



Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Towards Disaster Resilience Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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**GLOF II
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAR	Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CEW	Complex Emergency Wing
CFC	Citizen Facilitation Center
CWG	Child Willness Grant
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FFC	Federal Flood Commission
FFMT	Forest Fire Management Team
GBDMA	Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GOVT	Government
HRF	Humanitarian Response Facility
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LSG	Livelihood Support Grant
MCA	Monthly Cash Allowance
MRA	Monthly Ration Allowance
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSS	One Stop Shop
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Commission
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Center
PMD	Pakistan Meterological Department
PWD	People with Disabilities
RR&SD	Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department
SBDRM	School Based Disaster Risk Management
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
TDP/IDP	Temporarily Displaced Persons/Internally Displaced Persons
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Program

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



MR. YOUSAF RAHIM

The Relief Rehabilitation and Settlement Department (RR&SD), Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mandated to formulate policies, strategies and guidelines for Relief, Rehabilitation and Emergency activities in the province. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Rescue 1122 and Directorate of Civil Defence are the attached formations of RR&S Department to implement the mandate of Disaster Risk Management activities in the province.

The Provincial Government attaches due value to human lives and well-being. Therefore, it considers RR&S Department as one of the priority Departments which operates not only to save human lives in events of disaster but also ensures human well-being through rehabilitation and resettlement. The RR&S Department and its attached formations are equipped with state-of-the-art physical facilities and finest human resource to discharge their mandate.

Given the ramification of the destructive floods, the relief assistance had been very sufficient to cover the emergency phase until the area was again hit by the Flood in August, 2022. Moving beyond the restoration of the losses and damages, massive rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure is necessary to help sustain the lives of inhabitants. Risk of environmental hazards and climate change will continue to challenge the already vulnerable communities in the province even with frequent and greater impact.

RR&S Department has displayed tremendous capacity of evolving overtime to respond to the changing nature of disaster. We pray to Allah almighty that RR&S Department may continue to maintain its high standards of operational capabilities so that the prime objective of the Provincial Government i.e. security and well-being of people of the Province is ensured in the days to come.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE



MR. SHARIF HUSSAIN

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to many natural and man-made hazards including complex emergencies. During the last decade this province faced several major disasters including a devastating 7.6 magnitude earthquake in 2005, and massive floods in 2010 affecting the entire province. We also coped with complex emergencies with huge numbers of displaced persons like the Swat crisis and TDPs from the erstwhile FATA especially Zarb-e-Azb military operation in North Waziristan Tribal District.

In 2015, we suffered further disasters with glacial lake outburst and flash floods in Chitral District and an earthquake which again affected Chitral as well as other northern areas of the province. These calamities have a severe impact on life, livelihoods, crops and livestock, creating great hardships for the affected communities. Schools, health facilities, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure have also been damaged or destroyed.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a province with experience and capacity in responding to humanitarian emergencies and has made major strides in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). But being on front foot to climate change shocks, in year 2022 has faced the escalation heat wave situation before the onset of monsoon and subsequently the super flooding the later stages of the monsoon period. The scale and magnitude of the floods was unprecedented, whereby, the country received rainfall equivalent to 2.9 times more than the national 30-years average – a grave manifestation of Climate Change induced disasters. It is important that the international community shows solidarity with Pakistan and complements its national efforts in combating the direct and inter-related impacts of the current flood.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) with support from government and international partners is responsible for relief and rehabilitation of the population affected by all types of natural and manmade disasters. PDMA also has the lead responsibility to address the future challenges presented by disasters and climate change. PDMA's vision is to achieve sustainable social and economic development by reducing risks and vulnerabilities from all types of natural hazards. We are totally committed to work with communities to build their resilience against future disasters.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Wing at PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vigorously spear-heading all these activities. There are also plans to develop state of the art Early Warning System in line with the policy/goal of UN International Disaster Risk Reduction framework/policy. The Early Warning System will proactively ensure the dissemination of any hazardous event well in advance to the locals and district administrations for early and safe evacuation along with better planning and coordination.

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

INTRODUCTION:

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been established in 2009 after promulgation of NDMO 2006 and NDM Act 2010, the said legislations provide for establishment of National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Units at the Federal, Provincial and District levels respectively to deal with the whole spectrum of disaster risk management including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. PDMA keeps coordination and close liaison with all stakeholders (Federal Government, Provincial Government, District Government, NGOs & INGOs etc.)

AIM/OBJECTIVE:

The main aim of disaster management system is to achieve a satisfactory level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs that strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of government to deal with disasters & to minimize the losses after disaster.

VISION:

The vision of PDMA KP is to achieve disaster resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In order to minimize disaster risks within the province, PDMA formulates comprehensive DRM strategies, contingency plans, SOPs and ensure their effective and efficient implementation as envisaged in its mission. PDMA keeps close coordination and liaison with all stakeholders including Federal Line Departments, Provincial Line Departments, District Administration and Humanitarian Partners.

APPROACH:

Over the period PDMA KP has moved from conventional reactive approach towards proactive approach to minimize the disaster risks of the impending natural hazards. It has developed the Road Map for DRM 2014 and onwards which is the key document identifying thematic areas of interventions for disaster risk managements. PDMA regularly prepares winter, Heat wave and monsoon Contingency Plans for tackling with recurring natural & seasonal extreme hazards.

CHAPTER – 1

**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
AT A GLANCE WITH FOCUS ON DISASTER
& DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at a Glance

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been known as North West Frontier Province (NWFP) since the independence of Pakistan in 1947. In 2010, the province was renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa commonly abbreviated as KP, is one of the four provinces of Pakistan.

In terms of disasters Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is greatly influenced by its location. It is a disaster-prone province of Pakistan. It is vulnerable to various disasters including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, avalanches, prolonged rain fall, GLOF, snow fall, wild fires, industrial accidents, bomb blasts, conflicts and displacements. Climate Change/ global warming and shifts in monsoon patterns are posing new challenges and require priority attention in all planning and development for the province. Hence, it is important to have proper implementation of effective strategies to counter the adverse effects of disasters. Thus, disaster prevention and preparedness planning, development of adequate disaster response mechanism is the need of the hour to diminish the negative effects of disasters.

On provincial level, it is the mandate of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that manages different aspects of disasters with available resources to curtail the disaster risks and enhance capacity building of stakeholders and create awareness through affective coordination with partners.

1.2 Demography of the Province

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third largest province of Pakistan in terms of both its population and economy. The current population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 35.5 million as per census 2017 with 52% male and 48% female population. About 83% of the entire population lives in rural areas.

It is the third literate province of the country. The total area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 101,741 km². It is the smallest province of Pakistan by land and third largest one by population. The total GDP (Nominal) for the Financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 9 trillion (US\$ 38 billion).

Peshawar is the capital and largest city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is the most populous city with more than one eighth of the province's whole population residing in it and covers less than one-tenth of the province's area. The fertile land of Peshawar extends northward along the Kabul River.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of seven divisions, which are further divided into 36 districts. Total numbers of Tehsil are 105 and Union Councils are 986 in the province. The major rivers that flow through the province are River Kabul, River Swat, River Chitral, River Punjkora, River Bara, River Kurram, River Gomal, River Tochi and River Zhob etc. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is inhabited mainly by the Pakhtuns, who historically have been living here for centuries. The Pakhtuns of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa observe tribal code of conduct called Pakhtun Wali, which has four high value components called Nang (Honor), Badal (Revenge), Melmastiya (Hospitality) and Nanawata (Rights to Refuge). The most widely spoken language is Pashto, native to 78.89% of the population and spoken throughout the province. Other languages with significant number include Hindko, Saraiki, Khowar and Kohistani etc.

1.3 Geography & Geology of the Province

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of mountain ranges, rising and falling sub-mountain areas and plain surrounded by hills. The mountain ranges generally run in the north-south, which is the south of river Kabul. The Himalayan faulting architecture of Main Mental Thrust (MMT), Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) and other branching faults are passing from the province which causes frequent seismicity as the manifestation of geologically active faulting.

Geographically the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into two zones, the northern zone and southern zone. The northern zone scopes from the Hindu Kush to the borders of Peshawar basin and the southern zone ranges from Peshawar to the D.I. Khan basin. The northern zone is cold and snowy in winters with heavy rain fall and pleasant summers with the exception of Peshawar valley, which is hot in summer and cold in winter. It has moderate rain fall.

The southern zone is arid with hot summers and relatively cold winters with minimal rain fall. Its climate varies from very cold in places like Chitral in the north to very hot in places like D.I.Khan in the south. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sits primarily on the Iranian plateau and comprises the junction where the slopes of the Hindu Kush mountains on the Eurasian plate give way to the Indus-watered hills approaching South Asia. This situation has led to seismic activity in the past. It covers an area of 74,521 km².

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a complex river system with many smaller rivers draining into the Indus River running through the province. The major rivers that cross the region are Kabul River, Swat River, Pajkora River, Kurram River, Gomal River and Zhob River. The Indus River and its tributaries have a capacity of 154 MAF (Million Acre Feet) of water annually. The main regions prone to flood catchment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the Himalayan (moist temperature forests located 1525-3660 meter above the sea level). It is most likely that this region will experience intense precipitation especially in lower Kaghan Valley, Galiat and southern parts of Kohistan. Therefore, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at high risk of Flood and needs necessary actions to be taken to mitigate the impact of disasters resulting thereof. Floods in 2010 were a climatic phenomenon that played havoc with the lives in large area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The magnitude of the calamity can be gauged from data compiled by the Federal Flood Commission, which states the combined flow of rivers Swat and Kabul touched a new historical height of 400,000 cusec as compared to the previous figure of 250,000 cusecs which was recorded in 1929. The monsoon phenomena are getting worse and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has experienced the severe monsoon incidents due to climate change.

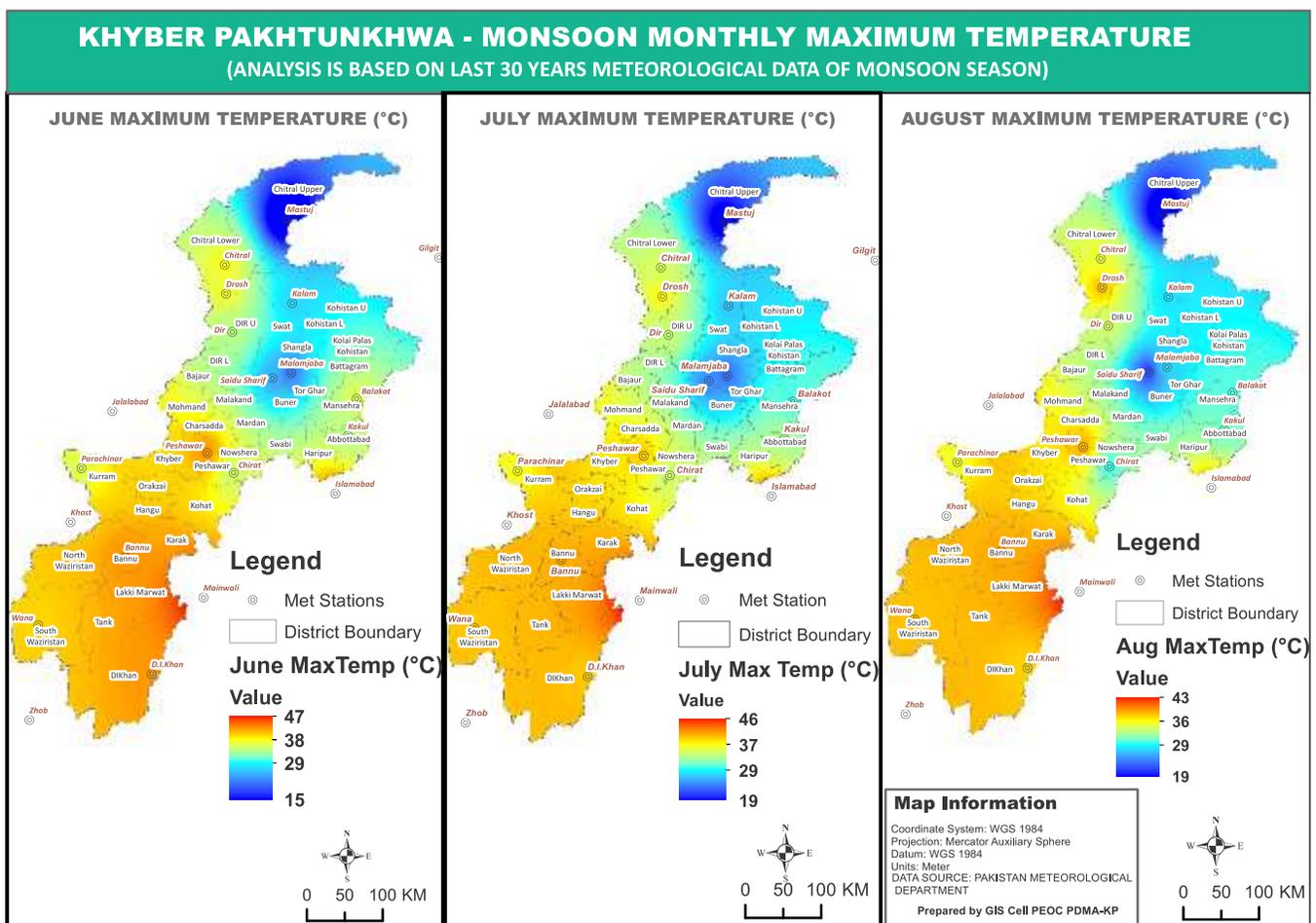
The Hindu Kush region in the north is famous for its natural beauty is divided by the Kunar River into two specific dimensions, one is the northern Hindu Kush and other is Hindu Raj. Tirich Mir is the highest mountain peak in the world outside of Himalayas of the northern Hindu Kush and rises to 25,290 feet (7,708 meter) above the sea level and located in the District of Chitral. In the south of Hindu Raj lie the rugged basins of the Panjkora, Swat and Kandia rivers. Himalayas are situated in the eastern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The mountain slope in the north support strands of evergreen oak and pine. There are also extensive mountain grasslands. The hills to the south are sparsely covered with bushes, acacia and grassy mountains / peaks and lush green valleys of pleasant natural beauty, while its art and architecture have no

match in the world's civilization. In the west of Peshawar, the historic Khyber Pass is strategically important and has the most easy route between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

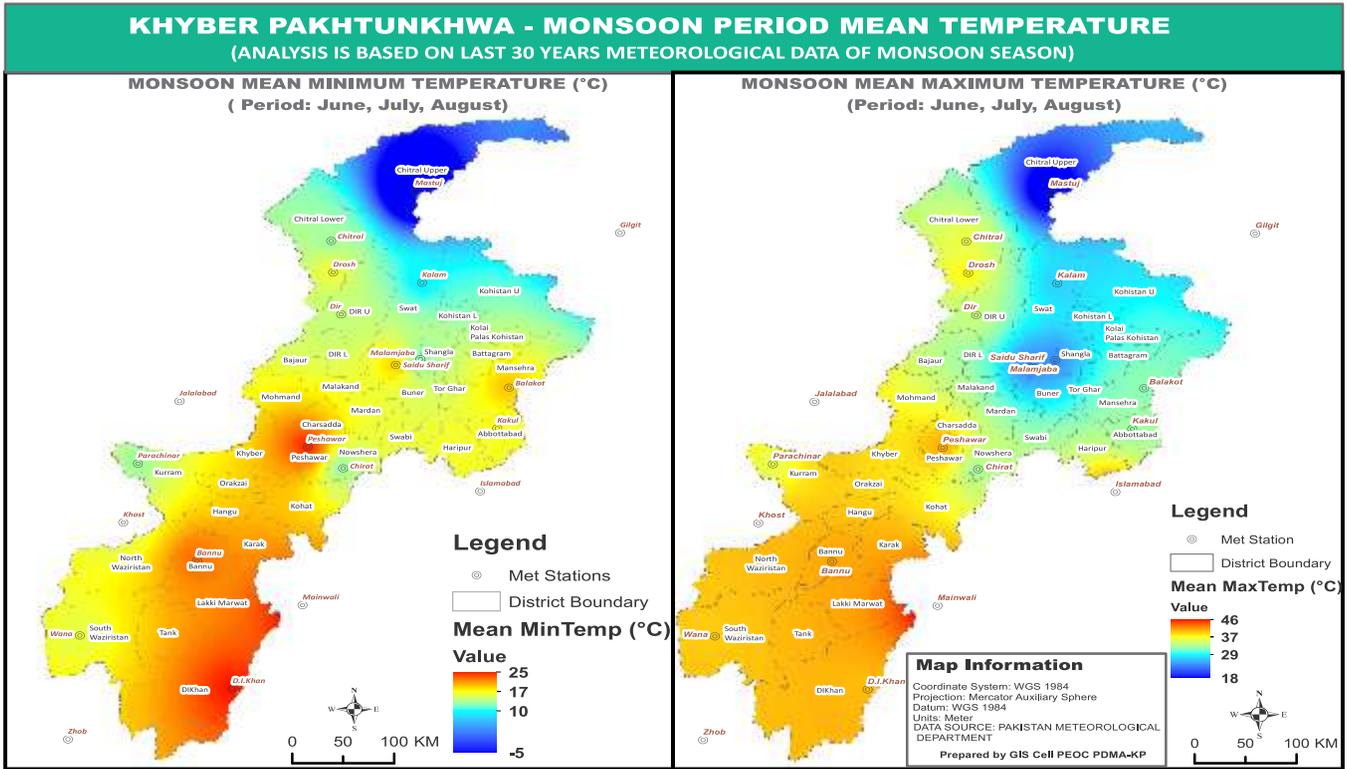
1.4 Climate Change in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Climate changes have increased the intensity and frequency of the hazards faced by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is a province burdened with an alarming and diverse portfolio of hydro-meteorological induced disaster including being prone to multiple and frequent disasters of various types, predominantly floods, due to its geographical and topographical conditions, and droughts in some areas. The climate change parameters (temperature and rainfall) trend analysis, based on last 30 years meteorological data of the monsoon season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is illustrated in below maps;

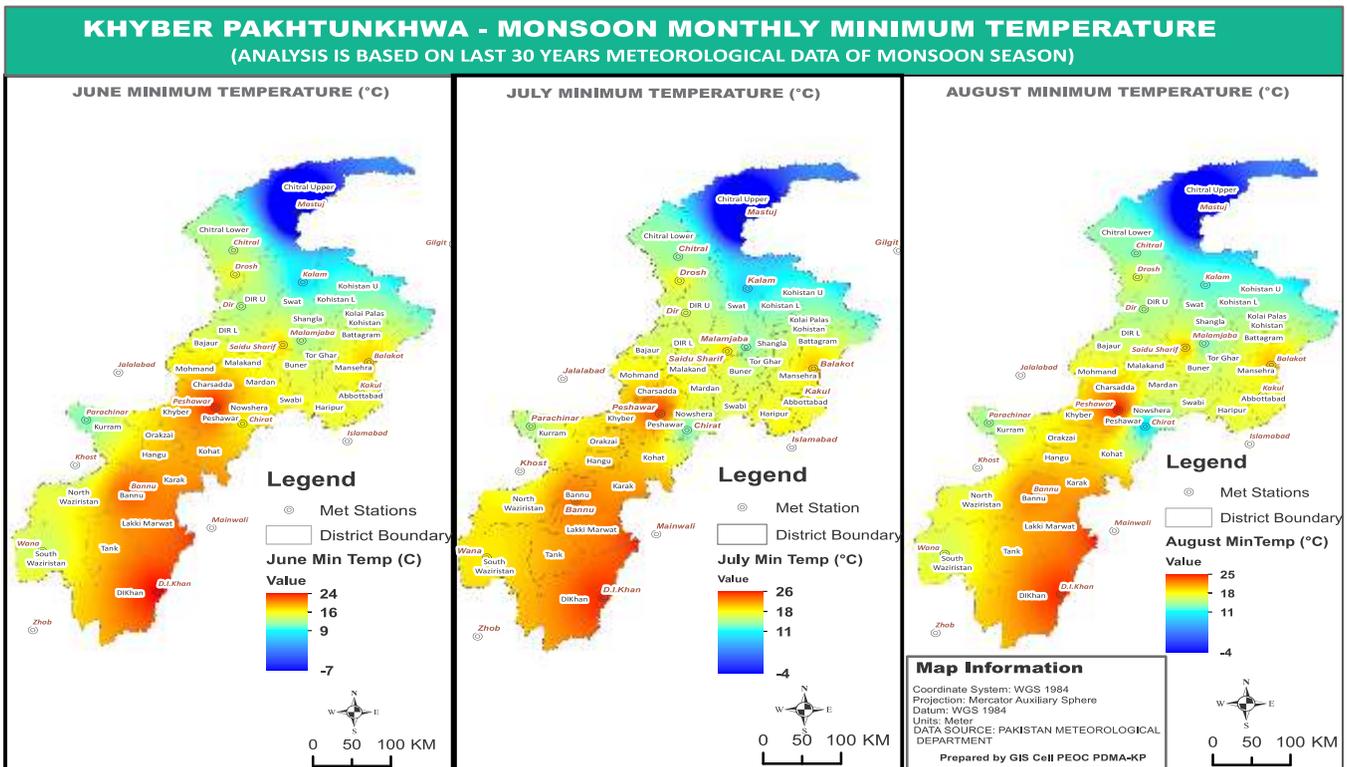
It can be seen in these maps that in the month of June, the temperature is as high as 47 degrees and above have been observed in Peshawar, D.I.Khan and Lakki Marwat. Then during the month of July, the temperatures fall down by a degree or 2 but the overall intensity of the heat remains the same. And during August the temperatures come down significantly, however the humidity levels go very high.



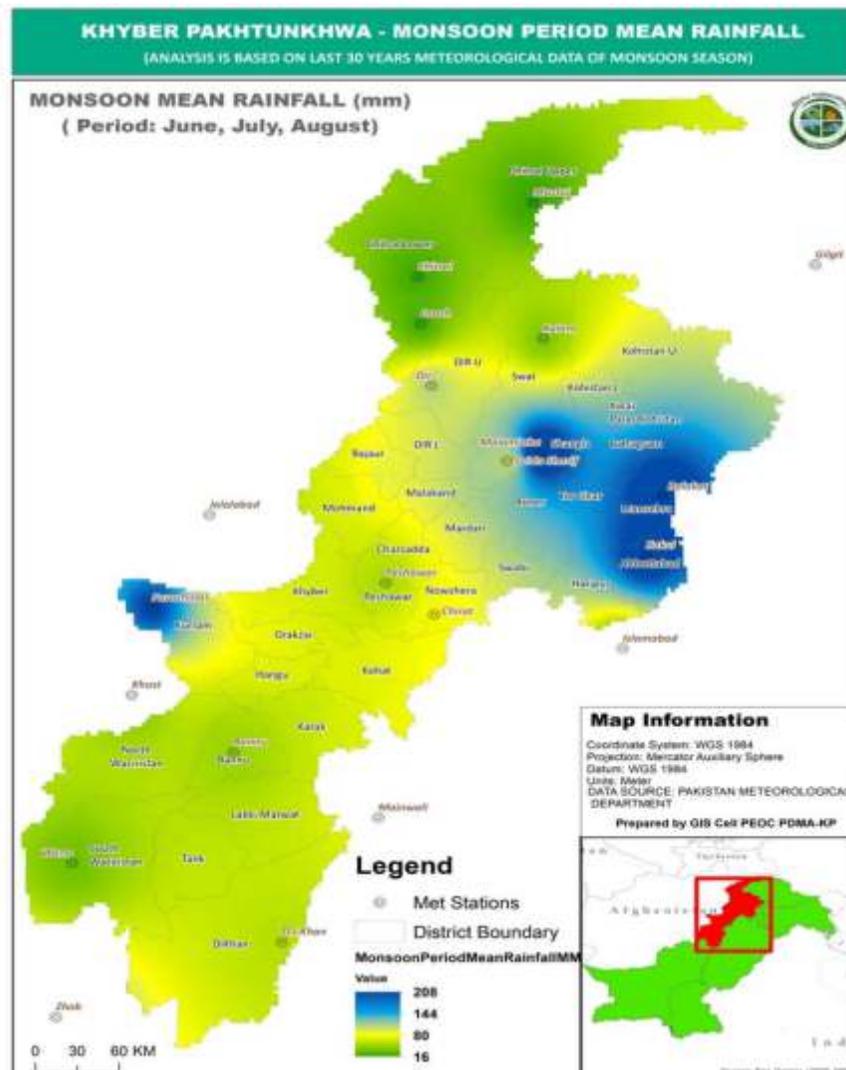
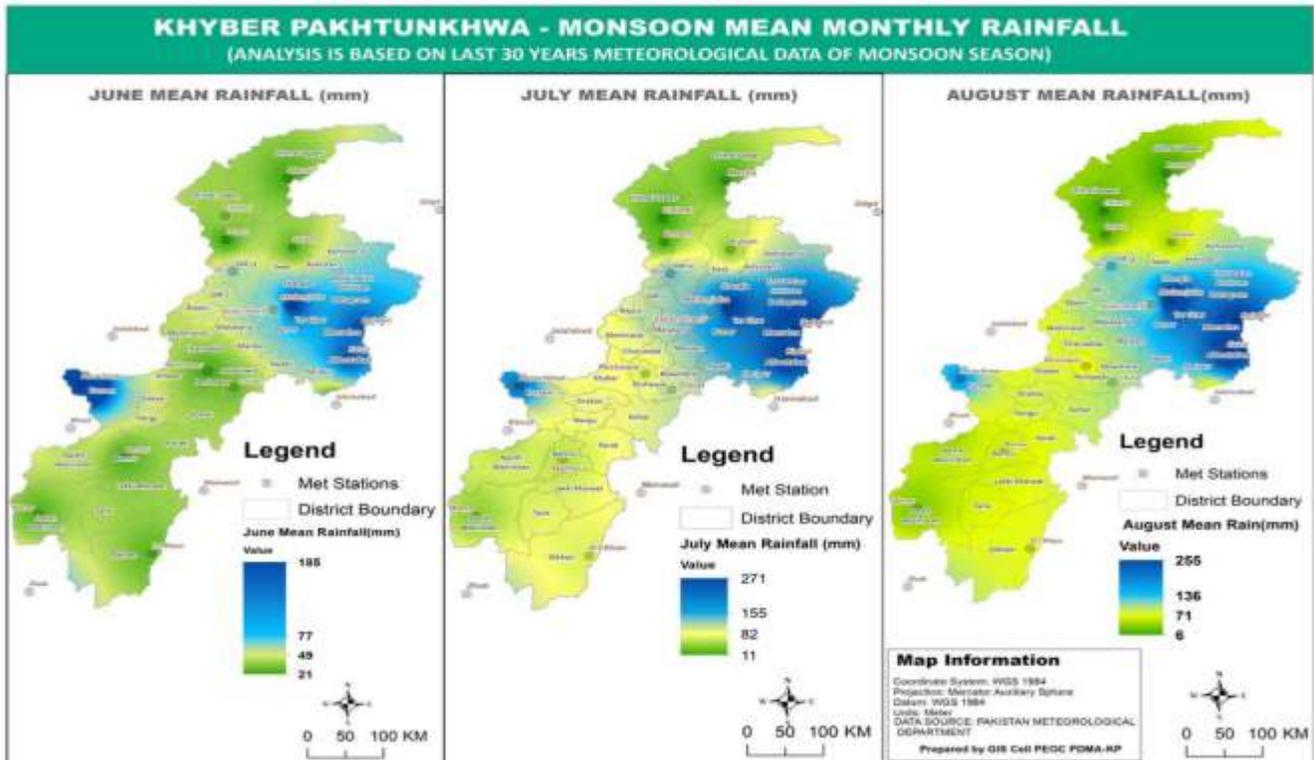
During the monsoon period of June, July and August Mean Maximum and Mean Minimum temperatures range between 48 degrees and 18 degrees.



The Minimum Monthly temperature during June is observed in Lower Chitral in the area of Mastuj where it goes down to -7 degrees. Then in the month of July and August the night time lowest temperature is around -4 degrees.



As far as Mean Monthly Rainfall figures are concerned, during the month of June, the district of Kurram, Parachinar, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Abbottabad and Batagram have rains exceeding 185mm, which is quite significantly more than the rest of the districts. In July the same areas receive rains in excess of 270mm. In August, the rainfall figures come down to 250mm.



1.5 Hazards in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in the grip of major hazards, having the potential to cause considerable damages to people and properties alike. Major hazards / disasters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as;

1	Earthquake	7	Wild Fire
2	Flood (Riverine, Urban, GLOF, Flash Flood)	8	Industrial Accident
3	Landslide	9	Bomb Blast
4	Drought	10	Conflict
5	Avalanche	11	Displacement
6	Heavy Snow Fall	12	Heat Wave
13	Heavy Precipitation		



Earthquake



Flood



Landslide



Drought



Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)



Avalanche



Heavy Snow Fall



Wild Fire



Industrial Accident



Bomb Blast



Conflict



Displacement

1.6 Calamities / Disaster Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Pakistan is vulnerable to disaster risks from a range of hazards including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF), avalanches, cyclones / storms, river erosion, tsunami and pest attacks. Human induced hazards that threaten the country include transport, industrial, nuclear and radiological accidents, oil spills, urban & forest fire, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities due to multiple factors. These hazards have caused wide spread damages & losses in the past. In past to handle & manage the above hazards / calamities, the West Pakistan Assembly had passed an Act "The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention & Relief) Act, 1958" on 3rd April, 1958.

Prior to 2005, the West Pakistan National Calamities Act, 1958 was the only available legal remedy that regulated the maintenance and restoration of order in areas which were badly affected by calamities. An emergency relief cell within the cabinet division has also been serving since 1971 as an institutional disaster relief support at the National level. Similar institutional arrangements also existed at the Provincial level in the form of Relief Commissioners. However, those regimes provided reactive approach towards disaster that is emergency response only.

It was the need of the hour to make a transition towards a proactive approach from a reactive one owing to the multiple hazards that our country is prone to because of its unique Topography and Global Climate Change Phenomena. Hence, the Government of Pakistan for the first time after earthquake 2005, contemplated for initiating the mechanism for disaster management through declaring the Ordinance "National Disaster Management Ordinance" (NDMO) in 2007. This Ordinance was converted into Act "National Disaster Management Act, 2010" passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on 11th December, 2010 to provide for the establishment of a National Disaster Management System for Pakistan. The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has adopted the National Disaster Management System for the province by passing resolution. The Act also defines the third tier of DRM at district levels. The Act clarifies sole responsibilities at all levels along with rules of engagement.

The plan for enhancing the capacity of the country to prepare for and respond to disasters by defining the measures to be considered necessary for disaster management and risk reduction in line with the provision of the National Disaster Management Act, 2010 was finalized in June 2012, "The National Disaster Management Plan" (NDMP). The Plan is a milestone in the history of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Pakistan. The Act (2010) and Plan (2012) govern the whole spectrum of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through legal bodies and the establishment of an Institutional System in all Provinces and regions of Pakistan. i.e., NDMA, PDMAs, GBDMA and SDMA.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly incorporated certain amendments in the year of 2012, 2014, 2019 and 2022 in NDMA Act, 2010 for human induced disaster like militancy and terrorism incidents and made some other relevant changes in the context of particular / specific situation of the province.

Currently, the National Disaster Management Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Amendment Act, 2019 governs the institutional arrangements for Disaster Risk Management in the province by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Some of the other legal legislation that supports the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are as follows:

- I. Civil Defense Act, 1952.
- II. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.
- III. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rescue Services Act, 2012.
- IV. Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017.
- V. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Water Act, 2020.
- VI. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Climate Change Policy & Action Plan 2022.

1.6.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governmental Structures for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC), Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department (RR&SD), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU).

1.6.2 Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC)

As per the National Disaster Management Act, 2010 the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) manages complete spectrum of disasters by adopting a disaster risk reduction perspective in development planning at all levels and through enhancing institutional capacities to disaster preparedness, response & recovery. The Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) consists of:

- a) Chief Minister (CM) as a Chair Person.
- b) Leader of the Opposition and one member nominated by him to be member of the Provincial Commission.
- c) Other members to be nominated by the Chief Minister; and
- d) The Chairperson of the Provincial Commission may designate one of the members nominated under clause (c) to be the Vice Chairperson.

1.6.3 Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Effective and efficient Disaster Management is of vital importance to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as it is one of the most disaster-prone areas in this region. The Provincial Government attaches due value to human lives & well-being. Therefore, it considers Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) as one of the priority departments, which operates not only to save human lives in event of disaster but also ensures human well-being through rehabilitation and resettlement. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) has been created / established in 2011-12. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) is mandated to formulate policies, strategies and guidelines for Relief, Rehabilitation & Emergency activities. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) has the following three Organizations:

- i. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- ii. Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- iii. Directorate of Civil Defense, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

These attached units serve as implementation agencies and are equipped with state of the art physical facilities and professional human resource to discharge their mandate.

1.6.4 Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) is a Provincial Government Organization and was established in 2009 after promulgation of National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) on 23rd December, 2006 and National Disaster Management Act, 2010. This legislation provided for establishment of NDMA at Federal level, PDMA at Provincial level and DDMU at District level to deal with the whole spectrum of Disaster Risk Management including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation & reconstruction.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) keeps coordination and close liaison with all the stakeholders. PDMA mandate is to engage in activities concerning at all four stages (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) of Disaster Management Spectrum. The prime objective of disaster preparedness initiatives and programs is to achieve a satisfactory level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs managerial capacity of governments to deal with disasters.

PDMA vision is to achieve disaster resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. PDMA formulates comprehensive DRM Strategies, Contingency Plans, SOP's and ensure their effective and efficient implementation as envisaged in its mission.

Over the period, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has moved from conventional reactive approach towards proactive approach to minimize the disaster risks of the impending natural hazards. It has developed the Road Map (Provincial Disaster Management Plan) for DRM 2014-19 (the future plan is now in progress), which is the key document identifying thematic areas of interventions for Disaster Risk Management. PDMA regularly prepares Monsoon Contingency Plan for tackling monsoon hazards and Winter Contingency Plan for tackling winter hazards. While the Heat Wave Action Plan 2022 was also developed this year. The Contingency Plans identify vulnerabilities, define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and cover resource mapping. Now it's the only PDMA in the province that has specialized Wings for managing different aspects of disaster cycles.

Following are the Wings / Cells of PDMA:

- a. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Wing.
- b. Relief, Operation & Coordination (ROC) Wing.
- c. Rehabilitation (R) Wing.
- d. Complex Emergency Wing (CEW).
- e. Administration & Human Resource (A&HR) Wing.
- f. Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC).
- g. Gender & Child Cell (GCC).
- h. Camp Management Unit (CMU).
- i. Media Coordination Unit (MCU).

1.6.5 Disaster Management Unit (DDMU):

District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) is working and functional at the district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. DDMU acts as a third tier of District Management Framework and perform as first responder before and after at district level. As per section 18 (2) of the NDMA Act, 2010, the Constitution of DDMU is as following;

- a) Head of the district who shall be Chairperson (ex-officio);
- b) The Deputy Commissioner (DC);
- c) The District Police Officer, (ex-officio);
- d) The Executive Engineer (Communication & Works);
- e) The Executive District Officer (Education);
- f) The Executive District Officer Health; and
- g) Such other district level officers to be appointed by the District Government.

At district level, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Relief & Human Rights) or Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarter) is declared as District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) in the district. DDMO is also the head of the Claim Assessment Committee (CAC) at the district level. DDMU ensures timely disbursement of compensation cheques to the affected population as per act / policy / rules. The District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) will take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and Provincial Authority. For the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any disaster, the DDMU may:

- a) give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the Government and the local authority in the district;
- b) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within the vulnerable or affected area;
- c) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from a vulnerable or affected area;
- d) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;
- e) provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;
- f) establish emergency communication systems in the affected area;
- g) make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;
- h) direct any department of the Government of the Province or any authority or body at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;
- i) require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;
- j) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;
- k) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures when may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;
- l) ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner; and
- m) Take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

CHAPTER – 2

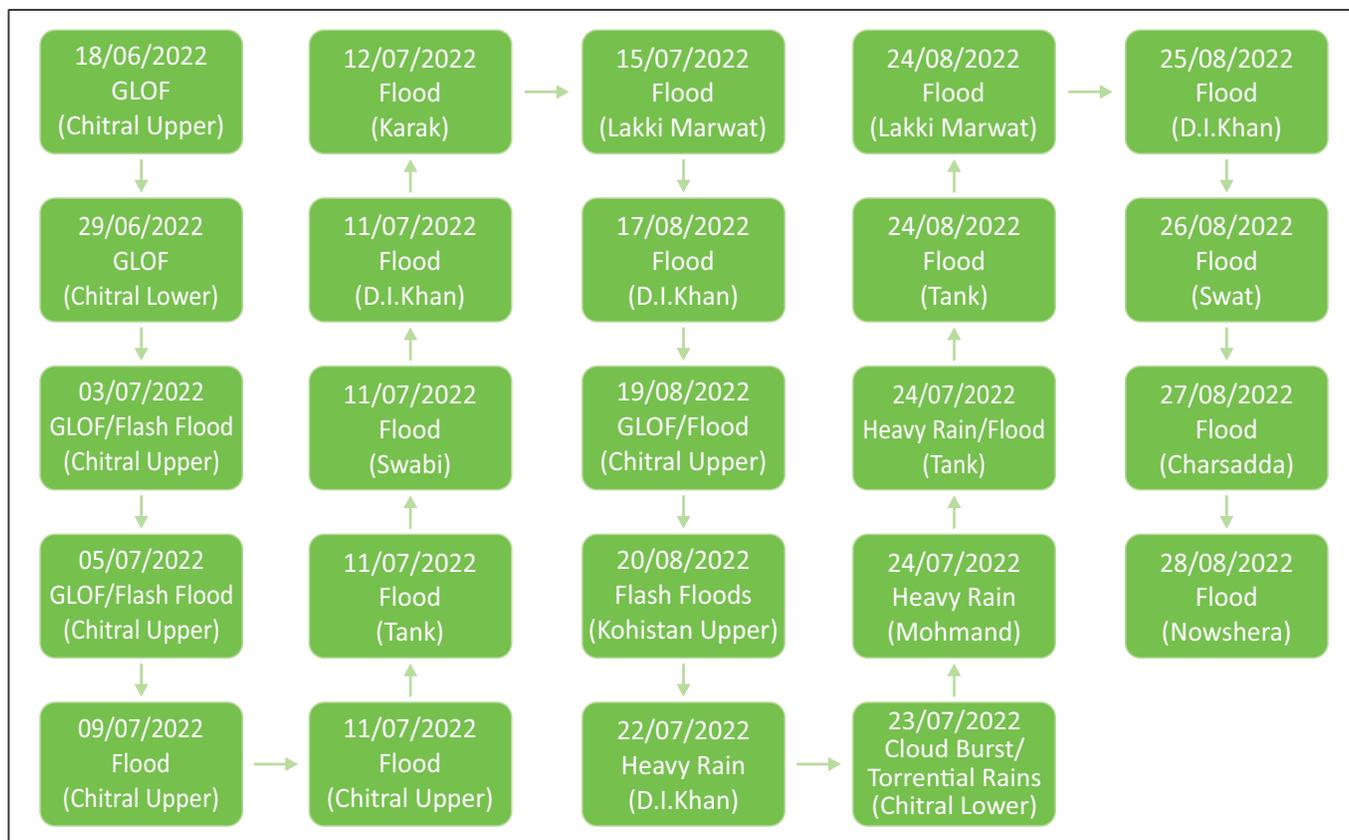
MONSOON 2022 &
RELIEF ACTIVITIES

2.1 Monsoon 2022

Climatologically, August is a fairly wet month of the year but being 243% above than average rainfall, August 2022 happened to be an extremely excessive-rain month with 192.7mm (area-weighted) rain against its normal of 56.2mm and stood as the record wettest August since 1961. On average, the August rainfall contribution is of the order of 40% and 19% to the monsoon (JAS) and annual rainfall respectively. It is pertinent to mention that on regional scale, it was largely above average over KP (163.9mm/+58%).

Due to the abnormal Monsoon, Pakistan has been drenched by the rains that led to the country’s worst flooding in a decade, the floods have affected more than 33 million people and destroyed or damaged more than 2.04 million houses. At least 1,638 people died due to flood or monsoon related incidents.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was not an exception and the riverine flood and GLOF incidents have played havoc in the province. Total of 306 persons died, 369 injured, 91463 houses were fully/partially damaged, 1459 elementary education infrastructures damaged, as a result of the heavy flood water in some areas the rivers have changed their course. Chronology of the GLOF/flood incidents during Monsoon 2022 is reflected as under;



2.2 Preparedness of the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

2.2.1 Managed the Risk Heatwaves 2022

The Prime Minister of Pakistan chaired a meeting on 16th May, 2022 to discuss heat wave. The meeting was attended by the Chief Secretaries of the provinces and all stakeholders. Consequent to the meeting a Task Force on Global Warming and Heat Wave was notified by the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan.

In order to cope with heat wave at Provincial level, Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department/PDMA held meetings with all relevant departments and in consultation with all relevant departments, a Heat Wave Action Plan 2022 was developed which covered the forecast, early warning and alerts, surveillance, coordination strategy, roles and responsibilities of the departments, immediate and long-term actions. It also assigned roles and responsibilities to all relevant departments including District Administration.

The Heat Wave resulted into forest fires and in order to tackle with the menace of the forest fire anticipatory actions were taken by the Provincial Government and detailed SOPs for forest fire prevention and mitigation were notified by Climate Change, Environment, Forest and Wildlife Department on 1st April, 2022. The SOPs provided for an oversight arrangement through a Divisional Forest Fire Management Team (FFMT) headed by Commissioner and including all stakeholders. Section 144 was imposed between May-Sept, 2022 on fireworks/campfire etc. and Forest department was supported by the Rescue-1122 to the firefighting setup.

2.2.2 Monsoon 2022

Each year PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prepares a Contingency Plan for Monsoon. The process for preparing Contingency Plan 2022 was started in consultation with all stakeholders from February 2022. Initial consultation and meetings/conferences were held in National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), followed by the consultation with Federal Flood Commission (FFC) and Pakistan Meteorological Department. The forecast for the riverine floods presented by FFC depicted that the glacial volume and cover (one of the factors for riverine floods) on the mountains is normal to below normal which inferred that there is little chances for the routine high flows in the rivers however the danger of GLOFs, urban flooding and flash flooding cannot be ruled out.

A series of Monsoon Preparedness Conferences were conducted by the NDMA, wherein the preparedness measures were chalked out. After which the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) started the Monsoon Contingency Process and held consultative sessions with Provincial Line Department, Federal Line Departments, Humanitarian Partners, all ADCs (Relief) and DDMOs of District Administration and Divisional Reporting Officers. Pak Army and humanitarian partners followed by visits of DRM team to all divisions and meetings with Divisional Commissioners for sorting out any issue, debriefing and finalization of Districts Contingency Plans. One of the prominent features of contingency planning is retrieval of data from all stakeholders through web version of e-planning system housed at PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

As output of the process Monsoon Contingency Plan 2022, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was developed which encountered;

- a. Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment of the Provinces.
- b. Monsoon Anticipatory Actions were chalked out for relevant Federal and Provincial Line Departments and special directives were issued to key departments for different preparative and mitigative actions.
- c. Monsoon Anticipatory Actions for District Administrations (District Disaster Management Units).
- d. Anticipatory Actions for Humanitarian Partners and at risk communities.

- e. Preparedness Strategies for Monsoon Emergency 2022 were formulated which covered the contours of;
- Analysis of the Seasonal Outlook for Monsoon 2022 and calculated the anticipatory case load of the affectees.
 - Identified Camp Sites for the affected population.
 - Relief Stock Account of the Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) of PDMA.
 - Available Relief Stock in the Districts.
 - Public Machinery available in the Districts.
 - Available operational vehicles with Rescue-1122 in the Districts.
 - Provision of boats and rescue equipments to Pakistan Army and Civil Defense.
 - The anticipating fund requirement for response and the available Fund position at PDMA and on District level.
 - A detailed coordination plan and coordination pathways were identified for talking the emergency response in unified manner.

2.2.3 Damages & Losses incurred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Response

The monsoon 2022 ended with some incidents in the province but the torrential rains in the upper catchment area of the province resulted into unprecedented flood in the northern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, high water inundation in the central part (Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar) and the southern districts of the province. However, preparedness of the PDMA, District Administration and all the relevant provincial departments proved fruitful and due to early warning to the districts lying on the lower riparian the damages were minimized. Announcement were made in the mosques; public were informed of the immanent flood which ensured timely evacuation of the people. A total of 674,318 people were displaced, 69,775 were rescued and 406,538 were evacuated. In order to cope with the flood, the following emergency relief efforts coordinated with District Administration:

- People from the vulnerable areas were evacuated.
- Relief Camps were established in schools and colleges at safer places for the displaced population.
- Rescue 1122 and Civil Defense teams were mobilized and emergency declared in hospitals.
- Livestock Department established Camps.
- Restoration of communication routes and other utilities.
- Provision of clean drinking water.
- Dewatering operation .
- Heli services were requested and provided for rescue, provision of food and other items.
- Additional Funds and Non Food Items (NFIs) provided to districts.
- Rs. 1,752 Millions is released in Monsoon to Districts.
- Emergency declared in 17 Districts:
D.I.Khan, Tank, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Swat, Shangla, Dir (Lower), Dir (Upper), Chitral (Lower), Chitral (Upper), Kohistan (Lower), Kohistan (Upper), Malakand, Swabi, Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar.

- PDMA staff was made available 24/7 and all kind of leave for staff were cancelled.
- Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) of PDMA further strengthened after floods and real time data collection from all districts and line departments started through web portal:
- Representatives of all relevant departments and Pak Army were made part of the PEOC.
- Multiple data collection started to concentrate resources where needed.
- Extensive sitreps and data sharing with different stakeholders started.
- Coordination forums were also made with UN and other humanitarian organizations by notifying Core Coordination Committee and Sectoral Working Groups.
- Multi Sectoral Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) was initiated with the help of UNRC and efforts are going on for conduct of Damages Need Assessment (DNA).
- Next phases of flood response like resettlement of evacuated population in their homes has been started and efforts are also made in this regard.
- For complete rehabilitation, reconstruction and build-back-better, discussions are ongoing with Provincial Line Departments, Federal Line Departments and other Humanitarian Partners to coordinate, streamline and allocate funds (Estimated funds required Rs.124264.76 Million).

2.3 Excerpt from the Activities of PDMA in 2022

2.3.1 Heatwave Action Plan 2022

According to Pakistan Meteorological Department, heatwave is the condition where the maximum temperature reaches to 40°C for the plain areas and 30°C for the hilly areas with departure from normal of 4.5°C to 6.4°C. The conditions become severe heatwave when the departure from normal is more than 6.4°C. As per consecutive forecasts and reports of PMD and international satellite data, the months of May and June 2022 were severely hit by the heatwave. For affective management of the said heat wave by all the stakeholders, the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa developed Heatwave Action Plan 2022

incorporating the forecast, early warning & alerts, surveillance, coordination strategy, roles and responsibilities of the departments and district administration, immediate and long-term actions. The plan proved as an effective tool for managing this heat wave. Health Department, KP established 159 heat stroke centers across the province for treating the heat stroke patients. Similarly, Agriculture and Livestock Departments established livestock centers and Forest department had notified detailed SOPs for prevention of forest fires. PDMA generates Daily Situation Report (DSR) and shares with all concerned for better surveillance of the situation.



2.3.2 Monsoon Contingency Plan 2022



As per regular practice, this year too, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa developed Monsoon Contingency Plan based on thorough consultation with all stakeholders including Provincial & Federal departments, District Administration and Humanitarian Partners. The plan includes but not limited to vulnerability assessment, hazard profile, SOPs for all stakeholders, resource mapping and coordination mechanism. The plan aims to prevent and mitigate the impacts of monsoon hazards and to ensure unified response in case of any untoward event.

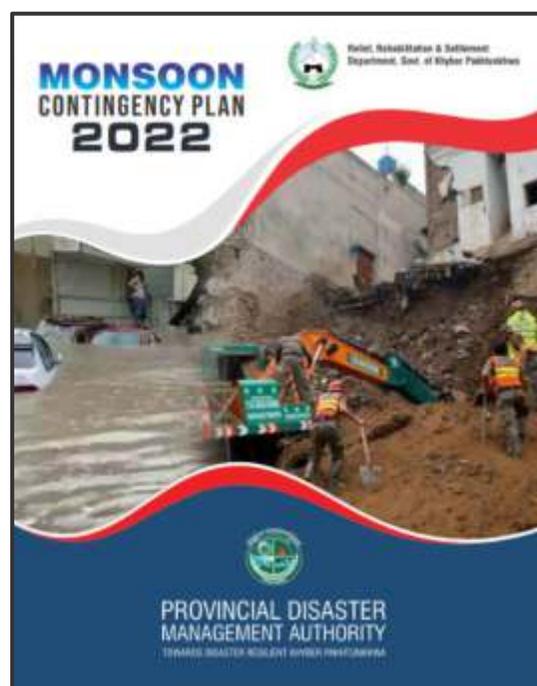
2.3.3 PDMA asked concerned Authorities to take mitigation measures for Monsoon Season 2022

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had tasked the concerned Authorities to take mitigation measures for the monsoon season 2022.

PDMA KP stated that due to unique geography and terrain, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to various monsoon hazards including hydro metrological and geological. Keeping in view the changes in weather pattern more coordinated efforts for prevention, mitigation and preparedness were asked from all other stakeholders for the monsoon season 2022.

Preventive / mitigative measures were taken before the onset of monsoon season. PDMA asked to chalk out vulnerable places / populations in major urban cities regarding urban flooding and directed to take all necessary measures for minimizing the impacts of urban flooding. Prepositioning of all necessary equipment and resources at the most vulnerable places was stressed upon. Moreover, they were directed to carryout survey of billboards and remove / replace those which are in dilapidated conditions and are posing as hazards, to avoid any untoward events during monsoon season. Mitigation measures for urban flooding were also asked for ensuring but, not limited to clearing of choked sewerage / drainage channels and removal of waste from the site.

Ensuring implementation of Water Act, 2020 in coordination with district administration and ensuring removal of encroachments from canals, flood plains, waterways and river banks and disposal of waste from the site was also requested. Implementation of building codes in urban & rural areas. Complete the necessary construction / repair of check dams and flood protection walls.



PDMA asked assessments of vulnerable sites along the main highways, maintenance and repairing of highways where required. Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of vulnerable infrastructures where necessary. Vulnerability assessment of infrastructure, coordination mechanism, tourist information centers, safe evacuation routes, gathering data through tourist facilitation centers like number of tourists and vehicles, activation of control room and linking the same with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA. The information may also be shared with PDMA for further coordination & response.

PDMA further asked repair and maintenance of electricity wires / towers and cutting of trees reaching the high transmission wires, fixation of hanging wires replenishment of Stock + Availability of funds in crowded streets / localities.

2.3.4 Sites for establishment of Relief Camps

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in consultation with District Administrations has identified 184 pre disaster camp sites to be used as shelter for people displaced in wake of disasters. These identified sites are regularly monitored by the Camp Management Cell, PDMA and the list is accordingly updated with notification or de-notification of sites as the case may be. All the relevant departments and district administrations are kept informed.



2.3.5 Monsoon Response 2022

Monsoon 2022, started with the above normal forecast and the peak monsoon period passed with flood/rain incidents at Karak, Swabi and Tank but on 26th August a heavy flood played havoc and the situation became more and less similar to that of 2010 flood. Subsequently seventeen districts were declared calamity hit due to Floods 2022. The citizen of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffered many losses and the public infrastructure also received heavy blows/destruction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 309 people died and 369 were injured as a result of various incidents due to rains and floods across the province. 37,525 houses were completely damaged while 53,938 houses were partially damaged across the province. District Administration and concerned Authorities evacuated around 406,538 persons to safer places before floods.

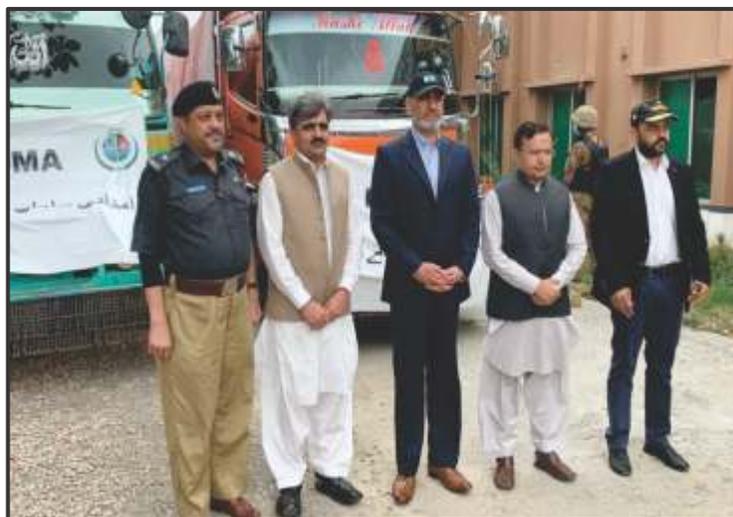


Similarly, 69,775 persons were rescued via rescue operation. Family tents were provided to 47,192 individuals, tarpaulin sheets to benefit 20,341 individuals apart from it 18,843 blankets, 26,754 mattresses, 11,838 kitchen sets, 12,463 hygiene kits, 12,437 water containers, 9,919 plastic mats, 1,240 life-saving jackets, and 10,998 mosquito nets, 971 search lights and 9,805 pillows were distributed. PDMA released Rs. 1,752 million to the District Administrations since July to deal with the emergency situation. As per policy, the fund were meant to be utilized for compensation of the victims and relief activities. On the direction of Honorable Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Mahmood Khan all the concerned District Departments and relevant institutions worked day and night for the rehabilitation of flood victims. Concerned District Administration and partner organizations conducted assessments. Provincial Govt also developed Mobile Application for reporting of these assessments and used all resources for the rehabilitation of the flood affected population as it was top priority of the provincial government.

2.3.6 Establishment of Flood Control Room

In light of the instructions of the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Mahmood Khan a flood control room was established in the PDMA KP comprising various provincial departments. This flood control room collected timely and accurate information related to the flood. Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Shahzad Khan Bangash and Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Shahab Ali Shah also visited the flood control room and reviewed the flood situation and issued instructions to the relevant departments.

2.3.7 Chairman NDMA visited flood affected areas in D.I.Khan & Tank



Chairman NDMA visited Tank and handed over relief goods and cheques of ex-gratia assistance to ease the sufferings of people affected by Monsoon related incidents in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During his visit, Chairman NDMA, Lieutenant General Akhtar Nawaz Satti distributed relief items like tents, blankets; kitchen sets etc. and handed over Cheques among flood affectees of D.I.Khan, Tank and South Waziristan at Tank District. Member Operations NDMA, DG PDMA,

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa officials of provincial and district administration were also present on the occasion.

2.3.8 Pakistan Petroleum Limited

Pakistan Petroleum Limited had donated 15 million to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Disaster Management Authority for flood relief operations. The donation cheque was presented to Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Shahzad Khan Bangash by General Manager, Corporate Services Pakistan Petroleum Limited, Brigadier. Syed Mahmood Ul Hassan (Retd) at the Chief Secretary office in September, 2022. The Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department and Director General PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were also present.



2.3.9 PDMA Media Cell plays a vital role in Floods 2022

In managing disaster - the necessity of “Right Information at Right Time” has not changed for centuries. People need warnings ahead of the disaster and then, in its aftermath, data on - casualties, damage, the supplies and skills that are needed, the best ways to bring in these resources, the help that is available and is being provided, and so on. There are many examples where - public education and the rapid, widespread dissemination of early warnings saved thousands of lives.



When natural disaster strikes, mass media have the ability to gather information and disseminate verified information quickly. Destruction from predictable and semi predictable disasters can be mitigated if awareness is timely spread to improve preventive, precautionary and rehabilitative measures.

The media cell of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa circulates news, briefings to Mass Media. It has close liaison with media personnel. It timely issues publications of awareness for general public during any emergency situation. Media Cell is playing a vital role to aware the masses and educate the general public about natural calamities and precautions before and during untoward situations. All the stories and Reports are available on the official pages of PDMA as below:

Facebook account: <https://www.facebook.com/PDMAmediacell>

Twitter account: <https://twitter.com/pdmakp>

2.3.10 The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator visited PDMA Headquarter



The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Pakistan Mr. Julien Harneis visited the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Disaster Management Authority Headquarter for a meeting with PDMA, KP and other stakeholders to discuss the post floods situation in KP and impacts on lives and livelihoods of communities and ongoing response. Representatives

from UN Agencies, Handicap International, Khwaindo Kor, Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP), AlKhidmat Foundation, Akhuwat, Qatar Charity, WHH and other partners participated in this meeting.

Director (Rehabilitation) PDMA, Mr. Sajid Imran presented the overall flood situation, response and support needed from UN and humanitarian partners in Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood affected Districts.

The Resident Coordinator appreciated the role and coordination of PDMA, KP. He added that PDMA has played an active role in response to flood along with Humanitarian Partners. He further added that he will continue with his advocacy with international community for maximum support to the flood affectees of Pakistan.

2.3.11 UNHCR provided Relief Items for flood affectees

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency has provided over 7,000 tents, and thousands of other emergency relief items to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after floods devastated homes in a number of the province's districts.

The assistance benefited tens of thousands of flood affected people in coming days. Among the items provided, 133,244 blankets, 80,000 mosquito nets, 35,347 jerrycans, 23,898 kitchen sets, plastic tarpaulins, buckets, solar lamps, and other support.



UNHCR's Head of Sub-Office in Peshawar and the Director General of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa signed a Memorandum to handover the items for immediate distribution to people affected by the floods.

Welcoming the UNHCR contribution, the Director General PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain, said UNHCR's support was timely and important and greatly helped the efforts of the authorities to assist the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at this critical time.

Mr. Gayrat Ahmadshoev, UNHCR’s Head of Sub-Office in Peshawar expressed his commitment to support Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s efforts and its people.

2.3.12 Minister Relief Mr. Iqbal Wazir visited PEHAL 911 (Help Line) Provincial Office

The Provincial Minister for Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department visited the Provincial Office of PEHAL 911 (Pakistan Emergency Helpline). He appreciated the initiative. Through this helpline, all aid agencies will be able to work together on 911 and the people will be able to get timely relief. He assured full support from the Provincial Government and added that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken precedence over all provinces in establishing office of PEHAL Help Line.



2.3.13 Coordination meeting with Food Security & Agriculture Working Group



Regular coordination meetings of Food Security and Agriculture Working Group was held in the committee room of the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under the chairmanship of Mr. Muhammad Amin, Director (Disaster Risk Management) Wing. All the relevant stakeholders from

Government Departments and Humanitarian Organizations and officials of the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa attended the meeting. The participants of the meeting were briefed about the damages and relief activities undertaken by PDMA in the flood-affected areas across the province.

2.3.14 Coordination meeting with Humanitarian Organizations

A coordination meeting of core committee of Humanitarian Organizations representatives related to relief activities and officials of the PDMA in flood-affected areas was held in the committee room of the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. presided over by Director (Rehabilitation), Mr. Sajid Imran. Representative from UNICEF, UNOCHA, WFP, SRSP, Islamic



Relief and other organizations attended this meeting. The participants of the meeting were briefed about the damages and relief activities undertaken by PDMA in the flood-affected region across the province. The process of providing three meals a day, medical treatment and other necessary facilities to the flood

victims was told to be ongoing with the support of Donor Organizations. WFP distributed Ration to 35,000 families in flood affected Districts.

2.3.15 KP Govt dispatched Relief Items to Balochistan

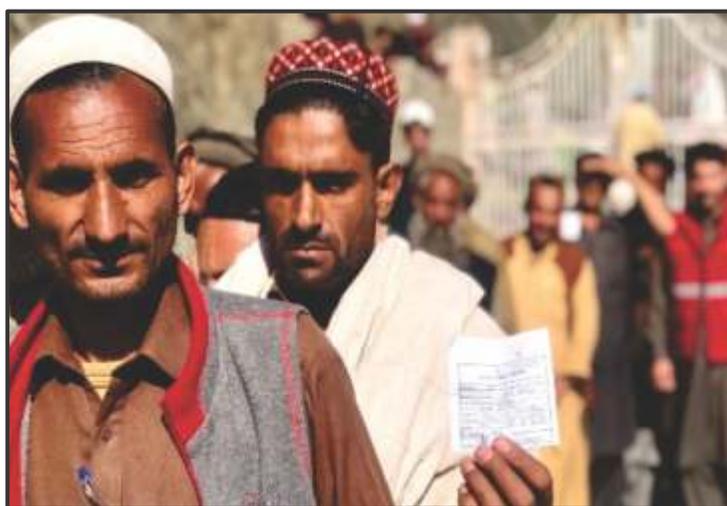
On the directions of Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Mahmood Khan; PDMA dispatched relief goods, weighing hundreds of tons for the flood affected people in the Province of Baluchistan. The relief



supplies included 1,000 tents, 1,000 mats, 1,000 hygiene kits, 1,000 blankets, 1,000 beds, 1,000 tarpaulin sheets, 1,000 mosquito nets and 20 de-watering pumps. In addition, the aid consignment also contained 1,000 packages of food items with each package containing 40 kg of flour, 5 kg of rice, 3 kg of cooking oil, 3 kg of sugar, 2 kg of lentils and other essential items.

2.3.16 PDMA and Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched a Mega Relief Operation in Kohistan Lower

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had launched a mega relief operation in Kohistan in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross before the onset of winter. In the first phase, they distributed relief items worth more than Rs. 35 million to 250 flood-affected families in the district Kohistan Lower. While planning to distribute more with the support



of other movement partners soon. The distributed relief package included 250 tents, 500 hygiene kit bags, 250 kids' bags containing colored books, colors, etc. 500 plastic containers, 750 blankets, 500 high thermal blankets to be used during extreme winter, 1250 toothbrushes, 1250 high-quality toothpaste, 499 pillows, 2500 soaps, while other items include warm clothes, socks, combs, slippers, diapers for children and other important items that will be needed by the victims in winter.

CHAPTER – 3

PDMA WINGS, SECTIONS
& ORGANIZATIONS

3.1 Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

PDMA was established on 27th October, 2008 as a result of National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006. It was subsequently ratified through National Disaster Management Act 2010. Soon after its establishment, situation of militancy and extremism forced the government to carryout military operation in Malakand Division against extremist groups, which resulted in an influx of 3.5 million people. In order to manage that emergency situation, Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was established in May 2009 to support the newly established PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to handle the emergency situation. The FATA Disaster Management Authority was responsible for disaster management activities in erstwhile FATA, however, after the merger of FATA with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the said Authority has been merged in PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in May 2019, which is now transformed into Complex Emergency Wing of PDMA.

Following are the Wings/Units of PDMA;

3.1.1 Finance Section

Finance section is providing the financial services i.e budgeting, accounting, audits and insurance of the compliances and internal financial control. Details of expenditures in 2022 are as under;

1. District Wise Detail of CVSF (Expenditure-2022)

S.No.	Description	Cheque No.	Dated	G. Amount
1	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	88960898	13.01.2022	1,000,000
2	Deputy Commissioner, Shangla	88960899	28.01.2022	8,000,000
3	Deputy Commissioner, Bannu	88960900	04.02.2022	700,000
4	Deputy Commissioner, Kohistan Upper	88960901	04.02.2022	1,200,000
5	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	88960902	04.03.2022	40,000,000
6	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	88960903	16.03.2022	170,000,000
7	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	88960905	11.03.2022	800,000
8	Deputy Commissioner, Lakki Marwat	88960906	11.03.2022	1,000,000
9	Deputy Commissioner, Bannu	88960907	25.03.2022	1,504,000
10	Deputy Commissioner, D.I.Khan	88960904	04.08.2022	15,000,000
11	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Lower	88960912	27.09.2022	8,000,000
12	Deputy Commissioner, Lakki Marwat	88960913	04.10.2022	500,000
Total				247,704,000

2. District Wise Detail of Relief & Operation (Expenditure-2022)

S.No.	Description	Cheque No.	Dated	G. Amount
1	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	015617	3.01.2022	2,100,000
2	Deputy Commissioner, Karak	015618	7.01.2022	10,000,000
3	Deputy Commissioner, Buner	015619	6.01.2022	10,000,000
4	Deputy Commissioner, Shangla	015621	6.01.2022	7,000,000
5	Deputy Commissioner, Bannu	015635	1.03.2022	15,000,000
6	Deputy Commissioner, Mardan	015636	1.03.2022	15,000,000
7	Deputy Commissioner, Charsadda	015638	1.03.2022	10,000,000
8	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	015639	1.03.2022	6,000,000
9	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Lower	015659	5.04.2022	35,157,500
10	Deputy Commissioner, Lakki Marwat	015666	13.05.2022	25,000,000
11	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Upper	015678	02.08.2022	10,000,000
12	Deputy Commissioner, Lakki Marwat	015679	02.08.2022	10,000,000
13	Deputy Commissioner, Chitral Upper	015680	02.08.2022	10,000,000
14	Deputy Commissioner, Shangla	015681	02.08.2022	10,000,000
15	Deputy Commissioner, Malakand	015683	02.08.2022	10,000,000
16	Deputy Commissioner, Buner	015684	02.08.2022	10,000,000
17	Deputy Commissioner, Manshera	015685	02.08.2022	20,000,000
18	Deputy Commissioner, Swat	015686	02.08.2022	10,000,000
19	Deputy Commissioner, Bannu	015687	02.08.2022	10,000,000
20	Deputy Commissioner, Kohat	015688	02.08.2022	15,000,000
21	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Lower	015689	02.08.2022	15,000,000
22	Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad	015690	02.08.2022	10,000,000
23	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	015691	02.08.2022	5,000,000
24	Deputy Commissioner, Mardan	015692	02.08.2022	5,000,000
25	Deputy Commissioner, Charsadda	015693	02.08.2022	5,000,000

26	Deputy Commissioner, Chitral Upper	015694	02.08.2022	12,636,000
27	Deputy Commissioner, Nowshera	015695	02.08.2022	15,000,000
28	Deputy Commissioner, Battagram	015696	02.08.2022	10,000,000
29	Deputy Commissioner, Swabi	015697	02.08.2022	10,000,000
30	Deputy Commissioner, Swabi	064303	02.08.2022	40,000,000
31	Deputy Commissioner, Kohistan Upper	064304	2.08.2022	10,000,000
32	Deputy Commissioner, D.I.Khan	064305	8.08.2022	30,000,000
33	Deputy Commissioner, D.I.Khan	064306	5.08.2022	80,000,000
34	Deputy Commissioner, Nowshera	064307	6.08.2022	30,000,000
35	Deputy Commissioner, Charsadda	064308	6.08.2022	15,000,000
36	Deputy Commissioner, Swat	064309	6.08.2022	40,000,000
37	Deputy Commissioner, Chitral Lower	064310	6.08.2022	20,000,000
38	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	064311	6.08.2022	10,000,000
39	Deputy Commissioner, Mardan	064312	6.08.2022	10,000,000
40	Deputy Commissioner, Kohistan Lower	064314	9.08.2022	30,000,000
41	Deputy Commissioner, Tank	064315	9.08.2022	30,000,000
42	Deputy Commissioner, Chitral Upper	064319	9.08.2022	20,000,000
43	Deputy Commissioner, Nowshera	064320	9.08.2022	20,000,000
44	Deputy Commissioner, Shangla	064321	9.08.2022	15,000,000
45	Deputy Commissioner, Buner	064322	9.08.2022	10,000,000
46	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Upper	064324	9.08.2022	20,000,000
47	Deputy Commissioner, Malakand	064325	9.08.2022	10,000,000
48	Deputy Commissioner, Swat	064326	9.08.2022	20,000,000
49	Deputy Commissioner, Lakki Marwat	064327	29.08.2022	25,000,000
50	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Lower	064328	29.08.2022	20,000,000
51	Deputy Commissioner, Tank	064329	01.09.2022	170,000,000
52	Deputy Commissioner, D.I.Khan	064330	01.09.2022	500,000,000

53	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar	064331	01.09.2022	10,000,000
54	Deputy Commissioner, Swat	064332	01.09.2022	40,000,000
55	Deputy Commissioner, Charsadda	064333	01.09.2022	50,000,000
56	Deputy Commissioner, Manshera	064334	01.09.2022	10,000,000
57	Deputy Commissioner, Kohistan Upper	064336	01.09.2022	80,000,000
58	Deputy Commissioner, Haripur	064337	02.09.2022	7,000,000
59	Deputy Commissioner, Battagram	064338	02.09.2022	10,000,000
60	Deputy Commissioner, Torghar	064339	02.09.2022	5,000,000
61	Deputy Commissioner, Kohistan Lower	064340	02.09.2022	20,000,000
62	Deputy Commissioner, Dir Upper	064355	19.09.2022	9,377,500
63	Deputy Commissioner, Nowshera	064359	23.09.2022	100,000,000
64	Deputy Commissioner, Mardan	064369	26.10.2022	7,800,000
65	Deputy Commissioner, Nowshera	064370	08.11.2022	139,290,651
Total				2,001,361,651

3.1.2 Relief Section

Relief Section paid a Special Compensation Package on the Direction of worthy Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the affectees. (No 229 cases) in 2022. Enhanced the rates of compensation in both Regulations, KP Relief Compensation Regulations, 2019 and KP Civilian Victims Compensation Regulations, 2019 on August, 2022.

• Total No of House damages	53,722
• Compensation paid to House damages through Bank	14566
• Forwarded to Bank	21,113
• Payment disbursed in House Damaged cases	3.5 billion
• Total death cases	418
• Injured cases	518
• Cattle perished cases	21,552

3.1.3 Complex Emergency Wing (CEW)

FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) was merged into PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 13th of May, 2018 and was renamed as Complex Emergency Wing (CEW). After merger into PDMA Complex Emergency Wing is mandated to carryout Disaster Risk Management activities, which include preparedness, mitigation, relief, recovery and response in the erstwhile FATA now called as merged areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Whereas response and recovery are subject to the occurrence of both natural and



manmade disasters in the merged areas. Preparedness and mitigation go along round the year as part of regular functions of CEW PDMA. Apart from its function in case of natural and manmade disasters, CEW also has to manage TDPs camp at Bakakhel (Near Bannu) where 2037 families are residing inside the camp. CEW PDMA also carry out activities of repatriation of TDPs not only inside the country but also those migrated to Afghanistan as a result of military operation Zarb-e-Azb started in June, 2014. All these types of activities are conducted by CEW PDMA in close collaboration with Pak Army and the district administration concerned. CEW PDMA also extends financial aid on monthly basis to those TDPs of North Waziristan who are still displaced and they are yet to be repatriated. In that case each and every registered and verified TDP family receives @12000 and @8000 as monthly cash grant and ration allowance respectively.

CEW PDMA has conducted and performed various types of activities in the current year 2022 which can be summed up as follows:

a. Repatriation of NWT DTPs from Afghanistan

With the advent of Military operation Zarb-e-Azb in June, 2014 in North Waziristan Tribal District (NWT DTP), millions of people were displaced internally while many of those living near Pak Afghan border opted to migrate to the nearby areas of Afghanistan like Paktia, Paktika and Khost etc. When the displacement process of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) inside Pakistan was completed, the then FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA, now merged into PDMA after merger of Fata into KP)

repatriated around 25000 families via Alizai Border of Kurram Tribal District. But some families were still left behind inside Afghanistan and were living there in highly dilapidated conditions due to lack of food, drinking water, education and abode etc. The situation was no less than a challenge due to multiple reasons in their repatriation. After several meetings with the local Administration of NWTD, Officials of Pak Army, local elders and elders of TDPs in Afghanistan, the repatriation process was started in December, 2021. For this purpose registration point was set up at Ghulam Khan, Pak Afghan border area of NWTD and CEW, PDMA staff was deployed to entertain the fresh arrival from across the border. NADRA mobile units for provision of CNICs were also present (at Ghulam Khan Registration point) to those TDPs who wanted to get CNIC. Apart from it a tent hospital having lady doctor and other medical staff was also set up on the arrival point to provide them medical facilities and vaccination of the small kids. Each Family was provided with cooked food, a family tent, non-food items, blankets, beds, plastic sheets, kitchenware and even free transport facility by CEW PDMA. As per latest data a total of 1180 families have been repatriated in 2022 wherein 9474 families have properly been verified by NADRA getting @12,000 as cash grant allowance and @8000 as ration allowance on regular monthly basis in the same way as TDPs inside Pakistan. The successful repatriation of such a large number of TDP families from across the border with close collaboration of Pak Army and other LAEs including District Administration of North Waziristan, amid tough law and order situation, is no doubt a great achievement of CEW PDMA.

b. Funds released for TDPs and General Relief in 2022

Since the day Zarb-e-Azb was launched in North Waziristan, each verified TDP family used to get monthly cash assistance of Rs.12, 000 per month, while in the year 2022 a sum of Rs.2214.34m as Monthly Cash Allowance (MCA) has been disbursed among TDPs of North Waziristan including those who are being repatriated currently from Afghanistan and an amount of Rs.1294.99 as Monthly Ration Allowance (MRA) after closure of provision of Ration by the donor agencies during COVID-19 last year.

Besides the above-mentioned cash assistance to TDPs, CEW PDMA also extended financial assistance in other fields as well. A sum total of Rs.5160.00m has been spent during 2022 on immediate Rehabilitation, Rs.711.762m on Afghanistan repatriation process and Rs.102.672m on Bakka Khel TDPs Camp Management wherein 2037 TDP families are presently residing.

CEW, PDMA also released sufficient funds amounting 36.537m to the Deputy Commissioners as CVSF and 29.400m as relief measures during 2022. Apart from it CEW also paid a total amount of Rs.43.158m as rent of houses to those civilians whose houses have been used by the LEAs during military operations in the erstwhile FATA.

Thus a total of Rs.9592.85m funds have been released during 2022 in different areas to cope with various natural and manmade hazards.

c. Bakka Khel TDPs Camp

With the commencement of military operation Zarb-e-Azb, about a million people were displaced from North Waziristan and their relocation and settlement was no less than a challenge for the then FDMA. With close collaboration of Pak Army, FDMA set up a TDPs camp at Bakka Khel area close to Bannu City in

the north west of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and most of the poor and needy families were settled in the camp. Even after merger into PDMA, CEW continued to run the camp in the same manner as was before merger. Currently, the TDPs camp has occupied an area of 3.7 Sq. km with 2037 number of families residing inside the premises of the camp. These families consist of 2728 male, 2967 female and 5615 children. All the families residing in the camp get monthly Cash Allowance of Rs. 12000 and Rs.8000 as MCA and MRA respectively besides other incentives like provision of NFIs, Tents, Special donations during Eid and Ramadan etc. and also warm clothes and beds according to the needs of the weather.

The security of the camp is supervised by Pak Army under a Lt. Colonel with a total staff of a unit and 02 platoons of FC. The camp has six warehouses containing tents and NFIs etc in sufficient number provided to the TDPs inside the camp as and when needed. There are six number of tube wells for supply of water to the camp with three number of filtration plants for purification of water for drinking purpose. There is also a system of toilet and wash rooms with a water tank.

There is a high school in the premises of the camp set up for the education of the TDPs students having separate sections for boys and girls. Presently, there are 355 TDP students are getting education in the school with 17 teachers out of which 11 teachers are posted by the education department of NWTD and 6 teachers are being paid by CEW PDMA.

As far as health facilities are concerned, there are three health centers inside the camp i-e a BHU wherein First Aid, OPD and labor facilities are provided to TDPs for free with provision of medicines as prescribed by the medical staff. Health Department of NWTD is providing health staff, medicine and an ambulance to the camp. CEW PDMA has also provided an additional 24/7 ambulance with a driver to the camp. CEW PDMA also provides transport facility for other logistics as and when needed in the camp.

Apart from the above-mentioned facilities provided by NWTD Health Department and PDMA, there are other Non-Govt Organizations like PRCS and PRIME, who are providing health facilities and 01 ambulance each for referral purposes as and when needed.

d. Early Recovery Project (ERP)

In order to ensure progressive and sustainable return of displaced population pertaining to five tribal districts of erstwhile FATA, Government of Pakistan initiated TDP-ERP launched in 2016 under the supervision of the then FDMA (now CEW PDMA) aimed to provide cash assistance to displaced families, through a transparent mechanism. In this regard, 15x One Stop Shops manned by NADRA, Department of Health KP and National Bank of Pakistan were established in South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai districts to provide Livelihood Support Grant (LSG) and Child Wellness Grant (CWG). Later on, Child Wellness package was extended to remaining two tribal districts of erstwhile FATA i.e. Bajaur & Mohmand. In order to reach far-flung areas, 12 additional OSSs were established in target districts, totalling to 27 sites. All 27 OSSs have been converted to Citizens Facilitation Centres where NADRA registration services, Civil Registration Management System (Birth, Marriage, Death & Divorce certificates) and e-Sahulat services are being provided to general public. Recently, Child Wellness package and CFC services have been expanded to 4x Southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. D.I.Khan, Lakki

Marwat, Tank & Bannu where 16 new CFCs (13 launched, 3 in process) are being established (totalling to 43 CFCs in 11 districts) to facilitate local population. Details are:

- **Early Recovery Grant (ERG):** PKR. 35,000 (one time)
- **Livelihood Support Grant (LSG):** PKR. 16,000 in four equal tranches
- **Child Wellness Grant (CWG)*:** PKR. 12,500 in five equal tranches

*(for families who have child(ren) between 0-24 months of age & have attended Child Health Awareness session at CFCs, delivered by Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Financial Outlay

(USD in Millions)

Financing Agency	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Balance
WB	189	175.34 (92.7%)	13.66
MDTF Grant	15	15 (100%)	0
MDTF- Add. Fin.	12	12 (100%)	0
GoP	15	15 (100%)	0
Total	231	217.34	13.66

Duration of Project

- Project Operations Deadline - (Dec -2023)
- Project Closing Date - (June-2024)

Project Operations

- Total **1,264,876** families have been processed for CWG out of which **98%** families opted for vaccination.
- Out of total **451,062 registered TDP families, 405,669 (90%)** have been processed for LSG at CFCs.
- A total of **Rs. 17.09 Billion** has been disbursed amongst project beneficiaries out of which **Rs.16.63 Billion (97%)** has been withdrawn.
- Registration of new CNICs through CFCs stands at **1,046,693** out of which **48%** are females.
- Total **130,522** individuals availed NADRA e-Sahulat services for Utility bills payment, mobile top ups, Virtual University fee, Inland Money Transfer, EFU premium payments and FBR profiling, available at all operational CFCs.
- CRMS services have recently been launched at CFCs of erstwhile FATA. So far **97,044** applicants have been processed.
- Other valued services at CFCs include NADRA registration of CNIC/NICOP, CRC and FRC. Currently **40x** CFCs are operational. Establishment of remaining **3x** CFCs is under progress.



e. Citizen Facilitation Centers Established

Under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Digital Initiative, the Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with World Bank, Economic Affairs Division Islamabad and NADRA has established 40 Citizen Facilitation Centers in the province.

Facilities like issuance of National Identity Card to residents and overseas Pakistanis, Child Registration Certificates, Family Registration Certificates, Birth Registration, NICOP, Juvenile Card, Bank Sub Branches with ATM facilities, E-Sahulat (Naya Pakistan housing registration, E.T.O vehicle verification Islamabad, ID Verification, Mobile Top-Ups), Livelihood Support Grant (LSG), Child Wellness Grant and payment of utility bills can be availed by the general public under single roof. Looking at its success in the merged districts, Citizen Facilitation Centers are being expanded to the southern districts of the province as well.

3.1.4 Camp Management Support Unit

Camp Management and Camp Coordination is a vital form of humanitarian assistance because it coordinates protection and assistance programming and takes a holistic approach to upholding basic human rights and meeting the needs of the camp population.



Disaster, be it man made or natural, force the people to leave their homes, relatives and belongings behind. They find themselves homeless, often fearful and traumatized and in a situation of displacement where life changes radically and the future become uncertain. TDPs or temporarily displaced persons may have no other option than to seek protection and assistance in camps. Although camps are necessarily a choice of last resort, they often represent the only option for displaced persons in need of assistance, safety and security. States, being responsible to its citizens are required to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced nationals and TDPs within their territories, including those living in camps or camp-like settings.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is prone to multiple disasters either man made or natural. The destruction caused by the earthquake in 2005, the Super flood in 2010 and the inundation of 32,800 square miles area in 2022 is a proof that Pakistan requires more than ever effective disaster management planning. In addition to this, insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has forced thousands of people out of their homes on an endless journey of displacement. Camps were established for these TDPs in KP of which Jalozai Camp in Nowshera and Baka Khel Camp in Bannu are worth mentioning.

Finally, Camp Management Support Unit in PDMA also serves as focal point for international agencies working for IDPs like UNHCR, IOM and ACTED. Regular coordination with these organizations results in more comprehensive relief policies for people displaced in the wake of disasters.

a. Activities of Camp Management Support Unit in the Year 2022

i. Monitoring visits of High-Risk Districts of KP, Identification of New Camp Sites and De-notification of Demolished Sites:

The Camp Coordinator undertook monitoring visits to high-risk districts of KP to assess the situation at existing camp sites and identify new ones if need be. The District Administration of each district was taken on board to monitor the existing camp sites in District Swat, Malakand, Shangla, Chitral Upper, Chitral Lower, South Waziristan, Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower, Kolai Palas, Battagram, Abbottabad, Dir Upper and Dir Lower.

During the monitoring visits the need was felt to identify new camp sites to house the displaced population during an emergency. To complete the task at hand the district administration were taken on board along with local communities to identify suitable places to be designated as camp sites. Resultantly, 10 new sites were established in 9 districts namely, South Waziristan, Battagram, Abbottabad, Kohistan Upper, Swat, Dir Lower, Malakand, Chitral Upper and Nowshera. Afterwards, these sites were notified through an official Notification and it was disseminated to all relevant stakeholders.

S	Division	District	Tehsil	Evacuation Center and its detail	Location	Coordinates
1	D.I.Khan	South Waziristan	Sarwakai	1. Makin Cricket Ground i. Open space = 70 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 1400 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 7,000	Makin Razmak Road	32.63403 69.83988
2	Hazara	Battagram	Battagram	1. Govt Higher Secondary School, Thakot i. Open space = 20 Kanal ii. Rooms = 26 iii. Tents capacity = 300 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 1,630	Karakoram Highway Thakot	34.780959 72.928613
		Abbottabad	Abbottabad	1. Khanaspur Cricket Stadium, Ayubia i. Open space = 70 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 1,200 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 6,000	Ayubia Road	34.02188 73.42333
		Kohistan Upper	Dassu	1. WAPDA Colony, Dassu i. Open Space = 100 Kanal ii. Tent Capacity = 2,000 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 9,000	WAPDA Colony Link Road, Dassu	35.30063 73.20324
3	Malakand	Swat	Babuzai	1. Govt High School No 1, Mingora i. Open space = 15 Kanal ii. Rooms = 26 iii. Tents capacity = 300 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 1,630	Airport Road, Banr Mingora	34.778341 72.356674
		Dir Lower	Adenzai	1. Govt Post Graduate College, Gul Abad i. Open space = 40 Kanal ii. Rooms = 30 iii. Tents capacity = 800 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 4,150	Laram Qilla Link Road, Gul Abad	34.71185 72.03552

		Malakand	Dargai	1. Sports Stadium, Sakhakot. i. Open space = 30 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 600 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 3,000	GT Road Sakhakot	34.444168 71.903133
		Chitral Upper	Torkhow	1. Rural Health Centre, Torkhow i. Open space = 40 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 700 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 3,500	Mulkhow Torkhow Road	36.447566 72.415917
4	Peshawar	Nowshera	Pabbi	1. University Of Engineering & Technology, Jalojai Campus i. Open space = 2,500 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 40,000 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 250,000	Cherat Road Jalojai	33.91949 71.80545
			Jehangira	2. Govt. Commerce College, Manki Sharif i. Open space = 45 Kanal ii. Rooms = 25 iii. Tents capacity = 900 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 4,635	Manki Sharif Nowshera Road	33.961060 71.975983

Moreover, during the visits it was also found that some previously identified sites have rather been demolished or subjected to encroachments. These sites in districts Battagram, Kohistan Upper, Shangla, Nowshera were also visited and upon confirmation were de-notified through an official correspondence.

S	Division	District	Tehsil	Evacuation Center and its detail	Location	Coordinates
1	Hazara	Battagram	Battagram	1. Newly Constructed Social Welfare Building. i. Open space = 12 Kanal ii. Rooms = 28 iii. Tents capacity = 240 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 1,340	Shahrah e Resham, Chapargam Battagram	34.666039 73.048073
		Kohistan Upper	Dassu	1. Newly Constructed District Head Quarter Hospital, Dassu i. Open space = 30 Kanal ii. Rooms = 45 iii. Tents capacity = 600 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 3,225	AC Colony Link Road, Karakorum Highway Dassu	35.276400 73.225330
			Seo	1. Govt High School Seo, Dassu i. Open space = 10 Kanal ii. Rooms = 20 iii. Tents capacity = 200 iv. No. of people to be accommodated = 1,100	Dassu Seo Road, Seo	35.305870 73.189560
2	Malakand	Shangla	Bisham	1. KDP Ground, Botyal Bisham i. Open space = 40 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 800 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 4,000	Kurakuram highway, Bisham	34.916213 72.871596
3	Peshawar	Nowshera	Pabbi	1. Jozai Camp i. Open space = 3,000 Kanal ii. Tents capacity = 60,000 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 300,000	Chirat Pabbi Road, Jalojai	33.930979 71.810834

ii. Development of DMIS for Collection of Data from Camp Sites and Uploading details of Camp Sites on the System:

Collection of holistic data is necessary for providing need-based response to all affected by emergencies. Keeping this in mind, the Camp Management Support Unit collaborated with IRC to develop data collection tools and a DMIS system. A number of meetings were conducted with relevant stakeholders in this regard to develop a comprehensive DMIS system which caters for the needs of all affected by disasters either man made or natural. The needs of vulnerable groups like women, children, older people and persons with Disabilities were given special regard and for this purpose demo exercises were also held to assess the situations faced by these vulnerable groups in a camp setting.

After successfully compiling the DMIS System, details of camp sites were uploaded on the system for its timely availability to those who respond to disasters or want to conduct research. During flood this year, details coming in from active relief camps were uploaded on the system on daily basis and were also checked and rechecked for discrepancies.

iii. Activities of Camp Management Support Unit During Flood 2022:

The floods in July and August this year inundated most of the regions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including but not limited to districts Swat, Nowshera, Charsadda, D.I.Khan, Tank, Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower, Chitral Upper, Chitral Lower, Dir Upper, Dir Lower and Karak. Although the flood was of biblical proportions and unlike any flood in the past but thanks to excellent preparedness and response mechanisms established by PDMA in the past ten years, the death toll has remained under control. The sites identified by the Camp Management Support Unit also came in handy for the relocation of those displaced due to flood.

The Camp Coordinator visited district D.I.Khan and Tank while the floods were still raging to monitor the facilities provided at relief camps. The District Administrations were taken on board and relief camps were made feasible for the displaced population. Furthermore, distribution of relief items in the relief camps were also supervised during visits and feedback from the people sheltered at camps was sought in far flung areas affected by floods. He also visited flood effected areas along with the District Administrations to evacuate the affectees.

In addition to this, District Administrations were also sensitized on how to collect holistic data on SADDD format and then to communicate it back to PDMA. They were also contacted on daily basis for communication of data and then it was compiled and uploaded on DMIS System. Moreover, the data collected from districts of flood affectees was uploaded on PMRU Dashboard and then disseminated to all relevant stakeholders on daily basis. Finally, the staff of Camp Management Support Unit remained part of all the meetings conducted for flood response.

iv. Total Camps established in the flood, 2022 are as under:

S.No	District	No. of Relief Camps Established	Individuals Stayed Within Camps	Facilities Provided
1	Charsadda	25	15,990	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
2	Mardan	2	450	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
3	Peshawar	4	1000	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
4	Kohistan Lower	4	600	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
5	Nowshera	77	25,000	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
6	Tank	2	1200	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
7	D.I.Khan	9	5100	Cooked Food, Electricity, Shelter, Health
8	Lakki Marwat	1	550	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
9	Swabi	4	334	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
10	Swat	3	260	Cooked Food, Electricity, Water, Washrooms, Shelter, Health
Total		131	50,484	184

Source: District Administration and concern Focal Person

3.1.5 Gender and Child Cell

PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has to deal with numerous crisis since its inception. Children and women are the most vulnerable segments of society in case of any disaster or crisis. In order to address this important area, Gender and Child Cell (GCC), PDMA was notified in August 2013 with core responsibilities of Gender and Child Cell include:

- To provide guidance on policy and planning (new and existing) and integration of gender equality, child protection and concerns of vulnerable groups in disasters;
- To strengthen institutional mechanisms to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups;
- To facilitate dialogue with stakeholders to include the voices of vulnerable groups in decision-making;
- To institutionalize exchange of information and effective knowledge management;

- To collect, use and analyze disaggregated evidence for planning and advocacy;
- Awareness and capacity development (tools and methodologies);
- To ensure effective linkages, coordination and promotion of quality services in disaster situations at all levels;
- Institutional positioning of GCCs within PDMA;
- Ensure effective and timely reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

The Cell was converted from Donor Support Program to Annual Development Program in 2017 with realization of ownership and sustainability of the Gender and Child Cell by the Government of KP. The cell has achieved multiple milestones since its establishment. However, the following are the core achievements of the Cell made in 2022.

a. Research study on Evidence based information regarding Gender Based Violence in Emergencies

Gender and Child Cell with the technical support of UNFPA, SRSP and Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan has conducted research study in three disaster prone districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Chitral Lower, Chitral Upper and Swat. The purpose of the study was to gather information around GBV and women and adolescent girls in humanitarian sittings. The final report of the study is in progress and could be published at the end of January 2023.



3.1.6 Rehabilitation Wing

PaRRSA was created in July 2009. Initially, it was aimed for reconstruction & rehabilitation in Malakand Division and then its scope was extended to the rest of the province in 2012. In 2018 PaRRSA was merged with PDMA as Rehabilitation Wing. Its core objective is to plan and coordinate overall reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement projects in the province. Moreover, it also provides one window facilitation to national and international development partners.

It supervises and monitors the projects implemented by different agencies for reconstruction and rehabilitation. It establishes standards and internal controls within and outside the organization. Besides that, it is responsible for execution, implementation and monitoring of all projects proposed and funded by various international partners.

In fact, it provides the requisite ease, speed, facilitation, coordination and supervision to the reconstruction and rehabilitation programs and linkages to all the parties involved in and helping the Provincial Government in its endeavor to rehabilitate the affected areas. It provides a platform for fast-track approval process for the projects and activities undertaken for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected regions.

a. PDMA-PaRRSA Reconstructed 90 Flood Affected Schools

Rehabilitation wing of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority PDMA has reconstructed 90 Flood affected schools, while work on 20 other flood damaged schools is in progress in 09 Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The buildings of these newly reconstructed schools are designed as per building code for ensuring safety from earthquake and accessibility to persons with disabilities.

Till date 202 schools, 13 health facilities, 56 drinking water schemes, 2 Irrigation Head works, 2 bridges, 5 roads and Burn & Trauma Center at Hayatabad have been completed and equipment's have been supplied to 49 health facilities through USAID support under KPRP.



Rehabilitation wing in collaboration with USAID KPRP is in process of establishing 08 satellites Rescue 1122 Stations on the major Highways/motorways in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These stations will provide emergency medical services to accidents (mini operation theater) and will save precious human lives. The location of these stations are (Midpoint Kohat – Bannu Road, Gambella N-55 Indus highway, Midpoint M/1 Peshawar to Mardan & M/1 Mardan to Swabi, Katlang Interchange & Malakand Tunnel Malakand Expressway, Lowari Tunnel N-45 Highway and Sari-e- Saleh Interchange Hazara Expressway. The establishment of Satellite Stations at Major Highways/Motorways of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will reduce losses of human lives and effective response to road accidents and ensure the safety of human lives, reducing disabilities in case of road incident and medical emergencies. Fabrication of ambulances (mini hospitals) is also in process. Work order for procurement of wireless equipment and solar system is also placed and will be completed soon. The total cost of these stations is estimated around Rs. 185 million including procurement of vehicles, fabrication of container (08'x40') 2 rooms residence, fabrication of container (08'x20') office, procurement of wireless equipment's and other inventories.



3.1.7 Operation and Coordination Section

i. NOC Sub Section

PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is an attached Authority of the Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Issuance of NOC/signing of MOUs by PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a pre-requisite for implementation of Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation/Reconstruction & Disaster Risk Management projects by the INGOs/NGOs and their implementing partners in Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, as the power/authority conferred upon PDMA under NDM Act, 2010 and Rule-9 Sub-rule c (xii) of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa PDMA Rules of Business, 2013.

a. Role & Procedure for obtaining NOC for implementation of projects

Operation & Coordination (O&C) Section of Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa purely pertains to issuance of work NOCs to the humanitarian organization, a pre-requisite for implementation of Relief Recovery, Rehabilitation/Re-construction and Disaster Risk Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These work NOCs are issued under a well-defined and approved mechanism / policy. These organizations are operating under the supervisory control of Operation & Coordination section of Provincial Disaster Management Authority, by regular field visits i.e. Monitoring/inspections, cross-verifications of project activities as well as endorsement and acknowledgement of project activities, since 2012 till date. O&C section of PDMA in collaboration with different NGOs/INGOs accomplished welfare, safety, security and awareness projects.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa issues NOCs to the Humanitarian Organizations for their projects in disaster hit areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa related to early recovery, relief and rehabilitation/reconstruction / COVID-19 & Emergency Flood Relief Response 2022. The organization submits a pre-defined project proposal format available on PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa website. PDMA after receiving the request on the form decides on insurance of NOC, relevant cluster(s) / DDMOs concerned before submitting to PDMA in hard and soft form.

The documents that are further required with form are:

- Covering letter from the applicant Organization to DG, PDMA-PaRRSA requesting issuance of NOC for implementation of relief, mitigation, preparedness, early recovery, and/or reconstruction/rehabilitation projects.
- Profile of the organization.
- Copy of the proof of registration (INGO from Ministry of Interior, Islamabad and NGOs from EAD, Islamabad.
- CNIC Copy of the signatory (passport copy in case of foreigners).
- Documentary proof /evidence of the of source of funding.
- Logical Frame Work and Work Plan for the project on the PDMA-PaRRSA prescribed forms.

b. Previous practices for issuance of work NOCs (2020 -2022)

NOCs were issued by PDMA on its own up till 2022 i.e., from 2012 related to TDPs related project, COVID-19 support project & flood relief response 2022.

As per Annual Report (2020-2022), likewise, security clearance for INGOs / NGOs to be employed on relief works / operations under sector Health related to COVID-19 in April 2020 till November, 30th 2022 work NOC were issued by PDMA to INGOs / NGOs due to affected areas by the same COVID-19. NOCs / Facilitation letter issued to INGOs / NGOs in Emergency Flood Relief Response 2022 with list of NOCs issued to Relief Assistance & Vulnerable Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

S #	Name of Organization	Nature of NOC	District	Detail of Distributed Items	Quantity of Distributed Items
1	Qatar Charity	Facilitation Letter	Nowshera	Food Packages	800
				Tents	250
				Hygiene Kits	250
			Charsada	Food Packages	1100
				Tents	250
				Hygiene Kits	250
			Swat	Food Packages	1700
				Tents	300
				Hygiene Kits	150
			D.I.Khan	Food Packages	1100
				Tents	250
				Hygiene Kits	250
2	IDRF	Facilitation Letter	Nowshera	Mosquitos Nets	300
			D.I.Khan	Food Packages	500
3	IDEA	Facilitation Letter	Peshawar	Wheat Floor	40 kg
				Pulses	9 kg
				Cooking Oil	5 kg
				Suger	5 kg
				Salt	800 gm
				Rice	5 kg
4	Islamic Relief	Facilitation Letter	Charsadda	Wheat Floor	20 kg/20 no
				Vegetable Oil	5 Lit/5 no
				Pulses	2 kg
				Rice	5 kg
				Sugar	3 kg
				Tea (Black)	1 pkt
				Salt	1 pkt
5	Islamic Relief	NOC for Flood Response 2022	Charsadda, Nowshera, D.I.Khan & Tank	Distribution of food packages & WASH activities	
6	Ehsar Foundation	NOC/Facilitation letter issued for Flood Response 2022	D.I.Khan	Food Packages	4000 packets
7			Swat		3000 packets
8			Nowshera		3000 packets
9	Request by Dr. Azhar Haleem, GM Ripha University Islamabad	Facilitation Letter	Swat	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction activities for flood response 2022	
10	HELVETAS	NOC for Flood Response 2022	Swat, Chitral, Dir Upper & Lower	Food assistance	
				NFIs Kits	
				Health (Medecins)	
				Safe drinking water	
11	SIF	Facilitation Letter	Chitral (Upper & Lower) & Dir (Upper)	Food packages, food baskets, wheat flour, pulses, cooking oil, & Salt	as per packed/kg
12	SIF	Facilitation Letter	Chitral (Lower), Charsada & Nowshera	Food packs & Nonfood packs	as per packed/kg
13	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	NOC	Mardan, Charsadda, Nowshera, D.I.Khan, Tank & Swat	Distribution of food packages, WASH, NFIs, Hygiene kits, Mobile health clinic & Installation of water filtration plant	
14	SABAWON	NOC	D.I.Khan & Karak	Distribution of food basket, Hygiene kits & Reporting communication & visibility for flood relief assistance /response 2022	
15	IDEA	Facilitation Letter	Swat	Provision of Hygiene items and other emergency response	
16	IDEA	Facilitation Letter	Nowshera & Charsadda	Provision of food packages and other emergency response	
17	HEADS	NOC	D.I.Khan & Charsadda	Emergency response for flood affectees population included cash distribution to 1400 targeted families, Esttb of 32 medical camp & free medical	

18	Relief International/INGO	NOC	Charsadda & Nowshera	Provision of food packages, NFIs, Installation of water filtration plant & multipurpose cash grant
19	MDM/INGO	NOC	Flood emergency response relief 2022 under sector Health in Charsadda, Nowshera, D.I.Khan, Tank, Chitral (Lower), Swat & Kohistan	Humanitarian flood relief response 2022 under sector health
20	Request by Brig. Shoaib upon directives of NDMA, Islamabad	Facilitation Letter	Esttab of Medical Camp in district D.I.Khan in r/o Flood relief response 2022	
21	Request by Brig. Shoaib upon directives of NDMA, Islamabad	Facilitation Letter	Esttab of Medical Camp in district Charsadda in r/o flood relief response 2022	
22	SPADO	Facilitation Letter	Nowshera	Provision of food and nonfood items for 1500 flood affected families in district Nowshera
23	SPADO	Facilitation Letter	Nowshera	Provision of food and nonfood items for 1500 flood affected families in district Nowshera
24	PEDO	NOC	Charsada, Nowshera, D.I.Khan & Swat	Need base survey for flood relief response activities in flood affected areas regarding Data Collection
25		NOC	D.I.Khan & Tank	General food distribution for emergency flood affectees 2022
26	Relief International/INGO	NOC	D.I.Khan & Nowshera	Emergency flood relief response 2022
27	HUJRA	NOC	Swat & Kohistan (Upper)	Emergency flood relief response 2022 regarding provision of food packages
28	Diocese of Peshawar	NOC	D.I.Khan & Nowshera	Relief rehabilitation activities for flood relief response 2022
29	Veer Development Organization	Facilitation Letter	D.I.Khan	Provision of emergency relief tent, Household kit, Hygiene kits, food packages, mosquito nets & winterization kits
30	Islamic Relief	NOC	Charsada, Nowshera, D.I.Khan & Tank	Flood relief response / activities for distribution of winterization kits, Livelihood etc.
31	Islamic Relief	NOC	D.I.Khan & Tank	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) for provision of Food & Non food items, WASH, Shelter & Livelihood
32	HELVETAS	NOC	Kohistan (Upper)	Flood relief response regarding provision of food security, Livelihood & Health
33	MSF France	NOC	D.I.Khan	Assessment for flood affected relief 2022
34	SPADO	Facilitation Letter	Charsada	Provision of food packages & non food items for flood affected
35	HEADS	NOC	D.I.Khan	Flood relief response 2022 under sector Health, WASH & Rehabilitation
36	HUJRA	NOC	Swat & Kohistan (Upper)	Flood relief relief response
37	BEST -PAK	NOC	D.I.Khan	Relief Cash assistance for flood effectees 2022.
38	SIF/NGO	NOC	Dir Upper & Chitral	Flood relief response for food distribution for flood effectees 2022
39	HUJRA	NOC	Swat	Unconditional Cash Assistance for flood effectees 2022
40	NIDA -PAKISTAN	NOC	Dir Upper	Restoration of vital communal infrastructure (water supplies, access ways & irrigation channels)
41	Care International	NOC	D.I.Khan & Tank	Pakistan Flood Rapid Review, Relief Rehabilitation Activities on need based

c. NOCs issued by PDMA, KP for Relief Assistance to vulnerable communities from 01.01.2022 – till date

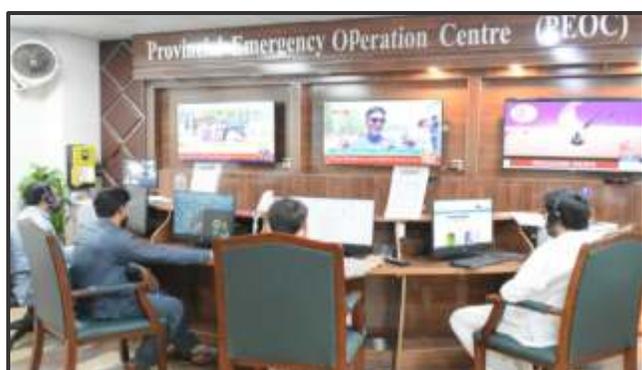
S #	Name of Organization	Project Implementation District	Project Detail/TITLE/Project SECTOR	Project Status	Date of Work NOC issuance	Date of Expiry (Work NOC)
1	SABAWON/NGO	D I Khan & Tank	NPGP Livelihood & Food Security / PMIFL	Project tenure valid till 31.12.2022 as per grant agreement with PPAF	10.01.2022	30.04.2022
2	SABAWON/NGO	Lakki Marwat	Livelihood support & Promotion of small community infrastructure program (LACIP)	Project tenure extended till Oct 2022 /PPAF/KFW	12.01.2022	12.05.2022
3	SIF / INGO	Dir Upper & Chitral	Returnees Improvement Livelihood & Food Security	Project tenure with WFP valid till 31.12.2022	20.01.2022	20.03.2022
4	ACTED / INGO	Lakki Marwat	Educating Marginalized Girls Livelihood & Non Formal Education	Project tenure valid till 30.11.2022 funded by DFID UKAID	26.01.2022	30.04.2022
5	CUP	Peshawar & Charsadda	Support to Marginalized families for integrated livelihood & economic empowerment / Livelihood & food security	Project funded by WFP and its tenure valid till 31.12.2022	24.02.2022	30.06.2022
6	GBTI	Swabi	Building Resilience to Disaster Climate Change (BRDCC)	Project funded by PPAF & NDRMF having grant commitment valid till 30.06.2022	22.03.2022	31.05.2022
7	SRSP	Dir Upper / Sheringal	Generation of Hydro Electric Power Project / Community Restoration	PPAF grant agreement valid till 30.09.2023	22.03.2022	21.06.2022
8	SIF / INGO	Dir Upper & Chitral	Returnees Improvement Livelihood & Food Security	Project tenure with WFP valid till 31.12.2022	07.04.2022	07.06.2022
9	CUP	Battagram	Integrated Women & Children Center Community Development / Community Restoration	Kinder Not Hilfe	06.04.2022	31.05.2022
10	SRSP	Peshawar & Kohat	Establishment of women friendly health spaces at government basic health facilities	Project tenure valid till 30.09.2022 /UNFPA	13.05.2022	30.09.2022
11	SABAWON	Mardan		Project funded by UNICEF valid till 31.12.2022	27.04.2022	31.07.2022
12	SABAWON	D I Khan & Tank	NPGP Livelihood & Food Security / PMIFL	Project tenure valid till 31.12.2023 as per grant agreement with PPAF	20.05.2022	20.09.2022
13	SABAWON / NGO	Lakki Marwat	Livelihood support & Promotion of small community infrastructure program (LACIP)	Project tenure extended till Oct 2022 /PPAF/KFW	20.05.2022	31.08.2022
14	ACTED / INGO	Lakki Marwat	Educating Marginalized Girls Livelihood & Non Formal Education	Project tenure valid till 30.11.2022 funded by DFID UKAID	01.05.2022	12.07.2022
15	SIF / INGO	Dir Upper	Returnees Improvement Livelihood & Food Security	Project tenure with WFP valid till 31.12.2022	01.07.2022	30.09.2022
		Chitral			01.07.2022	30.08.2022
16	SRSP	Dir Upper / Sheringal	Micro Hydro Power Project /Community Restoration	PPAF grant agreement valid till 30.09.2023	04.07.2022	31.12.2022
17	SRSP	Bannu, Lakki Marwat & D I Khan	Health Facility Up Lift in Southern KP	As per grant agreement with Bills & Melinda Gates, Agreement valid till 30.09.2022	21.07.2022	30.09.2022

18	HHRD	Peshawar, Charsadda, Swat, Battagram, Chitral (Lower) & Shangla	Rehabilitation & Development of Health System through economic, empowerment small community Infrastructure program	Self-funded	10.08.2022	31.12.2022
19	IDEA	Peshawar & Nowshera	Integrated COVID-19 Humanitarian Assistance to Afghan Refugees / Health, Livelihood & WASH	Agreement with CWW valid till 29.09.2022	01.08.2022	29.09.2022
20	IDEA	Peshawar	Strengthening Resilience to Rising Food Prices / Food Security, Livelihood & WASH	Agreement with (Welthungerhilfe WHH) valid till 30.04.2023	10.08.2022	31.12.2022
21	ACTED / INGO	Lakki Marwat	Educating Marginalized Girls Livelihood & Non Formal Education	Project tenure valid till 30.11.2022 funded by DFID UKAID	15.08.2022	30.11.2022
22	SABAWON	Lakki Marwat	Livelihood support & Promotion of small community infrastructure program (LACIP)	Project tenure extended till Oct 2022 /PPAF/KFW	01.09.2022	30.10.2022
23	SRSP	PESHAWAR & CHITRAL	Hygiene & Behavior Change Coalition -II /Livelihood, WASH & Rehab & Shelter	Project funded by SAVE THE CHILDREN valid till 30.04.2023	02.09.2022	31.12.2022
24	SABAWON	Mardan	Sanitation up scaling Program	Project funded by UNICEF valid till 31.12.2022	10.08.2022	31.12.2022
25	Accountability lab	Peshawar, Charsadda & Mardan	Strengthening Community Resilience against COVID-19 initiative	Project funded by GIZ valid till 30.11.2022	08.09.2022	30.11.2022
26	SIF / INGO	Peshawar & Charsadda	Support to Marginalized families for integrated livelihood & economic empowerment / Livelihood & food security	Project funded by WFP and its tenure valid till 31.12.2022	04.09.2022	31.12.2022
27	IDEA	Nowshera	Strengthening Resilience to Rising Food Prices / Food Security, Livelihood & WASH	Agreement with (Welthungerhilfe WHH) valid till 30.04.2023	07.10.2022	31.12.2022
28	PVDP/NGO	Swabi	Women Economic Empowerment during and after COVID-19	Agreement with UNWFP valid till 29.02.2024	03.10.2022	31.01.2023
29	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat (Upper & Lower)	Recovery, Rehabilitation & Intervention (Agriculture farming)	Agreement with USAID valid till 2026	20.10.2022	28.02.2023
30	SRSP	Peshawar & Kohat	Establishment of women friendly health spaces at government basic health facilities	Agreement with UNFPFA valid till 31.12.2022	03.10.2022	31.12.2022
31	SABAWON	D I Khan & Tank	NPGP Livelihood & Food Security / PMIFL	Project tenure valid till 2024 as per grant agreement with PPAF	28.09.2022	28.02.2023
32	SIF / INGO	Dir Upper & Chitral	Returnees Improvement Livelihood & Food Security	Project tenure with WFP valid till 31.12.2022	24.10.2022	31.12.2022
33	IDEA/NGO	Peshawar & Nowshera	Integrated COVID-19 Humanitarian Assistance to Afghan Refugees / Health, Livelihood & WASH	Agreement with CWW valid till Sep 2023	03.11.2022	31.01.2023

d. NOCs issued by PDMA KP to NGOs & INGOs in the Context of COVID 19 Pandemic w.e.f Jan 2022 till Date

S #	Name of Organization	Project Implementation District	Project Detail/TITLE/Project SECTOR	Project Status	Date of Work NOC issuance	Date of Expiry (Work NOC)
1	Ehsar Foundation	Peshawar	Continuation and Response to Govt LED COVID-19 Strategy in Shape of Scaling Up Government Efforts to Strengthen IPC Measures, Essential Health Services, Including MNCH, ESYCHO Social Support, Vaccination & Disease Surveillance	Project tenure with UNOCHA valid till 22.02.2022	10.01.2022	22.02.2022
2	CHEF INTERNATIONAL	Kohat	To contribute to the government led COVID-19 response by filling up the most critical gaps in prevention, management and diagnosis.	Project tenure expired on 19.02.2022	10.12.2021	19.02.2022
3	IRC	Peshawar & Swat	Women & Girls health needs and meet during COVID-19 Assistance	Project tenure as per grant agreement with GAC valid till 31.03.2022	24.01.2022	31.03.2022
4	PVDP	Peshawar & Swat	Women & Girls Health & Safety Needs health / COVID-19	Project tenure with IRC valid till 28.02.2022	24.01.2022	28.02.2022
5	IDEA	Mardan	Strengthening food and nutrition security and WASH services to mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19.	Project tenure with Welthungerhilfe valid till 30.04.2022	02.02.2022	30.04.2022
6	IDEA	Peshawar & Nowshera	Integrated COVID-19 Humanitarian Assistance to Afghan refugees / Livelihood, WASH & Health	Project funded by CWW and its tenure valid till 31.08.2022	17.02.2022	31.05.2022
7	SAIBAN	Abbottabad & Mansehra	Strengthening Government Health System & providing immediate response to curtail outbreak of COVID-19/Health, WASH, Education, Climate change, DRR	Project tenure extended by Donor till 31.03.2022	09.03.2022	31.03.2022
8	IDEA	Swat	Strengthening Govt Health System & Providing Immediate response to curtail outbreak of COVID-19	Project tenure valid till 31.03.2022	16.03.2022	31.03.2022
9	SRSP / NGO	Bannu, Laki Marwat & D I Khan	Health - Facility Uplift / Health	Project life as per Donor commitment till 30.09.2022	30.03.2022	31.06.2022
10	SRSP/NGO	Dir Lower, D I Khan, Lakki Marwat, Kohat, Haripur, Mansehra & Chitral	Social Mobilization & demand creation for increased uptake of COVID-19 vaccination	Project funded by RSPN and valid till 15.09.2022	12.05.2022	15.09.2022

ii. Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC)



The Provincial Emergency Operations Center (PEOC) which remains functional round the clock with Remote Call Management System (Emergency Helpline No. 1700) played an important role during the winter season and prevailing heat wave situation by ensuring coordination among all stake holders, timely provision of relief and generating Daily Situation Report (DSR) which supported the decision-making process.

a. MADADGAR Mobile Application

Under the vision of Prime Minister of Pakistan “Digital Pakistan”, The Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Mobilise Researchers at the Center for Disaster Preparedness and Management (CDPM), University of Peshawar” has jointly developed Android based mobile application “PDMA MADADGAR”. Madadgar is the first ever Disaster Risk Communication System in Pakistan to build resilience against disaster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

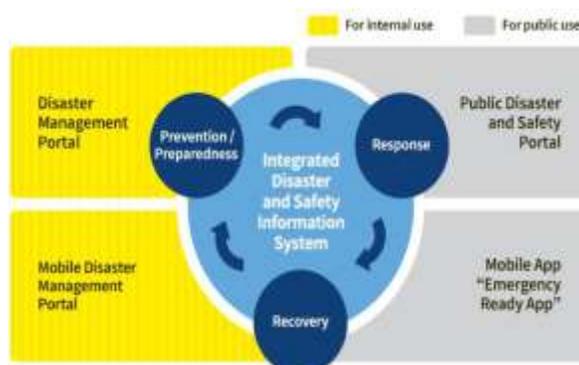


This technology is a unique initiative of its nature and a successful case study for the other provinces of the country to replicate. The basic aim of the development and deployment of the said application is to reduce disaster risk and strengthen coordination and collaboration between communities and Disaster Management Authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The developed application is an encouraging and creative initiative to engage communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in disaster risk reduction and emergency management through a smart, intelligent and collaborative mechanism minimizing service delivery time to vulnerable communities. It will also empower the general public to report incidents of disasters; receive and disseminate real-time early warning messages; weather updates; digitally file complaints in relation to their disaster-related problems; register themselves as volunteers with PDMA as well as be part of the PDMA community outreach program. Furthermore, the application will enable government officials and local communities to immediately conduct post-disaster Rapid / Damage Need Assessment and share results with the Disaster Management Authorities both at the District and Provincial Levels for immediate relief, response, rehabilitation, and recovery.

b. Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)

PDMA is on a significant growth path. Now that the initial setup days are over PDMA is looking at streamlining the processes by developing ICT-based systems in order to speed up the process of information gathering which will enable Higher Management for timely decisions in disaster situation as well as mobilizing District Administration for rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Towards this end it has decided to implement Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) as an effective IT tool which will enable PDMA to robustly manage business processes within the organization and as well as District Administration. The motive is to prepare in advance in order to reduce severity of disaster through prevention and mitigation coupled with quick emergency response through preparation and planning.



Provincial Emergency Operation Center, KP has developed core modules of Disaster Management Information System to enhance its Core business processes that will cover Incident Reporting/Relief and Compensation, Warehouse Management, GIS Module (Geo Database), Camp Management, Hotline Management and General Public Grievances Redressal.

c. Early Warning System (EWS)



EWS prevents loss of life and reduces the socio-economic and material impact of disasters. An effective people-centered early warning system systematically collects data and undertakes risk assessments; develops sophisticated hazard monitoring and early warning services; communicates risk information and early warning in a clear and culturally compatible manner and builds national and community response capabilities.

The Telemetry System was installed on 07 locations in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa for monitoring river flow and water velocity for reporting of any untoward situation immediately to reduce losses and save lives in the best public interest.

d. Human Losses / Injuries & Livestock Perished During Year 2022

DISTRICT	HUMAN LOSSES/ INJURIES								CATTLE PERISHED Total
	DEATH				INJURED				
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total	
Abbottabad	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3
Bajaur	1	3	9	13	9	7	8	24	12
Bannu	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Battagram	4	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	6
Buner	1	0	4	5	1	3	1	5	41
Charsadda	0	0	3	3	3	3	6	12	10
Dera Ismail Khan	20	5	18	43	57	11	23	91	9442
Hangu	3	1	4	8	2	1	9	12	12
Haripur	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1
Karak	5	2	11	18	3	1	5	9	40
Khyber	2	5	10	17	12	19	26	57	0
Kohat	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	5	0
Kohistan Kolai Palas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kurram	2	3	7	12	2	2	13	17	3
Lakki Marwat	6	5	4	15	1	0	0	1	0
Dir Lower	7	5	9	21	21	1	4	26	16
Lower Kohistan	21	0	0	21	8	0	0	8	16
Chitral Lower	8	1	1	10	15	0	0	15	635
Malakand	3	1	2	6	4	4	1	9	15
Mansehra	18	1	4	23	1	0	0	1	10
Mardan	5	8	18	31	4	8	15	27	2
Mohmand	1	0	7	8	1	6	12	19	107
North Waziristan	1	3	1	5	2	3	9	14	34
Nowshera	3	0	0	3	2	3	2	7	0
Orakzai	10	0	1	11	4	2	1	7	0
Peshawar	2	5	1	8	7	7	9	23	0
Shangla	9	3	8	20	1	3	6	10	1
South Waziristan	7	4	7	18	4	6	21	31	0
Swabi	1	1	5	7	0	8	5	13	28
Swat	27	2	9	38	25	4	4	33	29
Tank	3	1	1	5	6	3	2	11	10801
Torghar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dir Upper	9	2	13	24	16	4	3	23	232
Kohistan Upper	5	0	1	6	1	0	2	3	16
Chitral Upper	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	40
Total(s)	193	65	161	419	220	109	189	518	21552

DISTRICT	HOUSES DAMAGED		
	Fully	Partially	Total
Abbottabad	9	68	77
Bajaur	31	133	164
Bannu	5	8	13
Battagram	30	25	55
Buner	18	65	83
Charsadda	160	835	995
Dera Ismail Khan	33596	41742	75338
Hangu	16	165	181
Haripur	1	37	38
Karak	304	1317	1621
Khyber	1	208	209
Kohat	0	2	2
Kohistan Kolai Pallas	0	180	180
Kurram	56	93	149
Lakki Marwat	209	1075	1284
Dir Lower	63	1302	1365
Kohistan Lower	0	766	766
Chitral Lower	94	149	243
Malakand	79	383	462
Mansehra	5	18	23
Mardan	90	347	437
Mohmand	24	517	541
North Waziristan	66	40	106
Nowshera	23	964	987
Orakzai	0	2	2
Peshawar	4	125	129
Shangla	37	36	73
South Waziristan	20	25	45
Swabi	16	232	248
Swat	91	148	239
Tank	1836	2145	3981
Torghar	11	2	13
Dir Upper	290	692	982
Kohistan Upper	175	258	433
Chitral Upper	181	122	303
Total(s)	37541	54226	91767

a. NFI's Provided to Different District during 2022

S.No.	District/Dept:	Tents	Plastic Mats	Quilts	Kitchen Sets	Search Light	Matress	Mosquito Nets	Blankets	Hygiene Kits	Polythene Sheet	Tarpaulin Sheet	De-Watering Pump	First Aid Kit	Life Saving Jackets	Bucket	Jerry Can	Gas Cylinder	Water Cooler	Sanitory Kit	Baby Diaper	Sweaters	Cloth Napkin	Soap	Flood Package
1	Tank (Earlier)	600	250	0	300	20	0	500	500	300	300		4	20						2000	4000	2400		2600	
	From UNHCR	600	2900		1300	1000			7000			1800				1000	3200								
	From Baka Khel	500		500			500			500		500							500						
2	Karak	200	150	100	200	10																			
3	Mansehra	150	100	200	100	6	200	200	100																
4	Mohmand	200	200	150	200	0	200		50																
5	SWTD	100	100	200	100	10	100	300		100		100	2												
6	D.I.Khan (Earlier)	5800			800	50	5800					5400	3												1000
	From Baka Khel	500					500			500		500							500						
	From UNHCR	2000	6500		2900	1700			15000			3000				2000	6800			1500				4400	
7	From Vendor	3000																							
8	Pak Army												6												200
9	Peshawar	100		100	200		100		100	200															
	Charsadda	700	400		300			300	500	350		600					150								
10	From UNHCR		2000		400	400			2000			400				400	2000			500	2000	500		1000	
	Khyber			150	150		50	100	100			100													

S.No.	District/Dept:	Tents	Plastic Mats	Quilts	Kitchen Sets	Search Light	Mattress	Mosquito Nets	Blankets	Hygiene Kits	Polythene Sheet	Tarpaulin Sheet	De-Watering Pump	First Aid Kit	Life Saving Jackets	Bucket	Jerry Can	Gas Cylinder	Water Cooler	Sanitary Kit	Baby Diaper	Sweaters	Cloth Napkin	Soap	Flood Package
11	Buner	200	200	200	150	200	200	150	200	50	250	250													
12	Chitral Upper	200	200	600	50	470			650	300															
	From UNHCR	300	1000		750	300			5000		600	600				600	1000					1000	500		
13	Chitral Lower		1000		600	300			5000		600	600				1000	1000					1000	500		
14	Lakki Marwat	500																							
15	Dir Upper	200	100			200			500	200	500	500					250	100							
	From UNHCR	800	1800		1000	700			8000		1200	1200				1200	2200					900	500	1100	
16	Swat	1000	500	500		1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	1000				400	600	100							
	From UNHCR	1000	3000		1500	600		5000	15000		1200	1200				1000	3000					3000	2000		
17	Kohistan (L,U) Kolai Palas	1500																							
	From UNHCR		3000		2300	2100		10500	11000		1200	1200				1600	3000			1500		4000	1500	2500	
18	Malakand	300	300	300	200	50				100						100	200	100							
19	Nowshera	600	400	500		1100	1200	2500	1200	1500	1500	1500	10				3000								
	From UNHCR		3000		500	600			5000		1000	1000				400	3000			500	2000	1000	2044		
20	Bajaur	100		100		200	100	200	100	100	100	100													
21	NWTD	200	100	150		200	200		200																
	From UNHCR	200	1700		1700				3000		1500	1500					1700								
	From Vendor	2000																							
22	Abbottabad	200	200	200	200	15	70	200	200	100	250	250				100	200								
23	Rescue 1122												10	100	30										
24	Health Dept:							60000																	
25	PDMA Balochistan	1000		1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20											1000	
	Total	27750	29100	4950	15900	7811	11940	81950	82400	5800	300	24300	55	120	30	9800	31300	300	1000					2200	

iii. Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF)

Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF), Jalozai is provincial logistic hub of PDMA. HRF is strategically positioned i.e., close to key logistic corridors and accessible in times of flooding or natural disasters. It has a total area of 7 Acres (28,328 m²) with covered storage 4,400 metric tons and open storage up to 15,000 metric tons which is sufficient to accommodate the envisaged humanitarian requirements.

During the current year, PDMA along with District Administration and Pak Army repatriated 7500 families from Khost, Afghanistan. These families were sent back to their villages/homes and provided with shelter and other NFI's from PDMA Warehouse (HRF) as detailed below:

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Qty	Remarks
1	Tents	7500	267 No's of Trucks were dispatched.
2	Blankets	16500	
3	Mattress	13000	
4	Plastic Mats	5500	
5	Kitchen Sets	5500	
6	Pillows	11000	
7	Tarpaulin Sheet	2000	
8	Hygiene Kits	2000	
9	Quilts	2000	

In addition, PDMA also provided shelter to Khyber TDP's from PDMA Ware House. The details are as under:

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QTY	Remarks
1	Tents	15959	160 No's of trucks has been dispatched

Every year, PDMA provides NFI's to districts from HRF, Jalozai before Monsoon season for prepositioning to deal with any emergency. This year also before flood, districts were provided with enough stock of NFI's which played an important role in early response to flood affectees. Moreover, during flood 2022, 530 trucks were loaded from the HRF and successfully dispatched /delivered to flood affected districts.

CHAPTER – 4

ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS,
NGO'S / INGO'S

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) – with support from government and international partners – is responsible for relief and rehabilitation of the population affected by all disasters. PDMA also has the lead responsibility to address the future challenges presented by disasters and climate change. PDMA’s vision is to achieve sustainable social and economic development by reducing risks and vulnerabilities from all types of natural hazards. We are totally committed to work with communities to build their resilience against future disasters.

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities of the PDMA are aligned to the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Road Map (2014-2019) which was developed to strategically plan the DRR needs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The support of all stakeholders and partners has been of great assistance to the province and we look forward to continued support to assist us in achieving our goals.

4.1 Country Director Handicap International visited PDMA



Country Director Handicap International, Ms. Carroline visited PDMA for coordination and future collaborations. DG PDMA briefed the mission on PDMA operations in settled and merged areas of KP. HI and PDMA agreed to mutually work on Mental Health and Psycho Social Support (MHPSS) and Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR). She appreciated the good work and congratulated PDMA on the work done for vulnerable population. In the end DG PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain presented a shield to Country Director, Handicap International.

4.2 FAO delegation visited Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department



The FAO Country Director for Pakistan Ms Florence Rolle along with a mission visited Peshawar and held a detailed meeting with the DG PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain and his team. Besides other matters of mutual interest, the FAO’s support to PDMA during the last four years regarding rehabilitation and reconstruction in the merged areas and development of the project titled “Very Early Warning Services (VEWS)” for Climate Action were discussed. The FAO and PDMA both showed their commitment to work together for exploring the areas of future collaboration in the best public interest.

4.3 A delegation of PRCS and German Red Cross visited PDMA Headquarter

A delegation of Pakistan Red Crescent Society and German Red Cross visits PDMA Headquarters. They gave a detailed briefing to the Director General PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain about ongoing and future interventions, various points of bilateral cooperation were discussed for making Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more resilient and ensuring better preparedness at all levels.



4.4 World Food Program Team visited PDMA

WFP have been major support provider to PDMA in all kind of disasters. It provided in-kind food to all the TDPs since 2014 and has funded PDMA in establishment of Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF), Ware House at Jalozaï Nowshera. As part of its usual support, WFP team visited PDMA HQ and provide palm dates for distribution to TDP families in Zaka Khel Khyber, Dir Upper and Kohistan Lower from the support of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



CHAPTER – 5

**AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS & CAPACITY
BUILDING SESSIONS**

5.1 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was observed with Enthusiasm

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with the GLOF-II project sponsored by Green Climate Fund and implemented by UNDP, Federal Ministry of Climate Change and Govt, of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa observed International Day for Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR) with great zeal and enthusiasm.



A Seminar was held at Saidu Medical College, Swat to create awareness among the masses about the importance of IDRR keeping in view the adverse impacts of climate change. The program was participated by representatives of GLOF-II project, PDMA, District Administration and line departments, faculty members and a large number of students. The observance of the IDRR was more important this year keeping in view the recent disasters caused by torrential rains and devastating floods.



Prof. Israr Khan, Principal Saidu Medical College, Swat welcomed the participants and highlighted the memories of recent past disasters, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Swat Mr. Ibrar Wazir said climate change appeared to be a macro driver leading to changes in the environment. It may be seen as a threat multiplier that can worsen existing vulnerabilities.

Director General, PDMA Mr. Sharif Hussain in his message said climate change has many hard-hitting and obvious impacts. If we want to face climate change and address its impacts, we need to work together. He said that PDMA, KP deals with disaster management, disaster risk reduction, preparedness and planning as disasters cannot be stopped but can be reduced by taking DRR measures. As a nation there is a need to take the ownership and readiness for any volunteer work. He further said PDMA in its proactive role, is taking steps to nullify or manage disaster risks before it results in catastrophe. In this regard, actions are being taken in the domains of risk assessments, mitigation and preparedness. He further emphasized that we need to reduce disaster risk through prevention and mitigation along with preparedness.

PDMA, Deputy Director (Disaster Risk Management) Sahibzada Saleem, stressed on the implementation and



enforcement of building codes policy, conducting geological surveys to identify vulnerable locations and multi hazard vulnerability assessment across the province.

We aim to raise awareness about the devastating impacts of climate change, induced disasters with a special focus on disaster resilience. Considering the fact that Pakistan is ranked as the 8th most vulnerable country to extreme weather events on the Global Risk Index, working towards building a disaster resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the need of the hour.

He added that risk and uncertainties are increasing in the region due to climate change, greater frequency of extreme climatic events, extreme minimum and maximum temperature and increased incidence of temperature influenced disasters & pests. The world in general and Pakistan in particular is suffering as a result of climate change. We are here to create awareness among the masses so they can protect themselves in natural disasters. He further added that PDMA has installed 07 telemetry system for early warning systems.

GLOF is another emerging phenomenon, observed especially in Chitral District (having a glacial cover of 4000 sq.km, the second largest glacial inventory in Pakistan after GB). The incidents of GLOF have posed some serious threats and challenges to the mountainous communities in the far-flung areas in recent times.

5.2 8th October National Resilience Day



The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with the GLOF-II project sponsored by green climate fund and implemented by UNDP, Federal Ministry of Climate Change and Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa observed “National Resilience Day” at Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir Upper in remembrance of the Martyrs of October 8th, 2005 Earthquake. The objective of the event was to express solidarity with the bereaved families who lost their family members on 8th October 2005.

Representatives from PDMA, UNDP GLOF-II official, Pro Vice Chancellor, Registrar Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Representative of Humanitarian Organizations, Academia, large number of students along with representatives from NGOs / INGOs, Rescue 1122 and Civil Defense representatives participated in the event.

The speakers highlighted the memories of recent past disasters, disasters are not only effecting the human lives but also severely damaging the socio-economic fabric of the country.

Speaking on the occasion Deputy Director (Disaster Risk



Management) Mr. Muhammad Javid said that in the 2005 earthquake, northern parts of the province were badly affected. Muzaffarabad was the hardest hit area mainly because the epicenter of earthquake was just 19 kilometers (12 miles) to its northeast. The commemoration of the day is further aimed to create awareness in stakeholders about Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management. The Authority also intends to involve all stakeholders to make Disaster Resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He added that risk and uncertainties are increasing in the region due to climate change, greater frequency of extreme climatic events, extreme minimum and maximum temperature and increased incidence of temperature influenced disasters & pests. The world in general and Pakistan in particular is suffering as a result of climate change. He said, due to uneven distribution of monsoon rains, floods and famine are the fate of this region. In addition to these hazards, GLOF is another emerging phenomenon, observed especially in Chitral District (having a glacial cover of 4000 sq.km, the second largest glacial inventory in Pakistan after GB). The incidents of GLOF have posed some serious threats and challenges to the mountainous communities in the far-flung areas in recent times.

He further said, today many people of our province are living in earthquake and disaster-prone regions and many communities are at risks from cyclone and other extreme weather events. If we are going to defeat climate change and address its impacts, we need to work together. PDMA is trying their level best to achieve the goal of resilience in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In order to enhance the capacity to deal with the disasters like earthquake, GLOF and other natural disasters Mock Drills simulation exercise was also conducted in collaboration with the Rescue 1122 including the community members.

5.3 Consultative workshop on Disability and Mental Health Inclusive Response

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with Handicap International organized a two days' consultative workshop on disability and mental health inclusive response with the aim to orient the stakeholders for making inclusive contingency plans.

Director General, PDMA along with Director (HR) and other officers of the Authority attended the workshop. Director General, PDMA Mr. Sharif Hussain said that PDMA ensures that the special needs of women, children, elderly people and persons with disabilities are taken care of in its planning. The Gender and Child Cell (GCC) of PDMA is mandated to ensure that the contingency plans are responsive to needs of special persons and all other vulnerable segments of the society.



5.4 PDMA Teams visited PDMA Sindh and PDMA Punjab



A delegation of Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa led by Director General, Mr. Sharif Hussain visited PDMA Sindh in January 2022 with the aim to share experiences and best practices with each other and get knowledge and lessons from each other experiences. PDMA Sindh gave a detailed briefing covering its over all mandate, policies and practices. Orientation visits were also arranged to the warehouses of PDMA Sindh.

PDMA team comprising of Mr. Zeshan Abdullah, Director (Complex Emergency Wing), PDMA, Mr. Sajid Imran, Director (Rehabilitation), Mr. Muhammad Rehman, Director (Relief) and other officers visited PDMA Punjab in March 2022. The delegation was welcomed and briefed by DG, PDMA. To share the experience and knowledge, the forum was apprised in detail that PDMA Punjab is attached with Board of Revenue as Administrative Department. To cope with floods, covid, locust, smog, earthquake and manmade disaster they have designed 10-year Disaster Management Plan 2020-2030 for PDMA whereas District Disaster Management plan 2022-2030 has been prepared for 18 districts. With the facilitation of World Bank, for early warning and information dissemination system they have established PEOC having real time connectivity via satellite with different District Emergency Operation Centers that are well equipped with Media Wall, Solar System, Computer Systems, Generators and Video Conference Room. PDMA Punjab is working on establishing a comprehensive Provincial Disaster Management Complex comprising of Punjab Institute of Disaster Management Sciences.

5.5 GBDMA delegation visited PDMA KP

A delegation of the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA) led by the Director General, Mr. Khalid Saleem visited the Headquarter of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along with officers of GLOF II, UNDP on March 09, 2022

DG PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain welcomed the delegation and briefed them about various interventions towards Disaster Resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Officers of both the Disaster Management Authorities shared their experiences regarding DRM interventions in their respective jurisdictions. The delegation also visited Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA which remains active round the clock and ensure better coordination among all stakeholders. The DG GBDMA, appreciated the efforts of PDMA KP in the regime of DRM and Climate Change Adaptation.



5.6 Capacity building training for Academia on “Gender Based Violence in Emergencies”



Gender and Child Cell, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conducted two trainings for Bacha Khan University, Charsadda and Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan (two days each training) in order to scale up the understanding of students and faculty members on this important area of concern. The prime objective of these trainings was to bring the focus of the scholars and faculty members to the subject matter and to conduct academics research studies in this important area.

5.7 PDMA KP prepares Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority under the guidance of Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has prepared the Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 in order to cope with various natural hazards which the province face during the winter season. The natural hazards mentioned in the plan include winter hazards of extreme low temperature, fog/smog, snowfall, rainfall, landslides, flashfloods and seismic activity along the mountainous north and west.

Director General PDMA, Mr. Sharif Hussain said that the process of Winter Contingency Plan was started in mid-October 2022 by involving all stakeholders of the Federal Line Departments, Provincial Line Departments, District Administration and Development Partners. Digital tools for data collection were developed and shared with all stakeholders including information regarding district / sector specific hazards and vulnerability profile, hazard impact, damages, compensation paid, resource mapping, need assessment and coordination.

He added that The Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 provides a detailed overview of district profile of winter hazards for the entire province. The document also covers details about the Composite Risk Score of every district based on the different types of hazards, the districts is prone to. It also explains the corresponding risks that are associated with it along with the approximate vulnerable population in the event of any untoward situation. Keeping the risks that these hazards might pose, all the districts map out such vulnerable sites and prepare a Winter Contingency Plan of their respective districts wherein all the available resources are mapped and the corresponding response is chalked out, identifying clearly defined roles and responsibilities of various departments in the event of any unfavorable scenario.

The different winter hazards that this province is prone to, include heavy snowfall, extremely low temperatures and cold wave, avalanches, land sliding, heavy rainfall, fog and smog. Every hazard has its own challenges. For instance, the heavy snowfall in the upper regions of Malakand and Hazara divisions disrupt daily lives in different ways ranging from road closures, collapse of buildings / houses and the

subsequent shortage of supplies / commodities. Similarly, low temperatures and cold waves result in the increase of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) diseases.

In this current Winter Contingency Plan very specific challenges, hazards and risks of each district based on composite risk index have been mapped. This year, the flood affected population has been counted as one of the indicator for vulnerability assessment of each district. Based on the historical data of events and damages flood affected population and the scientific interpolation of weather parameters, The districts have been categorized as very high, high and medium, low risk districts. The plan is stakeholders' inclusive exercise that takes stock of what exists in terms of plans and resources, hazard's analysis to determine the likely relief caseload as a planning assumption.

The resources and estimated caseload with clear roles and responsibilities of different departments for dealing untoward emergency situation in the province has also been included. The sole objective is a unified response for minimizing the impacts of various winter hazards on the masses.

The process, contingency planning for major hazards, shall enable initiation of requisite mitigation measures and to undertake a coordinated response to minimize the loss of life and property in the events of disasters. It is stakeholders inclusive exercise that takes stock of what exists in terms of plans and resources, hazards analysis to determine the likely relief caseloads as a planning assumption.

5.8 Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Gender and Child Cell has signed MOUs with Academia, UNFPA, UNICEF and SCI for addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups in time of disasters. Academia and Partner organizations have been facilitating PDMA to develop Resource pools of trained students on GBV and other protection concerns and to be utilized them for quick response in future calamity.



5.9 Integration of protection component in the course contents of Academia in the context of Disaster situation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Gender and Child Cell, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is intending to add some knowledge and guidelines for the protection of vulnerable groups in the course contents of academia under the spectrum of Disaster Risk Management Cycle. Some Planning meetings have been conducted with faculty of Sociology, Gender etc of Shaheed Benazir Butto University, Sheringal, Dir Upper and Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

5.10 Gender Integration in DMIS System of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

For the creation of Gender disaggregation data at PDMA Headquarter, being reported from districts, the DMIS system of PDMA has been modified and added some important keys for gathering data regarding Gender (Male/female), Persons with Disability (PWD), Transgender, Minority, Missing, Separated, Unaccompanied, Older Citizen etc.

The data will provide a base line for formulation of policies, planning and implementations. The data will further help PDMA and its Partner Organizations to establish inclusive response to address the concerns of vulnerable groups.

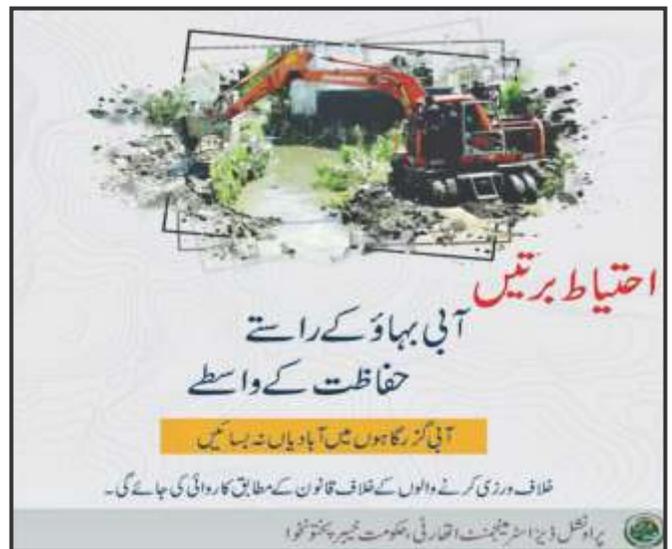
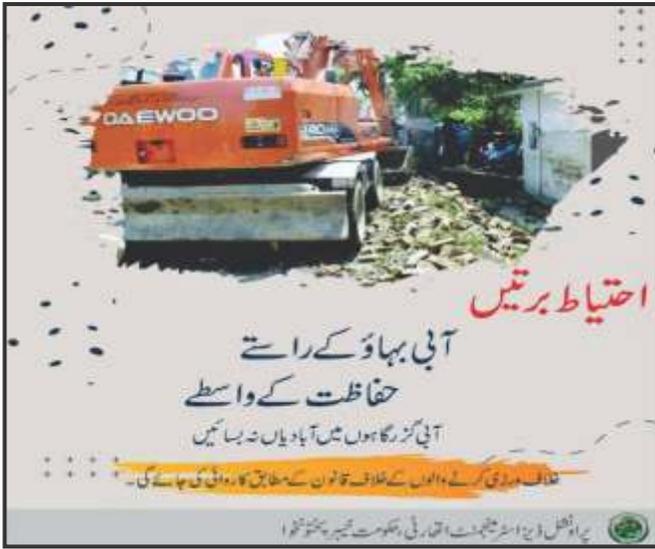
5.11 Establishment of Functional Coordination Mechanism for DDMUs for addressing the issues of GBV and all protection concerns in Humanitarian sittings

Gender and Child Cell had developed a Gender and Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Mechanism for District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU), Charsadda in 2020 as pilot project. After successful result of the developed coordination mechanism, the same practice is extended to District Swat. The consultation workshop was conducted on 24th November, 2022 in swat with District Line Departments and Humanitarian Organizations to establish a Functional Coordination Mechanism for DDMU, Swat to better prevent and respond to GBV and other.



CHAPTER – 6

GALLERY





RELIEF MINISTER MR. MUHAMMAD IQBAL WAZIR CHAIRED AN IMPORTANT MEETING ABOUT FLOODS AND RELIEF ACTIVITIES



ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY KP, MR. SHAHAB ALI SHAH VISITED PDMA FLOOD CONTROL ROOM



MOU SIGNING BETWEEN PDMA KP AND UNHCR AT PDMA HEADQUARTER



SENATOR DR. SANIA NISHTAR WAS BRIEFED ABOUT THE CONTROL ROOM FUNCTIONS AND RELIEF ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE PROVINCE



UNHCR TEAM VISITED FLOOD CONTROL ROOM



NFI'S DISTRIBUTION



سیکرٹری ریلیف کو امدادی سرگرمیوں کے حوالے سے بریفنگ۔

- سیکرٹری محمد ریلیف، بحالی و آبادکاری یو۔ سٹ۔ رحیم نے پی ڈی ایم اے ہینڈ کوآرڈر کا دورہ کیا۔
- ڈائریکٹر جنرل پی ڈی ایم اے نے حالیہ بارشوں، سیلاب سے نقصانات اور امدادی سرگرمیوں کے حوالے سے تفصیلی بریفنگ دی۔



Provincial Disaster Management Authority,
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

www.pdma.gov.pk | pdma@pkp | pdma@pdma.gov.pk

SPOKESPERSON, KP PDMA

FLOOD WARNING ISSUED FOR KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

PDMA DIRECTS PEOPLE TO VACATE AREAS NEAR RIVER BANKS

KHAN NIAZI ATTENDED THE INDUCTION CEREMONY AT THE PAKISTAN



پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (پی ڈی ایم اے پارسا)
صوبائی حکومت خیبر پختونخوا کے زیر انتظام سیلاب سے متاثرہ ہائر اینڈ سیکنڈری سکول
ڈسٹرکٹ نوشہرہ اکبر پورہ کی تعمیر نو مکمل کر لی گئی

سکول 23 کنال اراضی پر محیط ہے جس میں دو منزلہ اکیڈمک بلاک
(26 کلاس روم)، تین سائنس لیبارٹریز، ایک کمپیوٹر لیبارٹری، اسپورٹس ہال، آڈیٹوریم،
ایڈمنسٹریشن بلاک اور لیو بیٹری بلاکس شامل ہے




پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی خیبر پختونخوا کا واٹس ایپ نمبر

سیلاب زدگان سے متعلق معلومات حصولی کے لیے

03164261700

واٹس ایپ نمبر کا اجرا کر دیا گیا ہے۔
اس نمبر پر سیلاب زدگان اپنے علاقوں کی سیلابی صورتحال
اور کوئی بھی شکایت اور معلومات فراہم کر سکتے ہیں۔



پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (پی ڈی ایم اے) خیبر پختونخوا





سیلاب سے متاثرہ افراد احتیاطی تدابیر اختیار کریں۔

(پانی صاف کرنے کی کٹ)

- 6% کلورین
- ڈراپر
- کھانے کا چمچ
- پھٹکڑی

طریقہ استعمال!



پانی گدلا نہ ہو تو 1 لٹر پانی میں ڈراپر کی مدد سے 2 قطرے کلورین ملا کر اسے اچھی طرح ہلائیں اور آدھے گھنٹے کے بعد پانی استعمال کریں۔ پانی گدلا ہو تو پہلے اسے کسی کپڑے کی تین چار تہیں بنا کر ان میں سے چھان لیں، پھر 1 لٹر پانی میں 4 قطرے کلورین ڈال کر ہلائیں اور 1 گھنٹے کے بعد پانی استعمال کریں۔

پھٹکڑی استعمال کرنی ہو تو اسے پیس کر پاؤڈر بنائیں اور 4 کپ پانی میں 2 کھانے کے چمچ پھٹکڑی پاؤڈر ملا کر اس کا محلول تیار کریں، اس محلول کا آدھا کپ ایک بائٹی یعنی 10 لٹر پانی میں ملا کر اچھی طرح ہلائیں، آدھے گھنٹے کے بعد تمام گندگی بائٹی کی تہہ میں بیٹھ جائے گی اور پانی پینے کے قابل ہو جائے گا۔



پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی

حکومت خیبر پختونخوا

ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے اور آمدنی کارروائیوں سے متعلق معلومات کے لیے اپنی ضلعی انتظامیہ کے دفتر یا پروڈنشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی خیبر پختونخوا کی ہیلپ لائن 1700 پر کسی بھی وقت رابطہ کریں۔



Flood Affected Government Higher Secondary School (GHSS) Akbar Pura, District Nowshera



Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Headquarter: Phase-V, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan



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