



# Overview of Disasters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2016

## Impact, Response and Managing Risks

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



**Developed by:**

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**Photos:**

Taimur Ali, Media Coordinator PDMA-PaRRSA

**Layout:**

Habib-ur-Rehman

Taimur Ali

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Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

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## ● List of Acronyms

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| CAR     | Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees                         |
| CBDRM   | Community Based Disaster Risk Management                   |
| DDMU    | District Disaster Management Unit                          |
| DRM     | Disaster Risk Management                                   |
| DRR     | Disaster Risk Reduction                                    |
| EWS     | Early Warning System                                       |
| Govt    | Government   |
| KP      | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa   |
| NGO     | Non Governmental Organizations                             |
| NFI     | Non Food Items   |
| PDMA    | Provincial Disaster Management Authority                   |
| PDMC    | Provincial Disaster Management Commission                  |
| PEOC    | Provincial Emergency Operation Center                      |
| PWD     | People with Disabilities                                   |
| SBDRM   | School Based Disaster Risk Management                      |
| TDP/IDP | Temporarily Displaced Persons/Internally Displaced Persons |
| UN      | United Nations   |

## ● Foreword

The year 2016 was comparatively peaceful than 2015 in terms of occurrences of natural disasters. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) as per its mandate coordinated the response of government line agencies both at the provincial and national level to respond to emergencies and disasters. Throughout the year PDMA worked for adoption of mitigation strategies and contingency planning at all levels. District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) and local elected representatives were involved in re-organizing and strengthening of the disaster management plans. However, to ensure resources both human and financial remained a challenge. PDMA is constantly advocating for and sensitizing the government agencies to include Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in their planning processes and allocate sufficient resources to respond to any unforeseen events.

In the year 2016, climate change and risks associated with it remained a challenge for all government agencies including PDMA. Heavy snowfalls, torrential rains, landslides, and flash floods were experienced throughout the year. All these hazards/disasters were unprecedented and can be directly attributed to climate change phenomena. Our province is experiencing diverse vulnerabilities. Fragile ecosystems, soil erosion, landslides and loss of biodiversity are some of the potential hazards that we are currently facing. The emergencies in 2016 resulted not only in human losses and infrastructure damages but the socio-economic and living standards of the disaster-hit communities were also affected.

Experiences of 2016 unfolded many opportunities to government and non-governmental actors to enhance their capabilities to respond to disasters in a better way. During the course of events, important line agencies were observed deficient in terms of availability of necessary machinery and ensuring funds for effective emergency response. Therefore, guaranteeing disaster risk reduction and contingency planning in ongoing and future projects and its proper implementation is a serious challenge.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a vital area to enhance the capacities of local communities in coping with emergency situations. This component is implemented through our partners and NGOs in vulnerable areas of the province. PDMA is striving to expand work on community level emergency preparedness and response capacities to most vulnerable and neglected areas of the province. Alongside, PDMA is also working on enhancing the capacities of District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) realizing the fact that they are the first responders to any disaster that occurs in their jurisdiction.

One of the key lessons from the experiences of 2016 is the importance of information sharing and improved communication mechanisms. This refers to improving the flow of information at all levels which will ultimately enable decision makers at the provincial and district level to make informed decisions in the areas of disaster planning and response. PDMA regularly conducts review meetings, seminars and conferences with all the relevant stakeholders to improve the information

sharing mechanisms with regards to disaster management.

The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is committed to support PDMA as a robust organization for coordinating Disaster Risk Management interventions in the province. We are also focusing on improving our capabilities and functions to respond to disasters in a more coordinated manner. To meet this end, we are upgrading our emergency operation center and expanding it to seven divisional headquarters across the province.

This end year report by PDMA highlights disasters and emergency situations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2016. The report also captures the response and relief efforts undertaken by National, Provincial and District authorities.



# Chapter 1

## Provincial Disaster Management Authority

To cater to the challenges and manage the disaster in more professional manner, the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) were established. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa established PDMC and PDMA on 27 October, 2008 to promote swift and better disaster preparedness and management within the province. Provincial Disaster Management Authority is:

“An institution at Provincial level, mandated to effectively set up a system to look after disasters and calamities whether natural, human induced or accidents.”

### 1.1 Vision

A disaster Resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### 1.2 Mission

To minimize disaster risks within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through formulation of comprehensive DRM strategies and their effective and efficient implementation

### 1.3 Functions of PDMA

- Coordinate response and relief activities for disaster affected communities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the support of Federal and Provincial Government as well as foreign donors.
- Formulate and implement policies of disaster risk management, mitigation, preparedness and hazard risk reduction.
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National and Provincial
- Policy and Plans.
- Provide necessary technical assistance and guidance to District and Local Authorities for carrying out their functions effectively.
- Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the Province to different disasters and specify prevention or mitigation measures through Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment.

- Lay down guidelines to be followed for preparation of disaster management plans by the Provincial and District Departments and Authorities.
- Evaluate preparedness at all Governmental or non-Governmental levels to respond to disaster and to enhance preparedness.
- Promote general education, awareness and community trainings on DRR and DRM.
- Advise the Provincial Government on financial matters in relation to disaster management.
- Support recovery and rehabilitation of affected communities, handle the crises of TDPs/IDPs

and manage the camps establishment for the displaced population.

- Work on reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in the affected areas for the restoration of life.
- Provide guidance on policy and planning and integration of gender equality, child protection and concerns of vulnerable groups in disaster.





## Chapter 2

### Overview of Disaster Events in 2016



#### **2.1 Avalanche, Kareem Abad Chitral, March 2016**

On 19th March 2016, a massive avalanche fell on a group of 10 school children who were returning home from school near the village of Susom, some 40 kilometers (24 miles) north of Chitral in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These students were crossing a mountainous stream when an avalanche fell thus burying them all under heaps of snow. Rescue work was initiated by local people till the government machinery could reach the emergency site. Sadly only two bodies, those of a school boy and a local man were recovered from the snow. Rescuers could not find bodies of other students.

The Deputy Commissioner Chitral, reported that the main hurdle in carrying out extensive search for the students was non-availability of heavy machinery. He further added that the mammoth avalanche was continuously drifting downwards causing more risk.



## 2.2 Flash Floods and Torrential Rains, April 2016

In the beginning of April 2016, exceptional rainfall swept across northern parts of Pakistan. These widespread rains softened up the mountainous terrain thus causing multiple land sliding events. District Mansehra, Shangla and Kohistan were badly hit by these torrential rains.

On April 3rd 2016, the most destructive and significant incident occurred at OtharNala village in Kandia, Kohistan district, where a large landslide destroyed a number of houses and caused human losses. The cluster of houses in a valley and 25 people got buried under 40 meters of mud slide. The rescue activities were rapidly carried out but proved to be very tough as landslides had swept away several roads leading to the area of emergency. Local people assisted the district government in responding to the emergency, however due to the huge magnitude of landslide; special machinery was direly required. Due to the tough terrain and communication disruption, it was challenging that the machinery could reach that area. Sadly, after



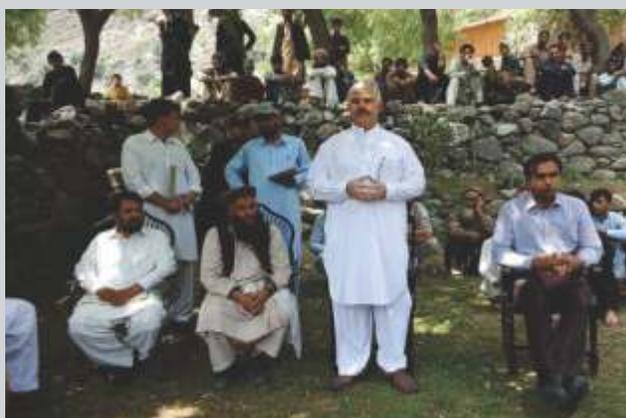
two weeks with the consent of religious leaders, local representatives and District Government, the buried people were pronounced dead.



## 2.3 Torrential Rains/Landslides- Damages occurred across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the month of April, 2016

### Gender and Age Segregated Human Losses and House Damages Situation Report of April, 2016

| S.No  | Districts  | Dead |        |       |       | Injured |        |       |       | Houses Damaged |         | Total |
|-------|------------|------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|
|       |            | Male | Female | Child | Total | Male    | Female | Child | Total | Fully          | Partial |       |
| 1     | Shangla    | 4    | 4      | 9     | 18    | 5       | 3      | 10    | 18    | 58             | 10      | 68    |
| 2     | Swat       | 6    | 2      | 5     | 13    | 4       | 7      | 2     | 13    | 56             | 109     | 165   |
| 3     | Kohistan   | 19   | 5      | 17    | 41    | 12      | 4      | 0     | 16    | 0              | 0       | 0     |
| 4     | Bannu      | 1    | 0      | 2     | 3     | 2       | 2      | 4     | 8     | 0              | 15      | 15    |
| 5     | Malakand   | 1    | 0      | 0     | 1     | 0       | 0      | 1     | 1     | 0              | 2       | 2     |
| 6     | Dir Upper  | 1    | 3      | 2     | 6     | 2       | 1      | 0     | 3     | 20             | 80      | 100   |
| 7     | Dir Lower  | 2    | 0      | 0     | 2     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0       | 0     |
| 8     | Mansehra   | 1    | 0      | 0     | 1     | 1       | 3      | 0     | 4     | 7              | 0       | 7     |
| 9     | Chitral    | 2    | 0      | 0     | 2     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0              | 3       | 3     |
| 10    | Charsadda  | 1    | 0      | 3     | 4     | 3       | 2      | 0     | 5     | 2              | 0       | 2     |
| 11    | Mardan     | 0    | 0      | 3     | 3     | 0       | 0      | 2     | 2     | 2              | 0       | 2     |
| 12    | Battagram  | 1    | 1      | 0     | 2     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0     | 17             | 14      | 31    |
| 13    | Peshawar   | 1    | 0      | 0     | 1     | 1       | 0      | 0     | 1     | 0              | 4       | 4     |
| 14    | Abbottabad | 0    | 1      | 0     | 1     | 0       | 0      | 1     | 1     | 75             | 461     | 536   |
| 15    | Buner      | 0    | 1      | 1     | 2     | 1       | 1      | 1     | 3     | 0              | 15      | 15    |
| Total |            | 40   | 18     | 43    | 100   | 31      | 23     | 21    | 75    | 237            | 713     | 950   |



Darosh Valley of Chitral. The District Administration promptly reacted to start the rescue operation and many families were shifted over to safer places. Eight dead bodies that had been swept away with flood water were recovered from Afghanistan.

District administration with assistance of Provincial and National Bodies provided relief goods to the affected population. Available machineries and manpower were deployed for temporary opening of suspended traffic to restore communication with cut

## 2.4 Unprecedented Floods, Ursun Chitral, July 2016

On 2nd July 2016, cloud and glacial lake outburst occurred along with torrential rains thus hitting parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including the south-west area of District Chitral. Ursun Valley a remote area of Chitral was badly hit by flash floods. At least 29 people died and 4 were injured. 20 houses were fully damaged and 35 partially damaged. The flash floods washed away a mosque and several houses in





off areas. Provincial Disaster Management Authority authorized the district administration to utilize the relief fund for relief activities without any delay.

### 2.5 Heavy Rains in July 2016

Strong monsoon currents resulted in heavily spread rain spells in various parts of the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Shangla, thunder stroke and heavy rain occurred on 15th of July 2016 thus causing heavy floods. Roof collapse and land sliding events were reported. In Hazara division the maximum rain fall recorded was at the location of Kakhul with 347.5mm. The total human loses reported in Hazara division were 5 while 4 were injured.

On 7th and 8th July 2016, Mardan division faced strong winds and heavy rain. Electricity and communication system was badly hit. Due to the multiple incidents of roof collapse 7 people died and 7 were injured. Due to heavy wind storm in areas of Kohat division 2 people died and 2 were injured.



### 2.6 Heavy rain & lightening at Madyan-Swat, 10th September, 2016

On 10th September, 2016 at 07:30 PM, heavy rain with lightening started in Sub Division Madyan and



Tehsil Behrain of District Swat. This resultantly caused damages to houses and loss of human lives in Palam village. This event resulted in deaths of 2 children, 2 women and 1 man. A total of 04 men were injured. Due to heavy rains 09 houses were fully damaged while 04 were partially damaged.

N-95 was blocked due to land and mud slides and traffic was suspended for some time. The road was cleared on emergency basis for the traffic within 24 hours.



### **2.7 Pakistan International Airlines Crash, December 2016**

A PIA flight PK-661 (Aircraft ATR 42-500) crashed near Havelian, District Abbottabad on 7th December 2016 en route from Chitral to Islamabad. The aircraft took off from Chitral Airport at 15:30 and was to reach Benazir International Airport Islamabad at 16:40. It was carrying forty two passenger and five crew members on board. The aircraft crashed near village Saddha Batolni and Gug, Havelian. Sadly, all 42 passengers and 5 crew members died in this unfortunate plane crash incident.

Provincial Government, Pakistan Army and District Government including local community quickly responded to the incident. Dead bodies were shifted to the Ayub Medical Complex Abbottabad and later on to PIMS Hospital, Islamabad.





## Chapter 3

### Monsoon Impact on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, July 2016 Outlook for Summer Monsoon (JAS) 2016

Pakistan Meteorological Department issued prediction for monsoon season 2016 on June 9, 2016 at 10:00 PST. The report said:

“The El Niño phenomenon is weakened and La Niña is favored to develop during the summer 2016. Summer monsoon rainfall is likely to be 10-20% above normal over the country, average for three months and more than average rainfall is expected over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”



# Pakistan's Monsoon (JAS) 2016 Rainfall Progress

## Highlights:

Moon Season 2016

- During past monsoon season 2016, rainfall over the country was moderately **above** normal (+25%)
- For the month of September, the country rainfall was **close** to its normal value.
- August rainfall was largely in **excess** across much of the country.
- In July, the country experience slightly **deficient** rainfall.

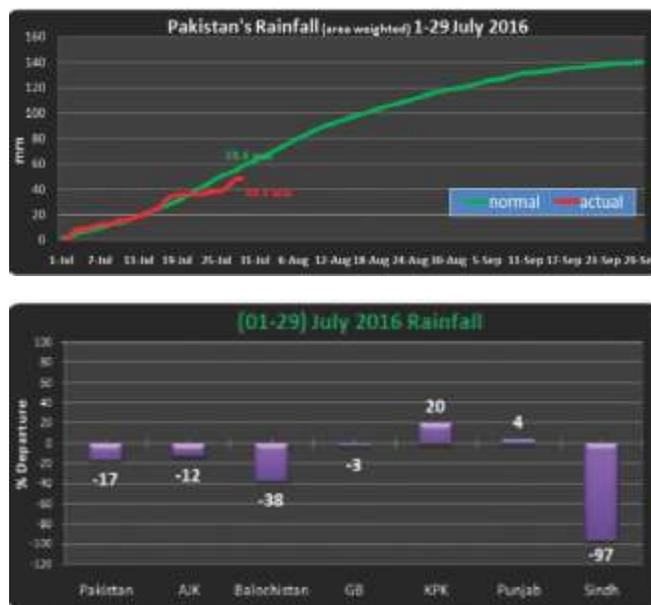


Fig-1: Rainfall cumulative (top) & distribution (bottom)



Fig-2: Special Distribution of Monsoon season 2016 rainfall (actual, normal & departure)

September 2016

In the month of September, the rainfall over the country was close to normal (7%). On regional scale, the monthly rainfall was above normal over Punjab, KPK & GB where close to normal over Balochistan and below normal over Sindh & AJK.

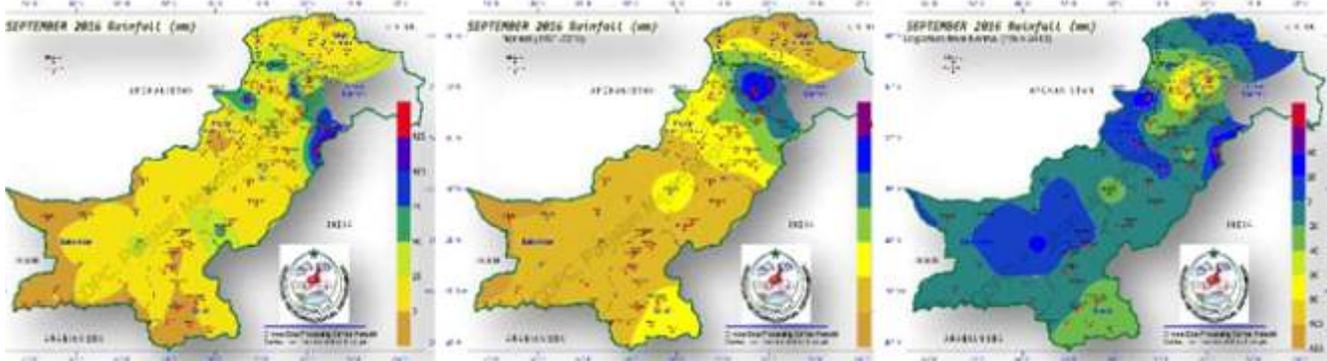


Fig-2: Special Distribution of September 2016 rainfall (actual, normal & departure)

### Wettest stations of the month

| SN | Stations       | September 2016 Rainfall(mm) |        |           |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
|    |                | Actual                      | Normal | Departure |
| 1  | Lahore         | 127.9                       | 60.1   | 67.8      |
| 2  | Murree         | 114.2                       | 114.6  | -30.4     |
| 3  | Kohat          | 97.4                        | 45.2   | 52.2      |
| 4  | Kakul          | 78.0                        | 101.6  | -23.6     |
| 5  | Jhelum         | 64.8                        | 73.8   | -9.0      |
| 6  | Rahim Yar Khan | 64.0                        | ...    | ...       |
| 7  | Malam Jabba    | 63.0                        | ...    | ...       |
| 8  | Kotli          | 62.9                        | 92.3   | -29.4     |
| 9  | Parachinar     | 61.8                        | 58.8   | 3.0       |
| 10 | Layyah         | 61.0                        | ...    | ...       |

### September 2016 Rainfall (area weighted)

| Region      | actual | normal | departure |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|             | mm     | mm     | %         |
| Pakistan    | 22.9   | 21.4   | 7.4       |
| AJK         | 30.1   | 50.2   | -40.0     |
| Balochistan | 6.7    | 6.2    | 7.8       |
| GB          | 15.1   | 10.4   | 44.5      |
| KPK         | 67.9   | 51.2   | 32.5      |
| Punjab      | 48.1   | 34.6   | 39.0      |
| Sindh       | 1.4    | 19.9   | -92.9     |

Fig-4: September 2016 wettest stations (left) & monthly rainfall distribution (right)

### August 2016

During the month of August 2016, rainfall over the country as whole was slightly below normal (+76%). On regional scale, the rainfall amounts was generally in excess across much of the country except Balochistan and AJK where it was close to normal and below normal respectively.

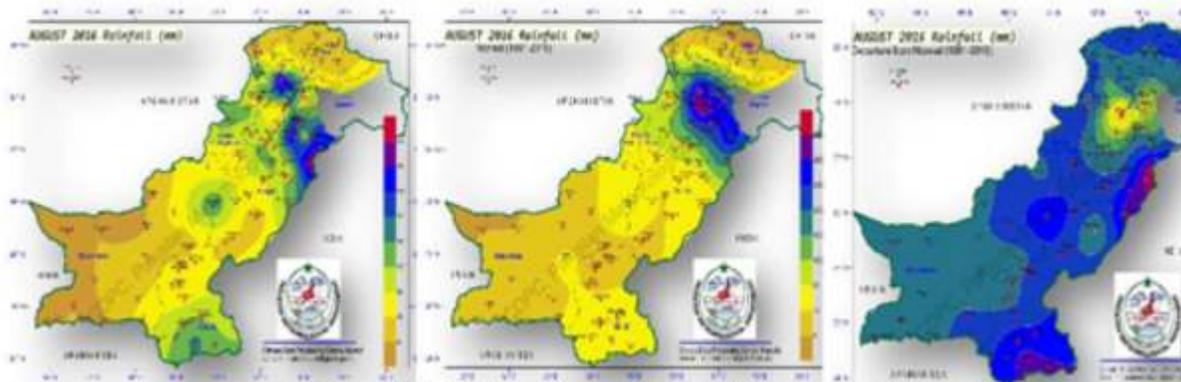


Fig-2: Spatial Distribution of August 2016 rainfall (actual, normal & departure)

### Wettest stations of the month

| SN | Stations       | September 2016 Rainfall(mm) |        |           |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
|    |                | Actual                      | Normal | Departure |
| 1  | Malam Jabba    | 341.0                       | ...    | ...       |
| 2  | Lahore City    | 316.8                       | 168.9  | 147.9     |
| 3  | Mandi-Bahu-Din | 291.1                       | ...    | ...       |
| 4  | Islamabad ZP   | 265.3                       | 334.7  | -69.4     |
| 5  | Lahore AP      | 264.2                       | 174.2  | 90.0      |
| 6  | Sialkot Cantt. | 262.0                       | 273.5  | -115      |
| 7  | Mangla         | 256.6                       | ...    | ...       |
| 8  | Balakot        | 250.5                       | 268.4  | -17.9     |
| 9  | Kasur          | 227.4                       | ...    | ...       |
| 10 | Garhi Dopatta  | 201.8                       | 233.3  | -31.5     |

### August 2016 Rainfall (area weighted)

| Region      | actual | normal | departure |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|             | mm     | mm     | %         |
| Pakistan    | 98.9   | 56.2   | 76        |
| AJK         | 97.1   | 114.1  | -15       |
| Balochistan | 2.4    | 23.8   | 6         |
| GB          | 20.9   | 17.1   | 23        |
| KPK         | 183.4  | 117.6  | 56        |
| Punjab      | 192.7  | 93.3   | 107       |
| Sindh       | 133.7  | 53.6   | 149       |

Fig-6: August 2016 wettest stations (left) & monthly rainfall distribution (right)

### July 2016

During the month of July 2016, rainfall over the country as whole was slightly below to its normal value (-14%). On regional scale, the rainfall amounts had shown a mixed pattern with above normal over Punjab & KPK and close to normal over GB whereas slightly below normal over AJK but largely deficient over Balochistan & Sindh, Coastal areas of Balochistan and

eastern parts of Sindh received no or very little rainfall in the whole month as depicted by figure-2. Figure-3 Further illustrates the distribution & extreme rainfall of the month

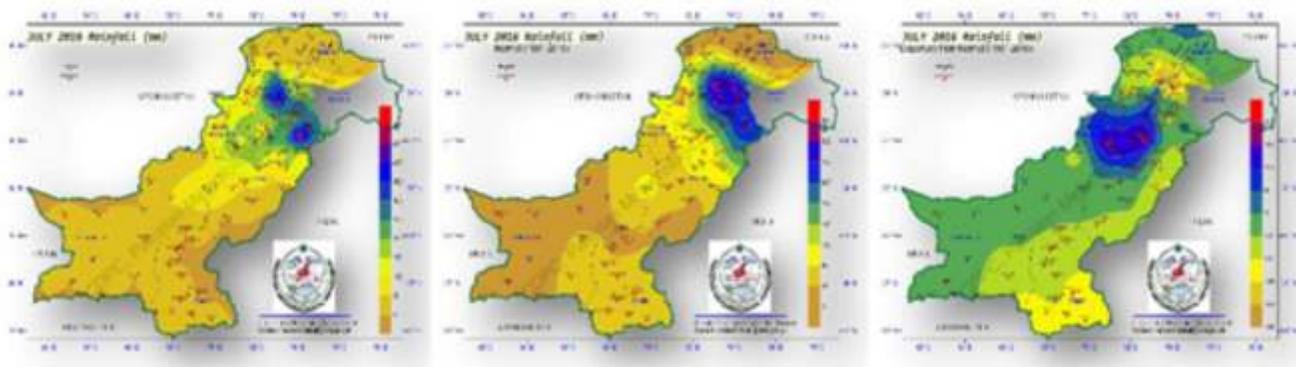


Fig-7: Spatial Distribution of July 2016 rainfall (actual, normal & departure)

Wettest stations of the month

| SN | Stations       | September 2016 Rainfall(mm) |        |           |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
|    |                | Actual                      | Normal | Departure |
| 1  | Gujranwala     | 501.3                       | ...    | ...       |
| 2  | Islamabad AP   | 358.4                       | 285.8  | 72.6      |
| 3  | Kakul          | 347.5                       | 252.8  | 94.7      |
| 4  | Islamabad HQ   | 341.9                       | 354.3  | -12.4     |
| 5  | Sialkot AP     | 341.5                       | ...    | ...       |
| 6  | Sialkot Cantt. | 332.8                       | 294.9  | 37.9      |
| 7  | Kotli          | 305.2                       | 277.6  | 27.6      |
| 8  | Murree         | 302.5                       | 336.8  | -34.3     |
| 9  | Kamra          | 294.8                       | ...    | ...       |

July 2016 Rainfall (area weighted)

| Region      | actual | normal | departure |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|             | mm     | mm     | %         |
| Pakistan    | 54.3   | 63.3   | -14       |
| AJK         | 110.6  | 129.9  | -15       |
| Balochistan | 0.4    | 17.6   | -41       |
| GB          | 14.8   | 14.0   | 6         |
| KPK         | 146.1  | 121.7  | 20        |
| Punjab      | 119.2  | 104.0  | 15        |
| Sindh       | 1.6    | 60.2   | -97       |

Fig-8: July 2016 wettest stations (left) & monthly rainfall distribution (right)

NOTE: Some of the above calculations are provisional and based on real time values.

Source: Met Department

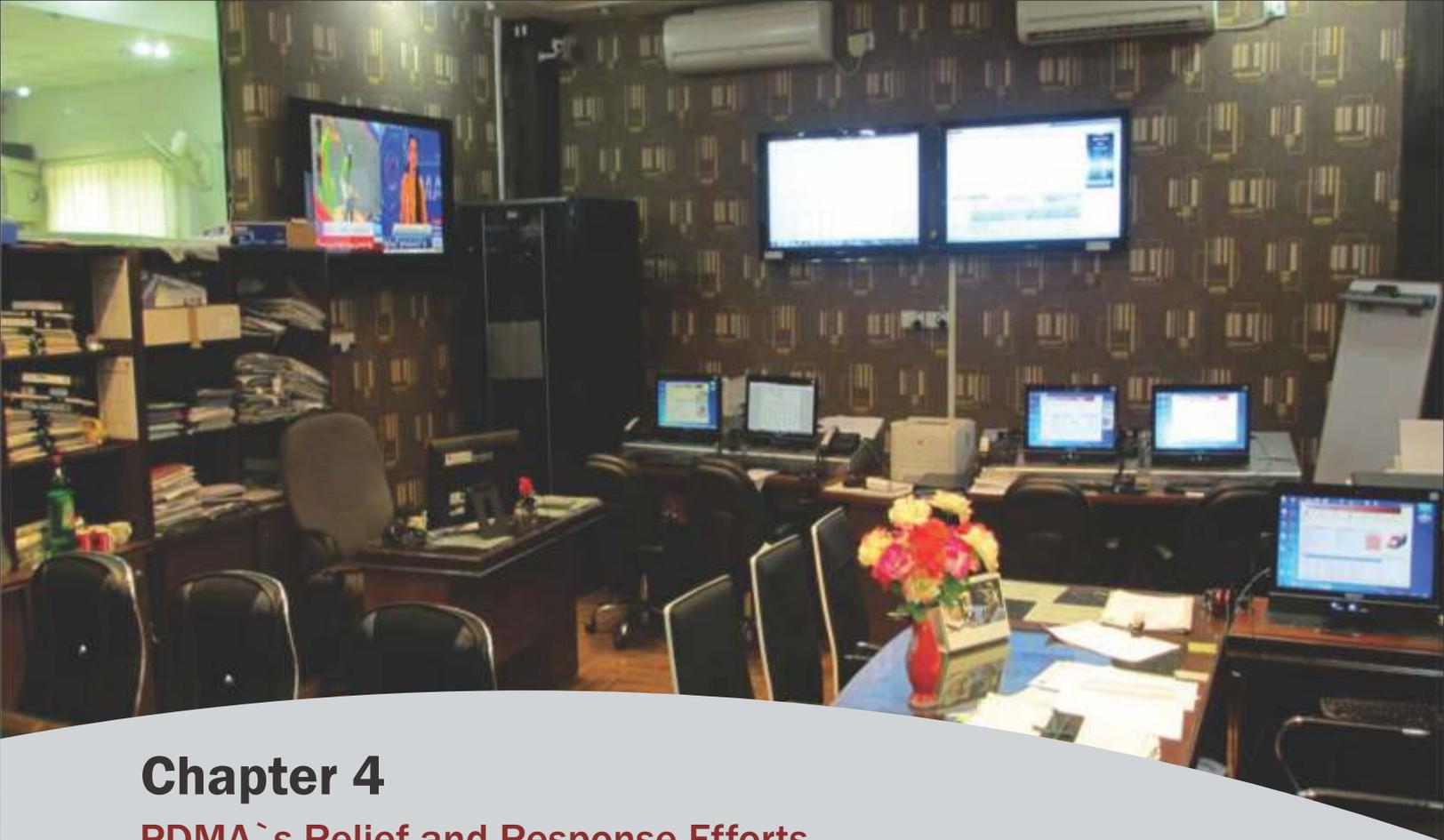


## Damages Occurred During July to September 2016

### District Wise Segregated Data of Human Loses and Injuries due to Rains and Floods (July to September 2016)

| S.No | Districts           | Dead      |           |           |           | Injured   |           |           |           |
|------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|      |                     | Men       | Women     | Children  | Total     | Men       | Women     | Children  | Total     |
| 1    | <b>Bannu</b>        | 0         | 4         | 4         | 8         | 16        | 22        | 18        | 56        |
| 2    | <b>Lakki Marwat</b> | 0         | 2         | 2         | 4         | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2         |
| 3    | <b>Abbottabad</b>   | 0         | 1         | 3         | 4         | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2         |
| 4    | <b>Chitral</b>      | 20        | 3         | 6         | 29        | 4         | 0         | 0         | 4         |
| 5    | <b>Mardan</b>       | 0         | 2         | 2         | 4         | 1         | 0         | 5         | 6         |
| 6    | <b>Kohat</b>        | 1         | 0         | 1         | 2         | 2         | 0         | 0         | 2         |
| 7    | <b>Mansehra</b>     | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 0         | 2         | 0         | 2         |
| 8    | <b>Shangla</b>      | 0         | 1         | 1         | 2         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 9    | <b>Battagram</b>    | 1         | 1         | 0         | 2         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 10   | <b>Kohistan</b>     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 11   | <b>Dir Upper</b>    | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         |
| 12   | <b>Malakand</b>     | 0         | 1         | 1         | 2         | 1         | 0         | 1         | 2         |
| 13   | <b>Swat</b>         | 0         | 1         | 4         | 5         | 2         | 2         | 0         | 4         |
| 14   | <b>D I Khan</b>     | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         | 0         | 5         |
| 15   | <b>Swabi</b>        | 1         | 0         | 2         | 3         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 1         |
|      | <b>Total</b>        | <b>24</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>87</b> |





## Chapter 4

### PDMA`s Relief and Response Efforts in the year 2016

#### 4.1 Activation of Provincial Emergency Operation Center

- PDMA took a leading role in coordinating relief activities and emergency response with all line departments and district administrations concerned. Provincial Emergency Operation Center is a central command and control center in pre disaster –during and post disaster situations and remains operational 24/7.
- PDMA KP disseminated 28 weather advisories in the year 2016, issued by PMD, to all stake holders to take precautionary measures to minimize the impact of any untoward situation.
- In-time coordination and communication made to improve emergency response during emergency situations.
- All the reports collected, analyzed and disseminated to high ups for better decision making

- PDMA KP officers visited the affected areas and coordinated rescue and relief efforts.
- The concerned district administrations were authorized to utilize the relief fund and more financial support provided on demand.
- NFIs provided for emergency response from the provincial warehouse.



## 4.2 Relief Items dispatched to Districts during the year 2016

| S. NO | DISTRICT     | TENTS | QUILTS | PLASTICMATS | BLANKETS | KITCHEN SETS |
|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 01    | LAKKI MARWAT | 114   |        | 200         |          |              |
| 02    | BUNER        | 300   | 500    |             |          |              |
| 03    | CHITRAL      | 350   | 200    | 100         |          | 56           |
| 04    | TORGHAR      | 100   |        | 200         |          |              |
| 05    | KARAK        | 175   | 500    | 200         |          |              |
| 06    | MALAKAND     | 350   | 500    |             |          |              |
| 07    | SHANGLA      | 450   | 800    | 200         |          |              |
| 08    | SAWABI       | 75    | 500    |             |          |              |
| 09    | SWAT         | 290   | 400    | 300         | 300      |              |
| 10    | TANK         | 100   |        |             |          |              |
| 11    | BANNU        | 106   |        |             |          |              |
| 12    | DIR UPPER    | 200   |        |             |          |              |
| 13    | DIR LOWER    | 200   |        |             |          |              |
| 14    | BATTAGRAM    | 100   |        | 200         |          |              |
| 15    | KOHISTAN     | 100   |        |             |          |              |
| 16    | ABBOTTABAD   | 201   | 100    | 300         |          |              |
| 17    | MANSHERA     | 100   |        |             |          |              |
| 18    | D. I. KHAN   | 04    |        |             |          |              |



### 4.3 PDMA- Financial Details under Relief Measures

| S.No  | Particulars                     | Detail of Available Balance under Relief Head<br>(Rs in Millions) |         |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|---------|
|       |                                 |   |         |
| 1     | Deputy Commissioner Abbottabad  |   | 11.292  |
| 2     | Deputy Commissioner Bannu       |   | 4.500   |
| 3     | Deputy Commissioner Battagram   |   | 9.711   |
| 4     | Deputy Commissioner Buner       |   | 0.224   |
| 5     | Deputy Commissioner Charsadda   |   | 13.030  |
| 6     | Deputy Commissioner Chitral     |   | 71.894  |
| 7     | Deputy Commissioner D.I.Khan    |   | 13.556  |
| 8     | Deputy Commissioner Dir Lower   |   | 11.213  |
| 9     | Deputy Commissioner Dir Upper   |   | 11.666  |
| 10    | Deputy Commissioner Hangu       |   | 8.00    |
| 11    | Deputy Commissioner Haripur     |   | 19.525  |
| 12    | Deputy Commissioner Karak       |   | 4.300   |
| 13    | Deputy Commissioner Kohat       |   | 6.900   |
| 14    | Deputy Commissioner Kohistan    |   | 42.751  |
| 15    | Deputy Commissioner LakkiMarwat |   | 7.583   |
| 16    | Deputy Commissioner Malakand    |   | 8.692   |
| 17    | Deputy Commissioner Mansehra    |   | 1.007   |
| 18    | Deputy Commissioner Mardan      |   | 6.943   |
| 19    | Deputy Commissioner Nowshera    |   | 12.087  |
| 20    | Deputy Commissioner Peshawar    |   | 3.385   |
| 21    | Deputy Commissioner Shangla     |   | 10.908  |
| 22    | Deputy Commissioner Swabi       |   | 3.332   |
| 23    | Deputy Commissioner Swat        |   | 21.575  |
| 24    | Deputy Commissioner Tank        |   | 14.126  |
| 25    | Deputy Commissioner Torgar      |   | 10.786  |
| Total |                                 |   | 329.372 |

### 4.4 PDMA- Details from Livestock and Dairy Development

#### Department of Chitral in the incident of flash flooding in Ursoon Valley Chitral.

Progress Report of Lives stock & Dairy Development Department Chitral

| S-No | Location                  | Livestock Treatment | Livestock Vaccination | Livestock Losses |             |         |       | Livestock Shed damaged |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|------------------------|
|      |                           |                     |                       | Cattle           | Sheep/ goat | Donkeys | Mules |                        |
| 1    | Ursoon Vally Tehsil Drosh | 826                 | 2857                  | 357              | 1747        | 6       | 25    | 12                     |

#### 4.5 Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) of PDMA

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a newly established Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) that caters to

the needs of the affected population in disaster management cycle. This warehouse situated at Jalozai is established according to the international standards and well covers needs of relief and response activities in disasters. For the year 2016 the stock position at HRF is as under:

#### Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF), Stock Position 2016

| S.NO | ITEMS                     | QUANTITY |
|------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1    | Tents                     | 4596     |
| 2    | Kitchen Sets              | 5000     |
| 4    | Plastic Buckets           | 5000     |
| 5    | Plastic Mats              | 6478     |
| 6    | Gas Cylinder              | 5000     |
| 7    | Mosquito Nets             | 6221     |
| 8    | Water Cooler              | 1000     |
| 9    | Fire Blankets             | 160      |
| 10   | Saw Cutter                | 52       |
| 11   | Sleeping Bags             | 102      |
| 12   | Life Jackets              | 379      |
| 13   | Blankets                  | 2385     |
| 14   | Stoves                    | 589      |
| 15   | Folding bed               | 236      |
| 16   | Bed Sheet                 | 1206pcs  |
| 17   | Gift Packs                | 4968     |
| 18   | Crockery Tea Cups+Glasses | 36CTN    |
| 19   | Ceiling Fan               | 422      |
| 20   | China Small Boat          | 13       |
| 21   | Cotton Metris             | 699      |
| 22   | Generators                | 103      |
| 23   | Payer Mat                 | 381      |
| 24   | Quilts                    | 23878    |
| 25   | Room Air Cooler           | 34       |
| 26   | Shovel Wooden             | 685      |
| 27   | Pesestal Fan              | 205      |
| 28   | Food Mat                  | 255      |
| 29   | Koica Silver Mats         | 46CTN    |
| 30   | Water Bags                | 1700     |
| 31   | Water Purification Unit   | 1        |
| 32   | Soap Dispensers           | 132      |
| 33   | Electric Sprayer          | 187      |
| 34   | Radio Sets                | 270      |
| 35   | Jica Water Filters        | 10       |
| 36   | Sand Bags (Empty)         | 2700     |

#### 4.6 Response - Torrential Rains of April 2016

On 2 April heavy rains led to flooding and landslides in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and Gilgit-Baltistan District Shangla and Kohistan were declared the most affected areas in the province.

The government played a vital role in response, rescue and relief activities. PDMA in collaboration with MSF-Belgium offered support to the affected population of District Swat, Shangla and Kohistan. The details are in the table below:

| District | Number of Non Food Items Kits Distributed |
|----------|---|
| Swat     | 343                                       |
| Shangla  | 491                                       |
| Kohistan | 825                                       |
| Total    | 1659                                      |



#### 4.7 Rescue and Relief Efforts Heavy rain & lightning at Madyan-Swat, 10th September, 2016

Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) was in contact with district administration and NDMA regarding the situation and coordinated rescue & relief efforts. As per district Disaster Management

Unit, the injured bodies were immediately shifted to Civil Hospital, Madyan. The search for the missing bodies was carried out throughout the night. Food packets, tents and blankets were distributed among the affectees. PDMA KP advised DDMU Swat to compensate the victims of the incident as per approved compensation policy of provincial government.



## Chapter 5

### Human Vulnerability and the Role of PDMA KP

#### 5.1 Vulnerable Population in Emergencies and Commitment of PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Impacts of disasters are more visible on the vulnerable groups in the society, such as women, children, aged and persons with disabilities. In order to address issues of these vulnerable groups during all phases of emergencies, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a notified Gender and Child Cell. PDMA has successfully worked with the main purpose to mainstream human protection component in the existing structures, policies, and functions of the authority and achieved many milestones that aim to provide protection to vulnerable population in all phases of emergencies.

**Effective Reporting and Planning:** The reporting procedures and formats of Provincial Emergency Response Centre were modified in year 2016. The modified reports show gender and age wise data of affected population. PDMA advises the district authorities in including the component of human

vulnerability in their annual contingency planning.

**Knowledge Management and Capacity Development:** In Pakistan although work on protection in humanitarian assistance started after the earthquake of 2005, however this is still a new concept in Pakistan due to lack of thematic understanding on this subject. It is observed that progress in emergency response in the sector of protection has been facing challenges due to lack of know how. In order to bridge this gap, PDMA has established partnerships with The University of Peshawar and has introduced Protection in Emergencies as a component in learning module. This will be a departure from the training based concept to more sustainable local need based capacity development at academia level which will contribute towards a professional resource pool. Relevant post graduate faculties will incorporate relevant protection knowledge in their courses.

**Compilation of Available Disability Data:** For any planning and strategy, base line information is



needed. PDMA actively works for mainstreaming the vulnerable groups in the existing structure, policies and functions of disaster management. The authority collected data from districts regarding the disabilities. After the analysis of the data, it was observed that the number of PWDs reported at district level is less than actual numbers obtained informally through NGOs working in fields. There is a need to capture the actual statistics of persons with disabilities for human vulnerability sensitive disaster management purposes.

**Coordination and Awareness:** In order to have effective and efficient response in any emergency, gender sensitive coordination mechanism and reporting is vital. PDMA has established a coordination mechanism that captures the qualitative and quantitative data of vulnerable population. Moreover, a proper referral system is also in place for targeting the needs. The information can be sought from annual Monsoon Contingency plan. To add more value to this coordination mechanism, PDMA has a plan of action for ensuring the protection of separated, unaccompanied and

missing children in emergencies. Community based disaster risk management is effective in developing capacity of the community for better coordination and response during any un-favourable condition. PDMA successfully arranged many CBDRM trainings in partnership with organizations for the vulnerable communities. Equal gender participation was ensured during these trainings.

Some vulnerable geographical areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa face threat of mines. Many organizations have been working in this area to protect the human life from this threat however they often face challenges at implementation stages. PDMA with assistance of UNICEF Pakistan has developed a mine risk education tool kit. This tool kit provides information on the security and safety measures in case of mine risks.

## **5.2 Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

In June 2011, PDMA took over the responsibility of Camp Management from CAR (Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees) IDP Core Cell that include

identification & selection of camp sites, Layout of camps, Administration and Management of camps, Protection and relief operations to IDPs inside/off camp distribution of food/NFI stores. Facilities provided to IDPs to enhance their capabilities, are as follow.

**1. Skill Trainings:** Women were given skill training which included stitching, embroidery, interior decoration, Islamic education, kitchen menus and use of modern kitchen ware. They were also familiarized with family budget first aid and firefighting operation.

**2. Social Grooming:** IDPs living in camps belong to various tribes. It is challenging job to keep them on the same page for resolving the various issues faced in the Camps. With the help of our consistent motivation to Shura, and IDPs in general, a homogeneity in thinking and compromising on opinions of mutual benefit was inculcated which resulted in a social up gradation of the IDPs and led to a peaceful environment in the camp life.

**3. Statistics:** A general statistical sketch of the IDP Core Cell performance is under.

**a) Strength of IDPs:** The populations of IDP families have tremendously reduced to a nominal figure. Jalozai being the largest IDP's camp has reduced from 22000 families to only 57 families in December 2016. These families were returned in Jan 2017 and the camp is now in closing phase. However, ToghSarai camp has 200 remaining families and the figure dropped down from 1158

families that were in 2015. The return of Togh Sarai families is delayed due to severe cold weather in the area of return.

**b) Total Students Educated:** Approximately 15000 IDPs students of Jalozai Camp and 2345 students of Togh Sarai were educated in the Year 2016. Female students were empowered through skilled trainings that included stitching, embroidery, interior decoration, making kitchen menus and modern kitchen ware.

**c) Ration Distribution:** Monthly food ration was distributed to each registered family.

**d) Medical Treatment:** Basic health unit was functional in the year 2016 for medical facility for both camps. Child Health Unit was functional in the year 2016 which was also the part of BHU. 1500 babies in Jalozai Camp and 458 babies in Togh Sarai were born in the year 2016.

PDMA with the support of UN agencies successfully repatriated a huge population from camp to their place of origin with safety and dignity. The whole process of return was based on voluntarily return principle. Currently, Jalozai camp has been closed whereas ToghSarai camp will be closed by 31st of March 2017. The delay in ToghSarai camp closure is due to harsh weather in the area of return.

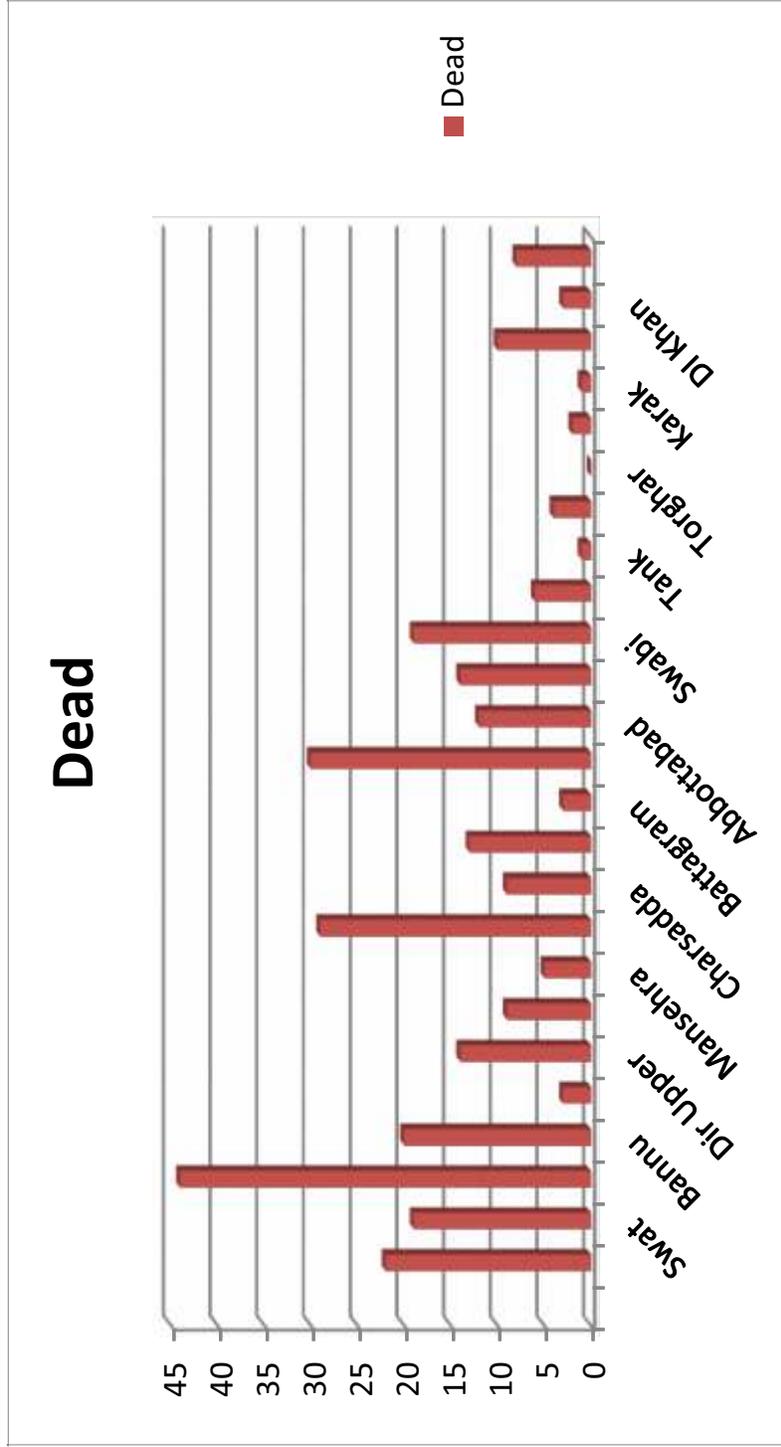
**Annex-I****Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Full Tabular Report of Human Losses, Injuries, and House Damages in the Year 2016 ( January to December)

| S.No  | District     | Dead |        |       | Total | Injured |        |       | Total | House Damages |       | Total |
|-------|--------------|------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
|       |              | Male | Female | Child |       | Male    | Female | Child |       | Partially     | Fully |       |
| 1     | Shangla      | 4    | 6      | 12    | 22    | 3       | 2      | 4     | 9     | 82            | 51    | 133   |
| 2     | Swat         | 6    | 5      | 8     | 19    | 0       | 0      | 2     | 2     | 18            | 11    | 29    |
| 3     | Kohistan     | 11   | 6      | 27    | 44    | 3       | 2      | 1     | 6     | 2000          | 0     | 2000  |
| 4     | Bannu        | 10   | 7      | 3     | 20    | 3       | 0      | 0     | 63    | 150           | 150   | 300   |
| 5     | Malakand     | 2    |        | 1     | 3     | 7       | 4      | 1     | 12    | 33            | 35    | 68    |
| 6     | Dir Upper    | 4    | 4      | 6     | 14    | 8       | 2      | 4     | 14    | 200           | 150   | 350   |
| 7     | Dir Lower    | 5    | 1      | 3     | 9     | 3       | 0      | 0     | 3     | 2             | 1     | 3     |
| 8     | Mansehra     | 2    | 1      | 2     | 5     | 10      | 0      | 0     | 10    | 420           | 275   | 695   |
| 9     | Chitral      | 19   | 3      | 7     | 29    | 4       | 0      | 0     | 4     | 46            | 20    | 66    |
| 10    | Charsadda    | 4    | 2      | 3     | 9     | 0       | 2      | 0     | 2     | 13            | 36    | 49    |
| 11    | Mardan       | 4    | 3      | 6     | 13    | 2       |        | 2     | 20    | 7             | 5     | 12    |
| 12    | Battagram    | 1    | 2      |       | 3     |         |        | 0     | 0     | 30            | 80    | 110   |
| 13    | Peshawar     | 16   | 5      | 9     | 30    | 7       | 4      | 3     | 14    | 21            | 20    | 41    |
| 14    | Abbottabad   | 6    | 6      | 0     | 12    | 1       | 0      | 0     | 1     | 315           | 200   | 515   |
| 15    | Buner        | 14   | 0      | 0     | 14    | 0       | 2      | 0     | 2     | 3             | 8     | 11    |
| 16    | Swabi        | 2    | 7      | 10    | 19    |         | 1      | 4     | 5     | 98            | 13    | 111   |
| 17    | Lakki Marwat | 2    | 1      | 3     | 6     | 4       |        | 2     | 6     | 47            | 15    | 62    |
| 18    | Tank         | 1    |        |       | 1     | 3       |        | 5     | 8     | 2             | 0     | 2     |
| 19    | Hangu        | 0    | 3      | 1     | 4     |         | 3      | 1     | 4     | 0             | 0     | 0     |
| 20    | Torghar      | 0    | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0             | 0     | 0     |
| 21    | Haripur      | 1    | 0      | 1     | 2     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0     | 2             | 1     | 3     |
| 22    | Karak        | 1    |        |       | 1     | 2       |        | 1     | 3     | 0             | 0     | 0     |
| 23    | Nowshera     | 6    | 4      | 0     | 10    | 2       | 1      | 0     | 3     | 5             | 3     | 8     |
| 24    | DI Khan      | 2    | 1      |       | 3     | 2       | 1      | 1     | 4     |               |       | 0     |
| 25    | Kohat        | 0    | 2      | 6     | 8     | 2       | 0      | 4     | 6     | 3             | 0     | 3     |
| Total |              | 123  | 69     | 108   | 300   | 66      | 24     | 35    | 125   | 3497          | 1074  | 4571  |

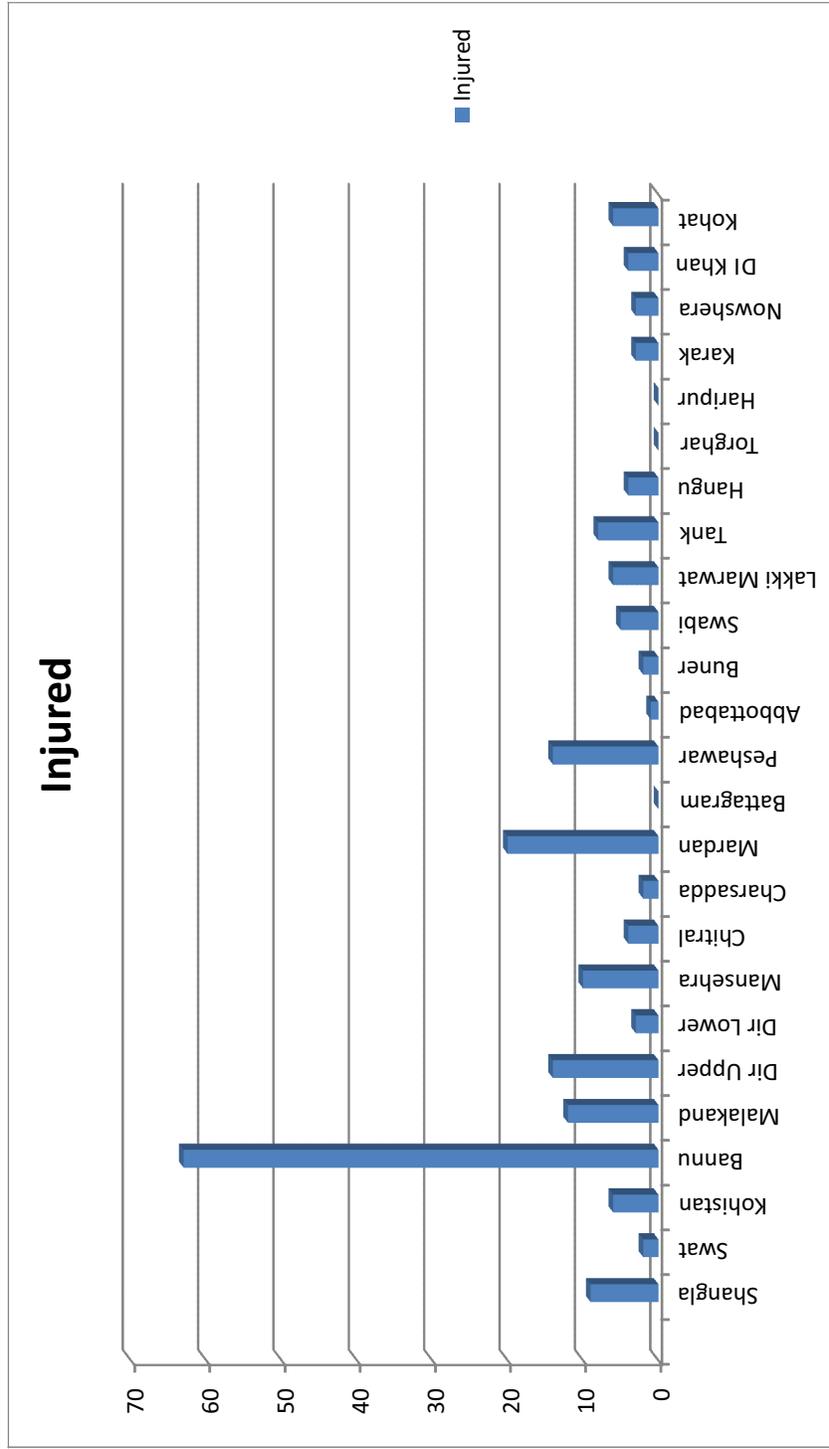
## Annex-II

| District     | Dead |
|--------------|------|
| Shangla      | 22   |
| Swat         | 19   |
| Kohistan     | 44   |
| Bannu        | 20   |
| Malakand     | 3    |
| Dir Upper    | 14   |
| Dir Lower    | 9    |
| Mansehra     | 5    |
| Chitral      | 29   |
| Charsadda    | 9    |
| Mardan       | 13   |
| Battagram    | 3    |
| Peshawar     | 30   |
| Abbottabad   | 12   |
| Buner        | 14   |
| Swabi        | 19   |
| Lakki Marwat | 6    |
| Tank         | 1    |
| Hangu        | 4    |
| Torghar      | 0    |
| Haripur      | 2    |
| Karak        | 1    |
| Nowshera     | 10   |
| DI Khan      | 3    |
| Kohat        | 8    |



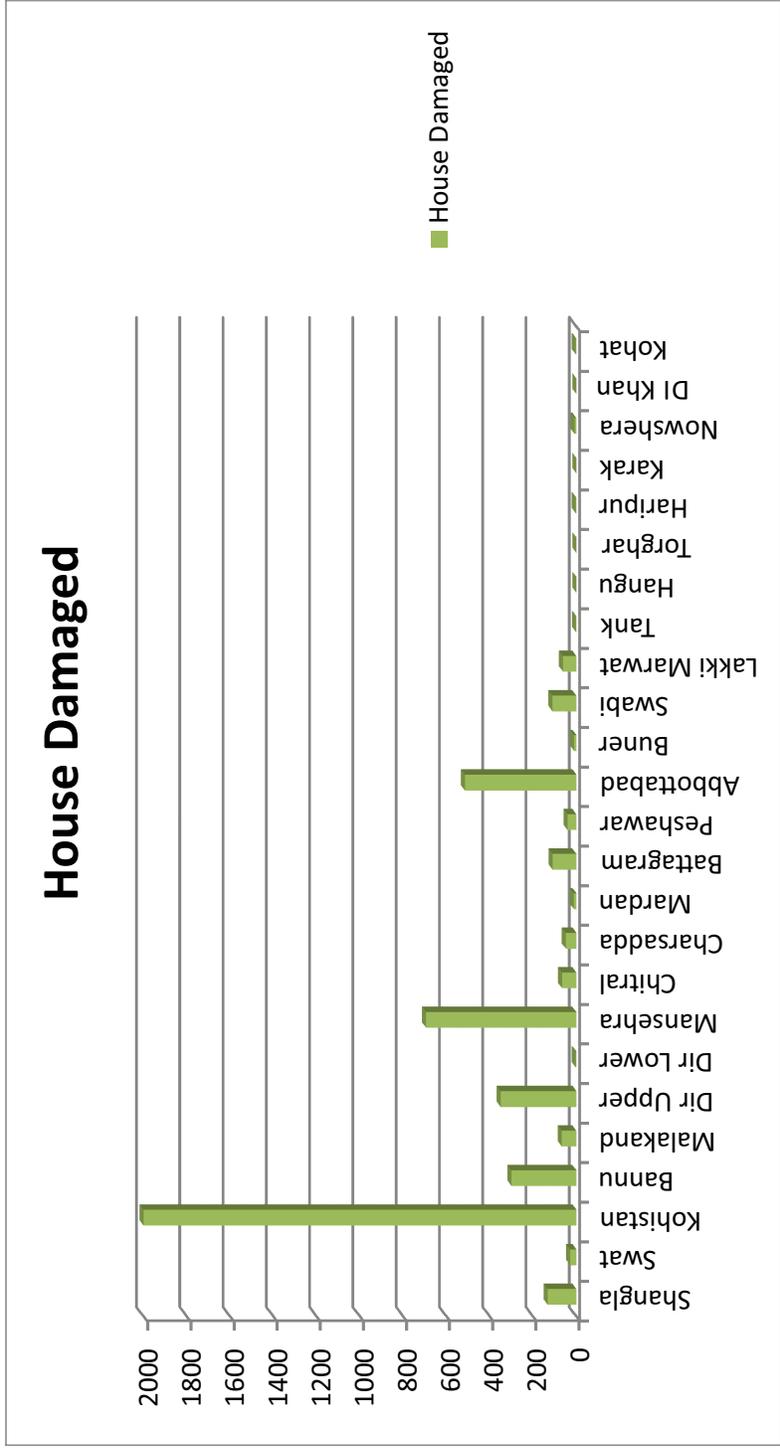
### Annex-III

| District     | Injured |
|--------------|---------|
| Shangla      | 9       |
| Swat         | 2       |
| Kohistan     | 6       |
| Bannu        | 63      |
| Malakand     | 12      |
| Dir Upper    | 14      |
| Dir Lower    | 3       |
| Mansehra     | 10      |
| Chitral      | 4       |
| Charsadda    | 2       |
| Mardan       | 20      |
| Battagram    | 0       |
| Peshawar     | 14      |
| Abbottabad   | 1       |
| Buner        | 2       |
| Swabi        | 5       |
| Lakki Marwat | 6       |
| Tank         | 8       |
| Hangu        | 4       |
| Torghar      | 0       |
| Haripur      | 0       |
| Karak        | 3       |
| Nowshera     | 3       |
| DI Khan      | 4       |
| Kohat        | 6       |



## Annex-IV

| District     | House Damaged |
|--------------|---------------|
| Shangla      | 133           |
| Swat         | 29            |
| Kohistan     | 2000          |
| Bannu        | 300           |
| Malakand     | 68            |
| Dir Upper    | 350           |
| Dir Lower    | 3             |
| Mansehra     | 695           |
| Chitral      | 66            |
| Charsadda    | 49            |
| Mardan       | 12            |
| Battagram    | 110           |
| Peshawar     | 41            |
| Abbottabad   | 515           |
| Buner        | 11            |
| Swabi        | 111           |
| Lakki Marwat | 62            |
| Tank         | 2             |
| Hangu        | 0             |
| Torghar      | 0             |
| Haripur      | 3             |
| Karak        | 0             |
| Nowshera     | 8             |
| DI Khan      | 0             |
| Kohat        | 3             |



## Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

The impact of natural disasters and climate extremes has increased significantly. Pakistan as a developing country and its province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as geographically vulnerable area need insights on the role of disaster management institutions and effective strategies for DRR and DRM. Based on the leanings it is high time to adopt structural and nonstructural measures for effective mitigation and management of disasters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Following measures are identified as a way forward for implementation purposes in future.

### a) Structural Measures

- Enforcement of resilient structures by implementing building codes in all sectors.
- Initiation of flood protection programs in identified vulnerable geographical areas of the province.
- Development of check dams and reservoirs for reducing the velocity of flood water.
- Necessary measures for removal of encroachments to avoid flooding.
- Work towards corrective measures to improve town planning and municipal facilities.

### b) Non Structural Measures:

- Implementation of Provincial Disaster Management Authority`s DRR Road Map 2014-19 in light of its eight thematic components.
- Prepositioning of resources for effective emergency response at all levels.
- Establishment of Divisional Disaster Management Units.

- Further strengthening of disaster management information system to ensure round-the-clock all-source input from districts and other relevant bodies like Met Department, Pakistan Air Force, Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), etc.
- Capacity enhancement of all actors through Community Based Disaster Risk Management and School Based Disaster Risk Management through trainings, workshops and activities.
- Strengthening first responder's capacity development in term of Human Resource and financial support.
- Coordinated and systematic damage and need assessment mechanism.
- Identification of hazards and its impact at provincial, district and departmental level
- Installation of early warning system for flash flood at vulnerable points.
- Streamlining of Disaster Management Information System for the effective analysis of weather situation/ incident reporting /Grievance redressal system.
- Effective liaison and coordination with academia and other related stakeholders.
- Work for promoting academic courses on disaster management in universities and other educational and skill development institutions.

## Contacts

### Provincial Disaster Management Authority

| S No | Name                          | Designation                                       | Official Phone No | Email Address                 |
|------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01   | Mr. Ahmed Hanif Orakzai,      | Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement   | 091-9212058       | secretary@pdma.gov.pk         |
| 02   | Mr. Amer Afaq                 | Director General PDMA                             | 091-9213855       | dg@pdma.gov.pk                |
| 03   | Mr. Abdul Basit               | Director Relief and HR                            | 091-9213890       | director.relief@pdma.gov.pk   |
| 04   | Mr. Israr Muhammad            | Director Relief & Rehabilitation                  | 091-9211805       | director.rr@pdma.gov.pk       |
| 05   | Mr. Mohammad Shakeel          | Deputy Director Management and Information System | 091-9213250       | dd.mis@pdma.gov.pk            |
| 06   | Mr. Mohammad Ilyas            | Deputy Director Procurement                       | 091-9210975       | dd.porcurement@pdma.gov.pk    |
| 07   | Mrs. Robin Haider             | Deputy Director Training and Awareness            | 091-9210947       | bokhari@pdma.gov.pk           |
| 08   | Mian Adeel ud Din             | Deputy Director Accounts & Finance                | 091-9211854       | adeeluddinmian@hotmail.com    |
| 09   | Mr Mohammad Rafiq Khan Momand | Deputy Director Operations & Coordination         | 091-9211854       |                               |
| 10   | Mr. Syed Saif ul Islam        | Assistant Director Operations & Coordination-II   | 091-9211854       | dd.oc@pdma.gov.pk             |
| 11   | Mr. Ejaz Khan                 | Assistant Director Establishment                  | 091-9211854       | ad.establishment@pdma.gov.pk  |
| 12   | Mr. Wajid Ali Khan            | Assistant Director Disaster Risk Management-1     | 091-9211854       | ad.drm@pdma.gov.pk            |
| 13   | Mr. Nouman Khan               | Assistant Director Warehouse                      | 091-9211854       | ad.warehouse@pdma.gov.pk      |
| 14   | Mr. Azhar Khan                | Assistant Director Procurement                    | 091-9211854       | ad.porcurement@pdma.gov.pk    |
| 15   | Mr. Nadeem Khan               | Assistant Director Information Technology         | 091-9213845       | nadeem@pdma.gov.pk            |
| 16   | Mr. Yousaf Zia                | Assistant Director Disaster Risk Management-II    | 091- 9213959      | ad.mis@pdma.gov.pk            |
| 17   | Mr. Shahzad Ameer             | Assistant Director Budget & Reporting             | 091-9211854       | AD.BR@pdma.gov.pk             |
| 18   | Mr. Faheem Khalil             | Assistant Director Administration                 | 091-9212060       | ad.admin@pdma.gov.pk          |
| 19   | Mr. Rashid Khan               | Assistant Director Relief                         | 091-9211854       | Rashidkhanhattak007@gmail.com |
| 20   | Mr. Abid Khan                 | Assistant Director Finance                        | 091-9211854       | abidalipdma@gmail.com         |
| 21   | Mr. Muhammad Kashif           | Assistant Director Internal Audit                 | 091-9211854       | Kashifmuhammad5@gmail.com     |
| 22   | Ms. Aida Qureshi              | Assistant Director Operations & Coordination-I    | 091-9213867       | ad.operation@pdma.gov.pk      |
| 23   | Mr. Waseem Khan               | Assistant Director Infrastructure                 | 091-9211854       | ad.infra@pdma.gov.pk          |
| 24   | Ms. Sheema Ayub               | Public Relations Officer- PDMA                    | 091-9213867       | pro@pdma.gov.pk               |
| 25   | Ms. Zainab Qaiser             | Child Protection Coordinator-PDMA                 | 091-9213867       | cpcoordinator@pdma.gov.pk     |
| 26   | Mr. Sajid Imran               | Program Manager-PaRRSA                            | 091-9218161       | pm.parrsa@pdma.gov.pk         |
| 27   | Mr. Yasir Nisar               | Admin Officer-PaRRSA                              | 091-5840038       | adminparrsa@pdma.gov.pk       |
| 28   | Mr. Taimur Ali                | Media Coordinator-PaRRSA                          | 091-9211854       | mc.parrsa@pdma.gov.pk         |
| 29   | Mr. Waseem Khattak            | Chief Coordinator IDPs PDMA                       | 091-9213867       | ccidp@pdma.gov.pk             |



## رابطوں میں آسانی

ہوگی اب جلد کاروائی

ہنگامی صورت حال میں امدادی کاروائیوں اور معلومات کے لئے  
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی، خیبر پختونخوا کے کنٹرول روم سے  
کسی بھی وقت رابطہ کریں



کنٹرول روم اسلام آباد  
**1700**

عوام کے تحفظ اور خدمت کیلئے مصروف کار





## Provincial Disaster Management Authority Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Civil Secretariat,  
Peshawar, Pakistan

Ph: (091) 9213867, 9211854

Fax: (091) 9214025

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