

This is to certify that the thesis titled
**"Youth Volunteers Mechanism in the Ambient of
Disaster Management Framework for Pakistan"**

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the requirements for the degree of
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Dedicated to
MY BELOVED LATE PARENTS
&
MY FAMILY
for their everlasting love and continuous support

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First, I would be thankful to Allah Almighty who gave me strength, courage and wisdom to undertake the research in a befitting manner. Completion of this research is the result of cooperation of many dedicated and helpful people. I express my gratitude and sincere appreciation to my worthy advisor **Col Dr Kamran Akhtar** for his utmost guidance, patients and help rendered to me. No words suffice the extent of my facilitations to **Maj Dr. Naeem Shahzad, Lt Col Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Arshad and Dr. Arshad Ali, committee members** for their prodigious interest and assistance out of their busy schedule in helping me. I am obliged to Mr Akhtar Khichi, Mr Raja Zia Husaain and other degree mates for taking interest in streamlining the scope of research work and paying special attention to the problems during research work by extending their help very generously. In the end, my gratitude and abundant thanks to my family for their continuous encouragement and bearing my absence on weekend whilst I was undergoing the degree program.

(Faisal Naeem Khan)

ABSTRACT

Pakistan is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. All disasters are managed by a systematic process of disaster management that aims at minimizing the damage and restoration of people to their normal state. Pakistan is well familiar with disasters which have caused a heavy toll in terms of men and material. The heavy floods of 2010 and 2014 exposed its unpreparedness and frail management resulting in unprecedented proportion of losses and damages. Opportunities for personal growth, recognition, achievement, and a desire to contribute to the community are some of the incentives for volunteering cited by past research but nothing worth mentioning on youth at national level. The area of volunteer retention and the analysis of what practices encourage renewed volunteerism and why people continue to volunteer is also an important topic. Some of the management practices that positively influence the retention of volunteers include recognition activities and matching volunteers to appropriate tasks. **Observations of the volunteers at right place and at right time play a vital role** in the provision of assistance in disaster situations. The mammoth assistance that young volunteers can make to disaster management is largely available but undefined and undiscovered. This research aims at recommending participation of youth in disaster management in Pakistan in their own community such as pre-disaster training whilst identifying risks, exercising the plan, setting up early warning systems, designing community emergency plans as well as their own, implementing response, mitigation and risk reduction plans and not to miss out unparalleled preparation if a disaster hits us.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PDMA	Provisional Disaster Management Authority
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DM	Disaster Management
DDRM	District Disaster Risk Management
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
VA	Volunteering Australia
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
NVM	National Volunteer Movement
KPK	Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UCs	Union Councils
PRC	Pakistan Red Crescent
PBSA	Pakistan Boys Scout Association

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Disasters whether natural or manmade can occur at any time in any corner of the world with little or no warning at all. The previous researches have suggested that youth volunteers if utilized effectively in emergency preparedness activities will promote an increase in the net community resources in confronting emergencies and enhancing community resilience. Furthermore, participation of youth in disaster management in Pakistan process would enable disaster responders, managers, community leader, government agencies as well as humanitarian entities to draw on the full range of community resources when disaster strikes.

1.2 Volunteering: New Trends, Changing Definitions

During the process of research, one comes across differing definitions of volunteering nationally and worldwide. In a report published by Volunteering Australia (VA) a paradigm shifts in volunteering behavior has been observed.

In developed countries volunteering is graded as a mandatory service where individuals from different age groups render national services. They are part of formal volunteers who will be activated in case of a Disaster for work in various community services. VA in their report notes that number of volunteers have increased however, the hours they volunteer has decreased. This indicates at a room for motivation for volunteers so that they are formally or informally available to National Disaster authorities (Service, 2006; United Nations Volunteers, 2011).

1.3 Role of Volunteers in Disaster Management

It has been observed that Communities/ Youth are the first ones to reach a site of a disaster. They understand the dynamics of the area better than anyone else since being sons of the soul. Apropos, a well-prepared and trained youth can play a vital role in

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Researches show that a disaster savvy community is comes back to normalcy in an earlier time frame than the less prepared community. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) (Road Map for Disaster Risk Management 2014-19 issued by PDMA KPK) protocol is the need of the hour. The survey conducted during this study also indicates that there is a sizeable percentage of youth which will volunteer for disaster relief activities. The only pre-requisite is a professional recruitment approach by the District Disaster Management Authority.

Use of Scouts Associations can play a pivotal role in tapping the youth workforce. Pakistan Boys Scout Association (PBSA) has approximately 7 Million youth members. PBSA was established in 1947 after independence while being affiliated to the World Organization of Scout Movement. However, over a period it has lost its efficacy as well. They have been instrumental in DRR during floods 2010, however, their role and area of influence remained limited to accessible areas only. If used effectively this prudent workforce can be of value when the disaster strikes.

1.4 District Nowshera as a Case Study

In this research study district Nowshera is taken as a study area from where the sampling has been carried out to know that Youth Volunteers mechanism in the ambient of disaster management. Due to wide canvas of the study, research has been limited to a district area only which has been struck by a natural disaster in the past.

1.4.1 Overview of District Nowshera

Nowshera is one of the historical G.T Road districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa. It has seen generations and ages through circle of times. It is situated between 34°00' 54.66" North and 71° 58' 32.42" East Longitude and Latitude. The most unique thing about Nowshera district is that it is bisected by river Kabul from east to west. River Kabul enters Nowshera from western border adjacent to Peshawar in Union Council Taru and runs all the way to the eastern border with Attock at Union Council Khairabad. This geographic feature makes it prone to floods as well. There are almost 7 seasonal streams that run downstream from the southern Khattaknama range and enter river Kabul at various locations.

Nowshera city has 1748 km square total area. As per record population density is 608 persons per square kilometers. Total agriculture area is 52,540 hectors. The main source of income of the area remains agriculture. In addition to the civil administrative area, It has three renowned cantonments i.e. Nowshera, Risalpur and Cherat Cantonment.

The medical facilities of Nowshera are Combined Military Hospital Nowshera, Combined Military Hospital Risalpur and District Headquarter Hospital and the newly build Medical Complex. All the important academic institutions are located on main G.T Road. Nowshera is both progressive and relatively well developed.

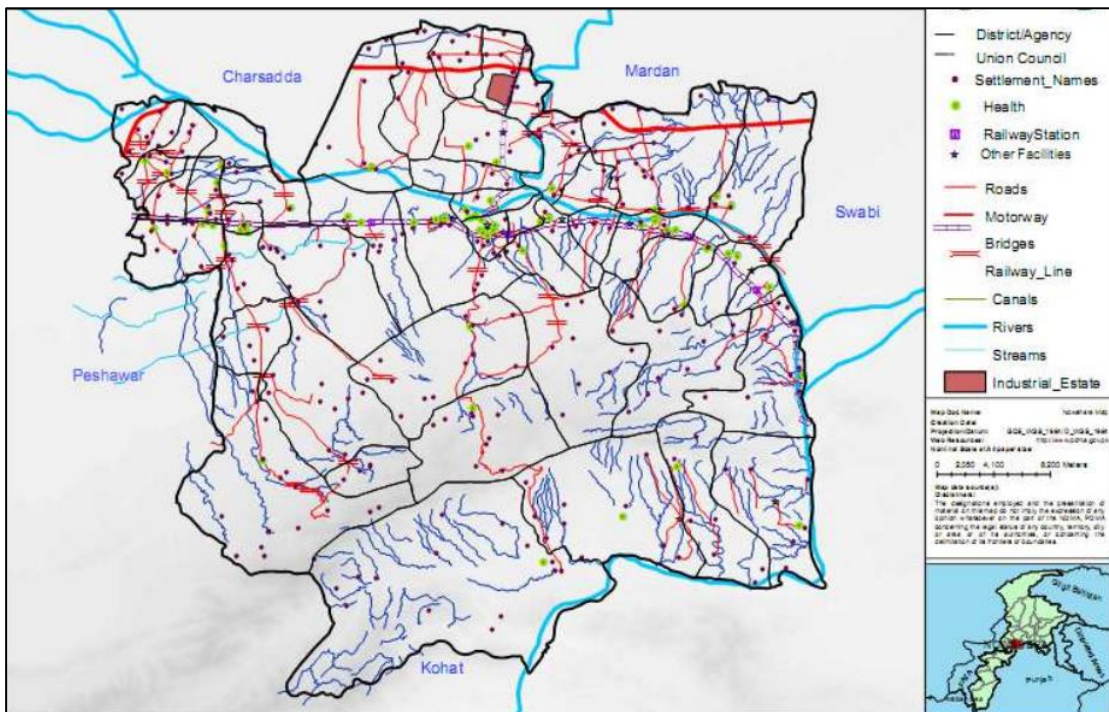


Figure 1- Reference Map District Disaster Management Plan Nowshera 2015 - 2022

1.5 Nowshera District – Disaster Risk

District Nowshera is one of the most disaster-prone districts in KPK. Details are as under: -

Table 1.1: Relative severity of KP Districts

Comparison of Risk - District of KP											
	No	District	Flood	Land Slides	Earthquake	Cyclone	Drought	Avalanche	GLOFs	PDMA Policy	Total Risk
1.	K18	Nowshera	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	5	22
2.	K 5	Charsada	5	3	5	2	3	-	-	1	21
3.	K 17	Mardan	5	5	5	2	3	-	-	1	21
4.	K 19	Peshawar	5	3	5	2	3	-	-	1	21
5.	K1	Abbotabad	3	3	5	2	2	-	-	1	16

Score	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Non Hazard

Source (National Disaster Management Plan 2012-2022)

1.5.1 Flood Prone District Nowshera, KP

Nowshera is a flood prone district of KP where various floods have taken place. Some notable floods are of 1950, 1956, 1957, 1973, 1978, 1988, 1992 and 2010. The highest flood of the district was suffered in July 2010. It caused colossal loss to government installations, infrastructure etc.

1.5.2 Affected Union Councils During Flood 2010

Affected Union Councils(UCs) during flood 2010 include Amman Agrh, Aman kot, Aza Khel Bala and Payan, Dheri kati Khel, Khaiski Bala and Payan, Misri Banda, Mohib Banda. (National Disaster Management Plan 2012-2022)

1.6 Problem Statement

Following areas will be covered in the research: -

- i. What is the back-ground knowledge base of Youth on Disasters?
- ii. Role of education in sensitizing youth for Disaster Management.
- iii. How can youth work force be utilized in most effective way during a disaster?
- iv. Role of National Disaster Management Authority and other establishments on handling volunteers?

- vii. Role of Youth in Disaster Prevention and Risk Reduction.
- viii. Interagency cooperation and role of Youth in coordinating Disaster relief efforts

1.7 Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are as followed;

- i. To evaluate role, tasks, capabilities and effective utilization of youth Workforce in case a disaster strikes District Nowshera.
- ii. To identify the viable / implementable ways for utilizing Youth Volunteers to effectively combat Disasters in District Nowshera.
- iii. To formulate a framework of volunteer's management for District Nowshera to be effectively utilized as a work force.

1.8 Research Questions

- i. How to evaluate roles, tasks, capabilities and effective utilization of youth workforce in case a disaster strikes District Nowshera?
- ii. What are the viable / implementable ways for utilizing Youth Volunteers to effectively combat Disasters in District Nowshera?
- iii. How can a formulated framework of volunteer's management for District Nowshera to be effectively utilized as a work force?

1.9 Scope of the Study

- i. This study will identify the viable / implementable model for utilizing Youth Volunteers to effectively combat Disasters in Pakistan and especially in Nowshera District.
- ii. Research will provide guideline to all line departments entrusted with the task of disaster management.

- iii. The guidelines formulated to evaluate role, tasks, capabilities and effective utilization of youth workforce in case a disaster strikes Pakistan especially in Nowshera District.
- iv. Focuses on issues which are impediment to utilizing Youth Volunteers to effectively to combat disasters in Pakistan

1.10 Significance of the Study

A study of participation of youth in disaster management in Pakistan suggested that social capital is the predictor of more efficient human functioning, stronger institutions and community flexibility. Moreover, strengthening individual, community and private sectors in disaster preparedness has both and strategic value. **“To be at the right place at the right time”** is the punch line which needs to be towed in case of youth volunteers.

1.10 Organization of the Thesis

- i. **Chapter 1** Contains introduction, background, research objectives, research etc
- ii. **Chapter 2** Throws light on literature review of the past research studies in which Youth Volunteers have been effectively used to combat Disasters.
- iii. **Chapter 3** Research methodology, sample sizes, research instrument, and finally the collection of data and data analysis.
- iv. **Chapter 4** Analysis of the data collected by using the SPSS software.
- v. **Chapter 5** Covers conclusions drawn and suggests guidelines to Youth Volunteers for participation in disaster Management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The review of literature helps in understanding the research problems. It has been transpired that a lot has been done when it comes to using volunteers in handling various disasters and community services, however, Pakistan specific use of volunteers remains a grey area.

2.2 Youth Development and Volunteer Development

Youth and volunteer development are the backbone of any organization. Pakistan Red Crescent Society plays a vital role for youth development and youth volunteers Movement.

Pakistan currently is facing a boom in young age group (PRCS). 60% of the total population, are youth (aged less than 30 years). To effectively utilize the available youth force in a constructive way whilst contributing in nation building, it is essential to provide them proper guidance and directions.

2.3 Ways to Enhance the Ability of Volunteers

A well-knit community duly infested with knowledge and training to handle a disaster will be able to bring back to normal in an earlier timeframe thereby minimizing the damage. A resilient community resorting to CBDRM and being prepared to handle any critical situation will always accrue positive dividends for its people. The onus lies with the government who is responsible to ensure that territories/ districts and communes are well trained to handle any sort of emergency.

2.4 Volunteer Management in Disasters

The world population statistic projection given on World Youth Report in 2013 indicated that youth alone without including children and adult at that time comprised

nearly 40 percent of the world's population. In any disaster, young people and children represents more than a third of disaster victims. This research will suggest that involving young people in emergency preparedness activities will promote an increase in the net community resources in confronting emergencies and enhancing community resilience.

2.5 Conceptual Approach Focuses on Volunteering

Empirical analyses of volunteering in response to disasters have partially affirmed the applicability of Wilson and Musick's framework. Rotolo and Berg's 2011 analysis of US population data found that, compared to general volunteers, volunteers for emergency preparedness and disaster relief (EPR) were generally younger with a lower level of educational attainment. Yet Michel's (2007) study of volunteers following Hurricane Katrina still found that people on a higher income and/or educational level were more likely to donate their time.

Rotolo and Berg also found that emergency volunteers were more likely to be asked to assist directly by a member of the organizations, or by a family member or friend affiliated with the organization (Rotolo & Berg, 2011). Echoing the importance of social networks in recruitment, Baxter-Tomkins and Wallace's (2009) study of Australian emergency service volunteers found that 70% of volunteers had close relations with someone in the service when they joined. A motivation which, given its focus on everyday volunteering, Wilson and Musick's (1997) framework does not account for is the psychological motivations of an individual offering to volunteer during times of extreme stress. A study of Ground Zero following the 9/11 terrorist attacks led researchers to suggest a sixth category; 'the supporters', or cheerleaders of emergency workers and volunteers (Kendra & Watchtendorf, 2001).

2.6 Conceptual Overview of Disaster Volunteers in Disaster Prevention

Youth Volunteers are the first responders in any disaster. They are the one who better understand risk and hazards of the area whilst immediately responding to rescue and relief efforts. The history about disaster volunteers in Japan is comparatively short and

volunteers are “outsiders” in the shape of local organizations. Outsider volunteers can major change in existing communities (eg.,Sugiman, 2000). This is one-way disaster volunteers can serve as catalysts. Therefore, it is possible that volunteer groups or organizations will change their perspective to handle a disaster. To improve the ability of volunteers to prevent disaster, these organizations and individuals should share knowledge and information and building a mutual trust on the concept of risk communication. To do so, it is very necessary to deal with various types of risk for example welfare of people and risk reduction about crimes etc. instead of focusing only on disaster prevention. (e.g.Watanabe, 2000)

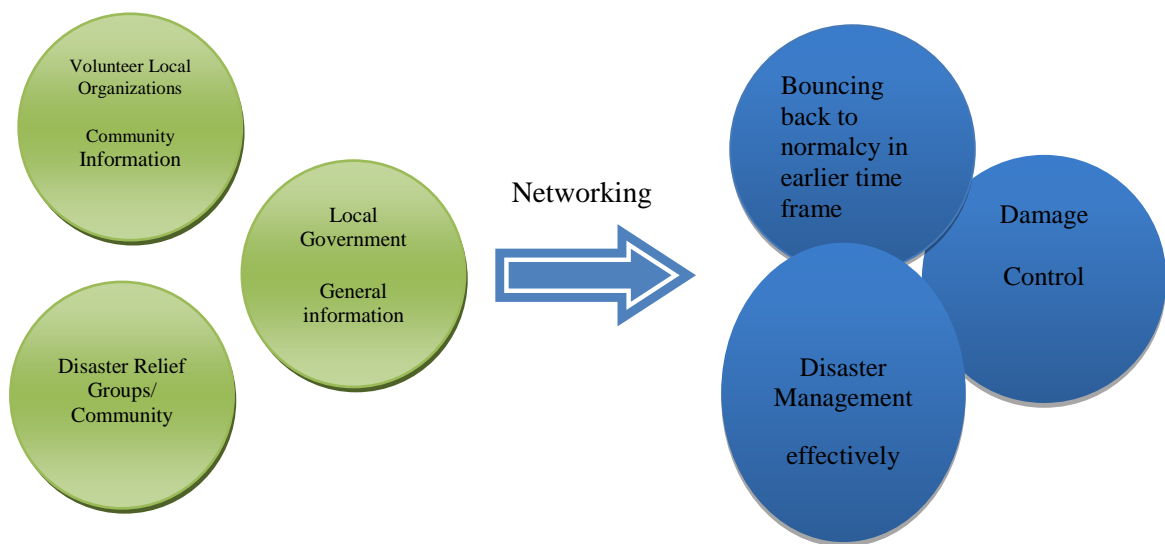


Figure.2 , Conceptual view of local network

2.7 International Conference on the Role of Volunteers in Pakistan

The First International Conference on Volunteerism and Millennium Development Goals held in 2004 in Islamabad, Pakistan, which highlighted the role of volunteer. The conference emphasized the link between volunteerism and environmental sustainability in water sanitation projects, forestry and natural resource management. The conference called on governments to recognize the important contributions of volunteers and volunteer involving organizations in these areas.

Following a major earthquake in Pakistan in 2005, a national agency to coordinate and support volunteerism-related activities, the National Volunteer Movement (NVM), was created to serve as a focal point for national volunteering activities. Its long-term objectives are to train a pool of first respondents; to provide support in disaster situations; to promote volunteerism in government agencies; to facilitate cooperation in volunteerism between the public and private sectors and civil society; and to enhance public recognition of volunteerism. During the flash floods in 2010, the NVM undertook massive volunteer mobilization. The NVM acted as a link between the government and NGOs. (International conference on volunteerism & the Millennium Development Goals [Final report], Islamabad, Pakistan. Retrieved 23 June 2011). As already mentioned, PBSA remained as a limited utility resource despite its vision and efficacy primarily due to the reason that it was not included in the overall picture and canvas of Disaster Management at national level.

2.8 Summary

A comprehensive analysis of global demographic trends indicates that the characteristics of volunteers, such as education and gender, and their relationship to present and future commitment levels. Problems of Youth Volunteers predominately concerned of developing nations. The nation which is not having youth volunteers has a negative effect on development and growth.

The world population statistic projection given on World Youth Report in 2013 indicated that youth alone without including children and adult at that time comprised nearly 40 percent of the world's population. In any disaster, young people and children represents more than a third of disaster victims. This research will suggest that involving young people in emergency preparedness activities will promote an increase in the net community resources in confronting emergencies and enhancing community resilience.

Owing to lack of formalization to effectively utilize and tap volunteer work force, there is a dire need to develop a model for management of human workforce at the national level.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

A quantitative research methodology has been adopted in this research. A questioner was developed and a number of participants ranging from 18-25 years age were focused upon.

3.2 Research Method and Design

The summary of research methodology adopted during this research is described in figure 3.

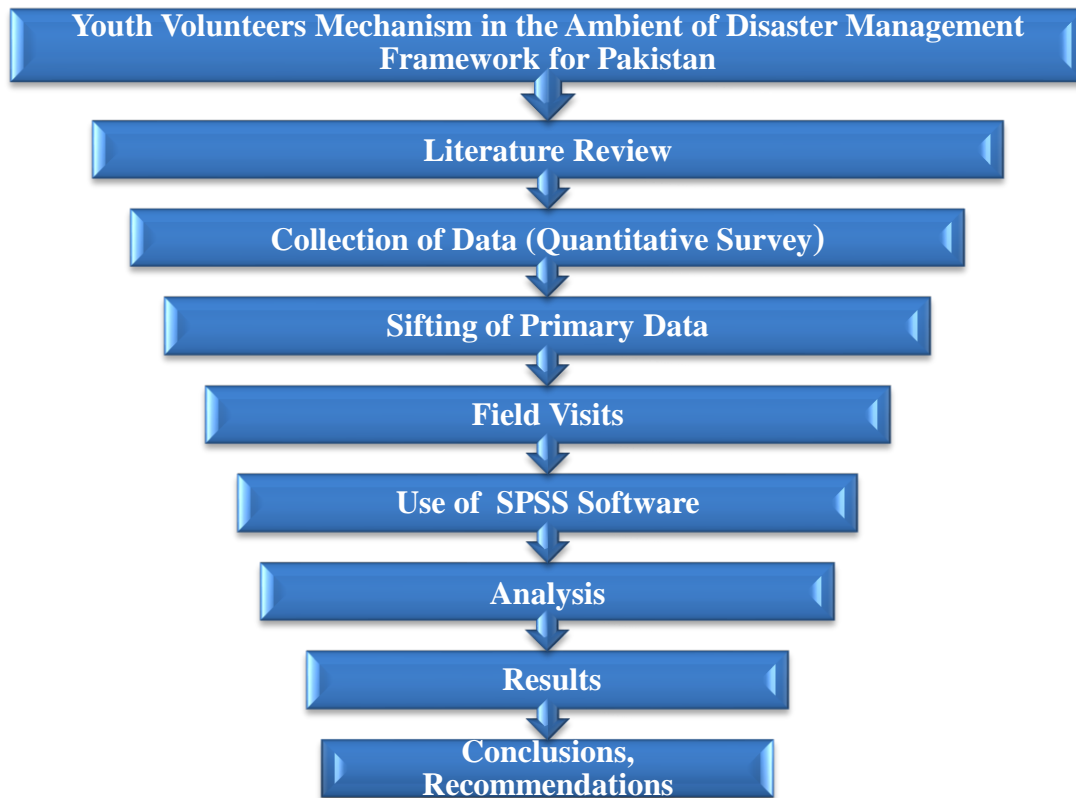


Figure 3 Research methodology and design

3.3 Quantitative Research

A quantitative survey deals with numbers, generalizations and testing of hypothesis. (Kleven et al.,2011;Ryen, A. 2002).Quantitative Survey was also known as feasibility survey was carried out to establish facts on ground.

The research goal was to obtain 250 valid surveys; a stratified random sample of 232 potential participants was generated, based on a projected 90% response rate. 232 responses were received, representing a response rate of 92.8%. The survey was managed by door to door (including a number of educational institutes) survey at household level on the basis of sampling to ensure targeting of various groups and Youth studying at various educational institutes. This survey was designed to ensure that we gathered enough data on experience of youth who are potential casual volunteers.

The whole process of the research revolved around youth at different level. Data base in SPSS software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) was developed for analyzing and bringing the data in graphical form. After the data collection, it was digitized and analyzed accordingly. Data collected will be collated to formulate a new mechanism and will be verified through user inputs.

3.4 Research Techniques

The research strategy is selected on the basis of research aim/objectives. This study is carried out using quantitative method and all data is primary which was collected through questionnaire with community living in Nowshera District, whereas the validity of questionnaire and data is done by using SPSS.

3.4.1 Preliminary Questionnaire

Keeping in view the scope and objectives of the research, a preliminary questionnaire was developed. The items of questionnaire were adopted from the studies carried out by Wilson and Musick's 1997 focusing on volunteers. The study of Wilson and Musick's shows the evidence on volunteer's roles and motivations in response to

disasters. The individual and network characteristics observed include motivations, young volunteer's intentions and manners.

3.5 Questionnaire Finalization

Shuwei (2009) in his paper suggested that the survey questionnaire should be clear, brief and comprehensible for the respondents. In this research, the questionnaire was developed in easy and understandable form (translated into Urdu language) keeping in view the intellectual level of youth. The purpose of pilot survey was to verify the validity and applicability of questionnaire. Initially preliminary questionnaires were sent to be randomly selected respondents. The purpose of this preliminary survey was to get observations, feedback and suggestions regarding modification to formulate the questionnaire for final survey. On the completion of this initial survey the data was collected, and necessary amendments were made on its basis.

Each question consists of respondent's attributes including introduction that have their name, qualification, gender, profession, age group and mobile number. Questions were made for youth that included 19 questions in total.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

For Analysis of data separate questionnaires were developed for youth volunteers.

1. Assessing the knowledge and perception of youth volunteers.
2. Assessing the current state of volunteer's experience and participation in disasters.

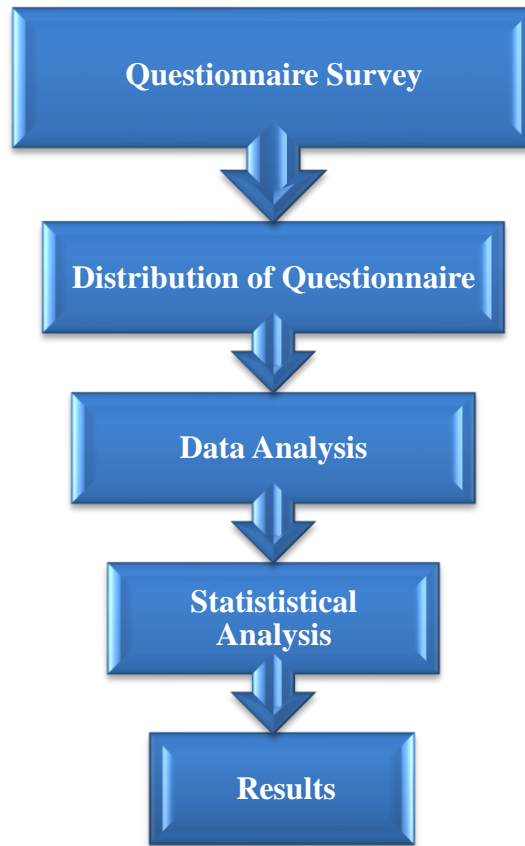


Figure 4 Data Analysis Techniques

3.7 Distribution of Questionnaires

The distributed questionnaires were rationale for 250. The research goal was to obtain 250 valid samples; a random sample of 232 participants was generated, based on a projected 90% response rate. 232 responses were received, representing a response rate of 92.8%.

3.8 Response Rate

The summary of the response rate is mentioned below:

Table 1.2 Response rate of Questionnaires

Questioned Dispatched	250
Response received	232
Response Rate	92.8%

3.9 Data Analysis using SPSS

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software was used for carrying out the statistical analysis of the collected data. After the data was collected, all parameters were defined as part of SPSS software and all collected data was punched to achieve comparative results.

3.10 Summary

In this chapter research methodology adopted has been described in detail. The results of the study are listed in the next chapter.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the results about Youth Volunteers Mechanism in the ambient of Disaster Management Framework for Nowshera District, KPK that have been occurred due to disasters. The chapter include the analysis departmental survey, and community survey.

4.2 Presentation of Results through Graphs

After the survey, the analysis was carried out with available data and statistics in SPSS. The filled questionnaires were collected back from the respondents and the data entered in the SPSS for further analysis.

4.3 Descriptive Analysis

Questioner included information like name, age, profession and educational credentials of all the participants. This enabled effective sifting of the data and easy input whilst SPSS software was used.

4.3.1 Age Groups of Respondents

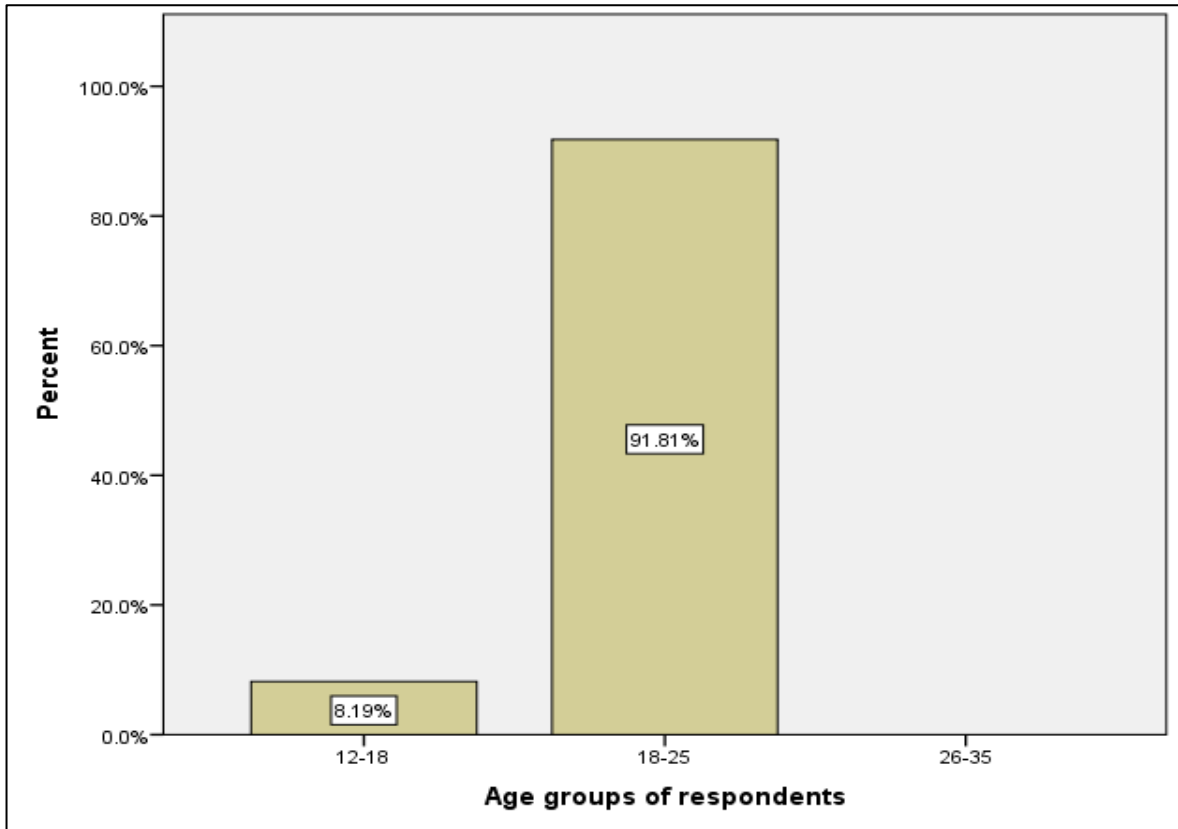


Figure 4.1 Respondents age group (coverage in percentage) of participants on youth volunteers in DM.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's age groups on theme of youth volunteers in DM. Age group of respondent's shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lays 8.19% (12-18 years) and 91.81% (18-25 years). It clearly shows the selection of youth and their participation in disasters.

4.3.2 Respondents level of educations

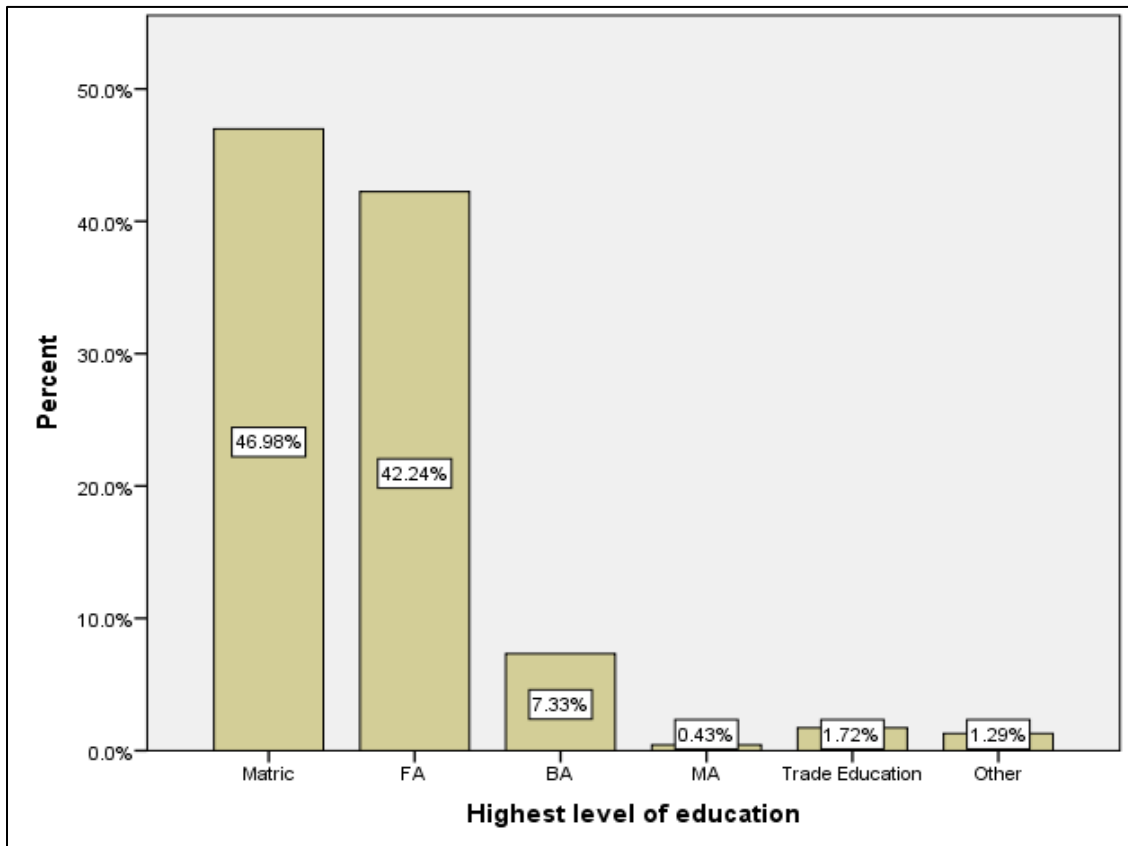


Figure 4.2 Respondents level of education (coverage in percentage) of participants on volunteers in DM.

Figure 4.2 shows respondent's education level Highest level of education of respondent's shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lies 46.96% (Matric), 42.24% F.A, 7.33% B.A, 0.43% M.A, 1.72% trade education and 1.29% have other education level.

4.3.3 Respondents views about Volunteers

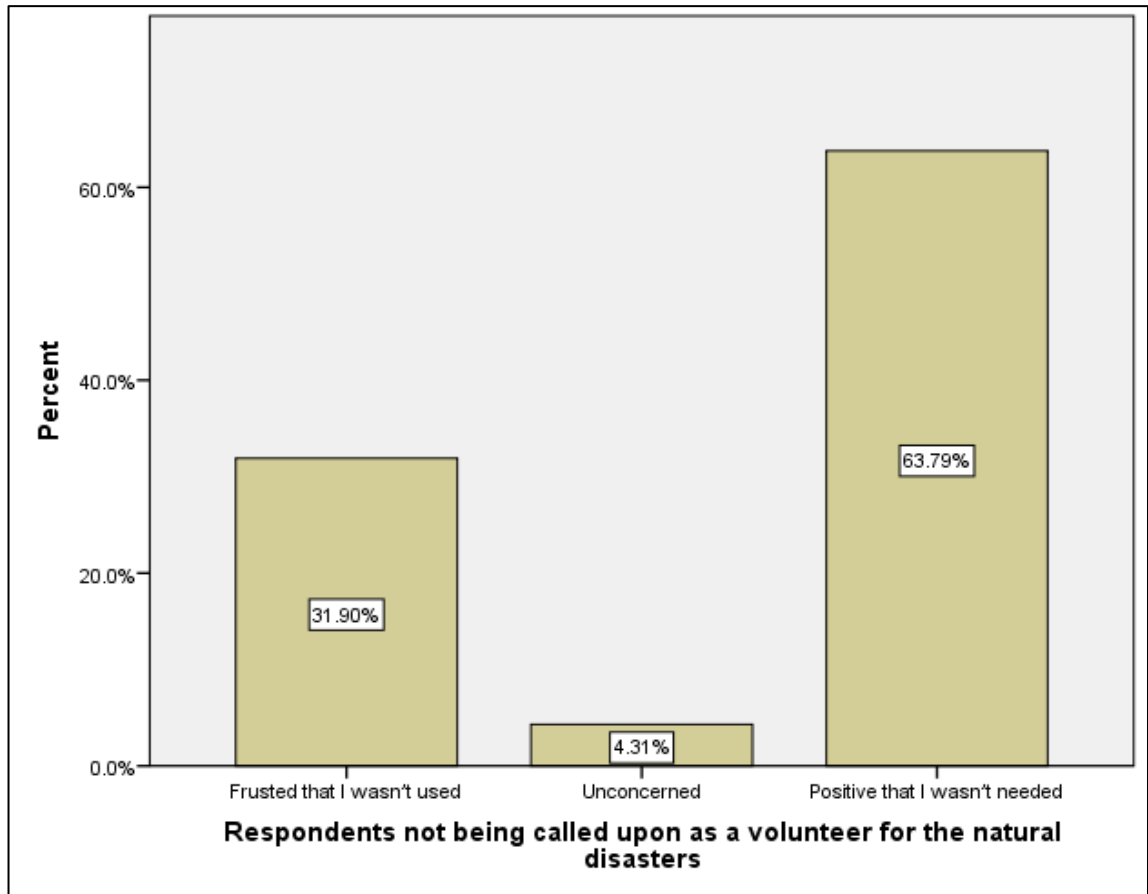


Figure 4.3 Respondents not used as a volunteer for natural disaster (coverage in percentage) of provincial level participants on volunteers in DM.

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage coverage of respondents about volunteers. Respondents not used as a volunteer for natural disaster respondent are shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response 31.90% viewed that volunteers are “frustrated that I was not used”. 4.31% respondents are “unconcerned” with volunteers and 63.79% think that “volunteers are positive and effective”. The respondent’s highest percentage shows that volunteers are in agreement that volunteering is an effective way to handle a disaster.

4.3.4 Respondents Commitments at the time of the disaster during Flood 2010 in Nowshera

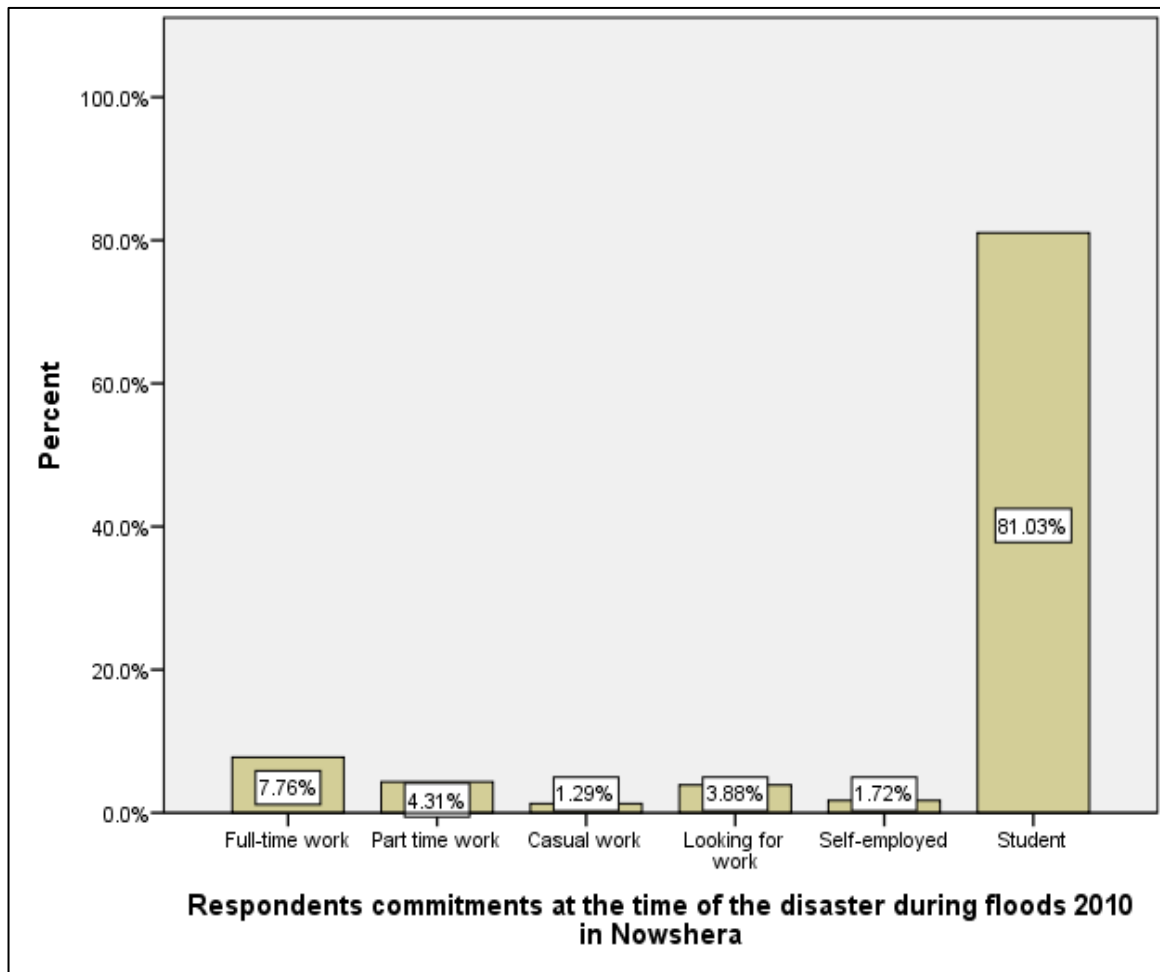


Figure 4.4 Respondents commitments at the time of the disaster during flood 2010 in Nowshera (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's commitments as that of disaster during flood 2010 in Nowshera. Respondents commitments at the time of the disaster during flood 2010 in Nowshera shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lies 81.03% were students, 1.72% were self-employed, 3.88% were looking for work, 1.29% were doing as casual work, 4.31% were doing part time work and 7.76% were doing full time work.

4.3.5 Respondents Knowledge about disaster risk in Nowshera is more than the rest of districts of KPK

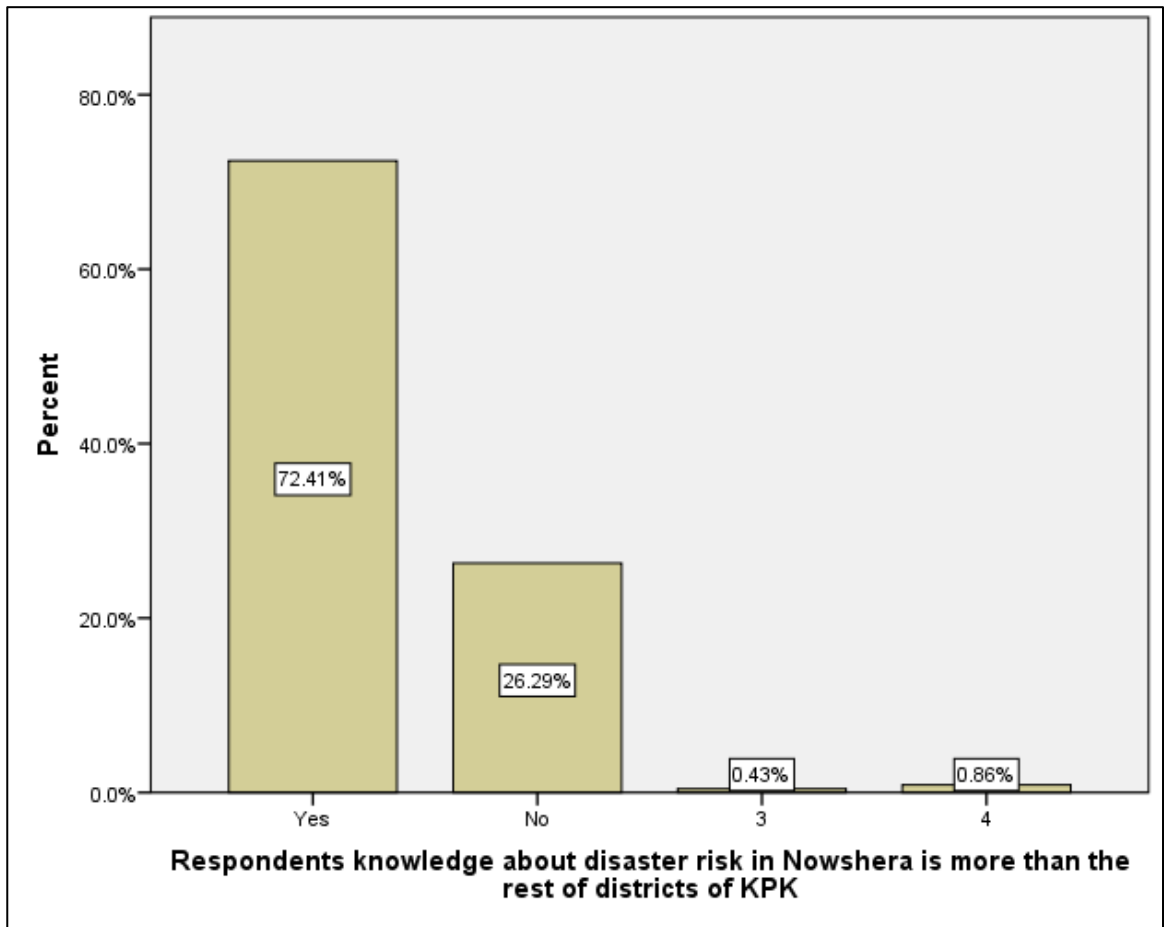


Figure 4.5 Respondents knowledge about disaster risk in Nowshera is more than the rest of districts of KPK (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.5 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's knowledge about disaster risk in Nowshera is more than the rest of the districts of KPK. Respondents knowledge regarding disaster risk in Nowshera is more than the rest of districts of KPK shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response shows 72.41% were of the opinion that Nowshera is the most disaster-prone district of KPK and 26.29% replied against it.

4.3.6 Respondents participation in types of volunteering

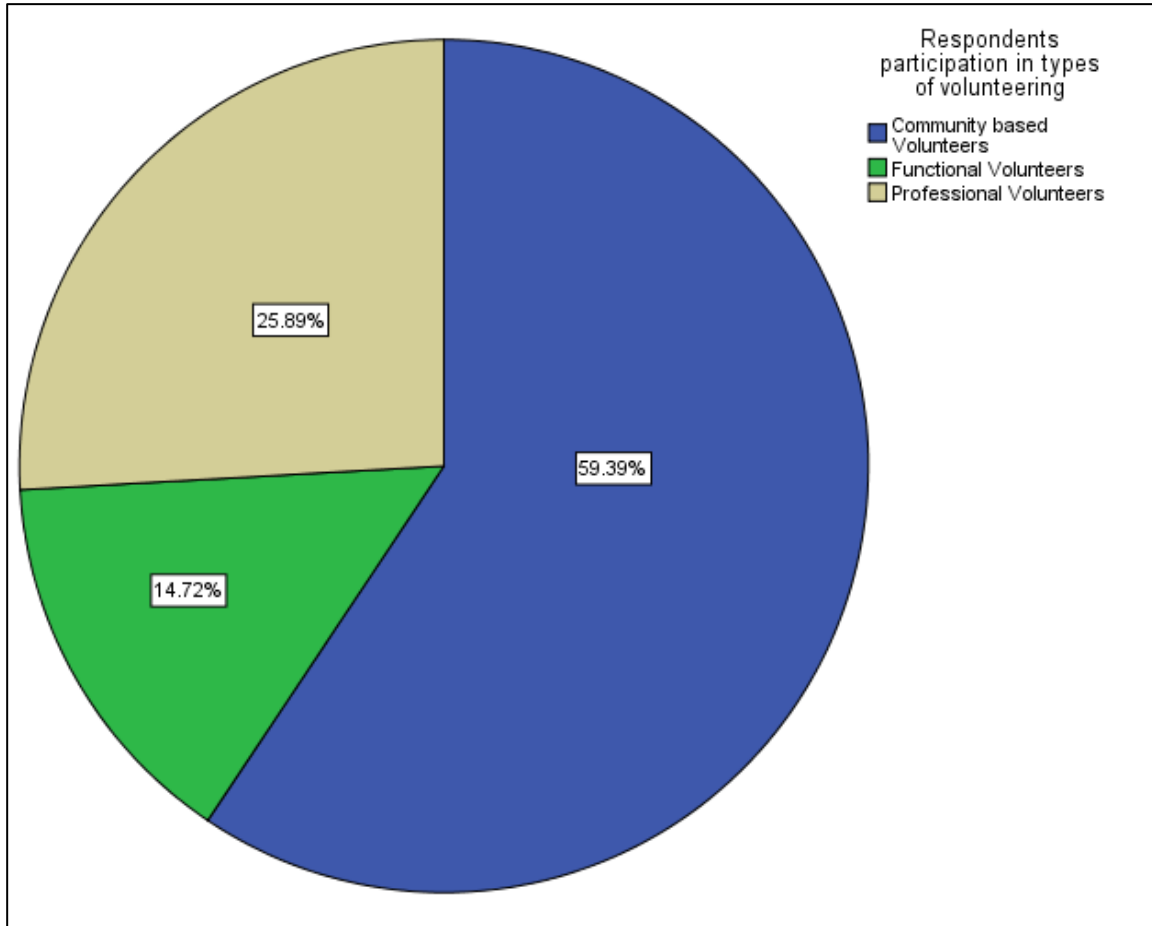


Figure 4.6 Respondents participation in types of volunteering (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.6 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's in types of volunteering. The percentage coverage of response lies 59.39% showed their inclination to participate in community-based volunteers, 14.72% desired to participate as functional volunteers and 25.89% participated as professional volunteers.

4.3.7 Respondents willing to do during disaster and recovery period

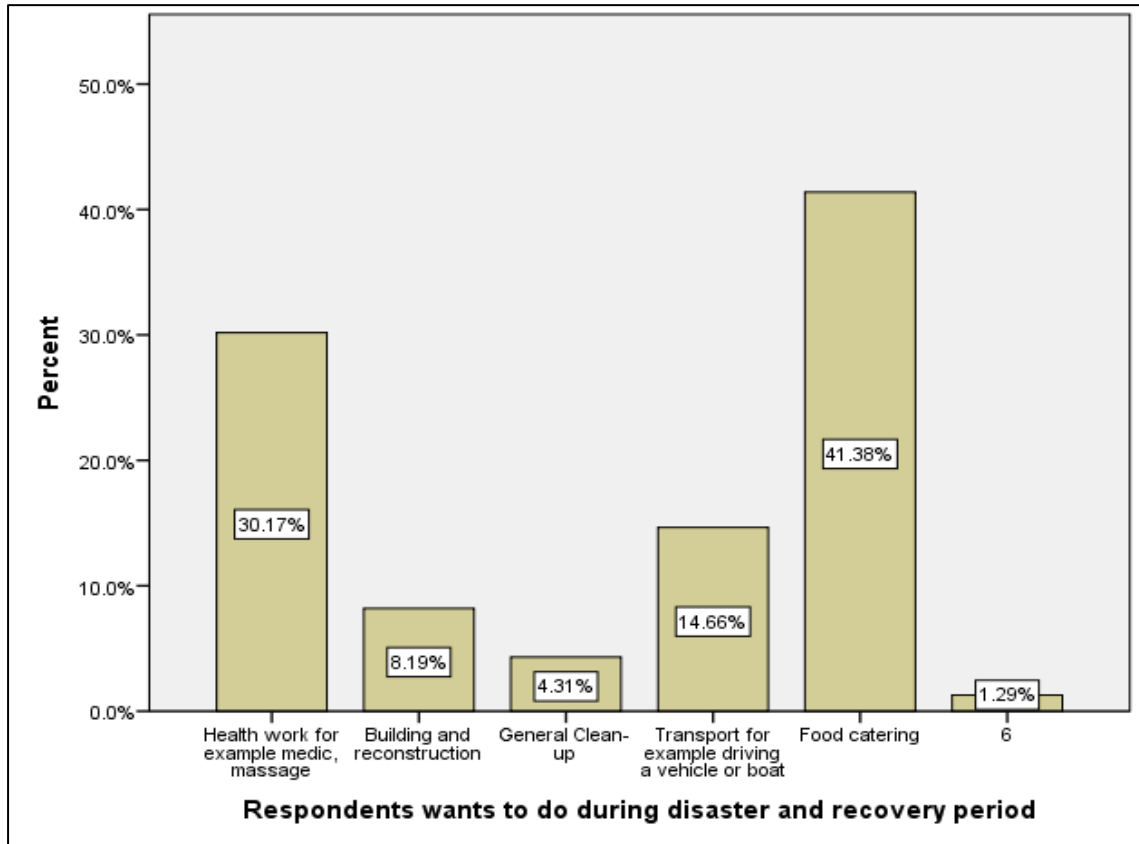


Figure 4.7 Respondents wants to do during disaster and recovery period (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.7 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's wish to perform. Respondents will do community work during disaster and recovery period shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lies 30.17% wants to do health work for example medic care etc, 8.19% wants to help in building and reconstruction, 4.31% wants aid during disaster and recovery as general cleanup workers, 14.66% wants to help in transport for example driving a vehicle etc and 41.38% volunteered to do food catering services during disaster and recovery period.

4.3.8 In case of any Disaster Respondents will contact

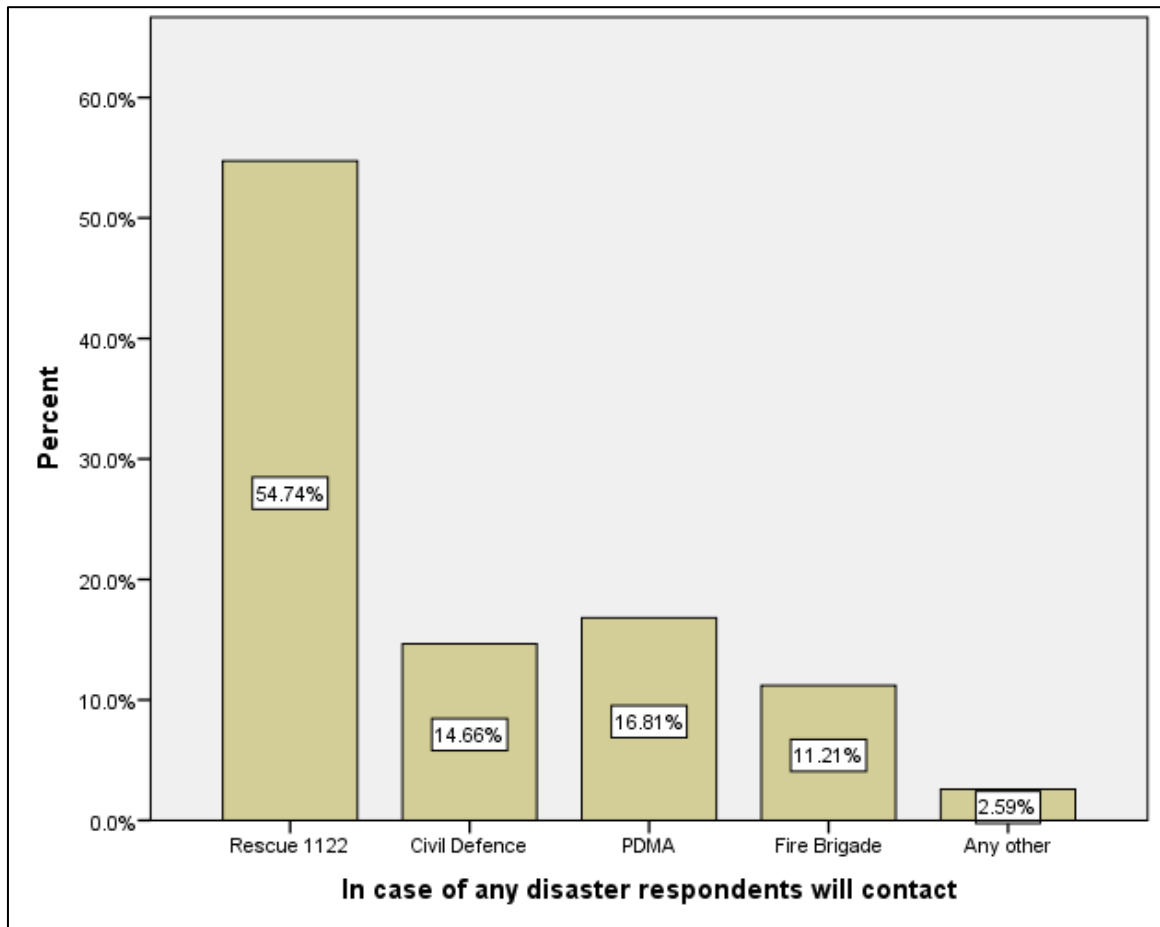


Figure 4.8 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's behavior during any disaster. In case of any disaster respondents contact shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lies 54.74% will contact rescue 1122, 14.66% will contact civil defence mechanism, 16.81% will contact PDMA, 11.21% will contact with Fire Brigade and 2.59 will contact with any other institutions (NGOs etc) in case of any disaster occurred.

4.3.9 Respondents Volunteering during 2010 Disaster

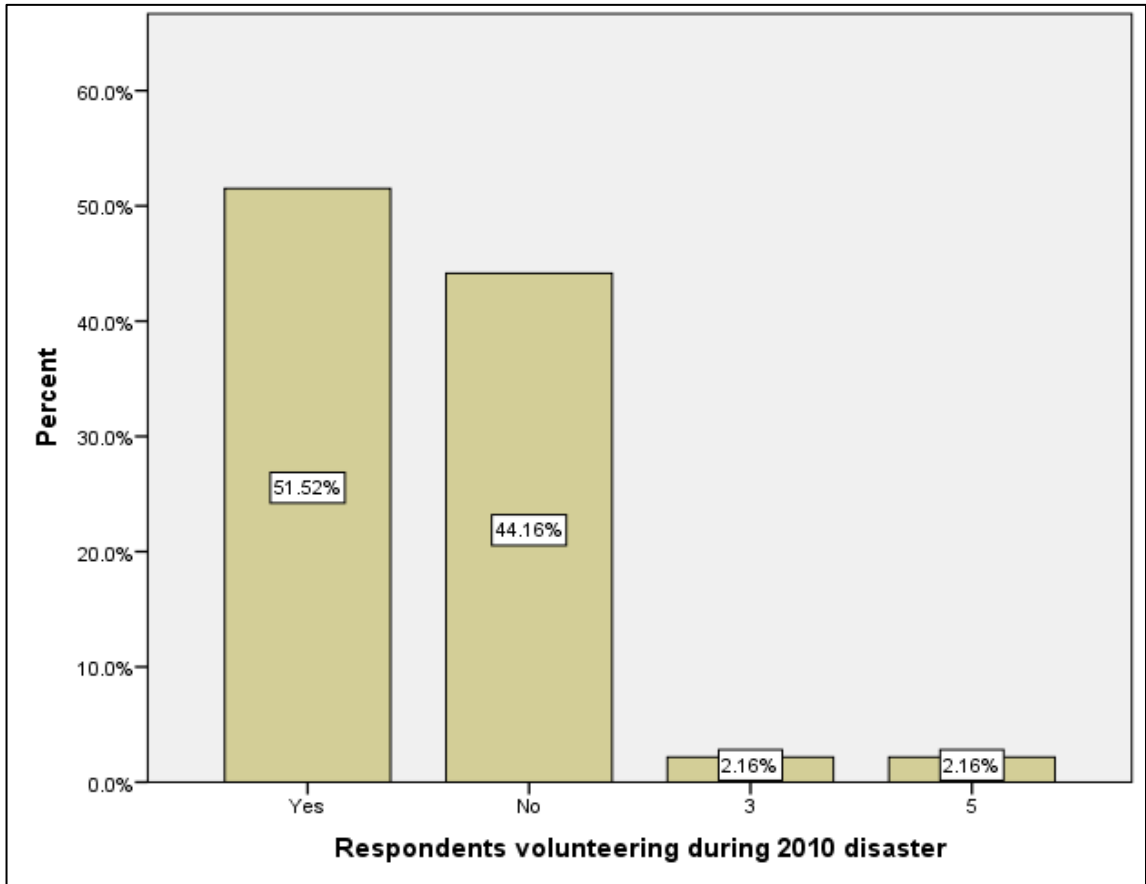


Figure 4. Respondents volunteering during 2010 disaster (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.9 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's participation during 2010 disaster. Respondents volunteering experience during 2010 disaster shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. At that time respondents were students and as students they participated as volunteers. The percentage coverage of response lies 51.52% participated during flood 2010 and 44.16% did not participated in flood 2010 as volunteers.

4.3.10 Respondents Volunteered with during 2010 Disaster

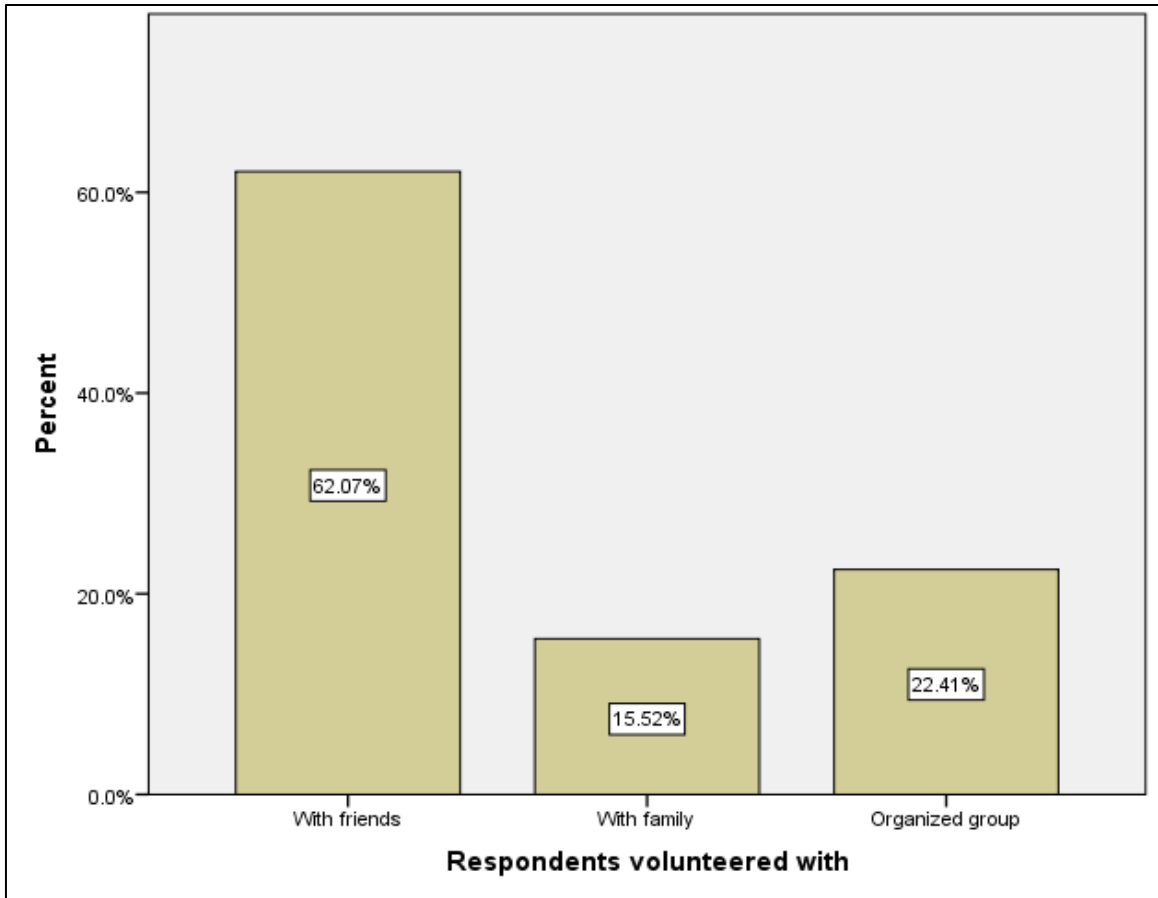


Figure 4.10 Respondents volunteering during 2010 disaster with (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.10 shows the percentage coverage of respondents volunteered during 2010 disaster with. At that time respondents were students and as students they were participated as volunteers. The percentage coverage of response lies 62.07% participated during flood 2010 with friends and 15.52 were participated in flood 2010 as volunteers with family and 22.41% participated as volunteers with organized group.

4.3.11 Respondents Knowledge about Affected Area and People

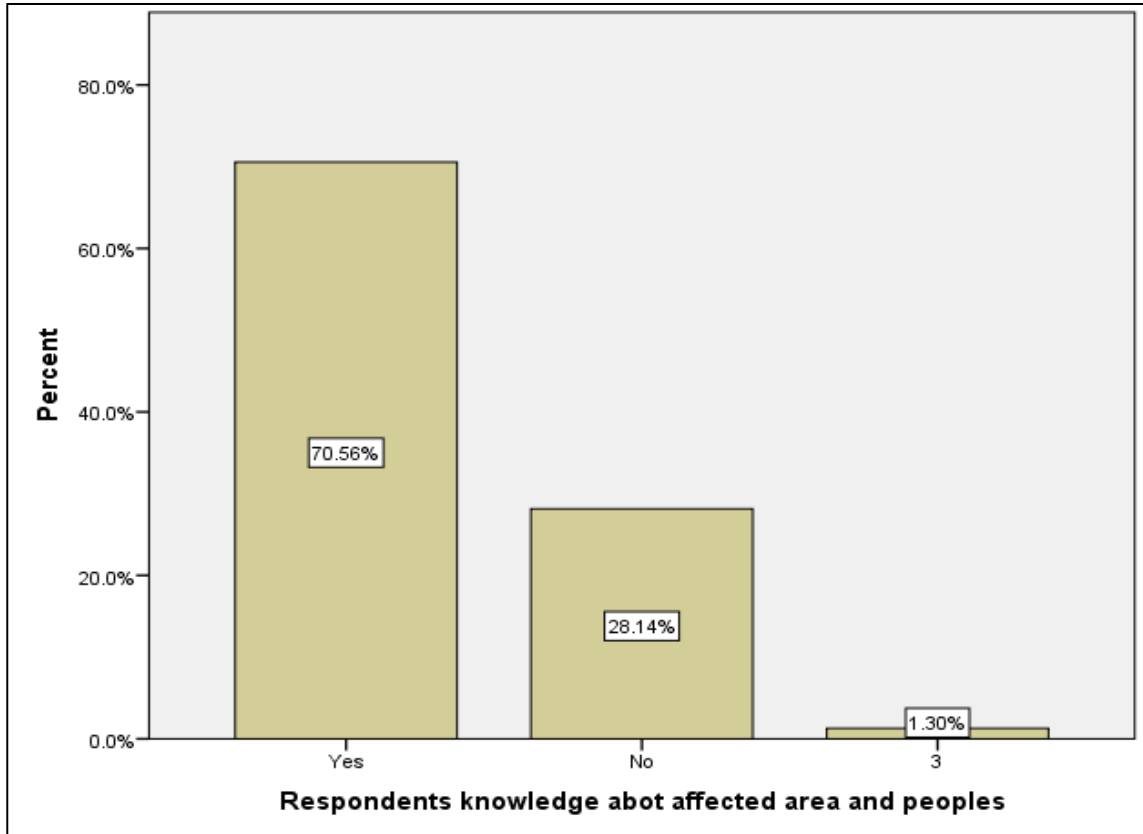


Figure 4.11 Respondents knowledge about affected area and people (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's knowledge about affected area and people during 2010 disaster. Respondents knowledge about affected area and people shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. At that time respondents were students and as students they participated as volunteers and knew the affected area and people. The percentage coverage of response lies 70.56% knew the affected area and people, 28.14% were not aware of the affected area and people during flood 2010 and 1.30% were not knowing about disaster.

4.3.12 Barriers during Disaster of 2010

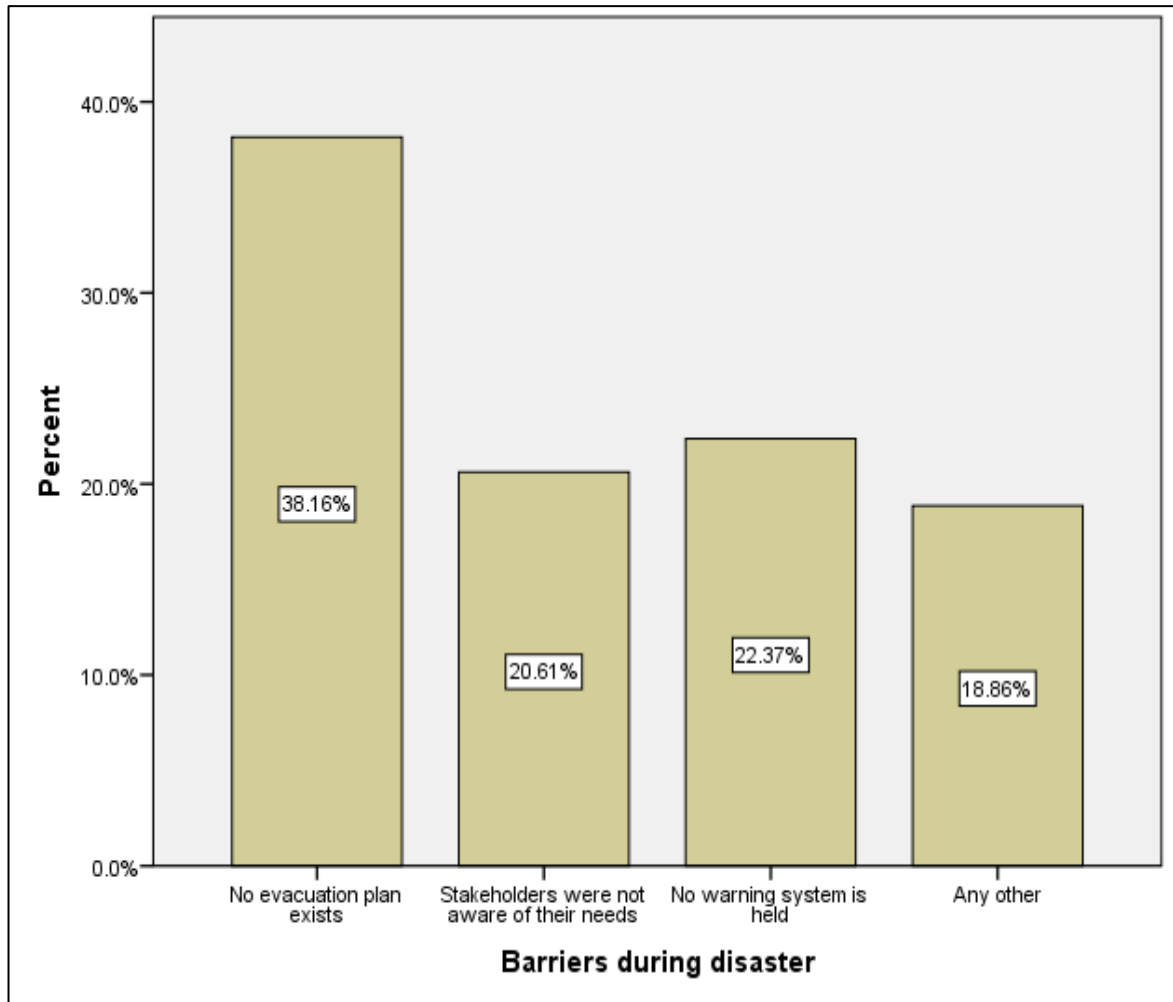


Figure 4.12 Barriers during disaster (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.12 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's knowledge about barriers during 2010 disaster. Barriers during disaster shows on X-axis and on Y-axis percentage is shown. The percentage coverage of response lies 38.16% knows that no evacuation plan existed at that time, 20.61% feels that stakeholders were not aware of their needs, 22.37% told that no warning system was held and 18.86% mentioned other barriers faced during flood 2010.

4.3.13 Respondents Volunteering Experience

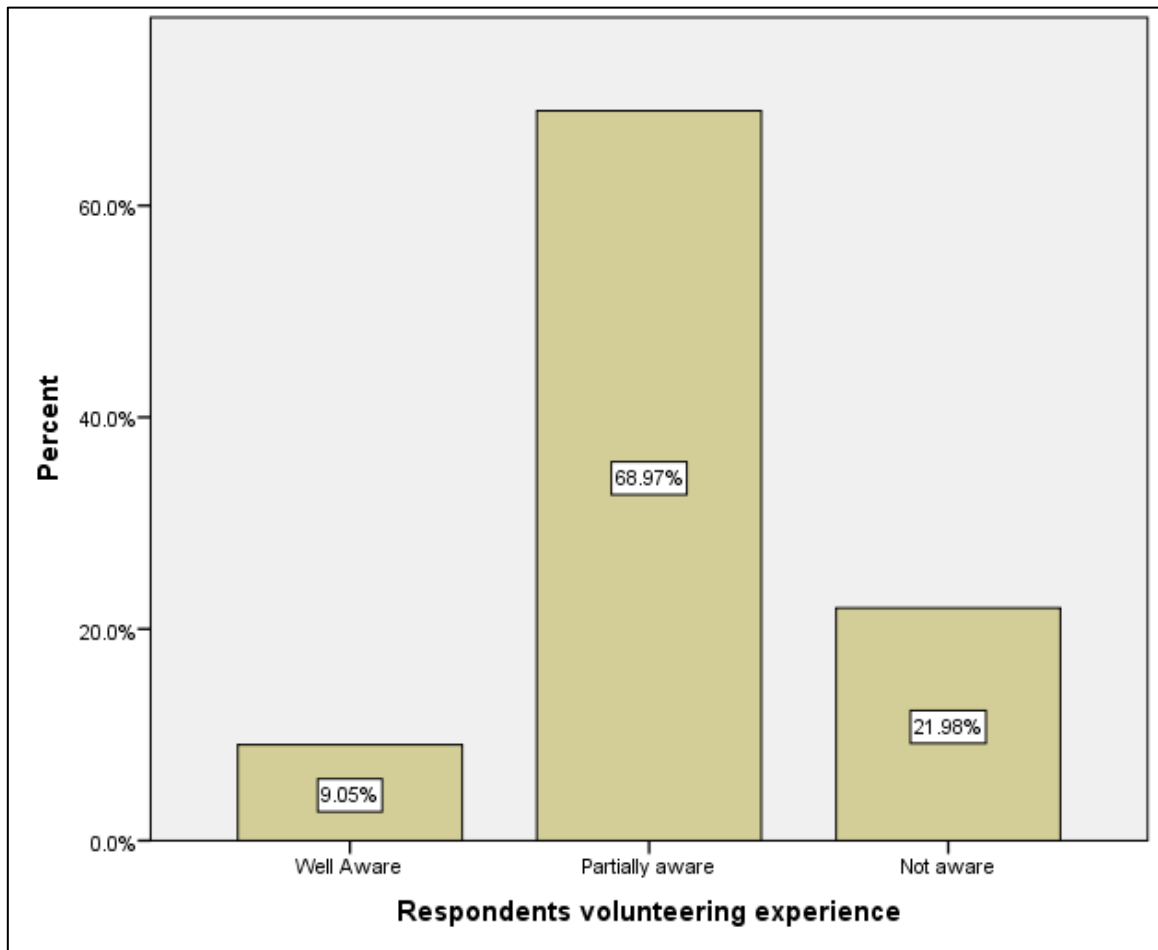


Figure 4.13 Respondents volunteering experience (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.13 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's volunteering experience. Respondents volunteering experience is shown on X-axis and percentage is shown on Y-axis, the percentage coverage of response lies 9.05% are aware, of volunteering and its needs, 68.97% showed their partially awareness of being a volunteer and 21.98% were not aware about disaster and have no experience about volunteering.

4.3.14 Respondents knowledge about Disaster Management

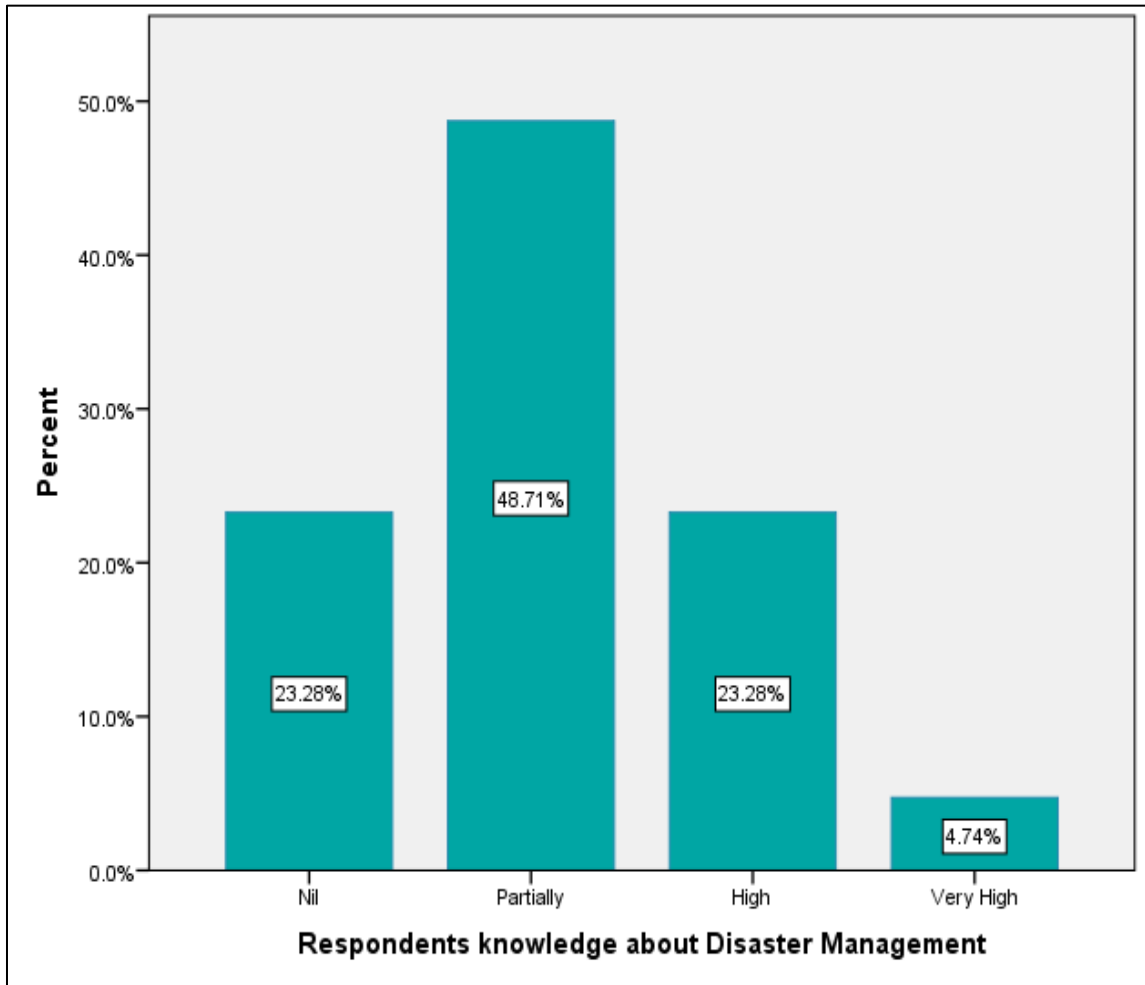


Figure 4.14 Respondents Knowledge about Disaster Management (coverage in percentage).

Figure 4.14 shows the percentage coverage of respondent's knowledge about Disaster Management. The percentage coverage of response lies 23.28% are not aware of Disaster Management, 48.71% were partially aware of Disaster Management, 23.28% were highly aware and 4.74% were very highly aware of Disaster Management mechanism.

4.4 Findings of the Study

- i. The NDMA policies are formulated at national levels but lack simple mentation at local district and provincial level.
- ii. The Standard Operating Procedures should be translated into Urdu for awareness of local community.
 - 23.28% are not aware about Disaster Management and 48.71% are partially aware about Disaster Management.
- iii. There is no evidence about any organizations of youth volunteers held in local and district level in Nowshera ref
- iv. Lack of organizational structure, recruitment, training to produce youth volunteers in national as well as provisional level remains a grey area.
- v. Research Responses showed that participation of youth volunteers during any disaster can play positive role, but it is necessary to organized and orchestrate their efforts them.
- vi. District Health Organization can be made responsible for initial training of volunteers. They can organize workshops and mobilization exercises to train these volunteers.
- vii. A Youth Volunteers Disaster Management Academy at District and Provincial level is not held. It would be an ideal setup to harness skills of volunteers.
- viii. At Union Council level, there is no updated record of volunteers held.
- ix. Figure 4.12 shows that 38.16% youth knows that no evacuation plan existed at the time of disaster, 20.61% feels that stakeholders were not aware of their needs, 22.37% mentioned that no warning system was held and 18.86% indicated that many other barriers were faced during flood 2010 in Nowshera district.

- x. Communication system between rescue 1122, civil defense, Fire Brigade and PDMA is not up to the required standard. It needs an upgraded communication system between these institutions.
- xi. PBSA has been dormant during disasters like Earthquake 2005 and Floods 2010. This very important resource should have been used at the “right place at the right time” to enhance number of working hands for bringing back life to normalcy.
- xii. Presently no formulized volunteer mechanism is prevalent in the Pakistan which should be entrusted with the task of harnessing the very important resource of volunteers at the national level.

4.5 Discussion

The findings of the research study are derived from analysis of data results assumed through SPSS. The study results are verified through review of literature of DRR policies and plans.

First objective of study achieved through the content analysis of DRR policy to identify the viable ways for utilizing youth volunteers to effectively combat disasters in District Nowshera. It is also observed that there is very little awareness of Disaster Management policies and plans at district/local level.

The graphs in section one clearly indicates the response trends of all experts and practitioners on theme of Disaster Management policies and plans. Response trend shows concern of the stakeholders observed that district/local level response coverage remained very low as compared to provincial level. It is observed during survey, terms of Disaster Management were new for them. The existed policies and plans of PDMA are not found at district/ local due to absence of mechanism for translation from English to Urdu at local levels.

It is very important to establish a mechanism for coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders and across the sectors to achieve successful results about youth volunteer’s participation in disasters. Participation of Youth Volunteers in Disaster

Management can only be done if funds are properly allocated for DDMU, PDMA risk policies and plans in such a way to enhance capacity building of exited institutions, planning for prevention and preparedness, contingency planning for floods and drought prone areas. There is a need to give priority on constitutional basis to induce an institutional approach on youth volunteers whilst raise awareness for Volunteers and to evaluate role, tasks, capabilities and effective utilization of youth at national level.

4.7 Summary

This chapter included detailed description about the participation of Youth Volunteers during Disasters Management in KPK specially district Nowshera whilst suggesting a frame work/ guideline for effective utilization of youth work force.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- a. The natural disasters have drastically affected the physical and social life of people of Pakistan in general and of Nowshera in particular.
- b. Trained volunteers, upgrading them as functional volunteers can work as an effective fighting force to combat any disaster.
- c. It is important to recognize that youth engagement initiatives, collaboration and partnerships in disaster management have multiple payoffs that save lives and promotes resilience in difficult times
- d. Presently no formal law is promulgated in Pakistan which revolves around tapping the youth volunteers to help manage a disaster. Despite efforts at National level, the response to a disaster situation is found to be very less assertive and slow to meet the magnitude of challenge.
- e. NDMA should focus on Youth volunteers work force usage modalities by adopting an institutionalized module.
- f. Scope and vision of PBSA needs to be enhanced whilst encompassing them in overall picture of Disaster Management at national level.

5.2 Recommendations

- a. NDMA has by and large not thought of utilizing Youth Volunteers so far and is focused on managing disasters through line departments in general and Army in particular. Concerted efforts at national level are required to adopt an institutionalized approach on utilizing youth volunteers.
- b. There lies a dire need to tap the human resource of able youth in case of any disaster thereby channelizing their potentials in the right direction.
- c. One of the Priority of Action in Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 is “Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective

response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”. This is a clear recognition of the role of communities and volunteer action by community members.

- d. PDMA's to ensure data collection of volunteers down to district level so that efforts by the volunteers can be channelized when a disaster strike.
- e. **Proposed Guidelines for Incorporation of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Management in Nowshera District**

Youth bulge in Pakistan is expected to last till 2045. This phenomenon has given this country a unique opportunity to carry out the long-awaited task of nation building. Identification of potential in this youth and their skillful employment will decide the fate of our progress in decades to come. Above survey shows the population of the age of 15-25 years in Nowshera District is selected 232 individuals. However, the fact remains that we have a sizeable population which can be trained and used as volunteers for at least two decades to come. A suggested outline framework for an effective youth volunteer organization has been formulated in the following pages.

- g. **Core Capabilities.** Volunteers should be willing to acquire certain skills for them to be effective in case of any disaster. Certain core capabilities are as following: -

- i. **Paramedical staff.** These will include first aid providers and helpers in treatment of trauma patients. Most of the volunteers will be required in this category. The basic skill set requires an educational background in Pre-Medical secondary level studies and an above average IQ level. These volunteers will be required to undergo initial training and subsequent refresher trainings by qualified professionals. Most of the female volunteers will be adjusted in this category. They can be further divided into following categories: -

- (a) First Aiders

- (b) Lady health workers
 - (c) Dispensers
 - (d) Rescuers
 - (e) Fire Fighters
- ii. **Rescue Worker.** Most of the volunteers will be employed in this category. They will act as the workforce for execution of numerous tasks associated with disaster relief operations. They will include swimmers, divers, labor force, fire fighters etc.
- iii. **Machinery Operator.** Perceived natural disasters in Nowshera District are floods, earthquakes and storms. They will require excavation machinery and OBM operated boats for disaster relief. Volunteers either in possession of these machinery or trained to use it would be imperative for any worthwhile contribution in the relief process.
- iv. **Coordinator.** At Union Council level, these coordinators will keep an updated record of their respective volunteers. They will be responsible for conduct of refresher trainings and mustering up of manpower in advent of any crisis. Their qualification and likely job should preferably be in the field of administration.
- v. These capabilities will be developed over a period of time. A disaster management academy at Provincial level would be an ideal setup to harness these skills in volunteers. However, the District administration has the capacity to conduct trainings for short batches on quarterly basis.
- h. **Data Collection and Registration.** After the culmination of Census 2017, an updated list of population in the District will be available for planning of this

framework. Some of the cardinals for data collection and registration effort are as following: -

- i. A mobile application to target youth population with an interactive module. This will allow volunteers to easily register with the management. It will allow geographical tagging of these volunteers and in case of an emergency their response time and coordination will be streamlined.
 - ii. Gender based distribution of volunteers will cater for women specific specialties. The cultural trend of this District makes it imperative for any disaster relief activity to cater for this sensitivity. The population ratio puts women at 50% of the population. This implies that a female coordinator will also be required at least at Tehsil level to facilitate the registration and subsequent employment of female volunteers.
 - iii. An SMS based system can also be used. This is cheap and will cater for the volunteers who are not in the area of mobile internet. The SMS service in local language will allow easy dissemination of information.
- i. **Initial Training.** District Health Organization can be made responsible for initial training of paramedics and first aid workers. They can organize workshops over the weekends to train these volunteers. This will not only make a pool of skilled manpower available in case of disasters; but will also help daily requirements in government hospitals. For other skills requisite experts can be hired and suitable locations can be selected at District level for conduct of their respective training. It should be ensured that the volunteers go through at least one complete session of training in six months. Sample Performa for initial registration is attached with this document.
- j. **Organization.** A control room may be established at District Headquarters dedicated for coordination with Disaster Relief Volunteers. This proposal is already part of community resilience through CBRDM.

- k. **Vehicles and Equipment.** This organization will require three categories of vehicles: -
 - i. Vehicles for transportation.
 - ii. Heavy machinery for excavation and earth work.
 - iii. Trucks and loaders for collection and relief of disaster relief goods.

- l. As a result, good practices that can help to include youth in the emergency management process which can be successfully achieved by following under mention steps: -
 - i. Tutoring and Information Sharing
 - ii. Rehearsals / Drill Exercises to handle disasters
 - iii. Supporting Youth Programs for effective community work during a disaster
 - iv. Involvement of Youth:
 - (a) Service-Learning Experience
 - (a) Being Disaster Ready
 - (b) Community Service
 - (b) Broadening ongoing Research Study Base to more complex issues on Disaster

- m. PBSA should be incorporated in NDMA's national Disaster Management Plan by allocating areas like training, data maintained and allocation of areas of disaster to be effectively handled by them.

- n. National level volunteering system should be put in place which should be linked with enforced volunteer service. This service of being volunteer for certain credit hours should be mandatory for a young age group. It can possibly be part of college/ university admissions where youth is forced to

volunteer in their selected areas of interest. This will ensure national service as well as availability of many working hands. In this realm VA model presently in use in Australia can be evaluated as a case study.

- o. Therefore, it is recommended to device a framework for youth volunteerism in Pakistan by the concerned authorities.

Annexure A
Research Questioner

BASIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Name: _____ **Age:** _____ **District**

Sex: _____ **Education:** _____ **Occupation:**

- Q 1. Have you ever volunteered for helping during a natural disaster?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- Q 2. How would you feel about not being called upon as a volunteer for the natural disasters?
- a. Frustrated that I wasn't used
 - b. Unconcerned
 - c. Positive that I wasn't needed
- Q 3. Did you volunteer in other ways or ever in any way to help with the natural disasters?
- c) Yes
 - d) No
- Q 4. Which of the following age groups do you fall into?

	12 - 18
	18 - 25
	26 - 35

- Q 5. We just want to ask a few details about you now. What is your highest level of education? (please select one)

	Up to Year 10
	Year 12 certificate
	Trade Qualification
	Undergraduate degree
	Post-graduate degree
	Other

Q 6. If yes, on average, how often did you volunteer for the natural disasters occurred?

- a. Several times a year
- b. Once a year or less
- c. Once off / single occurrence

Q 7. What were your existing commitments at the time of the disaster? (Keeping floods of 2010 in Nowshera as a base)

- a. Full-time work
- b. Part time work
- c. Casual work
- d. Looking for work
- e. Self-employed
- f. Student

Q 8. What type of volunteering did you want to do during the disaster and recovery period?

Supporting those affected for example counseling or distributing donations

- a. Health work for example medic, massage
- b. Building and reconstruction
- c. General Clean-up
- d. Transport for example driving a vehicle or boat

- e. Food catering
- f. Fundraising and events
- g. Organizational for example call center, translation or IT
- h. Other (please specify)

Q 9. Before your involvement with disaster recovery related to the 2010 disaster, had you done any volunteering?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Q 10. What types of volunteering had you been involved with?

- a. Community based Volunteers
- b. Functional Volunteers
- c. Professional Volunteers

Q 11. Did you know people who were affected? Was your area affected?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Q 12. Who did you volunteer with?

- a. With your friends.
- b. With your family.
- c. An organized group.

Q 13. Did you experience any barriers to participating during your volunteering experience?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Q 14. What were that barriers?

- a. No evacuation plan exists.
- b. Stakeholders were not aware of their needs.
- c. No warning system is held.
- d. Any other.

Q 15. What aspects of your volunteering experience would inspire you - or not – to volunteer in the future?

a. Yes

b. No

Q 16. Do you think Disaster risk in Nowshera is more than the rest of districts of KPK?

a. Yes

b. No

Q 17. In case of any disaster whom you are going to contact?

a. Rescue 1122

b. Civil Defense

c. PDMA

d. Fire Brigade

e. Any Other

Q 18. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your volunteering experience?

Q 19. What do you know about Disaster Management?

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