



GBTI

**Ghazi Barotha
Taraqiati
Idara**

Changing Rain and
Snow Patterns

Changes in Animal migration
and life cycle

Stronger Storms

Higher Temperature
& more heat waves

More droughts
and wildfires

Rising Sea level

Warmer Oceans

Less Snow and Ice

Thawing Permafrost

Changes in plant
life cycles

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LACIP-KfW-PPAF

Climate Change
Adaptation
Practices and Disaster
Preparedness & Mitigation

Climate Change Adaptation Practices and Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation

Climate Change

Climate change is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time (i.e., decades to millions of years). Climate change may refer to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather around longer-term average conditions (i.e., more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change is caused by factors such as biotic processes, variations in solar radiation received by Earth, plate tectonics, and volcanic eruptions. **Climate change**, also called global warming, refers to the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth. An overwhelming scientific consensus maintains that **climate change** is due primarily to the human use of fossil fuels, which releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air.

Effects of Climate Change

The effects of **climate change and global warming on Pakistan**, the melting of glaciers in the Himalayas, threatening the volumetric flow rate of many of the most important rivers of Pakistan. In Pakistan, such effects are projected to impact millions of lives. As a result of ongoing climate change, the climate of Pakistan has become increasingly volatile over the past several decades; this trend is expected to continue.

Disasters

A natural **disaster** is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes.

The definition of a natural **disaster** is different from a natural hazard in two important ways. First, a disaster happens when a natural hazard has human consequences such as loss of life, livelihoods, or property. Second, an event is considered a disaster if the event is beyond the ability of the local community to cope. Therefore, that same hurricane striking a populated island would be considered a disaster if the consequences were so severe that the local community could not cope using their own resources.

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM)

In case of any disaster GBTI always acts promptly to respond to the needs of the affected people in its programme area. GBTI has vast experience in resettlement and rehabilitation. GBTI not only formed Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) but also trained them under the "Community Based Disaster Risk & Mitigation (CBDRM)" Programme.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

A collective term encompassing all aspects of planning for preparing and responding to disasters. It refers to the management of the **consequences** of disasters. The focus is on reducing the **impact** of the Disaster.

The systematic approach and practice of managing **disaster risk** minimizing potential **harm and loss**.

A broad range of activities designed to:

- Prevent the loss of lives
- Minimize human suffering
- Inform the public and authorities of risk
- Minimize property damage and economic loss
- Speed up the recovery process

Seven Steps of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Process

Step 1 : Selection of Community. This is the process of choosing the most vulnerable communities for possible assistance on risk reduction using a set of criteria.

Step 2 : Rapport Building and Understanding the Community through three tier community organizations (COs), Village Organizations (VOs) and Local Support Organizations (LSOs)

Step 3 : Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRA) of the area

Step 4 : Participatory Disaster Risk Management Planning *is a process where all parties propose concrete risk reduction measures*

Step 5 : Training of Community Organizations (COs/VOs and LSOs) on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) The objective CBDRM is to enable communities to become better prepared for impending disasters and to become disaster resilient in the long term. And the formation of Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs)

Step 6 : Community Managed Implementation

- a. Define the tasks Roles and responsibilities of VDMCs
- b. Identify required resources
- c. Enlist the available resources
- d. Mobilize the resources
- e. Training needs assessment and capacity building
- f. Implementation and monitoring
- g. Review the progress
- h. Evaluation
- i. Adaptation (carry forward the best practices)

Step 7 : Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation



PREPAREDNESS



MITIGATION



EARLY WARNING