The economic and social damage caused by disasters in Pakistan presents an enormous challenge to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. From a development perspective, increasing the resilience of people and communities is not optional, but mandatory.

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme

Pakistan’s vulnerability to climate change and other disasters is high. The country ranks seventh on the Global Climate Risk Index of countries most affected by climate change from 1996 to 2015. In the last decade, a range of disasters triggered by natural hazards have affected over 50 million people and caused US$25.5 billion in damages and 80,708 fatalities.

Reducing disaster risk and increasing the resilience of people and systems are therefore not optional, but mandatory from a national development perspective. As DRR is an important issue for Pakistan, UNDP has been working in this area in accordance with its respective mandate and core competencies like enhancing Government capacity to reduce disaster risk at the national, provincial and district levels, and to support to community resilience building for at-risk communities.

Objectives
- Policy and institutional support to relevant national and subnational stakeholders on disaster risk reduction programming and planning.

Quick Facts

| Duration: | 2018 – 2022 |
| Outcome 6: | Enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities. |
| Implementing partners: | National, Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Academia, Research institutions |
| Funding partner: | FAO, DFID, Govt of Japan |
| Location: | Nationwide |
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UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

- **DRR & DRM advancing adaptive capacity to communities prone to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks.**
- **Support to communities in enhancing resilience of at-risk communities through community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM).**
- **Reducing the loss of lives of schoolchildren from Tsunami through better awareness and preparedness.**

**Expected results**
- Authorities at the national, provincial and district levels will prevent, assess, manage and reduce risks more effectively.
- Vulnerable populations will benefit from sustainable environmental management, including disaster risk and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Vulnerable populations will be helped to prevent risks and to achieve their development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Main achievements**
- UNDP provided technical assistance to NDMA in developing a national plan of action on Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR), Early Recovery Need guidelines and a Policy framework on Tsunami & coastal hazards preparedness.
- NDMA organised 4th & 6th Regional Technical Group (RTG) meetings on Disaster Management-Confidence Building Measures under Heart of Asia (HoA) Istanbul Process supported by UNDP.
- UNDP has developed a Public Private Partnership strategy for Sindh and Punjab in order to ensure resources for DRM and working closely with corporate partners.
- UNDP has established four District Emergency Operation Cells and prepared Disaster Risk Management Plans for those highly vulnerable district of Sindh and Punjab.
- UNDP assisted selected vulnerable districts of Sindh (Ghotki & Kashmore) and Punjab (Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur) to developed district DRM plans and Emergency Operation Centres.
- 16 village disaster management committees and Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) were formed in two UCs of district Chitral) which increased the level of communities’ understanding of hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and capacities.
- Community Disaster It also helped in building a cadre of well-trained and properly equipped first responders within communities

- In district Chitral, 12 mitigation schemes implemented that created models for supporting at-risk communities for anchoring DRR into resilient livelihoods and thereby increasing sustainability. Approximately 13,667 people from project areas will get the direct benefit of these schemes.
- Assisted district administration of Chitral in enhancing its capacity for dissemination of early warning by providing trainings and equipment that strengthened linkages amongst communities, civil societies and government institutions.
- A total of 9,480 community members were trained on the essentials of CBDRM, which included hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment, contingency planning, First Aid and Search & Rescue. Among all, 4,835 were males and 4,645 were females.

**What’s next?**
- Continued institutional and research support to disaster management authorities at national, sub-national and local levels.
- SFDRR localization and aligning relevant national policies and plan with international frameworks.
- Promote public private partnership in DRR and create resilience models.
- Develop capacities at national, provincial and district level in DRR & CCA, ERNA guidelines and PWD sensitive DRR approaches
- Support the implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Climate Change Adaptation for (floods, earthquake, GLOF, tsunami and cyclone) risk mitigation through making communities resilient in urban and rural areas.
- Mainstream DRR into local governance and development planning and support district government in developing DRR plans.

**Where we work**

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