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| PROJECT TITLE: | FAO Technical Assistance to the UK/DFID-funded “Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan” Programme |
| PROJECT SYMBOL: | OSRO/PAK/601/UK |
| Recipient Country: | The Islamic Republic of Pakistan |
| Resource Partner: | United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK/DFID) |
| Government Counterparts: | Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh Provincial Disaster Management AuthoritiesSelected District Disaster Management AuthoritiesNational Agricultural Research CentrePunjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh Provincial Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Co-operatives and Fisheries |
| Expected Starting Date: | 1 September 2018 |
| Expected End Date (Phase II): | 31 August 2020 |
| Contribution to FAO’s Strategic Framework |  |
| 1. Strategic Objective (SO):
 | SO5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisesSO2. Make Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries more Productive and Sustainable |
| 1. Regional Priority Area:
 | Asia and the Pacific’s Zero Hunger Challenge |
| 1. Country Programming Framework Outcome:
 | Outcome 2.2: Farmers benefit from climate resilient agriculture practices in the climate changing environment.Outcome 2.3: Disaster prone communities are enabled to better anticipate, cope with natural calamities related to the climate change. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Category: | C. Minimal or no adverse impacts |
| Budget (Phase II): | USD **3,901,170 (GBP 3,000,000)** |

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# Acronyms

ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

ADC Additional Deputy Commissioner

ADP Asian Development Bank

ADCRMOP Agriculture Disaster & Climate Risk Management Operational Plan

ARBI Agriculture Resilience Building Initiatives

ARF Activity Reporting Format

ASIS Agriculture Stress Index System

BDRP Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan

BPMC BDRP Programme Management Committee

BPSC BDRP Programme Strategic Committee

CBDRM Community Based Disaster Risk Management

CCA Climate Change Adaptation

CDMC Community based Disaster Management Committee

CSA Climate Smart Agriculture

CSO Civil Society Organization

CWW Concern Worldwide

DDMAs District Disaster Management Authorities

DG Director General

DIP Detailed Implementation Plan

DRM Disaster Risk Management

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DDMP District Disaster Management Plan

DEOC District Emergency Operation Cell

DCRIP Disaster and Climate Resilience Improvement Project under World Bank

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FFS Farmers Field School

FFD Federal Flood Division

GAP Good agriculture practices

GSP Geological Survey of Pakistan

HLV Hazard Livelihoods and Vulnerability

HQ Head Quarter

ICRA Inclusive Community Risk Assessment

INGO International Non-Government Organization

IP Implementing Partners

IRC International Rescue Committee

LoA Letter of Agreement

MT Master Trainers

NDMA National Disaster Management Authority

NGO National Non-Government Organization

NPC National Project Coordinator

P&D Planning and Development

PDMA Provincial Disaster Management Authority

PMD Pakistan Metrological department

PMF Performance Measurement Framework

PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal

PTU Project Technical Unit

QPR Quarterly Progress Report

SDPI [Sustainable Development Policy Institute](https://www.google.com.pk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwifsI_Nl9vVAhXCBsAKHf0eCqcQFgheMAk&url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FSustainable_Development_Policy_Institute&usg=AFQjCNHzST6krKgTcI5p-S4GwPLIlpSIqA)

SFDRR Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

SUPARCO Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission

TRC Technical Review Committee

UC Union Council

UK/DFID United Kingdom Department for International Development

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

VFM Value for Money

WB World Bank

WOS Women Open School

WFP United Nations World Food Programme

WHH Welt Hunger Hilfe

# Background

The United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK/DFID) – funded “Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP)” Programme aims to increase Pakistan’s capability to reduce disaster risk though better planning, preparedness and response at the government and community levels. BDRP works through two main delivery areas: (a) Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM); and (b) Strengthening disaster management bodies at the federal, provincial, district and community levels in line with the Government of Pakistan’s National Disaster Management Plan (2012-2022) while contributing towards the achievement of the overall goal and outcome of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Two consortia, namely the CBDRM consortium, led by Concern Worldwide and the UN consortium, led by FAO, worked in BDRP Phase I (September 2016- August 2018) to deliver three outputs as indicated below:

* Output 1: Evidence of effective community/village resilience building measures (Concern worldwide);
* Output 2: Improved skills for government for better disaster management (FAO);
* Output 3: Sustainable livelihoods and environmental management practices providing greater community resilience (both).

The first phase of BDRP has created an enabling and a more conducive environment for the successful execution of programme interventions. A strong foundation and edifice has been created which is critical for future programme implementation. The knowledge and capacity base have been strengthened significantly and future programming will benefit greatly from the structures and mechanisms that have been put into place. A key achievement has been the UN consortium’s role in strengthening the implementation capacities of BDRP stakeholders, particularly the government line agencies and CBDRM Consortium & Downstream Implementing Partners (DIPs) and advanced the resilience agenda, especially in Sindh and Punjab provinces.

As a starting point during the pre-inception phase, BDRP focused on ensuring the selection of the most salient target areas, whereby FAO undertook district-level HLV assessments in four BDRP Programme districts and assisted the Programme in selecting 27 most hazard prone union councils (UCs) and 300 villages from the four selected districts Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh in Southern Punjab and Ghotki and Kashmore in Northern Sindh province. The selection of UCs and villages was carried out through a rigorous consultative process involving consortium partners led by Concern Worldwide, followed by two provincial-level stakeholder workshops in Multan (Punjab) and Sukkur (Sindh) for validation and endorsement of the prioritized list of 300 disaster-prone villages based on vulnerability criteria, risk mapping exercise and levels of resilience support received in the affected areas identified – and provided to the UK/DFID-funded Supplier. The joint planning and organization of the workshops by UN and CBDRM consortium proved to be successful in consensus building on geographic targeting, enhance understanding of programme components and engagement with government line departments and other stakeholders involved.

At the onset of the programme FAO identified **Agriculture Resilience Building Initiatives (ARBIs)** through an extensive process of consultation at different levels (federal, provincial and district), involving key stakeholders (government, academia, private sector, research institutes). The selected ARBIs offered a range of practices and technologies under three major thematic areas namely disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and natural resource management, and were specifically selected in the context of small farm holders or tenants who are struggling to cope with the ever-increasing pressure related to society, economy, resources and environment. The ARBIs were tested in the field by CBDRM consortium partners and helped strengthened the resilience of communities which are dependent on agriculture-based livelihoods. The ARBIs preparation and implementation has enabled the DFID consortium partners to follow those practices and technologies in different contexts. In parallel, FAO demonstrated 16 ARBIs in four districts to build the capacity of farmers, consortium partners and government line agencies. The uptake of these practices by the farming communities has been overwhelmingly positive and evident through the reported on-ground replication without project support. Similarly, DIPs have also implemented ARBI related to provision of drought /flood tolerant crop varieties, seed multiplications, capacity development on DRR /CCA practices, kitchen gardening and community livestock health worker trainings thus promoting the wider adoption of selected best practices at farm level.

At provincial level, FAO has supported the update agro-ecological zoning (AEZ), introduced Agriculture Stress Index Systems (ASIS) through Pakistan Metrological Department to detect areas with a higher likelihood of water stress (prolonged dry periods and drought). The ASIS tool was provided to PMD in early 2018 and key staff was trained on its calibration. Pakistan is the only country where standalone versions of ASIS are implemented at the provincial level. At district level, efforts have been made to formulate coordination structures of district agriculture technical advisory groups (DATAG) and prepare Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Operational Plans (ADRMOPs). At the community level, various forms of farmer field schools (Farmer Field Schools (FFS), Women Open Schools (WOS), Livestock Farmer Field School and Post-FFS) have been implemented and demonstration sites established for climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices, ensuring inclusivity and democracy. The focus has been upon maximizing the demonstration effect by show casing good practices to DIPs, government agencies and communities.

FAO has provided the CBDRM consortium with guidance and training for developing a concise assessment methodology and adopting standardized mechanism/process to conduct high quality HLV assessments and CBDRM planning. Formal training sessions and on-the-job mentoring were also provided to help the partners standardize their implementation processes and documentation of Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMP) and Union Council Disaster Management Plans (UCDMP) and ensure that DRR and CCA agriculture elements were duly incorporated in the village action plans. This augurs well for future intervention design and implementation.

To mainstream disaster risk management integral to development, as called for by both NDMP and Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (SFDRR) and promote the leading role of the agriculture sector in this regard and create an enabling environment that will stimulate engagement of other sectors and stakeholders, UNDP has extensively worked with various tiers of disaster management authorities from federal to district level. Activities have focused on the development of a National Action Plan for the SFDRR, district-level disaster information management system, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) on disaster mitigation measures, strengthening of District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) and the formulation of the ‘recovery need assessment’ and ‘rehabilitation’ strategies in collaboration with NDMA.

In parallel, World Food Programme (WFP) contributed towards strengthening district and provincial disaster response mechanisms through emergency response simulation trainings and exercises (SIMEX) and mainstreaming DRR into education services in selected primary, middle schools. Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (MHVRA) have been initiated in working districts of Sindh.

The body of work that has taken place by the UN consortium together with the CBDRM consortium has paved the way for the smooth execution of a more refined resilience program which can leverage on the tested and evidence-based interventions. BDRP Phase II will not only have a firm foundation with strong community based and institutionally accepted working methodologies but also benefit from the already established and functional operational setups for higher value for money. Further institutional strengthening of these approaches and mechanisms during BDRP Phase II such as up-grading and/or gap filling (e.g. procurement of necessary modern equipment and materials), in-service training and on-the-job mentoring and reinforcing monitoring and evaluation would pave the ways for sustainability of the Programme.

# Comparative advantage of the Consortium

The comparative advantages of participating agencies under the Project are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Brief on Comparative Advantages of FAO, UNDP and WFP**

| **FAO** | **UNDP** | **WFP** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * FAO has been a long-term partner for Government of Pakistan on agriculture and food security interventions since she became a member country soon after partition in 1947.
* Its standing as an independent United Nations agency which can act as a neutral partner for the Government on difficult and complex issues especially related to policies, institutions, legal and regulatory reforms.
* FAO has played a significant role in the development process of Pakistan implementing some 100 national projects with a total value of some USD 300 million; apart from this, during 2018 total 24 projects with value of above USD 106 million are implementing by FAO.
* Half of the projects and 45 percent of the investment were agricultural research and development in orientation. The remaining 55 percent comprised the management of FAO and donor funds for humanitarian relief and early recovery of rural livelihoods and food security.
* Pakistan has also benefitted from 33 global and regional projects implemented by FAO with a total value of some USD 77.50 million, many of which focused on agricultural early recovery and the control of trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs).
* The experience and standing of FAO make it an essential partner for the Government on the new development agenda that has been proposed in the Government of Pakistan’s Framework for Economic Growth, 2011 (Section 1.4.1) which emphasizes “software” and institutions, incentives, markets, communities, governance and human capital.
* FAO’s proven ability to work with donors and local implementing partners, make it the key international partner for the Government on agriculture and food security matters, DRR measures and in post-emergency operations.
* FAO has participated in all the major emergency and post-emergency needs assessments for the agriculture sector and agricultural humanitarian relief and significantly agricultural early recovery response to the protracted insecurity and displaced persons in FATA and Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
* At present, FAO is implementing number of large agricultural development programmes and projects in “very high risk” hazard zones for cyclones, droughts, floods and TADs which could be used as additional “testing grounds” for capacity development and resilience-building initiatives proposed by the Project, namely: USAID-funded “(north-eastern) Baluchistan
 | * UNDP Pakistan has been a key development partner supporting the Government of Pakistan in filling critical gaps of local development challenges in Pakistan considering the Millennium Development Goals.
* UNDP Pakistan has attained this goal through supporting the capacity development of governments, encouraging community mobilization, assisting early recovery from disasters and internal displacements, reducing poverty, ensuring gender equity, improving environmental and climate change management, advocating and supporting equitable income generation policies and empowering legislatures and parliament. Based on the diverse sectoral expertise together with the proven management capacity and assets, including logistical capacity and network of implementing partners, UNDP Pakistan has established and applied a holistic approach to risk-informed development in Pakistan.
* UNDP projects have focused on the most vulnerable communities, often hard to reach, in marginalized areas. UNDP’s previous and ongoing interventions have been substantial in geographical coverage, comprehensive multi-hazards and vulnerability reduction, support to pre and post-disaster projects, training of officials, improvements in policies, NDMP, knowledge management, guidelines and methodologies, much of which contributes overall to institutional.
* Strengthening of UNDP’s core counterparts including, but not limited to NDMA, PDMAs and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). In addition, UNDP has been partnering with various technical institutions such as ERRA, Ministry of Housing and Works, Pakistan Engineering Councils, National Engineering Services of Pakistan and universities across the country.
* UNDP has recently formulated UN-DRR Support Strategy (2014-2017). In pursuit of a holistic approach to building disaster resilience of Pakistan, three focal support areas were programmed in the strategy
 | * Present in Pakistan and working alongside the Government since 1968, WFP is currently conducting large-scale humanitarian operations in the country. With presence across the country,
* WFP has the proven capacity and experience to rapidly and effectively scale-up its humanitarian interventions in response to disasters. This is demonstrated by WFP’s leading role both in the relief and recovery phases in the aftermath of all recent natural and human-induced disasters in Pakistan.
* WFP has provided humanitarian and recovery assistance to affected communities, in parallel with considerable investment in building community resilience, and strengthening the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Government and NGOs, including NDMA, PDMAs and DDMA/Us.
* WFP’s DRM-related activities are all aligned with Government of Pakistan’s NDMP and its priority areas. WFP is also supporting the NDMA in replication of the WFP’s model regarding DRM related activities such as School Safety, CBDRM, disaster management simulation training and exercises, MHVRA, as well as training and equipping emergency response teams at district and community levels.
* WFP has a strong geographic presence across Pakistan with well-established partnerships and service vendors that enable and contribute to a smooth and efficient implementation of activities.
* WFP has unparalleled expertise in operational services, needs assessment, connecting people, informing choices and effectively mobilizing appropriate response tools to provide access to nutritious food.
* WFP has thoroughly supported different actors and most importantly, the Government, through its Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, expertise in logistics and procurement, aviation services and information and communications technology (ICT).
* WFP Pakistan also has extensive work experience in DRM, capacity development of NDMA, PDMA, DDMA/Us and Pakistan Meteorological Department and other concerned authorities at national, provincial, district and community levels.
* WFP has already procured material, constructed and installed 49 emergency storage facilities/ flospans
 |

# Lessons Learnt

Phase I of BDRP has provided an extensive opportunity to work with government and other stakeholders from community to national level. During this period, UN consortium has not only tested various tools and techniques but has also generated evidence for the replication and scaling up of specific approaches and interventions. However, during project execution, a lot many process-oriented lessons have been learnt by the implementation teams. Some of the key lessons have been arranged here:

| **Focus area** | **Lesson learned**  |
| --- | --- |
| Coordination with GoP provincial ministries of planning and development and institutions  | Mainstreaming and resilience programming is pivotal in all government departments and their normal development programmes. The BDRP will maintain close coordination with provincial Planning and Development Department (P&D) for the sustainability and further integration of resilience at all levels. In this regard ADRMOP, AEZ, DRR plans has been developed in close consultations with Government thus ensuring their buy in. Sindh has already developed Agriculture policy and foreseen DRR/CC as an integral part posing threats to the sector and provided policy level inputs to combat the challenges. Working with government bureaucracies has been challenging at the initial stages of the project due to apparently resembling parallel project (World Bank funded DCRIP). However, with the passage of time, most of the stakeholders were made aware of BDRP and eventually coordination challenges were resolved. Key instrumental activities to resolve coordination challenges have been the execution of regular (100%) Steering Committee meeting, Program Management Committee meetings, placement of district level staff at government designated offices, nomination of district focal persons, and exposure visits of government staff to field areas for joint monitoring.  |
| Coordination at district level | The BDRP programme in Phase II will emphasize the chipping in of existing structures established by the district administration to facilitate programme implementation and create more inter departmental synergies.The program interventions should have the flexibility to accommodate the fluctuating socio-political environment at the national and subnational level and to be able to adjust to the constitutional amendments, which are foreseen in next parliamentary elections of 2018. |
| Geographic areas targeting  | The active engagement and involvement of the government department during the roll out phase of the programme in new districts must be ensured. Particularly, engagement of stakeholder in identification of target UCs and villages would develop the ownership among them as well as assure the accuracy of information and data which consequently would yield better results and outputs of our program interventions. |
| Capacity development of CBDRM partners in areas of sustainable agriculture | To ensure higher effectiveness, all the capacity building and mentoring of consortium partners should be tailored according to the needs of the target communities, which are derived through a comprehensive need assessment. Major areas of capacity development would include agricultural DRR, climate smart agriculture, ARBIs and FFS methods for resilience enhancement. |
| Engagement of academia and Government departments in intervention execution  | For policy level interventions like demarcation of agro-ecological zones, agriculture stress index system and drought policy formulation, it has been observed that participation of government departments and academia in designing, developing and delivering the activity produce effective outcomes because of the pool of information and data which are more reliable, certified and authentic. |
| Fortifying the impact of ARBI demonstrations | The importance of field level actions and demonstrations as basis for replication and selective up-scaling by government is paramount for local level awareness raising and advocacy for risk sensitive development planning. The design and implementation of the FFSs/LFFS and WOSs would be devised in such a fashion that the impacts are largely disseminated in the surrounding areas rather than confined to the direct project beneficiaries/ target communities. |
| Evidence based up scaling of selective best practices | The demonstration of various ARBIs in communities has created impactful result and a reasonably good level of adaptation can be observed in the neighboring communities. However, for wider replication and adaptation, a government level intervention is necessary. Hence, next phase will focus on the identification of highly beneficial ARBI interventions (proven after economic analysis and AEZ) and working with government for their wider adoption. |
| Coordination and planning between CBDRM consortium and UN Consortium | During the pilot phase, a joint work plan was prepared and implemented after the finalization of distinct proposals. However, structured design of joint activities and clear distribution of responsibilities will further improve the impact in Phase II.The future program interventions would be designed in a way which reinforce both of the consortiums and ensure strong binding towards developing joint field visits and work plan to achieve higher level of synchronization.Furthermore, the promotion of joint review and work plan meetings of UK suppliers and consortium partners would accelerate the efficacy of the efforts which ultimately generate longer term impacts. |

# Learning from other programmes:

MYHP has provided the unique opportunity to respond to natural disasters with readily available funds and minimum time in initiation of response. It has a wider outreach across the country through government line departments, civil society organizations, community networks and private sector. The programme design is integrated where it deals with humanitarian needs of the affected communities to help them ensuring food and nutrition security, livelihoods opportunities through asset building, shelter and WASH. MYHP program has its foot prints in Punjab, Sindh, KP and most recently responded to the heat wave emergency in Karachi. Over the time it has produced flood and earthquake resilient shelters models, WASH interventions suitable to the specific context of different localities and also provided opportunity to the farming communities to better prepare and respond to the natural disasters. The integrated programming and implementation under MYHP has enabled the IOM led consortium to provide holistic assistance to the communities at one hand and better value for money and cross learning on other hand. MYHP has an experience to work in most hazard prone districts of Punjab, KP and Sindh and developed a good network with local authorities, NGOs and communities. The gains achieved through MYHP can be utilized for BDRP. The best practices implemented under MYHP in FSL, Shelter and WASH can be replicated in other programmes depending on the context.

# Geographical Area

In BDRP Phase II, the programme is proposed to be implemented in 9 highly disaster-prone districts selected from the list of 59 districts of KP, Punjab and Sindh, prioritized by Phase 1 (2016-2018) and Phase 2 (2018-2022) of National Disaster Management Authority’s (NDMA) National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) Implementation Roadmap. Out of these 59 districts, BDRP Phase 1 is being implemented in 4 districts (Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Kashmore and Ghotki) and Phase II will continue in uncovered highly disaster-prone UCs of these districts. This continuity will help in the sustainability of the Programme interventions.

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| Province | Proposed Districts for BDRP Phase II |
| Punjab | Jhang, Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh  |
| Sindh | Kashmore, Ghotki, Dadu and Tharparker |
| KP | Chitral and D.I. Khan |

This proposed selection is mainly based on NDMP’s hazard ranking and takes into consideration the vulnerability and poverty criteria, similar programmes implemented by DFID, mainly MYHP, other donors and working environment such as distances, ability to work in an area, security situation etc. During the start of Phase II implementation, FAO will work with relevant CBDRM consortium members to coordinate with MYHP consortium, led by IOM for selection of UCs and villages to ensure complementarities and avoid overlapping. In case the same UCs and villages are selected by both BDRP and MYHP, the CBDRM consortium will build on the activities already being implemented by MYHP. The proposed selection has also taken into consideration the clustering of districts (grouping 2 or more adjacent districts together where feasible) for implementation and consortium members’ previous or current experience to ensure Value for Money (VfM) through reduced operational costs. The list of the proposed 9 districts presented below was finalized in consultation with all consortium members based on their experience working in the districts.



The selection of KP for the phase II is based on expansion of resilience work to the province which have very different context (mostly flash floods, landslides, GLOFS and drought). The BDRP programme may also build on what has been achieved in KP under the MYHP-example is Chitral. This will give continuity to the DFID funded programmes and help in building of the resilience of local communities and systems.

FAO has well maintained office in Peshawar since 2008 with a cadre of technical specialist who will help in roll out of the programme in the province. Likewise, the agency has assisted KP government in preparation of agriculture policy, FATA agriculture action plan and policy. The BDRP programme will further strengthen the relationship with KP government which is always very welcoming. FAO has strategic level engagement with KP government where the agency has assisted them in land use planning and in preparation of operational plans under the KP agriculture policy.

FAO has sub-offices in D.I Khan where it operates for tribal district programme funded by DFID, USAID and JICA. Similarly, it has sub office in Chitral (under MYHP) which can be used as hub for the BDRP consortium partners.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, UNDP has already extensively worked on initiatives both at the institutional and community levels. The institutional support for the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has brought long term changes in government rules, norms and structures - while the community development interventions in many vulnerable districts has achieved immediate results in improving livelihoods and basic services for communities. Under BDRP, UNDP will link its interventions with ongoing resilience initiatives in both selected districts (Chitral & DI Khan) and will build upon what have been done already.

The WFP has worked as a standby arrangement under the MYHP project in Chitral. Both WFP and FAO has selected two worst affected union councils of Chitral, prepared 32 integrated Livelihood Rehabilitation Plans and implemented jointly with the help of Aga Khan Support program.

All the three agencies are implementing different donor funded programme in tribal districts of KP and keeping in view vast experience in the province, the UN consortium will be in a better position to engage with new government of KP.

# Proposed Programme Phase II by UN Consortium

The UN consortium’s design of BDRP Phase II has been based on two key principles: a) Replication and up scaling of evidence-based interventions, tools and methodologies to new program areas and b) Design of interventions such that they get fully aligned with CBDRM consortium interventions at grass root level.

The overall program is targeting to achieve the resilience outcome by means of three program outputs. Output 1 contains a series of interventions for capacitating new districts (or new UCs in existing districts) for the implementation of the program. Output 2 focuses on generating the knowledge base for Sectoral disaster risk reduction/management and CCA planning and policy making while Output 3 targets the demonstration, validation and dissemination of climate smart agriculture and DRR practices and technologies.

To support these three Outputs and recognizing the challenges of multiple level coordination (i.e. within provinces of Sindh and Punjab, between various partners and stakeholders, in particular Government and the three UN agencies, between the UN and CBDRM consortia), existing coordination platforms will be reviewed and strengthened both at field and national level to ensure better synchronization and communication among all actors.

The UN agencies will coordinate at output level in relevant results groups under the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for Pakistan, also known as the One Programme III (OP III) 2018-2022. FAO, UNDP and WFP are members of the Outcome-6 Results Group, where joint planning and reporting on country programmes takes place. For programme specific interventions, FAO, UNDP and WFP will align in the framework of provincial and national project coordination structures.

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| **Output 1** | **New districts are capacitated for the implementation of resilience programs** |
| 1.1 | Selection of UC and villages for program implementation |
| 1.2 | Situation analysis and stock taking studies of DRR actors, actions and capacities in the target districts |
| 1.3 | Review and update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives (ABRIs) based on the demands of new districts and generate policy recommendation on ARBIs up scaling for government |
| 1.4 | Introduce and scale up M & E System for BDRP |
| 1.5 | Climate Smart Profiling of selected districts  |
|  |
| **Output 2** | **Enhanced knowledge base for Sectoral DRR, DRM and CCA planning and policy making** |
| 2.1 | Expand Agro-ecological zoning for KPK and guide/influence provincial/district level planning and investment for DRR, CCA |
| 2.2 | Enhance support for drought risk management in project area  |
| 2.3 | Agriculture value chain analysis to identify new opportunities of selected farming communities around ARBIS |
| 2.4 | Prepare Agriculture Disaster & Climate Risk Management Operational Plans with Implementation Guidelines (district, provincial) and incorporate ADCRMOP findings in national level DRM planning |
| 2.5 | Support district government in developing and adopting DRR/CCA plans into local development through sectoral mainstreaming |
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| 2.6 | Technical Support for School Safety (SS) |
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| **Output 3** | **Climate smart agriculture and DRR/M practices and technologies demonstrated, validated and disseminated to enhance resilience** |
| 3.1 | Training & Mentoring of consortium partners in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Technologies |
| 3.2 | Test, Validate and Disseminate ARBIs and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, Post-FFS and LFFS) and Farmer Business School (FBS) Programmed |
| 3.3 | Demonstration and up scaling ARBIs through CSA demo sites and documentation of cost benefit analysis of best practices |
| 3.4 | Implementation of Climate Smart Villages |
| 3.5 | Support NDMA and PDMAs in localizing international processes on DRR by aligning with relevant national policies and plans |
| 3.6 | Support NDMA in organizing Heart of Asia Regional Thematic Group on DRR theme for strengthening south cooperation. |
| 3.7 | Promote public private partnership in DRR and create resilience models |
| 3.8 | Develop capacities at national, provincial and district level on DRR & CCA, ERNA guidelines and PWD sensitive DRR approaches |
|  |  |
| 3.9 | Disaster/Emergency Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises at district and National level |
| 3.10 | Capacity Development and Augmentation of DMAs in DRM. |
| 3.11 | Capacity Development of PDMA Sindh and selected DDMAs in Monitoring and Coordination of DRM Interventions by Partner Organizations |
| 3.12 | After Action Review |
| 3.13 | Programme Advocacy/Visibility |
| Distribution of Interventions within UN Consortium |
| FAO |  |  | UNDP |  |  | WFP |  |

## Outputs and activities

### Output 1: New districts are capacitated for the implementation of resilience programs

With the expansion of BDRP programme in nine districts of Punjab, KP and Sindh this output will contain a set of necessary interventions to capacitate the new districts for the implementation of the resilience programme. It will essentially include the identification of most vulnerable union councils and villages for program implementation, a series of situational analysis and stock taking studies, updating of Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on context of new districts, scaling up of M & E System, and climate smart profiling of selected districts. Brief descriptions of main interventions are provided in the following section.

* 1. **Selection of UC and villages and identification of villages for program implementation**

FAO would undertake district-level risk assessments in the BDRP programme districts and assist the programme to select most hazard prone union councils based on hazard risks and vulnerability profiles. A risk mapping exercise that comprises the three parameters listed below will be conducted to select some 630 villages (from the pre-selected districts- 09 districts 70 villages per district) to benefit the CBDRM Component. This activity would be achieved through a review of existing secondary data and a series of consultative meetings with relevant government agencies and CSOs operating in those districts to validate that data and fill any gaps. Attention will be paid to strengthening the use of sex, age and disability disaggregated data/information and analysis in the vulnerability and risk assessment.

FAO in close collaboration with **Concern worldwide** would also organize three provincial-level i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh stakeholder workshops/consultations to validate and endorse the list of prioritized 630 disaster-prone villages based on vulnerability criteria, risk mapping exercise and levels of resilience support received in the affected areas identified. The products developed under this activity will also inform the development of district level Climate Smart Agriculture Profiles (Activity 1.5)

* 1. Situation analysis and stock taking studies of DRR actors, actions and capacities in the target districts

*1.2.1. Explore and capacitate district level institutional structure to ensure the coordination and execution of BDRP*

During the Phase I implementation, it was realized that the Agriculture Resilience Based Initiatives (ARBIs) must be shared more widely and endorsed through policy guidelines by the agriculture experts and decision makers to make them part of the local agricultural practices in the target districts. The establishment of Provincial Agriculture Technical Advisory Groups and District Agriculture Technical Advisory Groups was proposed to move this agenda ahead.

It is suggested that the Provincial Agriculture Technical Advisory Group will provide technical support, strategic guidance, and directions under policy manual for the effective and efficient execution of ARBIs in target districts of Punjab. The group would comprise the officials from agriculture departments and its allied disciplines represented at provincial level. The Secretary Agriculture or nominee would chair Group’s scheduled meetings.

District Agriculture Technical Advisory Groups will provide technical backstopping and on job mentoring support for the implementation of ARBIs in the field to enhance on-farm livelihoods in Punjab. The group would comprise the technical persons form agriculture departments and its allied disciplines at local level. Deputy Commissioner or nominee would chair the Group’s regular meetings.

*1.2.2 Learning needs assessment and capacity development plan for CBDRM Consortium partners and key stakeholders*

FAO will continue training and mentoring of CBDRM consortium partners and other stakeholders in the implementation of resilience agenda by means of CBDRM, agricultural DRR and CSA interventions. To better target capacity building, a comprehensive learning needs assessment will be conducted. Targeting the consortium partners and relevant government stakeholder, a questionnaire-based survey will be conducted to collect primary data on existing capacity and learning needs, which will help determine what additional (to already existing) training modules need to be further developed to help individuals and the organization accomplish the programme targets in their respective regions. This assessment will look at employee and organizational knowledge, skills, and abilities and identify gaps or needs in the subject of CBDRM, climate smart agriculture, resilience monitoring and measurement. The output of this activity will feed into Activity 3.1.

#### Review and update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives (ABRIs) based on the demands of new districts and generate policy recommendation on ARBIs up scaling for government

*1.3.1 Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives*

Phase I of BDRP has identified and documented 32Agriculture Based Resilience Building Initiatives (ARBIs) by field investigative work with technical support of FAO team and DFID consortia partners working in Punjab and Sindh. The exercise was based on the idea of exploring agriculture related activities that strengthen resilience of communities to frequent disasters, climate change and variability. However, ARBI’s is a living document. In Phase II of the program, FAO will further review and update the ARBI’s based on 1) disaster and climatic context of newly targeted districts 2) economic analysis conducted through farmer-led on-farm demonstrations during Phase-I; and 3) recommendations for changing crop for various districts in line with the updated agro-ecological zones (AEZ). Such review will not only identify new ARBI’s, appropriate for the newly targeted districts but will also recommend targeted ARBIs for the larger replication and up scaling by the government. This review/updating process will be gradually informed by results from activities 2.4 and 2.5. It will also identify mechanisms for assessing the relevance and impacts of ARBI’s on soil, microclimate on longer time scale.

The selected set of Agriculture Resilience Based Initiatives (ARBIs) after an economic analysis would be made as a part of government’s recommended practices for up scaling by farmers in the targeted areas of three provinces. This would be achieved through continuous engagement of the District Agriculture Technical Advisory Groups and Provincial Agriculture Technical Advisory Groups which would be formed during the programme implementation.

The policy recommendation for ARBI scaling-up will strongly emphasize on the integration of results from AEZ, ASIS, economic analysis and ARBIs implementation impact study (activity 1.2), Review and update study (activity 1.3), Area based crop insurance study (activity 2.3) and agriculture value chain analysis (Activity 2.4).

The policy recommendations will be developed and shared with the participation of respective government counterpart along with key partners and other stakeholders through local district level and provincial level participatory consultative sessions. This activity will be a key input for the development of ADCRMOPs at district and provincial levels

* 1. *Introduce and scale up M & E System for BDRP*

*1.4.1 Expansion of M&E mechanisms and ICT infrastructure to new project districts*

In Phase I of BDRP, FAO has developed and implemented various components of a comprehensive monitoring framework for the programme including; 1) the use of FPMIS (an online MIS) to track project progress against LFM and work plan 2) development and implementation of activity reporting formats (ARFs) for FFS/WOS and CSA sites 3) Mobile based data collection system for daily reporting and ARFs 4) Monitoring visits and monthly planning and review exercises. These mechanisms are part of an overarching M&E mechanisms with specific indicators (determined from Intervention Areas of NDMP and M&E Framework of BDRP) to track the progress of FAO-supported resilience building interventions to inform the PIU and capture lessons learned, identify any delays or difficulties encountered, fill gaps and support corrective measures. This activity is closely linked to Activity 2.8.

In the upcoming Phase II, FAO will expand the M&E systems to the newly selected project districts and FAO’s M&E mechanisms would be further aligned to the “detailed logical framework for Phase II of CBDRM Component of BDRP (including baselines, goal, outcome and output-level indicators, as well as milestones and targets)” and “robust M&E Framework using the UK/DFID methodology for reporting against KPI-1,4,13 and 14 of the International Climate Fund”, prepared by the UK/DFID-funded Supplier during the inception phase of BDRP/CBDRM Component.

At the end of BDRP Phase II, FAO will undertake FAO mandatory end of project evaluation that will assess the UN consortium components of BDRP and how that has contributed to resilience building agenda of DFID and Government of Pakistan. This will result in a Project Completion Report specifying the work accomplished the efficiency and effectiveness of project operations, the impact of project interventions on its targeted beneficiaries, follow-up actions required by the Provincial Governments of Punjab, KPK and Sindh. It will also provide key recommendations for an exit strategy and sustainability. FAO would organize a stakeholder workshop to review and endorse the findings and recommendations of the Project Completion Report for final submission to FAO’s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Headquarters, UK/DFID and the Government of Pakistan.

*1.4.2 Piloting of Resilience Index Measurement Analysis Tool for DRR and CSA planning*

Resilience measurement is challenging, since it is multidimensional and difficult to quantify. Resilience is subjective and dependent on the scale at which it is measured- individual, household, community, or a higher level. Globally, there are few examples of resilience measurement and not much of that is directly replicable to BDRP. FAO has been using RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis) estimation approach for the measurement of resilience at household level in South Sudan[[1]](#footnote-1), Niger[[2]](#footnote-2) and Mauritania[[3]](#footnote-3).

FAO plans to design and implement a modified version of RIMA-II at the village level. Such a tool will help secure responses for pressing queries such as which population is most at risk and in need of support, which geographical locations should the investment focus, which dimensions of resilience need to be supported and to what extent have the interventions resulted in increasing or decreasing the resilience of target population?

To conceptualize the tools, consultation sessions with BDRP DIP, DDMA/PDMA and relevant provincial government departments [[4]](#footnote-4)will be conducted whereby workgroups will be organized to enlist UC level communal indicators for each of the six pillars of resilience including Income and Food Access (IFA), Access to Basic Services (ABS), Assets (AST), Social Safety Nets (SSN), Sensitivity (S) and Adaptive Capacity (AC). FAO with active engagement of DIPs will refine these indicators and convert them to an assessment tool tailored to BDRP working areas. Finally, there will be a comprehensive “Resilience Index (RI)” of a community in quantified form, at a scale of 1 to 100. It is believed that data against many of the indicators in the newly designed tool will be available from Risk and Resilience (RnR) profiles being developed by the CBDRM consortium. For any missing indicators, relevant questions will be added in the initial UC level profiling. Once applied systematically, the same tool can serve as an impact evaluation tool at the end of the project to measure the quantified change in the resilience of the target communities which can be attributed to BDRP.

#### Climate Smart Profiling of selected districts

Climate Smart Agriculture profile provide a brief yet comprehensive overview of the status of CSA activities and enabling environment in each country at sub-national level. They include a snapshot of the agricultural context in the province/district, identify the key production systems (crops and livestock) and assess/prioritize suitable CSA technologies across all production systems according to their climate-smartness. They also provide an overview of institution, policy, and finance entry points for scaling out CSA in the province/district. The profile will include standard easy-to-understand info-graphics and tables that allow different stakeholders to easily identify key issues, messages and actions. It is composed of three main components, namely, Context specific overview of the key facts in the province/district in terms of agriculture and livestock production; Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CRDVA) and; Assessment and prioritization of CSA technologies to provide a comprehensive list of CSA technologies for key production systems.

It is pertinent to mention that under MHYP-DFID fund, provincial level profiles have already been developed which captures the broader climatic outlook. To ensure district specific climatic outlook, district level CSA profiles are needed to inform policy making and interventions. The sub-products and profiles developed under this activity will also inform the development of district and provincial level ADCRMOPs. The CSA profiles will also provide information for ADCRMOPs and DRM plans prepared by UNDP. Moreover, CBDRM consortium will also benefit from this and will serve to guide and feed into their CSA interventions.

### Output 2: Enhanced knowledge base for Sectoral DRR, DRM and CCA planning and policy making

The activities under this output will collectively consolidate field tested, cross cutting-edge scientific knowledge base to inform planning and policy making processes for **risk sensitive** development in two main directions;

1. Risk informed sustainable agriculture development (CSA, NRM, DRR)
2. Strengthen role and recognition of agriculture and other sectors in disaster risk management at all levels

Initial set of activities under this output (Activity 2.1 to Activity 2.5) focuses on producing the knowledge base to serve institutional capacity development for strategic agriculture development and planning in the context of disaster and climate change risk while the next part (Activity 2.9) focuses on the application and usage of generated knowledge.

#### 2.1 Expand Agro-ecological zoning for KPK and guide/influence provincial/district level planning and investment for DRR, CCA

Due to its high importance for provincial agriculture policies and government interventions, the review and demarcation of agro-ecological zones has been a flagship intervention in Punjab and Sindh during BDRP first phase. The engagement of academia and relevant government departments under the technical supervision of FAO’s global experts has been a very successful model for the effective update of the AEZ, which has immense potential in redefining agricultural policies and government actions at provincial level. The agro-ecological zoning has been a technical process using the full spectrum of available spatial and non-spatial datasets for the demarcation of updated zones. This opens a new horizon of opportunities for research and development in agriculture, including its subsectors. Building upon the phase I work in Punjab and Sindh, a series of additional, complementary secondary products will be developed to facilitate enhanced applications and larger dissemination of the AEZ. These secondary products will mainly include:

* A series of white papers explaining the changes in Agro-ecological zones (previous vs current) and their implications for agriculture policies
* Analysis of AEZ under climate change impact scenarios; based on varying climate change impact scenarios, the analysis of AEZ will feed government policy making vis-à-vis crop suitability and productivity to benefit small holder farmers.
* Assist Agriculture Department in preparing recommendations for each AEZ to reorganize research infrastructure and agriculture policies and its dissemination
* Validation of AEZ results through ground-truth / feedback from the farmers
* Regional cropping patterns: Adjustment of cropping calendar based on climatic zones.
* Farmer advisory system: Adjust farming advisory system based on latest and scientific information.
* Prevalence of organic carbon in soil mapping: A study will be conducted to assess the ratio of organic carbon in soil to promote judicious use of fertilizers.

In addition, agro-ecological zoning will be expanded to KPK province. The University of Agriculture, Peshawar along with the department of Agriculture, KPK will be engaged in this intervention, following the successful models practiced in Phase I for Punjab and Sindh.

#### 2.2 Enhance support for drought risk management in project area

FAO has developed the capacity of key stakeholders particularly Pakistan Metrological Department to use FAO global Agriculture Stress Index System (ASIS) to detect areas with a high likelihood of water stress (prolonged dry periods and drought) for Punjab and Sindh. FAO will continue ASIS expansion in KPK province and extend support to PMD for implementation in Punjab and Sindh. During the first phase of BDRP, ASIS global version, which was designed to detect agricultural hotspots on the globe, was scaled down to get standalone versions to monitor agricultural droughts at provincial levels in Pakistan. The standalone versions are facilitating PMD in calibrating with local agricultural statistics and they would use crop phenology and specific parameters, coefficients and masks of the main crops of the country and/or province. In phase II of BDRP, FAO will continue to roll out ASIS and establish strong linkages with drought mitigation actions. Carrying forth this essence, in conjunction with ASIS establishment and at the request of Punjab Government, FAO would assist the Provincial Government of Punjab to draft “Punjab Drought Operational Plan”. This would require FAO to contract and supervise a specialized national or international organization to prepare the Plan and to organize provincial-level consultative meetings and stakeholder workshops to prepare, review and endorse this strategic document.

#### 2.3 Agriculture value chain analysis to identify new opportunities of selected farming communities around ARBIs

Based upon the selected farming communities interest groups and interest-based enterprises emerged around ARBI’s/CSA profiles, FAO will conduct a study on agriculture value chain analysis along AEZs to work out the best suitable and practicable supply and demand-based product and service delivery channels comprising all value chains to strengthen the smallholder farmers agri-business at local level. This study will also comprise market analysis. The market analysis will be conducted by the FAO professionals with the participation of all key market and marketing stakeholders, and smallholder farmers, to analyze the prevailing system and opportunities for better market and business development. The findings and recommendations will be shared with stakeholders at all levels and will also be included in the FFS/Post FFS and FBS curriculum for capacity building (Activity 3.2) and to develop the selective business plans of communities under FBS.

These analyses will also help to change small holder farmer’s production, marketing skills and linkage. In addition, they will be used to establish criteria from the value chain perspective to validate the potential for large scale up scaling of ARBIs (linked with Activity 1.3). Finally, the programme will recommend and identify few selective value chains based on their potential, scale and market opportunities.

#### 2.4 Prepare Agriculture Disaster & Climate Risk Management Operational Plans with Implementation Guidelines (district, provincial) and Incorporate ADCRMOP findings in national level DRM planning

*2.4.1. Prepare Agriculture Disaster & Climate Risk Management Operational Plans with Implementation Guidelines (district, provincial)*

In Phase I, FAO successfully supported the development of ADRMOP and implementation guidelines for four districts and two provinces of Sindh and Punjab[[5]](#footnote-5). Building upon this successfully tested approach, FAO will continue its support in the development of ADRMOPs and implementation guidelines for the newly target districts. Sensitization and capacity building of stakeholders (agriculture related department) on execution of ADRMOPs will be strengthened. The proposed activity is fully in line with the objectives of the National Disaster Management Plan and its pursuit of strengthening sectoral capacities to disaster risk management at provincial and district level.

The District & Provincial ADCRMOP would be developed through a consultative process with district line departments, UCs Chairman and councilors, communities, local NGOs, academia and endorsement by government based on a validation process. Implementation guidelines will be developed on already existing strategies and plans and where necessary policy changes will be suggested. FAO will specifically provide facilitation support, technical advice and documentation services throughout the participatory stakeholder consultation process that will guides the preparation of the ADCRMOP for Agriculture at district level to ensure that i) specific DRR interventions have been tailored to the specific risk and vulnerability profiles of farmers in the respective districts/provinces; ii) consistency and complementarity of interventions exist across the three institutional levels, iii) integration of DRR into overall sectoral development policies and strategies has been ensured, and iv) coherent sector specific inputs to the cross/sectoral DRR planning process at district, provincial and national levels, coordinated by the respective DDMA, PDMA and NDMA (ref. UNDP led activities). Further, the data collected under this intervention will feed into the MHVRA studies led by WFP. This will also serve to benefit the consortium members under CBRDM to guide their intervention design at the local level.

*2.4.2. Sensitization and capacity building of stakeholders (agriculture related department) on execution of ADCRMOPs*

Phase I of BDRP provided useful insight about the capacity and institutional challenges of concerned government organizations in the implementation of the ADRMSOP. Based on these learnings, FAO will strengthen the technical capacities of agriculture related departments to facilitate the implementation of ADRMOPs process and implement identified actions in the plan from provincial to district levels. These departments will primarily include the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock and Dairy Development, Fisheries, Irrigation and Forests, Range Management and Wildlife and their DALOs and DFOs, district government and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) and others... In collaboration with Punjab and Sindh Provincial MoALCFs, MoIs and MoFEs, FAO would develop a comprehensive training programme based on the training needs assessment highlighted in FAO’s “National Institutional Assessment on the Integration of DRM into the Agricultural Sector of Pakistan” and the District/provincial ADCRMOPs developed under BDRP project.

In collaboration with NDMA and concerned institutes of PARC, Punjab and Sindh PDMAs, the Provincial Agricultural Technical Advisory Groups and District Agricultural Technical Advisory Groups, FAO-Pakistan and FAO/PIU will raise awareness among agriculture sector stakeholders at national, provincial and district levels of the benefits of ADCRMOPs through communication campaigns, internet/electronic media, consultative meetings, focus group discussions, short in-service training courses, workshops and seminars, on-the-job mentoring and field demonstrations, in-country exchange visits, and preparation and dissemination of DRR-related extension materials. Training of government and non-governmental research and extension staff would be undertaken by the master trainers/subject matter specialists and specialists from FAO Pakistan and FAO consultants recruited by the Project.

#### 2.5 Support district government in developing and adopting DRR/CCA plans into local development through sectoral mainstreaming

*2.5.1 Organize annual reviews on the implementation of existing DRM & ADCRMOPs plans and assist select departments for mainstreaming DRR in 04 districts*

DRR & CCA Plans are living documents in nature but many common features remain the same as they reflect upon the role of district administration and department. For example, departmental level role and SOP will remain the same in all districts with some minor additions like consideration of DRR checklist while designing new projects for various sectors using PC-1 process. UNDP will conduct district level annual progress reviews of already developed plans during BDRP phase I target districts. The key objective of proposed review will focus on gauging effectiveness of these plans and extracting learnings for similar processes that will be carried out in newly selected districts for BDRP Phase II.

UNDP will design and organize these review exercises in close collaboration with partners UN agencies (FAO & WFP) and Concern Worldwide led consortium for monitoring the progress. Administration and sectoral heads of 04 districts who developed their district DRM & ADCRMOP plans during BDRP Phase I will be engaged and UNDP will assist them in developing sectoral plans as per recommendations and standard operating procedures (SOPs) mentioned in their approved DRM plans. UNDP will also link this review and sectoral mainstreaming process with WFP’s disaster/ emergency response simulation exercises (SIMEX) that will help in testing these plans in real-time scenario.

*2.5.2 Develop DRM & CCA plans for 05 newly selected districts*

For BDRP Phase II, UNDP has planned to develop new District DRM plans for the districts where no such initiative has been taken yet. The project will work to enhance the technical capacity of concerned national, provincial and district-level government agencies and NGOs to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) & climate change adaptation (CCA) into their development processes through assisting them in developing district DRM plans. DRM plans provide a larger gamut for mainstreaming resilience in local development across all sectors such as the ADCRMOP in the agriculture sector. These plans will also create synergies and coherence among all ongoing interventions related to risk reduction and CBDRM carried out by various actors including BDRP consortium.

UNDP will replicate the similar process adopted during BDRP Phase I for developing district plans and key lessons learnt will be given due consideration to make the planning process more accurate with doable medium and long-term strategic action for risk mitigation and adaptation. Consortium members will be kept fully engaged and involved based on their local learnings and experiences.

*2.5.3. Establish district emergency operation centers for five newly selected districts*

To deal with disasters at district level, in well-coordinated manners, the district emergency operation centers (DEOCs) serve as the hub for receiving early warning and issuing information to public at all levels in the district and taking measures to evacuate people. The DEOC also takes lead in the coordination and management of relief operations and early recovery in the affected areas in the district. UNDP has already established 04 such center during Phase I of BDRP and have handed over to administration of target districts.

 Under BDRP phase II, five similar DEOCs will be established in newly selected districts and will be equipped with all available communication facilities. The DEOC will be located at Deputy Commissioner (DC) Office in the district headquarter and will be overall supervised and directed by the District Chairperson/DC of the district. DEOC will be operationalized round the clock during the disaster time and in non-disaster times, it will be working during normal office hours and will focus on emergency preparedness and contingency planning. All concerned departments and humanitarian agencies will be coordinated by the DEOC at district level.

#### 2.6 Technical Support for School Safety (SS)

WFP Pakistan over past few years has developed and effectively implemented its own improvised School Safety Model that has been tested and implemented in selected schools of 13 districts across Pakistan.

WFP has published a full-fledged School Safety IEC material consisting of Students’ learning booklet, Teachers’ Guidebook and Flip Chart of Hazards approved by NDMA. During 2009 – 2017, over 51,864 school children, teachers and SMC members were trained and educated in disaster preparedness and response planning (DPRP) at school level in around 454 government primary, middle and high schools of AJK, Baluchistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces which has resulted in enhanced capacity among the school children, teachers, SMC and SSC members.

The disaster preparedness and response capacities of school children, teachers, SMCs, School Safety Committees and local government officials have been enhanced and were equipped through:

* + Training of Trainers, Teachers’ Training and Students’ Training Education and Awareness sessions and Mock drills at school/local level.
	+ Provision of School Safety kits and First Aid kits for every school.
	+ Knowledge on early warning system enhanced at school level for timely actions.
	+ Formation and trainings of School Safety Committees and School Management Committees has enabled emergency response capacities at school level.
	+ Each of the WFP targeted school has a School Safety Plan in place which depicts the prevailing hazards and recommends appropriate mitigation measures at school level.
	+ Under BDRP component of WFP’s School Safety Programme, implementation of school safety will be completed in 18 to 20 government schools by 30 Sep 2018.

WFP in the second phase of BDRP Programme *will focus on the following three key areas:*

* + Technical Support to GOP in Design and Development of Government’s own School Safety Programmes considering the contextual hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and exposure in the provinces.
	+ Technical support in dissemination of the information and knowledge management products & services.
	+ Technical support for consultations with donors for resource mobilization for Government’s own provincial and national School Safety Programme.

*2.6.1 Conduct Feasibility Study for E- learning and design, development & piloting of E-School Safety Modules for cost-effective and enhanced outreach:*

With the aim of rapidly increasing outreach to access most vulnerable communities in disaster prone areas of Pakistan having network coverage, the School Safety E-learning approach would complement the ongoing on-site learning programme. The roll out of conventional School Safety Programme will require technological applications to secure a faster and increased outreach to target the vast populations. This E-learning model has already been tested and applied in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for “on line learning and early warning”, especially targeting disabled and extremely vulnerable individuals. WFP finds that this approach can be applied similarly for School Safety. Before design and development of software applications on School Safety, it is necessary to conduct a feasibility study for e-learning to understand the mobile network coverage/usage and internet connectivity. This will help in designing and development of the need-based e-learning application/knowledge management software.

*2.6.2 Design, Development and Launching of E-School Safety Modules for mandatory use by Educational Institutions in Pakistan.*

Traditionally, face to face trainings have been conducted by organizations which have a cost element. Furthermore, interest of school children and youth has rapidly increased in use of electronic gadgets/information technology as compared to using written material. It is therefore proposed that educational institutions that have internet connectivity or computers launch this e-learning or computer-based learning. Design and Development of school safety module and e-learning material will result in cost-effective and reaching larger population in lesser time and certification by school children, youth and teachers shall also be introduced in school safety. There is also a possibility of linking these software/applications to cell phones for easy access purposes.

*2.6.3 Technical Support to PDMAs in Design and Development of GoP's own National Programme/PC1 on School Safety and CBDRM.*

WFP has already started engaging PDMAs, Sindh Education & Literacy Department, DOE Punjab, DDMAs, DEOs, Pakistan Institute of Teacher Education and Government’s Curriculum Wing in implementation of School Safety under phase I of BDRP.

Considering the need for knowledge transfer and ownership by NDMA and PDMAs/Government of Pakistan, WFP’s focus would remain on:

* Technical Support to PDMAs, NDMA and DDMAs in Designing, planning and implementation of Government’s own MHVRA Programme in the hazard-prone districts across Pakistan.
* Programme Backstopping to ensure quality of the implementation of MHVRA by Provincial Disaster Management Authorities.
* Make efforts to transfer knowledge and knowledge products to PDMAs and DDMAs considering the contextual hazards and topographies of various districts.
* Completion of MHVRA study being implemented in Chitral district of KP during 2018 in which another added value would be linking the BISP related data to MHVRA Decision Support System developed by NDMA with WFP’s support.
* Mapping of DRR capacities, risks, vulnerabilities, hazards and institutionalization of CBDRM and School Safety into DSS would be another priority under CSP.
* Integration of the DSS and MHVRA portal from national to provincial and district level, installation of systems, training of government disaster management officials in use of MHVRA and DSS tools for planning purposes will enable in effective planning and designing of programmes based on the information already available.

NDMA has already started writing long-term programme proposals/documents/PC-Is for this purpose, some of the PC-Is are in pipeline and some have been approved with commitment to support by World Bank under which filling the human resource gap and replication of the MHVRA model supported by WFP in around 38 other districts is one of the top priorities in pipeline which is expected to be materialized soon.

As WFP’s strategy for DRM interventions during 2018 – 2022 focusses on providing technical support while gradually handing over the implementation School Safety and CBDRM interventions, the following activity is proposed to be implemented by WFP in partnership with the Government disaster management authorities:

* Technical Support will be provided to PDMAs and NDMA in Design and Development of GoP's own National Programme/PC-1 on School Safety and CBDRM in consultation with other stakeholders and backstopping in Implementation of School Safety Intervention/DRR in Education Services and Community Based Disaster Risk Management related interventions.

This will ensure smooth transfer of knowledge, ownership of the programme and allocation of funds by Government of Pakistan for School Safety and CBDRM Programme interventions. These efforts will result in formulation of 3 PC-1s in close consultation with PDMAs and WFP will gradually exit from these interventions.

*2.6.4 Integration of DRR into Education Curriculum:*

PDMA Sindh had requested WFP to provide technical support to PDMA for integration of DRR into Education Curriculum which is the felt-need indicated by Government. TORs were developed for the said activity while funds couldn’t be made available.

The proposed intervention will include Integration of DRR into Education Curriculum that will enable enrichment of curriculum and ensure knowledge sharing and awareness among the school teachers and school children on DRR. The curriculum wing of Ministry will lead this process in collaboration with PDMA, Sindh Education and Literacy Department with technical facilitation by WFP. The existing education curriculum will thoroughly be reviewed, and DRM related knowledge shall be inculcated into it which shall ultimately contribute towards knowledge sharing and enhancement on disaster risk management in the educational institutions.

With the technical support, monitoring and backstopping of WFP, the process of integration of DRR into education curriculum shall include the following key deliverables:

* Inception report shall be shared within 1-week from commencing the works, the consultant is required to submit an Inception Report after desk review of all existing material, references, the education curriculum and DRR policies, school safety framework and other key documents.
* Secondary Data collection and analysis report with gap analysis.
* Submission of Questionnaires/Study tools and primary data collection.
* Submission of complete data analysis report after compilation of questionnaires/study tools & primary data.
* Submission of 1st Draft of DRR Curriculum document.
* Organize consultative workshop where knowledge transfer on all aspects of the development of the curriculum at primary and secondary level will be the primary objective.
* The audience will include teachers representing primary and secondary schools, officials from PDMA, Education Department, Board of Curriculum, Planning and Development Department, UN Agencies, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.
* Submission of the revised/Final Draft of DRR Curriculum document after getting feedback from all the relevant stake holders on 1st draft.
* Submission of the final version of DRR/CCMA Curriculum document to PDMA Sindh for the endorsement.
* The final version of DRR Curriculum document shall be presented by the consultant/expert to PDMA Sindh and all stakeholders in a consultative workshop.
* The process shall also include pilot testing of the DRR curriculum in selected schools and further fine-tuning and finalization of the document after getting detailed feedback from the selected schools.

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### Output 3: Climate smart agriculture and DRR/M practices and technologies demonstrated, validated and disseminated to enhance resilience

#### 3.1 Training & Mentoring of consortium partners in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Technologies

In first phase FAO supported the Concern and DIP partners in developing conceptual understanding of DRR, CCA, FFS and the utilization of the CBDRM approach for a transformation process from reactive disaster management towards proactive prevention, preparedness and resilience building measures. In the second Phase, the capacity building and mentoring support will continue for consortium partners by using the FAO 3-dimensional approach which revolves around: (i) individual; (ii) organizational; (iii) enabling environment. Based on this approach, during the roll-out period of the project, a detailed training need assessment of the DIP partners will be done on commonly identified areas of capacity development in specific thematic areas like in agricultural DRR, CCA, CSA (ARBIs) which is being conducted under activity 1.2. The TNA will be followed by development and implementation of capacity development plan to strengthen the agricultural resilience component of the project. To accomplish this, a series of sub-activities will be conducted including the design of training modules, development of capacity building calendar and training of DIP staff and government officials.

NDMA has highlighted the need of baseline data for GoP trainings. The above-mentioned TNA will serve that purpose as well where information about the pre-post training skills will be available in a structured form. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has also planned a training need assessment to be conducted for all the provinces and regions of Pakistan in year 2018 besides organizing Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness & Response Planning Training & SIMEX. To avoid the potential duplication, UN consortium partners will coordinate with NIDM and share its capacity development plan. For training delivery, NIDM will also be consulted to avoid any duplications and to improve contents quality.

In addition to formal trainings, FAO would support the consortium partners and its DIPs in different activities by providing technical guidance particularly in HLV assessments, CBDRM planning and research and up scaling of resilience building initiatives, FFS methodologies, participatory extension approaches, improved risk-sensitive agricultural production and NRM technologies.

FAO would organize national exchange visit(s) for district-level agricultural and rural development decision makers and relevant subject matter specialists to/with an international center of excellence and/or a country recognized for integrating DRR into agricultural and rural development processes. Furthermore, FAO will also emphases on promoting on line exchanges, encouraging consortium partners to attend relevant webinars on climate change and DRR, CSA to enhance their capacities.

#### 3.2 Test, Validate and Disseminate ARBIs and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) and Farmer Business School (FBS) Programmes

*3.2.1. Implement Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes to Test, Validate ARBIs and CSA practices*

FFSs will be set up for participatory adult learning through which participant farmers will observe weather, soil characteristics, plant development, costs and yield. FAO will set up FFS to develop farmers’ skills in disaster resilience and climate change adaptation for crop production system and Livestock farmer field school (LFFS) for livestock production system with demonstration plots run by FAO FFS/LFFS facilitators, trainers and consortium partners. To facilitate the adoption of new practices, field schools will provide input support and production services such as the direct seeding of rice service. As cultural norms make it difficult to train women and men together, an approach to learning for women in rural areas called Women Open Schools has been successfully piloted in connection with home gardening. Using this approach, the project will directly train women in practices relevant to their agricultural activities, with a strong focus on improving resilience by raising income and family health through animal husbandry, vegetable production, and fruit trees. The project will support one home garden per WOS, providing initial inputs including seeds, equipment and small livestock such as chicken. The FFS, LFFS and WOS will be implemented by FAO project staff. Approximately, 216 FFS (FFS, WOS and LFFS) will be organized for training 5400 farmers directly (2700 men and 2700 women). FAO will adopt the following steps to accomplish the tasks;

* A 4-5 days participatory curriculum review and development workshop will be organized to work out basic curriculum guidelines based on targeted FFS crops and commodities as per the ARBI’s identified for implementation in the project area. The subject specialists, key stakeholders and relevant professionals will participate in this workshop to provide appropriate input in designing basic curriculum for future planning and implementation of the capacity building schemes i.e. FFS, Post FFS and FBS. This event will be organized right after finalization of the selection of target districts/areas.
* The project includes a series of training and capacity development activities for FFS/WOS/LFFS/FBS facilitators (men and women) who are government officials, professional staff, extension workers, private sector field workers and beneficiary farmers on the disaster and climate resilient approaches and practices
* Establish 324 FFS, and identify and engage one “FFS Facilitators” per FFS from local government field extension workers, NGO social mobilisers and lead farmers (from “graduated” FFSs); train FFS facilitators in the implementation and monitoring of FFSs, the experimentation and demonstration of new and improved ARBI’s and CSA technologies and practices, improved food nutrition and basic agri-business management through a minimum of three one-week training courses (conducted by the aforementioned master trainers across respective cropping seasons according to the aforementioned curricula).
* Ensure that good agricultural practice is maintained through the provision of technical expertise to the established number of FFSs (implemented across three cropping seasons) – whereby groups of between 20 to 30 men and women farmers would participate in weekly “learning” sessions to test, validate, demonstrate and replicate (and learn and adopt) reviewed and updated ARBI’s through one crop production cycle; FFSs would be guided by their local FFS Facilitators with the technical support of master trainers and FAO specialists and provided with the necessary tools, equipment and agricultural inputs for the group demonstration plots (procured by the abovementioned Supplier).
* Undertake exchange visits between FFSs and between localities for participants to share experience and ideas with other groups to building cohesiveness and motivation and serve as peer mentoring – each group should visit and be visited at least once.
* Organize field days to provide members of the wider community, community leaders, provincial governments and district authorities and development organizations an opportunity to learn from FFSs – with each group hosting at least one field day event.
* Post FFS: FFS graduates continue activities with regular backstopping from facilitators; FFS follow-up activities (networks, agribusiness, enterprise, marketing, continued PTD research, etc.); implementation of farmer-run FFS. FFS groups continue with their own activities with their own PM&E systems. Farmer reporting to facilitator on farming options practiced on individual farms.
* Organize district-level FFS graduation ceremonies to reward men and women farmers successfully completing FFSs.
* Monitor evaluate and report on the performance of FFSs, with feedback to FAO and Punjab and Sindh Provincial MoALCFs, MoIs and MoFEs to ensure that follow-up action, further technical support and/or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion where necessary – including the maintenance of FFS diaries to self-monitor the performance, problems encountered, and lessons learned from FFSs as well as minute taking of group meetings.

*3.2.2. Implement Farmer Business Schools (FBS) around selective value chains*

To demonstrate the economic benefits of adopting recommended practices, the project will also develop farm management and marketing skills, numeracy and financial literacy, adopting FAO’s methodology of on-going Farmer Business School projects in the country. As a part of their business development capacity, the project will introduce participants to private sector partners providing services that enable adaptation and possible links to business opportunities in connection with multiplication of seeds needed for climate change adaptation, where FAO also has other on-going initiatives. A total of 60 FBS will be organized at FFS/WOS/LFFS Cluster level, through adopting following key activities as;

* After identification of potential FBS facilitators /trainers, a 5 days participatory training of FBS trainers’ facilitators will be organize based on the curriculum developed under review and update of FFS/FBS curriculum (activity 3.2).
* After completion of FFS training cycle, the farmer identification for FBS will be done through making interest groups based on the selected agriculture enterprise or commodity as per the cropping system and ARBI’s. 5 FFS trained and qualified farmers from each FFS will be identified and grouped into a cluster of 5 FBS to make a group of 25 Farmers for FBS training. Farmer business school approach will be implemented during the very next round of cropping season after FFS graduation. The FBS curriculum will comprise basic understanding of farm business and enterprise concept, market and suitable marketing systems, including business plan development, post-harvest and market options, negotiation skills of farmers etc.
* The FBS trained farmer entrepreneurs will be organized into interest-based producer marketing groups and will be provided with farmer-led local market information management system guidelines for sustainable agribusiness development.

#### 3.3 Demonstration and up scaling ARBIs by means of CSA demo sites along with the documentation of cost benefit analysis of best practices

*3.3.1. Demonstration and up scaling ARBIs by mean of CSA demo sites*

FAO will establish on-farm demonstration plots to display the key CSA technologies and practices identified in the activity 1.3 to the rural communities. In the first year the project will develop around 4 different ARBI’s based CSA demonstration plots that will be prepared and maintained with farmers in each district. FAO will establish about 12 different CSA demonstration site in total throughout the project in each district. The number of CSS demonstration plots will increase each year, as stakeholders and partners are trained. Locations for plots will be selected with an aim to represent the key agro-ecological zones. The project will also develop an agreement with one or more research institutions to carry out adaptive research at the demonstration plots so that results of adaptive research can be used to improve the recommended practices in time. FFS /LFFS/WOS /FBS will also be incorporated in the above CSA dedicated demonstration plots with the integration of different disaster resilience and CSA practices based on the identified ARBIs.

*3.3.2. Document results of cost benefit analysis of best agricultural DRR and CSA practices*

Keeping in view the importance of economic viability of on farm resilience initiatives, especially the implementation of ARBI’s in FFS/LFFS/WOS/FBS or in dedicated CSA demonstration sites, cost benefit analysis will be integrated and adopted in all interventions at field level. FAO will make FFS/WOS/LFFS/FBS and CSA benefit monitoring and data record keeping an essential component and will ensure the record keeping and data maintenance at field and project implementation and management unit. The use of FFS/CSA Data record books will be adopted as primary measure while online FFS/CSA application and data sheets will support the real time data management at both field and project management unit levels. The cost benefit analysis of implemented ARBIs along with FFS/CSA will be further analyzed, documented and presented to all key stakeholders to support upscaling of best technologies and practices.

#### 3.4 Implementation of Climate Smart Villages

Climate-Smart Village (CSV) aims to increase resilience of communities by adapting to climate change. This will help strengthen the linkage between CBDRM and climate change adaptation to address multiple risks (of natural and climate related hazards, plant and animal diseases and other human-induced hazards) to agriculture at household and community/village level,

**Baseline assessment:** Implementation of the CSV approach begins by assessing climate-related risks and vulnerabilities to agriculture at the household/village/landscape level. It also includes risks of wet and dry spells, and periods of heat or cold stresses during the cropping season. Future climate scenarios are analyzed and linked with HLVC to assess the likely change in risk profiles and long-term suitability of the main cropping and livestock systems.

Baseline assessment includes the natural (land, water, and soil) and physical (infrastructure such as irrigation, technology, and markets) resources available. It also includes assessment of socioeconomic resources such as human (labor and education), financial (source and amount of revenue and budget), and social (institutions and networks) resources.

**CSV design:** This step primarily focuses on developing a portfolio of practices and technologies dealing with food security, adaptation, and mitigation and on climate-information services that need to be initially piloted in the CSVs. The portfolio includes the following:

* Weather-smart activities (weather forecasts, climate-informed agro-advisories, weather insurance, climate analogs as a tool for forward planning, strategies to avoid maladaptation)
* Water-smart practices (aquifer recharge, rainwater harvesting, community management of water, laser-land leveling, micro-irrigation, raised-bed planting, solar pumps)
* Seed/breed smart (adapted varieties and breeds, seed banks, including community-based activities)
* Carbon/Neutral smart practices (agroforestry, minimum tillage, land use systems, livestock management, integrated nutrient management, biofuels), and
* Institutional/market smart activities (cross sectorial links; local institutions, including learning platforms or farmer-to-farmer learning and capacity development, contingency planning, financial services, market information, gender-equitable approaches, and off-farm risk management strategies)

Strategic decision making in the CSV approach is a participatory activity. Proposed interventions must be relevant to the conditions defined by the baseline and show promise for wider scale relevancy to other villages of similar agro-ecological and climatic conditions. CSV will be linked closely with CBDRM planning and ARBIs and CSA identification in the same locations within an overarching aim of strengthening communities’ resilience to climate and disaster risks.

**Creating evidence:** Once a portfolio has been designed, field evidence for this is developed in a two-step process. First, a narrow range of interventions/portfolios is evaluated in a multi stakeholder research platform (national agricultural research systems, NGOs, and private-sector players, farmers and their institutions) established in CSV sites. The process assesses the benefits, synergies, and trade-offs of the technologies from the perspective of individual farmers (men, women, and youth) as well as of the aggregate community/landscape by using well-established principles of on-farm and farmers field research. Detailed evaluation is conducted using surveys, farmer group evaluations, and ICT-based feedback tools.

**Scaling up and scaling out:** Once intervention portfolios are successfully demonstrated, the evidence generated in the CSVs is used to contribute to scaling up and out promising innovations. Scaling mechanisms tested across the regions include:

* Horizontal scaling (scaling out) of climate-smart options: CSVs provide demonstration sites for farmer-to-farmer learning (often through self-help groups or producer organizations) and/or enable local promotion of CSA options through local government plans, programs, and policies or through private-sector business models.
* Vertical scaling (scaling up): CSV research and lessons learned provide evidence for the efficacy of practices, technologies, services, processes, and institutional options and are thus able to: influence large-scale CSA investment plans; promote mainstreaming of institutional changes; and/or inform policy instruments.

 Figure: Steps for the implementation of the CSV approach, implementation steps are based on stakeholder engagement & seldom follow the simple linear model

#### 3.5 Support NDMA and PDMAs in localizing international processes on DRR by aligning with relevant national policies and plans

*3.5.43.5.1 Conduct a Review for creating synergies among relevant national policies and plans related to DRR & CCA*

Reflecting on the ten-year implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, 2005-2015), the global DRR community adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR, 2015-2030). The new framework serves as a platform on which to articulate the recent paradigm shift of DRM policies, in terms of expected outcomes, guiding principles, priorities for action, role and responsibilities of stakeholders, and international cooperation. The general goal of SFDRR is “prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience”.

Earlier, Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and now SFDRR both suggest that achieving national targets can be attainable through aligning national policies and plans with global resilience agendas. Institutional strengthening will need to be part of the alignment process and this will take longer to achieve. Hence a national DRR strategy needs to be put in place well before the 2020 deadline for achieving global target ‘e’ of the Sendai Framework i.e. ‘Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020’. In Pakistan the National DRR Policy and NDMP could serve the national strategy if they updated and aligned with the SFDRR.

UNDP will support NDMA in reviewing and analyzing national and sub national policies and preparing set of recommendations for alignment with SFDRR and other global frameworks like Sustainable Development Goals. Further, UNDP aims at having a collaborated recommendation from various DRR/DRM actors and stakeholders on future actions and activities towards achieving the SFDRR objective, which is linked to the updated National Disaster Management Plan and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in Pakistan. FAO will take care of the NDMP sections related to agriculture DRR to reflect the sectoral priorities.

*3.5.2 Organize Annual progress review events at National level and sub-national level on DRR related policies and framework for policy lobbying*

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. Every member state of SFDRR process must report against the indicators for measuring the global targets of the Sendai Framework, and disaster risk reduction- related indicators of the SDGs, using the online Sendai Framework Monitor. A detailed timeline has been developed and shared on the key milestones of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process, which will help Member States in their timely reporting.

SFDRR goal that calls for preventing new and reducing existing disaster risks by implementing integrated and inclusive measures. These include economic, structural, legal, social, healthcare, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce exposure to hazards and vulnerability to disasters, and increase preparedness for response and recovery, thereby strengthening resilience.

UNDP, jointly with NDMA and PDMAs will organize national and provincial workshops on annual basis for gauging the progress against SFDRR targets for provinces and districts. During project phase II, these workshops will be focusing three project provinces and the outcome of these reviews will be fed into national reporting mechanism on international frameworks. UNDP in consultation with BDRP Consortium partners and PDMAs will develop tools for assessing progress against both qualitative and quantitative indictors.

#### 3.6 Support NDMA in organizing Heart of Asia Regional Thematic Group on DRR theme for strengthening south cooperation

*3.6.1 Support NDMA in organizing Heart of Asia Regional Thematic Group on DRR theme for strengthening south cooperation.*

The Heart of Asia - Istanbul Process was established to provide a platform to discuss regional issues, particularly encouraging security, political, and economic cooperation among Afghanistan and its neighbors. In 2011, the HOA members 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) adopted a declaration (also called the Istanbul Process document) and enlisted 43 Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) for implementation by Heart of Asia Countries.

Subsequently the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference at Kabul on 14th June 2012 decided to short list seven (7) CBMs for implementation in the first phase including Disaster Management: Pakistan offered to join all 7 CBMs with lead role in Disaster Management-CBM (DM-CBM), along with Kazakhstan. The other countries who have joined this CBM are Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey, while Supporting Countries include Denmark, France, Japan, Norway, UK, USA, European Union and later Norway and Poland have also evinced interest in supporting implementation of DM-CBM. The supporting organizations for DM-CBM are WFP, UNDP, UNISDR, UNOCHA, World Bank, EU, NATO & ADPC.

Pakistan as the lead country is expected to convene meetings of the technical group involving the technical focal points of all the participating countries and organizations to work on developing the relevant CBMs implementation plans. In 2015, Pakistan, as a co-lead with Kazakhstan hosted the 4th Regional Technical Group Meeting in collaboration with UNDP and NDMA was the leading agency to organize this event. UNDP will continue supporting this process as it has great potential of promoting south cooperation through catalyzing resilience and conflict transformation for development and peace in the region.

UNDP is an active participant of the process since it was initiated at regional and local level. UNDP country office in Pakistan helped NDMA in drafting indicators and helped in mapping the process on CBMs as part of its resilience agenda. In the recent RTG 6, UNDP played significant role in designing and conducting this international conference that helped in exchanging learnings and defining future agendas for each participating country. HOA is emerging as an active platform for south-south cooperation with great potential for future partnerships on resilience agenda. Under BDRP, UNDP will continue supporting the process and will exchange learning and knowledge with DRR institutions at sub-national and local level.

#### 3.7 Promote public private partnership in DRR and create resilience models

*3.7.1 Organize Hackathon on Public Private Partnership engagement on DRR in 03 provinces*

UNDP Pakistan has taken significant steps for mainstreaming innovation into its programmes and projects. UNDP as part of its innovation work have developed strong linkages with universities/colleges, organizing design thinking sessions for innovation challenges.

UNDP experience has shown that young people are full of innovative ideas. The innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem are dominated by young people. There is significant demand for hackathons as there are many startups led by young people and aspiring students who are looking for a chance to use their expertise. Recent experiences have shown rooms full of students eager to ‘hack the new challenge’.

UNDP will support PDMAs of Sindh and Punjab in finding new avenues of partnership for converting its focus from response to preparedness. In BDRP Phase I, UNDP has mapped potential private sector actors and conducted dialogues on engaging them in mitigation of risks. Two separate strategies have been developed for Sindh and Punjab provinces and have also been endorsed by respective PDMAs.

Under BDRP Phase II, UNDP will organize hackathon events engaging youth in three provinces for creative brainstorming and rapid prototyping for developing small and medium scale projects to address a series of disaster resilience challenges through public private partnership. BDRP Consortium partners will be involved for identifying potential youth members from project districts to make them part of the process. These projects will aim to create risk-resilient societies by energizing the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to achieve the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework in a transparent and inclusive way that will deliver local and measurable impact.

*3.7.2. Develop national and provincial working groups on public private partnership for DRR, including stock-taking on the existing initiatives in Pakistan.*

There is motivation amongst private sector to work with government and further strengthen their investments on resilience particularly where they form the missing link to rural consumers and rural supply markets. Particularly for the bigger companies which -through their CSR- can form an important contributor to finance and further skills development of their employees and communities they are engaged in.

Cooperation and collaboration within private businesses and with the governments and other stakeholders is fundamental in the effort to build resilient communities, economies and nations. Engagement of private sector beyond relief activities will be useful not only in making resilient community but improving and flourishing business also. Currently, private sector, government and DRR/humanitarian agencies are functioning in individual realms with little knowledge sharing and collaboration. UNDP will develop provincial working group for bringing all fragmented actors on one common platform. Provincial working groups will operate under common agendas and areas of interests through joint programming that will promote collaboration and complements the roles, ultimately leading to increased benefits for the ‘most vulnerable.’

*3.7.3 Implement 09 model PWD and Women friendly community based DRR and mitigation schemes through public private partnership in 09 selected districts*

Climate change and climate induced disasters such as flooding, storms and changing weather patterns, can have harsh and severe impacts on persons with disabilities and affect women disproportionately. These impacts can be wide varied and challenging. Persons with disabilities often face food shortages and climate change is predicted to exacerbate food shortages and malnutrition. An expected decline in production will adversely affect people already living in poverty, triggering increased risks for people with disabilities. Persons with disabilities often face barriers accessing information and resources which could impact their knowledge of, and capacity to adapt to, climate change. Climate change also increases pressure on available resources and services, which could lessen their availability for persons with disabilities.

UNDP will work closely with Concern led CBDRM consortium for identification of PWD and especially women through VDMCs and UCDMCs in the target villages. The selected PWDs will be given central role in identifying appropriate place for women friendly centers at village and UC level that will also be used at DRR information and capacity building centers.

The involvement of the private sector in structural mitigation of DRR is yet negligible. UNDP will create resilience models through engaging private sector partnership in structural mitigation that will address prevailing vulnerabilities of people with disabilities (PWDs) and women in 09 project districts. The built environment is communities’ front line of defense against natural hazards. When it fails all else becomes vulnerable.

UNDP will develop action plans and mechanisms for the promotion of public-private-community partnerships (PPCPs) in support of mainstreaming of DRR into local level risk resilience modelling.

#### 3.8 Develop capacities at national, provincial and district level on DRR & CCA, ERNA guidelines and PWD sensitive DRR approaches

*3.8.1 Conduct DRR and CCA trainings for PDMAs, PMD and relevant Provincial departments*

Overall, climate change is changing and increasing Pakistan’s disaster risk profile and is likely to increase risks for communities living in all major ecological hotspots like mountains, floodplains and coastal areas. Under BDRP project, the training material on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) will be developed to make government officials at sub-national levels to improve their understanding of these critical issues and to contribute to community resilience, safety and long-term sustainable development.

The training will be designed in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), provincial department of Climate Change and academia. BDRP Consortium members will be invited to present their best practices and model for replication for CBDRM and CCA. The reports and documented findings of such workshops would be shared with stakeholders for actions and replications.

*3.8.2 Organize 09 customized trainings and exercises for district officials on estimating damages and losses using ERNA guidelines*

During first phase of BDRP, UNDP supported NDMA for standardization of Early Recovery Need Assessment guidelines. NDMA as responsible government entity for post disaster recovery, technical assistance from UNDP, aims at ensuring that the key government departments, humanitarian actors and civil society can function immediately after a disaster and effectively support the restoration of communities to normal living patterns by;

* Engaging the government and humanitarian community in providing support in emergency response.
* Ensuring that the government machinery, particularly the affected / local area / regional government is functional and supported to coordinate response.
* Reducing environmental hazards and disaster risk exacerbated by or resulting from the disaster in ways that facilitates safe and resilient recovery of livelihoods of the affected population;
* Restoring access for smooth flow of humanitarian support.
* Assess the early recovery priority needs and formulate early recovery frameworks.

UNDP and NDMA have jointly planned to build the capacity of district officials on these improved guidelines. This training will be jointly organized by UNDP, NDMA and NIDM. UNDP in collaboration with NIDM, FAO and BDRP Consortium partners will provide training to selected relevant departmental officials at district level on improved standardized methodology of the multi-sector damage and loss assessment. FAO has already initiated work on development of baseline and collected important information in agriculture sector. The base line will be instrumental in damage and loss assessment if there is disaster in the country.

#### 3.9 Disaster/Emergency Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises at district and National level

*3.9.1 Disaster Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises at district and National level.*

A total of four **Disaster Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises (SIMEXs)** were conducted during the first phase of BDRP – two in Punjab and two in Sindh which proved to be very useful. These desk top DR SIMEXs are with the participation of all stakeholders including Government, UN Agencies and civil society organizations at both provincial and district level. This activity helps in enhancing the capacities of the disaster management officials at provincial and district level. WFP’s emphasis now would be focusing on district level in Sindh and Punjab while also considering the provincial level needs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Under separate initiatives complementing BDRP, 14 Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning related trainings and simulation exercises (SIMEXs) which are being implemented by WFP through NIDM during current year – over 50% of these SIMEXs have been completed. In addition to this, OCHA also plans to hold a SIMEX at National level in coordination with NDMA and other stakeholders. Emergency Response capacities of NDMA and PDMAs has been enhanced through conducting national and provincial level Emergency Response SIMEXs for senior officers of NDMA, PDMAs and selected DDMAs during 2014 and 2015 with technical support by WFP HQ which was further replicated by Government of Pakistan/NDMA through NIDM during 2016 and 2017.

Review of SOPs for emergency response were reviewed and changes were recommended during these Emergency Response SIMEXs which has resulted in enhanced knowledge among the DMAs on effective Emergency Response and relevant SOPs were improvised with this intervention. Under BDRP Phase II, WFP will provide:

* Technical Support to GOP in Design and Development of Provincial Government’s own Emergency Response SIMEX Programmes considering the contextual hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and exposure in the districts.
* Technical support in dissemination of the information and knowledge management products & services.
* Technical Support in Review and Revision of existing Emergency Response related standard operating procedures (SOPs), response plans and coordination mechanism at district level.
* A total of 3 Disaster Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises will be conducted for the disaster management officials at district, provincial and national level in which around 105 participants will be given training and will participate in simulation exercises on disaster response. This will enhance the capacities of the DMAs in emergency preparedness and response.
* This year, major focus would be on knowledge enhancement about main concepts of DRM, review and revision of SOPs for disaster response and enhancing the disaster/emergency preparedness level of district disaster management authorities.

####  3.10 Capacity Development and Augmentation of DMAs in DRM

In response to the recurring disasters in the country, WFP Pakistan has supported the Government of Pakistan’s Disaster Management Authority at the National and Provincial level in the first phase and will now address capacity building at the district level. With over half a century of humanitarian and development assistance programmes in Pakistan, WFP has also maintained a strong field presence and surge capacity to respond to numerous reoccurring disasters. WFP Pakistan has carried functional simulations and maintains an emergency preparedness and response mechanism that is monitored and updated with the EPR framework. Furthermore, WFP also coordinates and co-convenes a Strategic Priority Area addressing emergency response, preparedness and resilience building capability through the UN system.

Keeping in view the frequent occurrence of disasters, the demonstrated needs and the consequent requests for support from the national, provincial and district disaster management authorities, WFP aims to identify the capacities, gaps and recommend enhancement of disaster management capacities at relevant level and support initiate actions based on the recommendations. Under the proposed project, WFP will focus on the following key areas of intervention:

1. Conduct Capacity and gap analysis of the 1 Provincial Disaster Management Authority at provincial and the relevant District Disaster Management Authority of the target district at district level.
2. Carry out capacity building initiatives such as technical trainings, disaster/emergency response simulations with relevant disaster management authorities, UN agencies, NGOs/CSOs, Cluster Leads and Thematic Working Groups.

Develop and support in initiating the roll out of Action Plan for EPR for PDMA and DDMA involving various stakeholders including Academia, Development Partners etc.

*3.10.1 Capacity and Gap Analysis of PDMAs and DDMAs to identify the capacities and Gaps in DRM.*

Capacity and Gap Analysis of 1 selected PDMA and 1 DDMA will be conducted by WFP based on the need that arises. This activity will lead to identification of gaps in certain areas where priority interventions would be required. To avoid duplication of efforts, only those PDMA and DDMA will be selected that have not been targeted by any other partner organization in BDRP or others.

*3.10.2 Technical Support and Capacity Development and Augmentation of 1 DDMA and 1 PDMA based on the Capacity and Gap Analysis.*

WFP proposes the provision of technical support for Capacity Development and Augmentation of selected DDMA and PDMA based on the results of the capacity and gap analysis conducted in the selected district and province. The actual intervention will be determined after the capacity assessment and gap analysis is conducted by WFP which will be purely need based.

#### 3.11 Capacity Development of PDMA & DDMAs in Monitoring and Coordination of DRM Interventions by Partner Organizations

The existing monitoring and coordination mechanism of PDMA and DDMAs in Sindh needs to be strengthened as it is not fully functional. As per PDMA, it is difficult to track progress of partner organizations/NGOs and monitor issuance of NOCs. Furthermore, there is no online system for managing the progress of NGOs and monitoring of their NOCs. PDMA Sindh had therefore requested WFP to support them in strengthening their coordination mechanism and monitoring system for measuring progress and issuance of NOCs to NGOs.

*3.11.1 Technical Support to PDMA Sindh in developing Coordination Mechanism.*

Strengthening the Monitoring and Coordination of DRM Interventions has been identified as Capacity Building need by PDMA Sindh. Furthermore, the challenges of coordinating between the two provinces of Sindh and Punjab as well as among the partners and stakeholders of this project, requires for the UN Agencies to review the coordination platforms both at field level and national level to ensure better synchronization and communication among all actors. As requested by PDMA Sindh, Technical Support will therefore be provided by WFP to develop a Coordination Mechanism to ensure better sharing of information, monitoring of progress, identification of gaps and needs, ensuring that activities are complementing each other as well as avoiding duplication.

*3.11.2 Develop Monitoring System for Registration, Monitoring of interventions and Issuance of NOCs to NGOs working in Sindh*

PDMA Sindh would like to ensure that there is better coordination among all the actors in their province; hence, they are looking for system that would allow them to map out the different projects with the different implementing partners to avoid duplication and identify gaps. This is basically meant as mechanism of approving projects and keeping a record of the location, amount and stakeholders as well as the type of intervention and is also permitting better tracking and monitoring of the project progress. Therefore, the development of a Monitoring System for PDMA and selected DDMAs to monitor the Registration of partners and projects would permit them to maintain control and overview of all activities. The aim is to enable PDMA to register and an approval to go ahead with implementation of projects applied for by NGOs and other partners working in Sindh. The mechanism is not intended to replace the already existing NOC procedures in the Province but only regularize the project coordination mechanism and effective monitoring of registration of NGOs working in Sindh province.

#### 3.12 After Action Review

The existing monitoring and coordination mechanism of PDMA and DDMAs in Sindh needs to be strengthened as it is not fully functional. As per PDMA, it is difficult to track progress of partner organizations/NGOs and monitor issuance of NOCs. Furthermore, there is no online system for managing the progress of NGOs and monitoring of their NOCs. PDMA Sindh had therefore requested WFP to support them in strengthening their coordination mechanism and monitoring system for measuring progress and issuance of NOCs to NGOs.

*3.12.1 Experience Sharing and Lessons Learnt Seminar at National Level.*

To celebrate success, learn from experiences and mistakes and showcase good practices, a National experience sharing, and lessons learnt seminar will be organized at national level which will set trend and recommendations for improvement in future interventions. This will be a national level seminar with a maximum number of DRM partner organizations who will present on good practices and share their ideas on how these programme interventions could further be improved. There will also be participation by UN Agencies, Government ministries and line department officials, civil society organizations and some selected beneficiaries from the project target areas.

#### 3.13 Programme Advocacy/Visibility

*3.13.1 Programme Visibility/Advocacy Material and Initiatives*

Visibility and advocacy of the programme will be ensured through printing of visibility material, banners, stickers and backdrops for events complemented by posting of success stories and case studies through social media, progress reports and other advocacy messages to ensure proper visibility of donor, partner organizations and the government counterpart as well as the interventions itself.

# Program Intervention Connectivity with Concern Consortium Proposal

During Phase I of BDRP, a lot of focus has been given on ensuring working complementarities and achieving joint results between the UN and Concern Consortiums. However, since the project interventions by Concern Consortium and UN Consortium were initially planned and designed in isolation, extra efforts had to be made for synchronization. For Phase II, the potential complementarities and synchronization is being envisaged right from the planning stage. DFID has already shared the list of key interventions by Concern Consortium and UN consortium has planned their interventions in such a way that they not only achieve the objective of high level institutional capacity building (from district to national level) but also provide value added technical inputs and capacity building for the DIPs. Table below lists the key interventions proposed by Concern, highlights the areas of complementarities and presents the relevant UN proposed intervention.

| Concern Consortium Interventions | Complementarities and Synchronization | UN Consortium Interventions |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 Formation of CBDRM Structures – VDMCs and UDMCs | Capacity building on standardized processes of VDMC and CDMC formations  |  Training & Mentoring of consortium partners in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas |
| 1.2 Risk and Resilience assessment at UC level and Development of Union Council Disaster Management Plans (UCDMPs) |  Incorporating RIMA indicators in R&R profiling for systematic resilience measurementMHVRA study at district and union council level and training of Risk Assessments at district and provincial level would strengthen the risk management approaches. | Hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment at district level to select UCs and villagesPiloting of Resilience Index Measurement Analysis Tool for DRR and CSA planningClimate Smart VillageTraining and Technical Support of PDMA and DDMA Officials on conducting MHVRA Study.Capacity Building of National, Provincial and selected District DMAs on application of MHVRA and DSS tools for planning and programming purposes.Seasonal Livelihoods Planning at district level. |
| Output 2: Target communities and households are prepared to (a) cope with climate induced natural disasters and (b) adopt risk reduction measures. |
| 2.2 School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM) |  Exposure to computer-based trainings, education and awareness would be of interest to the School Safety Committees and VDMCs. | Development and Launching of E-School Safety and E-CBDRM Modules for mandatory use by Educational Institutions in Pakistan. |
| 2.8 Setting up of Integrated Early Warning Systems (EWS) at district and community level |  Information from ASIS on drought EWS |  Enhance support for drought risk management in project areaClimate Smart Village |
| Output 3: Target communities & households are introduced to sustainable livelihoods and environmental management practices for resilience building |
| 3.1 Building Agriculture resilience through improved agriculture management and adopting appropriate methods and technologies for the production, on-farm processing and marketing of agricultural goods |
| 3.1.1 Capacity building of farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) Based Technologies and Practices | * Training of master trainers on CSA and CA
* Provision of curriculum and Session design (CSA)
* Replication of recommended ARBI for CSA demo plots (tested in Phase I)
* Exposure visit, joint field visit, mentoring support in the field
* Data maintenance on economic analysis (FAO Mobile data application)
 | * Training & Mentoring of UK-Supplier & DIPs in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas
* Test and validate ARBIs and CSA technologies and practices through FFS/FBS
* Introduce and scale up M & E System for Resilience Measurement in new districts
 |
| 3.1.2 Community Based Quality Seed Production & Multiplication and storage facility | * Systematic analysis of the seed sector and guide through technical and coordination support in terms of linkage with FSCR&D
 | Training & Mentoring of CBDRM partners in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas |
| 3.1.3 Promotion of Improved Household Nutrition through vegetables production and training | * Replication of communal kitchen garden practice (tested in Phase I by FAO)
* TOT
* Support in finalizing the package of inputs, designing, and delivering of training on kitchen gardening.
 | * Training & Mentoring of UK-Supplier & DIPs in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas
* Test, Validate & Replicate Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes
 |
| 3.1.4 Promotion of High Value Crops (small to medium scale vegetable production) | Training of master trainers Replication of communal kitchen garden practice (tested in Phase I) Replication of recommended high value crop combinations Hand on mentoring support in the field | * Training & Mentoring of UK-Supplier & DIPs in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas
* Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on demands of new districts and on-going field testing
* Test, Validate & Replicate Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes
 |
| 3.2 Promoting modern livestock management practices and technologies | Demonstration of livestock related ARBIs | * Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on demands of new districts and on-going field testing
* Test, Validate & Replicate Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes
 |
| 3.2.1 Improved community capacity in livestock management through Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEW) workforce development | * Livestock emergency guidelines and standards (LEGS) training focusing on women participation
* Technical and coordination support in terms of linkage with livestock department
* Gradates of LFFS (Phase I) can be taken for advanced training as CLEW wherever feasible
 | * Training & Mentoring of UK-Supplier & DIPs in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA Agendas
* Test, Validate & Replicate Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives and CSA practices through Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes
 |
| 3.2.2 Capacity building of farmers on livestock management, feed and fodder preservation technologies and practice | * Training of master trainers
* Provision of production manual or technology guide
* Hand on mentoring support in the field
 | Test, Validate & Replicate Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives and CSA practices through Implement Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) Programmes  |
| 3.3 Promotion of agro-forestry and environment conversation and protection | Demonstration of livestock related ARBIs | Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on demands of new districts and on-going field testing |
| 3.3.1 Community based nurseries for quality plants production | Technical support in selection of species, nursery layout design Provision of IEC material for selected plants | Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on demands of new districts and on-going field testingAgriculture value chain analysis to identify new opportunities of selected farming communities around ARBIS |
| 3.3.2 Promotion of agroforestry and awareness raising on environmental conservation | Technical support in selection of species, nursery layout design Provision of IEC material for selected plants | Review and Update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on demands of new districts and on-going field testingImplement farmer business school around selective value chains |
| 3.6.3 Access to financial services, risk transfer and sharing mechanisms |   | Study on Risk Transfer to identify constrains, opportunities and viable solution |

# Work plan

Updated work plan will be shared separately:

# Budget

Detailed budget annexed:

|  |
| --- |
| **UK/DFID-Funded Programme, "Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP)"****FAO-Implemented Project, "Technical Support to Stakeholder Capacity Development for Effective Implementation of Pakistan’s National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy"****(OSRO/PAK/601/UK) Phase II**Since this LFA is the extension of the Phase I log-frame, only output and activity level indicators have been updated in below matrix. It is important to highlight that the pilot phase LFM consisted of two outputs which have now been split to three to provide more systematic flow of activities. |
| Project Logical Framework Matrix |
| **RESULTS CHAIN** | **INDICATORS** | **ASSUMPTION** |
|  | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** |  |
| **Output 1. New districts are capacitated for the implementation of resilience programs** | * Identification of most vulnerable and hazard prone villages and UCs completed in target districts
* Consortium members informed about the available DRM actors in the project districts by means of stock taking study
* Capacity building plans for Consortium members and government stakeholders developed
* Revised ARBIS presented to government and consortium partners for implementation and up scaling
* District level government stakeholders are provided with climate smart profiling
 | 01000 | 98 new districts119 | List of UCsValidation workshop reportStock taking study reportTraining reportsRevised ARBIs reportDistrict climate smart profiling reports | - There are no external factors (e.g. natural disasters and socio-political crises) affecting project interventions.- Political commitment for government contributions to project interventions at national, provincial and district levels.- Absorption capacity of NDMA, PDMAs, DDMAs and concerned provincial and district line departments is improved.- Government inter-ministerial and agency co-ordination and collaboration are improved. |
| **Output 2. Knowledge base for DRR, DRM and Sectoral planning and policy making enhanced** | Revised Agro ecological zones and its bi-products are made available to government stakeholders and consortium partnersGovernment stakeholders and consortium partners are supported for drought risk management in project areasDistrict and provincial ADCRMOPs are developed, endorsed and in place | 203 | 829 | Agro-ecological zones reportAdvisories on drought riskADCRMOP reports |
| **Output 3. Climate smart agriculture and DRR/M practices and technologies demonstrated, validated and disseminated to enhance resilience** | Government stakeholders and consortium members are capacitated on agriculture, DRR/DRM practices and technologies% increase in farmers adopting CSA practices# of farmers with enhanced knowledge on agriculture DRR# of villages demonstrating climate smart villages initiatives | 000 | TBD540027 | Training modulesTraining workshop attendance sheetsFFS record booksMobile data collection system |
| **RESULTS** | **INDICATORS** | **ASSUMPTION** |
| **CHAIN** | **Indicators** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** |  |
| **Output 1. New districts are capacitated for the implementation of resilience programs** |
| * 1. Selection of UC and villages and identification of villages for program implementation
 | -# of high hazard risk union councils selected and approved.- # of most disaster prone/affected villages selected and approved. | 63 (7 per district)630 (70 villages per district) | - Proceedings of workshops and forums and minutes of consultative meetings.- Training reports.- Lists of union councils and villages selected.- HLV assessment reports and CBDRM plans.- Diaries of research plots and FFSs, LFFSs and WOSs. | - There are no external factors (e.g. natural disasters and crises) affecting project interventions- NDMA, PDMAs, DCCs/DDMAs and provincial and district line departments are willing to accept and implement FAO’s, UNDP and WFP approaches & methodologies for DRM and DRR strategy development and SOPs.- The security situation and access to rural areas in the target districts and communities remain normal. |
| * 1. Situation analysis and stock taking studies of DRR actors, actions and capacities in the target districts
 | * Gender analysis of project interventions completed and documented
* # of PATAG and DATAG notified
* Learning need assessment and capacity development plan completed
 | 1 gender analysis report12 (3 PATAG and 9 DATAG)LNA report |
| * 1. Review and update Agricultural Resilience Building Initiatives based on the demands of new districts and generate policy recommendation on ARBI up scaling for government
 | * Reviewed ARBIs documented
* Policy document on ARBI up scaling developed
 | 1 Revised report1 policy document |
| 1.4. Introduce and scale up M & E System for BDRP | * # of districts provided with Mobile based data collection system and record keeping books on agriculture DRR
* RIMA method adapted for project area and implemented during baseline
 | 9 districts1 document explaining RIMA tool | Mobile data collection systemRIMA Tool |
| 1.5. Climate Smart Profiling of selected districts | * # of CSA profiles developed
 | 9 | District CSA profiles |
| **Output 2. Knowledge base for DRR, DRM and Sectoral planning and policy making enhanced** |
| 2.1. Expand Agro-ecological zoning for KPK and guide/influence provincial/district level planning and investment for DRR, CCA | * AEZ for KPK revised
* # of secondary products developed
 | 1 AEZ report5 bi-products of AEZ | AEZ report |  |
| 2.2 Enhance support for drought risk management in project area | * Punjab drought operational plan developed
* # of advisories issued by ASIS system after activation
 | 1 document8 drought advisories issued | Document on Punjab drought operational planDrought advisory documents |  |
| 2.3 Agriculture value chain analysis to identify new opportunities of selected farming communities around ARBIS | * # of agriculture value chains analysis conducted
 | 5 commodities (1 from livestock, 1 from fruits and 3 from crops) | Value chain analysis documents |  |
| 2.4 Prepare Agriculture Disaster & Climate Risk Management Operational Plans with Implementation Guidelines (district, provincial) and Incorporate ADCRMOP findings in national level DRM planning | * # of ADCRMOPs developed
 | 9 (8 new districts and 1 for KPK) | ADCRMOP documents  |  |
| 2.5 Support district government in developing and adopting DRR/CCA plans into local development through sectoral mainstreaming | * Extent of engagement in international discourse on DRR
* Number evidence-based researches conducted and disseminated
* Number of district DRM & CCA plans improved or developed
 | * Support NDMA in organizing Heart of Asia, Regional Thematic Group on DRR theme for strengthening south cooperation
* Review and improve existing CBDRM guidelines based on best practices in BDRP project districts and disseminate through learning events and communication channels
* 03 DRR and CCA trainings for departments at provincial level. involving PDMAs, PMD and Provincial department of environment
 | ReportStudy report | National and regional security situation is favorable for high level events |
| 2.6 Technical Support for School Safety (SS) | * Feasibility of E-learning determined for implementation of E-School Safety
* User friendly E-learning/E-School Safety and E-CBDRM modules developed are available for use and create interest among the students and teachers of educational institutions at various levels.
* Programme sustainability, ownership by government and roll out of school safety and CBDRM interventions by government at provincial level through development of PC-Is for School Safety and CBDRM.
* Education Curriculum is enriched with DRR and systematic teaching of DRR is ensured.
 | * Feasibility Study for E-Learning.
* Design, Development and Launching of E-School Safety and E-CBDRM Modules for mandatory use by Educational Institutions in Pakistan.
* Technical Support to PDMAs in Design and Development of GoP's own National Programme/PC-1 on School Safety and CBDRM.
* Integration of DRR into Education Curriculum in Sindh.
 | Feasibility report is available. No. of Online and offline Modules developedNo. PC-Is developed and submitted for approval.Revised copy of education curriculum available for use. | Required funds are available.feasibility results are positive.Government’s reinforced commitment continues. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3: Climate smart agriculture and DRR/M practices and technologies demonstrated, validated and disseminated to enhance resilience** |
| 3.1 Training & Mentoring of consortium partners in Agricultural DRR, CCA, FFS and CSA technologies | # of training of trainers conducted# of exposure visits conducted# of master trainers trained | 6 trainings4 exposure visits (1 international and 3 national)180 master trainers | Training reports Exposure visit reports |  |
| 3.2 Implement Farmer Field School (FFS, WOS, PostFFS and LFFS) and Farmer Business School Programmes to Test, Validate ARBIs and CSA practices | # of curriculum developed# of FFS/ WOS/ LFFS/ FBS implemented # of men and women trained in agricultural DRR | 5 curricula216 (72 FFS, 72 LFFS and 72 WOS)5400 beneficiaries (2700 men and 2700 women) | Curriculum reportsFFS record books |  |
| 3.3 Demonstration and up scaling ARBIs by means of CSA demo sites along with the documentation of cost benefit analysis of best practices | # of ARBIS demonstrated# of CSA sites established | 25 ARBIs108 sites  | Economic analysis documentFFS record book |  |
| 3.4 Implementation of Climate Smart Villages | # of CSVs developed | 27 villages | Village CS profiles CSV plans |  |
| 3.5 Support NDMA and PDMAs in localizing international processes on DRR by aligning with relevant national policies and plans | SFDRR national plan of action approved and integrated in DRR policies and plans Number of annual progress reports submitted to UNISDR |  | Set of recommendations for revising NDMPNational Progress Report, press release, Pakistan’s national strategy on Sendai Framework for Action | NDMA and P/G/S/FDMAs agree for review process  |
| 3.6 Support NDMA in organizing Heart of Asia Regional Thematic Group on DRR theme for strengthening south cooperation. | Number of networks alliances created and strengthen for implementing SFDRR | Establish and strengthen National DRR platform prescribed in SFDRR | Meeting minutes/ reports / list of members | NDMA, PDMAs, UN agencies, I/NGOs and other stakeholders actively involved and engaged in networking |
| 3.7 Promote public private partnership in DRR and create models | Number of PPP initiatives identified Number of schemes implemented in partnership with private sector | Hackathon on Public Private Partnership engagement on DRR 03 provinces | Meetings Report, workshop agenda and attendance |  |
| 3.8 Develop capacities at national, provincial and district level on DRR & CCA, ERNA guidelines and PWD sensitive DRR approaches | Number of training organized for government officialsNumber of trainings organized on PWD issues | Support PDMAs in organizing Government Officials Emergency Response Exercise (GOERE) in 03 selected districtsImplement 09 model PWD and Women friendly community based DRR and mitigation schemes through public private partnership in 09 selected districts | Training events report and list of trained officials | Concerned government department nominate and release their officers for trainings. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.11 Capacity Development of PDMA & DDMAs in Monitoring and Coordination of DRM Interventions by Partner Organizations | * Coordination mechanism of PDMAs and selected DDMAs with Partner organizations and NGOs is strengthened.
* PDMA and selected DDMAs have enhanced capacity and structure to effectively coordinate and ensure governance of NGOs working in the province.
 | Technical Support will be provided to PDMA Sindh in developing Coordination Mechanism.Develop Monitoring System for Registration, Monitoring of interventions and Issuance of NOCs to NGOs working in Sindh. | * SOP for Coordination and Governance Mechanism available and 4W Matrices updated and Meeting minutes.
* A monitoring tool is developed with the technical support of IT experts. The system is functional through training of the relevant staff and data of NGOs and projects is captured in the system.
 | Funds are available. |

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# Risk Register

| **Risk****No** | **Risk Type (Programme, Project, Other)** | **Date Identified** | **Risk Description** | **Likelihood of Occurrence** | **Impact / Severity of Effect** | **RAG Status** | **Risk Mitigation** | **Risk Owner / Risk Action Manager** | **Date****Closed** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Delivery** | 20/05/2018 | Lack of community acceptance of the different sets of interventions/Lack of technical knowledge within community | Unlikely | Moderate | Moderate | FAO understand that all consortium partners have good track record of engaging communities through field- tested social mobilization approaches. Further, FAO would impart required technical knowledge and skills to consortium partners through FFS, training and mentoring sessions at local level.  | FAO and Consortium Partners |  |
| 2 | 20/05/2018 | Conservative social norms prevent DRR outreach to women farmers, especially in remote high-risk hazard zones | Unlikely | Moderate  | Moderate | Gender equity amongst project staff and those of FAO’s service providers; all staff would be aware of the role of men and women in DRM for the agriculture sector | FAO and Consortium Partners |  |
| 3 | 20/05/2018 | Resource-poor smallholder men and women farmer unwilling to contribute and participate in FFSs and organize themselves into farmers’ groups | Likely | Low | Low | Community-driven development approaches to community self-selection and participatory monitoring; and effective training of UK/DFID-funded Supplier and DIPs in CBDRM planning | FAO and Consortium Partners |  |
| 4 | 20/05/2018 | Risk of assets going missing | Unlikely | low | Low | A proper inventory recorded will be maintained at program level. Equipment and material that would be handover to Govt. and communities would be properly documented through MoUs/ToPs. Use and maintenance aspect would be taken care through orientation and training to relevant personals. Project related assets would be appropriately branded with visibility material.  | FAO, UNDP, WFP |  |
| 5 | 20/05/2018 | Sector-orientated provincial and district-level government and non-governmental service providers not be willing to invest time in learning and mainstreaming DRM into agricultural policies and strategies | Possible | Moderate | Moderate | The Project will have several strategies to mitigate this risk: (i) most of the work in the stage setting time will be undertaken with full participation of provincial and district level departments through regular coordination and consultations. Similarly, during this period will engage effectively to advocate and build partnerships at high level government; (ii) the project will demonstrate the advantages of DRR integration into agriculture through Economic Analysis of ARBIs, which will support to convince government departments/ministries (iii) the project will develop partnership at different levels with multi stakeholders to create demand for high-level commitment. For the mainstreaming DRM | FAO, UNDP, WFP |  |
| 7 | 20/05/2018 | Lack of political will for the adoption among provincial agricultural line ministries and departments to adopt NDMP and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and participate in project DRM co-ordination and capacity development interventions | Likely | Moderate | Moderate | Full participation in project formulation and inception by NDMA, NARC and Provincial PDMAs and MoALCFs, MoIs, MoFEs, MoPDs, MoEs and MoHFWs through BPSC and regular consultation and co-ordination meetings | FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium Partners |  |
| 8 | **Context** | 20/05/2018 | The matter of duplication between BDRP and DCRIP project of World Bank in Punjab may persist in second Phase.  | Likely | Major | Moderate | , this risk has been managed in first phase with the support of NDMA and at provincial level, and actions were taken to resolve the deadlock. Now these actions/further follow up needs to be continued | FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium Partners |  |
| 11 | 20/05/2018 | Different interface of Govt NDMA/PDMA | Likely | Major | Severe | Capitalizing on the UN agencies comparative advantages and relations with key government stakeholders; FAO would further strengthen engagement with relevant government counterparts at national, provincial and district levels.  | FAO, UNDP, WFP |  |
| 12 | 20/05/2018 | DFID implementing consortium partners issues with acquiring NOCs | Likely | Major | Severe | Individual consortium members not yet obtain No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from interior ministry of Pakistan as per their new directives. In general, consortium members have a strong track record of acquiring project No Objection Certificates (NOCs) when necessary. | DFID, Consortium Partners |  |
| 13 | 20/05/2018 | The selected districts for this project are vulnerable to riverine/flash floods and other hydro-meteorological disasters. Any such event can disrupt the project activities at the district and community level. | Possible | Major | Major | The pattern of monsoon rains that triggers flooding and other related hydro-meteorological disasters are known. Activities in the monsoon vulnerable areas would be planned to keep in view the monsoon / rain season. | FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |
| 14 | 20/05/2018 | Risks generated through unclear administrative relationships between the federal, provincial and district level governments and the line ministries and DMA’s at all levels | Unlikely | Low | Low | In order not to be affected by the possible unclear administrative relationships between the various levels of government authorities, the activities are designed in various levels Policy-making related activities would be directed towards national officials of the DRM authorities whereas specific activities with focus on direct implementation would be addressed to provincial and district level authorities. Nonetheless, each activity related to capacity building and sensitization of various themes through workshops or conferences will involve all level of DRM stakeholders from national to district level. Specific activity on development SOPs/Implementation guidelines on mainstreaming would ensure involvement of various line departments in the decision-making process towards achieving multi-sectoral approach in DRM at the various level. Activation of national working group as proposed in this proposal shall further encourage multi-sectoral coordination of stakeholders of various agencies and line departments. | FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |
| 15 |  | 20/05/2018 |  Unexpected rains and sudden weather shift in working area may result in delay of crops related interventions and loss of agriculture inputs |  Likely | Major | Major |  Increased vigilance about weather while initiating climate smart agriculture intervention on ground. Ensuring mechanisms to update farmers about the impact of changed weather on respective crop |  FAO |  |
| 16 | **Operational** | 20/05/2018 | The impact of the intervention may be faced with the discontinuity of the intervention after the proposed project implementation period.  | Possible | Major | Major | The proposed activities have been designed in accordance to the newly-launched National Disaster Management Implementation Road Map (NDMA, 2016-2022). The activities at least fill the national strategy in addressing the current gaps in various DRM activities in Pakistan. This also includes the correspondence to the priority districts and provinces set up by NDMA as targeted areas of implementation. The proposed activities are at least in line with the national DRM plan, the result of which shall be carried forward after the implementation period. With the clear objectives and plans of NDMA to address certain aspects of DRM in Pakistan, this intervention fills the gap of the current implementation period set up by NDMA. | DFID, FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |
| 17 | 20/05/2018 | Government falls short of assigning technical personnel over the project duration as well as allocating adequate resources for project activities | likely | Moderate | Moderate | Full ownership and participation in the planning and execution of project activities by PDMAs, DDMAs, concerned provincial line departments and their district offices through regular co-ordination and work planning meetings, MoUs, etc. | DFID, FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |
| 18 | 20/05/2018 | Risk of investing-at-people; given the high turn-over rate among the provincial and district DRM authorities. This applies especially on the training delivery as capacity building process of the government officials. | likely | Low | Moderate | The training modules are prepared systematically, which can function as check-list of the: (i) sequence of the training contents; and (ii) how-to-do modalities. With the adoption of the approach of sequential module, systematic implementation of the training modules can be applied.In addition, mastery of the training modules of the implementing agencies (UNDP, FAO and WFP) can minimize risk on the gap of implementation given the close monitoring strategy throughout the implementation period. Advocacy with PDMA’s to explore the new ways of contracting DRM officials, in which they would be given more benefit / longer-term status of their contractExtend invitation of training to more than one person from each government department (like 2-3 persons) that help to retain alternative resource trained staff within department to overcome turnover issue. Investing in peoples’ capacity has always been useful because trained people remain part of system if they get transfer to other area, they continue with their enhanced capacities to overcome related matters. | FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |
| 19 | **Reputational** | 20/05/2018 | Turbulent relationship with the government. | Possible | Major | Major | Regular coordination and information sharing with national, district-level and local government authorities ensures relevant authorities are cognizant of organization's activities. All consortium members have a long-standing relationship with different levels of government in both development and humanitarian programming. | DFID, FAO, UNDP, WFP, Consortium partners |  |

1. Resilience Analysis in Sudan 2009. Accessed from http://www.fao.org/resilience/resources/resources-detail/en/c/405069/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Resilience analysis in Niger 2011. Accessed from <http://www.fao.org/resilience/resources/resources-detail/en/c/346446/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Resilience Analysis in the Triangle of Hope: Mauritania 2015. Access from http://www.fao.org/resilience/resources/resources-detail/en/c/424504/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Indonesia NDMA has developed district disaster resilience index. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. As of Aug 2018, District level ADRMOPs have been developed and endorsed by GoP. However, Provincial level ADRMOPs are in the process of preparation and will be completed within stipulated time. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)