



# Pakistan



## KEY PRIORITIES RELATED TO DRM IN THE COUNTRY

Pakistan is exposed to earthquakes, floods, droughts, and cyclones. Flooding in 2010 alone affected over 20 million people and caused estimated losses of \$10 billion. Rapid population growth and urbanization means more people and buildings are at risk. Losses from disasters have increased over the past 40 years and efforts to build resilience have not kept pace. The Government is moving towards a holistic approach

to disaster risk management but much more needs to be done. The National Disaster Management Act was approved in 2010. Provinces have also been given disaster management responsibilities within the overall national framework. However, institutional capacity at all levels is uneven. Another challenge is a piece-meal approach to risk assessments, and poor understanding of fiscal impacts.

## GFDRR ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

GFDRR support to Pakistan began after the 2005 Earthquake when Government requested help to assess economic impact and plan the reconstruction effort. This was an important entry point for developing a longer-term partnership. GFDRR has since helped to build the leadership role of the National Disaster Management Commission. This has included work to establish a national risk assessment platform to develop capacity for hazard and risk assessment nationwide, and to provide a tool for key stakeholders to aid decision-making and

planning. Linked to this initiative is a GFDRR-funded program that would conduct hazard and risk assessments in two urban areas. In parallel, through GFDRR support, the World Bank will provide recommendations to government for a comprehensive approach to financing disaster losses. At the sub-national level, a key success has been the development of a dedicated program to build the disaster management capacity of Balochistan Province, which is likely to be replicated in other provinces.

## LOOKING AHEAD

During the next three years, GFDRR will support the development of a roadmap for a national risk financing strategy. Fiscal analysis and risk identification and communication will serve as the foundation for structural and non-structural mitigation

interventions. In partnership with other donors, GFDRR will emphasize the evaluation of risk assessment and financial protection efforts, as part of a broader initiative to scale up innovation in DRM.

# Background

## CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK PROFILE

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Pakistan is exposed to various natural hazards, of which cyclones, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and droughts are the most common.

In 2010, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in living memory. These floods devastated 78 districts and covered over 100,000 km, affecting more than 20 million people. Subsequent assessments estimated that approximately US\$10 billion would be required for recovery and reconstruction.

Pakistan is located in a seismically active zone, due to its proximity to the Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates. Droughts are also a significant hazard, as 60% of the country's land is classified as semiarid or arid.

According to UN estimates, the mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.4°C to 3.7°C by the 2060s, and to 6.0°C by the 2090s.

## GFDRR ENGAGEMENT

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<b>Source of Funding</b>	MDTF, Japan SDTF, SRFF
<b>Resources Awarded</b>	US\$ 2,317,000
<b>Resources Disbursed</b>	US\$955,000
<b>Number of projects</b>	Ongoing: 3; Completed: 5

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## KEY INDICATORS





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<b>DRR Index<sup>1</sup></b>	WDI: 3.5 DRI Class: 6/7
<b>Income Group</b>	Lower-Middle
<b>Population</b>	176.7 million
<b>GDP</b>	US\$1,194/capita
<b>Poverty</b>	22% of population
<b>Urban Population</b>	36% of total

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## DRM/CCA IN POLICY PAPERS

(as assessed by the DRM specialist)

<b>Mainstreaming:</b>	Low	High
<b>Government</b>		
<b>WB-CAS</b>		
<b>UNDAF</b>		
<b>PRSP</b>		

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## NATIONAL PLATFORM

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National Disaster Management Commission and National Working Groups. Not declared to UNISDR.

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## NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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National Disaster Management Act (2010); formerly National Disaster Management Ordinance, (2006)

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1. The World Development Indicators (WDI) Disaster Risk Reduction progress score is an average of self-assessment scores, ranging from 1 to 5, submitted by countries under Priority 1 of the Hyogo Framework National Progress Reports (1-5 scale; 5=best). The Disaster Risk Index (DRI) is a mortality-based index developed in order to enable comparisons of countries hit by different hazard types (7 classes; 7=high mortality).

## GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

<b>National Services</b>	National Technical Government Agencies, including the Ministry of Climate Change, the National Disaster Management Authority, Federal Flood Commission, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, and other provincial, district and city-level entities
<b>International Organizations</b>	World Bank, United Nations Agencies
<b>Regional Organizations</b>	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), “Heart of Asia” Countries Forum under the Istanbul Process
<b>GFDRR Donors</b>	Australia, EU, Japan, UK, USA

## Project

## Description

### PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2014

#### Development of a National Platform for Risk Assessment and Catastrophe Risk Financing

US\$500,000 | Start date: 2012 (Ongoing)



Support the NDMA and other relevant institutions in the development of a national risk assessment platform. This platform would, among other uses, serve as the foundation for developing appropriate financial mitigation strategies.

#### Development of a Program for Hazard and Risk Assessments in Urban Areas

US\$500,000 | Start date: 2012 (Ongoing)



The program aims to develop capacity for hazard and risk assessment. Expected results include: (i) development of capacity for carrying out hazard and risk assessments; (ii) institution of a replicable assessment framework; and (iii) risk assessment of select urban centers.

#### Results and Lessons in the Rural Housing Reconstruction Response to the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake

US\$158,000 | 2008–2011 (Completed)



This initiative documented and shared lessons learned in the design and implementation of the Bank-supported post-earthquake Rural Housing Reconstruction Program (RHRP). The World Bank is currently supporting the RHRP through its Emergency Earthquake Recovery Credit (ERC)—a project that also supports longer-term disaster risk reduction in the earthquake-affected areas.

#### Pakistan Development Forum

US\$46,000 | 2010-2011 (Completed)



The Pakistan Development Forum 2010 was held in the aftermath of the July-August 2010 floods, which resulted in over US\$10 billion in damage and losses. The engagement of GFDRR in the Forum helped facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction elements in national development strategies.

#### Building Capacity to Effectively Deliver Safety Nets in Post-Disaster Situations

US\$67,000 | 2008–2009 (Completed)



The project strengthened the institutional and technical capacity of the Government to provide effective and timely relief to the most vulnerable. The activity complemented ongoing World Bank efforts to strengthen institutional and technical capacity to provide livelihood support (in the form of cash transfers) and to promote economic opportunities for the poorest groups.

#### Pakistan Floods DNA

US\$199,000 | 2008 (Completed)



The Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) assisted the Government to: (i) determine the socioeconomic impact of the disaster; (ii) identify priority needs and formulate a recovery framework and; (iii) establish a coordinating mechanism among the international technical and financial partners to help facilitate the government implementation strategy.

#### Pakistan Earthquake PDNA

US\$247,000 | 2010-2011 (Completed)



The joint PDNA led to the identification of a full recovery framework for sustainable reconstruction in the long- term.

#### Innovation in Disaster Risk Assessment and Financing

US\$600,000 | Start Date:2014 (Ongoing)



This initiative supports the government’s understanding of physical and fiscal risk through risk identification and fiscal analysis. Activities include strengthening capacity to access and generate risk information, improving capacity to incorporate risk management into investment planning, increasing fiscal resilience to natural hazards, developing guidelines and tools, and monitoring and evaluation of the Pakistan Pilot.

## SYNERGIES WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

<b>UN</b>	The United Nations in Pakistan, as part of Delivering as One, has implemented a five-year program on DRM for 2008-2012. It is now undertaking a review of the first phase to feed into the proposed second five-year umbrella joint program starting in 2013.
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) is in the final stage of planning a £25 million program on DRM. The program will provide support for risk assessment, and capacity development. Negotiations are underway to finalize components of the program.
<b>USA</b>	The United States Agency for International Development and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is formulating a program on DRM mainly focusing on Community-Based DRM (CBDRM), and is in consultation with the stakeholders to finalize the program design.
<b>World Bank</b>	<p>Punjab Cities Governance Improvement Project :</p> <p>The Project is expected to help strengthen management capacity in the Punjab and will also allow for rapid reallocation of credit proceeds or additional funding supporting preparedness and response to disaster emergencies. The project would also support risk assessments of selected urban centers.</p> <p>Baluchistan Disaster Management Project:</p> <p>The Project strengthens the capacity of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Balochistan to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. It has four main components: (i) institutional strengthening (ii) hazard and risk assessments in the provincial capital (iii) CBDRM Program, and (iv) a contingent emergency response component.</p> <p>Strengthening Pakistan's Urban Disaster Response Capacity:</p> <p>The Project develops methodology and guidelines for assessing and enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems and the disaster response capacity of local urban authorities. Assessments will be conducted in two high-risk cities (one major city and one medium/small city).</p>