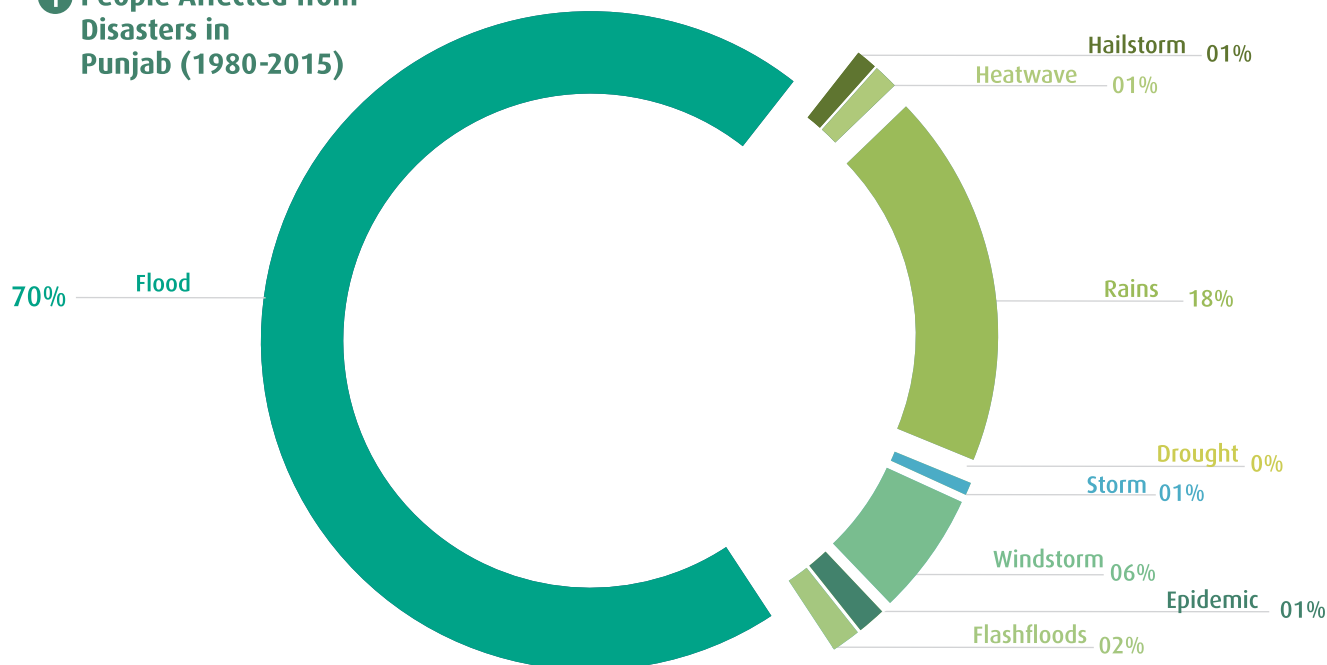
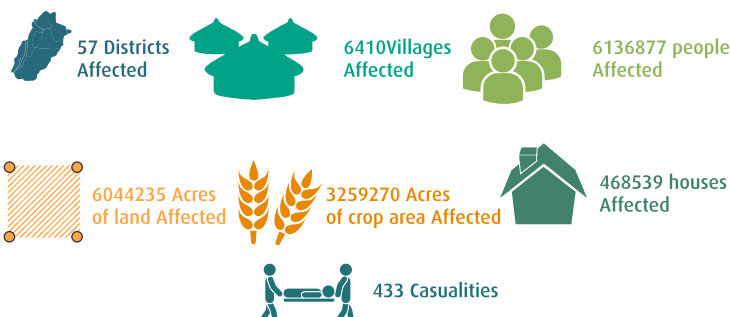


Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and the Climate Change Policy Punjab

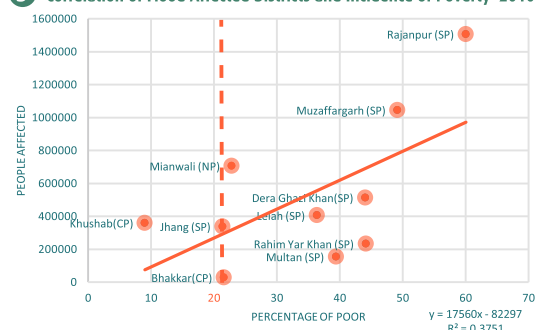
1 People Affected from Disasters in Punjab (1980-2015)



2 History of Floods and Damages (2010-2013)



3 Correlation of Flood Affected Districts and Incidence of Poverty -2010



4 Identification of Key Departments/Agencies

Reducing the risk of disasters cannot be achieved solely by a department/agency/ministry. Instead, for it to be effective, DRR approaches need to be part of the interventions of several departments and agencies, provincially and nationally. The DRR approaches outlined in the National DRR policy (see Annex-V) need to be treated as guiding principles, on which to build upon and align the provincial and district development plans. For this purpose, there needs to be apt coordination between the state and provincial departments, and the first step in this is to identify them:

- Ministry of Climate Change
- Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms
- National Disaster Management Authority
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority
- District Disaster Management Authority
- Environment Protection Agency
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Water and Power

5 Recommendations for Policy and Research

1. Setting up immediate inter-department/agency dialogues at the national and provincial levels and highlight, understand and take forward the linkages, which exist with regard to implementing DRR strategies.
2. Strengthening efforts to establish an effective early warning system and improve coordination at the District/Tehsil, Union Council and Village levels.
3. Understanding the concept of reducing disaster risk by initiating and promoting research in the civil society, academia and private sector.
4. Understanding the local conditions of different districts of the province and developing localized approaches to DRR.
5. The most hazard prone areas/districts must be identified and prioritized in DRR planning and implementation.
6. The agriculture sector should be acknowledged as the most important sector of the economy.
7. The link between livelihoods and DRR needs to be explored further.

About the Document

The data available in this infographic has been derived from LEAD Pakistan's research paper 'Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and Climate Change Policy Punjab - Linking DRR to CCP'. The research paper was developed as part of LEAD Pakistan's efforts to draft a provincial climate change policy for Punjab, aligned with the National Climate Change Policy of 2012. This infographic is part of a series of infographics developed with the support of Oxfam in pursuance of the policy work.

About Oxfam: The Power of People against poverty

Oxfam is a global movement of people working together to end the injustice of poverty. We have been working in Pakistan since 1973 to ensure all people, especially women and girls are able to exercise their rights and have access to basic services and economic resources.

We recognize the opportunities available in Pakistan to achieve social justice, lasting peace and sustainable development for all its citizens. So together with our local partners, Oxfam in Pakistan is working to empower people to create a future which is secure, just and free from poverty. We work with local groups, media, academia, private sector, think tanks and the government to improve livelihood, provide humanitarian aid, create safer communities and promote economic and gender justice.

About LEAD Pakistan

Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Pakistan, is a think tank that focuses on policy research, public policy engagement, and capability development in the public, private and non-government sectors. In addition to its Leadership Development Programme (since 1995), Climate Action Programme (since 2007), and Water Programme (since 2014), LEAD Pakistan launched three special initiatives in 2015: Pakistan - Towards 2047; Tracking SDGs; and Sustainable Cities. These strategic programmes aim to shape the development discourse in Pakistan and to ensure that the Federal and Provincial governments' development agendas are in line with global trends and commitments.

LEAD Pakistan has been pursuing an ambitious research agenda (policy as well as action research) regarding various dimensions of climate change, environment, water, governance, health, and education, among other sectors. In addition to demand driven research, LEAD Pakistan generates knowledge products, including case studies from its project interventions and key learnings from its events and activities, to keep the national and international development discourse evolving.

With a history of successful delivery of more than 190 development initiatives across 20 years, we look forward to enhancing our impact on development in Pakistan, the region and beyond.

Reference

<http://www.lead.org.pk/lead/Publications/42%20-%20Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction%20Strategies%20and%20Climate%20Change%20Policy%20Punjab%20-%20Linking%20DRR%20to%20CCP.pdf>

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