

Pakistan's Crisis Management: Examining Proactive and Reactive Strategies

Mubeen Adnan*

Abstract

Pakistan is a unique case by itself, which is facing number of crises at a time. Pakistan has witnessed many disasters and crises in recent years like earthquakes in 2005 and 2013, floods in 2007, 2010, 2011 and in 2012, energy crisis and security crisis from internal and external sources etc. These earthquakes and devastating floods threaten the lives of millions and created the crisis of displacement of people within Pakistan. Government of Pakistan has responded to these by committing effort and resources to crisis prevention and recovery initiatives. Government has made Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM) and Planning Commission. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), it operates under the provincial Disaster Management Commission. Another District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) was made to coordinate or implement the policies to grass root level of each province. This research would focus on Pakistan's disaster (earthquakes and floods) management and to explore the opportunities for growth. Amazingly, government of Pakistan still struggling to put plans in place in anticipation of a catastrophe. Disaster handling plans did not meet the requirements when timing and initial response matter as much, the institutions which are made for the management did not work and did not carry out their responsibility. These disasters led a situation of crisis again and again in Pakistan. History of Pakistan shows that the government is not effectively integrating crisis management into policy making and planning. Government of Pakistan claim that it has made proactive strategies to cope with crisis situation but practically these strategies are not working when need to work. To confront the crises effectively, it is essential to strengthen the civilian government's capacity to plan for and to cope with crises.

*Author is Assistant Professors at Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore - Pakistan

Key Words: Crises, Disaster, Management, Earthquake, Flood, Proactive, Reactive, Institutions, Opportunity, Strategy.

Introduction

States face problems all the time and solve them one way or another. Some problems are difficult and not an easy job to handle and these problems became crises. Crisis can come from nowhere at any time, natural disasters, human error, industrial accidents can all cause crisis. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines crisis as an unstable or crucial time or state of affairs whose outcome will make a decisive difference for better or worse. Pauchant and Mitroff gave a comprehensive definition of crisis, a crisis is "a disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its basic assumptions, its subjective sense of self, its existential core." (Pauchant and Mitroff, 1992:5) These authors propose a continuum, beginning with an incident, continuing with an accident, followed by conflict and ending with a crisis. Charles Hermann explains, "a crisis is a situation characterized by surprise, a high threat to values and short decision time." (Herman, in Rosenau, (Ed.), 1969: 414)

Crisis situations present extraordinary conditions needing prompt decisions. Same response to different crises is not appropriate. Every crisis needs that strategic action be taken in order to avoid or to minimize its undesirable results. Crisis management is a continuous effort. Most of the places crisis management is taken as an issue that looms as one of most difficult and undesirable to resolve because of different elements of time constraint, limited control, high uncertainty, economic burden etc. States should integrate crisis management into policy making.

Natural disasters such as earth quake or a flood are the crises which presents problems for policy makers are how to respond quickly and effectively. They tried to control these crises and their potential for damage and disruption is contained or reduced. Aim is to control the situation and dampen down the crisis and high risks must be avoided. (Williams, 1976: 22-27)

Crisis Life Cycle

The phenomenon of crisis is evolutionary in its nature. It has a life cycle of five stages and length of each stage is not fixed it depends upon the ability of management for handling the crisis. (<http://biotsavart.tripod.com/crisis.htm>)

1-Pre-Crisis stage: This is the first stage of crisis life cycle. Firstly wait for the occurrence of a crisis. No planning is seen before the crisis and this stage

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lacks in decision making about the management of crisis. This is due to poor policy making by the heads of government, institutions, and companies/organizations and so on.

2-Warning: This is an important stage of crisis life cycle. In it problem at first is recognized then it leads towards its solution, removal or towards destruction by ignoring it or having a fear of it. Crisis erupted after it when someone is denying, ignoring and having fear about it. Response comes in the form of shock or refusal and the matter becomes complicated.

3-Acute Crisis: At this stage the crisis is started and people as well as media know about it. It's the time when crisis must be handled not to ignore. At this level the crisis has done some damage and proper decision making is required to stop the further damages. To apply practically different steps for the management of crises is necessary. The performance of crisis management staff is important here which will show that the staff is prepared for handling a crisis or not. If they are not prepared then it's too late to manage the crisis and problem will be out of control.

4-Clean-Up: This is the stage of recovery and self analysis. During this stage, a thorough analysis is carried out to determine the causes of crisis and the ways and means to avoid it in future.

5-Post-Crisis: This is the stage in which remedial measures are taken to win back the lost confidence and work back to normalcy. If the state wins back the peoples' trust, and work is back to normal, then the crisis has officially ended.

In choosing the appropriate action for crisis management it might be helpful for a government to ask some questions or to take following steps,

- What are the cost/benefit ratios of management a crisis?
- Feasibility of certain actions and its response by masses.
- Utilization of resources/ how much resources are required.
- Analysis of previous actions taken by the government and its impact on crisis management.
- Analyzing the satisfaction of masses previously by the management of crisis.
- Planning of proactive policies by the institutions of government after analyzing the above mentioned steps.

These inquiries should be done before the occurrence of crisis and be prepared for handling a crisis successfully.

Crises Situations in Pakistan

Pakistan's location predicts various forms of climate vulnerabilities like earth quake, droughts, cyclones, floods and land slides. When to apply all the four stages of crises life cycle on Pakistan, the picture is like the following,

Five stages of crisis life cycle

Application on Pakistan

1-Pre-crisis stage	Weak, in which the managers are not ready to handle a crisis. Lacks in crisis planning, training for emergency situations. Reactionary approach is adopted.
2-Warning	Not properly working and officials always show behaviour of shock and denial.
3-Acute crisis	Decision makers and crisis management staff are not well prepared.
4-Clean-up	Recovery process is weak and lacks in reconstruction, rehabilitation, health, social security, transport and communication facilities and evaluation of governmental performance and planning for future crisis.
5-Post crisis	No persistent efforts taken. People are suffering badly. Crisis diffusing efforts have flaws of poor management. Government has lost its trust within masses due to poor management and crisis situation is going on and on.

Generated by the Researcher

Pakistan is in the grip of serious crises that is affecting all sectors of the economy and society. Pakistan is vulnerable to disasters from earth quakes, droughts, floods, wind storm and landslides. These are the natural disaster crises which happen in the environment because of a natural cause and human beings have nothing to do with it. These crises should be solved by the government and solutions do not mean that government will recover all the losses. Crisis must be stopped. Crisis can come from anywhere and it is

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dangerous in its nature. The natural disasters are very difficult to control but proper planning and decisions can deal these disasters in a well managed way. Government officials are those people who design the protection plans. Pakistan is having number of crises at a time like energy crisis in country and not enough electricity and gas for the utilization of people. Terrorism in Pakistan comes under the type of criminal events crisis which are becoming more frequent due to number of reasons like extremist element in Pakistan, poverty, Pakistan's alliance with US, drone attacks, military operations in Swat and Waziristan etc. All these crises have tested Pakistan's economic resilience. Economy is bearing shock after shock and has drastic impact on the economic growth of Pakistan. (www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter...101.) According to World Bank report and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, GDP annual growth in percentage is very low as shown in the table below and it's getting difficult for Pakistan to manage disasters alone with poor form of economy.

Pakistan GDP annual growth rate, Percent change in Gross Domestic Product

Years	GDP growth annual, percentage
2003	4.73
2004	7.48
2005	8.9
2006	5.82
2007	5.54
2008	4.99
2009	0.39
2010	2.58
2011	3.66
2012	4.36
2013	3.59

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, www.tradingeconomics.com

The earth quakes in 2005, 2013 and three years 2010, 2011 and 2012 of devastating floods have severely affected people in Pakistan. These floods created a great loss to National GDP. The Military operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) against militants has displaced thousands more people within country. These humanitarian crises need domestic as well as International solution. In order to effectively control these disasters and crises, the Pakistan's government capacity to plan for and to cope with these crises must be strengthen. 2010 flood in Pakistan affected 20-21 million, with massive destruction to infrastructure and livelihoods. 2011 floods affected more than another 5

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million. Heavy rains in 2011 further weakened dams and irrigation infrastructure, flooding large parts of Sind and Baluchistan. The livelihoods of 40% of households in the flood hit regions were poorly affected. (Pakistan Floods 2011- Early Recovery FrameWork, 2012:3). People migrated from these areas to cities because they could not cultivate their lands. And in recent 2012 heavy rains of monsoon affected 5 million and caused massive devastation in upper Sind, Southern Punjab and in parts of Balochistan province, causing 440 deaths and damaging over 400,000 houses. (www.channelnewsasia.com/stories/afp_asiapacific/.../html, Singapore. Almost 70% of the cotton crop in Dera Ghazi Khan and standing crops on 1.3 million acres in the affected districts of Balochistan. (Shahid, *Dawn*, 2012, September 13). In Sind and Punjab 35000 people were shifted to over 500 relief camps. (Pakistan Momsoon Update Situation Report: 2012). The federal government announced relief packages for flood affected people in Punjab, Sind and Balochistan which were not enough for them. All these floods had exposed the unpreparedness and poor management of governmental institutions. The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) ranked Pakistan in its human development index 145th out of 187, falling in a low human development category and 22.6% of the population in year 2012 lives on less than \$ 1.25 a day. (Human Development Report: 2011).

A 7.7 magnitude earthquake shattered small and poorest districts Awaran and Kech in south west province of Baluchistan on 24th September 2013. According to NDMA reports 376 people had lost their lives, 824 were injured and more than 100000 people became homeless. This area is having a strong control of Baloch separatists. Who are waging an insurgency against the state of Pakistan. They did not allow the government for relief work there. The Baluchistan's provincial chief Minister Abdul Malik has announced that the relief goods must be distributed by the local people. He has appealed to local separatist groups to allow official rescue teams to reach the affective people. But they did not allow the government and as a result Pakistan army has performed the duties of disaster management. NDMA has coordinated with armed forces for aircrafts for relief efforts in earth quake affected areas. Army had deployed 200 troops to deal with the disaster. (<http://www.disaster-report.com/2013/09/earthquake-in-pakistan-emerging-in-awaran.htm>). Mr. Manan Baloch, a leader of the Baluchistan National Movement, allied to Baluchistan Liberation Front, declared that his group will only allow local officials and private NGOs to help survivors not military and FC. Unfortunately this area was also hit by terrorists by launching attack on the relief convoys in Mashkey, where the epicenter of the earth quake was located. Few local and one international NGO, Muslim HANDS are helping the poor survivors. Local inhabitants are complaining about the government disaster

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management activities. Due to insurgency in Baluchistan, government machinery is not fully operated there and army is controlling all the rescue and management activities in Awaran. Absence of proper roads and basic health facilities are the most prominent hurdle for the survivors. Poor people are trying hard to reconstruct their houses again.

Pakistan is experiencing severe economic hardships due to all these crises and lacked in major relief given to the affected people. As a result law and order situation is not appropriate in these areas and terrorist activities are increasing there. Pakistan's failure to provide adequate and timely assistance to these people is aggravating public resentment and some jihadi organizations are operating in these areas and winning support by the name of charity and people have had no concern about where the aid is coming or what ideology is supplying it to them. People complained again and again about the poor support for them by the government.

Despite having military operations in country, Extremist networks are still threatening the state. Thousands people continue to seek security and livelihoods. There were still over 700, 00 registered internally displaced people (IDP) in FATA and Khyber Pakhtoun khawa province KPK. (Pakistan Humanitarian Snapshot-IDPs and Floods: 2012).UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). There is lack of coordination between organizations in assessing needs of the affected people and unwillingness of many organizations to share their assessment results. Pakistan government in most of the crises depends on military to organize relief efforts. Since the local security forces were unable to perform basic functions, the Pakistan military was charged with coordinating the disaster, crises management response. It's interesting to note that military is trained for war, not for disaster and crisis management and that's why the relief efforts did not reach to all the affected people. In most of the crises there is lack of information that caused confusion and contradiction. The local community themselves at first responded after that the NGO's and military became involved in organizing relief activities. Government machinery responded in a slow pace. It has exposed the complexity of disaster management in 67 years old country. Now its time to learn from the past poor experiences and do proper implementation of planned management through reliable and trained professionals.

Pakistan's Proactive and Reactive Strategies Regarding the Management of Crises

A good plan is required for handling a crisis "a good crisis management plan includes developing and staffing well organized teams, establishing response

protocols and report templates, designing record keeping policies, staging post incident reviews and maintaining monitoring programs.”(www.asisonline.org). Before analyzing Pakistan’s strategies, just having a look, what’s going around Pakistan towards disaster management? South Asia region is prone to various kinds of disasters. In South Asia region, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Afghanistan are experiencing disasters. Intensity and frequency of disasters occurrence varies from state to state in this region. In Sri Lanka government has made disaster management programme for five years. Allocate budget and highlight national priorities and it has implemented it through agencies and Ministry for disaster management has coordinated it having well monitoring and reporting system. (<http://www.disaster.min.gov.lk/Web>). In India, Bangladesh and Nepal, the management of disasters is having various problems like Pakistan. In Maldives they lack knowledge and coping mechanisms within the communities to deal with disasters. Pakistan has made institutions for disaster management after the earth quake of 2005. These institutions have faced number of problems during the floods of 2010, 2011 and 2012 and people of Pakistan are not satisfied by their performances. These institutions need to improve their functioning.

Opportunity for Pakistan

Opportunity is a chance for advancement or progress. It’s a gateway for progress and development. The easiest way to turn crisis into opportunity is to learn from others. Pakistan has always stuck in a reaction mode than getting proactive. John F. Kennedy said “the Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word crisis. One brush stroke stands for danger, the other for opportunity. In a crisis, be aware of the danger but recognize the opportunity”(http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/crisis). Every crisis has an opportunity to do things in a different and more proper way. Pakistan has got an opportunity from disasters to form institutions for disaster management, to create coordination between Public- Private Sectors and to do reforms in governance. Disaster recovery ensures the promotion of opportunity.

In Past an Emergency Relief Cell (ERC) was created in the Cabinet Secretariat which was working under federal government and managing disasters in Pakistan. Before 2005 earthquake, decision makers, NGOs, civil society, media and UN agencies role regarding disaster management was low and no system of handling disasters was working in Pakistan. Lots of damage in the form of lives and property were faced in the October 2005 earthquake in Azad Jammu Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa province. From here the need for establishing policy, planning and institutional arrangements to reduce or minimize loses from disasters and crises was realized. From this crisis the

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government of Pakistan got the opportunity to make institutions for handling disasters. This was an effort to develop an authentic structure for disaster management in the form of institutions. Pakistan has established two institutions for handling the disasters/crises. The earth quake of 2005 was a wake up call to move away from an emergency response paradigm and to move forward for prevention measures.

Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)

ERRA was established on 24th October, 2005 after the earthquake hit Pakistan over 30,000 square kilometers of nine districts of Khyber Pakhtoun khawa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. This institution is pertaining to post disaster damage assessment reconstruction and rehabilitation in the affected and seismically safe reconstruction regimes and solutions. Its aim is to “convert the adversity into an opportunity, be reconstructing the lost and destroyed facilities, having highest stands of reconstruction and rehabilitation with the obligation to build back better.”(F:/ ERRA welcome to ERRA.mht.). Disaster Risk Reduction Program of ERRA aims at making earthquake affected communities relatively safer from future hazard events in the area by developing their skills, response and institutional capacities. Components of their program are district hazard indication, enhancing response capacity of communities. (F:/ ERRA welcome to ERRA.mht.).

United Nations Development Programme UNDP is supporting Pakistan's National Disaster management Authority (NDMA), Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Planning Commission and National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM) and Ministries of the government for crises prevention and recovery. It is providing technical support, knowledge sharing, cash for work, livelihood opportunities and help in developing infrastructure, skill development, psycho-socio counseling and disaster management trainings. (UNDP-Pakistan-Crisis Prevention and Recovery.mht.). Both these institutions have yet to achieve the required standards.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

In 2006 National Disaster Management Ordinance was formed and under this ordinance National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been established under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. Since 2006 this institution has started working on national policies and strategies for disaster and crisis management. Nine priority areas have been identified to make and strengthen policies for next five years. (<http://ndma.gov.pk>)

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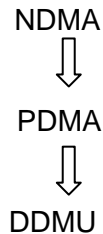
1. “Institutional and legal arrangements for Disaster Recovery Management (**DRM**)
2. Hazard and vulnerability assessment.
3. Training, education and awareness.
4. Disaster risk management planning.
5. Community and local level programming.
6. Multi-hazard early warning system.
7. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development.
8. Emergency response system, and
9. Capacity development for post disaster recovery”. (<http://ndma.gov.pk>)

This institution is also collaborating with international donor agencies and has secured commitment of 58 million dollars. (<http://ndma.gov.pk>). This aid should be best utilized for the management of crises. NDMA has regularly printed its reports regarding the floods and earthquake management in Pakistan. These reports shows that disaster management capacity of government is limited in resources, it has no legal authority to control the activities of PDMA and DDMA. Lack in trained and experienced people to control disasters. Little number of permanent staff is working in all the disaster management institutions and lack of institutional coherence is widening with the passage of time. A suggestion to form Ministry for disaster management is given to the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. It’s the duty of the government to address the problems related to the management of disasters and strengthened the cooperation among all the stakeholders.

Disaster Management at Provincial Level

The 18th constitutional amendment (April 2010) extended disaster management to the provinces, which was an opportunity for making a local disaster management apparatus. (*The News*, 2013, April 9). In each province (PDMA) Provincial Disaster Management Authority was made to handle the disasters and it operates under the provincial Disaster Management Commission chaired by the Chief Minister of every province. Another District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) was made to coordinate or implement the policies to grass root level of each province. DDMU will coordinate with PDMA for providing information and management of disaster. It is also responsible for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction after any disaster and has a direct link with the people.

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In order to form disaster management policy both top-down and bottom-up strategies from the role of NDMA to DDMU and from DDMU to NDMA may be employed. NDMA shall define policy parameters; establish coordinating offices at centre, provincial and district level and reforms planning at macro level. In return DDMU shall implement all the strategies for disaster management and recovery process along coordinating individuals, organizations, PDMA and NDMA.

The floods of 2010 and 2011 showed that PDMA is only existed on papers and seriously lacked in all capacity. It did not properly estimate the needs of the people. No coordination was seen among DDMU, PDMA and NDMA. NDMA is not a legal authority to control the activities of PDMA and DDMA. The disaster management capacity of Pakistan is limited at different levels of government. That's why Pakistani affected people suffered a lot and some were not provided any help. United Nation agencies are also supporting NDMA in the field of equipment and finance.

In August 2012, NDMA had initiated weekly meetings with humanitarian actors, government departments for disaster management related information sharing, to highlight their roles and responsibilities in response to disaster. ([www.crisis group.org/en/regions/asia/south-asia/Pakistan.aspx](http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/south-asia/Pakistan.aspx)).

National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

NDMA being the lead focal agency has formulated a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy through considering all provinces, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Special emphasis is on disaster risk assessment, prevention, mitigation and preparedness. NDM commission has given the approval of the policy on 21st February 2013 headed by Prime Minister of Pakistan. (www.ndma.gov.pk) Vision of the policy is "a Pakistan that builds up its resilience to shocks from natural and man made hazards with a sense of urgency, creating a solid base to address disaster risk reduction in vulnerable areas, while involving an increasingly wider range of stakeholders from government, civil society and private sector" (www.ndma.gov.pk)

Principles

National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy has defined the principles as following, (www.ndma.gov.pk)

1. Multi hazard Approach: The first principle is to form institutions, set their mechanism and ensure their capabilities to handle the multiple dangers and risks while managing disasters.
2. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): DRR plans and policy should be based on the vulnerability or risk for handling the areas and problems. Actions should be based on priority needs. A well planned design can allow interventions of DRR.
3. Strengthening community participation and resilience: It shows that DRR must strengthen the abilities of affected people as well as the community for using their skills towards the reduction of hazards.
4. Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups: It's an important step towards the protection of women, children, older people and disabled. DRR requires women as stakeholders to handle the poor vulnerable people.
5. Compatibility with local customs and norms: DRR interventions need to form institutions which are based upon the local customs and norms. In which people will feel free to express their problems.
6. Clearly defined division of roles and responsibilities: The responsibilities of provincial, district and municipal governments must be clearly explained and different ways of cooperation of government with civil society and NGOs is required for the reduction of disasters/risk management.
7. Promotion of Inter-organizational partnerships: This requires grand cooperation in the form of horizontal as well as vertical between different sectors like public, private, civil society, academia and different sectors.
8. Transparency and accountability: It is required in all DRR activities regarding the allocation of resources and their duties. Information on resource allocation should be in the public domain under the third party scrutiny. Vulnerable people or affected people by disasters will be the judge of the activities of DRR.

History of Pakistan shows that the government is not effectively integrating crisis management into policy making and planning. Although different institutions have been made but their system lack many things towards smooth functioning. Economic hurdles, lack of proper infrastructure, mismanagement and no accountability of institutions are some of the

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problems. Since 2010, every year Pakistan is facing the disaster of floods but not able to manage the disaster. Lots of problems related to the management are emerging. Grand strategy is required for disaster management. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued its report for last year disaster management, which is a good attempt to learn from the mistakes committed by this institution.

Non-Governmental Organization's Role for Disaster Management

Disaster management is a complex process involving national, local and international organizations to play their role. Numbers of non governmental organizations have been stepped in towards the management of disasters/crises in Pakistan, whether its an earth quake or floods in a timely and an organized manner. NGOs are powerful contributors for crises management. They are assisting government for rescue, relief, transportation and rehabilitation efforts.

In the earth quake disaster of October 8, 2005, there were almost 160 local, regional and international NGOs who responded to the disaster. This was a massive support by the NGOs. And they have got support and strength of local masses and have developed their strong links in their areas. Charity and donations have formed their bases strong in Pakistan. These disasters troubles have shown a strong sense of solidarity among the people of Pakistan. Edhi and Ensar Burni trust have a long history in disaster relief, often working hand in hand with the government to provide disaster management and recovery services. The average Pakistanis contributes towards charity and donations to private and non governmental organizations and they trust more on them than the governmental emergency funds for disaster recovery because these funds were either mismanaged or non appropriate at number of times and it created erosion of donor confidence. It would take time to restore public trust now.

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between NDMA and a private organization Focus humanitarian assistance at Islamabad on 28th January 2013. Aim is to strengthen NDMA and Focus for developing human resource capacity regarding disaster management. A well aware and trained people are required in Pakistan for handling disasters. They will work on public-private cooperation. Disaster/Risk reduction plans and their capacity must be promoted by different ways.

Suggestions for disaster management

Government capacity to respond against the displaced persons due to earth quakes, military operations within country and due to floods has improved little

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as compare to past years but it require more investment of human and economic resources. These efforts are still insufficient. It is a big challenge for provincial as well as for federal government to manage the needs of affected people. These frequent crises have put unbearable burden on the economy of Pakistan. It is beyond state's capacity to handle it alone. The economic disparities in the countryside is increasing and demands for security and basic services to people are also increasing. The needs of the people must be addressed by domestic as well as international actors. Donors should urge the government to extend aid to all the affected areas and there should be check and balances on the institutions who are working for the management of crises within Pakistan. Government took note of the public support that occurred when crisis was dealt with well and also the negative reverberations of mishandling a crisis by themselves. Following are the requirements of the government to move forward successfully in management of disasters.

- There should be permanent staff for handling disasters and supply of all necessary equipments/resources to affective people. To reconstruct irrigation and flood control infrastructure.
- A coherent and standardized national and provincial framework is required for the management of disasters.
- Collaboration of work between NGO's and state agencies is required and to help them in building their capacity to coordinate among themselves and to develop a close and regular interaction between government and NGOs.
- To ensure accountable disaster management procedure.
- To empower the disaster management institutions and make more effective DDMU through technical and financial resources. Dedicated staff is required.
- PDMA and DDMU should be given the task/opportunity to get accurate estimates of rainfall and floods.
- To build state capacity as Pakistan's most important task is not for the needs of people but also necessary for the prevention of extremism within state. Local, provincial and national government agencies should collaborate with each other.
- There should be proper mechanism for engaging donors for their attention and raising funds. Well planned coordination is required among domestic as well as International donor actors will fulfill the needs of affective people.
- There should be proper process of checks and balances for crisis management institutions. Governments pitfalls like administrative in efficiencies, lack of access, inequality and corruption must be controlled.

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- Pakistani officials must make policies which promote more social and economic development and guarantee legal protections and political integration.
- More local engagements in the form of involvement of Police rather than military for long term management is required to build confidence and trust between government and masses. Police Institution should be developed properly with training.
- A sound political and security plan is required to take the Baloch nationalists on board.
- One thing which is very important for government is to document the lessons learned and make them public.

Effective disaster management and preparedness is required for the security and well being of masses. Support and coordination among federal and provincial government and all stakeholders is required. To achieve this, the roles, duties and responsibilities are clearly mandated and to empower the institutions to check and monitor the working of all the actors involved in the disaster management.

Conclusion

Due to disasters and crises the infrastructure massively damaged and it became great hurdle for a developing state to use its limited resources. Government exhibits its National Plan of action which usually has some gaps which should be addressed. Another problem facing is information overload due to media reporting on the crises. It is important to extract and organize the information. Although institutions are there in Pakistan but these institutions are not working up to the standards and expectations. System is there for managing the crisis but it lacks proper implementation of strategies. Planning is only on paper, no proper implementation as top-down approach is seen.

Every state is vulnerable to crises. Last few years of continuous floods confirm that disasters of high level intensity will occur repeatedly. Pakistan is trying to turn its experiences of crises into future opportunities and beneficial responses. The easy way is to learn from its past experiences. Crises in Pakistan have provided opportunities for growth in the areas of crisis management and planning, professional development and training, institutional development and functioning. The impacts of disasters could be minimized by a coordinated approach of all public and private sector institutions and organizations. Pakistan has to learn to manage the crises if it is to build her into a strong state.

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