



Pakistan

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy, outlining Pakistan's objectives, priorities and directions for reducing risks from upcoming challenges of disaster management, was approved by the National Disaster Management Commission headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 21st February, 2013. The policy was formulated in consultation with all stakeholders. The policy promotes DRR friendly development planning while focusing on risk knowledge by development of risk and vulnerability atlas / index at national and local level, awareness raising on DRR, climate change adaptation measures, disaster risk insurance, community based disaster risk management approaches, etc.

In line with the policy parameters, National Disaster Management Plan for 10 years (2012-2022) was also formulated and approved by the NDMC. The plan, which covers the complete spectrum of disasters including: pre, during & post disaster phases, would steer the institutional and technical direction of disaster risk management in Pakistan. It comprises of the following four components: a) National Disaster Management Plan; b) Human Resource Development Plan on Disaster Management; c) National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Plan; & d) Instructors' Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRM). Now the next step that is implementation of the Plan has been taken. In this connection a dedicated Unit within NDMA has been established to track the implementation of the Plan at all levels. In view of high scale of effective contents & interventions proposed in the Plan and continuous follow up by NDMA, a few projects under the NDMP stand already approved/under approval by the concerned agencies. These include in-particular the following:

- a) Short & Medium Range Forecasting (all four provinces, federal capital);
- b) Project for Capacity Building of DRM Institutions in Pakistan;
- c) Up-gradation of Islamabad Weather Surveillance Radar;
- c) Up gradation of Karachi Weather Surveillance Radar;
- d) Satellite based Integrated Flood Alert System for flash floods;
- e) Human Resources Development through Master Degree & PhD Programs

A key development has been the incorporation of DRR Checklist as an integral part of the Pakistan's public sector development projects proposal form i.e PC-I, ensuring DRR mainstreaming in each new project before its approval by the highest planning forum for implementation. The National Working Group on Mainstreaming DRR continues to coordinate and facilitate the mainstreaming of DRR for sustainable DRR integration and development in policies , planning and programming in all line ministries and related professional bodies. DRR mainstreaming strategies for six

federal ministries had already been formulated for implementation. The Provinces of Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have also initiated replication of similar arrangements by establishing Provincial Working Groups on Mainstreaming DRR within their Planning & Development Departments.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

The necessary legislation process is complete as the National Disaster Management Act, 2010 had been enacted by the National Parliament which was earlier an ordinance. The Act provides legal framework for functioning of the existing disaster management system in Pakistan at all levels.

The National Disaster Management Rules had also been drafted which are presently undergoing consultative process before their formal approval and adoption from the relevant forums and authorities. The Rules will further explain and elaborate various provisions of the NDM Act, 2010 and lay down standards and procedures as required under the Act, to be followed by all stakeholders in the disaster management system of the country. Progress on the capacity building of dedicated institutions for disaster management at national, provincial and district levels through provision of human and material resources continues. The NDMA is undergoing process of reorganization by creation of new sanctioned posts, wings and strengthening of its existing Wings, NIDM and Media Cell. The annual budget of NDMA for Financial Year 2014-2015 has been increased to meet the emerging demand of human and financial resources from PKR 93 million in 2011-12 to PKR 169.417 for the current fiscal year.

Similarly the provincial and regional governments have been urged to enhance the capacities of provincial/ regional as well as district level disaster management authorities, by allocating specific budgetary allocation in the annual budgets as well as dedicated budget line have also been introduced to enable the authority to effectively undertake Disaster Risk Management (DRM) related activities.

The Emergency Service (Rescue 1122) is now the executive arm of the provinces for emergency relief services wherever it is available. The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also established Emergency Service (Rescue-1122), Balochistan, Sindh, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan have also notified establishment of Emergency Services on the model of Punjab Emergency Services & Chitral (lead is FOCUS).

NDMA is enhancing the capacity building of the existing six USAR teams. Earlier raising of two dedicated Urban Search & Rescue Teams (USAR) at Karachi and Islamabad, two more USAR teams one for Pakistan Army and one for District Mardan (Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) have been raised.

Emergency Operations Centers at National, Provincial, and District levels have been established and are being strengthened with improved infrastructure (i.e. equipment) and skilled manpower.

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been established in a temporary premises. Its officer incharge has been appointed, who has the support of few officers and capacity building specialists. The government has already allocated

6 acres of land for construction of its building in the heart of federal capital Islamabad. Efforts are on to secure local as well as donor funding to establish the institution on permanent footing and construction of institute's Complex which will also serve to house NDMA and NEOC. Under the present arrangement to date, a number of training courses have been organized where thousands of individuals from government, academia, media and humanitarian organizations were trained. Recently, NIDM has taken up a project of training more than 100 district officers and instructors of Punjab Emergency Service (rescue 1122) as master trainers Master Trainers. The training of Trainers will be completed by the end of January 2015 and the master trainers of rescue 1122 will start conducting trainings in the communities, across the province.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programs (CBDRM) programs are being promoted under the NDMP and various stakeholders including International NGOs and local NGOs are implementing multi-dimensional CBDRM programmes in various regions up to the local and community level. NDMA has formulated instructors' guidelines on CBDRM from a multi hazard perspective.

In order to supplement and enhance emergency/disaster response capacity of Disaster Management Institutions at national and provincial level, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) has initiated a warehouse network called "Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF)" at nine strategic locations across the country. Moreover, 50 x priority disaster-prone districts for installation of pre-fabricated storage facilities called "Flospan" were also identified. So far 3x HRFs and 40 x flospans structures have been installed in the priority districts of the country.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

ERRA continued implementing reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in the earthquake affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. The NDMA ensured that all projects and activities in relief as well as Early Recovery undertaken by all stakeholders including the federal and provincial governments, UN and

International community, NGOs and private philanthropy, during all emergencies, comply with DRR standards and guidelines outlined in the NDMP.

In the wake of recent floods, the Federal and Provincial governments pooled in resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation of damage infrastructure in Sindh and Baluchistan. In the said recovery & rehabilitation phase efforts were made to build resilient infrastructure which could sustain future disasters. The Floods 2013 affected mostly areas adjacent to River Chenab which resulted in urban flooding & losses in areas like Sialkot, Narowal, Sheikupara, & Jhang districts etc. In September 2013, earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 and 7.4 on the Richter scale jolted South and west Baluchistan on 24 and 27 September 2013 respectively. NDMA devised an early recovery programme for restoration of life in the disaster hit area which paved way for resilient recovery.

The Floods 2014 caused substantial damage to crop (about 1 million acre, houses

(129000), community infrastructure and livelihood of population in affected areas. NDMA in collaboration with UNDP and other partners carried out recovery needs assessment (R&A) which put estimates of recovery & reconstruction in aforesaid sectors as US dollars 439 million. That includes US dollars 56 million for adding resilience through a variety of structural and non-structural measures.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy outlines our objectives, priorities and directions for reducing risks from upcoming challenges of disaster management. The National DRR policy, while applying multi-hazard approach, aims at strengthening and enhancing capacities for DRR at all levels, strengthening resilience of vulnerable groups including women, children, people with age and persons with special abilities, resilience of key infrastructure and lifelines, promoting DRR friendly development planning while focusing on climate change adaptation measures, creating dedicated disaster response capacity while integrating and mobilizing youth volunteerism and most importantly the policy aims at developing disaster risk insurance which would reduce dependency of the communities on foreign sources of relief assistance.

As a second key step after the introduction of DRR checklist, Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) shall be introduced in all public sector development projects and programs at all levels to ensure that the development processes and initiatives are sensitive to reducing risks from disasters and aim at creating resilient communities. Work on putting in place 'Disaster Risk Insurance' mechanism has actively started in close collaboration with Lead Pakistan / CDKN to ensure minimizing negative impact of recurring disasters on the economic growth and to transfer the risk from public to private sector. Such a mechanism would also help people come out of the post disaster despondency syndrome.

In addition to the risk insurance for the vulnerable communities, the NDMA also started exploring various options like CAT DDOs. The Cat DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity in the aftermath of a disaster. It is part of a broad spectrum of risk financing instruments available from the World Bank Group to help borrowers plan efficient responses to natural disasters. The Cat DDO gives a government immediate access to funds after a natural disaster, a time when liquidity constraints are usually highest.

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2012–2022, prepared by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provides a roadmap of all the DRR activities in Pakistan. The NDMP has also been approved by the Government of Pakistan and the interventions identified in the NDMP is crucial for strengthening the DRR system in country to ultimately bringing resilience on ground from disasters. Recognizing the fact the vulnerable segments of the society face the brunt of disasters disproportionately, NDMA developed a "National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters" to integrate the needs and concerns of gender, children, elderly and persons with disabilities in the overall policy and planning through extensive

provincial and regional consultations.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The institutional mechanism for disaster management shall be further strengthened by establishing certain new dedicated institutions required at all levels of governance while continuously strengthening and reforming existing institutions to be able to tackle the challenges. For all such capacity building interventions, the needs at communities and local levels shall specifically be prioritized and targeted. Certain new laws, regulations and policies related to fire safety, industrial hazards, construction industry, land use planning and building codes etc. would be introduced and reformed where these already exist.

Establishing a robust response mechanism at all levels shall be the prime objective. The process of replicating the Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) of Punjab Province to other Provinces and regions in Pakistan is being facilitated and expedited.

The institutional networks of youth and volunteers in the country will be revived, revitalized, and organized as a vibrant human resource to support humanitarian assistance in the wake of disasters. A corps of volunteers will be established with a view to provide field support to the disaster response force.

Community based disaster risk management programs will be further expanded with the support of NGOs and community based organizations, to more communities living in remote and hazard prone areas.

Communities will be assisted in providing support, awareness and technical know-how in introducing modern technologies for safe and resilient habitations, including construction techniques, water and sanitation systems, solar and cheap alternative sources of energy etc.

To ensure inclusion of the vulnerable group and disability inclusive National Disaster Response at provincial and district level, and to build a strong and sensitized mechanism; NDMA – GCC developed a National GCC Framework, which provides strategic guidance to the regional/provincial DMAs to cater to the specific needs of vulnerable groups. It is a step towards providing mechanisms at provincial level on addressing the needs of vulnerable groups

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

All programs and projects aimed at early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the wake of disasters will be designed and implemented after incorporating DRR measures, based on international best practices, local knowledge and lessons learnt from reconstruction and rehabilitation undertaken in the past particularly the Earthquake of 2005.

The National DRR policy provides an overall guiding framework for addressing the high levels of disaster risks permeating Pakistani society, both natural and human induced disasters. The policy seeks to promote priority measures to ameliorate already existing vulnerability to hazards, and to ensure that future development initiatives add resilience.

The ongoing efforts of incorporating DRR into all public sector development programs will be further enhanced and strengthened through both systematic measures including introduction of necessary laws and regulations as well as raising awareness and advocacy among all stakeholders. The private sector including small & medium enterprises and communities will also be encouraged to implement DRR approaches in their normal development initiatives and preparedness for future challenges and hazards.

All DRM planning, in public as well as private sectors, particularly the emergency preparedness and planning will be guided by DRR approaches.

In the wake of recent floods, the Federal and Provincial governments pooled in resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation of damage infrastructure in Sindh and Baluchistan. In the said recovery & rehabilitation phase efforts were made to build resilient infrastructure which could sustain future disasters. The Floods 2013 affected mostly areas adjacent to River Chenab which resulted in urban flooding & losses in areas like Sialkot, Narowal, Sheikupara, & Jhang districts etc. In September 2013, earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 and 7.4 on the Richter scale jolted South and west Baluchistan on 24 and 27 September 2013 respectively. NDMA devised an early recovery programme for restoration of life in the disaster hit area which paved way for resilient recovery.

The Floods 2014 caused substantial damage to crop (about 1 million acre, houses (129000), community infrastructure and livelihood of population in affected areas. NDMA in collaboration with UNDP and other partners carried out recovery needs assessment (R&A) which put estimates of recovery & reconstruction in aforesaid sectors as US dollars 439 million. That includes US dollars 56 million for adding resilience through a variety of structural and non-structural measures.

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	No
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?
Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achievements made with regards to Core indicator 1 can be categorized at level four (4). The National Disaster Management Act, 2010 provides legal framework for establishing and regulating disaster management system in the country. The Act provides for creation of dedicated institution and forums for DRR and overall disaster management.

The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) headed by the Prime Minister, as the apex policy and decision making forum at the national level and NDMA has been established which acts as its secretariat. Similar arrangements have also been made at the Provincial levels by establishing Provincial Disaster Management Commissions (PDMCs), headed by their respective Chief Ministers and Provincial / Regional Disaster Management Authorities have been established. Moreover, District Disaster Management Authorities have been established in almost all districts of Pakistan.

The disaster management system was earlier guided by the National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDMRF) besides the NDM Act. The life of framework was for five years which concluded in December 2012.

Considering the post NDRMF scenario, NDMA started formulating ten years 'National Disaster Management Plan' (NDMP- 2012-22) with Japanese assistance. The plan, which stands approved by NDMC on 21st February, 2013, identifies in detail necessary short, medium and long term interventions for public sector investment during the next ten years in the whole spectrum of disaster management. The emphasis however remains on vulnerability and risk assessment, early warning system and human resource development. An overarching National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, as mandated by the NDM Act, 2010 has also been formulated in consultations with all stakeholders which shall henceforth guide the disaster management system. The policy outlines Pakistan's objectives, priorities and directions for reducing risks from upcoming challenges of disaster management. The prime objectives of the policy are:

1. Creating an integrated national capacity to identify and monitor vulnerability and hazard trends including potential climate change impact.
 2. Creating Multi-Hazard Early Warning capacity while building upon existing systems and emphasizing the information and warning needs of vulnerable end-users.
 3. Strengthening an integrated disaster preparedness and response capacity from local to the national level and promoting development planning that considers and addresses disaster risks.
 4. Strengthening the structural and non-structural resilience of key infrastructure and lifelines in Pakistan
 5. Ensuring that DRR is systematically integrated into recovery and reconstruction programming with primary focus on "building better, safer and stronger".
- Similarly, NDMP identifies short, medium and long term interventions for public sector investment focusing primarily on vulnerability and risk assessment, effective multi-hazard early warning system with special focus on hydro-meteorological & climate induced disasters and human resource development. The multi-hazard early warning

system plan contains an exclusive investment of Rs 50 billion for flood control on country-wide basis. In view of high scale of effective contents & interventions proposed in the Plan and continuous follow up by NDMA, a few projects under the NDMP stand already approved/under approval by the concerned agencies. These include in-particular the following:

- a) Small & Medium Range Forecasting (all four provinces, federal capital);
- b) Project for Capacity Building of DRM Institutions in Pakistan;
- c) Up-gradation of Islamabad Weather Surveillance Radar;
- c) Up gradation of Karachi Weather Surveillance Radar;
- d) Satellite based Integrated Flood Alert System for flash floods;
- e) Human Resources Development through Master Degree & PhD Programs

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Emergency response remained a predominant approach in Pakistan to deal with disasters until the introduction of new disaster management system in late 2006. The promulgation of the National Disaster Management Act, and formulation of National Disaster Risk Management Framework, had some impact on changing the mindset. Moreover, Pakistan faced unprecedented disasters during the last few years and the state institutions as well as the communities remained preoccupied with responding to these disasters. Thus the stakeholders had less time, attention, and resources available to focus on disaster risk reduction, specifically focusing on prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

However, based on lessons learnt in these mega disasters and focus of the NDMA on preparedness and disaster risk reduction a paradigm shift has been achieved and a National DRR policy has been formulated which is expected to proactively engage the stakeholders focus on preparedness and DRR instead of being reactive to disasters. National Disaster Management Plan in this context provides necessary interventions for next ten- years period.

The second major constraint is that the institutions and communities are not well aware and sensitized to treat disaster risk reduction as an integral part of sustainable development. The third major challenge is lack of capacities of institutions and communities on account of human resources. Being relatively a new field of practice in Pakistan, the availability of trained human resources in DRR is quite limited. The fourth major constraint is lack of financial resources to undertake investment in DRR.

And above all the integration of DRR into development process is at its initial stage and yet to be effectively integrated to make the “risk conscious” and sustainable development

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	Yes (in process)	Yes (in process)
Decentralised / sub-national budget	not complete	Yes
USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	in process	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Legal arrangements have been made under the National Disaster Management Act, for the provision of dedicated resources for DRM at the federal and provincial levels and also district levels. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Fund has been established under the NDMA and the federal government has contributed PKR 300 million as an initial grant. The Fund has approximately Pak Rupees one billion for carrying out disaster management activities and projects including DRR. In the wake of earthquake in Awaran in 2013, the Prime Minister had given the approval of PKR 100 million allocation in the NDMF for the relief and recovery needs of the earthquake victims. The Government of Pakistan has allocated PKR 169.417 million for the current fiscal year 2014-2015 in the annual budget of NDMA. It is a substantial increase from annual budget of PKR 93 million for the fiscal year 2011-2012. Such kind of enhancement in the Annual budget is very rare in the national budget

allocation process as normally only 10% increase is allowed over the previous year's allocation.

This shows the commitment of the government to strengthen the DRM institutions which could carry out DRR activities in the country up to the community level with more dedication.

The provincial governments have also provided dedicated funds to the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities in their annual budgets besides allocating special grants for emergency response during these years. Efforts are on to introduce a dedicated budget line for disaster management in the budgeting system for regular annual allocations at national, provincial and district levels for implementation of public sector development program on DRR. The National DRR Policy also recommends that a separate and dedicated budget line for disaster risk reduction be created at federal, provincial and district tiers.

Dedicated funds like the President's Relief Fund, PM's Disaster Relief Fund and the National Disaster Management Fund also exist to deal with specific emergency situations. At the provincial level, Chief Minister's Relief Funds are available for undertaking relief operations in the aftermath of disasters.

Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) has dedicated funds to carry out multi-billion R&R programs in the areas affected by Earthquake 2005.

The element of DRR has duly been integrated into all such R&R programs.

Since DRR is a cross cutting field, the relevant Federal and Provincial Ministries/Departments contribute substantially to DRR by virtue of their functions through implementation of various projects which directly or indirectly contribute to disaster risk reduction.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

A marked improvement can be witnessed on account of provision of funds for disaster risk reduction at the federal level. However, the provinces and district levels are still lagging behind.

Under the existing system, disaster management is a devolved subject and is to be dealt with, primarily, at the provincial and local levels. For that purpose, the law of the land has made the respective provincial governments responsible to make arrangements for the provision of adequate funds at the provincial as well as district levels. Although the provincial governments have made allocations to the dedicated DRM institution, however, there is still a need for enhanced provisions and dedicated budget lines for effective implementation of DRR plans at local levels.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of

authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	not complete it is still in process in some provinces

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Legal and institutional arrangements have been made to ensure community participation and decentralization through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels. As required under the National Disaster Management Act, 2010, the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), have been established in all districts and have been empowered to deal with the entire spectrum of disaster management activities at the local levels. The DDMAs are required to frame policies and plans on disaster management relevant to local needs. Extraordinary powers have been delegated to DDMAs to mobilize resources at the local levels to deal with disasters or threatening disaster situations. The National Disaster Risk Management Framework, 2007 (NDMRF) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, also lay much emphasis on local level policies, plans and programming.

Accordingly, under the National Disaster Management Plan formulated for next 10 years community based disaster risk reduction programs which were primarily focused on capacity building and awareness of local communities have been incorporated for implementation. Moreover, pilot programs have already been implemented in five vulnerable districts with great success for replication and extension of the program to other vulnerable communities and districts based on

guidelines formulated through five pilot programs ensuring inclusion and participation of the vulnerable group.

The contingency and response planning process undertaken since 2007 has now been reformed with a view to plan on through bottom up approach involving all relevant stakeholders at district levels.

Every year, the National Disaster Management Authority keeping in view the multifaceted challenges of climate change and corresponding resources available launches a vigorous campaign of awareness raising and provincial level broad based consultation process. These consultations are aimed at creating an understanding for multi-hazard

contingency planning process with specific focus on Monsoon Contingency Plan with bottom-up approach. These consultations also had components of identifying Disaster Risk Management (DRM) needs at provincial and regional level besides looking at issues faced by the vulnerable segments of society including women, children, people with age and people with special abilities for organizing focused policy interventions to redress the key concerns.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The existing disaster management system is based on the principle of delegation of powers and decentralization of responsibilities at the provincial and local levels. Yet implementation of National Policies and Strategies at the local and community levels suffer from a variety of challenges.

The foremost challenge being the resource crunch emanating from prevailing politico-economic conditions. The District Governments have limited capacities to generate local resources to finance development schemes, including that of disaster management. They are solely dependent on budgetary allocation/grants from the Provincial Governments. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments are themselves faced with the challenge of huge budgetary deficits and finding it hard to spare enough resources for the District Governments for implementation of development schemes in the field of disaster management.

The second major challenge is deficiency of institutional capacities and expertise at the local level to implement the Policies and Plans in letter and spirit. The local departments personnel lack requisite professional know how, skills, equipment or resources to plan or respond to the impending challenges of disaster risks with a scientific approach.

Lack of awareness among local communities and local departments about importance of investment in preparedness, prevention and DRR instead of response is another challenge.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

civil society members (specify absolute number)	numerous
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	Two
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	Two
private sector (specify absolute number)	One
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	One
other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	Yes
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	Yes
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is functioning as the apex national forum to make policies in the field of disaster management. Sectoral representation has been ensured through ministerial membership from each key sector along with representation from the civil society. Thus the policy formation mechanism defined under the existing system clearly based on a multi-sectoral approach.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) acts as the secretariat / executive arm of the Commission. It also provides policy input to the NDMC. The policy input so generated is based on multi-stakeholder consultation processes being arranged from the platform of the NDMA.

The NDMA organizes national, provincial and local level conferences and workshops on important themes on regular basis wherein important stakeholders and disaster management practitioners representing all relevant sectors including the civil society participates and deliberations are made over different aspects of disaster management, identify the existing gaps and shortcomings and suggest ways and means to improve the existing national strategies. The NDMA provides the national platform to all stakeholders to converge, deliberate and provide input for national policies and strategies.

The National Working Group on DRR Mainstreaming is another important forum which plays crucial role in mainstreaming DRR in the programs and projects of key line ministries including Ministries of Planning & Development, Information, National Heritage & Broadcasting, Water & Power, Defence, Housing & Works, Industries, Production, Petroleum & Natural Resources, Communications, Capital Administration and Development Division. Thus, the NDMA for all practical purposes, acts as the National Platform for all relevant stakeholders.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

N.A

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	0
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	In process, not complete

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Institutional commitment has been attained through identification of National Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment as one of the priority areas in the National Disaster Risk Management Framework, 2007 and National DRR Policy. Accordingly, the NDMA has formulated a 10 year National Disaster Management Plan. A macro level national Multi - Hazard and Risk Assessment has been carried out with the technical assistance of JICA and Japanese consultants.

Recently a detailed Multi Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) pilot project has been initiated in Sindh province. The study is being carried out on two different scales, one at Macro level covering whole Sindh Province and other is at Micro level scale with focus on five selected districts (Thatta, Badin, Tando Mohammad Khan, Tando Allah Yar and Mir Pur Khas). The project is being implemented by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok with the partnership of a national consulting firm M/s Network of Disaster Management Practitioners (NDMP), Islamabad.

Recently, NDMA is launching a Pakistan Humanitarian Resource Development Program (PHRD) in two districts Muzaffargarh and Nowshera which would be supported and financed by the World Bank. The Program had two components:

- a) Urban Emergency Services Assessment & Enhancement Component which aims to develop an appropriate methodology and hence guidelines for assessing and subsequently enhancing disaster response capacity of urban local authorities.
- b) Flood Early Warning System Assessment & Enhancement Component which includes the development of an appropriate methodology and guidelines for assessing and subsequently enhancing flood early warning systems capacity of the selected cities.

Apart from the above initiative undertaken by the NDMA, local level risk assessment exercises have been done by a number of stakeholders in small cities and districts; e.g. Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), UNDP, FAO, Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), FOCUS Humanitarian International, OXFAM and GTZ.

In order to consolidate the work already done/being done, NDMA has constituted a National Working Group (NWG) on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to provide strategic guidance and to coordinate all activities related to vulnerability and risk assessment in the country. The purpose of the NWG is to ensure the consistency in methodologies employed for disaster risk assessments, uniformity in data format during collection process, and coordinating risk assessments efforts to ensure no gaps exist and to avoid overlapping of efforts. Besides, NDMA with support of World Bank is in the process of making a 'Pakistan Shared Platform for Disaster Resilience Information'. The NWG has also constituted four (4) subject-specific Technical Sub-

groups to lead and coordinate the efforts for earthquake hazard, flood hazard, exposure and vulnerability & risk communication.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The foremost challenge is the non availability of local expertise and professionals in the field of risk assessment which is further exacerbated by technological gap. In the given scenario, scarce resources are consumed in procurement of professional services from international market which adversely impacts the implementation of risk assessment initiative.

Availability of reliable data is another challenge in carrying out accurate assessment of hazard risks. The available data is scattered, most often inaccessible and sometimes suffers from lack of reliability. In such a situation, collection of data and subsequent hazard risk analysis becomes a very intriguing job for the project implementers.

Another challenge is consolidation and integration of risk assessment efforts being undertaken by different stakeholders in different areas. The lack of coordination and sharing of information between the stakeholders often leads to duplication of efforts and wastage of resources. The constitution of aforesaid NWG is an effort to overcome these challenges.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?
Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
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Reports generated and used in planning by	Yes
--	-----

**finance, planning and sectoral line ministries
(from the disaster databases/ information
systems)**

**Hazards are consistently monitored across
localities and territorial boundaries**

Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator
(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

With regard to the systems of monitoring of hazards and archiving and dissemination of data on hazards and vulnerabilities, Pakistan can be ranked at level three, although, Pakistan has a fairly reasonable system of collecting, archiving and disseminate data on hydro-meteorological hazards through the Pakistan Meteorological Department, WAPDA, Federal Flood Commission and Pakistan Commission for Indus Waters. Also, NDMA, with the assistance of the World Bank, has conducted a historical research on the occurrences, impact and losses of disasters that occurred in a specific province or region of Pakistan between 1980 and 2013 and entered the data into UNISDR's designated "Desinventar database. This exercise provided more detailed statistics on disaster impact, covering up to 30 years of information for 16 standard indicators of direct damage proposed in the UNISDR disaster loss collection methodology, including human losses, infrastructure, livelihood and environment damage, and estimated economic damage as reported by information sources, and exposure datasets.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The major challenge being the lack of local capacities on account of expert human resources and application of modern technology to develop a comprehensive system for monitoring, archiving data and disseminating information down to the community level. Substantial investment on account of time and resources is required to develop systemic mechanisms supported by compatible IT infrastructures and trained human resources. However, the resource scarcity being faced by the Government is a major stumbling block in implementing the national policies and strategies on this account.

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Pakistan has good institutional capacities for monitoring and warning of flood hazards. Following floods of 1992, a comprehensive flood forecasting system was devised and established a dedicated institution i.e Flood Forecasting Division (FFD), Lahore which is part of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). FFD undertakes formulation of weather

&flood forecasts based on numerical & scale models and dissemination of flood early warning to national stakeholders through an institutionalized process that connects inputs down to vulnerable communities using multiple channels.

Flood forecasting occurs through a fourfold input system which includes:-

- Network of weather radars
- Telemetric system which sends real time inputs on rainfall and water flows
- Satellite coverage includes both indigenous capacity and through WMO network
- Ground observation through PMD ground station deployed across the country.

Among weather radars deployed across the country more significant are the Doppler weather radars that furnish quantified inputs and are deployed in Lahore, Sialkot and

Mangla to cover the upper catchments region.

National Disaster Management Plan (2012-2022) especially focuses on effective multi-hazard early warning system with special focus on hydro-meteorological & climate induced disasters and human resource development. The multi-hazard early warning system plan contains an exclusive investment of Rs 50 billion for flood control on country-wide basis. A few projects under the NDMP stand already approved/under approval by the concerned agencies include in-particular the following:

a) Short & Medium Range Forecasting (all four provinces, federal capital);

c) Up-gradation of Islamabad Weather Surveillance Radar;

c) Up gradation of Karachi Weather Surveillance Radar;

d) Satellite based Integrated Flood Alert System for flash floods;

The World Bank assisted NDMA in conducting Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment, which presented a series of complementary options for a national disaster risk financing strategy, based on a prototype fiscal risk analysis and a preliminary review of the current budget management of natural disasters in Pakistan.

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) has installed telemetry gauges along the rim of rivers in the catchments region and along some major rivers, which monitors water flows in these channels and provides real time information to FFD.

· Provincial Irrigation Departments also monitor river flows in respective provinces and they also communicate inputs to FFD.

Indus Water Commission (IWC) receives flood information from India and its inputs also end up with FFD. FFD (PMD) in Lahore constitutes the nerve center for flood early warning.

A comprehensive and very effective flash flood Early Warning System has been put in place at Lai Nullah, Rawalpindi. Eight more points which are extremely vulnerable for flash floods have been identified across the country for replication of the Lai Nullah Flash Flood Early Warning System to these locations.

For drought early warning a dedicated Drought Monitoring Center with in PMD has been established.

A comprehensive Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) is in place under the auspices of National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN), working under the Cabinet Division of Government of Pakistan. DEWS has been established in collaboration with WHO.

The NDMA with the technical and financial support of UNESCO-IOC has implemented the project “Strengthening Tsunami Early Warning System in Pakistan” under the One UN Joint DRM Programme. Under the programme the capacities of National Tsunami Warning Centers of Karachi and Islamabad for technical analysis and assessment for tsunami have been strengthened by providing required equipment, analysis soft-wares and technical trainings.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be

overcome in the future.

Although institutional capacities have been developed over the years to disseminate early warnings on account of hydro- meteorological hazards and epidemics, yet the Country still lacks an integrated multi-hazard early warning system. The current early warning capacities encompass only a few hazard risks while institutional capacities need to be developed to cover other major risks such as land-sliding, drought, forest fires etc. Besides in the absence of an integrated multi-hazard early warning system, institutional preparedness to make an integrated and multi-hazard response remains far from the desirable levels.

Lack of resources, both financial and human, to develop and update early warning systems with meaningful coverage of all hazard prone areas and communities, remains the foremost challenge. Under the National Disaster Management Plan, a multi-hazard Early Warning System Plan has been devised with a view to create strong and wide capacity while building upon existing systems and emphasizing the effective dissemination and warning needs of vulnerable end-users. However, meeting the financial resources for execution of the plan remains a challenge.

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Institutional commitment has been attained as Pakistan has already entered into regional partnerships in the field of disaster risk reduction. It is one of the 27 member states of Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC). The Center works to build disaster resilient communities and to establish networks among countries through many programs, including personnel exchanges in this field. Through the ADRC forum, Pakistan is committed to share information and knowledge about disasters with the member states. It also contributes in Research at the ADRC through nomination of research scholars.

Pakistan is also one of the 8 member states of SAARC Disaster Management Center (SDMC) which serves as the regional forum for the member countries for providing policy advice and facilitating capacity building services, including strategic learning, research, training, system development, expertise promotion and exchange of information for effective disaster risk reduction and management. Being one of the member states, Pakistan is committed to the charter of the SDMC which calls for sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from disaster risk reduction efforts at national levels, developing and implementing regional programmes and projects for early warning, establishing regional system of exchange information on prevention, preparedness and management of natural disasters and a regional response mechanism dedicated to disaster preparedness, emergency relief and rehabilitation to ensure immediate response to any regional disaster risk.

Pakistan under its commitment to work closely with SAARC has signed the agreement to enter the South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN) to share its knowledge and experience with the South Asian region.

Other bilateral agreements have been signed/initiated for signing with Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cuba and Afghanistan etc.

The Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan: Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held on 2 November, 2011 adopted a declaration (also called the Istanbul Process document) and enlisted 43 Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) for implementation by Heart of Asia Countries, consisting of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, The UAE and Uzbekistan. Subsequently the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference at Kabul on 14 June 2012 decided to short list seven (7) CBMs for implementation in the first phase which also includes CBM on Disaster Management (led by Pakistan and Kazakhstan). Pakistan offered to join all 7 CBMs with lead role in Disaster Management CBMs (DM-CBM), along with Kazakhstan. The other countries who have joined this CBMs are Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey, while supporting countries include Denmark, France, Japan, Norway, UK, USA, European Union and later on Norway and Poland have also evinced interest in

supporting implementation of DM-CBM. Pakistan being Co-lead along with Kazakhstan on Disaster Management CBMs convened first Consultation Meeting of Regional Technical Group (RTG) Focal Points has formulated draft implementation plan for DM-CBM. Pakistan got approved list of activities about the implementation plan of CBMs in the Ministerial Conference at Almaty, Kazakhstan scheduled in April 2013 for their final adoption. These list of activities are open documents so that so that supporting countries are able to offer any other activity for implementation of the plan. Moreover, it was also agreed that the “List of Activities” would continue to be implemented during 2013, 2014 and beyond and that this decision has to apply to all CBMs.

In pursuance of the activities proposed by Pakistan, NDMA organized and hosted a bilateral visit of Afghanistan NDMA’s delegation led by Director General of Afghanistan NDMA, to Pakistan from 13-15th January 2014 to explore further avenues for bilateral cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Management and their orientation of Pakistan’s disaster management system. Among the key areas of cooperation discussed, NDMA Pakistan has planned a training courses for relevant Afghan officials in different aspects of DRM at our National Institute of Disaster Management in Islamabad besides training of Afghan Met Department Officials in the training Academy of PMD.

Besides above, Pakistan, being active partner of different formal and informal international, regional and political forum, is represented by NDMA in connection with various meetings, conferences including Asian Ministerial Conferences, symposiums & seminars related to disaster management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The regional geopolitical situation does not allow free flow of information and sharing of data between countries in South Asia. Besides, South Asia being one of the less developed regions on account of technology and communication infrastructure, the arrangements for flow of information and early warnings are not at the desirable levels. Therefore, governments of the Region ought to take practical steps to ensure free flow of information and exchange of experiences on disaster management through mutually agreed mechanisms on disaster management. The member states of ADRC and SDMC are also required to take meaningful steps to implement regional strategies and policies as envisaged under the charters of the respective forums.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The NDMA at the federal level and the PDMAs at the provincial level have been made responsible at the respective levels to make necessary arrangements for effective dissemination of information to general public on disaster risks and their management. The NDMA maintains a website where all information related to National DRM Framework, National DRR Policy, National Disaster Management Plan, National Disaster Management Act, Training Manuals, Damage and Loss Assessment Reports, Guidelines on preparation of provincial and district level disaster risk management plans, publications on lessons learnt and other important documents/information are accessible.

Similarly all PDMA's also maintain their own websites with all disaster management related information and links accessible to general public. Other institutions including Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Federal Flood Commission, Pakistan Meteorological Department and WAPDA etc also make disaster management related information available to general public through their respective websites. Disaster Management related information is also available to general public through websites of the related UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs. Information is also shared between these stakeholders through email groups.

The National Disaster Management Authority has also established a dedicated Resource Center which serves as a repository of DRM related publications, reports and knowledge. A Media Cell has been created which is placed under one Member who acts a spokesperson. The National Institute of Disaster Management and the Resource Center are further being strengthened. Efforts are ongoing to further strengthen the Resource Center. The knowledge resources may be accessed from the website of NIDM (www.nidm.gov.pk).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although different DM entities at respective levels employ individual mechanisms to disseminate information to all stakeholders, yet there is a need for more formal and integrated mechanism for information sharing among all stakeholders. The present arrangements do not effectively cover two important stakeholders i.e district administrations and communities.

Effective dissemination of information requires supportive IT infrastructure at all levels. The development of country wide IT infrastructure encompassing the rural areas, where majority of the most vulnerable population lives, requires huge allocation of resources. The existing resource crunch and lack of accessibility of the most vulnerable to the internet facility impedes the usage of IT as the most effective tool of information dissemination.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	No
secondary school curriculum	No
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government is committed to integrate DRR education in the school, college and university curriculum. Since education is primarily a devolved subject under the constitution and Provinces are empowered and responsible to include DRR as subject in school, college and university education, therefore, the NDMA in close coordination with the provinces is developing a comprehensive strategy to integrate DRR into education.

At the university level, some public as well as private universities have started to offer specialized courses in disaster management. The University of Peshawar has established the Center for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM) which offers specialized courses in disaster management and has now started post graduate and PhD level degree programs. The Military College of Engineering, National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan (ranked among top 500 universities in the world) has initiated degree programs in disaster management. The SZABIST University and Preston University Islamabad have initiated post graduate diploma in disaster management. Other universities including Hazara University, Karakorum International University offer research courses related to disaster management. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, through its National Curriculum Review Committee (NCRC), represented by universities and NDMA/NIDM has developed a comprehensive curriculum for four years BS degree and two years MS degree in disaster management. The curriculum, after the formal notification, will be obligatory for all public and private universities to adopt, which is a concrete step towards standardization of the curricula as well.

The NDMA has been working on integration of DRR education into the training academies of the civil servants of Pakistan; e.g. the National School of Public Policy (NSPP), the lead civil services training institution where majority of government

servants entering into various sectors are trained at the entrance level as well as at mid-career stage. Lessons and simulation exercises on disaster management are now part of the training modules of these academies.

Different training programs have been designed and imparted by the National Institute of Disaster Management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Important milestones were achieved regarding inclusion of DRR as subject in the curricula at school, college and universities, prior to 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan in 2011, which devolved the subject of education to provinces and the Ministry of Education was also devolved to provinces. To overcome this challenge, NDMA is now closely working with provinces to take forward the work.

DRR in its modern form is relatively a new concept in Pakistan. Therefore, lack of awareness, being a major challenge, exists in Government Departments including the ones dealing with education. The lack of awareness coupled with lack of expertise in the relevant government departments impede integrating DRR into education curricula.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

Research programmes and projects

Yes

Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private

Yes

institutions

Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	Yes
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Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Pakistan has yet to go a long way to develop its own tools and research methods for multi-risk assessments and for cost benefit analysis. In terms of provisions of the Act, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been established which is being strengthened to develop as the national centre of excellence in the field of Disaster

Management. The NIDM will provide state of the art facilities for planning, promoting training, research and developing core competencies in the area of disaster management. It is also responsible for documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. The Government has shown its commitment for the establishment of NIDM through allocation of land, funds and its operation initially in a rented building.

A research exercise has been undertaken under the auspices of NDMA to highlight cost benefit analysis of Disaster Risk Management. The research output made a comparative analysis of response and relief cost against investments made in terms of prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Also, the World Bank assisted NDMA in conducting Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment, which presented a series of complementary options for a national disaster risk financing strategy, based on a prototype fiscal risk analysis and a preliminary review of the current budget management of natural disasters in Pakistan.

At the university level, the University of Peshawar, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Karakorum International University, Preston University, Quaid-e-Azam University offer research courses in disaster risk management, safer structural engineering, climate change, environment etc. The University of Karachi has developed a risk assessment model for Karachi City.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

As discussed earlier, the DRR, being relatively a new concept in Pakistan, is yet to be institutionalized as a core subject in public as well as private research institutions. These institutions lack the knowledge, expert human resources and technical and scientific facilities to carry out objective research, aimed at developing and applying methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities and impacts of hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.

Institutional commitment is due on the part of the public as well as private research institutions to treat DRR as one of the core research subjects through allocation of substantial resources and provision of research facilities. The Federal and Provincial Governments are also required to ensure adoption of DRR research as integral part of the institutional competencies in the research and educational institutions under their respective control.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Institutional commitment has been attained through inclusion of education, training and public awareness raising in the field of disaster risk management as one of the priority areas in the National disaster Risk Management Framework and identified as one of the most prioritized area for focused interventions. The Government has already declared 08th October as the National Disaster Awareness Day which is being observed on annual basis. . NDMA supports a network of INGOs and NGOs which is called as Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DRR Forum). NDMA supports their work and collaborate with them on various occasions for raising public awareness. In this connection, NDMA jointly organized a Photo Exhibition on the Awareness Day, 8th October, 2013 at Pakistan National Council of Arts (PNCA) in collaboration with DRR Forum stakeholders highlighting the effects and challenges of disasters in Pakistan.

Many other special awareness events are organised at the federal as well as provincial levels. Mock exercises and Search & Rescue drills are also organised for public awareness on the occasion of National disaster awareness day.

Similarly special community awareness raising programmes have been implemented under the Earthquake Risk Reduction and Preparedness Project in the earthquake prone areas of Mansehra, Muzafarabad, Murree, Chitral and Quetta.

The NDMA organizes special awareness raising workshops for media persons, officials of various federal ministries, district officials and private sector stakeholders.

The NDMA is also working on a comprehensive media strategy. Media Cell is working on developing various awareness products like documentaries, public service messages etc. and air those on private and public TV channels and radio Programmes.

At the provincial level, the Punjab Emergency Service (Rescue 1122) of Government of Punjab implements a comprehensive public awareness campaign through its Community Safety Officers in each district. All other stakeholders including the INGOs and NGOs involved in disaster risk management programmes supplement the efforts of the government agencies in raising public awareness especially at the community levels.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Public Awareness plans and strategies are to be implemented by the public institutions. However, most of the institutions themselves suffer from lack of awareness about DRR. Thus the NDMA is facing a two staged challenge. At the first stage it has to overcome the challenge of lack of awareness amongst the implementing partners through a comprehensive awareness raising programme for Government Institutions who will then be able to complement the efforts of the NDMA for implementing awareness raising programmes in the general public. Besides Pakistan is facing the financial constraints in outreaching vulnerable communities through various for awareness programs like Climate Discussion Hour/Special Supplements on local and regional vulnerabilities in newspapers/documentaries on DRR/DRM practices at the local level.

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	No
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

At the federal level, the Ministry of Climate Change, established in 2011 with a specific task to focus tackling the challenges of climate change and make policies, strategies and undertake adaptation measures. The National Disaster Management Authority has been placed under the Ministry of Climate Change for creating better linkages in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.

Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 provides the legal framework for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment.

The National Climate Change Policy provides a framework for addressing the issues that Pakistan faces or will face in the future due to the changing climate. Extensive consultations with provinces, federal institutions and civil society have provided valuable inputs to the policy document. As a next step after the National Climate Change Policy, a National Framework for implementation of the policy has been formulated through the consultation of provinces and it has also been approved by the federal government of Pakistan. In view of Pakistan's high vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change, in particular extreme events, adaptation effort is the main focus of this policy document. The vulnerabilities of various sectors to climate change have been highlighted and appropriate adaptation measures have been spelled out. Earlier the Environmental Policy 2005 provided an overarching framework for addressing the environmental issues facing Pakistan which included deforestation, loss of bio diversity, natural disasters and climate change. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) is mandated to ensure adherence to environmental protection safeguards and standards in cross cutting sectors especially in industrial and infrastructure development sectors. Besides, as a standard practice, Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIA) constitute an integral part of the feasibility studies carried out for large infrastructure development projects including dams, hydro electric power projects etc.

Pakistan conservation laws provide for a creation of Protected Area (PA) categories including Wildlife Sanctuaries, National parks, Game reserves and Unclassified PAs. Provincial and territorial legislation provides the legal framework for biodiversity conservation in the four provinces, capital territory and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. In addition forestry related legislation such as Forest Act and other provincial / territorial legislation place restrictions on forest use.

Despite its difficult economic conditions, Pakistan has been able to make environmental issues a priority. At the provincial, territorial and national level, the country is endeavoring to reduce poverty while conserving its natural resources. The Pakistan Wetlands Programme fits well within Pakistan's development goals by aiming to promote equitable sharing of natural resources, securing rights-of-access, especially for poor communities, diversifying livelihoods, improving the income earning potential of stakeholder communities and creating incentives for sustainable wetlands management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

As a developing country, Pakistan has varied economic challenges. A key development challenge for the country is to promote economic growth and an

equitable income distribution without degrading its natural resources. As a prevalent phenomenon in the developing world, Environment Sector does not receive requisite degree of attention in the development policies of the Governments.

The environmental protection policies and programmes have an integral element of risk reduction. Therefore, the increased allocation of resources for environmental sector complements the DRR policies as a consequential outcome. However, the government, constrained by scarcity of resources, have not been able to allocate reasonable allocation of resources to pursue development policies in the environmental sector which invariably has a direct adverse bearing on pursuance of DRR policies and strategies.

Pakistan deserves reasonable share out of the resources mobilized at international level like the Climate Change Adaptation Fund, being one the most affected and threatened countries from climate change phenomenon.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? No

Crop and property insurance	No
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government of Pakistan has introduced various social and economic interventions to reduce the vulnerabilities of populations at risks. Over the years, a substantial safety net of direct and indirect social protection mechanisms has evolved. The direct provisions include direct transfers such as Zakat and the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM); employment-based guarantees of income such as by the Employees' Old Age Benefit Institution (EOBI), the Workers Welfare Fund (WWF); and provincial social security benefits.

Indirect provisions include subsidies on electricity, price of flour, other food items and housing. In addition, there are special programmes to construct elements of the infrastructure using labour-intensive methods, which both generates income for the poor and increases the productive capacity of the country by adding to its capital stock.

The institution of Zakat plays a significant role in mitigating the sufferings of the poor segment of the society, and derives from the injunction to Muslims to donate one fortieth of their wealth to charity. It is a key instrument for social rehabilitation and reducing vulnerability to exogenous shocks. About 25 percent of the Zakat budget is given through institutions while the remaining 75 percent is disbursed directly to individuals through Local Zakat Committees (LZCs).

The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has made a significant contribution towards poverty reduction by providing assistance to destitute widows, orphans, invalids, the infirm and other needy

persons.

Through the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) one of the major and most successful social safety programmes, cash transfers are made to the most vulnerable households to supplement their low income capacities. The BISP has conducted house to house major poverty survey and all its disbursements are on the basis of poverty score card devised on the basis of this survey. The Punjab Food Support Scheme (PFSS): The Punjab Food Support Scheme (PFSS) is a provincial programme, designed to provide food to the poorest households. The government has also introduced Crop Loan Insurance Scheme (CLIS) for five major crops wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and maize to provide a safety net.

The National Disaster Management Authority is working in close collaboration with Lead Pakistan / CDKN on the initiative of Disaster Risk Insurance mechanism for the disaster vulnerable and poor people in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Poverty remained the major driver of disaster risks. The persistent resource crunch faced by the government restricts its endeavors to reduce the underlying risks associated with poverty. A vibrant private sector including the banking sector can play the crucial role in introducing poverty alleviation schemes but their capacity on this account largely hinges on resource availability.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	No
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	Not complete
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Pakistan is overly an agrarian economy, with 65 % of its population living in rural areas and dependent on agricultural sources of livelihood. The agricultural sector contributes almost 25

% to the Country's GDP. Therefore, any adverse impact caused by a disaster on agriculture sector may lead to serious repercussions for the national economy as a whole. While appreciating this fact, the National Framework has assigned the Ministry of Food Security (earlier Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) to integrate DRR element in its policies.

Accordingly, the Ministry is required to allocate substantial funds for implementation of DRR activities in the hazard prone agricultural areas. The DRR activities ought to focus on vulnerability and risk analysis for food, agriculture and livestock sectors particularly in relation to floods, droughts, cyclones and locust attacks, developing early warning systems, promote contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations and crop diversification, ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks by promoting supplementary off- farm and non-farm activities.

In line with the Framework, the Federal Government has introduced a comprehensive insurance cover to all crops. Under the crop insurance policy agricultural credits/loans will be offered for insured crops only. However, the implementation of the announced policy requires consistent support and commitment from the government.

In order to safeguard industrial and productive activities from the impact of disasters, the Framework has assigned responsibility to the Ministry of Industries and Special Initiatives to develop and implement DRR programmes to ensure the continuity of Industrial activities in the event of disasters. The DRR measures to be taken by the Ministry includes developing guidelines for industrial sector to ensure safety of industry and its production processes in hazard-prone areas; incentives and disincentives for industry to promote application of disaster safety measures; Implement awareness raising programmes for industrial sector including Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI) on integrating disaster risk assessment and vulnerability reduction in project planning and implementation stages and developing safety codes for all industries to reduce risks of industrial and chemical hazards and to ensure vulnerability reduction from natural hazards.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The major challenge is the lack of awareness about DRR and capacities of the relevant stakeholders to develop and implement policies to prevent economic and productive activities from the impact of disasters. The life lines i.e water, gas and electricity play a critical role in the continuity of economic and productive activities. The matter of concern is that most of the critical Life Line infrastructure developed over the years has been deficient of DRR element in its design thus rendering it vulnerable to future disasters.

The modernization of the existing critical infrastructure is also important for the continuity and enhancement of economic activities, which requires a lot on account of time and resources. Therefore, a public private partnership has to be developed to evolve a strategy to generate enough resources to implement DRR practices and policies in the economic sectors to offset the impact of future disasters on the economic and productive activities.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	No
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In view of increased frequency of natural disasters, the NDMA is working on land use

planning, updating and implementation of building codes for safer construction. It has established a Technical Working Group for working out most viable proposals for undertaking a comprehensive Safer Land Use Plan for Pakistan.

Safer construction practices have been widely followed in the region affected by Earthquake 2005 as part of the reconstruction process. The National Building Code has been updated by including Seismic Provisions as integral part of the Code. The updated National Building Code has now been published and circulated for enforcement.

The NDMA after formulation of land use planning aims to formulate/revise building codes based on the land use planning. Currently, implementation of existing building codes remains a challenge.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Population growth coupled with rapid urbanization works in multiple ways to create and exacerbate vulnerabilities. The continuous uncontrolled increase in population and urbanization will push more people to move and live in hazard prone locations, thus increasing the ratio of vulnerable segments of the society with each passing year. The consistent increase in the vulnerable population due to uncontrolled growth may neutralize the DRR efforts in the long run hence may be taken as a major challenge in the implementation of DRR policies.

The second major challenge is the rampant poverty. The poor segments of the society do not have the financial capacity to build hazard resilient abodes as the observance of building codes entails additional cost of construction.

The third major challenge is the lack of capacities of the local authorities to develop, update and enforce building codes in their respective areas. Application of building code on rural areas' settlements is yet another challenge.

To overcome the above challenges, vulnerable areas have to be identified in the first place through the national disaster risk assessment and hazard analysis exercise which is being planned. Once the exercise is completed, the Federal, Provincial and District Governments have to devise a strategy to discourage the general populace from inhabiting the vulnerable areas as a policy matter.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	in process
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	No
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government is now more sensitive to integrating DRR measures in all projects and activities for recovery and reconstruction in post disaster situations, particularly after the earthquake of 2005 and due to recent floods in Pakistan. In the aftermath of the recent floods, the NDMA has issued guidelines for integrating DRR into post disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts. The guidelines suggest the following measures:

- Vulnerability assessment of public and community building particularly schools and hospitals in hazard-prone areas.
- Promoting hazard resilient construction of new such buildings keeping in view the hazard profile of the areas.
- Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for hazard prone areas
- Training and capacity building of first responders, through CBDRM Programs.
- Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs.
- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard-prone areas.

- Utilization of national building codes and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard- prone areas.
- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning; crop diversification.
- Incorporating flexible repayment schedules into microfinance schemes.
- Support for community-driven processes and networks of protection that activate and build on local groups and resources

In September 2013, earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 and 7.4 on the Richter scale jolted South and west Baluchistan on 24 and 27 September 2013 respectively.

NDMA devised an early recovery programme for restoration of life in the disaster hit area which paved way for resilient recovery.

The Floods 2014 caused substantial damage to crop (about 1 million acre, houses (129000), community infrastructure and livelihood of population in affected areas. NDMA in collaboration with UNDP and other partners carried out recovery needs assessment (R&A) which put estimates of recovery & reconstruction in aforesaid sectors as US dollars 439 million. That includes US dollars 56 million for adding resilience through a variety of structural and non-structural measures.

The government has made institutional arrangements to ensure mainstreaming of DRR into post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the areas affected by earthquake 2005. The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) is mandated by the Government of Pakistan as the coordinating and implementing agency for reconstruction and rehabilitation of earthquake devastated areas in Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The overall objective of the rural housing reconstruction policy is to ensure that an estimated

1.3 million houses that were destroyed or damaged will be built by using earthquake resistant building techniques through grant assistance from the Government to eligible households. Besides, ERRA is also ensuring integration of DRR into project planning and implementation of public infrastructure reconstruction projects having due regard to aspects like environmental protection and land use planning.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The major challenge on this account is the realization of theory into practice. At the implementation stage DRR aspect of these programmes and processes faced random neglect due to the financial incapacities of the end beneficiaries i.e. the affectees. The affectees are reluctant to observe the building codes and refused to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process. Besides, the institutional incapacities of the implementing agencies at the local levels is also a big challenge

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? No

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	No
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By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
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By international development actors	Yes
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Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

A National Working Group on mainstreaming DRR has been established to integrate DRR into development projects. The Working Group is represented by key ministries at the federal level which are involved in developing and implementing mega projects in various sectors. Besides, a DRR checklist has been made part of the PC 1 form, the initial project approval document of the Planning Commission of Pakistan, to include DRR aspect as the integral element of project planning.

As per existing project planning practices, the impact of mega projects such as dams, highways, irrigation projects, on disaster risks is evaluated at the planning stage. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations 2000 have been notified under Pakistan Environment Protection Act 1997. Part D has also been introduced in the project initiation requirements of

Planning Commission (PC-I), which deals with EIA. All these institutional measures to protect environment contributing to disaster risk reduction as degradation of environment exacerbates disaster risks on various accounts. However, NDMA is currently working on introducing Disaster Impact Assessment on the pattern of Environmental Impact Assessment, of all development projects

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Lack of institutional capacities is the foremost challenge. Besides, absence of an efficient monitoring and evaluation system at the implementation as well as at post implementation stages of development projects to ensure protection of environment is another major constraint.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

Yes

Preparedness plans are regularly updated

Yes

based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Disaster Management Act 2010 has been enacted as the primary law of the land for disaster management. Under the Act, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is the apex policy making body under the chairmanship of the Prime minister, in the field of disaster management. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the focal agency for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of strategies and programmes on disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. Similarly, Disaster Management Authorities have been established at provincial, regional, and district levels. The National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDMRF) (2007-2012) and now the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013) is the major policy document in the field of Disaster Risk Management (DRM). National and Provincial Disaster Management Plan(s) and District Disaster Management Plan(s) for the most vulnerable districts have developed with disaster risk reduction perspective

The NDMA in collaboration with all provinces / regions undertakes annual monsoon preparedness and contingency planning with bottom up approach which evolves into provincial and then the National Contingency Plan.

Similarly NDMA has already formulated contingency plans for different hazards for example Winter Contingency Plan, Contingency Plans for industrial / technical disasters, Cyclone Contingency Plan, Chemical Biological Radiological Explosive Plan, Marine Plan, Drought Plan (under process) and Earthquake Plan (under process)etc.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The NDMA at the federal level is pursuing several initiatives to enhance local institutional capacities for effective response to disasters and disaster risks. However, unless and until such programmes are replicated across the country at the provincial and district levels as a part of respective DRR Plans and most importantly required resources are not made available, the expected out-comes of the initiatives taken by the NDMA will not have the desirable effects

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The NDMA is currently working on a number of initiatives to develop disaster preparedness capacities.

Few key initiatives / steps taken include the following:

- The National Disaster Response Plan prepared with Standard Operating Procedures for involvement of all departments and ministries and other stakeholders. The plan is being reviewed, revised and updated after detailed consultation with provinces, districts and other stakeholders.
- Establishment / strengthening of the national and provincial Emergency Operations Centers
- Development of a Disaster Information / knowledge management Mechanism for post disaster relief and response management
- Contingency planning for key hydro-meteorological hazards; e.g. floods, winter, cyclones in partnership with provincial and local governments. It is working on multi-hazard contingency planning to be developed in approximately two years time.
- Preparation of Provincial and District Disaster Risk Management Plans

Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER, CADRE and HOPE) are being implemented in partnership with the Punjab Emergency Services Department. These capacity building trainings are conducted in Punjab Emergency Services Academy for capacity building of different stakeholders.

The programme for development of dedicated capacity of urban search and rescue is being implemented. As part of the programme four Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) have already been established at Karachi, Islamabad and Mardan cities while a specialized SAR team of Pakistan Army has also been raised with provision of state of the art SAR equipment. Additional SAR teams are also being raised in other parts of the country. Community Rapid Response teams were trained and equipped in 4 districts: Kech, Quetta, Badin & Thatta. Overall, 20 persons including women were trained as master trainers and 40 government officials and civil society representatives were trained as light search and rescue workers. Search & Rescue and First Aid kits were provided to 4 district governments of Badin, Thatta, Kech and Quetta.

The province of the Punjab which had earlier created Emergency service 1122, is now serving as a model for other provinces to follow. The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also established Emergency Service (Rescue-1122), the Province of Balochistan, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Province of Gilgit-Baltistan have also notified establishment of Emergency Services on the model of Punjab Emergency Services.

Moreover, NDMA is also working organizing the volunteer networks into a corps of volunteers which could provide field support to the National Disaster Response Force.

As a part of its forward planning to meet emergency requirements of future disasters, the NDMA consolidated its arrangements for advance stockpiling of critical relief items at various locations across the country. It has also embarked upon enhancing its warehousing and logistic capacity by constructing nine new warehouses

strategically located across the country.

In order to ensure effective response to disasters following contingency plans have been /are being developed:

- a) Winter Contingency Plan
- b) Cyclone Contingency Plan (for Karachi City)
- c) Monsoon Contingency Plan (on annual basis)
- d) Industrial & Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan
- e) Chemical Biological Radiological Explosives Plan
- f) Marine Plan
- g) Drought Plan (Under process)
- h) Earthquake plan (Under Process)

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The disaster management system under the National Disaster Management Act and National DRR policy envisages devolved and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management.

Emphasis has been laid for enhancement of local capacities to effect local response with a scientific approach. That is why the District Disaster Management Authority is taken as the lynchpin of the new disaster management system.

The major challenge is the lack of capacities at the local level to devise and implement

contingency planning. The District Authorities neither have the expertise nor have the resources to carry out any of the DRR activities on their own.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification



Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) has been established at NDMA under the provisions of NDM Act, 2010 which will be used to fund all disaster management activities including preparedness, mitigation, DRR, relief, recovery and reconstruction, in the Country and Rs. 300 million were allocated for the Fund. In the Earthquake Awaran, the Prime Minister has further given the approval of PKR 100 million in the NDMF for carrying out relief and recovery activities in the earthquake hit areas. Apart from the NDMF, disaster relief funds are also available under the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund. Likewise, during the fiscal year of 2014-15, the Federal government has provided PKR 79.9 million as death compensation for the flood victims in Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the 2014 floods as well as the affectees of building collapse in Hyderabad. Besides, the provincial governments have their own mechanism to provide compensation packages to the affectees. At the provincial level Chief Minister's Relief Funds and provincial disaster management funds are also being maintained to cater for contingency needs of the respective provinces.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although the Federal Government has better arrangements at the federal level in terms of resources, planning and preparedness, capacities at the provincial and local levels are far from the desirable levels.

The Provincial Governments are yet to allocate adequate resources for DRR

activities at the provincial level.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	Yes
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities are available and have been successfully employed during disaster situations. A comprehensive Disaster Damages and Needs Assessment exercise have been undertaken after the floods 2010 and also after floods 2011, with the technical assistance and validation of World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The Government of Pakistan accordingly formulated its recovery and reconstruction plans and implemented projects and programmes in the affected areas.

In order to attain capacities for rapid assessments in the aftermath of disasters the

NDMA in collaboration has adopted and agreed survey and assessment mechanism called MIRA.

In the Floods 2014, NDMA in collaboration with UNDP and other partners carried out recovery needs assessment (R&A) which put estimates of recovery & reconstruction as US dollars 439 million. That includes US dollars 56 million for adding resilience through a variety of structural and nonstructural measures.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The government departments lack institutional capacities to carry out DNA exercises within stipulated timelines. They are largely dependent on external technical support which is provided by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy envisage multi-hazard approach in dealing with disaster risks. Accordingly, the multi-hazard risk assessment exercise is being executed by the NDMA with an objective to develop Hazard Atlas of Pakistan. The National Action Plans for risk management which are implemented by the NDMA are also based on multi-hazard approaches. Besides, the provincial disaster management plans and district disaster management plans have been developed to deal with multi-hazard risks at the respective level.

The NDMA has also formulated a 10 years National Disaster Management Plan with the assistance of JICA. Human Resource Development and enhancing early warning capacities are its important components. This also include a macro level multi hazard and risk assessment/ analysis for the entire country.

The NDMA also aims at initiating multi-hazard contingency plan for managing effective response to possible disaster situations in the whole country.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Gender perspectives are taken into account at the planning and implementation stages of all disaster risk reduction and recovery initiatives being undertaken by the government. To effectively address the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups including women, children, people with age and disabilities, a dedicated Gender and Child Cell has been established at the NDMA with provincial counter-parts at the Provincial/ Regional DMAs. This has enabled NDMA to pay adequate attention to the specific impacts of disasters vulnerable groups.

In the early recovery, rehabilitation and preparedness periods, the GCC : advises (policy and technical) on steps and measures for immediate action on minimum set of activities that require to be taken up to mainstream gender and child concerns;

- It also guides and advises on rapid assessments of needs and impact for prioritizing interventions and enhancing response capacities;

- It facilitates adoption of international gender standards in humanitarian responses especially highlighting collection and dissemination of sex and age-disaggregated data to better inform policy and programming and develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;

- It coordinates and supports activities of the UN agencies on gender and child issues and liaise with interagency gender equality platform based in UN OCHA;

- It assists in drafting a strategic gender equality framework guiding NDMA;

- It supports NDMA to ensure consistency and coherence of activities with the Government of Pakistan's policies on women's empowerment and National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and rights of child.

The Gender and Child Cell has formulated National Policy Guidelines on addressing the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups in the light of the lessons learnt from the post floods 2010, 2011 and 2012 ..

The guidelines contribute towards meeting the needs of the vulnerable population in a more targeted manner, design interventions with needs of specific groups in mind for disaster risk reduction and ensure equitable access to relief and rehabilitation measures in post-disaster situations. They will also promote balanced and active participation of vulnerable groups in decisions that affect them.

The document through the overarching policy guidelines provides strategic direction

to all stakeholders to address specific issues of all vulnerable groups. Besides, there are specific guidelines relating to women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities catering to their specific needs in disaster preparedness and risk reduction (Policy, planning, & data collection, Institutional strengthening & capacity development and Awareness raising & community involvement) , response and rehabilitation (Safety & Security, Wash & Health, Shelter, Food, & NFIs) phases.

In order to strengthen coordination with the provinces to holistically address the issues of vulnerable groups, a National GCC Framework has been developed by GCC- NDMA in collaboration with the Provinces/ Regions. The framework provides strategic guidance to NDMA and R/PDMAs to integrate the needs and concerns of gender and other vulnerable groups in all policies and plans and other relevant sections. The Framework will ensure synergy and coordination on the issues of women, children, older people and persons with disabilities to be addressed in a cohesive and focused manner.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework identifies the priority areas wherein institutional capacities are being built under the annual National Action Plans. Under the plans, various capacity building initiatives have been implemented or being implemented under the auspices of the NDMA in collaboration with international donor agencies. The capacity building initiatives are focused on the following areas:

- Strengthening of disaster management institutions at the federal, provincial and district levels
- Hazard and vulnerability assessment
- Training, education and awareness

- Disaster risk management planning
- Community and local level programming
- Multi-hazard early warning system
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development
- Emergency response system, and post disaster recovery

The National Disaster Management Institute has been established to impart state of the art training and conduct research encompassing various aspects of disaster risk reduction.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Security of life and property and equality of all citizens are guaranteed under the Constitution of Pakistan. Accordingly human security and social equity remained the cardinal principles of all disaster risk reduction and recovery programmes initiated by the government. The guiding principles in the National Framework put emphasis on the most vulnerable as the high priority groups for disaster risk reduction and response efforts. The Standing Operating Procedures defined under the National Response Plan lay down responsibilities of the relevant agencies in ensuring human security during disaster response. Moreover, under contingency plans roles and responsibilities for human security have been defined.

The NDMA has established Gender and Child cell to which works for mainstreaming needs and requirements of marginalized segments of society including women, children, disabled and people with age. The needs and rights of other vulnerable and marginalized segments of society have been looked after and all response strategies for example NDMA specifically issued vulnerability criterion for response and recovery programmes and activities in relief and recovery phases of 2010 and 2011

floods response.

Government of Pakistan has launched a mega social safety and poverty eradication programme i.e Benazir Income Support Programme which aims at alleviating the poverty and reducing vulnerabilities. Moreover, NDMA is also working on devising a mechanism for disaster risk insurance of hazard prone and vulnerable communities.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The National Disaster Management Act 2010 provides for representation of the civil society at the highest national forum on disaster management i.e The National Disaster Management Commission headed by the Prime Minister. The National Disaster Management Authority provides a national platform to all stakeholders from the public, private and civil society stakeholders for mutual engagement to develop synergized strategies and action plans for effective disaster management. The National Disaster Management Conferences, workshops and consultations serves as regular congregation of disaster management practitioners from the public, private and civil society to deliberate upon the progress made on evolving an effective disaster management system in the country.

National Humanitarian Network, a grouping of national NGOs and Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, a grouping of all International NGOs are two important stakeholders representing civil society organizations in regular interaction with NDMA for experience sharing.

NDMA has signed Memorandum of Cooperation with OXFAM GB Pakistan in January 2013. This Memorandum shall support the NDMA in partial fulfillment of its national commitment under the Hyogo Framework for Action. The purpose of this act is that the parties will support DRR, DRM learning & documentation, disseminate DRR and DRM best practices, building the capacities of the DM institutions and

communities, integrating DRR in development processes through awareness raising and mobilizing funds from international donors as required for carrying out activities during validity of the present MoC. A part of this MoC, NDMA and OXFAM GB took the initiative of Knowledge Management and Best Practices across Pakistan through case studies which has been completed and under approval process.

NDMA is also working in close collaboration with Lead Pakistan / CDKN on Disaster Risk Insurance initiative as mentioned earlier. NDMA supports a network of INGOs and NGOs which is called as Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, NDMA supports their work and collaborate with them on various occasions like on every year Disaster Awareness Day is commemorated with the context of Earthquake 2005, NDMA jointly organized a Photo Exhibition on the Awareness Day, 8th October, 2013 at Pakistan National Council of Arts (PNCA) in collaboration with DRR Forum stakeholders highlighting the effects and challenges of disasters in Pakistan.

A consortium of five INGOs was formed which is called as Resilient Pakistan Initiative (RPI) and NDMA is supporting the cause for the Disaster Risk Reduction in this collaboration.

NDMA supported civil society partners and collaborated with them for 6th Asian Ministerial Conference which was held in June in Bangkok and they were part of Pakistan delegation for the subject conference.

Currently as Third World UN Conference is to be held in Sendai- Japan in March, NDMA is having consultations with all the relevant stakeholders including civil society partners for side event preparations and their input for the Sendai event.

Likewise, several community based disaster risk reduction initiatives have been implemented in collaboration with local NGOs including mangrove plantation projects and Tsunami Evacuation drills. The NDMA also organized mock chemical disaster response drill in collaboration with private sector industrial units in the Sindh province. The NDMA is also jointly implementing an environment protection project in collaboration with private sector tanneries of Sialkot. In the aftermath of the floods 2010, the NDMA constituted Strategic Leaders Group to ensure participation by all stakeholders, including the civil society, in strategic decision making for effective response to the disaster. The mechanism has been replaced with Policy Coordination Meeting, which now a permanent feature of coordination and deliberation by all stakeholders.

A Flood relief Coordination Forum was constituted to ensure effective coordination between the government agencies, INGOs, NGOs and international agencies. Cash transfers through ATM cards was organised in collaboration with private banks. Similarly, early recovery projects are being implemented in the affected areas in partnership with INGOs and local NGOs. The coordination between the Government agencies and the civil society is being facilitated through the cluster mechanism and Pakistan Humanitarian Forum & National Humanitarian Network

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

In line with the HFA, the Government has already introduced a new disaster management system in the country through the enactment of National Disaster Management Act 2010, implementing National Disaster Risk Management Framework during past five years and now formulation of National DRR Policy which will guide all national stakeholders in future. A ten years National Disaster Management Plan has also been prepared as already mentioned.

Under the new system, as envisaged under the Act and the Framework, a paradigm shift has been affected from the conventional reactionary and relief oriented approach to mitigation and preparedness approach.

As required under the new system a comprehensive legal and institutional arrangement at the federal, provincial, districts and local levels have been provided for.

The importance given by the political leadership to the disaster management can be well judged by the fact that the highest policy making body for disaster management in the country i.e National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is headed by the Prime Minister himself, while the leaders of opposition in both the houses of Parliament are also members of the NDMC. As required under the Act and to ensure availability of dedicated funds for Disaster Management, the

Government has established the National Disaster Management Fund under the NDMA to implement National Disaster Management Strategies and Policies.

Mainstreaming of DRR into development projects is being given foremost priority by the NDMA. For this purpose, a National Working Group, comprising of key Ministries has been established to workout strategies to integrate DRR into development processes.

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges

Political will and continuity in policies is key for the successful implementation of National Policies and Strategies on DRR. The major challenge for the development practitioners in the field of DRR would be to secure consistent support from the National Government to treat DRR as a prioritized item on the agenda list of its national priorities.

The second major challenge is the scarcity of resources for the implementation of short term as well as long term development programmes in the field of DRR, as envisaged under the National DRR Policy.

The Government is faced with a crunch situation emanating from regional as well as international politico-economic factors. The unstable economic situation leaves the Government with little fiscal space to spare reasonable funds for DRR programmes.

The third major challenge is the lack of capacities on account of trained human resources and modern technology at all levels for planning and subsequent execution of DRR Policies and Programmes. The existing disaster management system, envisages developed and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management. Therefore, the Provincial Government needs to exhibit firm and consistent commitment, on account of allocation of resources and other administrative measures, to operationalize the institutional arrangements at the Provincial and District levels.

Although a paradigm shift has been effected through adoption of prevention, mitigation and preparedness approach instead of emphasis on traditional emergency and response oriented approach, the implementing partners at the Government and Community level suffer from lack of awareness about such unprecedented change.

Availability of accurate and easily accessible data encompassing different aspects of disasters and hazard assessment is key for objective decision making. However, no such data is currently available in a centralized and digitalized form.

Future Outlook Statement

The Government has already put in place legal and institutional arrangements, at the federal, provincial and district levels. The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) has been established as the apex policy making institution on Disaster Management, while National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been operationalized as its secretariat. Similarly, Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Commissions (PDMAs) and District Management Authorities have been notified at the respective levels.

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework remained under implementation focusing on 09 identified priority areas by all stakeholders. The recently formulated National DRR policy shall guide all stakeholders in future for implementation of DRR initiatives.

The research/development and training capacities will be enhanced with establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) which has already been operationalised. The Government has allotted the requisite land in Islamabad and infrastructure development is likely to be commenced in near future.

The National Working Group on Mainstreaming DRR into the Development Policies, is working to integrate DRR into Development policies and projects. It is expected that in near future all development policies and programmes, will be designed with DRR element inherently built in as a matter of policy. It is also expected that Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) of all development projects, in future.

The NDMA has also formulated a 10 years National Disaster Management Plan with the assistance of JICA identifying the short, medium and long term priority action programmes. Human Resource Development and enhancing early warning capacities are its important components. All these initiatives are likely to strengthen the existing institutional capacities in disaster management.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

Although a paradigm shift has been effected through enactment of the National Disaster Management Act 2010, and implementation of National Disaster Risk Management Framework, and formulation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, whereby emphasis has been laid on disaster risk reduction, rather than emergency

response. However, the lack of awareness. Capacities and resources remains the main stumbling block in this paradigm shift.

The second major challenge is the dependency syndrome of the local institutions and communities in dealing with local disasters. By tradition, the local institutions and communities always look up towards the Provincial and Federal Governments for disaster management interventions. As a result, the process of decentralization of responsibilities for disaster management down to local and community levels under the new disaster management system is being impeded by the institutional incapacities at the local levels.

The third major challenge is lack of awareness amongst the institutions and communities to take disaster risk reduction as an integral part of sustainable development. Consequently DRR mainstreaming does not get prioritized. Availability of resources for implementation of DRR Policies and Strategies is crucial. However, lack of resources makes it difficult for the Government to earmark substantial funds for DRR activities

Future Outlook Statement

In line with the priorities for action under the HFA, ten priority areas of interventions have been identified under the National Disaster Management Plan to evolve a comprehensive disaster management system. The NDMA being the lead federal agency in the field of disaster management is implementing a range of DRR initiatives in collaboration with partner international agencies in the priority areas. The Government aims to achieve the following milestones in future:

- i) Strengthening of Provincial and Regional Disaster Management Authorities and District Authorities.
- ii) Availability of substantial funds in National Disaster Management Fund and Provincial Disaster Management Funds for carrying out DRR activities.
- iii) undertaking detailed hazard and risk assessment and preparing Hazard Atlas of Pakistan.
- iv) Integration of DRR into all public sector development planning.
- v) introduction of Disaster Impact Assessments (DIA) of all public sector development projects.
- vi) Community Based structural and nonstructural mitigation intervention particularly in hazard prone areas.

- vii) Development of human resources in DRR through training, knowledge enhancement and awareness raising of public, private sector stakeholders as well as communities.
- viii) Development and up gradation of early warning systems for earthquakes, flash floods, droughts, cyclones and tsunamis.
- ix) Establishment of additional USAR teams in Balochistan, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan.
- x) Raising dedicated National Disaster Response Force.
- xi) Networking and organizing youth and volunteers into a Corps of Volunteers for disaster management.
- xii) Disaster Safety net (Disaster insurance mechanism) for hazard prone and vulnerable communities.
- xiii) Research Projects on climate change impacts and adaptation to climate change with special focus on GLOF, Flood and Drought mitigation, and
- xiv) land use planning

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges

The major challenge on this account is the realization of theory into practice. The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities usually face random neglect due to the financial incapacities of the end beneficiaries i.e the affectees. The affectees are reluctant to observe the building codes/designs and often refuses to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process.

Besides, the emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes can only be initiated and implemented through institutions with required capacities. However, such capacities are still in its evolution stages. As a result the implementation of DRR programmes at the local level in the reconstruction of affected communities, as per required standards face serious difficulties.

Future Outlook Statement

In areas affected by recent floods, special emphasis have been laid on incorporating the element of DRR into all rehabilitation and reconstruction projects, both implemented by the government and donor & humanitarian community. The NDMA in collaboration with the UN and humanitarian community made sure that the DRR working group / cluster activated to look into mainstreaming DRR into all projects and activities as a cross cutting theme delivers its stated objectives. These measures led to safer reconstruction practices, promote a culture of safety and enhanced resilience of communities against future disasters.

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) has been assigned by the Government of Pakistan to implement the reconstruction programmes in the areas effected by Earthquake 2005. ERRA has integrated the principles of DRR into recovery and rehabilitation projects.

The ERRA's programmes have been particularly successful in promoting earthquake safer construction in housing, education, health and land development sectors. As the post disaster reconstruction programmes in the earthquake affected areas of KPK and AJ&K are nearing completion, the local capacities on account of emergency preparedness, response and recovery to deal with future disasters have also been increased manifolds.

Due to the implementation of a range of DRR initiatives in these affected areas a culture of resilience to disasters has already taken its roots which can be reflected in safer constructions, community awareness about disasters and other DRR initiatives being taken by the local governments and community based organizations. However, the sustenance of such initiatives is dependent upon consistent support by the local Government through allocation of dedicated resources and capacity building of local authorities in the field of DRR.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Climate Change Division, Cabinet Division	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of Communication	Governments	Secretary
Economic Affairs Division	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of Water and Power	Governments	Secretary
Planning and Development Division	Governments	Secretary
Finance Division	Governments	Secretary
Capital Administration and Development Division	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of Defence	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of Interior	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of Railways	Governments	Secretary
Ministry of National Food Security & Research	Governments	Secretary
Frontier Works Organization, (FWO)	Governments	Director General
National Logistics Cell	Governments	Director General
Federal Flood Commission	Governments	Chairman
Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority	Governments	Chairman
National Highway Authority	Governments	Chairman
Capital Development Authority	Governments	Chairman
Water and Power Development Authority	Governments	Chairman
Pakistan Meteorological Department	Governments	Director General

Indus River System Authority(IRSA),	Governments	Chairman
Pakistan Commission for Indus Waters,	Governments	Indus Waters Commissioner
Emergency Relief Cell	Governments	Director General
National Health Emergency Preparedness Response Network,	Governments	Director General
Geological Survey of Pakistan,	Governments	Director General
Punjab Emergency Services (Rescue 1122)	Governments	Director General
National Engineering Services Pakistan	Governments	Managing Director
Pakistan Engineering Council	Governments	Chairperson
SUPARCO	UN & International Organizations	Chairman
Utility Stores Corporation	Governments	Managing Director
Civil Defence, Islamabad	Governments	Director General
Islamabad Capital Territory	Governments	Chief Commissioner
Irrigation Department, Punjab	Governments	Secretary
Irrigation Department, Sindh	Governments	Secretary
Irrigation Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Governments	Secretary
Irrigation Department, Balochistan	Governments	Secretary
PDMA, Punjab	Governments	Director General
PDMA, Sindh	Governments	Director General
PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Governments	Director General
PDMA, Baluchistan	Governments	Director General
FATA Disaster Management Authority	Governments	Director General
Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority	Governments	Director General
State Disaster Management Authority, Kashmir	Governments	Director General

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National Humanitarian Network	Non-Governmental Organizations	Head
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