



Provincial Disaster Response Plan Khyber Pakhtunkhwa





Provincial Disaster Management Authority (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

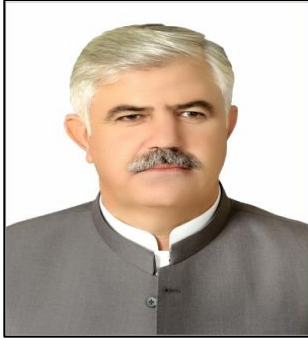
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MESSAGE BY THE HONORABLE CHIEF MINISTER OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



A disaster is not bounded by political, economic or geographic boundaries when it occurs, it impacts all. Globally, there has been an increase in the number of disasters over the past few years. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a province burdened with an alarming and diverse portfolio of natural and human-induced disasters including an ongoing complex emergency. The province also has the shortest warning time to respond to any types of disaster. We are also aware of the increased severity and frequency of disasters due to climate change, and cognizant of the existing vulnerabilities in our province. Regional issues - particularly the close proximity of Afghanistan and ongoing conflict there - have increased the disaster management challenges for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

I am glad that Provincial Disaster Management Authority has developed a comprehensive Disaster Response Plan covering the myriad potential natural as well as human-induced disasters. The plan has addressed relevant aspect of potential hazards, vulnerability analysis, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and the response measures. I commend the efforts put in by every single individual for this noble cause. I assure that Government is instantly available for any cooperation needed for the implementation of this Plan.

I believe that preparation of the plan is a step in the right direction and I commend the authority for preparing this comprehensive document, which would provide a way forward to build resilience in the Province. I would like to acknowledge the support provided to the Government by the Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP), which made formulation of this Plan possible.

In the end, I would like to reaffirm the full support of the Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa towards the cause of building resilience to the impacts of natural disasters.

Mahmood Khan
Chief Minister
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

MESSAGE BY DIRECTOR GENERAL PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is highly vulnerable to natural as well as human-induced disasters, which have caused physical and economics losses in the past. Almost every part of the province falls in at least one hazard zone or other and the socio-economic vulnerabilities in these areas make it difficult for the people to cope with the impact of these incidents without external support. Realising the loss of lives and revenue, as well as the erosion of development gains as a result of natural disasters of varying degree that occur every year, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been making an effort to develop capacities of the disaster management/ emergency services including planning to deal with such disasters.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority being the premier entity to handle response related activities in the province, since its creation, is striving to improve the government's response to the natural disasters and to help the people of the in better preparedness. With generous support from the government and assistance from the donor agencies, its capacities have increased manifold.

While disasters are beyond our control, our capacity to minimize risks, prevent losses, prepare, response and recovery has been improved considerably. Number of legal instruments have been enacted to institutional and operationalize disaster management system. Formulation of the Provincial Disaster Response Plan after extensive cross-sectoral consultation is the culmination of tireless efforts of the team. The plan outlines a framework for emergency response at different levels of the government structure; identifies roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and lays down coordination mechanism for activities involving all humanitarian actors to harness the full potential for the efficient disaster management.

I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the support provided by the Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP) to the authority in developing the plan. With the completion of the Provincial Response Plan, I, along with my team would embark on ensuring its implementation and working closely with the relevant line departments and district administrations to ensure that the coordination mechanisms and operating procedures are implemented and would be tested real-time in disaster episodes.



We would further strive to ensure that this plan remains a usable and living document and improved on regular basis to incorporate the lessons learnt and best practice.

Mr. Sharif Hussain
Director General
Provincial Disaster Management Authority

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The document is an outcome of collaborative efforts of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority, The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP), team of experts and other stakeholders. Provincial Disaster Management Authority acknowledges its officials whose concerted efforts paved the way for formulation of the plan. We express our profound gratitude to all the ministries and district departments for their continuous guidance and support during the process of developing the document. The guidance and supervision of Pakistan Resilience Partnership team and hard work put in by the team of consultants in gathering data from related departments and shaping the document remained instrumental in developing the plan. We also acknowledge the contribution of other stakeholders for their support provided in finalization of the plan.

We also owe special thanks to Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) for their support, without which, we still would have had a long way to go.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Provincial Disaster Response Plan is amongst the key document outlining the guidelines for managing and responding to disasters/ emergencies in the Province. The first ever disaster response plan has been developed align with the National Disaster Response Plan 2019; which is based on the recurrent disasters after 2010 and experiences learnt thereof and is aligned with National Disaster Management Plan 2012. The plan has also been formulated keeping in view the recent Global Frameworks i.e., Sendai Framework (2015-2030), Sustainable Development Goals Framework-2015 and Paris Agreement-2015. The plan envisaged rationalized roles and responsibilities of the government departments/ ministries in post devolution scenario. Moreover lesson learnt from the major National, Regional and Global response efforts owing to various calamities (2011 Tsunami, Haiti Earthquake, Nepal Earthquake, Nergis Cyclone Myanmar, Yemyin & Phet Cyclones in Pakistan, 2013 & 2015 Earthquakes in Pakistan besides Floods of 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015) has also been incorporated.

The Provincial Disaster Response Plan is a “Multi-Hazard” Response Plan developed with a purpose to enhance the Provincial’s ability to manage disasters using a comprehensive approach. It outlines the processes and mechanisms to facilitate a coordinated response by the national and/or the provincial/local level departments/agencies. To achieve this, the Provincial Disaster Response Plan, incorporates all disaster management activities; from preparedness to response. The plan considered the Global trends in disaster response and commitments.

Structure of the plan. The Provincial Disaster Response Plan has following four sessions: -

- 1) **Section I.** This section provides a brief profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 2) **Section II.** The section covers hazard profile and historical perspective of disasters in the Province.
- 3) **Section III.** This section presents humanitarian architecture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders.
- 4) **Section IV.** This section provides information pertaining to the activation of the response plan, including roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders before, during and post disaster situations.
- 5) **Section V.** This section provides brief information on the provision of emergency services and public assistance immediately after a disaster to save lives, reduce health



impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic needs of the people affected by the disasters.

The Provincial Disaster Response Plan also acts as the guiding document for the districts and local government institutions who are responsible for the development and improvement of local response plans related to respective areas of responsibility.

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ACRONYMS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCI	Chambers of Commerce & Industry
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
CSSR	Collapse Structure Search and Rescue
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DG	Director General
DNA	Damage Need Assessment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ERC	Emergency Response Center , Emergency Relief Cell
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFC	Federal Flood Commission
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
HRF	Humanitarian Response Facility
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
INGO	International Non-Government Organizations
IOM	International Organization of Migration
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LGO	Local Government Ordinance
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHRP	Multi Hazard Response Plan



MIRA	Multi Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
NDM	National Disaster Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMC	National Disaster Management Commission
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Framework
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Center
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHN	National Humanitarian Network
PaRRSA	Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority
PEER	Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Commission
PDRP	Provincial Disaster Response Plan
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
RHC	Rural Health Center
RNA	Rapid Need Assessment
RR&SD	Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department
PRP	Pakistan Resilience Partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SoPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TDPs	Temporary Displaced Persons
UC	Union Council
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

TERMINOLOGIES USED

Acceptable Risk. The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.

Building Code. A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to control aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures that are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.

Capacity. The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

Capacity Building. Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk. In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, at different levels of the society.

Climate Change. A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcing, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

Contingency Planning. A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

Disaster. A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Early Warning System (EWS). The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

Emergency Management. The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

Exposure. People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

Hazard. A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Mitigation. The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

Natural Hazard. Natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Preparedness. The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Prevention. The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

Public Awareness. The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards.

Recovery. The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Resilience. The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Response. The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Risk. The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Risk Assessment. A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Vulnerability. The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.



Preface



PREFACE

PDMA Organization

To cater to the challenges and manage the disaster in more professional manner, the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) were established. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) established PDMC and PDMA on 27 October 2008 to promote swift and better disaster preparedness and management within the province. Provincial Disaster Management Authority is: “An institution at Provincial level, mandated to effectively set up a system to look after disasters and calamities whether natural, human induced or accidents.” The establishment of PMDC and PDMA is based on the National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) of 23 December 2006, which forms the legal basis for the implementation of the DRM related activities. Previously the Provincial Relief Commissioner at the provincial level had been responsible for the relief, compensation and rehabilitation of people affected by natural disasters. With the establishment of PDMA, the functions of the Relief Commissioner have been incorporated into the new organization.

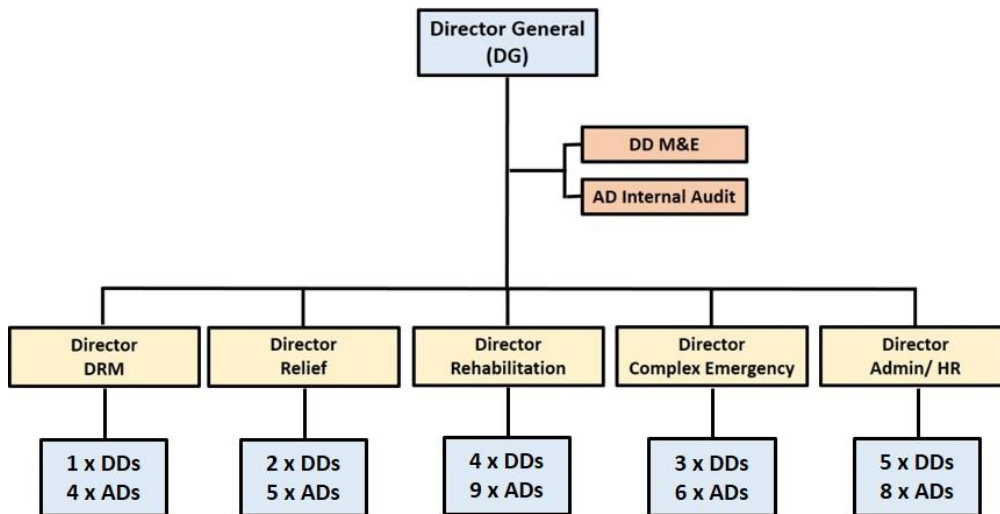
Mission

To reduce vulnerability of human life, property and the environment to natural as well as human-induced disasters through awareness, mitigation, preparedness and coordination.

Vision

Enhance disaster resilience in the Province of KP.

Organogram



PDMA Powers and Functions

The mandate of PDMA (KP) is disaster risk management. PDMA formulates and implements policies of DRR, mitigation, preparedness and hazard risk reduction. PDMA coordinates and communicates with all stakeholders (Federal Government, District Government, International/ National Governmental Organizations (I/ NGOs), and Implementing Partner’s (IPs)) before, during and after the disaster for preparedness and response. PDMA tries its best to provide relief to disaster affected communities of KP with the support of provincial government and, to some extent, through foreign donor’s assistance. PDMA helps in recovery and rehabilitation of affected

communities, handles the crises of TDPs/IDPs and manages the camps established for the displaced population. PDMA also works on reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in the affected areas for the restoration of life in hazard stricken areas. The specific functions are: -

- a) Formulate the provincial disaster management policy obtaining the approval of the Provincial Commission.
- b) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, National Plan and Provincial Plan.
- c) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the Province to different disasters and specify prevention or mitigation measures.
- d) Lay down guidelines to be followed for preparation of disaster management plans by the Provincial Departments and District Authorities.
- e) Evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to disaster and to enhance preparedness.
- f) Co-ordinate response in the event of disaster.
- g) Give directions to any provincial department or authority regarding actions to be taken in response to disaster.
- h) Promote general education, awareness and community training in response to disaster
- i) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to district authorities and local authorities for carrying out their functions effectively.
- j) Advise the Provincial Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management.
- k) Examine the construction in the area to ensure that the standards laid down have not been followed and if not, direct all to follow these to secure compliance of such standards.
- l) Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly.
- m) Perform such other functions as may be assigned to the authority.

Institutional Capacity

PDMA has limited capacity to support the affected community on the onset of disaster. Likewise, all District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) can partially support the affected individuals in their respective areas of responsibilities. For effective and subsequent support procurement will be undertaken in addition to assistance received from NDMA and other sources. Based on the learning from Oct 2005 Earthquake, an Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) Team has also been raised in the Province, moreover establishment of Rescue 1122 trained in collapse structure search and rescue (CSSR) and other specialized tasks under the program for enhancement of emergency response (PEER), is available with PDMA for immediate response in case of earthquake and other calamities.

A humanitarian response facility (HRF) at Nowshera and flosspans at district level have been constructed to stock necessary relief items. Number of individuals have been trained by NIDM in the field of DRR, DRM and response. Standardized assessment processes (MIRA, RNA and DNA) have been finalized by NDMA and individuals have been trained to conduct such assessments. The assessment process is aimed at reducing the time.



About Provincial Disaster Response Plan (PDRP)

PDRP is a guiding document that establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated and effective delivery of assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster declared by the Province of KP. The document is structured around PDMA/ NDMA’s core commitments in various phases of disasters/ emergencies. The document outlines the role of PDMA, other provincial departments, institutions and humanitarian stakeholders in managing and responding to disasters/ emergencies in KP.

Purpose of the Plan

PDRP is the KP Government’s “Multi-hazard” response plan. The purpose of the PDRP is to enhance the province’s ability to manage all disasters using a comprehensive provincial approach. It outlines the process and mechanisms to facilitate a coordinated response by the provincial/local level departments/agencies.

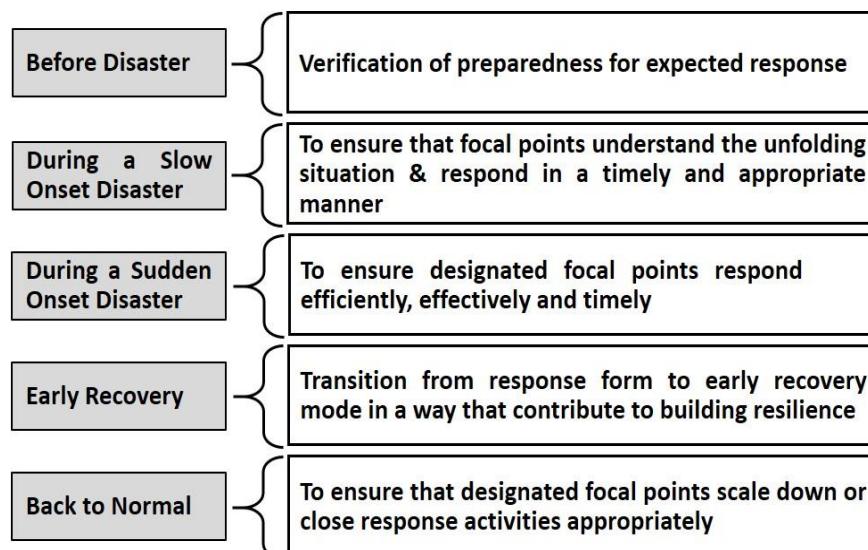
PDRP in Perspective

PDRP classifies different types of hazards, level of vulnerabilities and their causes, as well as the structure, functions and coordination mechanism at all tiers (provincial & districts), concerned ministries, departments, non-government organization (NGOs), UN Agencies, media, charities/ foundations, business community and community based organizations (CBOs) at all level of governance. It focuses on the existing relief system, the procedure of declaring calamity-hit areas, early warning systems (EWS) and the information flow from state to districts and district to community level and vis-à-vis in the wake of different disasters. The PDRP also prescribes the relevant activities on how the disaster response shall be conducted as augmentation or assumption of response functions to the disaster affected areas.

Who should use it?

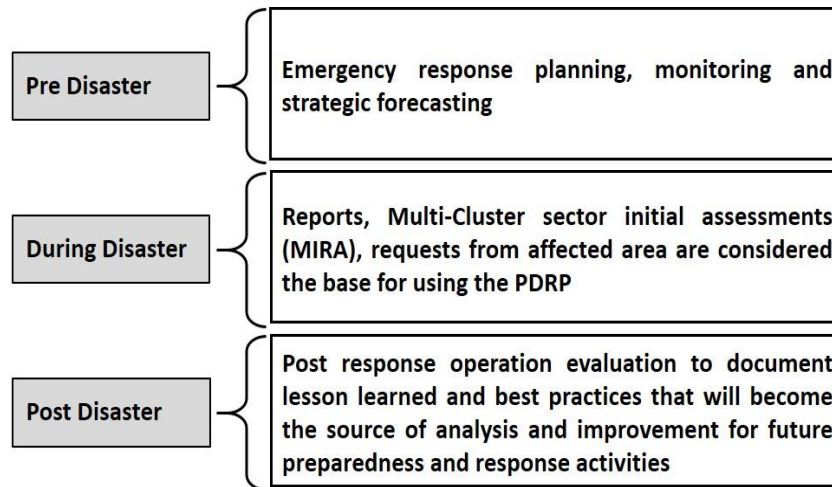
The users of the plan are the decision makers at provincial and district level, responsible for managing/ responding to disasters and emergencies. It also serves guiding document for all ministries/ departments/ organizations at provincial and district level to prepare their respective disaster response plan/ guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Applicability of PDRP

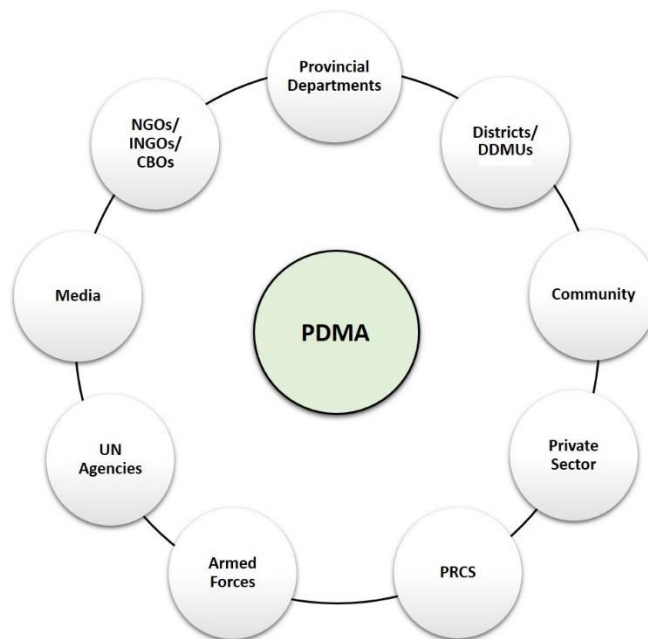




Activities under PDRP



Stakeholders/ Key Players



Approaches used for the Preparation of PDRP

In the development of PDRP the humanitarian standards and principles like Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), Sphere standards and its companions, ICRC code of conduct are used as guiding document. Following cross cutting themes are added as particular areas of concern in disaster response to address individual, group or general vulnerability.

- a) DRR
- b) Gender and Inclusive Approaches
- c) Environment
- d) Protection

Documents used for the Preparation of PDRP

Number of key documents and guidelines prepared both by PDMA (KP) and NDMA have been used for development of the plan. Some of these documents are listed below however; the detailed reference documents list is given at the end of the document. This plan may be read in conjunction with referred documents.

- a) Provincial Disaster Management Act 2010.
- b) Provincial DRM Road Map 2014 - 2019.
- c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Earthquake Recovery Plan 2105.
- d) National Disaster Management Act 2010.
- e) National Disaster Management Plan 2012.
- f) National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013.
- g) National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disaster 2014.
- h) Host Nation Support Guidelines 2018.
- i) National Disaster Response Plan 2019.
- j) Monsoon Contingency Plan 2021.
- k) Winter Contingency Plan 2021.



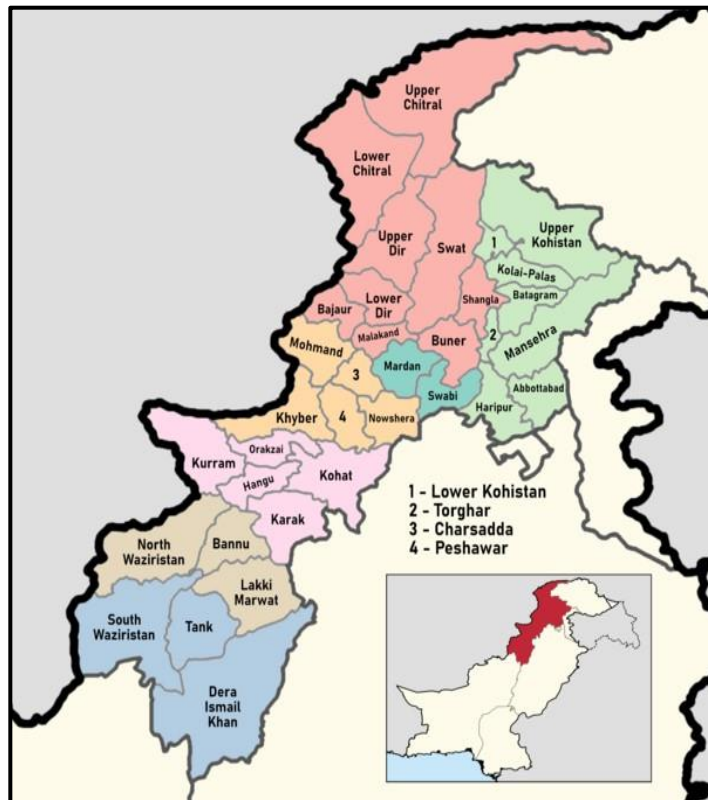
Section 1

Profile of KP

Section 1: Profile of KP

Topography

KP, the northernmost province of Pakistan lies between longitude 34.9526° and latitude 72.3311° and is bounded by Afghanistan to the west and north, AJK and GB to the east and northeast, Punjab Province to the southeast and the Balochistan province to the southwest. Peshawar, the 9th largest city of Pakistan is the provincial capital. The total area of the province is 39,282 square miles (101,741 square km) and the terrain consists of mountain ranges, undulating submontane areas, and plains surrounded by hills. In the north the mountain ranges generally run north-south; south of the Kabul River, which bisects the province from east to west, the ranges generally run east-west. The Hindu



Kush region in the north, long noted for its scenic beauty, is divided by the Kunar River into two distinct ranges: the northern Hindu Kush and the Hindu Raj. Tirich Mir rises to 25,230 feet (7,690 metres) and is the highest peak of the northern Hindu Kush. To the south of the Hindu Raj lie the rugged basins of the Panjkora, Swat, and Kandia rivers. The Lesser Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas are situated in the eastern part of the province and form definite ranges broken by hilly country and small plains. The region is seismically active, with frequent mild to moderate tremors. The fertile valley of Peshawar extends northward along the Kabul River. Though it covers less than one-tenth of the province’s area, this region contains about half of its total population. The city of Peshawar lies in the western portion of the valley. West of Peshawar, the historic Khyber Pass is strategically important as the most easily negotiable route between Afghanistan and the Indian subcontinent. South of the Kabul River lies the east-west-trending Spin Ghar (Safid Kūh) Range. The Kurram, Tochi, and Gumal Rivers drain the province’s southern region, and the Indus River forms part of the province’s eastern border.

Demography

The province had a population of 35.53 million at the time of the 2017 Census of Pakistan. The largest ethnic group are the Pashtuns, who historically have been living in the areas for centuries. Around 1.5 million Afghan refugees also remain in the province, the majority of whom are Pashtuns followed by Tajiks, Hazaras, Gujjar and other smaller groups. Despite having lived in the province for over two decades, they are registered as citizens of Afghanistan. The Pashtuns of KP observe tribal code of conduct called Pashtunwali, which has four high value components, called nang (honour), badal (revenge), melmastiya (hospitality) and nanawata (rights to refuge)



Languages

Urdu, being the national and official language, serves as a lingua franca for inter-ethnic communications, and sometimes Pashto and Urdu are the second and third languages among communities that speak other ethnic languages. The most widely spoken language is Pashto, native to 80% of the population. Other languages with significant numbers of speakers include Hindko (9.9%), Saraiki (3.2%), Khowar and Kohistani. In 2011, the provincial government approved in principle the introduction of these five regional languages as compulsory subjects for schools in the areas where they are spoken.

Climate

The climate of KP varies immensely for a region of its size, encompassing most of the many climate types found in Pakistan. The province stretching southwards from the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude; it is mainly a mountainous region. Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in South Asia while in the mountains to the north the weather is mild in the summer and intensely cold in the winter. The air is generally very dry; consequently, the daily and annual range of temperature is quite large.

Rainfall also varies widely. Although large parts of the Province are typically dry, the province also contains the wettest parts of Pakistan in its eastern fringe especially in monsoon season from mid-June to mid-September.

Religion

The majority of the residents of the KP overwhelmingly follows and professes the Sunni principles of Islam while the small followers of Shia principles of Islam are found among the Isma'ilis in the Chitral District. The tribe of Kalasha in southern Chitral still retain an ancient form of Hinduism mixed with Animism. There are very small numbers of residents who are the adherents of Roman Catholicism denomination of Christianity, Hinduism and Sikhism.

Education

Education has been a priority of the province and lot of measures are being taken by the provincial government. As per the census 2017, KP's literacy rate is 54.02%. At present the gross enrolment rate at primary level is 79.33% where at middle and matric level its 48.97% and 29.11% respectively.

Health

KP has traditionally had poor health outcomes where many weaknesses and challenges have been identified in the Health Sector Strategy (HSS)¹, including poor access to and utilization of health services, low quality and effectiveness of care, limited managerial capacity and weak accountability at all levels, systematic underfunding of the public health system, inefficient and inequitable resource allocation, low financial protection, and fragmented and discontinued reform initiatives. The local government in KP has three tiers: district, tehsil, and village. The mother and child health centers, rural health centers (RHCs), basic health units

Type of Facility	No. of Facilities	No. of Beds	Avg size
Tertiary and secondary care			
Category A hospitals, MTIs and non-MTIs	14	9,200	657
Specialized hospitals	24	1,604	67
District headquarter (DHQ) hospitals	19		
Tehsil headquarter (THQ) hospitals	78		
Category B	13	3,104	239
Category C	26	3,061	117
Category D	63		
Other (police)		150	
Primary care			
Rural health centers (RHCs)	111	1,324	12
Basic health units (BHUs)	776		
Civil dispensaries	446		
Mother and child health centers	49		
Sub-health centers, TB and leprosy clinics	89		
All facilities	1,708	18,433	

TB= tuberculosis, MTI= medical teaching institution.
Source: Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Department of Health, 2017.

¹ Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, DOH. 2010. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Sector Strategy 2010-2017



(BHUs), social welfare, population welfare, public health engineering, and public health hospitals have been devolved to the districts. Several reforms have been taken in the health sector within the past decade by the provincial government.

Economy

KP has the third largest provincial economy in Pakistan. Provincial share of Pakistan's GDP has historically comprised 10.5%, although the province accounts for 11.9% of Pakistan's total population. The part of the economy that KP dominates is forestry, where its share has historically ranged from a low of 34.9% to a high of 81%, giving an average of 61.56%. Currently, KP accounts for 10% of Pakistan's GDP, 20% of Pakistan's mining output and, since 1972, it has seen its economy grow in size by 3.6 times. Agriculture remains important and the main cash crops include wheat, maize, tobacco (in Swabi), rice, sugar beets, as well as fruits are grown in the Province.

Some manufacturing and high-tech investments in Peshawar have helped improve job prospects for many locals, while trade in the province involves nearly every product. The bazaars in the province are renowned throughout Pakistan. Unemployment has been reduced due to the establishment of industrial zones. Workshops throughout the province support the manufacture of small arms and weapons. The province accounts for at least 78% of the marble production in Pakistan.

Governance and Administrative Set-up

KP has a parliamentary form of Government. The Provincial Assembly is a unicameral legislature, which consists of 145 members elected to serve for a constitutionally bounded term of five years. The executive branch of the KP is led by the Chief Minister elected by popular vote in the Provincial Assembly while the Governor, a ceremonial figure representing the federal government in Islamabad, is appointed from the necessary advice of the Prime Minister of Pakistan by the President of Pakistan. The provincial cabinet is appointed by the Chief Minister. In matters of civil administration, the Chief Secretary assists the Chief Minister on executing its right to ensure the writ of the government and the constitution. The Peshawar High Court is the province's highest court of law whose judges are appointed by the approval of the Supreme Judicial Council in Islamabad, interpreting the laws and overturn those they find unconstitutional. KP is divided into seven divisions (Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat, Malakand, Mardan and Peshawar) and 35 administrative districts with Peshawar as capital. The detail of are given as under²: -

Ser	Division	Districts	Tehsils	Villages
1.	Bannu	Bannu	3	116
		Lakki Marwat	2	101
		North Waziristan	9	81
2.	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	5	186
		South Waziristan	8	97
		Tank	1	78
3.	Hazara	Abbottabad	4	209
		Batagram	2	90
		Haripur	3	180

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tehsils_of_Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa



		Kolai-Palas	2	52
		Lower Kohistan	2	47
		Mansehra	5	194
		Tor Ghar	2	40
		Upper Kohistan	2	63
4.	Kohat	Hangu	2	62
		Karak	3	61
		Kohat	2	107
		Kurram	3	81
		Orakzai	4	46
5.	Malakand	Bajaur	7	127
		Buner	7	105
		Lower Chitral	2	61
		Lower Dir	5	198
		Malakand	2	82
		Shangla	4	105
		Swat	7	214
		Upper Chitral	2	39
		Upper Dir	3	122
6.	Mardan	Mardan	6	231
		Swabi	4	160
7.	Peshawar	Charsadda	3	146
		Khyber	4	147
		Mohmand	7	65
		Nowshera	3	153
		Peshawar	1	357
Total		35	131	4203



Section 2

Hazard Profile of KP

Section 2: Hazard Profile of KP

Hazard Profile - KP

KP is prone to natural and human induced hazards including floods, earthquake, avalanches, landslides, droughts, environmental degradation, climate change and complex emergencies to name a few. These hazards have been turning to a disasters of varying magnitudes in the past affecting the lives and livelihoods of people and affected the development efforts and challenge government capacities to respond. Furthermore, the area has a climate system with great seasonality in rainfall. With her peculiar hazardous environment, the risks are accentuated for current state of physical, socio- economic and organizational vulnerabilities and exposure. The major hazards existing in KP are highlighted in the succeeding paras.

Natural Hazards

Floods

Riverine and Flash Floods are a recurrent phenomenon in the Province and it experiences floods almost every year. The main cause of the floods is the rain fed rivers e.g. Swat, Kabul and Indus besides many small rivers, streams, nullahs including Adezai, Bara, Jindi and Kalpani. During the summer season (July to September) precipitation coupled with snow, melting due to extreme heat causes flash and further riverine floods. Especially people at risk have very little time to react to and respond against flash floods. Swat, Upper and



Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Kohistan, Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan are prone to frequent floods. Although the Province of KP have witnessed devastating floods during 1976, 1982, 1988, 2004, 2006 & 2007 but 2010 floods were unique in nature and intensity, killing 1,070 persons and affecting around a million of people. It was the worst flooding in the history of Pakistan and the Province. The floods hit 25 districts of the province with 312,477 houses damaged or destroyed. The worst hit districts included, Nowshera, Charsadda, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Swat, Peshawar, Kohistan, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir and Tank.

Earthquake

Historically, KP Province has experienced some devastating earthquakes with continual tremors of comparatively low magnitude. According to the seismic data compiled by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the Province has witnessed a total of 222 earthquakes over the last 100 years or so. Out of the total, 201 were of moderate intensity whereas remaining 21 were of severe intensity i.e. over 6.0 on the Richter scale. Some of the important earthquake occurred in 1974, 2004 and 2005. With a magnitude of 7.6 richter



scale, the 2005 earthquake was the worst in the history of Pakistan. Over 73,000 were killed in Kashmir, KP and Islamabad. A total of 29,342 people died and another 37,190 were injured in the

province alone. Abbottabad, Mansehra, Battagram, Shangla and Kohistan were severely hit by the earthquake. The town of Balakot proved to be a burial ground for its 24,511 residents when the earthquake hit it early in the morning. Some 30,585 people received serious injuries.

Landslides

Landslide in KP are not as a big threat as floods and earthquake, moreover visibility of landslide is minimal due to its occurrence in remote areas. Generally, it is considered a hazard secondary to flood and earthquake. Main causes of landslide are believed to be deforestation, lack of slope stability practices, traditional living styles of local nomads, unplanned and non-engineering like communication links besides overall unplanned development. Shangla landslide of Jul 2010, Tharnawai village of Jan 2012. There are many small events of land sliding which, if put together, accumulative losses of such small-scale events may be too serious for the hazard prone communities.

Avalanches

Upper Dir, Swat, Shangla and Chitral Districts are prone to avalanches. Lawari Pass connecting the District of Chitral with Dir is often blocked by snow of avalanches, whereas during the winter Chitral remains cut off from rest of the province



Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOFs)

Chitral, Upper Dir, Swat and Kohistan are prone to GLOFs. History tells that 52 floods have occurred in the Upper Indus Basin between 1826 and 2000, largely due to ice dam failures and GLOFs

Droughts

Historically KP has experienced the worst droughts in 1902 and 1951. In present time, Karak, Lakki Marwat, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank have been prone to droughts. Kohistan, Mansehra, and Nowshera are also prone to moderate and low degree of drought conditions. Although, Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Swabi, Kohat and Bannu have relatively well established irrigation network, yet are threatened by the drought conditions on account of reduced water in the canals and irrigation well.

Epidemics/ Pandemics

Epidemics, often of localized impact have been experienced in KP. However, in post- earthquake 2005 scenario, incidences of localized epidemics have registered a steady increase mainly for reasons such as unsafe potable water, poor sanitation and changed housing/living pattern. The wider spread of population together with weak institutional arrangement for immunization and field based surveillance of disease trends are key vulnerabilities. The southern regions experience repeated epidemics related to water borne diseases like diarrhea/dysentery, enteric fever, hepatitis A&E and worm infestation. There are occasional reports of scabies and rabies epidemics in certain areas.

The 21st century pandemic COVID19 has halted global economies and persistently tested global healthcare systems, exhausting countries' resources as they struggle to contain and limit the spread. COVID19 pandemic has also affected the province on large scale.

Human Induced Hazards

Complex Emergency

Pakistan have been the victim of terrorism because of unstable situation in Afghanistan. Pakistan have been hit hard by terrorism inflicted by non-state actors. However, KP suffered the most both physically as well economically. Ethnic difference coupled with religious dissimilarities have further widened the gulf resulting in armed conflicts in KP. Till date number of civilians and security personals have so far been killed in different terrorist attacks. It has also caused substantial direct and indirect economic losses.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) Crisis

Over 2.2 million people (over 300,000 households) became homeless as a result of intense fighting between law enforcement agencies and terrorists in Swat, in 2009, creating the world's largest internally displaced people crisis. Although, both Swat and Dir (Upper and Lower) Districts were badly affected, Swat suffered the most. Around 57 percent of the total IDPs were from Swat alone.

Other Hazards

KP is also prone to fire eruption, transport accident and industrial hazards

Factors Contributing to Vulnerabilities

Following factors are contributing to vulnerabilities: -

- a) Population growth.
- b) Unplanned industrialization and migration.
- c) Poverty in hazard prone areas.
- d) Lack of institutional capacity to deal with DRR.
- e) Climate change and its impact.
- f) Land use planning.
- g) Life, livelihoods and property risks to communities settled at steep slopes.
- h) Limited access for immediate rescue and relief due to wider dispersion of settled population.
- i) Loss of fertile soil cover, land degradation and land loss.
- j) Land encroachments over forests areas, rivers and mullah's banks in the urban and semi-urban areas.
- k) Increased deforestation phenomena.



Section 3

Humanitarian Architecture

in KP

Section 3: Humanitarian Architecture in KP

Despite being prone to a host of natural and human-induced hazards, there existed no proper system of identifying, treating and managing risks and disasters until December 2006 when in the backdrop of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, 2005-2015) and earthquake 2005 in the country, the NDMO-2007 was introduced as a legal instrument for disaster management in Pakistan. During December 2010, National Parliament and Senate approved and gave a status of permanent act and hence now called as National Disaster Management (NDM) Act 2010. The Act provides for the establishment of an institutional system and legal framework for all phases of disaster including inter-alia: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, planning (pre-disaster phase), rescue, response, relief (during disaster phase) and early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction (post-disaster phase) in addition to devising policies and strategies and developing DRM plans and programs at federal, provincial, and district levels. NDM Act 2010 and National Disaster Management Policy 2012 govern the whole spectrum of DRM through following legal bodies at different levels.

Provincial Disaster Management System at KP

The need for strong institutional and policy arrangements were fulfilled with the promulgation of NDMO 2007. However keeping in view the unique circumstances of KP Province, the provincial Assembly made some amendments and inserted new clauses in NDM Act, 2010. Currently, National Disaster Management Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Amendment) Act, 2012, governs the institutional arrangements in the province. The Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) has been established under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister as the highest policy making body in the field of disaster management. As an executive arm of the PDMC, the PDMA has been made operational to coordinate and monitor implementation of provincial policies and strategies on disaster management. Accordingly, District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) have been established in all the districts. The DDMUs are the linchpin of the whole system and are to play pivotal role of the first line of defense in the event of a disaster.

Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC)

The Act stipulates the constitution of highest policy making body for DRM in KP by the name of PDMC with following composition and powers: -

a) Composition of the PDMC

- 1) Chief Minister as Chairperson - ex officio.
- 2) Leader of the Opposition and one member.
- 3) Nominated by him to be member of the provincial commission.
- 4) The Secretary to Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department, shall be ex-officio member.
- 5) The DG of the Provincial Authority, to be ex-officio member-cum- secretary.
- 6) Other members to be nominated by Chief Minister.
- 7) The Chairperson of the Provincial Commission may designate one of the members nominated under clause (c) to be the Vice-Chairperson.

b) Powers and Functions of PDMC

- 1) Lay down the provincial disaster management policy.
- 2) Lay down the provincial plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the national commission.
- 3) Approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the provincial government.
- 4) Review the implementation of the plan.
- 5) Oversee the provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.
- 6) Review the development plans of the different departments of the province and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein.
- 7) Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the provincial government and issue such guidelines or directions as may be necessary.
- 8) Direct the provincial authority to undertake any project under its administrative control for the purpose of expedient recovery including relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and settlement of the affected people.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)

PDMA is a focal agency for mainstreaming DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and coordinate emergency response and early recovery. PDMA was established on 27th October 2008 under the NDMO 2007 to cater to the whole spectrum of policy and coordination for disaster management.

a) Composition of the PDMA

The provincial authority consist of number of members as prescribed in the act. The Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department is the Chairperson whereas DG PDMA act as the member-cum-secretary of the provincial authority. DG is appointed by the provincial government, with the status and powers on such terms and conditions, as may be prescribed by the provincial government. The PDMA shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of the act to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable and may by the said name sue and be sued.

b) PDMA Functions

- 1) Formulate the provincial disaster management policy obtaining the approval of the provincial commission.
- 2) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy, national plan and provincial plan.
- 3) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the province to different disasters and specify prevention or mitigation measures.
- 4) Lay down guidelines to be followed for preparation of disaster management plans by the provincial departments and district authorities.
- 5) Evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to disaster and to enhance preparedness.
- 6) Co-ordinate response in the event of disaster.

- 7) Give directions to any provincial department or authority regarding actions to be taken in response to disaster.
- 8) Promote general education, awareness and community training in this regard.
- 9) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to district authorities and local authorities for carrying out their functions effectively.
- 10) Advise the provincial government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management.
- 11) Examine the construction in the area and if it is of the opinion that the standards laid down have not been followed and it may direct the following same to secure compliance of such standards.
- 12) Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly.
- 13) Perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the national or provincial authority.

Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA)

PaRRSA was created as an autonomous body under PDMA to plan and coordinate the overall damage assessment, rehabilitation, reconstruction and settlement for post-war-on-terror of the affected areas. It also provides ease, facilitation, speed and one-window facilitation to all the partners involved and helping provincial government to rehabilitate the affected people of the province.

Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD)

The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) had been in existence since 2002. However, after some revitalization, its functions have been revised with a view of making its role more robust for DRR and disaster management. PDMA was declared as its attached authority along with Rescue 1122 and Civil Defence.

District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs)

In KP, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) as prescribed in NDM Act 2010 are called as DDMUs. The Provincial government has notified DDMUs in all the districts of the province. Efforts are being made to equip DDMUs with all the necessary facilities and capacities to further decentralize the DRM system in the Province.

a) Composition of the DDMUs

- 1) Head of the local council at the district level (by whatever name called) or the administrative head of the district who shall be chairperson, ex-officio.
- 2) The district co-ordination officer.
- 3) The district police officer, ex-officio.
- 4) The executive engineer (communication and works).
- 5) The executive district officer (education).
- 6) The executive district officer, health.
- 7) Such other district level officers, to be appointed by the district government.

b) The DDMU Shall

- 1) Prepare a DRM plan including district response plan for the district based upon

- local risk assessment.
- 2) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies & plans.
 - 3) Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the government at the district level as well as by the local authorities.
 - 4) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the authority are followed by all departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.
 - 5) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary.
 - 6) Lay down guidelines for preparation of DRM plans by the departments of the government at the districts level and local authorities in the district.
 - 7) Monitor the implementation of DRM plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level.
 - 8) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments at the district level.
 - 9) Continuously monitor hazards, risks and vulnerable conditions within the district.
 - 10) Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district.
 - 11) Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations.
 - 12) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public.
 - 13) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines.
 - 14) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that pre disaster and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out promptly and effectively.
 - 15) Review development plans prepared by the district line departments or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disasters and mitigation.
 - 16) Identify buildings and places, which could, in the event of disaster situation be used as centres or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places.
 - 17) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice.
 - 18) Provide information to the authority relating to different aspects of disasters management.
 - 19) Encourage the involvement of NGOs and voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management.
 - 20) Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
 - 21) Perform such other functions as the government may assign to it or as it deems necessary for DRM in the district.

c) Additional Powers of District Units

- 1) Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the government and the local authority in the district.
- 2) Control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area.
- 3) Control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area.
- 4) Remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations.
- 5) Provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services.
- 6) Establish emergency communication systems in the affected area.
- 7) Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies.
- 8) Direct any department of the government of the province or any authority or body under that government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion.
- 9) Require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist, as it may deem necessary.
- 10) Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person.
- 11) Construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures, which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster.
- 12) Ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner.
- 13) Take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

Local Authorities

Communities are first responders in case a disaster strikes, with support of basic administrative units like union councils (UCs) and tehsils. Hence, it is of paramount importance that these administrative units and communities have requisite knowledge and skills and have access to adequate physical, technical and financial resources to plan and manage disaster management activities.

Few departments may have representation at UC or community level; Institutions at this level are the frontline of DRR and response. For many departments this is the lowest level of administration where they interface directly with communities; agriculture, education, health, police, revenue and others. Similarly tehsil authorities have an important role in organizing emergency response and relief; e.g. damage and loss assessment, recovery needs assessment. Other key players include; extension workers, police, fire services, community organizations, traditional leaders and NGOs. Appropriate local structures would be established for risk reduction and preparedness. This could be compensated with effective coordination and by encouraging community engagement in DRM. These tiers could play critical role in identifying potential risk reduction measures, by sharing local wisdom or traditional practices, by compiling preparedness plans and coordinating effective response. These tiers could provide immediate rescue and relief services, undertake damage and need assessments amongst others.

The KP Disaster Management Act sets functional responsibilities for local authorities (below district level) which are: -

- a) Ensure that its officers and employees are trained for DRM.

- b) Ensure that resources relating to DRM are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- c) Ensure that all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the district authority.
- d) Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the district plan.
- e) The local authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.

Although the Act highlights the importance of local authorities by describing their functional responsibilities in Chapter VI, however it is silent on the organizational structure at local level. The following arrangement is recommended: -

- a) The Assistant Commissioner shall be the Chairman of Tehsil level Disaster Management Committee and head of Civil Defense and Incharge Rescue 1122 shall be important member of Tehsil Committee.
- b) UCs Secretary shall be a Chairman of a UC level Disaster Management Committee and Patwari UC, Livestock, Agriculture, Health representatives at UC level shall be member of UC Disaster Management Committee.
- c) At village level school headmaster, imam masjid, lady health worker and selected notables will be members of this committee.

It will be responsibility of DDMUs to constitute and bring these UCs and village level committees in physical form. Registration of these committees may be part of Act and through DDMUs these committees may be registered with PDMA under the Act.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

The Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of 1995 was the first milestone, proving the effectiveness of community participation. Statistics show that 72% of the people were either self-evacuated or were rescued from the debris by their neighbors. This indicates the importance of community, and a community-based disaster management committee immediately after a disaster. Since the community participation and involvement has become a universal process and the same is acknowledged in the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2012-2022, therefore promotion of DRM at local and community levels will be ensured and the strategies in this regard, in line with the NDMP, will be devised.

In order to promote community level DRM activities, the capacity of existing community organizations will be developed and enhanced by district and tehsil authorities. In the absence of community organizations, new groups would be established to work on DRR and management. CBOs will be trained about local EWS, evacuation, first aid, search and rescue, firefighting etc. Linkages would be developed between CBOs and relevant local agencies; e.g. agriculture, banks, health and veterinary services to promote disaster preparedness. Skills and knowledge of CBO leadership will also be developed in financial management, people management, resource mobilization, interpersonal communication and presentation and negotiation skills. The provision of Citizen Community Boards in Local Government Ordinance provides a good opportunity to organize communities and mobilize resources for issues like local level DRM.

Provincial Disaster Management Fund

As envisaged in the KP Disaster Management Act, government, by the notification of official gazette shall create a fund to meet the implications of DRM activities and emergency response expenditure. The Provincial Disaster Management Fund shall be financed from the following sources, namely: -

- a) Grants made by the Federal Government.
- b) Grants made by the Provincial Government.
- c) Loans, aid and donations from the national or international agencies.
- d) Donation received from any other source.

Upon issuance of funds, following shall become part of the fund/be financed from: -

- a) Chief Minister's disaster relief fund.
- b) Any other fund relating to natural calamities established at provincial level as the government may determine.

The PDMA, towards meeting the expenses for emergency preparedness, response, mitigation, relief and reconstruction, shall administer the provincial disaster management fund.

Emergency Procurement and Accounting

Where by reason of any impending disaster situation or disaster, the PDMA or DDMU is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief it may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived.

A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the authority or district authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document for the purpose of accounting of emergency procurement of such provisions or materials.

Roles and Responsibilities of Department and Key Players

The recommended actions and roles & responsibilities for various stakeholders at each stage of disasters are covered here. All departments and agencies will prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities, under the SOP for efficient implementation.

Government Departments

The government departments in KP perform different functions in their areas of mandate that contribute to development and DRM in the Province. Generally, government departments will do the following in relation to DRM and response being the institutional members of PDMA: -

a) **Agriculture Department**

Department of Agriculture has a role in assessment of damage to agricultural crops and impact of possible fertility loss. Their main role is to provide seeds and necessary planting material and other inputs to assist in early recovery. The main functions of the department in relation to DRM and response are: -

Mitigation

- 1) Allocate funds in annual budget for implementation of DRM activities in hazard prone areas.
- 2) Undertake vulnerability and risk analysis for agriculture sector in hazard prone areas, particularly in relation to floods, droughts, cyclones and locust.

- 3) Ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks (i.e. arid and semi-arid zones, flood and drought prone areas).
- 4) Promote effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and losses to livelihoods due to natural hazards.
- 5) Levelling of agricultural land for conservation of water.
- 6) Reclamation and development of cultivable wastelands.

Preparedness

- 1) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability of agriculture to disaster risks.
- 2) Coordinate with PMDA, and research institutions to establish warning systems for identification of risks to agriculture sector.
- 3) Develop DRM plan to deal with hazards and disasters with relation to department's mandate and assets.
- 4) Promote contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations and crop diversification including use of hazard resistant crops, to deal with shifts in climate patterns.
- 5) Develop capacity and raise awareness of staff of departments at provincial levels, local extension workers and farmers on disaster preparedness for agriculture sector.

Response

- 1) Assist in saving crops, agricultural land in disaster situation.
- 2) Make available inputs like seed plant, fertilizers and agricultural equipment to victims of disasters on credit basis.
- 3) Survey and investigate extent of damages to crops.

b) **Communication & Work (C&W) Department**

The mission of the department is to contribute in socio-economic uplift of the province by developing road infrastructure and constructing buildings and bridges to support development activities. The main functions in relation to DRM and response include: -

Mitigation

- 1) Promote compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under National Building Codes in hazard-prone urban areas.
- 2) Conduct training of builders, contractors and masons on safer construction methods.
- 3) Allocate funds for promoting safer construction practices.
- 4) Develop sample designs of and infrastructure (bridges, roads) for safer construction in hazard-prone rural and urban areas.
- 5) Promote sample-safer-designs through media and other channels in order to enhance mass level awareness and application.
- 6) Implement pilot programmes on safer construction in hazard-prone areas to enhance awareness.
- 7) Monitor construction of government buildings and infrastructure in hazard prone areas to ensure that safer construction techniques are followed.
- 8) Incorporate DRM in the planning process for construction of new roads and bridges.
- 9) Promote use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programmes.
- 10) Construction, maintenance, repairs and fixation of disaster resistant residential and non-residential government buildings and supply of equipment.

- 11) Construction, maintenance and repairs of provincial, district and rural roads, bridges, and causeway.
- 12) Coordination with the federal government/ NHA regarding construction and maintenance of national highways.

Preparedness

- 1) Prepare a DRM plan with relation to department programs, infrastructure and mandate.
- 2) Develop guidelines on conduct of damage and loss assessment to infrastructure and housing sectors in the wake of a disaster, and conduct assessments after disasters.

Response

- 1) Conduct damage and loss assessment to infrastructure and housing sectors after disasters.
- 2) Create access route for emergency response after major disaster.

c) **Education Department**

A powerful correlation exists between education and attainment of goals aimed at building the resilience of communities. The following are the main functions of the department in relation to DRM and response: -

Mitigation

- 1) Develop curriculum for schools, colleges and universities on DRM.
- 2) Implement school, college and university level activities to enhance awareness of students and to promote overall preparedness in educational institutions through conducting drills, reducing vulnerability, particularly in hazard-prone areas.
- 3) Identify and inventory vulnerable educational institutions and infrastructure of the department in hazard-prone areas.
- 4) Implement actions to reduce vulnerability of built infrastructure in education sector in hazard-prone areas, e.g. retrofitting, renovation, rebuilding.
- 5) Construct all new schools, colleges, universities and other educational buildings located in hazard-prone areas to higher standards of hazard resilience.

Preparedness

- 1) Develop a DRM plan for the department covering aspects of risk reduction, preparedness and response and curriculum development on disaster risk education in schools and learning institutions.
- 2) Develop capacities in schools of hazard prone areas to cater for additional water, sanitation and other administrative chores to affected populations in the event of disaster.
- 3) Encourage local educational authorities and teachers to prepare school disaster response plans and their implementation.
- 4) Allocate funds for safer construction and disaster preparedness activities at school, college, and university levels in hazard-prone areas.
- 5) Conduct orientation programmes to raise awareness of education authorities, professors and teachers about disaster risks in hazard-prone areas.

Response

- 1) Provide provisional assistance on education on times of disaster to ensure continuity of learning.

d) **Food Department**

The following are the main functions of the Food Department in relation to DRM and response: -

Preparedness

- 1) Prepare emergency preparedness plan.
- 2) Allocate resources for preparedness and response activities.
- 3) Identify food insecure areas of disaster prone districts in the province.
- 4) Create awareness on preservation of food stock, especially in hazard prone districts.
- 5) Ensure that all districts maintain required food stock.

Response

- 1) Conduct initial rapid assessment to assess the damage to food stock.
- 2) Prepare and release messages and advices for community through PEOCs, print and electronic media to protect food stock.
- 3) Support PDMA and districts for the provision of food stock if required.
- 4) Prepare a detail report and disseminate it to all stakeholders. Document the lesson learnt from the response experiences and incorporate same in future planning.

a) **Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department**

The department takes care of the environment issues, protection and development of the forest and wildlife and the aquatic resources. Some of the DRM functions related to forestry, & wildlife are covered as follow, whereas environmental functions are covered separately: -

Mitigation

- 1) Technical advice for rangeland planting and raising of tree nurseries for forestation and reforestation programmes.
- 2) Coordinate with the PDMA and other scientific agencies to gather information about hazards and risks prevalent in rangelands that may lead to desertification.
- 3) Build capacity of the staff of department at the province on disaster preparedness in wildlife sector.
- 4) Create awareness through biennial tree planting and re-afforestation programmes.
- 5) Supply of drought resistant seeds of tree species to farmers and communities.
- 6) Control grazing of animal to rangeland areas that have endangered tree species.
- 7) Supply of timber, firewood, grazing grass and other minor forest produce through open public sales.
- 8) Advice for marketing and industrialization of forestry products.
- 9) Develop recreational facilities if a sustainable manner in the rangeland areas.
- 10) Extension and research services as per department's mandate.

Preparedness

- 1) Develop DRM plan with regards to the mandate of the department in the province.
- 2) Publish materials for communities and other stakeholders about seasonality of hazards and risks in areas of grazing for pasture and water.

e) **Health Department**

The health department is responsible to provide health services and deals with all matters related to regulating the health sector in the light of federal and provincial health policies and programs' guidelines. The mission of the department is to provide health services to

all through augmentation of sustainable health initiatives focusing on human resource development and private sector and community participation. The following are the main functions of the department in relation to DRM and response: -

Mitigation

- 1) Undertake vulnerability and risk analysis for health related issues.
- 2) Conduct hazards based mapping of all health care facilities, including vulnerability assessment and integrate hazard resilience measures.
- 3) Develop a disease surveillance system to identify hotspots for communicable disease in the province.
- 4) Enhance disaster management capacities of health work force (all cadres at all levels) in collaboration with other departments.
- 5) Prepare protocols and guidelines to address all priority public health issues as part of preparedness, response and recovery plans.
- 6) Integrate disaster preparedness and response capacities into all existing and future health programs at provincial and district level.
- 7) Build effective linkages and coordination with all health agencies/stakeholders.

Preparedness

- 1) Develop DRM plan to deal with communicable diseases, injuries following mass causality accidents and disasters with relation to department's mandate and assets.
- 2) Allocate funds in annual budget for implementation of DRM activities.
- 3) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability to health risks.
- 4) Act as focal point for managing all aspect of healthcare preparedness, response and recovery in a disaster situation in close coordination with the PDMA.
- 5) Prepare DRM plan for each level of health care facilities, including management of mass casualties, epidemics and submit this plan to the PDMA for better coordination of efforts.
- 6) Provide technical support in all health related areas to PDMA.
- 7) Device strategies for community involvement in all aspects of emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans with regards to health sector.

Response

- 1) Establish emergency health operation to ensure better coordination and mobilization in emergency/ disaster situation at all levels.
- 2) Set-up medical camps and mobilize emergency health teams including mobile hospitals, to be deployed in the event of a disaster.
- 3) Mobilize all available health resources and possible assets for emergency interventions.
- 4) Monitoring and control of disease outbreaks.

f) **Home Department (Police)**

Police Department is one of the important departments, which is responsible for maintenance of law & order and protection of life and property of the citizens. The role of Police is very crucial in terms of public safety and security in daily life and in times of emergencies and disaster situation. Following are the overall roles and responsibilities of the Police Department: -

Mitigation

- 1) Identify the high risk and risk areas for different disasters and instruct the existing police installations located in those areas for keeping themselves in readiness for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation relief operations.
- 2) Coordinate the wireless frequency of police with the wireless network of other departments.
- 3) Maintain communications with the police installations in the areas likely to be affected by disaster.

Preparedness

- 1) Impart training to the members of Police Force in first aid, evacuation, rescue and relief operations.
- 2) Arrange drills for fire extinguishing, rescue, evacuation and transportation of injured persons and prepare coordinated action plans in cooperation with concerned local agencies.
- 3) Ensure security measures at relief centres and godowns.

Response

- 1) On receipt of directives from the PDMA/DDMU for evacuation - organize personnel and equipment for evacuation and undertake evacuation operations.
- 2) Provide necessary help in evacuation of casualties from the affected area and arrange traffic cover.
- 3) Carry out search & rescue operations.
- 4) Set up emergency evacuation shelters, and transport affected people to the shelters.
- 5) Carry out firefighting operations.
- 6) Provide assistance to victims of road accidents.
- 7) Prevent harassment of women and children during any emergency.
- 8) Maintain law and order, especially during relief distribution.
- 9) Protect life, property and liberty of citizens.
- 10) Keep close watch for any criminal and anti-state activity in the area.
- 11) Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster.
- 12) Participate in damage and need assessment.
- 13) Coordinate with other offices for traffic management in and around damaged areas.
- 14) Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation.

g) Information and Public Relation Department

The most critical role of Department of Information is broadcasting/disseminating warnings to communities before a disaster occurs. It also has to play a major role in education and awareness programmes for better organized preparedness and response at government and community levels. Other functions in relation to DRM and response may include: -

Mitigation & Preparedness

- 1) Popularize the techniques of preparedness and survival during pre-disaster, disaster and post disaster period through television, radio and other publicity media.
- 2) Ensure strict performance of the allotted duties by radio, television, news media and publications related departments.
- 3) Take proper and adequate security steps for the protection of own installations and

properties.

- 4) Prepare guidelines / policy for necessary action by mass media on reporting disasters.
- 5) Arrange quick collection of weather bulletins to reflect the possibility of floods.
- 6) Launch information programme for quick dissemination disaster warnings to appropriate agencies and community groups.
- 7) Provide information to communities about precautionary measures they can take to avoid loss of life and property from hazards.
- 8) Inform the public with timely and factual information about the extent of disaster, losses caused and the current situation of hazard.
- 9) Advise public about measures to be adopted during the emergency period in order to avoid further losses.
- 10) Inform about actions being taken by authorities/aid groups to save lives and property.
- 11) Relay messages concerning welfare of isolated or trapped groups for the benefit of families, relatives, friends and rescue teams.

Response

- 1) Disseminate warning messages to at-risk communities in an easy to understand language through multiple channels, while being sensitive to people's access and timing issues.
- 2) Facilitate communication among affected people and their relatives, friends, families in other parts of the country or world.
- 3) Highlight needs of survivors to make sure that all groups of people affected by the disaster receive appropriate aid, irrespective of their social, ethnic, political status.
- 4) Communicate about potential secondary risks to minimize further loss or damage.
- 5) Encourage survivors' participation in recovery through conducting surveys and communicating the opinions of public to authorities.
- 6) Ensure that the news to be broadcasted reflects the true and clear presentation of the actual position and does not create panic in the minds of the people and also advises them to desist from taking unreasonable steps.
- 7) Curtail normal programmes to broadcast essential information on disaster if requested by the PDMA.
- 8) Arrange visit to the affected area by the local and national journalists in the interest of publication of accurate and true report in the news.
- 9) Influence for integrating risk reduction in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes.

h) Irrigation Department

The irrigation network comprises irrigation canals, drains, tube-wells, small dams and flood protection infrastructure on the main rivers flowing in the province. The core functions of the Irrigation Department in relation to DRM and response are: -

Mitigation

- 1) Develop capacities of the Irrigation Department to mitigate flood and droughts.
- 2) Assist local authorities and communities in building rainwater harvesting tanks and systems in arid zones.
- 3) Operation and upkeep of the irrigation system of the province.

- 4) Planning, prioritization and implementation of maintenance works through approved operations & maintenance work plans of existing irrigation systems under third party supervision.
- 5) Optimize the use of water resources in the province by the equitable distribution of irrigation water supplies.
- 6) Provide for an executing plans for the management of river floods in the province, and to construct and maintain flood protection programs/works.
- 7) Promote the participation of beneficiaries in the management of the irrigation and drainage systems of the province, in line with the requirements of the Irrigation Act.
- 8) Undertake vulnerability and risk analysis for flood prone areas.
- 9) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability to flood and other risks that may disrupt livelihoods in the irrigation areas.

Preparedness

- 1) Complete repairs of flood protection works in the pre-flood season.
- 2) Keep the canal, drainage and tube wells in fit state to protect people and their assets from canal & drainage works breaches.
- 3) Develop DRM plan to deal with hazards and disasters with relation to department's mandate and assets.
- 4) Allocate funds in annual budget for implementation of DRM activities in flood and drought prone areas.

Response

- 1) De-silting of irrigation canals and up keep of surface drainage system after the floods.
- 2) Providing assistance and evacuating trapped people during floods.

i) Local Government

Local Government is public business, managed by the elected representatives of the people. Local Government as such is the legal institution, whose decisions have the force of law within a specific geographic area and these are a part of the integrated system and share responsibility with other level of government for provision of varied public services. Main functions in relation to DRM and response are: -

Mitigation

- 1) Undertake vulnerability and risk analysis for rural populations.
- 2) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability and building community resilience.
- 3) Regulate government institution for transparent and efficient governance.
- 4) Enable local government institutions to develop efficient service delivery to all.
- 5) Help institution building at grass root levels for social empowerment.
- 6) Undertake vulnerability analysis of the local government property and infrastructure located in hazard prone areas.
- 7) Integrate vulnerability reduction strategies in the development infrastructure and property.
- 8) Organize orientation of department staff in hazard prone areas on disaster risk assessment and vulnerability reduction.
- 9) Enforce building control laws.

Preparedness

- 1) Develop DRM plan to deal with hazards and disasters with relation to department’s mandate and assets.
- 2) Allocate funds in annual budget for implementation of DRM activities in rural areas.
- 3) Provide additional funding for DRR initiatives at local and rural level.

Response

- 1) Equip and develop the capacities of emergency response departments within the department for effective emergency response.

j) **Planning & Development Department**

The charter of the planning department is to prepare short/ medium/ long term and perspective plans, judiciously allocate the scarce financial resources to improve socio-economic conditions of the masses of the province. The main functions in relation to DRM and response are: -

Mitigation

- 1) Allocate funds in annual budget for implementation of DRM activities in development programming.
- 2) Undertake monitoring, evaluation and Impact evaluation of development programmes.
- 3) Undertake vulnerability, risk and capacity analysis for development programmes and projects.
- 4) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability to disaster risks planning including policy development.
- 5) Economic research and matters relating to sustainable development.
- 6) Processing of all development schemes, programs and proposals submitted by other Departments and making recommendations to Government thereon.
- 7) Initiation of measures for giving suitable publicity to the development plan and educating the public on the results achieved from time to time.
- 8) Assist in development of projects and programmes to incorporate DRR in their implementation.

Response

- 1) Assist PDMA in evaluation of damages and losses after disaster.
- 2) Processing of development projects emergency assistance and seeking funds for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

k) **Revenue Department**

The KP Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal and revision in revenue cases in the Province. It is the controlling authority in all matters related with the collection of land revenue, administration of the land, preparation and maintenance of records and any other matter relating thereto. The Board of Revenue is vested with general superintendence and control over all other revenue officers in the state. The following are the main functions of the department in connection with DRM and response: -

Preparedness

- 1) Micro level land use planning.
- 1) Strict implementation of land use policy and plan.

- 2) Sensitize the revenue field staff, district and divisional officers with issues and challenges of disaster management.
- 3) Livestock census and population census.
- 4) Policy formulation and monitoring of rehabilitation work of the calamities affected population.
- 5) Developing strategies for ensuring DRR interventions in private housing schemes.
- 6) Computerization of land records for use in paying compensations in case of losses associated with land.
- 7) Pre-positioning of stocks in the vulnerable areas.
- 8) Effective linkage with PDMA.

Response

- 1) Acquisition of land for accommodating the affected population/camp establishment
- 2) Assessment of losses and damages to the affected population.
- 3) Settlement and re-assessment of the displaced population.
- 4) Making the rental/lease arrangements with land lords in case of availing land for camps.
- 5) Rehabilitation of refugees/ displaced population.
- 6) Policy formulation and monitoring of rehabilitation work of the calamities affected population.
- 7) Devising and implementing the compensation package with the support of PDMA for the affected population.

l) Social Welfare Department

The department has an important role in disaster management. The main mission of the department is to eliminate gender discrimination against women, help women achieve equal status to that of men in all walks of life. The department will also arrange for protection of manpower and organize special camps for the disabled, widows, children and other vulnerable groups. It will also provide necessary help and assistance for socio-economic rehabilitation. The functions in relation to DRM and response include: -

Mitigation & Preparedness

- 1) Map and coordinate with local NGOs and other organizations in the province.
- 2) Sensitization of disaster managers related to gender issues in disaster management.
- 3) Prepare special projects for socio economic uplifting towards DRR.
- 4) Make institutional arrangements for involvement of women in DRM.
- 5) Assist in provision of drinking water facilities near settlements.
- 6) Organize training programs for women to cope with disaster situations.

Response

- 1) Coordinate and monitor the activities of all NGO including international organizations.
- 2) Involve the health department in catering to special health needs of women.
- 3) Ensure that needs of women survivors are addressed in post disaster situations during the relief rehabilitation and reconstruction phases.
- 4) Establish relief camps for women and ensure fulfilment of basic needs of women in general relief camps.
- 5) To take steps for safety of women and girls in disaster affected areas.

- 6) Ensure separate sanitation facilities for women in relief camps.
- 7) Introduce special vocational training programs for women.
- 8) Facilitate participation of women in the management of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.
- 9) Support post-disaster rehabilitation of livelihoods of women survivors, which is mostly in the informal sector and is ignored many times.

m) **Environment Protection Agency (EPA)**

The EPA is of vital importance as its mandate is very curtail in implementing the environmental protection measures. In order to mitigate certain nature of hazards like land sliding, erosion, water bodies contaminations, the aggressive implementation of environment laws are of quite indispensable, particularly in protecting the water bodies being polluted from disposal of city waste and other refuse. EPA plays an important role in improving the plight of common man and bringing about a perceptible change within the society by minimizing and eliminating adverse environmental effects of, wastes of all kinds and pollution detrimental to public health, safety and welfare. Main functions and duties of the Department are: -

Mitigation

- 1) Assess the environmental impact of development programmes in the Province.
- 2) Undertake risk analysis for environmental hazards vulnerability assessment of natural resources to natural and human induced hazards.
- 3) Develop DRM plan to deal with hazards and disasters in relation to department's mandate and assets.
- 4) Aggressive implementation of environmental protection laws.
- 5) Ensure budgetary allocation for environment related DRM activities.
- 6) Coordinate with PDMA and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing vulnerability to environmental hazards.
- 7) Administer laws, rules and regulations relating to the environment within the Province.
- 8) Create awareness in public for environmental issues.
- 9) Incorporate disaster risk assessment in the environmental impact assessment guidelines.
- 10) Implement programmes for conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources in order to reduce risks of natural hazards; e.g. reforestation, combating desertification, conservation of special natural resources; e.g. rivers and other water bodies.

Preparedness

- 1) Undertake the research on climate change impact and identify climate change adaptation measures.
- 2) Create an emergency response cell in the department to respond to environment related emergencies.

Response

- 1) Develop mechanisms for assessment of environmental losses and damages in the aftermath of disasters and their rehabilitation.

n) **Civil Defence Department**

The Civil Defence will develop its capacity for disaster preparedness and response in the emergency in close coordination with the PDMA and DDMUs. Some of the key functions are: -

Preparedness

- 1) Standardize and specify civil defence equipment and fire appliances for fire brigades, industries and other institutions.
- 2) Provide first aid, fire safety and rescue training to communities, individuals and organizations.
- 3) Improve community awareness on public safety.
- 4) Recruit/induct operational staff for search and rescue and enhance capacity of the existing search and rescue teams.
- 5) Organize volunteers, train them in rescue and relief and first aid.
- 6) Ensure the provision of trained rescue workers / razakars and first aid staff.
- 7) Educate and train volunteers on first aid and emergency evacuations and protection procedures against poisonous gases, chemical/biological/radiological explosions or attack.
- 8) Participate in emergency drills with other stakeholders.
- 9) Specify, coordinate and enforce fire protection measures in urban and commercial concerns and in other premises considered critical.
- 10) Organize warden service in classified towns and train its volunteers for civil defence services.
- 11) Inspect Municipal Fire Brigade and fire protection measures in industrial/commercial.

Response

- 1) Search and rescue activities.
- 2) First aid and psycho social support to injured and traumatized.
- 3) Evacuation of damaged buildings/structures and demolition.
- 4) Emergency first aid and transport.
- 5) Assist in debris clearance and restoration of essential services.
- 6) Identification and diffusion of unexploded bombs.
- 7) Provide emergency rescue equipment.
- 8) Work with the fire brigade in rescue and first aid operations.
- 9) Liaise with the armed forces on matters relating to civil defence.
- 10) Provide assistance, render advice and impart training in bomb detection and disposal.
- 11) Assist in relief and camp management.
- 12) Security and management of relief stores, warehouses and distribution.
- 13) Training of other organizations like police etc. in rescue, relief, first aid, psycho social support.

o) **KP Emergency Service Rescue 1122**

KP Emergency Services known as Rescue 1122 is established in the province with the aim to maintain a state of preparedness to deal with emergencies and provide timely response, rescue and emergency medical treatment to the victims. At moment the rescue 1122 emergency service is established in some the districts of the province. The following are the functions for the emergency services: -

- 1) Maintain a state of preparedness to deal with emergencies.
- 2) Provide timely response, rescue and emergency medical treatment to the victims of any emergency.
- 3) Establish a system for rapid communication, exchange of information and quick response to combat or deal with an emergency.
- 4) Arrange for a universal toll free emergency dial-in number to be used throughout the Province.
- 5) Play a lead role and coordinate the working of other organizations or agencies, which have lawful authority to respond to an emergency.
- 6) Arrange transport where necessary for carrying persons require emergency medical treatment from the emergency area to the nearest hospital or health care unit having arrangements for emergency medical care and treatment.
- 7) Establish community emergency response teams through enlistment, training, coordination and supervision of volunteers to assist the service in safety promotion and management of emergencies.
- 8) Impart training and grant certificates to rescuers, volunteers and other private persons for due performance of emergency management duties.
- 9) Establish direct contact with local and international organizations and training institutions to maintain the service according to international standards.
- 10) Collect, compile, maintain and analyze emergency response data and statistics relating to emergencies and to use it for research and prevention of such emergencies.
- 11) Suggest measures for the prevention or mitigation of hazards endangering public safety on roads, public parks and other public places with regard to public safety provisions.
- 12) Encourage, facilitate and train staff of non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for emergency management.
- 13) Register and ensure minimum standards and code of conduct to be followed by rescue vehicles, ambulances and patient transportation services.

p) **Pakistan Army**

The Pakistan Army has an important role of providing search and rescue assistance, security, logistics, and if necessary, assistance in distribution of relief items and provision of equipment for emergency response. Army can provide trained personnel with specialized skills such as in road and debris clearance machinery, communication technology for placement in isolated areas, and can provide specialized transportation systems. In relation to DRM and response Pakistan Army can assist the PDMA and DDMUs by carrying out following functions: -

- 1) Prepare operational plan for providing the assistance during disaster.
- 2) Establish the disaster control room.
- 3) Issue cautionary instructions to all concerned.
- 4) Organize task forces for working of disaster control units. Each unit should be composed of, engineers, doctors with medicines and nursing assistants.
- 5) Earmark a reserve task force, if needed.
- 6) Move task forces to the convenient positions, if needed.

- 7) Distribute emergency relief material to the affected people.
- 8) Send task forces to disaster affected areas.
- 9) Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief and rehabilitation.
- 10) Assist local administration in removing the dead bodies and debris in affected areas.
- 11) Set up field hospital if required.
- 12) Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation operation if requested.

q) **Other Stakeholders**

a. **Pakistan Red Crescent Society**

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society KP plays a vital role in elevating the suffering of affected people across the Province. The society works as an auxiliary to the government to ameliorate the suffering of the most vulnerable people in distress without discrimination. The Society assists the public authorities e.g. PMA/DDMUs in crises, emergencies and disasters but do not replace their responsibilities. The main activities of the Society are relief work during and after conflict, disaster relief and auxiliary health and welfare services, which include a wide range of activities for the less privileged and marginalized people in both urban and rural areas. The Society provides ambulance and search and rescue service at times of emergencies. The role of PRCS in rapid need assessment is very instrumental in devising the response strategy for any sort of eventuality. It has an effective and continuous programme of capacity building of volunteers, CBOs, and district government officials.

b. **Non-Governmental Organizations**

- 1) These will work in close coordination with the government departments in relation to DRM as per the core functions, mandate and resources at their disposal.
- 2) Mobilize communities and develop local level capacities for early warning, disaster preparedness and response.
- 3) Implement programmes for community vulnerability reduction; e.g. strengthening livelihoods, safer construction practices, drought mitigation.
- 4) Participate in DRM activities such as training, public education, damage assessment, rehabilitation and construction projects in hazard prone areas.
- 5) Formulate DRM plans in order to share resources and information.
- 6) Link with PDMA/DDMUs to ensure that strategic policy and operational implementation incorporates their participation.

c. **Local Charity Organizations**

Local charity organizations like Edhi Foundation etc. provide various services particularly ambulance services, evacuation and distribution of food and non-food items during small to large scale disasters.

d. **Philanthropist Organizations**

Philanthropists and CBOs plays an important role in augmenting the government efforts for disaster management and provision of relief services during disasters and emergencies. They also play an important role in dissemination of early warning, evacuation, first aid, search and rescue and firefighting.

e. **Scout Associations and Volunteers**

Pakistan Boys/ Girls Guide Associations and volunteers from various fields can be employed to supplement the disaster response efforts being undertaken by the provincial government.

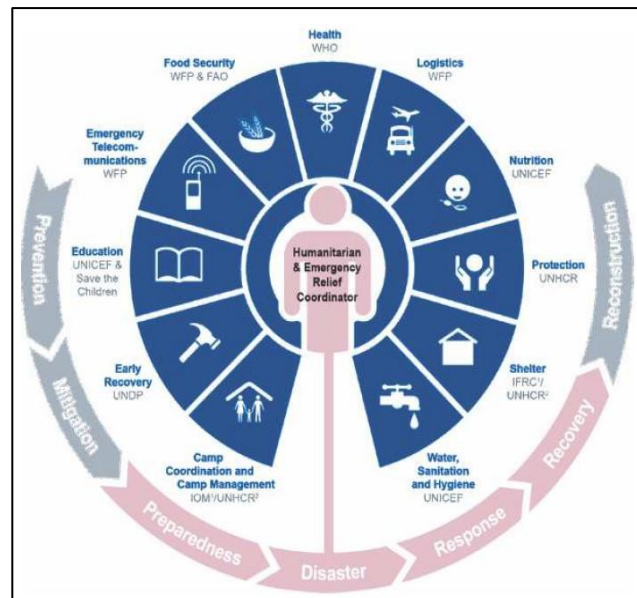
f. **Media**

Media play an important role in saving lives and property before, during and after disasters through dimension of important information on/ for preparedness, early warnings and disaster response. Media can also be of great help in coordinating operations of various agencies/ organizations.

g. **United Nation (UN) Agencies/ Clusters**

UN agencies play an important role in disaster management especially in assessment, planning, coordination, response, recovery and long term DRR program. UN plays a lead role in establishing a coordination mechanism to monitor response of various agencies. Moreover, the UN Agencies play an important role in capacity building, providing technical support to disaster management authorities for disaster management planning.

Clusters are temporarily coordination structures developed by the UN Agencies in the backdrop of calamity if desired by the Government. Clusters are groups of humanitarian organizations, both UN and non-UN, working in a particular sectors e.g. water,



health and logistics. They are designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and have clear responsibilities for coordination. The cluster approach was applied for the first time following the Earthquake-2005 in Pakistan. Nine cluster were rolled out within 24 hours of the earthquake. The aim of cluster approach is to strengthen the system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and provide clear leadership and accountability in the main areas of humanitarian response. At all level, it aims to strengthen partnership and the predictability and accountability of the international humanitarian actions, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations.



Section 4

Activation of the PDRP

Section 4: Activation of the PDRP

Declaration of Emergency

The declaration of emergency depends upon the nature and magnitude of the disaster. Disaster situations of a smaller scale, which are within the capacity of district authorities, would be managed by the respective district authorities on the declaration of emergency by the Province. In case of disaster situation of a relatively larger scale, which overwhelms the capacities of district governments but are within the capacity of Provincial Government is declared and managed by the Province. In case disaster is a large scale beyond the capacity of Provincial Government but is within the capacity of federal government to manage primarily through national resources would be handled by the federal government as national emergency. In case disaster is of mega scale and can't be handle through national capacities then international assistance may be requested by the Government of Pakistan.

Criteria for Declaring Area Calamity Affected

As per the National Calamities Act-1958, if more than 50% loss of livelihoods of the affected population has occurred the district and provincial authority declare the area "Calamity Affected". Normally, a technical committee is formed to assess the situation after a relief phase and make recommendations to the Chief Minister for declaring the area calamity-affected.

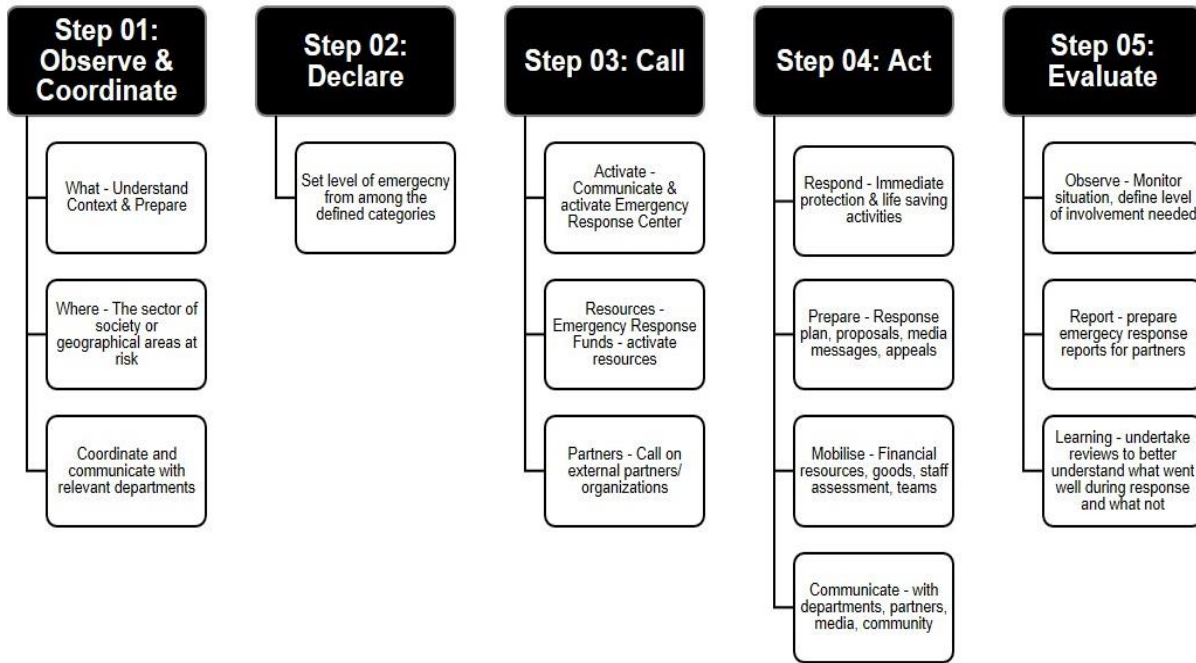
Basic Criteria of Declaring Emergency

Following are some of the important considerations for declaring an emergency: -

- a) Loss of human lives.
- b) Loss of property.
- c) Loss of livelihoods.
- d) Loss of agriculture (crops / fruit trees).
- e) Loss of livestock/fodder.
- f) Loss of storage foods.
- g) Severe damage to infrastructure.
- h) Mass displacement



Actions for Emergency Response



Categorization of Emergency

Category 01 (C1)	Category 02 (C2)	Category 03 (C3)	Category 04 (C4)
Localised emergency event i.e. small scale fire, landslide, floods, low level epidemics etc. dealt by DDMU at district level. The DDMU is capable of handling the situation on its own. Emergency may be declared by district government.	Emergency which overwhelmed the capacity of district. DDMU request assistance to the PDMA through PDMA. Emergency is declared through Chief Minister of the Province.	In case emergency/disaster is beyond the capacity of provincial/state government. National emergency is declared by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.	In case emergency/disaster is beyond the capacity of government at national level, Prime Minister of Pakistan may launch appeal for international assistance
<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activate DEOC *Initial rapid assessment *Declare local emergency *Inform PDMA about declaration of local emergency *Initiate relief work *Prepare report 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activate PEOC and inform NDMA *Alert & inform provincial departments, NDMA and stakeholders *Damage & loss assessment *Search & rescue and Initiate relief work *Mobilize resource *Coordinate & facilitate CBOs and NGOs for relief *Prepare report 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activation of NEOC (by NDMA) *Alert & inform federal ministries and other stakeholders *Support provinces/state in damage & loss assessment, search & rescue, Initiate relief work and resource mobilization *Coordinate with Armed Forces for any support *Facilitate NHN, PHF and UN for relief if required *Prepare report 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Recommendation for the international assistance by the Chairman NDMA *Appeal for the assistance by the federal government

Summary of Key Actions of PDMA & DDMUs (pre and during disasters)

Following tasks are required to be performed by the state authorities: -

PDMA	
Pre Disaster	During Disaster
Prepare provincial preparedness plans	Activate PEOC
Prepare PDRP, guidelines based on Sphere standards	Undertake rapid assessment



Prepare minimum standards in emerging response	Coordinate with relevant provincial departments for response
Prepare hazard specific contingency plans	Incident management at provincial level
Provide technical support to districts in preparation of contingency plans	Undertake post disaster rapid assessment and actively play role in emergency declaration notification
Prepare, review, maintain and upgrade the communication mechanisms for early warning and devise information dissemination strategy that allows information to reach the end user	Mobilize, activate and deploy resources for disaster response at provincial level
Establish stock piles of relief and rescue materials and or ensure preparedness to make such material available at short notice	Coordinate with rescue services and deploy for effective response
Review and give feedback to disaster preparedness emergency response plans prepared by the provincial departments	Closely coordinate and update NDMA on disaster situation
Identify vulnerable areas to disaster and take needed measures for prevention, mitigation of its effects in coordination with government departments	Coordinate and provide necessary support and guidance to the affected districts
Prepare and update SOPs for each department for disaster response	Provide timely and essential relief goods and logistics support to the affected areas of the province
Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly	Monitor hazards risks and vulnerable conditions on regular basis and accordingly prepare plans
Monitor preparedness at all government and non-government levels for effective response to disasters	Encourage participation and facilitate NGOs, voluntary organizations and communities in different aspects of disaster response
Settle long standing issues	Coordinate and facilitate humanitarian organizations, UN, and private sector/ organizations for effective response
Prepare hazard maps and carry-out land use planning	Ensure that minimum standards are applied in the response
Ensure vacation of encroached areas by vulnerable population	Inform public of the latest situation periodically through print and electronic media
Clearing of nallahs/ natural drainage systems from encroachment / people living there in before monsoon season	Prepare daily situation report, weekly and monthly basis and circulate among stakeholders including NDMA
Develop close coordination with other province and national authorities	



DDMUs	
Pre Disaster	During Disaster
Prepare disaster management plans	Activate DEOC
Prepare contingency plans covering potential hazards	Make district level departments ready for emergency response
Vulnerable areas be identifies and measures for disaster prevention and mitigation be taken	Regularly inform PEOC and NEOC about the latest situation
Organize and coordinate training programme for DDMU, district departments and voluntary rescue workers at district level	Conduct rapid multi-sectoral assessment of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage
Facilitate community in awareness programme for prevention/ mitigation of disaster impacts with support of government departments and local NGOs	Incident management at district level
Update SOPs for each district department	Organize evacuation on priority basis
Prepare, maintain and upgrade the mechanism for early warning and device information dissemination strategy that information reach to the end user	Prepare plans in detail for the resources needed for relief operations and share with PDMA
Prepare list of public buildings and open places/ grounds which can be used as relief centers in the event of disaster	Provide food, drinking water, medical supplies, non-food items to the affected population
Prepare plans for various supplies and stockpile relief and rescue materials, also ensure preparedness to make such material available at short notice	Deploy medical, search & rescue and emergency response team immediately
Monitor hazards, risks and vulnerable conditions on regular basis	Set up relief camps
Encourage participation of NGOs and voluntary social welfare organizations and communities in different aspects of emergency	Coordinate with PDMA and NDMA to deploy resources for emergency response
Enforce vacation of encroached areas, in hazard prone areas, by vulnerable population	Facilitate and coordinate with I/NGOs, UN bodies and philanthropist organizations for response
Clearing of river plains, nallahs/ drainage way from encroachment before monsoon season	Establish complain mechanism at the DEOC and at sub-district level
Educate people about building codes and land use planning	Regularly organize media and public information briefings
	Organize detailed damage assessment for early recovery program and prepare proposal and submit to PDMA and NDMA
	prepare situation report on daily basis and circulate to the PDMA, NDMA and all stakeholders



Tehsil Administration	
Support in development of contingency plans	
Support in conduct of damage / loss assessment	
Incident management at the tehsil level	
Support in organization and conduct of rapid assessment for relief needs and response	
Assist in post-disaster assessment for early recovery and rehabilitation	
Assist and organize relief operation in affected area of tehsil	
Prepare list of public buildings and open ground which can be used as relief centers in case of disaster and prepare requirements for various supplies (water and sanitation) for relief centers	
Organize and manage relief camps in affected areas	
Identify and prepare list of vulnerable groups for relief response	
Support district administration/ relief authorities in distribution of relief goods to the affected communities with priority to poorest of the poor, child and women headed household, disabled and elderly	
Facilitate government departments, UN, I/NGOs and philanthropists in relief activities	
Prepare final report on relief operations and send to DDMU	
Supervise relief operation regularly and report to DDMU	
UCs	
UCs are the lowest tier in the government’s administrative structure, with elected representatives from villages / rural settlements and ward levels	
Assist assessment team in damage and loss assessment	
Prepare list of beneficiaries in affected area	
Provide storage facility and security for relief goods at village level	
Assist government functionaries in distribution of relief goods	
Assist government in verification of beneficiaries	
Maintain record of relief goods distribution	
Identify public buildings and open places / grounds, and prepare, list which can be used as relief centers in the event of disaster along with requirements of various supplies (water and sanitation) for relief centers	

Disaster Response Functions

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

The PEOC serve as the hub for receiving early warning and issuing information to all concerned and shall be part of the PDMA with full/part time staff and facilities for representatives from different departments, media and those humanitarian organizations who will join during the disaster time. PEOC will be equipped with all necessary facilities and headed by an officer to be appointed by the PDMA Chairperson.

Structure of PEOC

The PEOC will be supervised and directed by the PDMA Chairperson, headed by an officer to be appointed by the chairperson and supported by the team to look after operations, coordination,

communication, public information, administration, and logistics & IT support and complaint. The PEOC will work 24/7 during a disaster and during non-disaster times, the PEOC will be functional according to normal office hours and will focus on emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

Objectives and Function of PEOC

a) Objectives

- 1) Collect, collate, analyse and disseminate information.
- 2) Disseminate timely warning.
- 3) Coordinate and issue instructions to all stakeholders for effective response.
- 4) Communicate/ coordinate with different stakeholders for effective response.
- 5) Organize and manage emergency operations.
- 6) Mobilize and deployment of resources.

b) Function

- 1) Collect, consolidate, analyse and disseminate information related to emergency operations to the key stakeholders.
- 2) Issue warnings/ alert to all concerned.
- 3) Mobilize and deploy resources for initial response.
- 4) Coordinate/ monitor initial assessment for further response.
- 5) Coordinate provision of relief items.
- 6) Coordinate with humanitarian organizations for resource mobilization and deployment in the affected areas.
- 7) Coordinate relief and logistic operations.
- 8) Preparation of daily situation report and dissemination to all concerned.
- 9) Prepare media briefs for wider circulation and organize regular media briefings.
- 10) Coordinate/ monitor recovery assessments.
- 11) Coordinate and monitor early recovery initiative undertaken.

Store, Equipment and Communication

PEOC will be equipped with all facilities required to obtain, analyze and disseminate information. The proposed list is as follow: -

- a) Desktop computers, laptops, printing, fax, scanning and photocopying machines.
- b) Master maps, range of status boards and map boards.
- c) Telephones (landlines, cellular and satellite phones), telecommunication system (very high frequency wireless radio communication) and satellite phones.
- d) Internet facility, television sets and cameras.
- e) Audio/video conferencing facilities; connection to external video links.
- f) Generators/uninterruptible power supply/power back-up system.

Activation of PEOC

- a) **On Receipt of Alert (Standby - Stage 1).** Director (Operation) PDMA will collect information from NEOC/ DEOC about the potential disaster, after analysis of situation, advice/ recommend the DG PDMA for alert or standby position of PEOC. The DG PDMA seek approval for activation of PEOC. SOPs to be followed for this stage are: -

- 1) Monitor the situation.



- 2) Alert the PEOC staff for operationalization of PEOC at short notice.
 - 3) Put everything ready and functional in the PEOC.
 - 4) Coordinate with key departments, Armed Forces, logistic authorities humanitarian organizations and alert them.
 - 5) Close coordination between DG PDMA and DEOC’s for getting information and review.
- b) **On Receipt of Warnings (Stage 2).** DG PDMA will issue notification for full activation of the PEOC. DG PDMA will inform key departments, irrigation department (only in case of floods), emergency services, civil defence, NGO/ INGOs, UN Agencies, PRCS, and media. PEOC will remain fully operational on 24/7 basis. SOPs to be followed for this stage are: -
- 1) Places PEOC on fully activation/ operational role.
 - 2) Open all communication system and links.
 - 3) Collect essential information including situation updates, details of resources etc. which will be required for relief operation.
 - 4) Inform all relevant departments and ask them to send their representative/ liaison officers to operate from the PEOC.
 - 6) Share daily situation report (sitrep) with NEOC and other concerned. Sitrep template is attached at annex “A”.
- c) **Stand Down Procedure (Stage 3).** After reviewing situation and consultation with concerned departments. The Director operation will recommend to the DG PDMA for stand down. After getting approval will issue/ share notification of stand down to the key departments at provincial level and to the DEOCs and NDMA. SOPs to be followed for this stage are: -
- 1) Director operation will debrief DG PDMA about stand down who will advise the authority for approval of stand down.
 - 2) Director PEOC will disseminate notification to the relevant ministries, departments and other stakeholders.
 - 3) Final report on the emergency operations will be circulated to key stakeholders.
 - 4) Inform DDMUs & DEOC for stand down and share final report with them.
 - 5) PEOC staff will work in normal mode.

Principles of Operation of PEOC & DEOC

PEOC	DEOCs
The PEOC will serve as the hub for receiving early warnings and issuing alerts / advisories to response agencies, public and media etc.	DEOC will serve as the hub of activities and act as headquarters ensuring implementation of disaster response at district level.
The PEOC will coordinate disaster response operations at provincial and district level.	DEOC will receive early warning/ alerts/ advisories, disseminates to public down at village level and ensures counter actions.
The PEOCs are headed by the chief coordinator PEOC and supported by staff from operations, communication, public information and administration and logistics.	The DEOC will coordinate management of relief operations in affected areas.



Overall functioning of PEOC is supervised and directed by the DG PDMA.	
The PEOC will function throughout the year in disaster and non-disaster times.	The DEOC will function throughout the year in disaster as well as non-disaster times.
In disaster times the PEOC will disseminate early warnings, alerts/ advisories, relief coordination & management and focus on early recovery.	In disaster times the DEOC will disseminate early warnings, issue alerts/ advisories and carry out relief coordination.
In non-disaster time the focus will be on preparedness and contingency planning.	In non-disaster times, the emphasis will be on emergency preparedness and contingency planning in the districts.
	The DEOC is located in DC office, in the District Headquarters and is overall supervised by the DC of the district.



Section 5

Disaster Response

Section 5: Disaster Response

Disaster Response can be termed as the provision of timely and well-coordinated emergency services and public assistance immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, public safety and meet the basic substance needs of people affected by the disaster.

Early Warning and Dissemination of Information

During a disaster, the government may face uncertainty in taking appropriate actions and disseminating early warnings. Upon the issuance of an early warning, communities may also hesitate to evacuate their households or abandon belongings. There is a dire need to develop an end to end early warning system using a strong and tested coordination mechanism to issue warnings at the right time and by using appropriate tools and effective channels to reach the general public well on time so they can take appropriate actions for early evacuation.

Evacuation

In order to minimize the human losses, people are evacuated from the area in the wake of looming disaster. Evacuation plan can be prepared on the basis of hazard assessment and preparation for evacuation and final evacuation will be based on the early warning. Evacuation can be of small scale evacuation i.e. removal of people from dangerous/damaged/collapsed building; or large scale evacuation i.e. move of communities. Evacuation may be carried out before, during or after disaster for which detailed planning may be done in advance.

- a) **Evacuation Planning.** Following factors should be kept in mind while preparing an evacuation plan: -
 - 1) Determine the population to be evacuated.
 - 2) Identify a safe place for evacuation.
 - 3) Identify shortest and safest route including alternative route.
 - 4) Safe assembly area or areas for assembling the community before evacuation.
 - 5) Forming groups of people to be transported out of the endangered area.
 - 6) Means and procedures of transportation of valuables and cattle etc.
 - 7) Identifying critical items, like medicine, edibles and water, to be taken along during evacuation.
 - 8) Necessary documents, like identity cards, educational certificates and property ownership documents, to be identified for taking along during evacuation.
- b) **Identifying Safe Evacuation Routes.** The safe evacuation routes may be identified and mapped. Following factors must be kept in mind while identifying safe evacuation routes: -
 - 1) Select evacuation route that minimize the exposure to the hazard and other obstacles.
 - 2) The evacuation route should lead to a safe area for assembly of people.
 - 3) Since, loss of electric power, poles, towers, fire breakout etc. may affect the safe route so alternative routes should also be mapped and highlighted.
 - 4) Route should be direct.
 - 5) Evacuation route should be easily accessible to even the most vulnerable groups like women, children, elderly and people with critical disabilities.
 - 6) A sign board highlighting the safe evacuation routes should be put so that people can easily spot such routes.

- 7) The evacuation routes should be reviewed and monitored regularly. In case of issues adjustments have to be made and the communicated to the village populace at the earliest.
- c) **Execution of Evacuation.** Following will ensure effectiveness of the evacuation plan: -
 - 1) Prior arrangement for shelters at earmarked evacuees' lodgment sites.
 - 2) Provision of basic facilities in camps.
 - 3) Adequate arrangements for transportation of the affected communities and their minimum belongings, including livestock.
 - 4) Priority of evacuation be allocated to elderly, pregnant women and disabled persons.
 - 5) Fool proof security arrangements during evacuation and in the camps.
 - 6) Separate camps for the cattle.

In situation like floods and complex emergencies; the authorities may resort to mandatory evacuation, in such situations the responsible officials shall try to convince local communities for voluntary evacuation. At times, government may have to use pressure or force to evacuate local communities to protect them from the potential disaster. In emergency evacuation, whether it is voluntary or forced, communities should be allowed to take along minimum essential belongings and cattle.

Search and Rescue

The first 12 hours of any disaster are regarded as the most critical, therefore timely deployment of search & rescue asset/team can save precious lives. The general field of search and rescue includes many specialty sub-fields, typically determined by the type of terrain the search is conducted over. These include mountain, ground search and rescue, including the use of search and rescue dogs, urban search and rescue in collapse structure, combat search and water rescue. Various mediums like helicopters, boats or field rescue teams can be used for search and rescue of people during disasters. Program for enhancement of emergency response (PEER) qualified individuals of Rescue 1122 can be employed for the task. In case of massive damages, additional urban search and rescue teams can be requested through NDMA.

Fire Fighting and First Aid

Access to health care is critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of disaster. Provision of medical assistance and firefighting (if required) can be a simultaneous action during search & rescue and all subsequent phases.

Rapid Need Assessment

Rapid need assessment is carried out by the government alone or in conjunction with UN system, immediately following a sudden-onset of a disaster. The aim of assessment is to acquire basic information on the needs of affected population and to support the identification of strategic humanitarian priorities. It thus enables the government and other stakeholders a common understanding of the situation and likely needs for immediate interventions. To identify the relief needs, NDMA in coordination with OCHA has finalized MIRA methodology to be followed by the RAPID need assessment (refer to NDMA guidelines for MIRA). Main features of the methodology are as follows: -

- a) **Purpose.** To help decision-makers on the nature and dynamics of the crisis and strategic humanitarian priorities

b) Timeline

- 1) Within 72 hours, a situation overview based primarily on secondary data (remote sensing) and other sources
 - 2) Within 7 days, carry-out a field assessment on community level to identify needs and priorities of the affected/vulnerable population.
- 3) **Process.** the MIRA process and report encompasses following three main steps: -
- 1) Review and analysis of secondary data, which is the basis for the situation overview.
 - 2) Community-level field assessment and primary data collection based on key informant interview and structured observations.
 - 3) Final inter-sectoral analysis and release of final MIRA report.

Relief

It is the provision of services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster to save lives, alleviate sufferings of the people, reduce health impact and meet basic subsistence needs of the affected people. During the relief phase, focus must be on provision of food, shelter, health assistance and WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene). NDMA guidelines for minimum standards of relief in camp may be referred too for planning relief operation. Efforts be made to conclude relief operation within three months, after which recovery must begin. However, in certain/exceptional cases it may surpass if situation so warrants. Government agencies are the major relief provider; however, philanthropists, civil society organizations and donors may also take part in relief depending upon the magnitude of the disaster. Some of the important features of effective relief are: -

- a) Elaborate relief mechanism.
- b) Non-discrimination and taking care of vulnerable groups.
- c) Efficient Logistic system for timely flow (receipt & distribution) of relief goods.
- d) Liberty of action and facilitation for relief workers/humanitarian community.
- e) Coordinated operations.
- f) Efficient/transparent cash grant system.
- g) Information management.
- h) Media handling.
- i) Basic ethics to be followed by government officials
 - 1) In the event of disaster, affectees go through a difficult time and they are more demanding than they would be in normal circumstances. Government officials also have a lot to deal with in that situation; however, they are obligated to adopt a caring attitude towards the survivors in terms of being responsive to their needs.
 - 2) Following the ethical priorities during disaster is often difficult for people in need and government official alike. This difficulty is amplified when government official is likely to face pressure from a host of **political, Religious/Sectarian, Ethnic, and Kith and Kin** quarters. Nonetheless, they must be ethically strong enough to withstand the pressures to ensure the well-being of the affected population.

Early Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors is termed as recovery. The main purpose is returning individuals and families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services back to a functional, if not pre-disaster state.

The action often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures. Recovery activities may begin when the emergency has ended. In some case recovery activities can be undertaken alongside the relief activities. During recovery, the focus is on shelter, agriculture, food security, health & nutrition, education, water & sanitation, governance, livelihood and community infrastructure sectors. Thematic areas of DRR, gender, environmental and protection should be mainstreamed in all the sectors during recovery interventions.

- a) **Determining the Recovery Needs.** In order to determining the recovery need, recovery need assessment (RNA) is conducted. A comprehensive methodology for RNA has been formulated by NDMA. The assessment is based on the primary data collected by the government authorities, verification by the joint team and analysis. Based on the assessment, the recovery needs are worked out for all the sectors.

Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

Post-disaster reconstruction is a complex process. It requires multi-sectoral involvement, very significant resources and a wide range of skills. Primarily reconstruction is the responsibility of the government; however humanitarian agencies, donors and regional/ friendly countries can be engaged in reconstruction either by providing financial resources or undertaking the projects as per the government's priorities. Damage and reconstruction needs are determined by conducting damage and need assessment.

Damage Need Assessment (DNA)

DNA is initiated with the objective of estimating the extent of the damage and the required needs for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the damaged assets and infrastructure; and restoration of livelihoods and economic productivity. Globally the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank leads the assessment process in close coordination with Government. In our context Planning & Development Board initiates the request to conduct DNA, whereas all coordination will be done by NDMA / PDMA.

Methodology for undertaking DNA. For the estimation of the effects/ impact of the disaster, the methodological tools developed by UN are used. The impact of the disaster on each sector of the economy is estimated with the following three costs:

- a) Direct damage referring to the monetary value of the completely or partially destroyed assets, such as social, physical and economical infrastructure immediately after the disaster.
- b) Indirect losses referring to income losses, comprising of both the change of flow of goods and other economic flows such as increased expenses, curtailed production and diminished revenue, which arise from the direct damage to production capacity and social and economic infrastructure.
- c) Reconstruction costs measuring the cost of rebuilding lost assets and restoring lost services, assessed as the replacement cost with a premium added for building back smarter.

Data from the districts/ tehsil level is collected by the government and verified/ validated by the DNA sector team. The data received by the DNA sector team is validated through a number of measures including; field visit of affected areas, interview with stakeholders, desk review, satellite imagery and GIS data comparison and other plausibility checks. Based on the above

analytical work is undertaken by sector teams for a comparative pre and post disaster assessment of the infrastructure and services affected.

Gender and Vulnerability Considerations

It has been established that the effect of disasters are more pronounced on the vulnerable groups of society such as women, children, elderly person and persons with disabilities. Within these categories there may be even more vulnerable groups, such as female heading their households, children with disabilities or persons with mental health issues. Because of their vulnerabilities, at times these groups have limited access to relief commodities.

It is therefore imperative for the responders to safeguard the rights of vulnerable people in disaster. They must be accorded priority in rescue operation and all other activities of response. It is also essential to cater to the unique needs of these groups while planning for and executing the response.

Disasters also often give rise to new protection concerns. Population displacement, weak law enforcement and the breakdown of social safety mechanisms can heighten the risks of looting, gender-based violence and child trafficking. These issues occur in the initial stages of a humanitarian response and should be taken care of until the emergency is over. Responses include simple measures such as floodlighting and lockable shelter kits, and more technical programmes such as family tracing, training and monitoring of vulnerable groups.

National Policy Guidelines on vulnerable groups in disaster, issued by NDMA may be consulted for integration of vulnerable groups in disaster preparedness and response.

Stockpiling and Availability of Relief Supplies and Commodities

The ready availability of relief supplies and commodities is an important factor in effective response. After disaster impact, there is usually an urgent need to provide and distribute the food, water, shelter/tents and medical supplies and assistance. The PDMA has the warehouses containing necessary equipment. However, the warehouses need to be fully operationalized and equipped with all necessary food and non-food items to meet potential challenges arising during any disaster. Elaborate guideline should be formulated for procurement and maintenance of relief items. NDMA guidelines on stocking, maintenance and supply of relief & rescue items must be referred to while developing the state guidelines. Moreover, it is considered that a single warehouse and other resources may not be sufficient in case of major disaster, therefore private building and resources must be earmarked for use in case of emergency. A databased of such resources must be developed by PDMA in coordination with all stakeholders. The database must also be updated regularly, especially before the monsoon/ winter season.

Media Handling

Media can play vital role in disaster response/management. Therefore, well-organized arrangement should be made at all tiers for information sharing and periodic media briefs by appropriate spokesperson. Efforts must be made to provide timely updated and accurate information to media houses for dissemination. Delays in provision of information may lead to frustration, and misreporting by media house should be discourage at all levels. Good relations with the local media are also important and usually two-way benefits are involved. Not only do the local media benefit from good cooperation from the management authority, but they can also perform valuable services such as warning and public awareness. It is recognized that during

pressurized response operations, disaster management authorities may regard media information as having to take a low priority. However, this should be avoided.

Monitoring and Evaluation

During the execution of response to track the progress and facilitate the mid-course correction, effective monitoring is essential. Methodology for the monitoring of the response activities may be determined by the PDMA. Frequent interaction with non-government actors can be an effective measure to monitor their activities.

Post disaster evaluation is vital to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned. The best practices adopted during the execution of response may also be recorded, analyzed and shared with all the concerned and implemented in future course of actions.

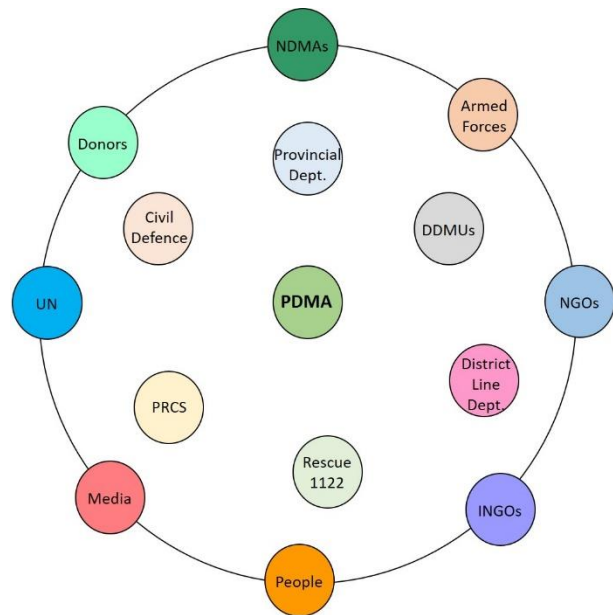
Adherence to Global Standards and Framework

The relief programmes must ensure that most of the population has access to minimum life sustaining requirements: sufficient general food rations, adequate water, sanitation, and basic health care. This can only be ensured by following standards laid down either by the country or following the standards globally recognized. The principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality must be ensured by use of Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and application of Do No Harm (DNH) principles.

The responders should also demonstrate their commitment to accountability to affected populations by ensuring feedback and accountability mechanisms are integrated into plans, programme proposals, monitoring and evaluations, recruitment, staff inductions, trainings and performance management and partnership agreements.

Coordination

Coordination is an important factor in the success of disaster management. A comprehensive mechanism should be put in place by PDMA to promote effective coordination during all the phases of response, involving all stakeholders. The PDMA/PEOC will have to take a central coordination role, with responsibility for overseeing the overall provision and distribution of relief, monitoring and streamlining operations. An information management system (PDMA website) may be established to promote coordination and effectiveness of relief operations. Latest situation, updates, relief data, important decisions and policy matters must be hosted on the website. In addition, regular media briefings on a daily or alternate day basis may be organized to ensure continual provision of updated information.



Effective coordination can further be ensured by having focal/liaison persons from all key ministries/department in PEOC. Regular coordination meetings to provided strategic direction to

relief efforts will also play an important role. Frequency of these meeting can be determine in consultation with all stakeholders, however a daily coordination meeting during the response phase is recommended. Stakeholders/key players are shown in the above diagram.

Epidemics/ Pandemic Management

Communicable diseases remain a major public health concern in Pakistan, and are a primary cause of mortality. Pakistan is at high risk of epidemics because of its over-crowded cities, unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, poor socio-economic conditions, low health awareness and inadequate vaccine coverage. Outbreak of COVID19 during March 2020 has further exposed and aggravated issues related to public health emergency response. In Pakistan the provincial/state governments are responsible for preparedness and response to any health emergency in the respective areas with support from the federal government when needed. PDMA, therefore in consultation with relevant stakeholders should prepare for and respond to epidemics/ pandemics in order to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability due to infectious diseases. Though a comprehensive multi-sectoral plan aimed at ensuring prevention and mitigation of epidemic and pandemic is needed for coordinated preparedness and response.



Template - Situation Report

DAILY SITUATION REPORT NO - ---

(Period Covered: ----- - -----)

1. Area Affected (Last 24 Hours)

Ser	Area	Daily Incident
a.		
b.		
c.		

2. Cumulative Damages (------)

a. Summary of Casualty - Injured/ Death

Area	Deaths				Injured			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total

b. Summary of Damages of Infrastructure & Private Properties

Area	Road	Bridge	Shop	Hotels	Masjid	Houses		Power Houses
						PD	FD	
Total								

Note: PD: Partially Damaged, FD: Fully Damaged

Details of bridges is attached at **Annex A**.

3. Flood Relief Activities

a. Relief Camps Established.

b. Rescue Activities.

c. Aviation Activities.

d. Relief Activities. Following relief items has been provided (date):

Ser	Relief Items	Total
(1)	Tents	
(2)	Ration Packs	
(3)	Tarpaulin	



-
4. **Threat to Next Likely Areas.**
 5. **River Discharges.** Details of river discharges is attached as **Annex B.**
 6. **Weather Forecast for Next 24 Hours by PMD.**
 7. **Rainfall Last 24 Hours.** Attached as **Annex C.**
 8. **Weather Advisory / Press Release.** In response to PMD weather alert following alert issued:
-
 - a. -----
 - b. -----
 9. **Flood Warning / Alert.**

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Information obtained from field visits/ online meetings

Information obtained from Regional Meteorological Department

PDMA KP website

The flagship regional platform of Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP), was founded by six countries of Asia including Pakistan for improving the preparedness and emergency response to disasters by strengthening the capacity of local humanitarian actors. The initiative is being implemented by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

In line with the regional initiative, Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP) was established in 2018, under the umbrella of NDMA. The objective of the PRP is to improve the interface and partnership between PRP partners namely government, local humanitarian organizations, private sector, media and academia for enhancing their capacities through partnerships, knowledge resources, training, and networking opportunities.

The Pakistan Resilience Partnership is contributing towards strengthening the disaster preparedness and emergency response capacity at national and local levels in disaster-prone areas within the country. The PRP strategy aims to develop the local humanitarian networks comprising of National Governments, Local Humanitarian Organizations, Private sector, media and academia, which will result in enhanced coordination and information exchange, during the period of emergencies caused due to disasters.



