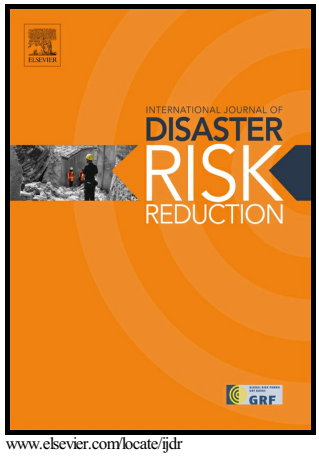
Community resilience to flood hazards in Khyber Pukhthunkhwa province of Pakistan

Said Qasim, Mohammad Qasim, Rajendra Prasad Shrestha, Amir Nawaz Khan, Kyawt Tun



www.elsevier.com/locate/ijdr

PII: S2212-4209(15)30148-5
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2016.03.009
Reference: IJDRR333

To appear in: *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*

Received date: 13 November 2015
Revised date: 25 March 2016
Accepted date: 25 March 2016

Cite this article as: Said Qasim, Mohammad Qasim, Rajendra Prasad Shrestha Amir Nawaz Khan and Kyawt Tun, Community resilience to flood hazards i Khyber Pukhthunkhwa province of Pakistan, *International Journal of Disaste Risk Reduction,* http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2016.03.009

Title: Community resilience to flood hazards in Khyber Pukhthunkhwa province of Pakistan

Authors and their contact information

Said Qasim*[1], Mohammad Qasim[2], Rajendra Prasad Shrestha[3], Amir Nawaz Khan[4] and Kyawt Tun[5]

*[1]Dr. Said Qasim is the corresponding author. He is Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Department of Geography University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan.

[2]Mohammad Qasim is a PhD candidate in Economics Department at University of Peshawar and Assistant Professor in Economics at Govt. Postgraduate College, Charsadda, Khyber Pukhthunkhwa, Pakistan.

[3]Prof. Rajedra Prasad Shrestha is Coordinator at the department of natural resources management, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand.

[4]Prof. Amir Nawaz Khan is Meritorious Professor and the Director of Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM), University of Peshawar, Khyber Pukhthunkhwa, Pakistan.

[5]Kyawt Tun is doctoral student of Natural Resources Management at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand.

Complete contact address of the corresponding author: Dr. Said Qasim (PhD),
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan
E-mail: saidqasim2@gmail.com

Abstract

In Pakistan, floods are recurrent phenomenon and cause heavy loss to human life, standing crops and properties. Community resilience is widely used in disasters and natural hazards. This paper aims to measure community resilience of a flood prone area in Khyber Pukhthunkhwa province of Pakistan. The flood resilience indicators were first determined through extensive literature review. The primary data regarding flood resilience indicators and community resilience were then collected through questionnaires. The indicators selected in this study were given proper weights using subjective assessment method that ultimately resulted in community resilience indices. A total of 280 households from three sample sites of Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar were selected through simple random sampling technique for questionnaire survey. The results showed that the overall composite community resilience indices as well as the component community resilience indices were very low for all the three sites. This study therefore, recommends improvement in social, economic, institutional and physical indicators of the community through preparedness, awareness, structural and non-structural measures. The proposed measures will enhance resilience of the communities and they would be able to cope with the future flood hazards.