



GLOF-UNDP & ECI Collaboration

Pakistan lies in a geographic region where temperature increase is projected to be higher than the global average. One of the major threats identified in Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is the projected recession of the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram, and Himalayan glaciers due to global warming and carbon soot deposits from transboundary pollution sources.

Pakistan was ranked number three in the 2014 Global Climate Risk Index (GCRI), with over US \$2.4

billion (PPP) in losses between 1993-2012 due to climate change with the majority of losses caused by floods. The role of Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the overall intensity of floods in Pakistan is all the more pronounced as a result of the rapidity at which Pakistani glaciers are melting compared to any other part of the world.

In this context, ECI undertook a collaboration with UNDP's GLOF Project to build the capacities through a series of training(s) of government officials and the community members from the Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (KP) areas including male and female to respond to the immediate and gradual impact of the GLOF particularly highlighting the key components of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in their respective high-risk areas.



The overall aim of the training was to develop the necessary understanding and skills of concerned officials with regards to disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and reporting and associated roles and responsibilities of different categories of groups for each of these phases.

The phase-wise training sessions started on the 15th of February. 4 training(s), each of 4 days conducted with the following target groups:

TARGET	PARTICIPANTS
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	116
COMMUNITY MEMBERS	35
TOTAL	151

Following the quality standards, ECI conducted the training in a very professional manner where the Training Need Assessment (TNA) was conducted subsequently with a revised agenda as per the contextual and most needed factors reflecting in the content. Furthermore, the two evolving training modules that were interactive, and covering the learning engagements in terms of their concepts, procedures, and critical aspects were produced for both target groups full of illustrative exercises and lessons.

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The training participants' and high official's feedback on the training content and trainers' capacity for delivering the training were remarkable. The trainers were equipped with most of the necessary knowledge, tools and information including but not limited to traditional and modern ways of assessing and managing risks pre and post-disaster.

THE COMMENT NOTED

"We have come to attend DRM training being delivered by ECI. This training remains important for us because in the GLOF project one of our missing links was to engage different departments and to enhance coordination among them.....conducted and different exercises were performed. ECI and the trainers went beyond our expectations. I am very thankful to ECI for conducting this training."



A quite significant improvement in the level of understanding of the training content among the participant was noted after the pre and post-test conducted by the trainers i.e., in government officials, the content knowledge graph raised 15% while in community participants it achieved a good rise of 18%.



The closing ceremony of the training(s) was attended by officials from UNDP and GLOF project along with Chief Minister from GB as chief guest. Various testimonials of the officials showed the efficacy of these training(s) for the participants. Training(s) concluded with participants showing their interest by expressing that they expect similar training in the future.

One of the participants expressed:

"Greetings, I oversee the GLOF project in GB. If I talk about GLOF, today's training conducted methodology was very good as it was engaging throughout the training e.g., there was group work, story-making exercises, presentations, group exercises, and energizers. Overall, the training was very good. We hope UNDP will conduct such training further for us through ECI."

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