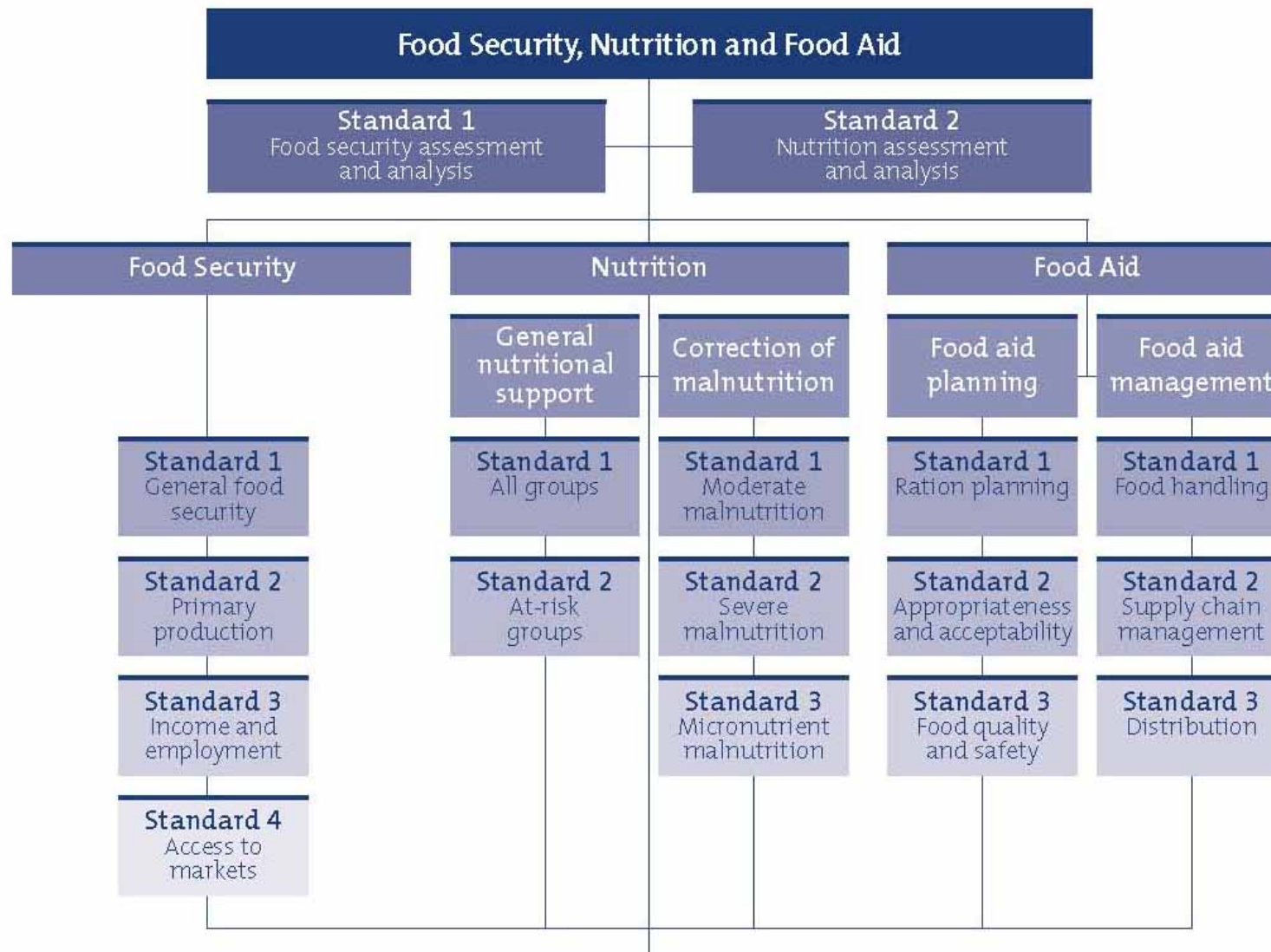
Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and (NFIs)



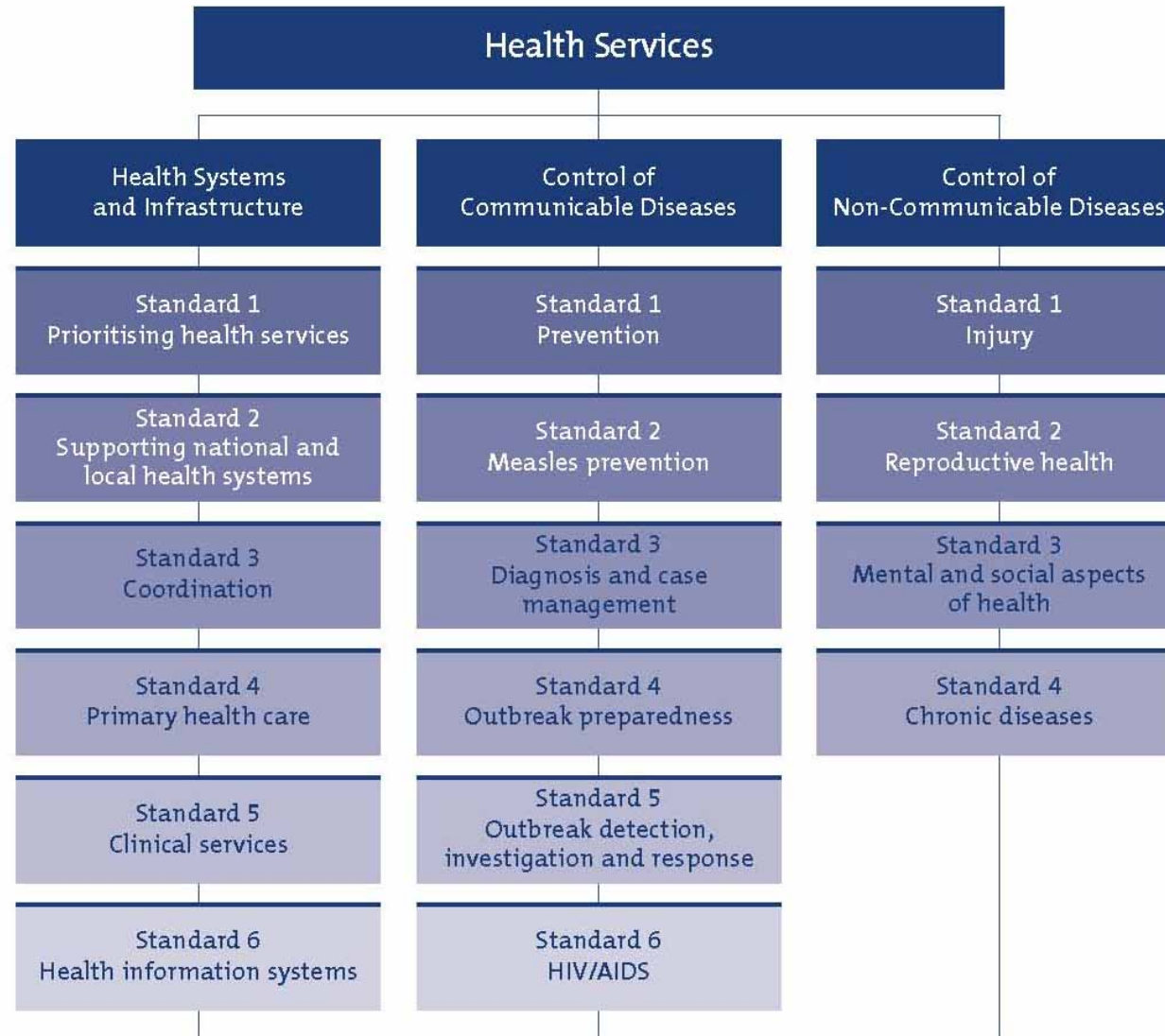
Minimum Standards for Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene



Minimum Standards for Food Insecurities, Nutrition & Food Aid



Minimum Standards for Health Sector



Basic Standard of IDPs need in a camp

Land	30-40 m per person
Shelter	3.5m per person
Water per day	15-20 litter per person
Food	2100 k cal/ person/day
1 Latrine	per family 6-10 persons
1 Water tab	per community 80-100
persons	
1 Health centre	per camp or (2000
persons)	
1 Hospital	up to 200,000 persons
1 School	(per 5000 persons)

From canvas to shelters



How to pitch the tent inside the shelter



Foreign delegates in IDPs camps





Trauma counseling through help



Land slides





No other option



LAND SLIDES



NEELUM RIVER





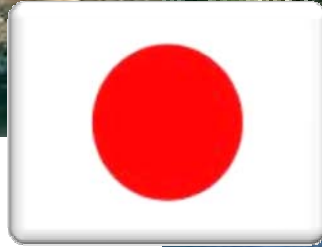






LANDSLIDES IN JAPAN





*Motochi Earth Flow, conditions
Immediately following the sliding*



Panoramic view of the Takisaka Landslide



Panoramic view of the Nurusawa Landslide

25% of Japans' land area is flat and low lying with plateaus, the Japanese people have suffered numerous landslide disasters since ancient times

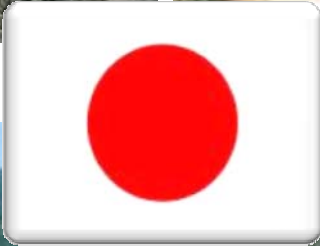
Land Slide Mitigation Program In Japan



A drainage well using reinforced concrete segments



Surface drainage ditches



Ohdo Dam Landslide



Bishamon Landslide

Counter measures against Land slides



Retaining walls and Plantation



Disaster Risk Reduction activities in Pakistan



Community capacity building



Community capacity building



Implementation of building codes



- Lesson learned from Japan

Lectures&seminars in Japan for capacity building



Lectures & discussions in Japan



Field visits



Uses of Drills

- To assess whether or not the team can effectively respond in a timely, coordinated and organized manner during any emergency situation.
- To minimize the effect of disaster by encouraging community members to take measures which safeguard human life and public private/ property.

Uses of Drills

- To enhance community capacities in disaster preparedness, mitigation and management through early detection and response.
- It can only be possible by developing the skills, response and institutional capacities.
- It can only be possible by developing the skills, response and institutional capacities.

- It is a practical application of trainings.
- It is a practical lesson for best utilization of available resources.

- To remind the standard operation procedures towards preparedness, response and mitigation.

HFA IMPLEMENTATION BY PAKISTAN

- AN UPDATE -

**“Building the Resilience of
Nations and Communities to
Disasters”**

Global Context:

- Pakistan has endorsed the Hyogo Framework of Action at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, 2005-2015.
- In this Pakistan welcomes the initiative of International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in providing us an opportunity to exchange our disaster experiences with other countries and to learn from global good practices

Presentations



Practical trainings in Japan



Cultural interactions



Inter national plate forum for culture sharing



ADRC family



Safer and prosperous world



No words to explain



THANK YOU

**ONLY A LIFE LIVED
FOR OTHERS IS
WORTH LIVING**

