

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



## WFP IN PAKISTAN

### Strategic Objective 4: Disaster Risk Reduction/

*Communities in disaster prone districts have more resilient food systems, and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022 (SDG 2.4)*

#### SUMMARY

Pakistan's vulnerability to frequent, large-scale disasters highlights its need for effective preparedness and coordination of disaster response and mitigation. The considerable cost of these calamities contributes to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Recurrent flooding, earthquakes in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), droughts in Sindh and Balochistan, and the protracted crisis in the country's northwest, due to the ongoing law enforcement operation in the area, have cumulatively exacted a heavy toll on the people of Pakistan. The Government's disaster response has improved notably in the last decade, but much remains to be done.

WFP's disaster risk management (DRM) programmes are aligned with the strategic priority areas of Pakistan's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). Activities under this strategic objective can be classified as: capacity development at government level and capacity augmentation strengthening at community level.

#### ACTIVITIES 2018

- *Improved the technical capacity of the Government's Disaster Management Authorities at national, provincial and district levels.* WFP organized Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk assessments of disaster-prone districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. Three of the 13 district-level studies were conducted 2018.

- *Organized 10 disaster-preparedness and response-planning simulation exercises for government officials.* WFP introduced 400 relevant officials to the planning needs of emergencies, enabling them to respond effectively in any disaster.
- *Resourced critical staff for the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).*
- *Conducted a Climate Risk Food Security Assessment (CRFSA).* WFP oversaw the assessment to identify the impact of climate risk on food security in Pakistan and provide policy recommendations to the government.
- *Developed an Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM) project for the newly merged districts of KP.* WFP organized the project together with the FATA Secretariat and the Ministry of Climate Change.
- *Implemented school safety and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) initiatives in 10 hazard-prone districts across Pakistan.* The WFP-led initiatives educated school children, teachers, local community members and government officials on various contextual hazards, and also provided training to improve their preparation for dealing with potential hazards.
- *Completed construction of a regional humanitarian response depot in the Gilgit Baltistan.* The facility, designed, built and funded by WFP, and supported by Canada, is stocked with emergency food and equipment, and can cater to the emergency response needs of the entire region in the event of a disaster. With a covered storage capacity of 960 MT and an outdoor capacity of 10,000 MT, this depot is scheduled for handover to the government. WFP plans to create a network of such depots around Pakistan..

#### PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2019

- *Pilot and scale up the Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) project in Sindh and KP.*

#### HIGHLIGHTED OUTCOMES

- *Reduction in loss of lives and property.* Enhanced capacity through projects in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which, through knowledge and skills enhancement, mock drills and provision of emergency response training (ERT) kits, contributed to reduction in loss of lives and property for more than 19,000 schoolchildren and community members.

- *Enhanced emergency response capacity.* Emergency response simulation training has increased response capacities of selected government disaster management authorities at divisional level. The risk assessment capacity of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has increased through risk assessment studies, and introduction of planning tools.
- *Increased strategic storage capacity of the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA).* Construction of a humanitarian response facility (HRF) in Gilgit enhanced strategic storage capacity.

- *Develop capacity of the Ministry of Climate Change.* Capacity will be developed through a WFP Climate Change Adaptation project proposal and Green Climate Fund project formulation.
- *Continue to provide technical support to Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA).*
- *Explore funding opportunities for Capacity and Gaps Analysis and augmentation of Disaster Management Authorities (DMAs).*
- *Explore funding opportunities for enhancement of DMAs' emergency storage capacities.*

#### CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS

WFP provided support to people of Pakistan in the cross-cutting areas of protection and gender equality.

*Protection.* All people targeted were able to access assistance without protection challenges. WFP takes protective principles, such as its Do No Harm approach, into consideration when planning a programme.

*Gender equality.* Securing adequate participation of women in CBDRM activities was initially a major challenge, due to social norms that prevented women from engaging. Strict cultural norms, that prevent physical contact between men and women, have resulted in avoidable deaths of women during calamities. To prevent this from occurring, WFP formulated separate women rescue teams and, after concentrated advocacy, the participation of women increased significantly .

*“The Country Strategic Planning (CSP) framework allows WFP to align relief, recovery and development interventions, while upholding its commitment to prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable people in support of the 2030 Agenda”*