

describing the use of UNDRR/ISC HIPs to manage risk and implement the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.

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Development of the Matrix for Regional Collaboration on Disaster Health Management in the ASEAN Region

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Introduction: The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Disaster Health Management (ALD on DHM) was adopted at the 31st Summit in Manila in 2017. The Plan of Action (POA) to implement the ALD on DHM was adopted by the ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting in 2019, with Regional Collaboration Committee on Disaster Health Management (RCCDHM) established as a primary implementing mechanism under the purview of ASEAN Health Cluster two and Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD) to operationalize the implementation of the POA with its priority areas and targets to be realized by 2025. The first RCCDHM Meeting was organized in-person in Bangkok in 2020. The RCCDHM is composed of two representatives from each ASEAN member state (AMS), one representative from the ASEAN Secretariat and one representative from AHA Centre, and the secretariat role for the RCCDHM is carried out by the Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. The RCCDHM Meeting decided to develop the Matrix of Detailed Activities (MDA) addressing the five priority areas of the POA-ALD on DHM.

Method: The RCCDHM Meeting organized a core group consisting of the Philippines and Thailand to develop the MDA which identifies information on activities, expected outputs, indicators, lead country, source of support, and the timeline for achieving objectives of the POA. During the COVID-19 pandemic, online communication was applied to discuss and coordinate among the AMS.

Results: The core group developed the draft MDA in consultation with the ASEAN Secretariat/Health Division. After a series of discussions, the RCCDHM endorsed the MDA which confirms necessary activities and commitment of AMS.

Conclusion: The review and endorsement process for the MDA will be elevated to the higher level meetings in the ASEAN Health sector for final approval. The RCCDHM also confirmed to strengthen collaboration with other ASEAN initiatives, non-health ASEAN sectors, UN, or other international partners, and the ARCH Project.

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Heatwaves Risk Perception and Knowledge-Empirical Evidence from Pakistan

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Introduction: Heatwaves are the leading weather-related causes of deaths globally. Since the mid 20th century, the frequency and intensity of heatwaves has increased with recent reports projecting a substantial warming in temperature extremes by the end of the 21st century.

Method: In this cross-sectional study, we attempted to assess public perception and knowledge on heatwaves. Data was collected across Pakistan among a sample of people aged 18 years and above using an online survey questionnaire. Health Belief Model (HBM) constructs were used to assess risk perception using a total of 14 statements while knowledge was measured using 12 statements. The Unadjusted Odd Ratio (UOR) and Adjusted Odd Ratio (AOR) of 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were employed through binary logistic regression. A total of twelve variables were included in the model (11 categorical and 1 continuous).

Results: Out of the 686 participants, the majority of the people (57.73) showed high heatwaves risk perception and a high level of heatwave knowledge (59.91). The results of the multivariate regression model (AOR) showed that participants within the Secondary and/or higher Secondary (Grade 9th to Grade 12th) were less likely (OR=0.304) perceiving heatwaves risk compared to the reference group (Basic/Elementary Level i.e., (Grade 1st to Grade 8th)). As the number of participants who lives with others and who heard about heatwaves increases, the participants are more likely to perceive high heatwaves risk. For instance, participants who lives with others and have heard about heatwaves perceived heatwaves risk 1.982 and 1.816 times higher respectively than those who live alone and those who have not heard about heatwaves before.

Conclusion: HBM can be useful in designing interventions aimed at increasing people's adaptive behaviors during heat waves. This study provides useful insights to the policymakers across Pakistan in understanding the public's perception that can lead to informed decision-making.

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The Role of Self-help Women's Groups in Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience in Nepal

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Introduction: The differential impact and needs of women during disasters are highlighted in contemporary research, there