



# PAKISTAN

## Sindh Resilience Project (SRP) in Pakistan

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## Disaster vulnerability of Sindh

- **Floods:** Most representative disaster in scale and frequency
- **Floods in Sindh:** Account for more than half of all flood damages across the country
- **Drought:** Eastern desert and western hills are vulnerable to drought. Trigger seasonal migration.



*Table 1: Estimated damages from floods over the period 2010 – 2014 (in millions USD)<sup>4</sup>*

	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>KPK</b>	<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>Federal/Others</b>
<b>2010</b>	4,380	2,580	1,172	620	1,304
<b>2011</b>	2,524	<i>Not Affected</i>	<i>Not Affected</i>	69	153
<b>2014</b>	<i>Not Affected</i>	136	<i>Not Affected</i>	<i>Not Affected</i>	121
<b>Total</b>	6,904	2,716	1,172	689	1,578

## Social Inclusion challenges in DRM in Sindh

- **Gender and Patriarchy system:** Gender gap is significant in health, education and economic opportunities. Women have limited mobility, and affect their evacuation practices.
- **Class, Social and Ethnic inequality:** Resulted in high rates of landlessness and lower economic status in rural area.
- **Pucco (embankment-protected) vs Katcho (unprotected):** Pucco enjoys better agricultural settings than Katcho, yet excluded populations exists in both communities due to religion and ethnicity.
- **Disabilities:** Linked to immobility and hence speech or hearing impairments are not considered as disabilities. Mental disabilities treated differently (e.g., example of mentally disabled person tied to temporary shelter during floods).

## Existing Efforts to Enhance Social Inclusion

- **National Disaster Management Plan (2012):** Aims to achieve sustainability through reducing risks and vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized groups
- **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013):** Requires specific focus of DRM towards vulnerable groups (women, PWDs, the elderly, remote communities)
- **Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disability Act (2018):** Sets up an authority for certifying disabled persons and ensuring equal access and the rights. In particular, Section 22 of the Act requires that persons with disability will be given top priority in disaster situations for evacuation and relief.

## Opportunity to Integrate Inclusive resilience in Sindh's DRM

- **Opportunity:** WB-financed Sindh Resilience Project (SRP)

Project Objective “To mitigate flood and drought risks in selected areas and to strengthen Sindh’s capacity to manage natural disasters”

- **Target scope**

- Subcomponent 1.2: Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

## Action Plan for Mainstreaming Inclusive Resilience

- **Socially inclusive disaster vulnerability assessments:** Develop disaster risk maps together with communities, mapping and registering vulnerable individuals who needs evacuation assistance (regular updates)
- **Community response plans and drills:** Develop community response plan together with communities highlighting different needs of the most vulnerable, and conduct regular drills to build mutual-support capacity within community
- **Community consultations:** Detailed consultations for designing community-level activities, training and capacity building (ensure to capture location- and context-specific needs)