ANNUAL CORPORATE REPORT (2021-22)

NDRMF

MAKING PAKISTAN RESILIENT

INVESTING IN RESILIENT AND ADAPTIVE FUTURE OF PAKISTAN

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

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ANNUAL CORPORATE REPORT 2021-22

INVESTING IN RESILIENT AND ADAPTIVE FUTURE OF PAKISTAN

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

NDRMF

MAKING PAKISTAN RESILIENT

OUR IMPACT

Reforestation

INVESTMENT

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
More than (PKR)
3.6 billion

CLIMATE CHANGE
More than (PKR)
18.5 billion

PKR

Cash grants for Floods 2022 affectees (PKR)

35 Billion

BENEFICIARIES

Total

15.9 Million

Direct

2.9 million

Indirect

13 million

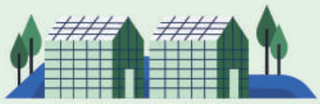
Pakistan's first-ever

DRF strategy

(Disaster Risk Financing Strategy) for transferring disaster risk

RESILIENCE THROUGH DRR

236 Flood Mitigation Structure Built by NDRMF



45 Public Buildings Retrofitted

12 Critical Landslide Sites Stabilized

82,505,000 Seedling Plantation

650,000 Saffron Plantation

500,000 Wild Olive Plants Grafting

Combatting Pandemic (PKR)

9.9 Billion

Pakistan's flagship

NatCat

(Natural Catastrophe) Modelling Project

NATIONAL EMERGENCY PLAN FOR COVID-19

50,000 PCR testing kits were procured

Having capacity for conducting number of PCR tests to **1,968,000**

193 Clinical ICU ventilators procured

27 Million vaccinated for COVID-19

23 Water Conservation Structures

07 Early-Warning Systems Installed

4,186 | 3,735

7,921 Training Beneficiaries

CONTENTS



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Francaise De Developpment
AJ&K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AWS	Automatic Water Station
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CC	Climate Change
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DRF	Disaster Risk Financing
DRF-SG	DRF Synergy Group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESMS	Environmental & Social Management System
ESRF	Eco System Restoration Fund
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FFC	Fauji Fertilizer Company
FIPs	Fund Implementing Partners
GAD	Gender & Development
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIA	Grant Implementation Agreement
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLOFs	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	German Red Cross
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
HEIS	High Efficiency Irrigation System
HR	Human Resource
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRP	Islamic Relief Pakistan
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MAP	Muslim Aid Pakistan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MoNHSRC	Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination
MoPD&SI	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NatCat	Natural Catastrophe Model
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NFPP-IV	National Flood Protection Plan (IV)
NICL	National Insurance Company Ltd
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PDRMCs	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Committees
PHCSP	Pakistan HydroMet & Climate Services Project
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
QAG	Quality Assurance Group
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RAPID	Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster
SAFA	South Asian Federation of Accountants
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development & Corporation
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SECP	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SUPARCO	Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Ltd

MESSAGE FROM

Prof. Ahsan Iqbal

Federal Minister for Planning Development & Special Initiatives

Pakistan is exposed to a variety of natural hazards and associated disasters, including floods, earthquake, tsunami, tropical cyclones and droughts. In particular, the 2005 Earthquake; Floods of 2010, 2011, 2020 and 2022; and the Drought of 2021 have repeatedly revealed the vulnerability of Pakistan to various disasters, and their severe impact on the society and the economy resulting in colossal losses to the national GDP.

“Current disaster management practice in Pakistan largely relies on ex-post financial arrangements, i.e., public post-disaster financial instruments (budget reallocations, tax increases etc.) and donor assistance. However, ex-post instruments such as these have not only been insufficient to cover the recovery and reconstruction needs, but also have led to liquidity shortfalls in the immediate aftermath of disasters. The creation of NDRMF was the first step towards the government’s long-term commitment to DRM, which included putting in place targeted policies and plans to comprehensively and systematically address structural and nonstructural aspects of DRM.

NDRMF is mandated to finance eligible subprojects from National Disaster Management Plan (which includes an investment program for 2012–2022) and National Flood Protection Plan IV (complements the NDMP and focuses on integrated flood risk management) based on detailed vulnerability and risk assessments as well as specific criteria, including adequate economic returns, safeguards, and sustainability.

I admire the efforts of NDRMF where they have been prioritizing the strategy of pre-disaster management response and relief, for which they are proposing the first-ever Disaster Risk Financing Strategy and introducing NDRMF as a financial intermediary and a resource arm for the Government. I take the opportunity to commend the efforts and interventions of NDRMF in addressing climate change issues and risks through disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing.”

MESSAGE FROM

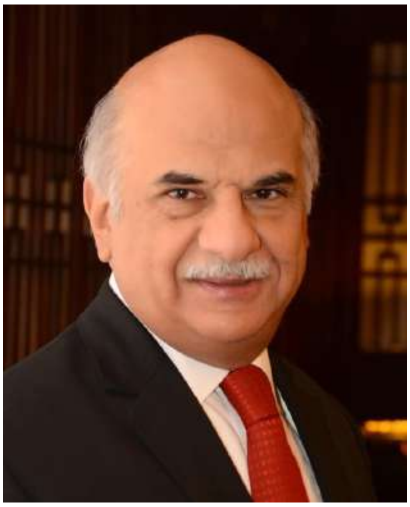
Ms. Sherry Rehman

Federal Minister for Climate Change

Pakistan is at a crossroads of climate change risks by being amongst top 10 most impacted countries. It acts as a threat multiplier, potentially amplifying the existing risks of extreme vulnerability and exposure to intense competition over depleting resources. The 2022 Floods have shown Pakistan’s high vulnerability to climate change despite contributing less than one percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. The 2022 Floods are devastating as they have caused estimatedly 1,700 deaths and one-third of the country has been inundated affecting around 33 million people.

“With rising socio-economic costs associated with climatic risks, there is increasing evidence of a paradigm shift in the governments’ approaches around the world that include changing reactive responses to proactive responses through an integrated risk management framework. In these turbulent times, the work of the NDRMF is more important than ever. Government of Pakistan is investing in a resilient future through NDRMF to reduce risks and to strengthen resilience against climatic risks. NDRMF is building disaster resilience by prioritizing and financing investments in disaster risk reduction and preparedness having high economic benefits since we are acutely aware that a reactive approach to crisis is failing the world’s people.

I would like to appreciate NDRMF’s efforts in bringing up this Report to highlight the key interventions being used to cater the climate change challenges and to counter the disaster risks through technology, innovation, and policy actions. These initiatives taken by the Fund will play a pivotal role to identify, engage, and convince potential national and international stakeholders in financing resilient infrastructure projects with the aim of better collaboration between private, public, and financial markets. I hope this Report of NDRMF’s work over the last years encourages you to join us in that journey.”



MESSAGE FROM

Mr. M. Jehanzeb Khan

Chairman of NDRMF Board

Climatic variability of Pakistan has already exposed its economy and people to extreme challenges and damages. The losses from natural disasters accumulated to approximately $ 24 billion from 2005 till 2015. Keeping in view the ongoing scenario, studies show that extreme weather events and climate induced disasters are likely to become more frequent and intense in the near future, potentially exacerbating the trend of continuously increasing exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards in the coming years. Urgent and focused action on building resilience is imperative and this must be done in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Creation of the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) was first step towards the systematic approach. Government of Pakistan (GoP) & Asian Development Bank (ADB) jointly conceived NDRMF in response to expected increased severity and frequency of disasters in Pakistan resulting from climatic as well as natural hazards. It aims to increase and sustain institutional and physical capacity for reducing the socioeconomic and fiscal impacts of natural hazards and climate change in Pakistan.

NDRMF is passionately working to expand and diversify its resource base, streamline its institutional processes and more actively engage with our partners and stakeholders in designing and implementation of innovative and ground-breaking project ideas. The mandate and approach of NDRMF for disaster risk financing is compactly focused on engaging the private sector in government's efforts for disaster risk reduction, climate action and disaster risk management.

NDRMF has developed a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) as per international best practices and standards, which clarifies NDRMF's environmental and social policies; and safeguard screening, categorization, and review procedures. Dedicated professionals ensure that all subprojects financed by NDRMF are screened, categorized, and reviewed in accordance with the ESMS.

Since its inception, NDRMF is working as the national level organization that looks at Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Risk Financing (DRF), climate change adaptation and emergencies in an integrated and inclusive manner with a long-term perspective. The Fund has managed to accomplish a number of key milestones and results. A large number of people and vulnerable communities had directly and indirectly benefited from efforts of the Fund.

Over the short span of time, NDRMF has gained experience and expanded on its knowledge to create greater impact and is well-positioned to play a larger role in assisting government to implement RESILIENT RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK PAKISTAN (4RF) by fulfilling relevant priorities for making Pakistan resilient.

The Fund intends to generate evidence-based solutions to build resilience by conducting research work in collaboration with academia. This will serve the purpose of creating a paradigm shift from conventional to innovative, open, unique and contextually best solutions to DRR and building resilience against climate and natural disasters. In the next year, we hope that NDRMF will continue to help build resilience and reduce suffering, while pursuing the long-term strategies set out in our common agenda to prevent crises, manage risks and build a sustainable future for all. I give my best wishes to NDRMF team for their efforts.

MESSAGE FROM

Mr. Syed Zafar Ali Shah

Secretary
Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

Pakistan has been consistently ranked among the top ten countries that are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Pakistan's projected increases are higher than global average at 5.3 Celsius as compared to 3.7 degrees Celsius in the same scenario. Pakistan is prone to extreme climatic variability and tail events. Progressive warming of the air and soil will result in the reduced availability of water. Periodic heatwaves will intensify these effects and contribute to more severe droughts. Climate change and deposit of anthropogenic Black Carbon (BC) will hasten the melting of the Himalaya, Hindu Kush, and Karakoram glaciers, leading to changes in the flow of the vital Indus River system and seriously affecting Pakistan's economy and ecology. A more variable monsoon regime, and likely more intense storm and cyclone events, will result in floods and induce landslides. Continued and accelerating sea-level rise will cause the ocean to encroach on coastal settlements infrastructure and commit low-lying coastal ecosystems to submerge and loss. More than 33 million people were affected, and 1730 lives were lost in episode of flash floods in 2022, along with loss and damages of more than US$ 31 Billion due to submergence of almost one-third of the county's landcover. According to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), housing, agriculture and livestock, transport and communication are the sectors which suffered the most significant damages at US$ 5.6 billion, US$ 3.7 billion and US$ 3.3 billion respectively. Sindh is the worst affected province with close to 70 percent of total damages and losses, followed by Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab. The overall financial impact equivalent to 4.8 percent of FY22 gross GDP, while recovery and construction needs are projected to be sizeable at 1.6 times the budgeted national development expenditure for FY23.

> **“More than 33 million people were affected, and 1730 lives were lost in episode of flash floods in 2022.”**

NDRMF as a public sector company is striving against climate related disasters by focusing in areas of Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Risk Financing and Climate Change across Pakistan, especially in most vulnerable regions of Pakistan. NDRMF provides grant financing to Public and non¬public sector entities for interventions having significant contribution towards reducing the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of the country to natural hazards.

> **“NDRMF is contributing towards reducing the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of the country to natural hazards.”**

The horizon of the interventions expanded when the Fund focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation by building resilience through horticulture interventions, Pakistan Hydro-Met and Climate Services (PHCS) Project, restoration of riverine, inlands and mangroves, livelihood improvement and green job creation through ecosystem restoration. Furthermore, outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, added another area of intervention for NDRMF, where it expanded its strategy, and invested in building capacity of the government towards responding to the health emergency response through Pakistan National Emergency and Response Plan for COVID-19.

NDRMF as an organization has done exceptionally well in meeting all the targets vis-à-vis hiring competent professionals, developing all procedures and policies, carrying out accreditation and project appraisal and approvals, efficient financial management and procurements, and completion of all outstanding corporate compliances. NDRMF Interventions have benefitted an estimated population of more than TWO MILLION whereby protecting more than twelve thousand hectares of agricultural land. In addition, NDRMF has enhanced the capacity of its implementation partners both public and non-public sector entities, in terms of fulfilling slightly unique requirements based on donor compliances as well as government obligations.

> **NDRMF provided benefits to an estimated population of more than TWO MILLION and protected more than 12,000 hectares of agricultural land.**

NDRMF aims to minimize the country's vulnerability to disaster through focusing pro-active approaches. NDRMF ensures its efforts in making Pakistan more resilient, equally emphasize gender-equality, social inclusion dimensions and environmental protocols. The risk of disaster can be reduced but cannot be eliminated. Therefore, in addition to mitigation of disaster risk, NDRMF emphasizes on the need of transferring disaster risk, through insurance tools. The major areas of intervention under DRR include flood mitigation, retrofitting of public buildings, water conservation structures, landslide management, installation of early warning systems, institutional strengthening of Rescue 1122, and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).

> **NDRMF equally emphasizes gender-equality, social inclusion dimensions and environmental protocols.**

These interventions are basically ensuring the alignment of Fund's mandate with the National Disaster Management Plan and National Flood Protection Plan-IV frameworks, aimed for strengthening of disaster management administration at the national, provincial and local levels. The Fund is further aligning itself with Vision 2025, 5E strategy and more broadly, with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while enhancing the preparedness for disaster management in the stages of pre and post-disaster periods and promoting mechanism for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction measures into development policy and planning.

> **NDRMF emphasizes on the need of transferring disaster risk, through insurance tools.**

Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives being the line Ministry of NDRMF is fully committed to support and facilitate the resources mobilization activities in order to facilitate the implementation of key strategic framework and policies of Government of Pakistan including RESILIENT, RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK PAKISTAN (4RF). It is evident that NDRMF is one of the vital institutions to support and facilitate the implementation of 4RF.

MESSAGE FROM **THE CEO**

Mr. Bilal Anwar

Although climate challenges and resulting disasters are not new to Pakistan, but the devastating floods of 2022 agonizingly revealed that the climatic threats to Pakistan are severe and critical. Primary reason behind this awareness was the scale and intensity of the flood and devastation it caused over a vast area affecting a large number of people. It clearly established that climate change is not something to happen in the distant future, as previously thought, instead climatic variabilities of Pakistan make them current and imperative. The understanding of the phenomena is further proven that disasters are not one-time events but has strong recurring characteristic compounding the risks manifold. So the question is what national level capacities in disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and management are needed to be built to address these looming challenges?

Globally over the period, the discourse of disaster management has undergone significant change – the so called paradigm shift. It essentially prescribes the change of practices from the previously relief centric response to pro-active prevention, preparedness, along with disaster risk reduction approaches to conserve the development gains and minimizing losses to life, livelihood and property. Similarly, the conceptual notion of resilience building has also evolved to encompass not only physical measures as disaster risk reduction safeguards but also fiscal resilience and inclusion of socioeconomic protection for particularly vulnerable groups of communities is of paramount importance.

Against this shifting global disaster risk reduction approaches and increasing exposure of Pakistan to disasters, National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) has evolved to position itself as one of the key federal government entity duly mandated to build and strengthen institutional, physical and fiscal capacity of the country against disasters and natural hazards. Initially established with the generous financial and technical support from Asian Development Bank, it attracted funding support from a number of bilateral and institutional donors, significantly enhancing the financial-resource base of the NDRMF.

A portfolio of projects and interventions in all provinces and regions of Pakistan amounting to the total of USD 350 million is an evidence of resounding success. The diversity of projects include; flood protection structures, establishing early warning systems in some of the remote and vulnerable districts and regions, strengthening rescue services and retrofitting public infrastructure buildings in earthquake prone regions. The Fund also financed projects for improving the forest cover in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, supported efforts for climate-smart agriculture practices and building and strengthening water conservation structures in disaster prone areas. NDRMF has mobilized and engaged with a wide range of partners and stakeholders and being able to implement projects in some of the most remote and vulnerable regions of the country, ensuring the effectiveness and best returns on investment. Another key feature of NDRMF interventions has been the actual application of community-based approaches to disaster risk management – now being widely acknowledged as the most suitable approach.

I am pleased to share an overview of our work, efforts and some of the achievements in this Annual Report. The report offers an insight into how NDRMF has been able to reach out to vulnerable regions and communities, successfully addressing their immediate challenges through small to medium size interventions – but with an overarching view and belief of Building Resilient Pakistan.

PART-1 ABOUT NDRMF

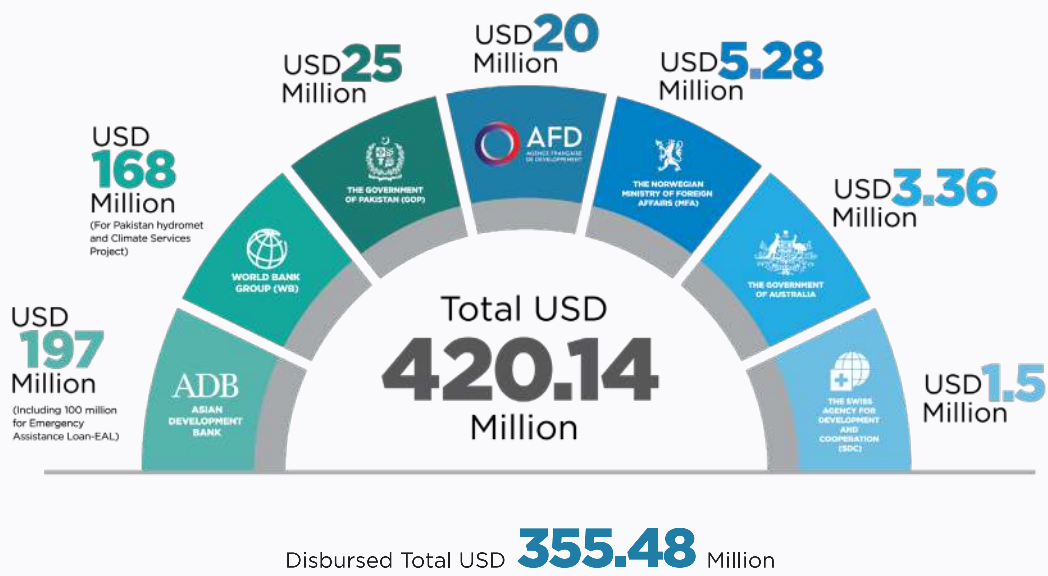
The Government of Pakistan (GoP) is committed to strengthen Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the country. In this regard, Pakistan has achieved the milestone of formulating the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2012. The Federal Flood Commission also updated its flood protection plan to address disaster vulnerability in the country. Accordingly, the NDMP and the National Flood Protection Plan (NFPP) - IV became the core documents that formed the building blocks of the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), a premier institution that works under the Government of Pakistan to implement policies related to disaster preparedness. NDRMF is a federal government non-banking financial intermediary exclusively focused on investing in Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Risk Financing and Climate Change across Pakistan, especially in the most vulnerable regions of Pakistan.

NDRMF is a public sector organization incorporated under Section 42 of the Companies Act 2017 by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). It is governed by the Board having government representation and includes members from the non-governmental sector as well. It is working with international partners to contribute towards effective disaster management and preparedness in order to make Pakistan a resilient country.

NDRMF provides grant financing to public and non-public sector entities for interventions having significant contributions to reducing the socioeconomic vulnerability. It has compliance with international efforts, such as Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), and formulates national parameters and goals to achieve climate resilience. NDRMF ensures adherence to Paris Climate Accord (for reducing greenhouse gases), the Paris Agreement (for Climate Risk Transfer and Financing), and the Sendai Framework.

Prior to the establishment of the NDRMF, there was no specific organization focusing exclusively on pre-disaster management. NDRMF aims to create a resilient Pakistan through targeted efforts focusing on stimulating preparedness, mitigation, institutional strengthening, and capacity building. NDRMF aims to decrease the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of Pakistan to natural hazards by prioritizing and financing investments in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and linking it with disaster risk financing. This has high economic benefits in terms of strengthening technical knowledge of environmental disasters, climate change risks, and developing markets for the transfer of residual risks of unmitigated natural hazards. All these benefits will contribute to enhancing Pakistan's resilience to climatic shocks and other natural hazards.

FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO



POLICY COMMITMENTS

INSTITUTIONAL BLOCK

- Vision 2025
- National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) (2012)
- National Flood Protection Plan (NFPP) – IV

LINKAGES WITH INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES AND FRAMEWORKS

- Kyoto Protocol (1992)
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) (1999)
- Jo'burg Plan of Implementation (2002)
- Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)
- Future We Want (Rio+20) (2012)
- Sendai Framework (2015)
- The 2030 Agenda (2015)
- Paris Agreement (2015)
- Agenda for Humanity (2016)

ADHERENCE TO NATIONAL MILIEU

- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2021
- Clean Green Pakistan Movement (2019)

INSTITUTIONAL TARGET AREAS

- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Disaster Risk Financing
- Climate Change
- Health Preparedness
- Emergency Assistance

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

1 NO POVERTY	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
13 CLIMATE ACTION	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
15 LIFE ON LAND	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt & reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

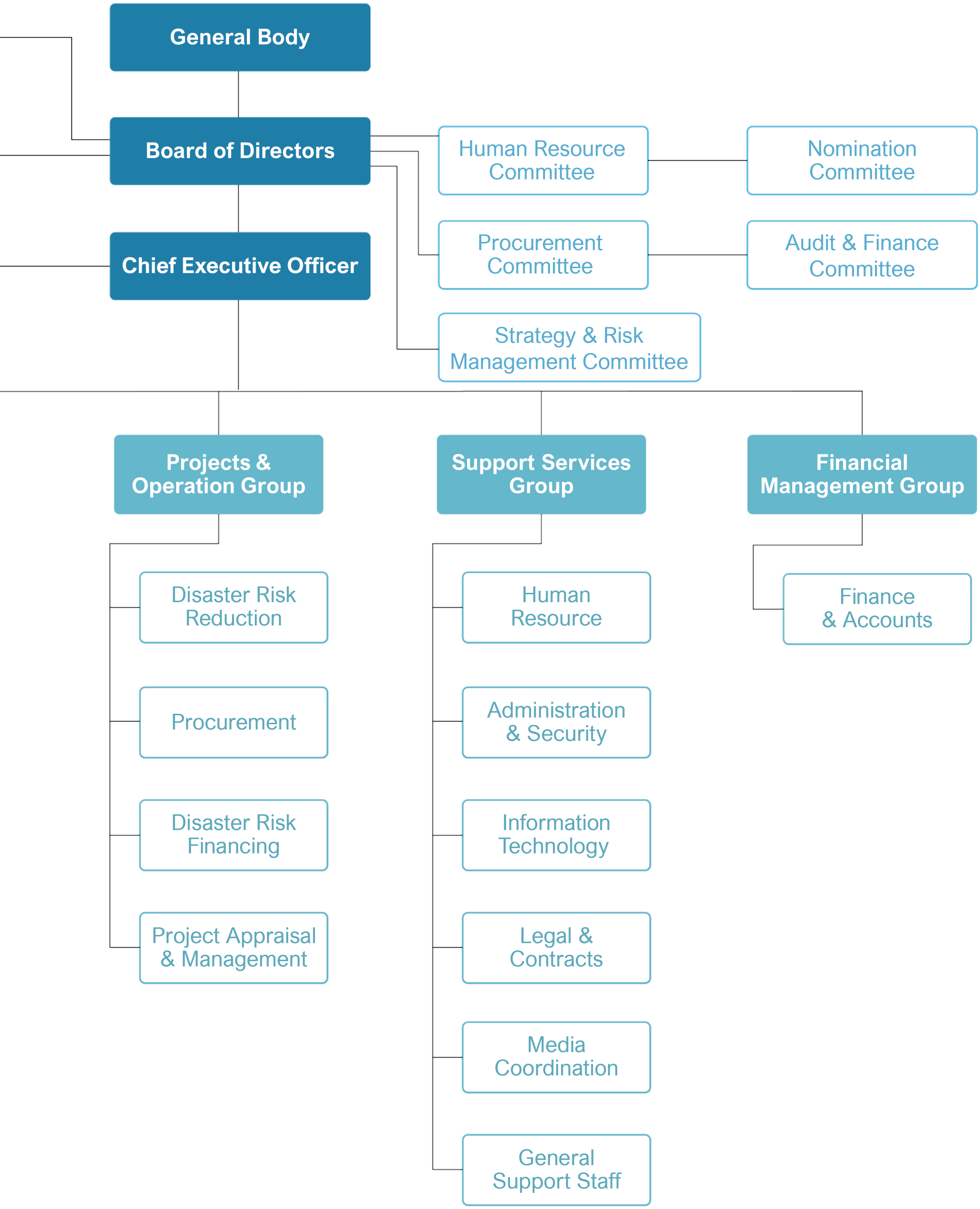
- Company Secretary
- Chief Internal Audit
- Chief Technical Officer

Quality Assurance Group

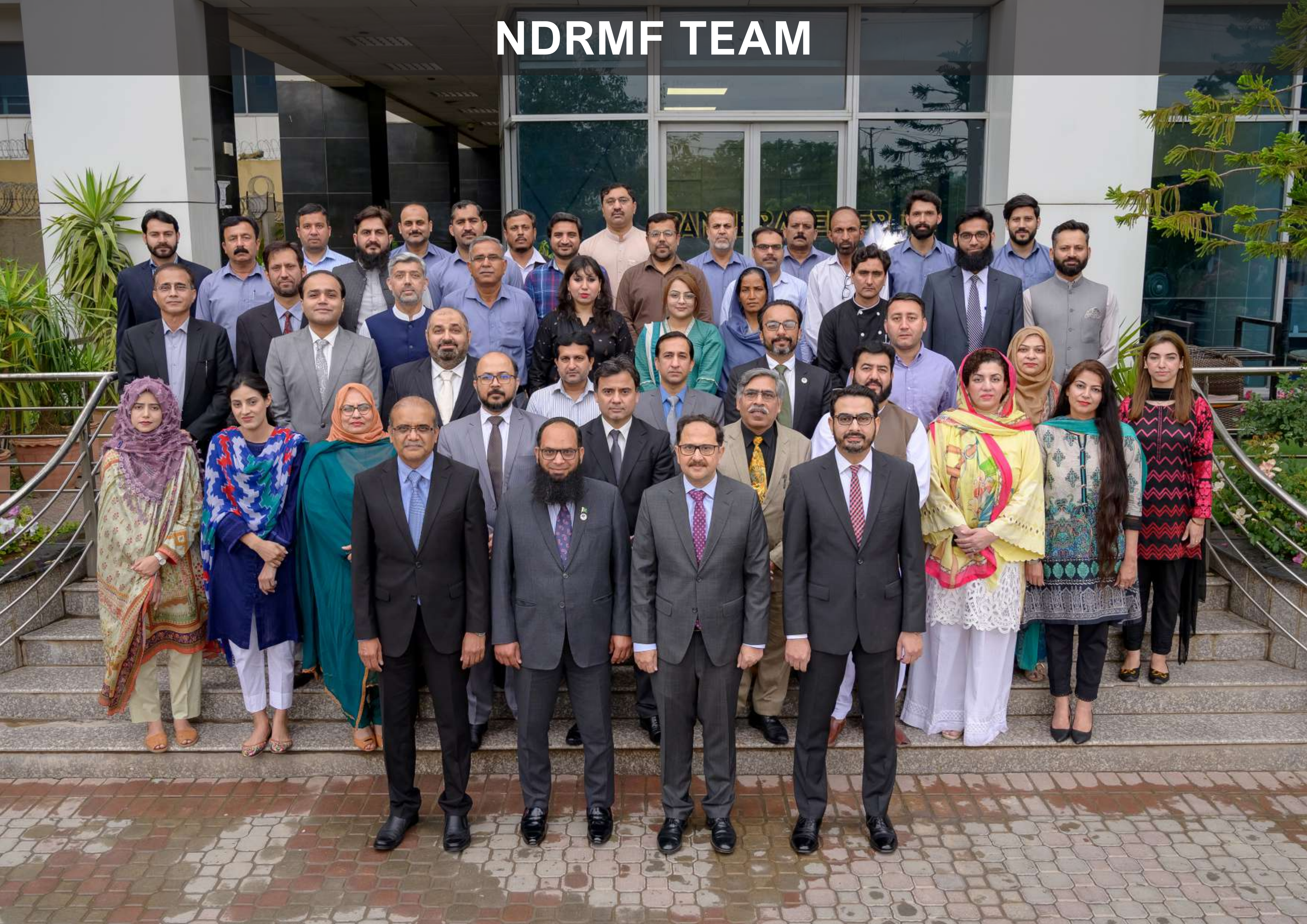
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Management Information System
- Safeguards & Gender Unit

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	***59***
Management & Non-management Staff	***44***
Other Staff	***15***

♂	♀
78%	**22%**


General Body
Board of Directors
Chief Executive Officer
Human Resource Committee
Nomination Committee
Procurement Committee
Audit & Finance Committee
Strategy & Risk Management Committee
Projects & Operation Group
Support Services Group
Financial Management Group
Disaster Risk Reduction
Procurement
Disaster Risk Financing
Project Appraisal & Management
Human Resource
Administration & Security
Information Technology
Legal & Contracts
Media Coordination
General Support Staff
Finance & Accounts

NDRMF TEAM



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. MOHAMMAD JEHANZEB KHAN
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Government Effectiveness

MEMBERS / DIRECTORS

Dr. Kazim Niaz
Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan

Mr. Musadiq Ahmad Khan
Addl. Secretary (Incharge), Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan

Mr. Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh
Secretary, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan

Mr. Syed Zafar Ali Shah
Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiative, Government of Pakistan

Dr. Abid Qaiyum Sulehrie
Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

Mr. Sarfaraz A. Rehman
Chief Executive Officer, Fauji Fertilizer Company (FFC)

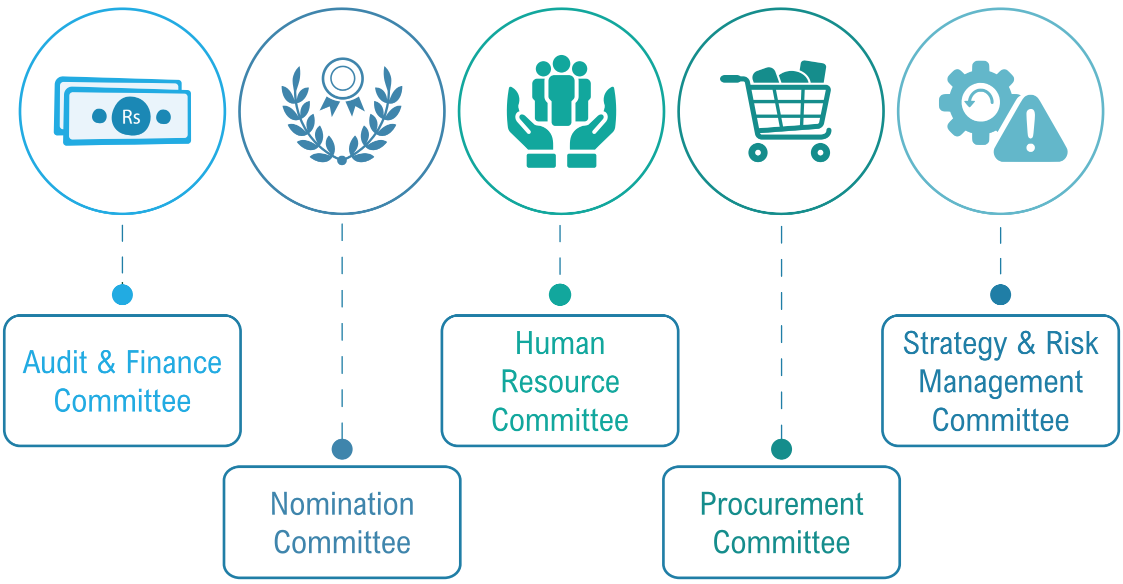
Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh
Climate Change & Risk Resilience Specialist

Ms. Nadia Rehman
Member Climate Change, MoPD&SI

Mr. Bilal Anwar
Chief Executive Officer, NDRMF

Mr. Muhammad Mehran Afzal
Secretary, NDRMF

BOARD COMMITTEES



VISION

To make Pakistan a disaster resilient country

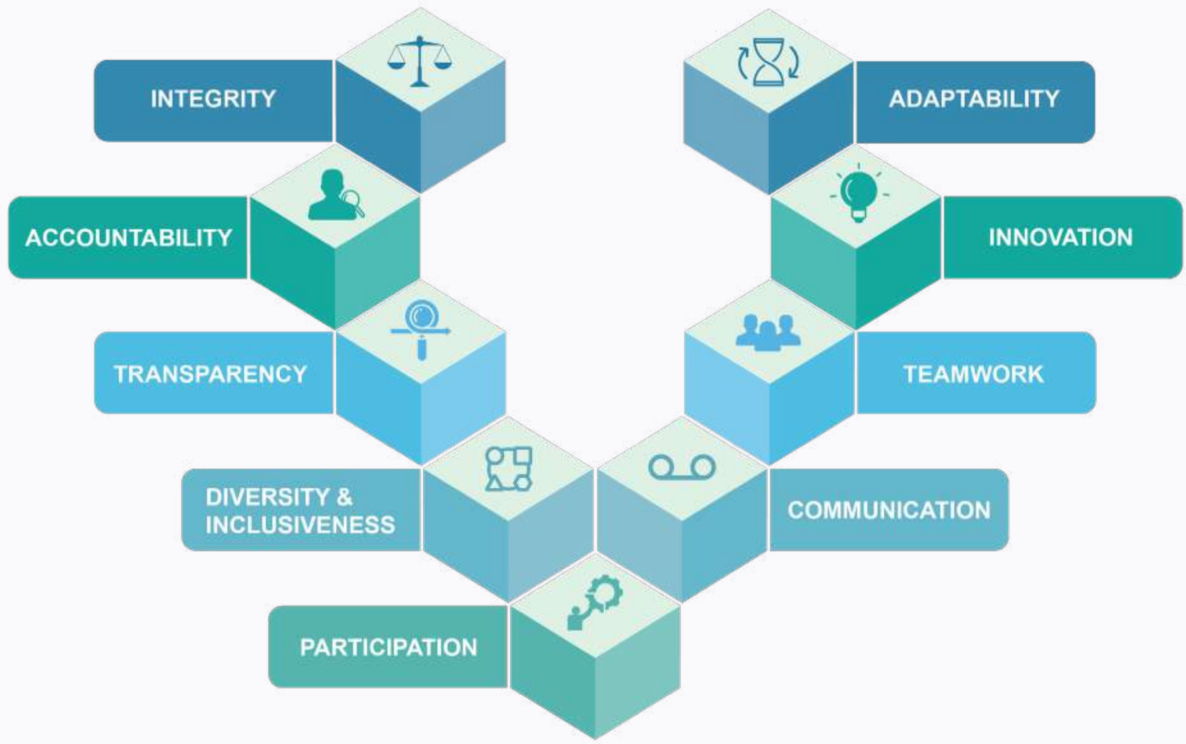
MISSION

To reduce the socioeconomic & fiscal vulnerability of the country and its population to natural hazards by prioritizing and financing investments in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), preparedness (early warning, contingency planning), early recovery, and Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) that have high economic benefits, taking into account climate change.

OBJECTIVES

- To enhance Pakistan's resilience to climatic and other natural hazards and disasters
- To strengthen the technical and financial capacity of the Government of Pakistan to quickly respond to climatic and other natural hazards and disasters
- To reduce the socioeconomic and fiscal vulnerability of Pakistan to climatic and other natural hazards and disasters

CORPORATE CULTURAL & CORE VALUES



CORPORATE COMPLIANCE POLICIES

- Anti-Corruption Policy
- Human Resource Policy (HR Policy)
- Anti-Harassment Policy
- Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS)
- Whistle Blower Policy
- Procurement Policy
- Conflict of Interest & Disclosure Policy
- Grievance Redress Mechanism for Stakeholders
- Gender & Development Policy (GAD)
- Performance Appraisal Policy
- Grievance Redressal & Disciplinary Matters Policy
- Internal Audit Manual
- Media Policy
- Financial Management Manual
- Diversity, Equal Opportunity & Affirmative Action Policy
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Manual

ACCREDITATION

NDRMF partners with entities from public and non-public sectors that intend to contribute to the country's resilience agenda. Public sector organizations are accredited after fulfilling some basic requirements focused on fiduciary compliances and competence for project execution. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations have to undergo a holistic accreditation process by conforming to the Fund's qualification criteria. An organization already possessing external accreditation(s), such as Global Environment Facility (GEF) or Green Climate Fund (GCF), will be considered accredited by the NDRMF upon the provision of documentation submitted for securing external accreditation(s) along with the accreditation certificate(s).

THEMATIC AREAS

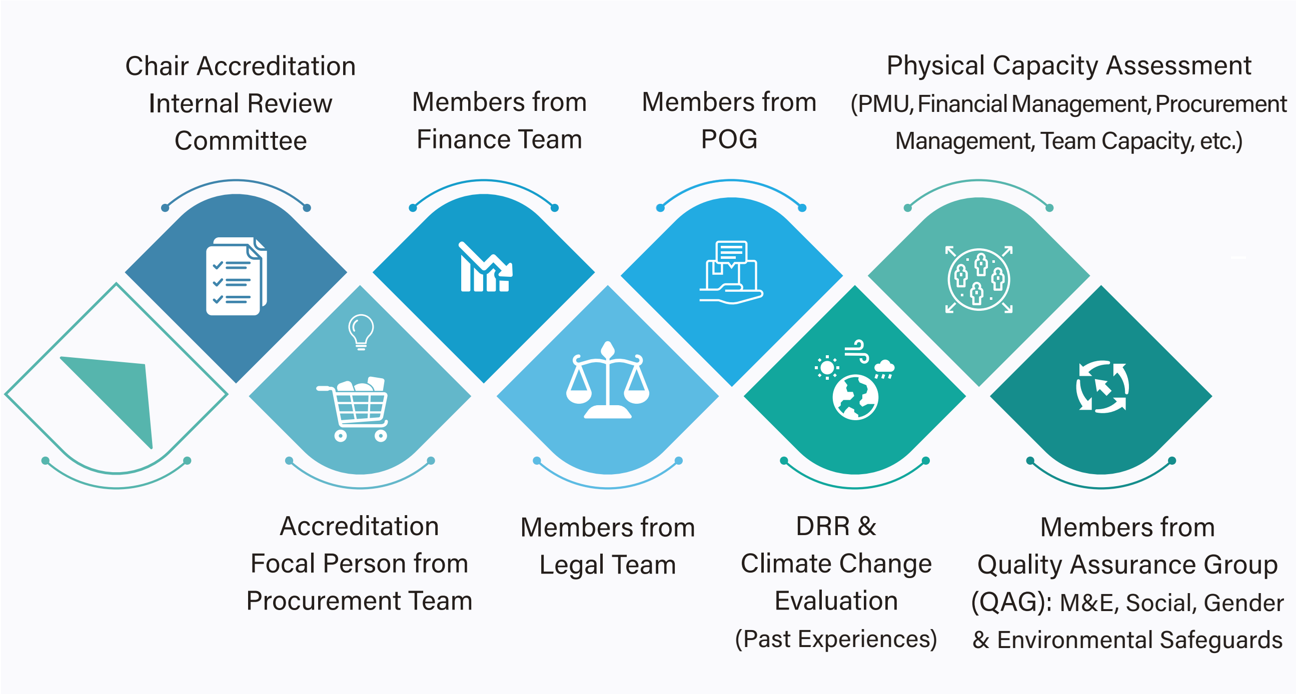
The focus areas for projects of the NDRMF are based on the following thematic areas of intervention.

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management for the Most Vulnerable Areas	Plans for Emergency Response	Early-Warning Systems
Multi-Hazard and Vulnerability	Retrofitting	Resistance to Multiple Hazards
Reforestation	Recharge Pakistan	Reversing Land Degradation & Conserving Biodiversity
Promoting Blue Economy and Restoration of Marine Protected Areas	Promoting Eco-Tourism	Clean Mobility (Implementation of Piloting E-Vehicle Policy)

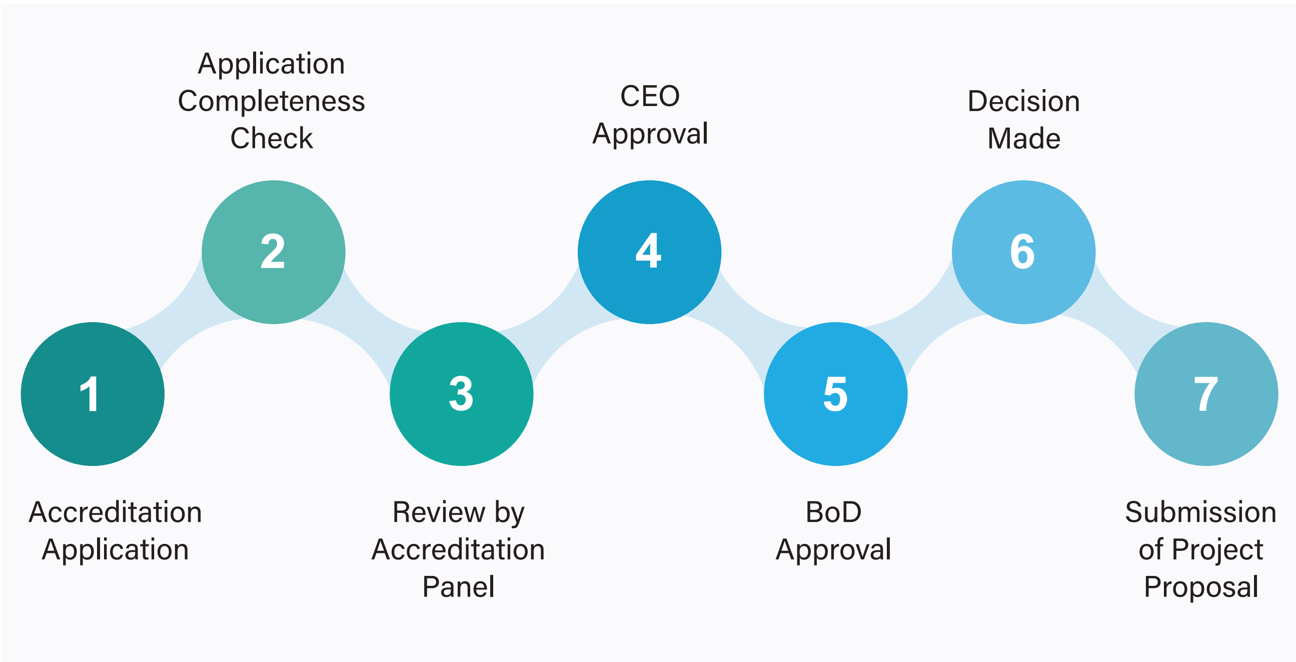
CRITERIA, PROCESS AND REVIEW

The accreditation criterion has two components: eligibility criteria (organizational structure, experience, registration, and financial management), and institutional capacity (regulatory and legal regimes, financial management and internal controls, procurement management, environmental and social standards and gender mainstreaming, project management, DRR, and climate change). The last two aspects of the institutional capacity component have been added to the revised criteria and are applied to project-specific cases. Once the project is identified to be in the category of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) or Climate Change, it is evaluated against the respective criteria for that particular category. In this criterion, the applicant's work experience is assessed, to understand its capacity in terms of finance and implementation.

The applications are reviewed and evaluated by the Internal Review Committee which comprises;



The Internal Review Committee comprises of members from various departments including finance, legal, procurement team, evaluation, and the quality assurance group. When an accreditation application is submitted, it is first checked for its completeness followed by a review from the accreditation panel. Then, an approval from the CEO is required before an approval from the BoD, and then a final decision is made resulting in the submission of the project proposal.



NDRMF applies the scoring criteria for the accreditation process based on an Accreditation Index (AI) to calculate the overall risk assessment score of applicant organizations. The overall risk assesment score of applicants ranges from 0 to 3 on the AI. A higher value on the index implies lower risk and vice versa. The AI is classified into four categories: 'high risk', 'substantial risk', 'moderate risk', and 'low risk'. The minimum threshold to qaulify for accreditation with the NDRMF is set at 2.01.

PROJECT APPRAISAL AND AWARDS

NDRMF's process of project appraisal and awards follows a systematic assessment approach and plays a crucial role in recognizing and evaluating the success and achievements of projects. The standard process helps in assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of a project. NDRMF's accreditation process ensures that a project aligns with its objectives for DRR, DRF, and overall DRM, meets the quality standards, and delivers the outcome within the allocated resources and timeframe.

NDRMF follows two distinct processes to appraise proposals submitted by Public Sector Entities (PSEs) and Non-Public Sector entities (Non-PSEs). The process of project appraisal is explained in the table below. It begins once the accredited entities apply for financing in the form of a project proposal. The scope of activities must be in line with the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Flood Protection Plan, IV (NFPP-IV), providing details such as project justification, design of schemes proposed, implementation plan, safeguards assessments, project beneficiaries, and DRR and climate change, among other requirements.

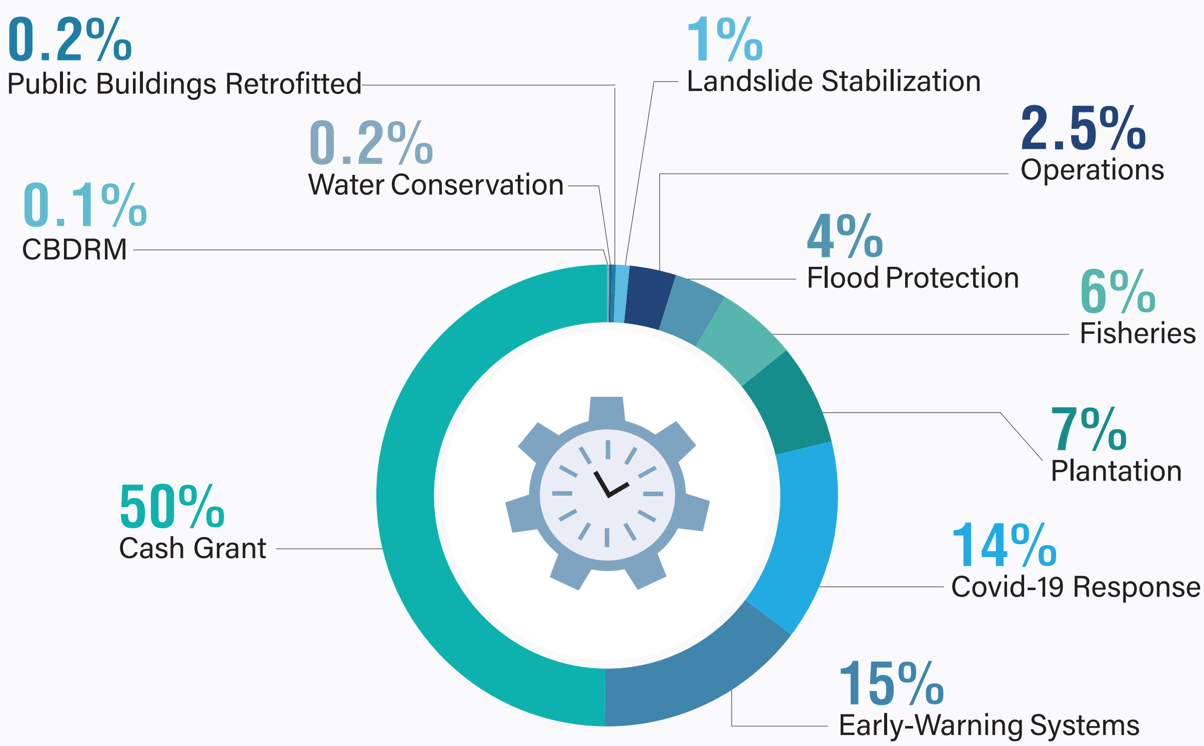
The PSEs have to submit proposal through the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Committees (PDRMCs). The proposal is reviewed for compliance with the NDMP and the NFPP-IV. Before moving the proposal any further in the process of its appraisal. The preliminary appraisal for PSEs and Non-PSEs is to be cleared by the Fund's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for a detailed assessment. The detailed assesment entails the appraisal report being presented to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and if no revisions are required, it is forwarded to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) for review. The RMC submits the final recommendations to the Board of Directors (BoD) for approval or disapproval.

Once the BoD approves the project, the next key step is signing of Grant Implementation Agreement (GIA) with the Fund's Implementing Partner (FIP). During project implementation, the FIP is required to submit periodic reports to be reviewed by the NDRMF, for the purpose of getting insights into the project performance and implementation. Therefore, the project is monitored as per the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) processes and contractual requirements agreed upon by the NDRMF and the Fund Implementing Partners.

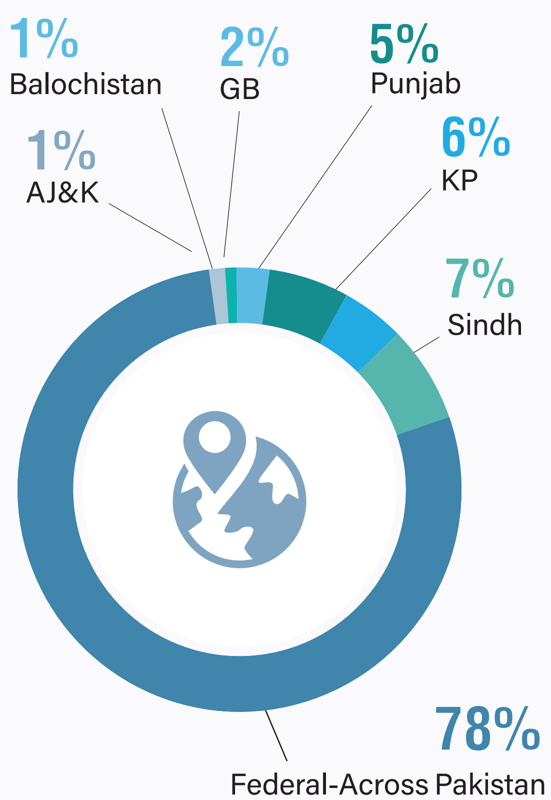
STAGES	PROCESS
Preliminary Proposal Processing	Call for Proposal Submission of Proposal ➤ PSE through DRMC ➤ Non-PSE directly to the NDRMF Review & Appraisal of Proposal ➤ Compliance with NDMP, NFPP-IV Framework, etc. ➤ Go/No-go decision Submission for in principle approval (CEO)
Detailed Proposal Processing	Post approval, call & submission of proposal Detailed desk appraisal & field visit Preparing appraisal reports for TAC meeting TAC recommended projects presented to CFO/RMC Ratification/ approval by the Board
Award Project Grant	Approved projects Offer letter to FIP Post acceptance of offer letter by FIP, draft grant implementation agreement Signing of Grant Implementation Agreement (GIA) Monitoring & Evaluation/ project execution & implementation

PROJECT STATISTICS

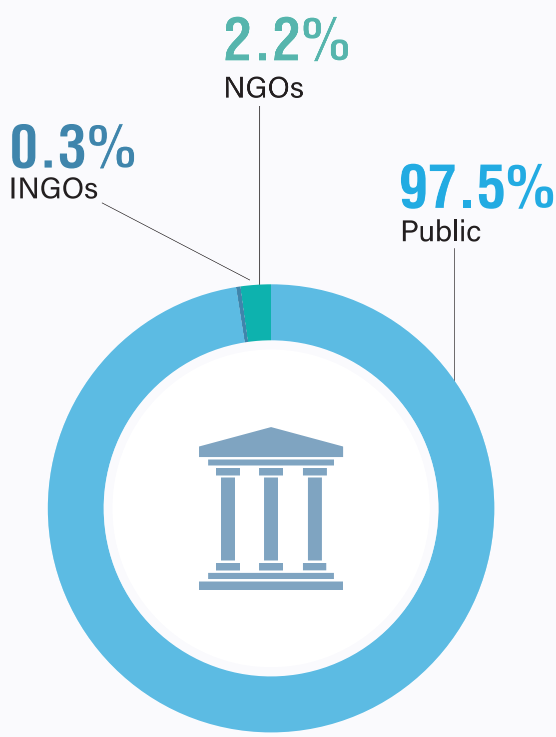
GRANT PORTFOLIO PROJECT TYPE



GRANT PORTFOLIO REGION TYPE



GRANT PORTFOLIO FIP TYPE



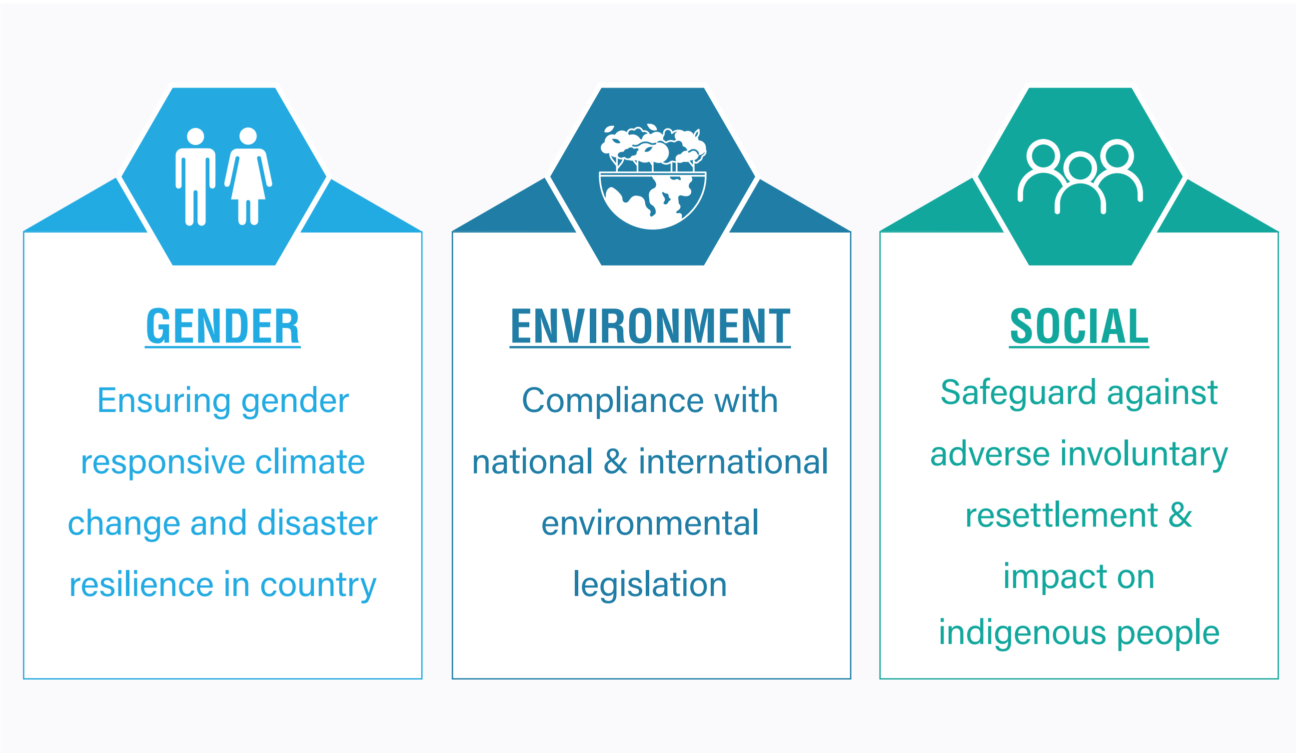
SAFEGUARDS (ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GENDER)

NDRMF is compliant with international environmental, social, and gender safeguard policies and standards. It has established a structured and systematic mechanism to address issues related to safeguards as a core function of its management system. For this purpose, the Environment, Social and Gender Mainstreaming Unit has been established. This unit aims to avoid, minimize and/or manage adverse environmental, social, and gender impacts/ vulnerabilities by enhancing the positive impacts of all the projects and interventions financed by the NDRMF.

The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and Gender and Development (GAD) Policy have been formulated to adhere to the national legal and regulatory requirements, as well as international ratified conventions and agreements to enable an environment that is conducive for sustainable disaster management. The ESMS aims at ensuring compliance with national and international environmental legislation and protection against adverse involuntary resettlement and its impact on indigenous people. Similarly, the GAD Policy aims at ensuring a gender responsive climate change and disaster resilience in the country.

Safeguards (environmental and social) and Gender mainstreaming components are responsible for:

- Developing, upgrading, and implementing all relevant policies, including ESMS and GAD policy.
- Ensuring all projects financed by the NDRMF are screened, categorized, and reviewed in accordance with the categorization criteria for environment and social safeguards and gender mainstreaming.
- Ensuring that the NDRMF does not finance any Asian Development Bank (ADB) category A (significant irreversible and long-term impact) projects.
- Ensuring project management is in accordance with the policy guidance of environment, social, and gender safeguards compliances.
- Managing GRM within the NDRMF; ensure the establishment and operations of similar mechanisms in the FIPs and facilitate/follow-up the resolution of complaints related to the operations and supported projects of the NDRMF.
- Internal and external reporting in the light of agreed action plans.



MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E)

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plays a pivotal role in measuring the performance of all NDRMF interventions and projects. M&E is one of the key sections that operate under the Quality Assurance Group (QAG) of the Fund. It has an approved M&E manual, which provides strategic guidelines to FIPs for executing projects, leading to the accomplishment of milestones set for each project. The M&E section is the custodian of data from all projects and is primarily responsible for progress monitoring of FIPs, the consolidation of progress on agreed reporting templates, and reporting to donors and other key stakeholders, including line ministry.

Regular field validation visits are conducted to ensure accuracy, quality, and timeliness of data and to ensure that project status is aligned with the reported progress. It also ensures that Means of Verifications (MoVs) outlined in the M&E Result Matrix are well managed, while data against the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is duly collected and properly maintained.

M&E aims to provide quality information related to the management and coordination of interventions across all spheres. This enhances transparency and supports accountability by revealing the extent to which the NDRMF has attained its desired objectives in the country Moreover, it supports planning, budgeting, and policy-making decisions based on evidence rather than opinion.

The objective is to improve the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the developmental interventions by supporting learning and decision-making from experience and refine strategies for future interventions. The Results Framework of the NDRMF is aligned with national policy models, strategic objectives, and priorities so that maximum positive impact is promoted. so that maximum positive impact is promoted. Output, outcome, and impact level indicators to measure the program's performance at different stages of implementation (and beyond) are chosen to contribute to the results framework helping with evidence-based decision-making to improve program effectiveness.

M&E OUTPUT TRACKING TOOLS

The Monitoring & Evaluation section has taken substantial steps by devising output tracking mechanisms, developing project status reporting templates, schemes' status tracker, and KPI tracking mechanism, organizing projects data, enforcing quality assurance protocols, consolidating each FIP's progress, identifying bottleneck challenges, and paving the way for enhancing the project performance. Following are the key tools introduced and used by the NDRMF's M&E section.

The key tools used by NDRMF's M&E section include the Key Performance Indicators' Tracking System for each project with a respective summary sheet; The Schemes Status Tracker provides all details of the schemes; The Project Status Report of each FIP to provide overall performance and status of each KPI; Technical Backstopping to FIPs on regular basis; Red, Amber & Green (RAG) Reporting on a quarterly basis for each project; and field-visit report by the M&E officials with a checklist of each scheme.

All these tools are components of the output tracking mechanism of the NDRMF's M&E section, which ensure the provision of quality information concerning the management and coordination of disaster-related intervention across different spheres. One of the key advantages of such a system of output tracking tools is documentation and knowledge management, whereby output tracking tools help strengthen communication with stakeholders based on data that can be referenced easily all the while contributing to effective project management and implementation. These tools enhance transparency and also support accountability planning, budgeting, and policy-making decisions that are based on evidence. The purpose of each tool is shown below explaining how they play their part in the M&E section.

NDRMF'S M&E section follows the procedures mentioned above for effective project management, enhanced accountability, and continuous learning by setting clear objectives, establishing baseline data for comparison and measurement of progress overtime, and regular monitoring involving periodic check-ings, sight visits, progress reports, and regular communications with stakeholders allowing for early identification of issues or challenges and timely course correction.

Key Performance Indicators' Tracking System

- Each project with its set indicators and outcomes is tracked on a quarterly basis
- Development of FIP KPIs tracking sheet reflecting a set of KPIs with targets, gender segregation, quarterly and cumulative achievements
- Summary sheet linked with each FIP KPI Tracking Sheet showing the progress

Schemes Status Tracker

- Monitoring of each scheme progress on a quarterly basis
- Provides details of each scheme including scheme type, location, expected direct and indirect beneficiaries, cost & length, and completion status
- Serves as the data hub for M&E Unit

Project Status Report

- Project Status reports are prepared for each FIP by the end of each quarter
- Encompasses mandatory project and financial information
- Provides overall performance and status of each KPI, output, and activity against gender and safeguards compliance

Technical Backstopping to FIPs

- Provides technical support on a regular basis to the FIP counterpart
- Conducts pre-Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) meetings with FIPs to build an understanding of quarterly progress

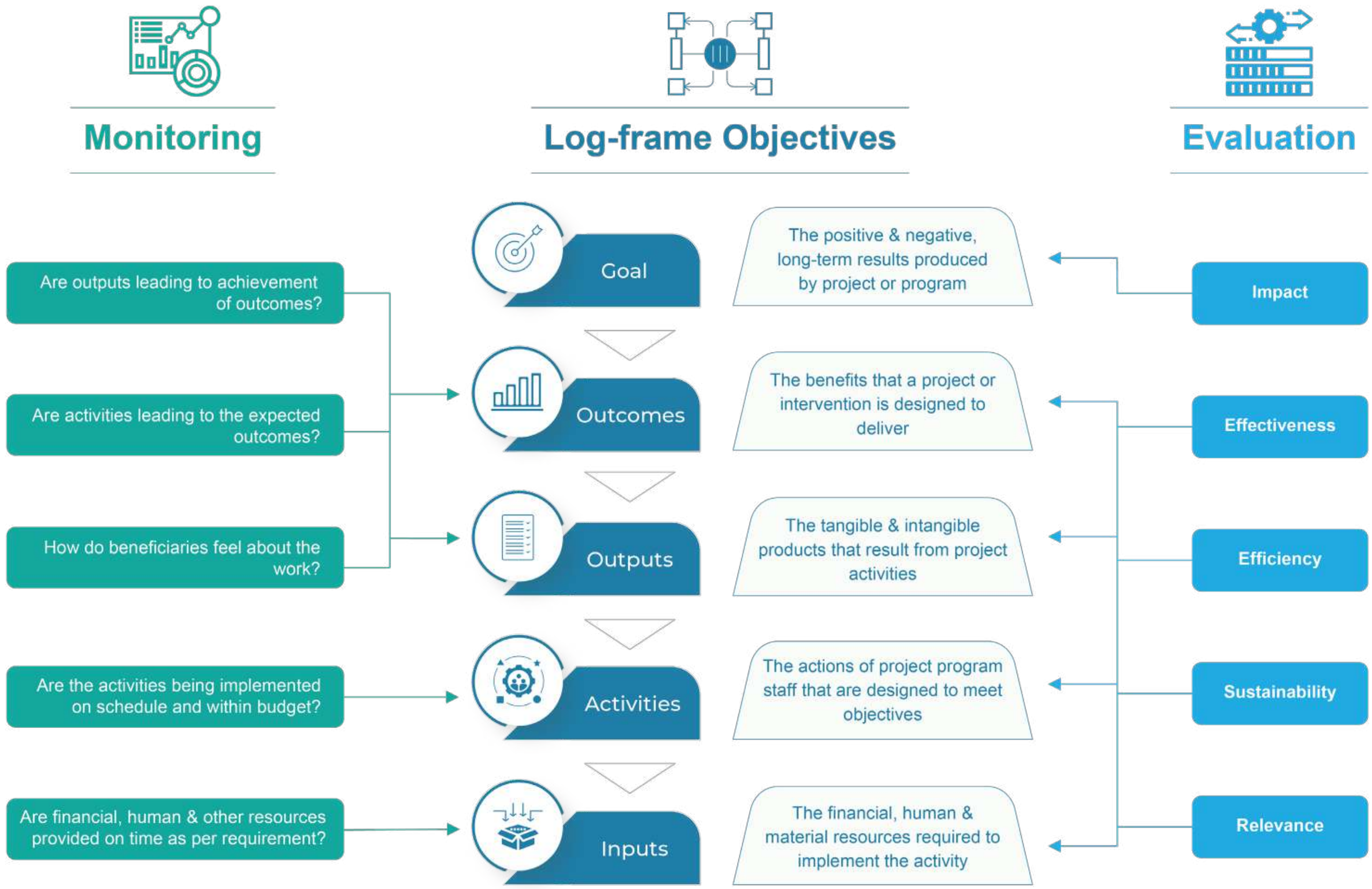
RAG Reporting

- M&E Unit designs and establishes the RAG reporting mechanism
- Prepares RAG report on a quarterly basis for management to keep the project on track & enhance delivery
- Each color denotes the project status to be marked under Project Risk Rating

Field Visit Report

- Officials of M&E conduct field visits
- A checklist is created for each scheme type
- A field visit report is prepared at the end of the visit covering all observations, major findings, key issues & challenges, recommendation & actions items

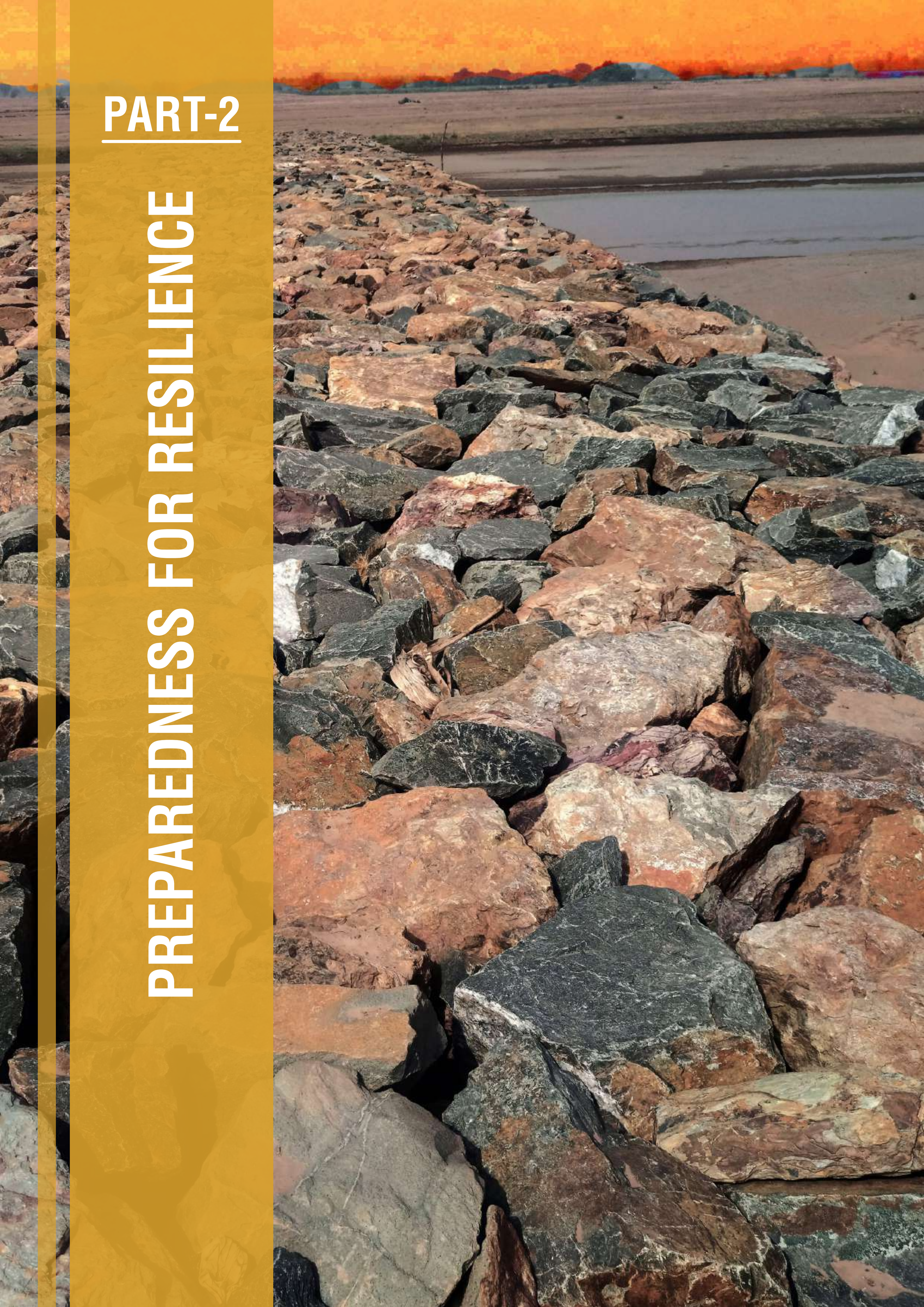
Furthermore, the M&E section of the NDRMF has a comprehensive log frame, which describes specific criteria for monitoring and evaluation against the objectives. The criterion for evaluation is based on impact, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and relevance, against which goals, outcomes, outputs, activities, and inputs are defined, as illustrated on the next page.



Monitoring
Log-frame Objectives
Evaluation
Are outputs leading to achievement of outcomes?
Are activities leading to the expected outcomes?
How do beneficiaries feel about the work?
Are the activities being implemented on schedule and within budget?
Are financial, human & other resources provided on time as per requirement?
Goal
Outcomes
Outputs
Activities
Inputs
The positive & negative, long-term results produced by project or program
The benefits that a project or intervention is designed to deliver
The tangible & intangible products that result from project activities
The actions of project program staff that are designed to meet objectives
The financial, human & material resources required to implement the activity
Impact
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Sustainability
Relevance

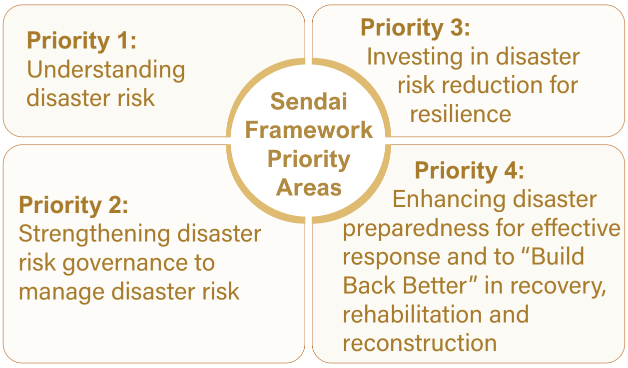
PART-2

PREPAREDNESS FOR RESILIENCE



PART-2 PREPAREDNESS FOR RESILIENCE

Pakistan has been ranked 5th among the world's top 10 worst-affected countries due to climate change. As a result, the country faces an increased risk of disaster occurrence, both in terms of frequency and severity. To this end, the need for preparedness has become imperative. NDRMF aims to minimize the country's vulnerability to disasters in line with priorities put forward by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



It also aligns with the following national priorities of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2012 – 2022.

- Intervention 3: Establish national hazard and vulnerability assessment
- Intervention 4: Establish multi-hazard early warning systems
- Intervention 5: Promotion of training, education, and awareness in relation to disaster management
- Intervention 6: Strengthen the awareness program on disaster risk reduction at the local level
- Intervention 7: Infrastructure development for disaster risk reduction
- Intervention 8: Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development

NDRMF focuses efforts on making Pakistan more resilient by equally emphasizing gender-equality, social inclusion dimensions, and environmental protocols. It is important to note that the risk of disaster can be reduced but cannot be eliminated. Therefore, in addition to the mitigation of disaster risk, NDRMF also stresses the need to transfer disaster risk through insurance tools. Furthermore, it facilitates the capacity building of government organizations in terms of preparedness to combat disasters during pandemics and floods.

NDRMF broadens its focus on disaster risk management to enhance community resilience fuelled by climate risks. Its objective is to reach 100 percent climate mainstreaming. In a bid to combat climate change and its consequences, it works on a wide range of interventions including the analysis of climate risks and vulnerabilities, the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural practices, and the development and implementation of efficient and effective risk management strategies.

1. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Pakistan is prone to natural disasters due to its diversified topography and meteorology. The varied weather phenomenon in the country results in natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, landslides, extreme weather conditions, and tsunamis. The country has experienced earthquakes of magnitudes ranging from 4 to 7 on the Richter scale. In 2005, for instance, an earthquake struck the country's Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) region, causing massive damage throughout the country.

Northern Pakistan, including Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), is susceptible to natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, and landslides/ avalanches. According to the national seismic map developed in 2007, Northern Pakistan lies in the Seismic Zones 3 and 4 implying that this region is more likely to experience earthquakes than any other region.

These earthquakes also lead to landslides, which are disasters associated with mountainous regions. The remote, mountainous areas are more susceptible to hazards and associated damages. During the monsoon season, rainfalls and the melting of glaciers up north become a perennial source of inflow into the Indus River. When this happens, the Indus River and the Ravi River are expected to flood more often and cause greater damage to their surrounding areas. The old embankments and flood mitigation measures put in place are inadequate, while the lack of proper maintenance has left them in a bad shape and they have been overtopped by floods several times.

Southern Pakistan has an arid to hyper-arid climate, with high variability in rainfall. This region is most vulnerable to droughts and tsunamis. The impact of droughts is far more serious than other disasters, as even though they emerge slowly, they linger on for a much longer period. There is growing concern about the increase in frequency and severity of droughts in the Southwestern Balochistan province because of rising sea levels, erratic precipitation, seasonal shifts, and rising temperatures. Moreover, the tectonic activity along the Arabian plate often results in tsunamis in the Arabian Sea, which in turn, affects Pakistan as well.

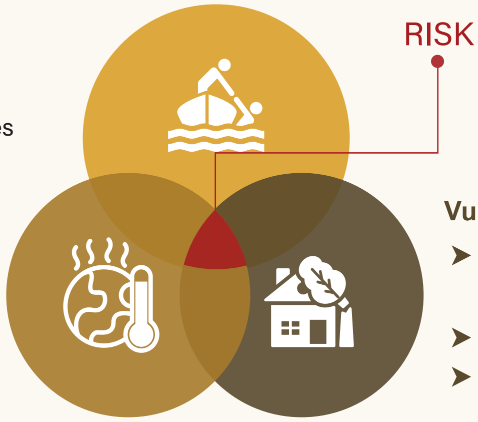
Region	Vulnerability	Disasters at High Risk
Northern Pakistan (KP, GB, AJ&K)	• Heavy rainfall • Fragile geological formations • Steep slopes and elevations associated with Himalayan and Karakoram ranges • Poor state of the existing infrastructure	• Flooding / Flash flooding • GLOFs in upper areas • Earthquakes • Landslides/avalanches
Balochistan	• Rising sea levels • Erratic precipitation • Seasonal shifts • Rising temperatures	• Droughts • Tsunamis • Floods
Punjab	• Inadequate flood mitigation measures • Lack proper maintenance	• Earthquakes • Floods
Sindh	• Arid to hyper-arid climate • Rainfall variability • Rising temperatures	• Droughts • Tsunamis • Floods

Hazard

- Floods
- Droughts
- Earthquakes
- Landslides

Exposure

- Population alongside high risk
- Vulnerable areas



Vulnerability

- Susceptible to damage due to poor infrastructure
- Lack of maintenance
- Unfavorable climatic and geographic conditions

DRR INTERVENTIONS

The absence of adequate attention on DRM from development agencies necessitated NDRMF's focus on DRR interventions. The main focus of the Fund is to take fundamental steps to minimize socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of Pakistan to disasters. At the moment, the NDRMF has two main portfolios i.e., DRR and Climate Change, having their respective donor agencies. The NDRMF adopts ex-ante DRR approaches that are in line with the NDMP and NFPP VI.

The Fund is the first body to work primarily for pre-disaster management in Pakistan and initiating systematic actions for disaster risk reduction by reducing impacts of hazards such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides etc and by reducing the exposure and vulnerability of individuals to these hazards. Exposure relates to the population that resides alongside high-risk and vulnerable areas and vulnerability relates to the population that is most susceptible to damage due to poor infrastructure. The following pages discuss DRR schemes that the NDRMF is working on across Pakistan.

BROADER SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OF DRR

- Decrease vulnerability to minimum impacts of disaster
- Secure government and private properties from hazards of land sliding
- Reducing financial loss for development of safer communities
- Sense of safety to citizens
- Reduce disability and death
- Infrastructures development for livelihood modelling
- Enhance knowledge and capacities of multi stakeholders
- Promote training, education and awareness in relation to disaster management
- Achieve flood mitigation, improved irrigation infrastructure
- River restoration and naturalization

FLOOD MITIGATION

Before 2022, the floods of 2010 had been declared to have caused maximum damage to the country. However, floods in 2022 turned out to be even more devastating as they completely wiped out several villages and swathes of agricultural lands. According to the NFPP-IV, the physiographic variation in Pakistan leads to different types of flooding like flash, riverine, glacial lake outburst, and coastal and urban flooding. Therefore, an integrated flood mitigation strategy must be in place to focus on reducing all such calamities. It should help in reducing susceptibility to damage caused by these floods and lead to mitigating flood impacts. At the NDRMF, flood mitigation efforts aim at carrying out maintenance of water channels, constructing bridges, and watercourse crossings, restoring flood protection walls, and spreading awareness for improving disaster preparedness of communities.

236 Flood Mitigation Structures

10,201,728 Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Embankment strengthening
- Flood protection walls
- Emergency toolkits
- Awareness for community preparedness
- Effective water resource management
- Spurs
- Embankment rehabilitation
- Bridges
- Water crossings
- Inlets
- Studs

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (Aga Khan Foundation)
2. Resilient & Adaptive Population in Disaster-RAPID (Islamic Relief Pakistan)
3. Building Resilience by Strengthening the Community through Inclusive Disaster Risk Management (Muslim Aid Pakistan)
4. From Vulnerability to Resilience - V2R (Pakistan Red Crescent Society)
5. Rehabilitation of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund (Punjab Irrigation Department)
6. Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund (Punjab Irrigation Department)
7. Protecting Village abadis against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah (Punjab Irrigation Department)
8. Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel (Punjab Irrigation Department)
9. Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching & Earth Work along LS Bund in Northern Dadu Division (Sindh Irrigation Department)
10. Recoupment of Damaged T-head spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund in Larkana subdivision (Sindh Irrigation Department)


AKF MSGC- 1 Ghusrey Ghanche


AKF MSC- 13 Parabeg Chashma Center Chitral

RETROFITTING & REFURBISHING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Pakistan lies in a seismically active region. It is, therefore, imperative to assess the vulnerability of buildings and structures in this region, particularly those located in Seismic Zones 3 & 4. NDRMF executed a project named 'Baseline Survey for Retrofitting of Public Building in Seismic Zone 3 & 4 of Pakistan' to evaluate the cost of retrofitting public school buildings in Seismic Zone 3 & 4 and measuring the expected life of buildings after the overhaul. The Fund followed the UN-HABITAT retrofitting guidelines for developing hazard-resilient schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Existing built structures in Pakistan are vulnerable to seismic forces generated by earthquakes. Large-scale destruction and casualties have been caused due to the collapse of buildings during the past earthquakes. The most unfortunate example of such devastation was witnessed after the 2005 Earthquake in AJ&K and KP. The Earthquake caused colossal damage, killing over 18,000 schoolchildren, and affecting innumerable private as well as public buildings. Retrofitting helps in securing structures from collapsing during natural disasters and hazards, particularly during earthquakes, so that the loss of lives and property could be avoided. Making buildings earthquake-resistant depends on the structural type and purpose of the structure. According to the NDMP, buildings that serve the purpose of saving lives during times of emergency should be retrofitted first and made earthquake resistant. The public school and hospital buildings in vulnerable areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Gilgit-Baltistan have, therefore, been the Fund's main target for retrofitting.

During the process of retrofitting, the functional aspects of buildings are taken into consideration, and it is ascertained that it adheres to the pre-retrofitting conditions. Furthermore, some value additions are also made, including renovating or adding toilets, adding ramps, widening doors for universal accessibility, adding siren equipment and signs for emergency response and rescue, and adding or replacing light to add required lumens in classrooms and offices, solar energy solution, and natural light ducts.

45 Public Buildings Retrofitted

10,520 Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Retrofitting of Public Buildings
- Seismic resilience techniques
- Seismic resistant bands vertical and horizontal
- Roof anchoring
- Concrete pillar
- Orthogonal wall are connected with each other
- Strengthening of roof members

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (Aga Khan Foundation)
2. Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster RAPID (Islamic Relief Pakistan)

RSM-2 GGPS Baga, Mansehra

RSM-2 GGPS Baga, Mansehra

WATER CONSERVATION STRUCTURES

Water resource management has become a quintessential part of any climate mitigation strategy around the world due to the scarcity of water, increased water demand, and high risk of droughts. Pakistan ranks among the countries that are at an extremely high risk of water shortage. In particular, Quetta, Chaghai, and Qilla Saifullah in Balochistan have been experiencing the highest disaster risk from droughts historically, besides the risk of tsunamis, earthquakes, and floods. The region faces such a high risk of droughts due to several reasons, including low rainfalls and limited resources of fresh water. The economy of Pakistan relies on climate-sensitive sectors, such as rain-fed and irrigated agriculture and livestock. It has a high dependence on unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, such as groundwater. The rural population of the country is mainly dependent on agriculture and livestock to earn a livelihood. This requires a long-term and sustainable investment in water conservation to ensure accessibility to clean drinking water, water supply in times of water shortage, and proper sanitation systems.

One of the key mitigation approaches to DRR is building water conservation structures, such as small water reservoirs. To this end, NDRMF is financing a project, with Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP), comprising the construction of water reservoirs in districts of Quetta and Chaghai. A total of 23 water conservation structures have been constructed in both target districts. All project activities have been designed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, such as the government, communities, and other networks to ensure the project impacts are sustained and carried forward positively. For water reservoirs and water treatment plants, the local community's consent was obtained, and the needs of the reservoir were addressed by the community itself. The community willingly contributed to the project by providing land for the installation of the water treatment plant and allowing the construction of water reservoirs.

In addition to constructing water conservation structures, NDRMF financed the capacity building of marginalized communities with the help of Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP). This project aimed at enabling women, men, boys, girls, minorities, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in Chaghai & Qilla Saifullah to maintain their livelihoods and protect their productive assets in the face of climate-induced disasters.

23 Water Conservation Structures

131,763 Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Small water storage reservoirs
- Minor delay action dams

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster - RAPID (Islamic Relief Pakistan)
2. Building Resilience by Strengthening the Community through Inclusive Disaster Risk Management (Muslim Aid Pakistan)

IRP, Killi M. Khail Water Reservior

MAP, Tharai Shin Ghul Water Reservior

LANDSLIDE MANAGEMENT

Pakistan, traversed by active faults, experiences frequent landslides. The presence of inter-plate and intra-plate faults cause instability leading to landslides in the country's northern terrain, which have steep sloppy mountains and fragile geological formations. Landslides immediately cause disruption in communication by destroying transport routes, thus aggravating the situation where a disaster has occurred. As a result, establishing communication in that particular area for relief and recovery purposes becomes an impediment in itself. A similar situation was witnessed during the Earthquake of 2005 in AJ&K, where the provision of relief and aid to the affected areas was hindered due to landslides.

To mitigate the risk of landslides, it is important that the topographic and geographic conditions are assessed in the targeted and high-risk areas. In order to carry out the need assessment of the areas, basic surveys are conducted to develop an understanding of the areas that are prone to landslides (sediments) and for the identification of suitable measures. This hazard assessment is important for such areas to establish a designated disaster risk management plan that would not only encompass early warnings and evacuation systems, but also highlight the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, such as relevant government departments and the community.

AJ&K is vulnerable to landslides that disrupt its road networks, a strategic mode of communication in the region. As part of landslide management intervention with AJ&K Communication & Works Department, the NDRMF conducted a detailed study of 12 major landslides that occurred in the region for the purpose of control and management. The Fund's landslide management plan aimed at securing land and property to ensure the sustenance of communication between adjoining areas and decreasing vulnerabilities due to the damage caused by landslides or avalanches. Other initiatives also focused on capacity building of the local community related to disaster-specific action and emergency response.

NDRMF also partnered with Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to carry out land stabilization as part of broader efforts to achieve disaster resilience in AJ&K. An indirect contribution of this project was the creation of jobs for the local people of AJ&K.

12 Critical Landslide Sites Stabilized

1,459,033 Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Protection wall
- Bio-engineering

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Vulnerability to resilience (Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)
2. Landslide control management and mitigation along major roads in AJ&K - Poonch Division (AJ&K Communication and Works Department)

INSTALLATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

The importance of forecasting and early warning of hazards becomes imperative in order to reduce the risk of disaster and cope with the aftermath of the disaster. Pakistan has region-wise hazard vulnerabilities and exposure. Therefore, diverse monitoring and forecasting of weather conditions together with mechanisms for issuing early warnings are required to reduce the extent of damage caused by disasters. Early warning is, hence, a key aspect of preparedness for resilience, as it enables the target community to take prior action.

A few examples of damage caused by unexpected hazards in Pakistan include the Earthquake of 2005 and the Floods of 2010 and more recently the Floods of 2022. Immense damages were caused during each of these hazards, resulting in massive loss of life and property. Had there been a better warning system or a forecast of such events in place, the post-disaster situation would have been different. The perpetual occurrence of various types of disasters in Pakistan necessitates the installation of state-of-art multi-hazard early warning systems (EWSs).

NDRMF has installed EWSs at various locations across Pakistan in collaboration with multiple FIPs. The aim of installing these systems was to maximize early warning coverage of disaster-prone areas and ensure the accessibility of these EWSs to the local community particularly women to ascertain inclusivity in building a resilient community. The Fund pays special attention to gender sensitivity to make sure that women are aware of disaster risks and are able to play a key role in risk assessment and early warning. The installation of EWSs has been carried out under the DRR as well as the climate change portfolio. The installed EWSs were programmed to detect multiple hazards and employ site-specific technologies to give a timely and manageable warning of an upcoming disaster risk.

An effective EWS is one that is localized and community-centric, therefore, the projects, which include the installation of EWS through other components also focus on having adequate equipment, public awareness to utilize early warning information, and training for response to disaster forecasts.

07 Early-Warning Systems Installed

1,124,067 Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Installation of Early-Warning Systems
- Dissemination of early-warning information

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (Aga Khan Foundation)
2. Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster - RAPID (Islamic Relief Pakistan)

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF RESCUE 1122

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is a broader concept that entails prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response. To ensure minimum disaster risk and damage, an efficient DRM approach would cater to all these aspects by providing essential equipment and infrastructure, along with carrying out capacity building and training of stakeholders. Disaster response is often said to be the next step of DRM, as it focuses on providing immediate rescue from danger and stabilizing the physical state of survivors while ensuring that each is done in a timely manner.

Rescue 1122 is a leading emergency response service in Pakistan. It focuses on emergency preparedness, response, protection, and prevention. When it comes to having an emergency response service, there are multiple aspects that are needed to be considered. From acquiring trained paramedics, having well-equipped ambulances, and trained firefighters, to taking timely action, the importance of having an adequate emergency service is imminent. Rescue 1122 is the only emergency service in GB. It is responsible for reaching out to all districts in case of any hazard and providing adequate and timely responses. GB frequently experiences road traffics, collapse of buildings, avalanches, landslides, and other disasters.

The present capacity of Rescue 1122 in terms of contemporary equipment, machinery, and technology for search and rescue is insufficient in response to emerging tendencies and types of hazards in GB. To establish an effective system for the management of accidents and emergencies, and to deliver a well-timed response to victims during an accident, NDRMF has worked for the institutional preparedness of 1122. The aim of the intervention was to identify and fulfil the emergency service needs of Rescue 1122 through the provision of new equipment, strengthening existing equipment, and ameliorating its technical capacity. To this end, a coordinating body was formed, which had multiple relevant departments on board including the home department, the prisons department, the planning and development department and Rescue 1122.

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in all districts of Gilgit-Baltistan (Rescue 1122 GB)

1,500,000
Beneficiaries

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- 2 Rapid Response Fire Vehicles
- 7 Emergency Ambulances
- 9 Rapid Response Fire Motor Bikes
- 3 Rapid Response Water Rescue Vehicles
- 2 Fire Vehicle Truck
- 2 Rescue Recovery Crane

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

The training of the local community in relation to the implementation and importance of DRR measures, the acquisition of DRR, and early warning knowledge and awareness of community members' role as individuals are aspects that might undermine the overall DRM efforts if ignored. A community can only be made resilient if it is aware of and fully participates in local DRM measures.

Community- Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) originates from and involves the community to carry out DRM activities. Where on one end, experts and sector specialists are taken on board to establish DRM approaches. A holistic approach is to engage the community who are better aware of their circumstances, needs, vulnerabilities, and exposure.

In Pakistan, CBDRM has rightly been gaining more attention with the passage of time as its activities focus on providing community-level training on first aid, relief, rescue, and firefighting.

A resilient community should be able to absorb disturbances, change, reorganize, and retain the basic structures and provide the same services in the aftermath of a disaster. If communities are prepared to become disaster-resilient, it is very important to consider the different impacts the disaster could have and build the long-term capacity of the community, so that community members could not only adapt to uncertain risks but also cope with them.

The role that communities and local government can and should play in DRR is widely recognized, with the community- based DRR (CBDRR) becoming a cornerstone of DRR programming, promoted through the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as the more recent Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

CBDRM increases the disaster resilience of a community by strengthening its local capacity. The successful use of a community-based disaster risk reduction approach is based on the combination of the community's capacities, including all strengths and resources available for reducing disaster risk or impact within a community, society, or organization. At NDRMF, the actions of DRR not only focus on infrastructural interventions, which are very important, but the efforts extend to delivering capacity building at the community level, too. The latter enables the local community to become more aware of how to efficiently act before, after and during a disaster.

4,186 Male Beneficiaries of Trainings

3,735 Female Beneficiaries of Trainings

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

- Formation of Community Emergency Response Team
- Community-based Disaster Risk Management trainings

PROJECTS AND FIPs

1. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (Aga Khan Foundation)
2. Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster - RAPID (Islamic Relief Pakistan)

2. CLIMATE CHANGE

THE ISSUE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

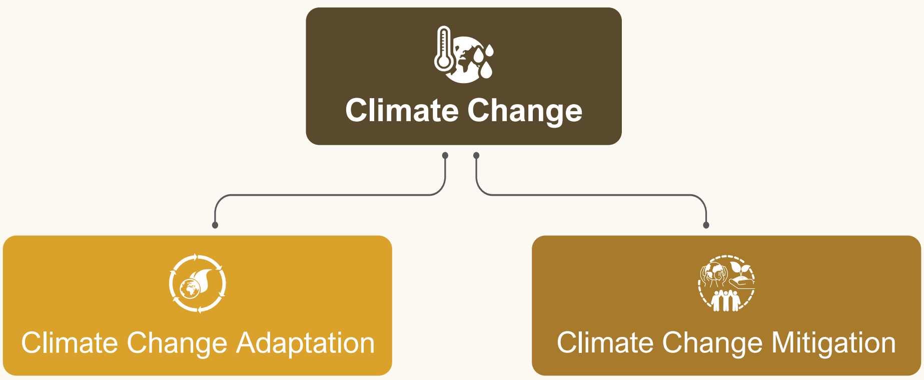
It is a well-known fact that Pakistan has been ranked 5th among the 10 worst-affected countries by climate change globally. There is an increased risk of frequency and severity of disasters to occur in the future, hence, the need for preparedness is imperative. The effects of climate change are more evident in present times than ever before. The already accumulated burden of damages due to climate is being manifested now in the form of floods, droughts, and other hazards. As a result, developing nations are left in a severely challenging position, where they not only have to take care of internal climate-resilient interventions but also tackle climate change as a global problem. In light of the situation, one of the key portfolios at the NDRMF is related to climate change. Its objectives are aligned with the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2021. In addition to climate change adaptation and mitigation, efforts for capacity building at the community level and institutional strengthening are the key aspects of the portfolio.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Adaptation measures emphasize the need to carry out better management of resources to equip communities in tackling and adapting to climate change. An important aspect of climate change intervention is the incorporation of technology and research into adaptation measures. As a result of changing climatic conditions, the occurrence of sudden and drastic variations in the environment, along with disasters, has increased. In line with the agenda of the NCCP (2021), the NDRMF has been focusing on research and technology to develop adequate parameters of climate prediction, developing new varieties that yield high-quality crops, improving farming practices, and making use of modern methods (such as GIS based modelling) to carry out geologic hazard assessment. Forests in Pakistan are under threat, too, therefore, the NDRMF is also making efforts to protect the existing belt of forests (restoration) and carrying out reforestation activities.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

According to global standards, Pakistan's Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions are relatively low. The existing emissions are concentrated in certain sectors, including energy (45%) and agriculture (46%), which makes it imperative to focus on them for mitigation purposes. The NDRMF acknowledges that while future emissions are expected to grow exponentially, there is also huge potential for mitigation in all sectors of the country. Through its climate change projects, the Fund is investing in new technologies and research to develop and implement measures for ecological sustainability. To enhance the capacity of the country as a whole in dealing with the problem of climate change by achieving carbon sequestration, the NDRMF has carried out afforestation and orchid establishment.



CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH HORTICULTURE INTERVENTIONS

Location: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FIP: Agricultural and Forest Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The project contributes to climate resilience by carrying out province-level interventions to diversify and enhance the opportunities of livelihood for people and improve the natural environment of KP. This is being achieved by establishing model orchards of various fruits and nuts and carrying out capacity building of the local community as well as the farmer community in the province. To improve the quality of saplings, saffron cultivation' and olive grafting are being introduced. What is more, to protect the province's environment, efforts are being made under this project to reduce the biotic pressure on natural forests.

As Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is composed of physical land features like mountains, it has been more vulnerable to natural hazards like floods and landslides resulting in topographic distortions. The forests and agriculture of KP are affected the most by these hazards. Thus this project for resilience through horticulture not only helps in maintaining forests and lands in KP, but also in reducing the impacts of natural hazards.

Component 1: Ensuring food security & adaptation to climate change - climate smart agriculture practices

- Model orchards establishment of apple, stone fruits, pear, citrus, persimmon, mango, lychee, avocado, hazelnut, cherry, walnuts, pecan nut, olive, and dates among others

2,975 HECTARES
of forest area under sustainable forest management practice

682,000 PLANTS
provided for establishment of fruit orchards

Component 2: Restoration of degraded lands and shifting toward climate smart horticulture production

- Enhanced olive oil production in KP by grafting of wild olives into fruit bearing olives
- Efficient utilization of potential arable and cultivable wasteland and the diversification of livelihood opportunities by establishing demonstration plots of saffron

123 SOLAR SYSTEMS
installed for High Efficiency Irrigation System (HEIS)

Component 3: Building capacity and value chains

- Capacity building and skill development of private nursery farmers and cultivators
- Integration of value-addition facilities for clusters of model orchards to reduce post-harvest losses
- Ensuring food security through improvement in quality of available cultivators
- Project management

105 FARMER COMMUNITIES & 21 NURSERY MANAGERS trained

PAKISTAN HYDRO-MET AND CLIMATE SERVICES (PHCS) PROJECT

Location: All over Pakistan

FIP: Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

PHCS is one of the three main objectives of the Hydromet and Disaster Risk Management Services Project funded by the World Bank and being implemented by NDRMF. The project enables Pakistan to acquire better weather forecasting capacity for disaster risk management. The aim of this project is to ensure the government takes timely and efficient provision of hydro-met services.

Various infrastructural interventions are being made in this project. These include automatic weather stations (AWS), high- frequency radars, and wind profilers. AWSs record real-time information on temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind speed, wind direction, and other atmospheric conditions. They enable governments to prepare beforehand and take precautionary measures for probable climate change effects. The project plays a key role in providing real-time air traffic and aviation hydro-met data to the aviation department.

PHCS is expected to bring several benefits including; improving accuracy and timliness of weather forecasts, early warnings, and climate information; enhanced resilience to climate change impacts; increased awareness and understanding of climate change; and strengthened institutional capacity and expertise in hydro-meteorological services. There are two main components of this project:

Component 1: Capacity Building

- Upgradation of IMG, Training and CDPC

Component 2: Technology

- Weather Forecasting

  - Upgradation of Weather Forecasting System in Pakistan

300	16	110	05	07	
Installation of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)	Establishment of LDS/SRLDS	Cloud Base Monitoring System	High frequency Radar	Wind Profiler and Software	Hardware and Software for Tropical Cyclone

- Flood Forecasting

  - Expansion and Upgradation of Flood Forecasting System in Pakistan

- Agromet Weather Forecasting

  - Expansion and Upgradation of Agromet Forecasting System in Pakistan

- Upgradation of PMD Workshop

  - Met Workshop at Karachi

- Enhancing of PMD Service Delivery

  - Upgradation of PMD Service Delivery System

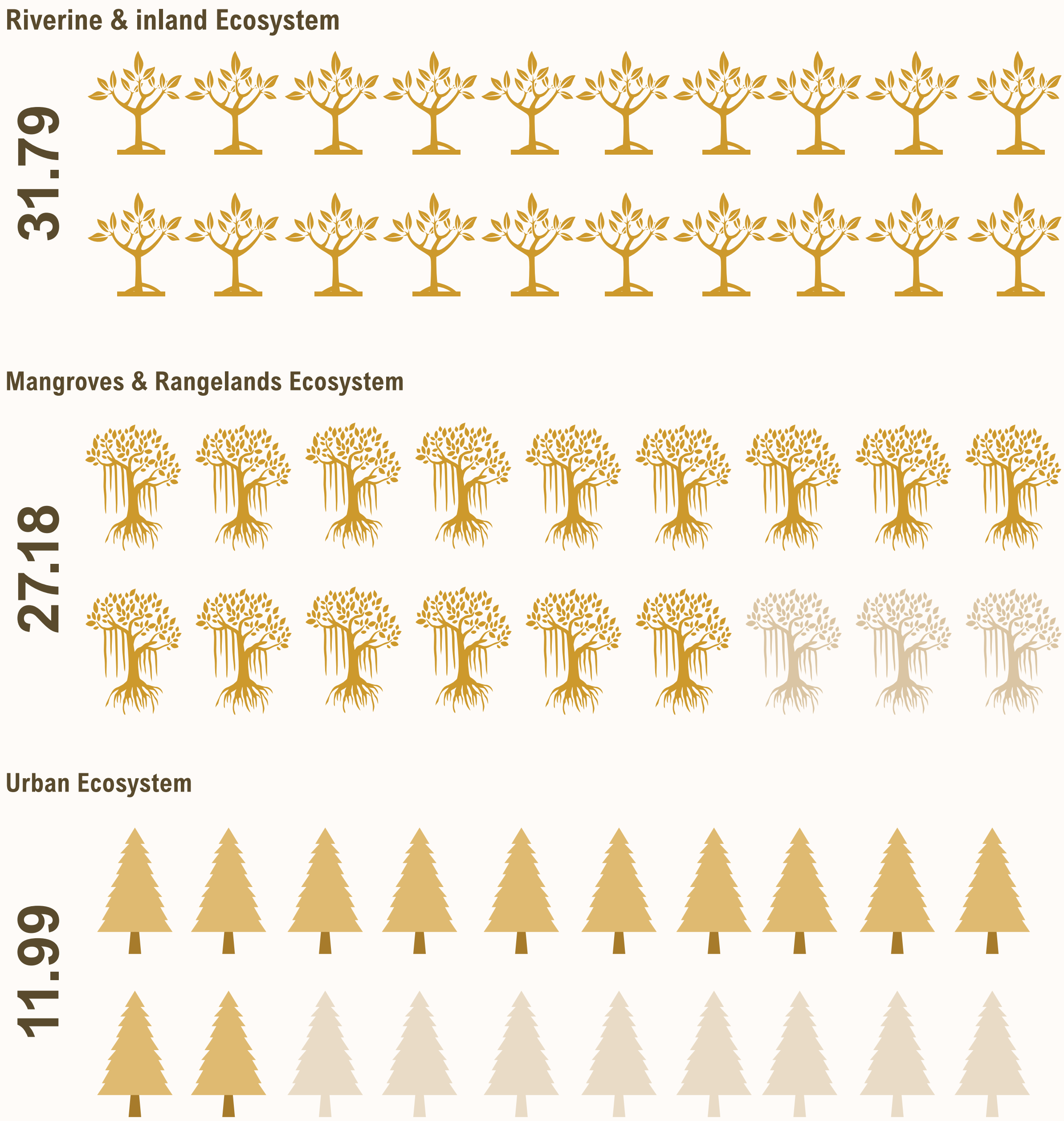
RESTORATION OF RIVERINE, INLANDS AND MANGROVES

Location: Sindh

FIP: Forest and Wildlife Department, Sindh

This activity, being executed by Sindh Forest Department, focuses on the restoration of various kinds of forests in Sindh. It comes under component 2 of the Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project. The Sindh province has a massive potential for growing forests as the total forest land under the control of the Sindh Forest & Wildlife Department is 3,426 million acres, which is about 10% of the province's total surface area. Sindh's forests comprise productive forest (riverine and irrigated) and protective forest (mangroves and rangelands). The main forests in Sindh are riverine forests which act as carbon sinks. They moderate the climate, protect the soil from erosion, and also provide safety to nearby settlements from flood waters. The project is aimed at ensuring the sustainability of irrigated plantation while also improving the livelihood of local communities.

NO. OF PLANTS PLANTED (MILLIONS)



LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT & GREEN JOB CREATION THROUGH ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Location: Punjab

FIP: Punjab Forest Wildlife & Fisheries Department

The project is aimed at improving livelihood opportunities in selected districts of Punjab through vegetable production and the establishment of fruit orchards. The restoration of ecosystem is to be achieved by lessening the degradation of crop production, improving vegetation, and ensuring the efficient use of water resources for small-scale irrigation of cash crops.

Component 1: Ecosystem Restoration through Soil and Water Conservation Activities

- Soil bioengineering, engineering, and biological measures are being employed to ensure soil conservation. Water harvesting techniques are to be utilized to develop waste and range lands

Component 2: Enhancement of Livelihood and Income from Barani Lands

- Orchards Establishment: Seedlings for olive orchards are being provided by the project, farmers will carry out establishment of orchards.
- Vegetation Cover Improvement: Afforestation is being carried out on public lands, waste lands, and in river forests for rehabilitation.

Component 3: Water Resource Development

- Irrigation ponds are being constructed where suitable to provide water for establishment of orchards, irrigation of vegetable crops and irrigation of forest plants in catchment areas.

Component 4: Repair of Forest Roads/Access Paths

- Access via road network in the target areas are mostly kucha. Work for levelling them with loose earth material is being carried out under this project.

MAJOR OUTPUTS

857 MILES of forest roads repaired

28,694 HECTARES of land covered through management plans

05 NURSERIES established at government level

GREEN JOB CREATION

3000 People Employed in Planting Activity

2000 Unskilled/Low Income Workers & Daily wage Earners Employed

600 People Employed for Water Conservation Measures

TOWARDS RESILIENT MARINE ECOSYSTEM & SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY

Location: Sindh

FIP: Livestock & Fisheries Department, Government of Sindh

Pakistan, with its rivers, lakes, canals, a long coastline, and fertile continental shelf, is a country with rich marine life. However, these rich fisheries resources are under threat due to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and harmful fishing practices. There are some other indirect contributors to these threats too, which include climate change in general, shortage of freshwater, pollution, and the transformation of productive agri-land into barren land. The Indus Delta is the 5th largest delta on earth, which serves as a breeding and nursing ground for a large number of fish.

Fishing is the main source of livelihood for more than 80% of the population dwelling in coastal areas. Due to poverty and remoteness, this region is subject to unsustainable fishing practices. Therefore, it is important to lay special emphasis on the development of creeks as the measure will not only be beneficial for the local and national economy but would also push coastal fisheries toward high productivity and sustainability by establishing fisheries-protected areas in two coastal creeks. Local communities will be engaged through paid incentives to formulate policies through the Fisheries Stewardship Agreements (FSAs), meant for safeguarding against unsustainable fishing practices.

Some studies will be carried out to identify the vulnerabilities, hotspots, and value chain deficiencies. As data availability is also a constraint, the project proposes the establishment of an Information & Communication Technology (ICT) centre for collecting and maintaining fisheries data. Through this initiative, fishing licensing system will also be facilitated. Under the project, interventions have been planned for the utilization of salinized land as well as seawater to develop opportunities for livelihood and employment. The project will help in maintaining normal work scheduled by informing about the climatic conditions beforehand. The project is currently used by the aviation department in developing and operating a system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft to reduce any kind of accidental risk during climatic hazard occurence.

NDRMF's approach towards resilient and sustainable marine ecosystem involves actively advocating for the conservation of biodiversity that focuses on preserving and protecting marine biodiversity, maintaining healthy populations, and ecological processes by creating awareness about blue economy.

By promoting resilient and sustainable blue economy, NDRMF is striving for the balance between conserving the marine environment and harnessing its economic potential, leading to long term benefits for both present and future generations. The blue economy that NDRMF emphasizes on helps in developing value chains and market access for sustainably sourced marine products and services, supporting local communities and businesses engaged in sustainable fisheries and other sectors that rely on marine environment.

247,790
Total expected beneficiaries

Objective 1: Resilient Marine Ecosystem through Sustainable Management of Fisheries Resources

- Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries Resources
- Piloting Smart Technologies for Sustainable Fishing

Objective 2: Climate Smart Aquaculture for Environmental and Economic Benefits

- Utilization of Salinized Land caused by Sea Intrusion for Aquaculture Extension Services and Capacity Building

3. COMBATING PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic emerged as a massive global challenge, affecting both developed and developing economies across the globe. From medical emergencies to complete social shutdowns, governments and people had to face a situation that they were not familiar with. Since the coronavirus spread across the globe, a crisis related to the absence of treatment and the shortage of care-related equipment was witnessed shortly after the outbreak.

NDRMF, with its aim to enhance Pakistan's resilience, strengthened the economy's capacity for preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Fund intervened by providing three major support components. The first support initiative was related to the procurement of basic as well as specialized healthcare equipment, which was, at that time, scarce everywhere. This helped the economy maintain a basic endowment of medical essentials such as PCR (polymerase chain reaction) kits, ventilators, and face masks. Secondly, NDRMF contributed to the strengthening of the National Institute of Health (NIH) through capacity building and the provision of the required healthcare equipment. Thirdly, NDRMF launched a country-wide COVID-19 vaccination campaign. People were skeptical about getting vaccinated, hence a significant portion of the population was left unvaccinated. The campaign aimed at vaccinating 90% of the eligible population.

PAKISTAN NATIONAL EMERGECY AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR COVID-19

Based on anticipated/forecasted needs, the objective of the plan was to effectively minimize the impact of the coronavirus through the strengthening of the surveillance systems, case management, and infection prevention and control through the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and other materials needed for COVID-19 response and preparedness. As per the directives of the National Security Council, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) — the leading agency for COVID-19 response and preparedness — was responsible for the overall management of the project, including procurement, quality assurance, inventory and supply chain management, reporting, oversight, monitoring, and financial and audit arrangements. To ensure the provision of technical and other requirements, the NDMA worked in close coordination with the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (M/o NHSRC) and other relevant stakeholders.

196 Clinical ICU Ventilator

32 Mobile X-Ray Machine

2,000,000 Disposable Medical Mask

360,000 KN/N95 Face Mask

42,015 Gloves (Nitrile + Latex)

12,350 Face Shields

6,000 Thermal Guns

30,000 Surgical Gowns

50,000 PCR Testing Kits

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Viral RNA Extraction Kits | Syringe Pumps | Thermal Scanners Tyvek Suits | Real Time PCR Equipment | Bio Safety Cabinet | Goggles

STRENGTHENING OF NIH CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AGAINST COVID-19

Detection

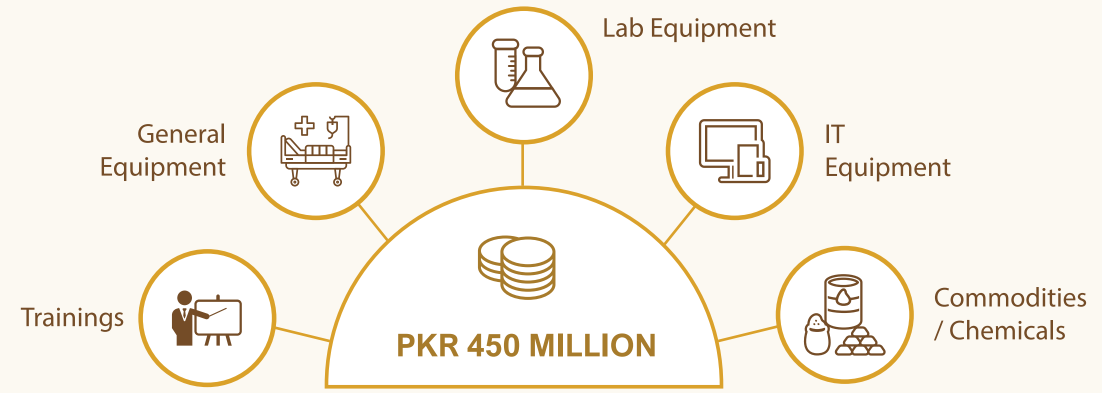
- Strengthening laboratory and diagnostic systems to ensure prompt case finding and local containment through increasing diagnostic facilities' capacities and provision of technical expertise.
- Surveillance through increasing diagnostic and testing capacity.

Capacity Building

- Capacity building of Health Care Providers in Patient Safety: Trainings, development of IEC material, and guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), Good Lab Practices (GLPs) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for frontline healthcare workers.

Procurements, Warehousing, Distribution & Data Reporting

EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING PROVIDED FOR NIH STRENGTHENING



NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR COVID-19 VACCINATION

The aim of this project was to carry out a national campaign related to COVID-19 vaccination all over Pakistan, including Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), AJ&K, and GB. A team of vaccinators, data entry operators, and local social mobilizers went from door-to-door to vaccinate people against the coronavirus.

TARGET

27 million vaccinated by deploying 37,000 specialized vaccination teams

VACCINATORS, DATA ENTRY OPERATORS & SOCIAL MOBILIZERS

House-to-house campaign

REGIONS

Islamabad	Punjab	Sindh	KP
Balochistan	Gilgit-Baltistan	AJ&K	

4. CASH GRANTS FOR FLOODS 2022 AFFECTEES

Heavy rainfalls in 2022 caused the worst flooding in Pakistan, the kind which had not been experienced in the last 30 years. These floods resulted in detrimental losses, especially in Balochistan and Sindh. According to governmental estimates, more than 1,700 people lost their lives in the aftermath of the floods, 33 million people were displaced, while swathes of agricultural land was destroyed, millions of houses were ruined, and thousands of kilometers of roads were damaged. The flood-hit population was in urgent need of shelter, food, medicines, clean drinking water, toilet facilities, and safety. Therefore, the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) was entrusted with the task of disbursing cash grants to the affected population. In order to meet the funding requirement, the NDRMF made its contribution to ensure the protection for those in need. The cash grants were targeted for the bottom 40% of the population in the flood-affected areas.

NDRMF CONTRIBUTED

PKR 35.37 BILLION

(APPROX. $150 MILLION) TO NATIONAL FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAM 2022

FLOOD RELIEF CASH ASSISTANCE TARGETED FOR BOTTOM 40% OF POPULATION IN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS, BENEFITTING

1.42 MILLION HOUSEHOLDS

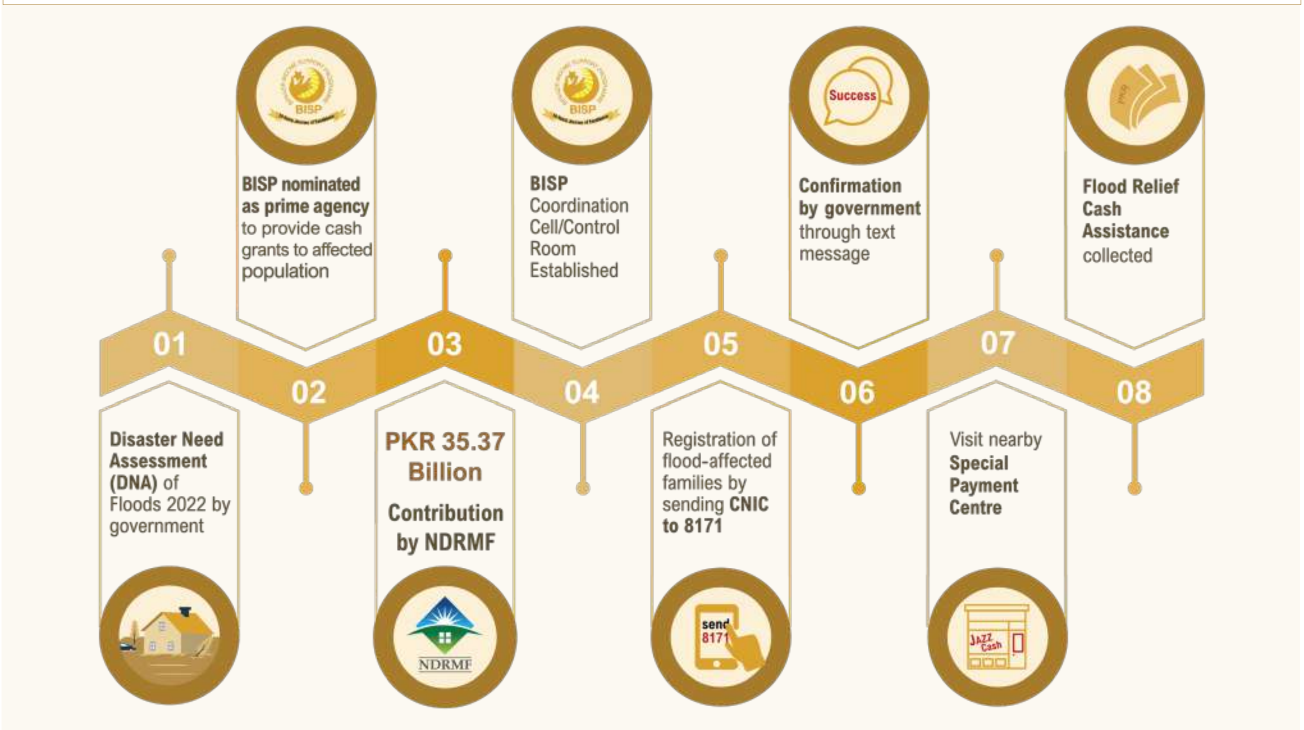
1.3 Million
Houses Damaged

13,000 KM
Roads Damaged

1.2 Million
Livestock Lost

12,900
People Injured

DISBURSEMENT PROCESS OF FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAM 2022



SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF STRUCTURAL &

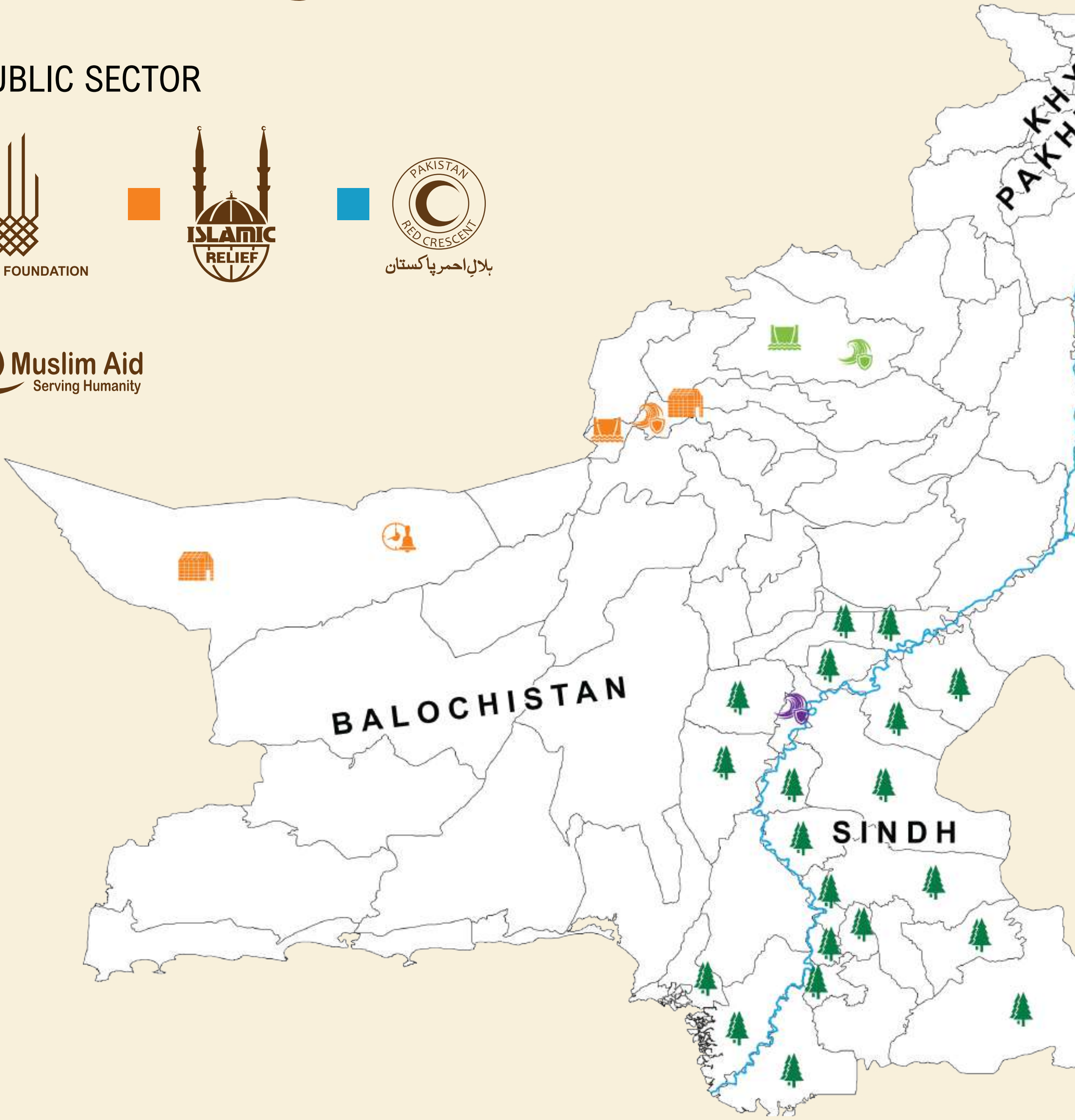
FUND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PUBLIC SECTOR

- Communications & Works Department
- Irrigation Department
- GB Home & Prison Department
- Irrigation Department
- Forest & Wildlife Department

NON-PUBLIC SECTOR

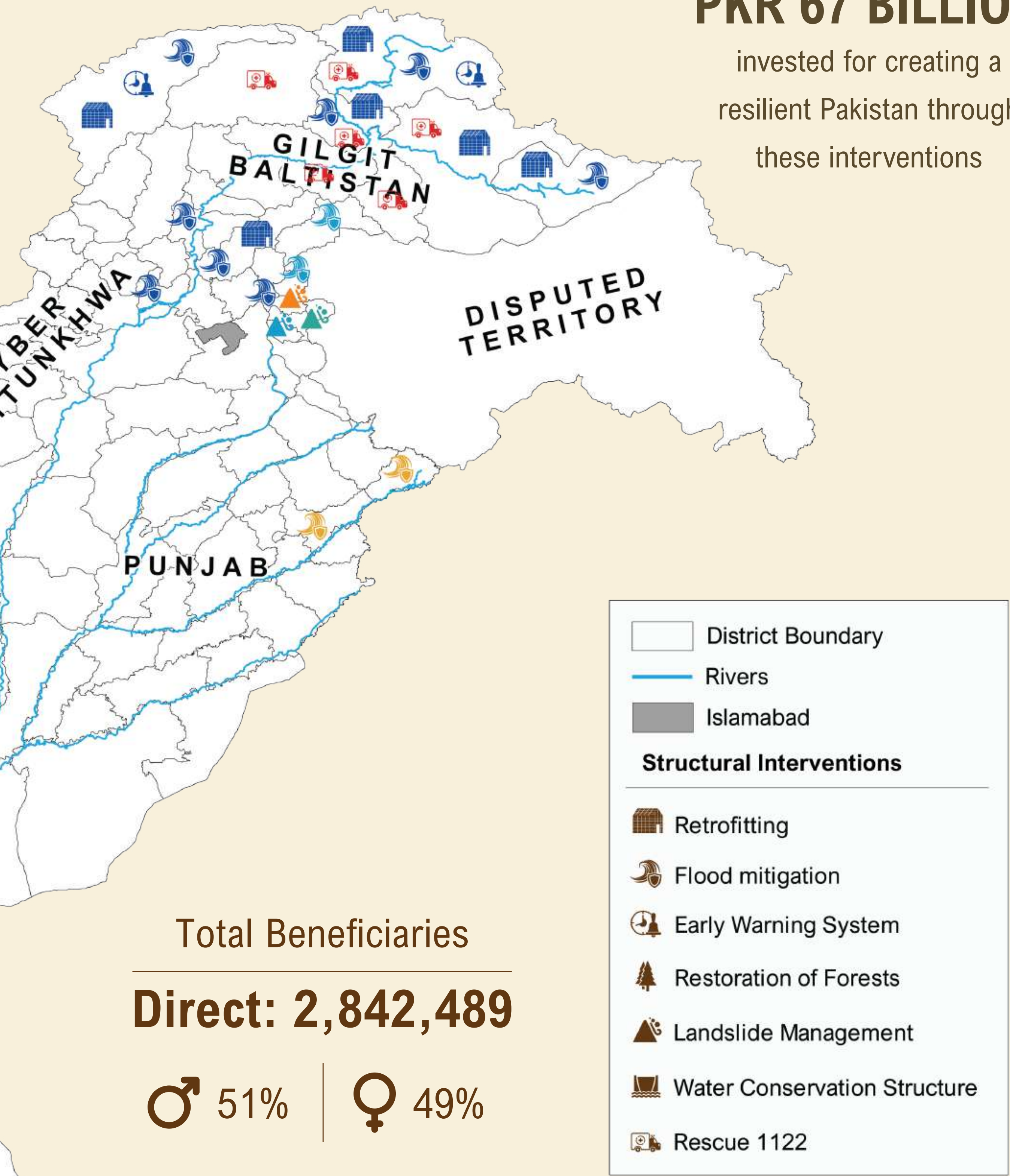
- AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
- ISLAMIC RELIEF
- PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT بلالِ احمر پاکستان
- Muslim Aid Serving Humanity



NON-STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS BY THE NDRMF

PKR 67 BILLION

invested for creating a resilient Pakistan through these interventions



Total Beneficiaries

Direct: 2,842,489

♂ 51% | ♀ 49%

Indirect: 13,057,417

PART-3

DISASTER RISK FINANCING: COMPLETING THE RESILIENCE EQUATION

PART-3

DISASTER RISK FINANCING: COMPLETING THE RESILIENCE EQUATION

DISASTER RISK FINANCING STRATEGY OF PAKISTAN

WHY DISASTER RISK FINANCING?

Pakistan is exposed to a variety of natural hazards and associated disasters, including floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones, and droughts. In particular, the earthquake of 2005, the floods of 2010, 2011, 2020, and 2022, and the drought of 2021 — have consistently revealed Pakistan's vulnerability to various disasters. From infrastructure damage, disruption of production and supply chains to agricultural losses, the events also exemplify how they adversely affect society and the country's economy, resulting in colossal losses to Pakistan's GDP. Keeping in view the ongoing scenario, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are expected to increase due to intense climate change, thus potentially exacerbating Pakistan's exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards in the coming years.

The fiscal impact of disasters on a government's budget could be sizeable. The government's expenditures arise from both explicit and implicit contingent liabilities to compensate for damages and losses caused by disasters. Pakistan's economy is currently at a critical juncture as large fiscal deficits steadily eroded the country's macroeconomic buffers, increased external and public debt, and depleted international reserves. This leaves the portion for emergency response and relief expenditures and reconstruction and infrastructure repair costs to be very small in the government's budget.

When it comes to disaster risk management at the national and provincial levels, the current financial protection practice in Pakistan is largely reliant on ex-post financial arrangements, i.e., public post-disaster financial instruments, including budget reallocations, tax increases, and donor assistance. Such ex-post instruments, however, have not only been insufficient to cover recovery and reconstruction needs but have led to liquidity shortfalls in the immediate aftermath of disasters as well. Additionally, the opportunity cost of such ex-post financial arrangements is extremely high due to the unanticipated budgetary reallocations.

Pakistan is suffering from the dilemma of increasing exposure to disasters and low insurance penetration levels. The small size of the insurance sector, coupled with limited catastrophe risk retention capacity, hampers the ability of the sector to effectively share the increasing fiscal burden caused by climate-induced disasters by providing financial protection and risk transfer mechanisms to individuals, businesses, and the government and ensuring business continuity post-disaster.

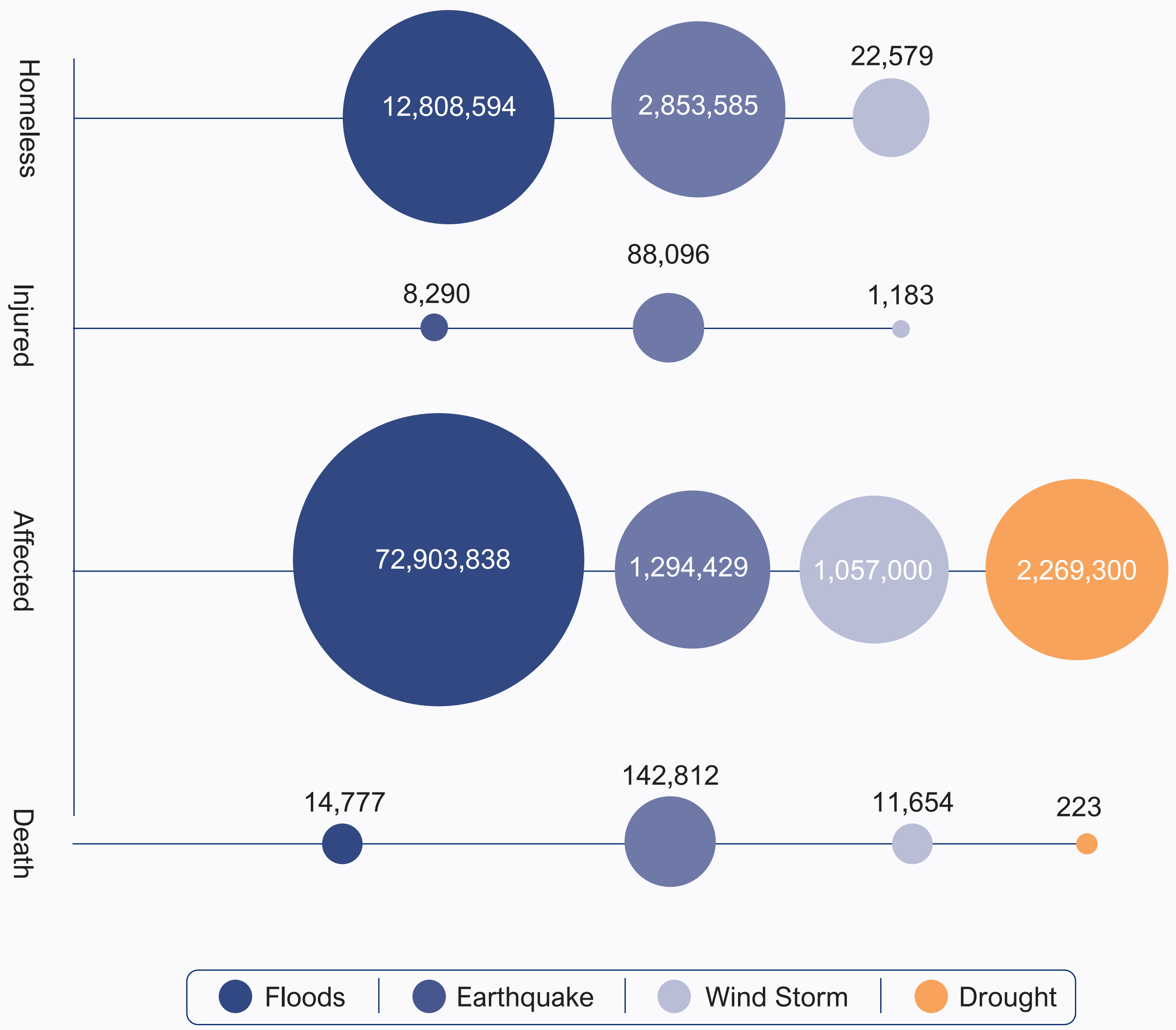
The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013 for Pakistan advocates the development of a sovereign catastrophe risk financing strategy and the creation of a conducive environment for the development of a competitive private catastrophe insurance market that would target rural farmers, home owners, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and public entities.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DRF STRATEGY

1	Analysis of disaster risks based on the identification of hazards and risks
2	Strategy for Disaster Risk Financing and Transfer of Risk
3	Catastrophe modeling and technology support for the development of instruments for risk financing and transfer of risk

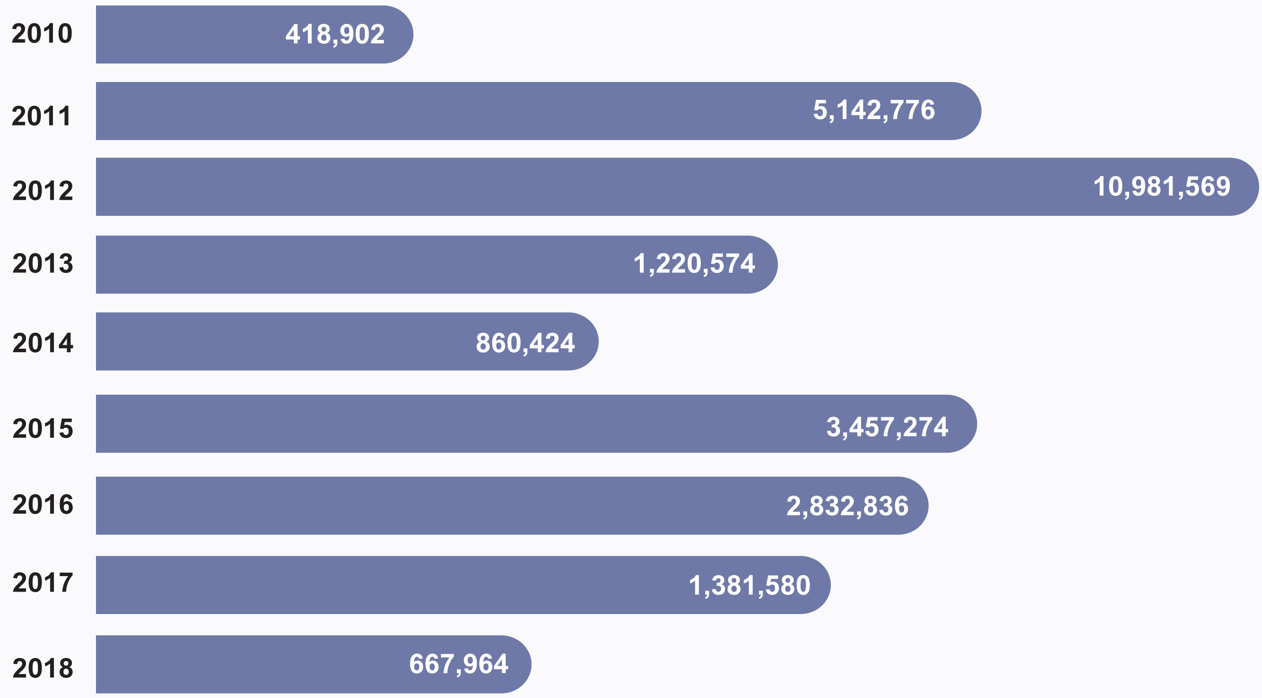
Flood and earthquake lead to most of the losses in forms of deaths, injured and infrastructural damage. Major percentage of people get effected by any of the natural disaster and the secondary source of these are the poor infrastructure and reactive government policies.

DISASTER-RELATED LOSSES AND DAMAGES IN PAKISTAN (1987-2012)



Source: EM-DAT, 2022

DISASTER-RELATED EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN (MILLION PKR)



Source: EM-DAT, 2022

ECONOMIC LOSS POTENTIAL AND FINANCING NEEDS

The fiscal disaster risk profile of Pakistan, which reflects the government's contingent liabilities to disasters, is built on actuarial analyses of historical disaster impact data. Owing to the availability of data, preliminary fiscal disaster risk profiles are developed for the whole country and one province (Punjab) regarding the peril of floods only. In particular, risk metrics, such as the annual expected loss (AEL) and average loss, and the PMLs estimate possible large losses. The PML is defined as an estimate of the aggregate annual maximum loss that is likely to arise on the occurrence of an event or series of events with a certain probability. For example, a PML with a 100-year return period is the estimated loss caused by an event occurring once every hundred years on average (that is, with a one percent probability of occurrence per year on average).

FISCAL FLOOD RISK METRICS FOR PUNJAB PROVINCE

Indictive risk metric	Punjab statistical flood **option 1** (US$ in million)	Punjab statistical flood **option 2** (US$ in million)
Annual expected loss	831	1,247
Probable maximum losses		
10-yr. return period	2,456	3,685
25-yr. return period	4,289	6,433
50-yr. return period	5,799	8,698
100-yr. return period	7,379	11,069
200-yr. return period	9,016	13,523
500-yr. return period	11,237	16,855
1000-yr. return period	12,946	19,419

Source: Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment Options for Consideration-GFDRR, WB, 2015

Note: "National statistical flood options" 1 and 2 correspond to the lower and upper ends of the average estimated fiscal cost per person affected by a flooding event. These figures are based on different analytical techniques to arrive at the results. The "return period" refers to the period defining the probability of a flood's severity and associated loss, such as a 1-in-50-year loss or a 1-in-200-year loss.

An analysis of insured losses from natural catastrophes indicates severe underinsurance in Pakistan. The highest insured loss events were the floods of 2010, followed by the floods of 2011 (table below). Anecdotal evidence strongly suggests that during the recent natural catastrophes witnessed in the country, private property owners were significantly underinsured for the incurred losses. Most properties and assets damaged by recent disasters were either uninsured or not covered for the particular perils.

NATURAL CATASTROPHE LOSSES OF THE PRIVATE PROPERTY INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN, 2005-2012 (PKR IN MILLION)

Hazard type	Year	Location	Sum insured	Gross premium	Net premium	Gross claims	Net claims	Retention ratio	Loss ratio
Earthquake	2005	Kashmir	107,066	470	377	16	16	80%	4%
Floods	2009	South	53,292	1,233	845	166	126	69%	15%
Floods	2010	South	775,761	2,118	1,071	3,342	303	51%	28%
Floods	2011	South	316,440	708	299	85	17	42%	6%
Floods	2012	South	20,458	46	23	12	05	49%	21%
Floods	2012	North	75,864	38	08	01	0	22%	3%

Source: Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment Options for Consideration-GFDRR, WB, 2015

Note: For the policies affected, "sum insured" is the total sum insured by the insurance companies; "gross premium" is the premium earned for the sum insured on a gross basis; "net premium" is the premium earned for the sum insured on a net basis; "gross claims" is the total value of claims before insurance limitations such as deductibles and limits were applied; and "net claims" is the net value of claims after insurance limitations, such as deductibles and limits were applied. The "retention ratio" is the net premium as a percentage of the gross premium. The "loss ratio" represents net claims as a percentage of net premiums.

A POSSIBLE WAY OUT

The evidence is still growing, but it t is already clear is that there is always a better way of dealing with disasters. In this regard, the following three aspects are essential:

i) A coordinated plan for post-disaster action agreed in advance;

ii) A fast, evidence-based decision-making process;

iii) A funding model based on risk financing principles to credibly lock in plan and rules.

Efforts are underway around the world to toss out the begging bowl and turn benefactors into leaders. Learning from the response to the Ebola outbreak and responding to various recent disasters, like the COVID-19 pandemic, international organizations and think tanks are changing their approaches to disasters, so they can make better decisions and prepare beforehand. To this end, pre-disaster financing instruments are becoming available.

At present, the national-level DRF strategy of Pakistan, which his being developed, will likely address four main areas to help enhance the financial resilience of the country, and which has three main components:

POSSIBLE OPTIONS FOR DISASTER RISK FINANCING STRATEGY OF PAKISTAN

TIME FRAME	POSSIBLE OPTIONS FOR DISASTER RISK FINANCING
Short term	1. Develop a central database of disaster losses and expenditures to better predict future financial costs of disasters 2. Operationalize the national and provincial disaster management funds 3. Clarify contingent liability associated with post-disaster cash transfer programs and enhance the programs' financing sources to ensure efficient access to funds after a disaster
Short to medium term	4. Develop financial disaster risk assessment tools, including financial catastrophe risk models for the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives 5. Develop models for improving financial response capacity to disasters, including sovereign risk finance, fund pools, etc.
Medium term	6. Establish a robust catastrophe risk insurance program for public assets
Medium to long term	7. Promote property catastrophe risk insurance for private dwellings / assets through financial market development

DRF STRATEGY - IDENTIFYING TOOLS FOR EACH LAYER OF DISASTER RISK

Disaster Risks	Financing Instruments	Financial Trigger Ceilings
High-risk layer (e.g. major flood, earthquake, tropical cyclone)	Catastrophe risk transfer, in addition to budget and reserves, contingent credit, CSR, International financing, and fiscal incentives (business and income tax rebates)	**Above PKR 10 Billion**
Medium-risk layer (e.g. major flood, earthquake)	Contingent credit / grant from domestic and international donors / markets, budget and reserves, CSR, 'Zakat', 'Abiana', social welfare fund, and fiscal incentives	**PKR 5 - 10 Billion**
Low-risk layer (e.g. localized flood, earthquake, landslides)	Budget and reserves (accumulated in the provincial-disaster risk management fund), CSR, Zakat, 'Abiana' and social welfare fund, etc.	**Up to PKR 5 Billion**

Source: Worldbank

PROGRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISASTER RISK FINANCING STRATEGY OF PAKISTAN

The NDRMF is leading the development of the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) Strategy of Pakistan. The Fund has a team of international and national experts taking forward this assignment smoothly, and the strategy will be finalized and approved next year along with the initiation of its implementation by the stakeholders concerned. Meanwhile, anchorage of the DRF strategy will be ensured with the relevant ministry.

The vision and mission of the DRF strategy is to enhance the financial resilience of Pakistan. The strategy shall also explore a few potential DRF instruments within the context of Pakistan. It will be coupled with an implementation plan having a timeline, as described in the below illustrations:

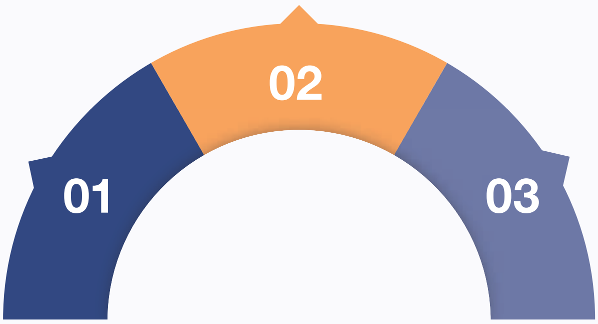
STAGES OF DRF STRATEGY

The DRF Strategy

It will provide an overall framework to determine how the disaster losses can be financed for essential infrastructure, property, agriculture, small businesses, and vulnerable populations at the national and sub-national levels by deploying cost-effective non-insurance and insurance DRF instruments

Diagnostic Study

It will analyze the 'funding gaps' & financial impact on fiscal budgets caused by disasters originating from natural hazards



Implementation Plan

It will unfold the strategic road map with defined / quantified milestones to be achieved through key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels

KEY COMPONENTS OF DRF STRATEGY

Sovereign Disaster Risk Finance and Transfer: Increases the financial response capacity of the Government of Pakistan as well as all provinces and territories to meet post-disaster funding needs without compromising fiscal balances and development objectives.

Financial Market Development: Strengthens the government's ability to implement policy measures for creating an enabling environment for private market development that contributes to greater financial resilience against disasters through insurance and non-insurance instruments.

Risk Assessment: Strengthens the capacity of the Government of Pakistan to make informed decisions on Disaster Risk Finance, based on sound financial and actuarial analysis.

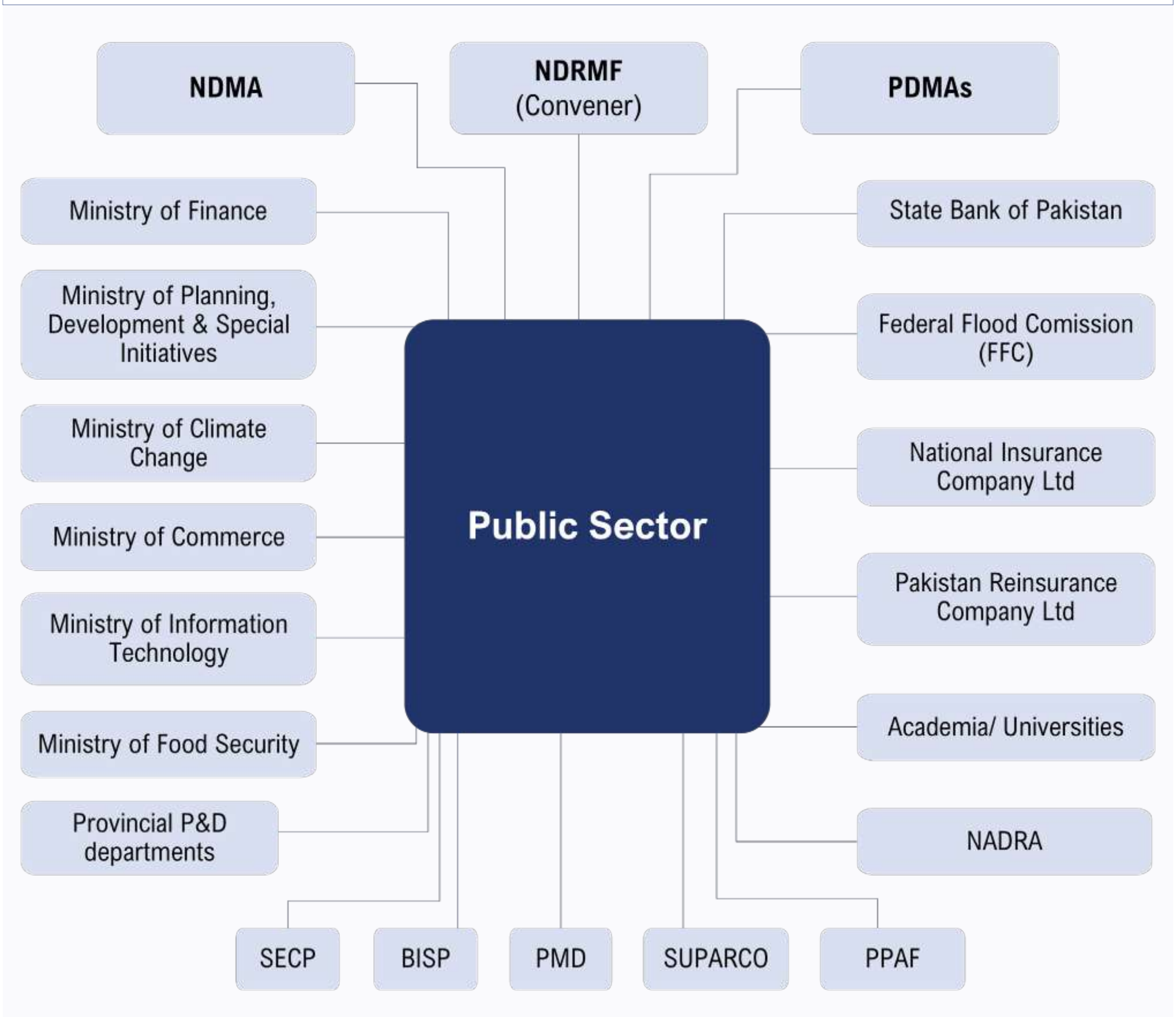
Accompanying Measures: Supports stakeholders with information and capacity building that will lead to and inform actions in support of building financial resilience.

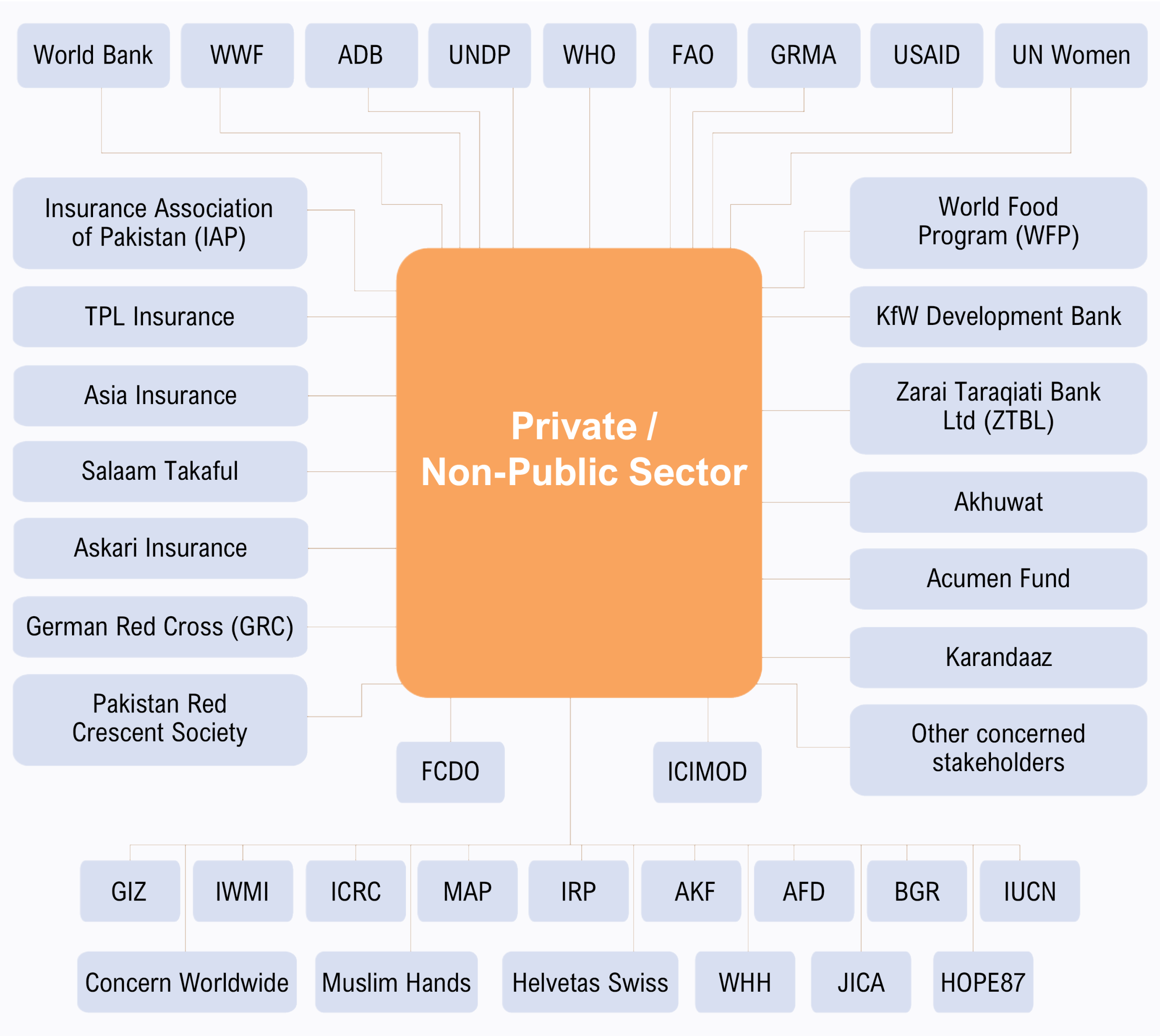
Enhancing the fiscal resilience of the country implies enabling it to take post-disaster response actions without compromising the country's fiscal capabilities. Building financial resilience cannot be confined to the required institutional setup, as it also encompasses technical capabilities and economic channels (through markets to facilitate the implementation of the DRF strategy). Additionally, the DRF strategy contributes to the integration of the private sector into the finance sector through insurance instruments. A key component of the strategy aims at capacity building of all the stakeholders. It enhances the government's capabilities for informed decision-making through risk assessment of hazard occurrences throughout the country. The process of DRF strategy development and implementation also entails providing key information and training to the stakeholders.

DISASTER RISK FINANCING – SYNERGY GROUP

The Fund believes in allied tools and a collaborative approach while developing the DRF strategy. Since multiple stakeholders are taking the DRF agenda forward directly or indirectly in the country, they need to consider the agenda more meaningfully to help achieve an enhanced coordination level among themselves and create better synergies for disaster risk financing in Pakistan. The strategy has a diagnostic part-based on which the actual strategy actions will be explored and prioritized. Therefore, the Fund has established a DRF Synergy Group to help achieve this goal and foster an improved understanding of the country's needs in the context of disaster risk financing. The role of the Synergy Group is advisory, and it comprises the following terms of reference:

COMPOSITION OF THE DRF- SYNERGY GROUP





SYNERGY GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Support the development of the National DRF Strategy of Pakistan.
- Help shape the future of the DRF approach in Pakistan.
- Coordinate among the key stakeholders with respect to the ongoing DRF activities and future programs.
- Identify synergies, overlaps and build partnerships among key stakeholders involved in DRF across Pakistan.
- Assist dissemination of strategic information and best practices on DRF.
- Provide strategic direction for national planning for disaster risk financing.
- Provide expert advice for research, instrument development and scale-up of interventions for achieving enhanced fiscal resilience, from national to community levels.
- Assist resource mobilization for DRF activities in Pakistan.

NATURAL CATASTROPHE (NatCat) MODELLING

The NDRMF is also undertaking the Natural Catastrophe (NatCat) Modelling Project through the Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPRACO). The NatCat model is designed to quantify the extent of primary natural hazards (flood, drought, tropical cyclone, and earthquake), vulnerability and risk assessment, and loss estimation. It intends to inform users about where future events are likely to occur and how intense they would likely be. On the basis of estimated probability of losses, they can estimate a range of direct, indirect, and residual losses. Catastrophe Modelling is a holistic step for loss estimation for probabilistic scenarios hence its wide usage for loss estimation in the insurance industry. The NatCat will combine information related to historical disasters with current demography, building and physical infrastructure, and scientific and financial data to determine the potential cost of catastrophes for specified geographic areas. The model uses this information to simulate the physical characteristics of thousands of potential catastrophes and project their effects on residential and commercial property and critical lifeline infrastructure. It also helps in calculating the effect of losses, which can help the government in estimating the amount of efforts and budget to be used for minimizing the impacts of hazards. Effective disaster management strategies will be adopted in areas identified as most vulnerable to hazards. The NatCat model can be used nationwide instead of only a few regions helping provincial governments to utilize their budget according to the identified needs of the region. Each provincial government and federally-administered area can quantify the potential economic and insured losses resulting from natural disasters using the NatCat model.

CATASTROPHE MODEL

What is a Catastrophe Model

- Computer Program
- Risk-management tool to assess potential losses caused by natural and human-induced catastrophes
- Used extensively in the insurance industry

Benefits of Catastrophe Models

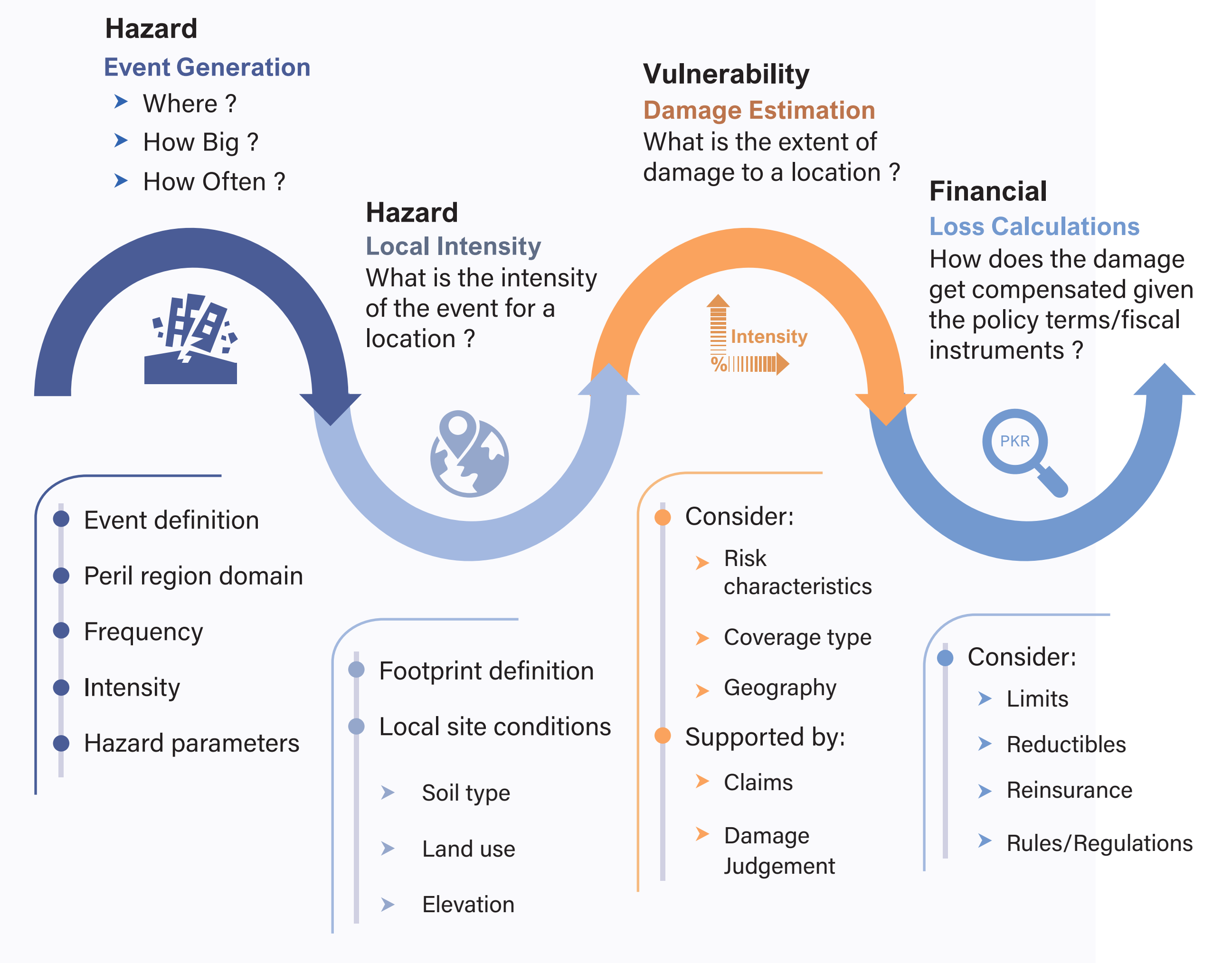
- Simulate thousands of years of damages and loss
- Consider events that have not occurred
- Models contemplate individual and site risk characteristics

Uses of Catastrophe Models

- Evaluate risk
- Manage risk accumulation
- Underwrite and price catastrophe risks
- Rating and regulatory organizations
- Risk transfer
- Investment for DRR/DRM
- Effective Disaster Management

Comprehensively, the NatCat Model covers detection of hazards, estimation of the extent of regional vulnerability, and financial estimates of loss that may occur. Event generation entails the kind of hazard, its intensity, frequency, and location. The next step requires moving towards more specific information, which includes focusing on the hazard intensity for an identified geographical location with specific topographical features. It is followed by damage estimation considering the hazard characteristics (type and intensity), geographical specifications, and calculating the scale of damage the event may cause. The DRF strategy aims to enable the government transfer disaster risk through insurance instruments so that it can give a better fiscal response to disasters. NatCat Modelling provides a mechanism for accurate calculation of loss that needs to be insured. The NatCat model can be continously refined and updated as new data becomes available, scientific understanding of the hazards improves, and modelling techniques.

KEY STEPS OF NatCat MODELLING



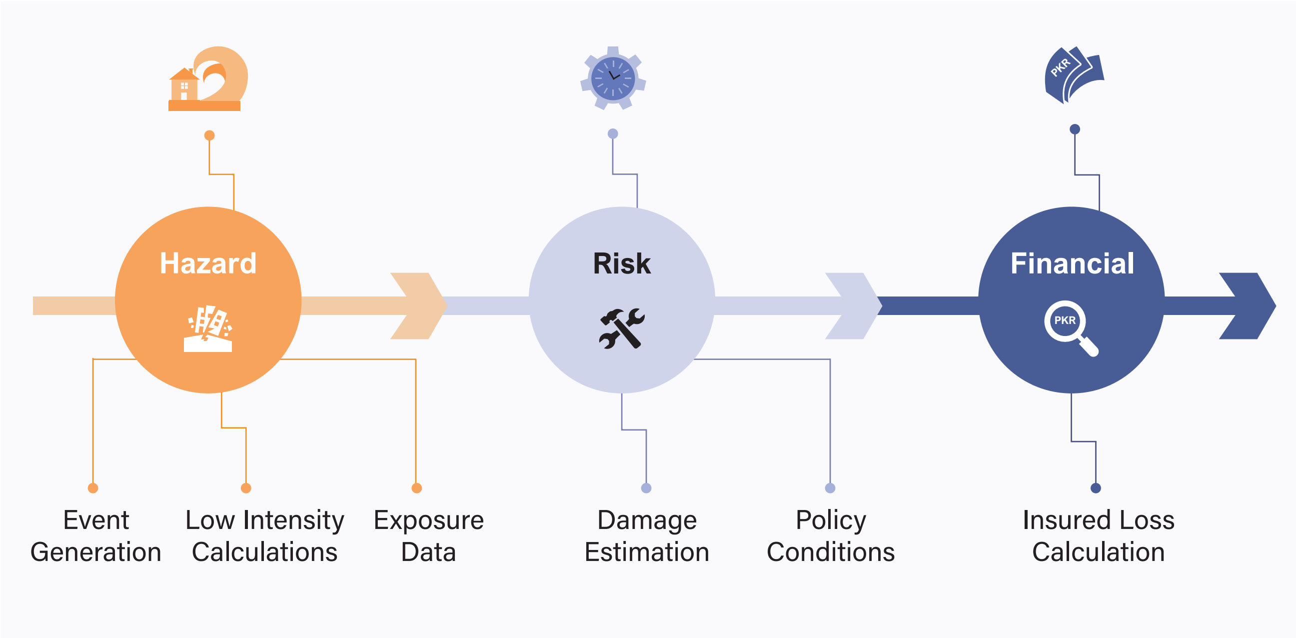
KEY BENEFITS OF NatCat MODEL

Due to low insurance penetration in Pakistan, the insurance sector does not have sufficient capacity to effectively share the fiscal burden of the government caused by disasters. The lack of sophisticated hazard data and risk modelling techniques has been an obstacle to increasing the retention capacity of the domestic insurance market. Under such a scenario, the key benefits of the NatCat model include the following:

a) The NatCat model will be used by primary insurers, international reinsurers, and catastrophe bond investors as underwriting and pricing tools to structure reinsurance contracts as well as sophisticated products like weather derivatives. The NatCat modelling outputs are also used by international rating agencies to assess the resilience of insurance markets in withstanding natural disasters. The catastrophe modelling will also enable the deployment of a risk layering approach to select the most cost-effective insurance, and non-insurance instruments for financing each risk layer to ensure efficient utilization of public funds.

b) The increased catastrophe risk retention capacity of the domestic insurance sector will gradually reduce its dependence on global reinsurance markets. Moreover, it will enable the insurance sector to procure competitive terms from volatile global reinsurance markets, while the increased profit generated through higher risk retention will be re-invested to build local capacity, minimize reliance on foreign expertise, and reduce the outflow of precious foreign exchange reserves from the country.

c) The NatCat Model will support an efficient and effective disaster risk management strategy in the country carried out by the disaster management authorities and other relevant departments. It will also provide a base for policy-making and planning.



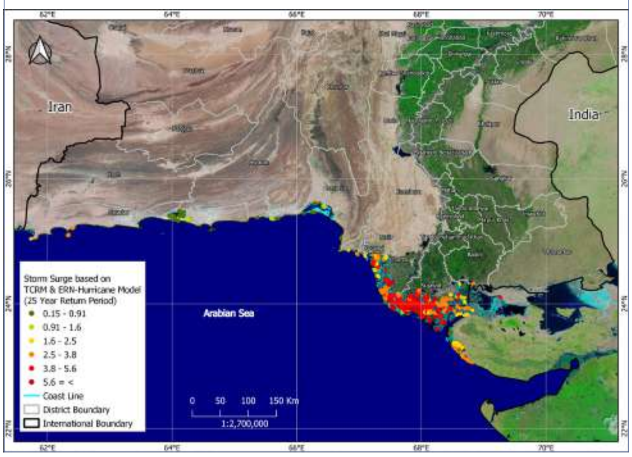
PROGRESS ON NatCat MODELLING

The project is very important in the context of Pakistan because multiple studies have shown that the country ranks high in terms of hazard and climate risk. Probabilistic modelling will help understand the patterns of floods, earthquakes, tropical cyclones, and droughts while also allowing the government to estimate the damage and assess potential economic or insured losses.

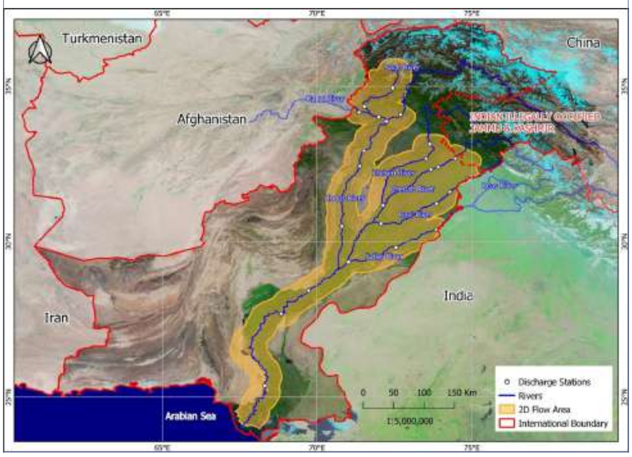
Post-disaster financing strategies generally have high costs; therefore, ex-ante funding programs are more efficient in meeting disaster needs. To this end, catastrophe modelling can be one of the tools used. A probabilistic model will help the local insurance and reinsurance companies increase their penetration rates, price risks adequately, and help them develop innovative insurance products for the local market. International reinsurers are hesitant to conduct business in low to middle-income countries because of the lack of data or the absence of a catastrophe model. A probabilistic catastrophe model will provide a basis for the local market to go to the international reinsurance market and obtain favorable reinsurance terms.

The NatCat modelling will develop probablistic models for each region in Pakistan that is vulnerable to any kind of hazard, as it can typically cover a range of perils including earthquakes, floods, windstorms, hailstorms, cyclones, and other weather related events. By simulating numerous scenarios by combining historical data, event probabilities, and physical modelling NatCat modelling can estimate potential losses by considering the vulnerability to hazards. A probabilistic NatCat model is, therefore, a necessity in the development of a national disaster risk financing strategy.

Cyclone Hazard (TCRM & ERN-Hurricane 25yr)

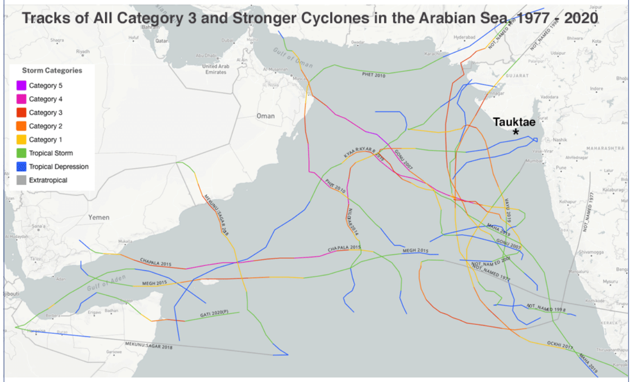


Flood Modeling Study Area

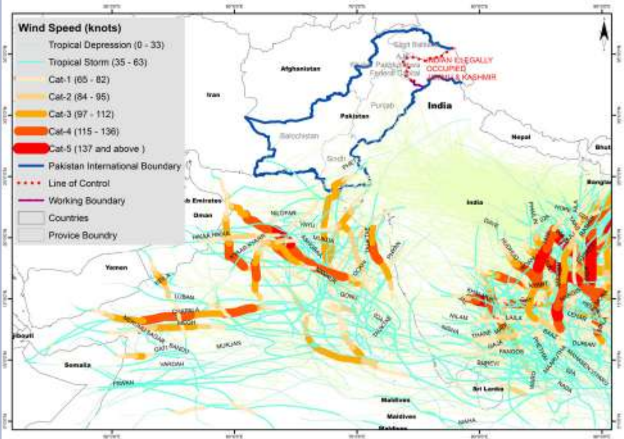


Category 3 and above historical cyclones in Arabian Sea from 1977-2020

(Source: NOAA hurricane tracks database)

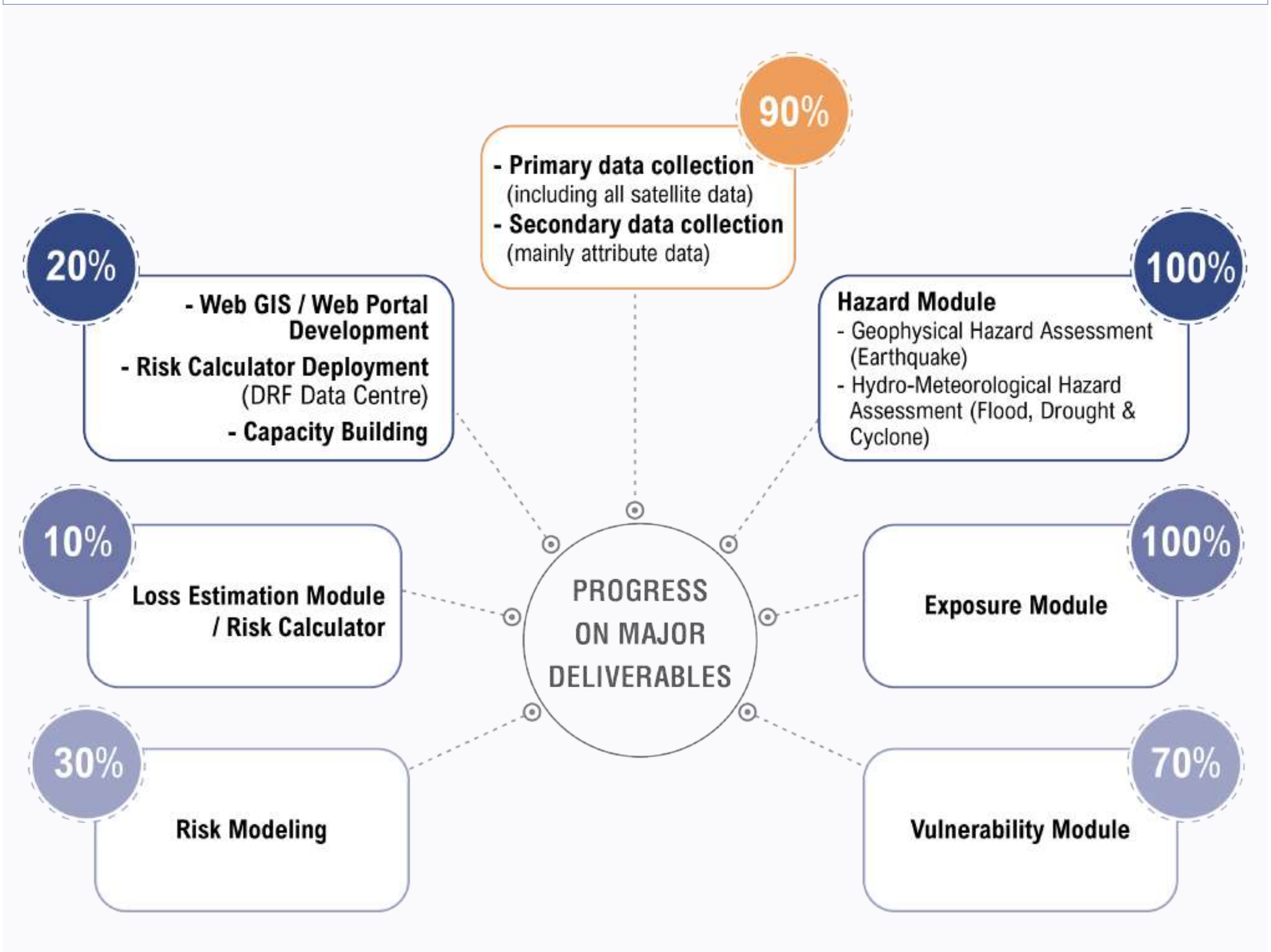


IBTrACS cyclone tracks in Arabian Sea



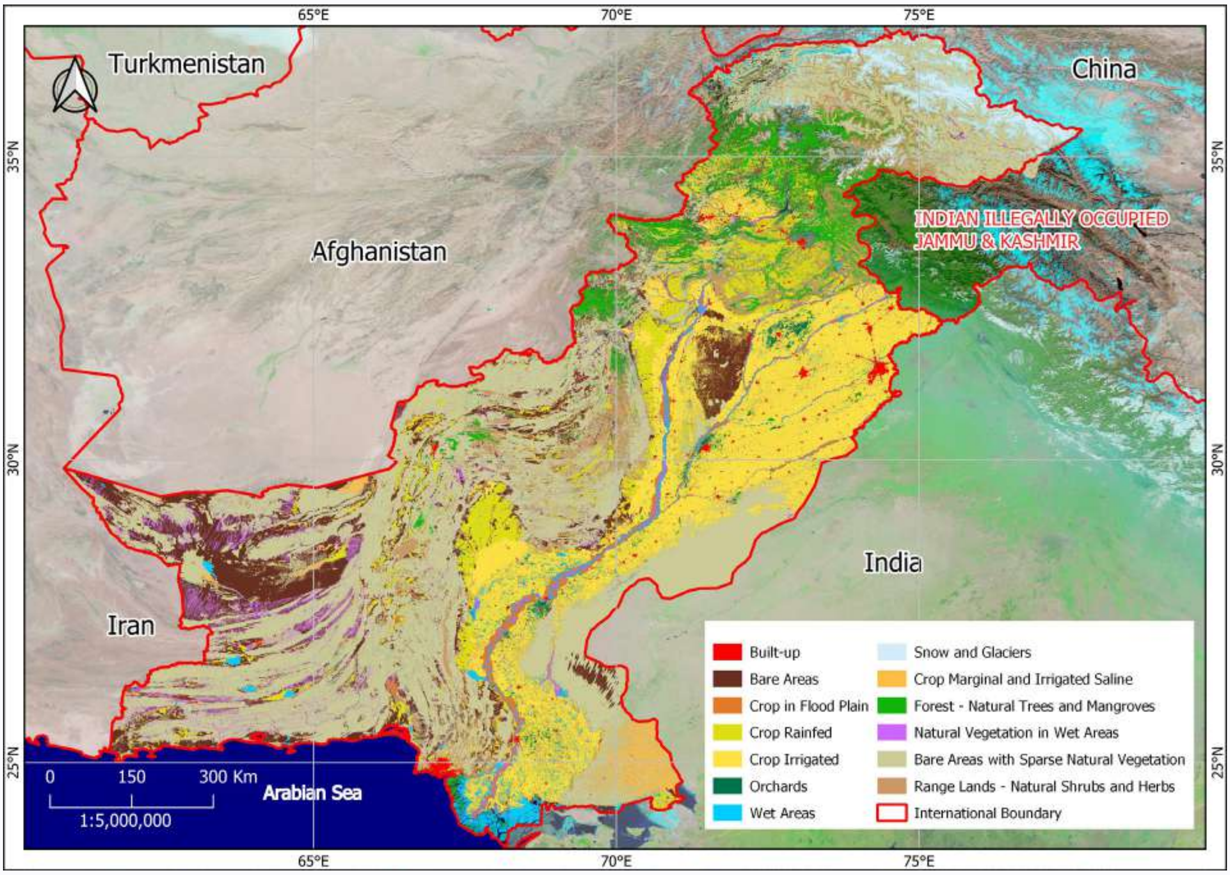
Finally, a catastrophe model (which should be able to run scenarios as well as be probabilistic) can be used after an event to determine where to allocate resources to help the most vulnerable areas and people. The NatCat will be completed by the middle of next year, as per the proposed revised timeline. The overall percentage achievement of major deliverables has been illustrated below, which shows that most of the data collection has been completed, including attribute and satellite data. The three main modules of the NatCat Model — hazard module, exposure module and vulnerability model have reached their final stages. Risk modelling, loss estimation module, and other deliverables are currently under progress.

PROGRESS ON MAJOR DELIVERABLES



The map below illustrates the land cover of Pakistan. It clearly shows the types of terrain in each province. The north-eastern side of Pakistan, mainly the entire Punjab province and parts of KP, are dominated by rainfed and irrigated crops, scattered built-ups, and some forests. While the south-western side, predominantly Balochistan, is covered with barren areas and sparse natural vegetation.

LAND COVER MAP OF PAKISTAN



PART-4

BUILDING PUBLIC OPINION FOR DEVELOPING SYNERGIES

PART-4 Building Public Opinion for Developing Synergies

One of the core values of NDRMF is to ensure collaborative, supportive and innovative work, which is useful for a wide range of audience in the field of DRM. This will help in developing consensus and public opinion on the core issue of DRR and Climate Change action and will synergize the efforts of all the stakeholders and target audience. During 2020-22, NDRMF has been proactively outreaching its stakeholders and engaging them through different mediums including exclusive webinars, orientations and training workshops for DRR, DRM and DRF related sessions. Broadly, the target audience of our work are government departments, civil society, doors, academia, local community and media. The objectives of developing such synergies are:

1) Educate and raise awareness on the need for DRR and Climate Change adaptation.

2) Generate discussions on new and evolving approaches for DRR & DRF actions in the specific context of Pakistan.

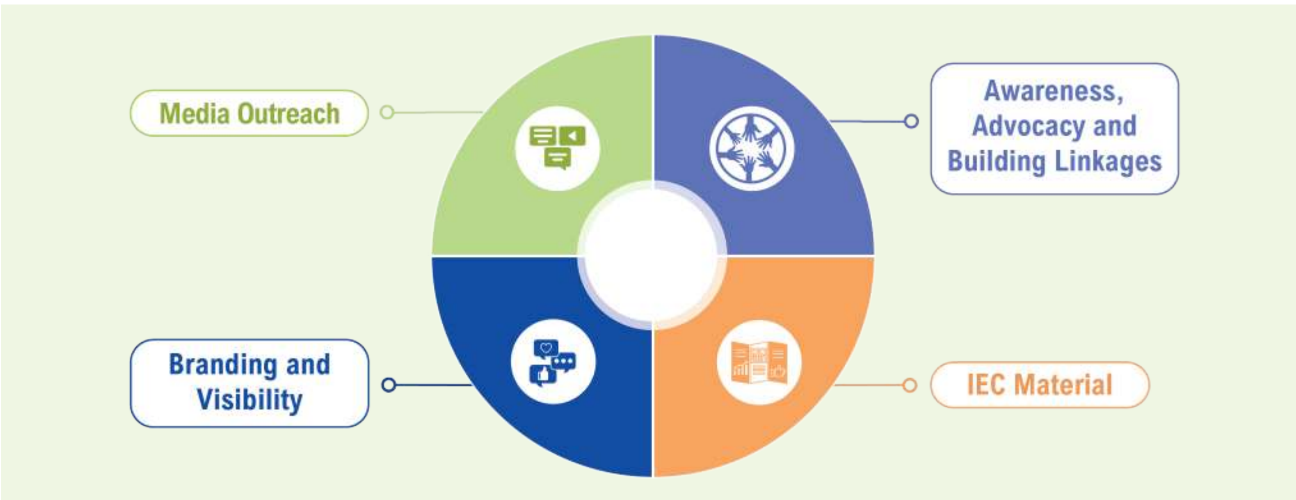
3) To educate the target audience about the importance of DRR efforts.

4) To ensure the effective visibility of the seminal work of the Fund.

5) To sensitize the media about the importance and mandate of NDRMF and timely information dissemination.

NDRMF has actively engaged with public and private sector entities for collaborative efforts to improve the resilience and adaptation capacities of the country against disasters and hazards. This outreach has played a key role in acting

as NDRMF's voice at national and international forums, engaging with its FIPs and donor agencies. It has been employing contemporary strategies for not only engagement purposes but also in developing in-house capacities for building linkages, creating awareness, and strengthening advocacy.



MEDIA OUTREACH

NDRMF's work has been publicised timely and rightly to ensure its stakeholders remain informed and engaged. Press releases by NDRMF have covered funding approvals by donor agencies, grant selections, GIAs with various organizations, interactions of the team with relevant government representatives and development partners, and highlights of work carried out by NDRMF. This includes quality research that is publicised and adds to the policy-making process for Pakistan by incorporating expert opinion on the subject keeping in view the ground realities of the country. Informative articles covering financing for DRM, challenges face by DRM and viable approaches to combat, the environment surrounding donors and global leaders, and their perception towards Pakistan have been published to extend DRR knowledge for all stakeholders.

NDRMF's Disaster Risk Management playing an integral role in raising awareness through IEC has become more important than ever before, given the increasing and large-scale disaster events due to Climate Change. NDRMF has intensified its efforts for raising awareness using all the possible tools of communication channels.


DAWN

Donors line up to support Pakistan's fight against coronavirus

TRIBUNE

NDRMF wins trust of global lenders

Emerges as credible institution, aims to invest in disaster risk reduction

AWARENESS, ADVOCACY & BUILDING LINKAGES

NDRMF's constant and active engagement with its stakeholders including, FIPs, donor agencies, partner organizations, and the general public is crucial for ensuring a well-knitted network of linkages for initiating and supporting policy dialogue. NDRMF has employed multiple strategies to spread awareness, strengthen advocacy and build linkages targeting both groups i.e., technical stakeholders (including FIPs, donor agencies, and similar national and international organizations) and the community. The focus of the former group aims at strengthening knowledge capacities, creating public-private dialogue, carrying out research, enhancing funding opportunities, and engaging with like-minded organizations for making Pakistan resilient while the latter: engages with the community, focuses on spreading this knowledge and providing opportunities for them to participate in DRM activities for Pakistan.

Building Linkages

An important aspect of NDRMF's outreach includes building synergies with national and international organizations and development partners to ensure improved DRM in the future. NDRMF acknowledges establishing direct linkages among all institutions to attain a higher level of disaster preparedness and to fully utilize the institutional resources to support DRM plans that aim to reduce the adverse impacts of disasters on humans and their livelihoods. NDRMF has participated in the Conference of Parties, CEO summit, and the Asma Jahangir Conference and has signed multiple Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with ACCA, SDPI and NUST for a synergistic approach in addressing the critical challenges facing Pakistan.

Pakistan Leadership Conversation 2023

AirLink CEO Summit

4th Annual Asma Jahangir Conference

COP 25 – ESRI Short Documentary

Donor Reception

Donor Conference

Awareness

Awareness about the work of NDRMF is crucial for any further developments and capacity building towards disaster resilience and adaptation in the country. NDRMF has been creating awareness by celebrating international days including World Environment Day, World Nature Conservation Day, World Drought Day, and International Women's Day whereby it has marked the significance and relevance of DRR for sustainable development and focused on nature-based solutions for DRR and Climate Change projects. The purpose has been to not only acknowledge these days but also provide insightful messages from the organization analysing the current scenario in Pakistan and discussing a way forward for it.

Additionally, creating a knowledge-based awareness in academia and educational institutions is even more significant in preparing the youth for DRR. In this regard NDRMF has been vocal through seminars and international symposiums, for instance "Strategising Food and Water Security of Pakistan", organised by the Center for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies, Islamabad, and "Sustainability & Disaster Risk Reduction in Architecture" held at IAC Lahore Campus. Moreover, NDRMF has conducted national workshops on the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Pakistan.

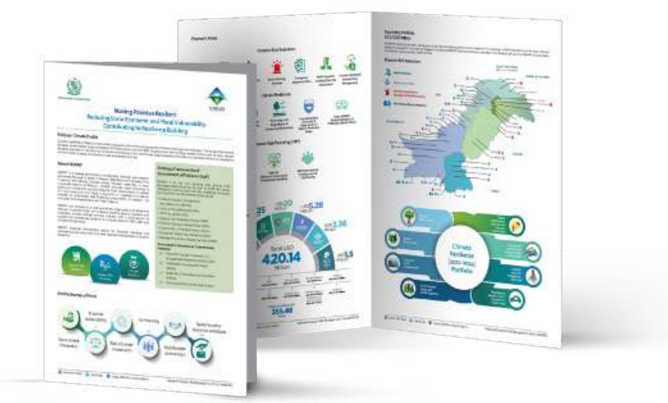
Advocacy

NDRMF has essentially been upholding and supporting the appropriate legislations and action plans required to address issues on governance, risk assessment, knowledge management, reduction of vulnerabilities, and disaster preparedness through digital platforms, which include organizing a webinar series on "Building A Resilient Pakistan in the Face of Climate Risks". The aim was to conduct a webinar series as a collective capacity building and advocacy initiative through knowledge and experience sharing. The webinar series comprehensively covered various aspects of DRM and DRF, including enabling the environment in Pakistan for DRF.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

IEC is an important toolbox that NDRMF uses for advocacy, to motivate policy and decision-makers and creating a conducive environment for behavioral change. Brochures and handouts within the IEC toolbox of NDRMF are a simple yet an informative way of effectively communicating the key ideas across all stakeholders and development partners. Each brochure is carefully designed summarizing the NDRMF's vision, mission, objectives, key policies, thematic areas, and frameworks to educate and create awareness among stakeholders regarding DRM, DRR and Climate Change initiatives. For example, NDRMF has published briefs on the thematic area of climate change. This includes publishing the brochures on Eco System Restoration Fund (ESRF) that have been distributed widely for the purpose of information dissemination regarding the eco system restoration through tree plantations in various areas and mangrove plantations in the coastal areas. In addition, Covid-19 brochures were also widely distributed, which contained the SOPs to be followed, symptoms of Covid-19 and to create awareness regarding the pandemic.

NDRMF Brochures



BRANDING AND VISIBILITY

Successful execution of NDRMF's projects depends a lot on how the organization is being introduced to all its stakeholders, especially international developmental agencies, FIPs and affiliated government organizations. One coherent step in creating NDRMF's brand is defining a clear vision for the organization "To make Pakistan a Disaster Resilient country". NDRMF in all its physical and virtual representation has ensured that this vision is reflective in the most simple and comprehensible way. NDRMF has defined its scope of work around Climate Change, DRR and extending to DRF, its stakeholders interactions revolve around similar areas, hence its presence on virtual platforms mainly discuss and focus these ideas.

NDRMF on the Web

NDRMF website aims to provide a platform for information sharing & dissemination and interactions among all key stakeholders including the general public. NDRMF further aims to share knowledge and highlight achievements to stakeholders in the humanitarian and development sector, benefitting the organization in increasing the company profile at the national and international level.

NDRMF as an organization has emerged as a well-positioned national investment fund in Pakistan for resilience building against disasters. However, in seeking support and cooperation for achieving its key objectives, NDRMF requires building strong partnerships with all stakeholders especially communities on the ground. Developing the NDRMF website provides prospects of increased interactions, engagement, and support in maintaining the flow of communication and presenting and displaying successful work of funded projects helps in building positive perceptions.

The redevelopment of NDRMF website as a communication and branding tool will provide a platform to engage effectively with stakeholders including development partners, government departments/ministries, UN agencies, INGOs, civil society, public & private sector and academia. The NDRMF website has been designed on innovative approach by reflecting upon updated information regarding interventions in key thematic areas as well as ideas to highlight our range of projects related interventions. Furthermore, migrating existing website data to a new supported Content Management System platform and providing a solution that adequately renders information for use and consumption by end users irrespective of their language or computing platform choice dynamically tailoring the information and experience to suit the visitor needs are additional objectives of the redevelopment of the NDRMF website.

NDRMF on Social Media

Social media has undoubtedly become one of the most feasible ways for any new idea to be shared with the public and increasingly becoming a formal tool of communication across the world. NDRMF's active presence on social media platforms is helping it reach many individuals especially the youth and other potential stakeholders. Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and LinkedIn are several platforms where NDRMF is actively engaging the general public regarding DRM. NDRMF continues to utilize social media channels for community engagement, as it is becoming a promising vehicle to capture dispersed community knowledge on disaster management. NDRMF publishes posts with images and animated maps, with an aim to increase situational awareness that also helps in building community knowledge.

@ndrmfpk
Followers | 2967

@ndrmfpk
Followers | 1000

@ndrmfpk
Followers | 293

@NDRMF Official

Event Management

Launching Ceremony of NDRMF

Launch of Annual Corporate Report 2018-19

Ecosystem Restoration Fund Launch

Accreditation Process Review

Publications

NDRMF essentially promotes its standardized policies, strategies, and guidelines to continuously improve enhance and streamline its engagement with the media. NDRMF has published multiple guidelines in this regard that not only help in providing a framework to build better relationships with its stakeholders but also gain insights for making content that resonates well with its vision. Various publications of the NDRMF include the complete set of policies and strategies for its media and communication management.

Annual Report 2020

NDRMF published its first Annual Report in 2020 after establishing as the only Fund in the country dedicated towards Disaster Risk Management and Reduction in 2019. The Report introduced the NDRMF's vision of making Pakistan a natural disaster resilient country, its mission of reducing the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerabilities by prioritizing in DRR and DRF while considering the increasing impacts of climate change. The Report elaborated on the objectives, core values, and key activities that NDRMF has had focused on since its inception. Additionally, for successfully serving its purpose, the NDRMF Annual Report 2020 was awarded the Best Annual Corporate Report of the Year 2020 by the South Asian Federation of Accountants, SAFA.

PART-5

REINVIGORATING NDRMF FOR INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

PART-5 Reinvigorating NDRMF for Informed Decision-Making

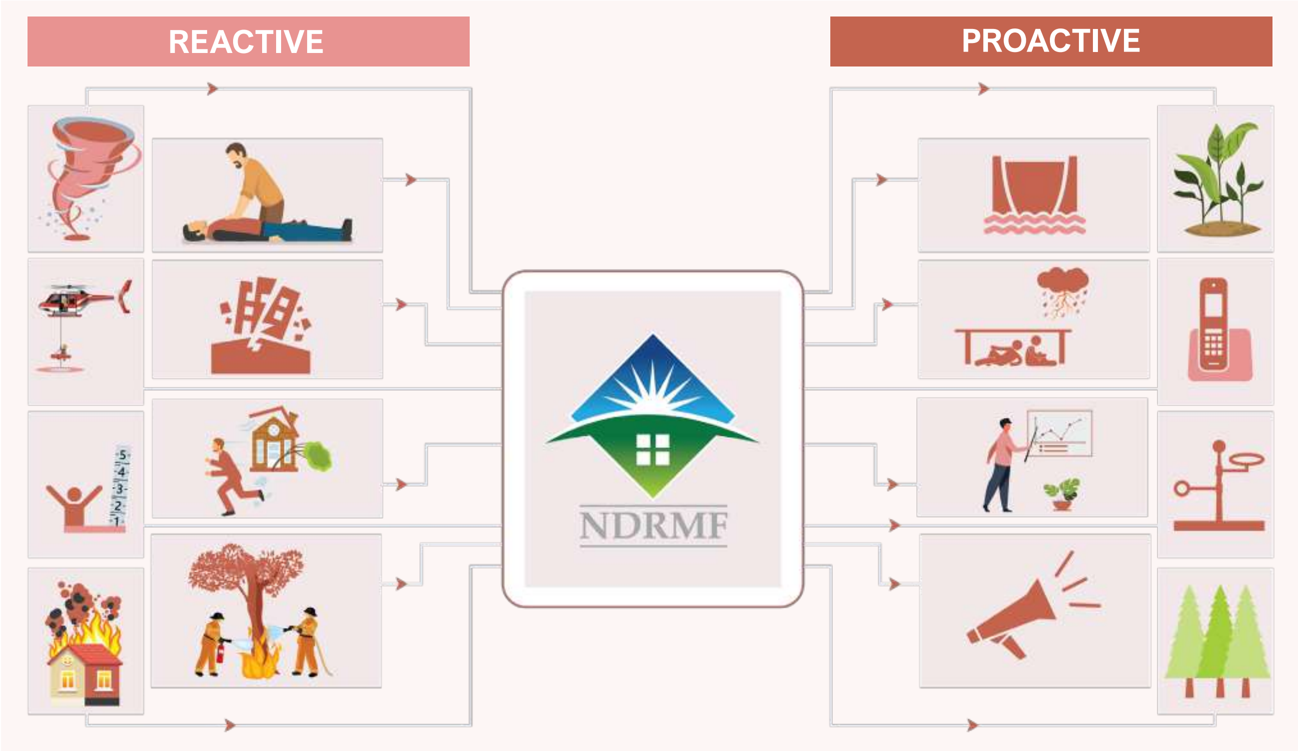
THE PROACTIVE ROLE OF NDRMF

Since its inception, NDRMF is working as a national-level organization that looks at Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Risk Financing (DRF), climate change adaptation, and emergencies in an integrated and inclusive manner with a long-term perspective. Within two years of its raising, NDRMF is now recognized for its experience, knowledge, and performance in this domain; it stands ready to create a greater impact and is well-positioned to play a larger role in assisting government departments as well as non-governmental organizations to fulfil their priorities for making Pakistan resilient.

Accordingly, the Fund has expanded its portfolio in order to strengthen the national efforts of preparedness as discussed in the previous chapters. It has expanded on and diversified the disaster risk reduction interventions by using financial instruments for enhancing disaster preparedness and transferring disaster risk through insurance. The major areas of intervention under DRR include flood mitigation, retrofitting of public buildings, water conservation structures, landslide management, installation of early warning systems, institutional strengthening of Rescue 1122, and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). The horizon of the interventions was further expanded when the Fund focused on adaptation to climate change by building resilience through horticulture interventions, Pakistan Hydro-Met and Climate Services (PHCS) Project, restoration of riverine, inlands and mangroves, livelihood improvement and green job creation through ecosystem restoration. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, added another area of intervention for NDRMF, where it expanded its strategy and invested in building capacity of the government towards responding to the health emergency response through Pakistan National Emergency and Response Plan for COVID-19, strengthening of NIH capacity for effective response against COVID-19, and national COVID-19 vaccination campaign.

These interventions are ensuring the alignment of the Fund's mandate with the National Disaster Management Plan and National Flood Protection Plan-IV frameworks, which proposed strengthening the disaster management administration at the national, provincial, and local levels. The objective is to further align this mandate with Vision 2025 and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on a broader scale while enhancing the preparedness for disaster management in the stages of pre-, during and post-disaster periods and promoting mechanisms for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction measures into development planning processes. Taking these propositions forward to ensure the compliance of these policies, the Fund is the only institution in Pakistan, which is taking the country from a reactive to a proactive approach towards disaster risk preparedness and management.

Based on the Fund's motto of Bigger, Broader, and Smarter, it is ensured to strengthen its pillars for results delivery by mobilizing substantially additional funds and resources for investment, by including a broad spectrum of thematic areas and by strengthening NDRMF through innovation, partnerships and policy engagement, for which the Fund's financial and non-financial operations are meant to be used as direct means.



KEY INTERVENTIONS

Following three key approaches will be considered by NDRMF for future business strategy;

1. Fostering Diversification/ Paradigm Shifting Portfolio

To meet the strategic objectives set in the NDRMF's Article & Memorandum of Association, the Fund has diversified its portfolio under a new business strategy. The diversification process will help implement long-term solutions for DRR, DRF, and Health Emergency Response through the pre-disaster management approach.

Defining Disaster Risk Reduction Interventions

Investments in financial preparedness to support timely relief, early recovery & reconstruction efforts

Expanding Disaster Risk Financing Landscape

Placing market-based disaster risk financing instruments

Implementation of PHCSP

Expansion of Doppler radar network, installation of weather stations, restorations of upper air observations, installation of lightning detection systems& air pollution monitoring systems

Operationalization of Health Emergency Response

COVID-19 emergency response programme for building capacity of public health facilities

2. Broadening the Resilience Portfolio (Thematic Areas)

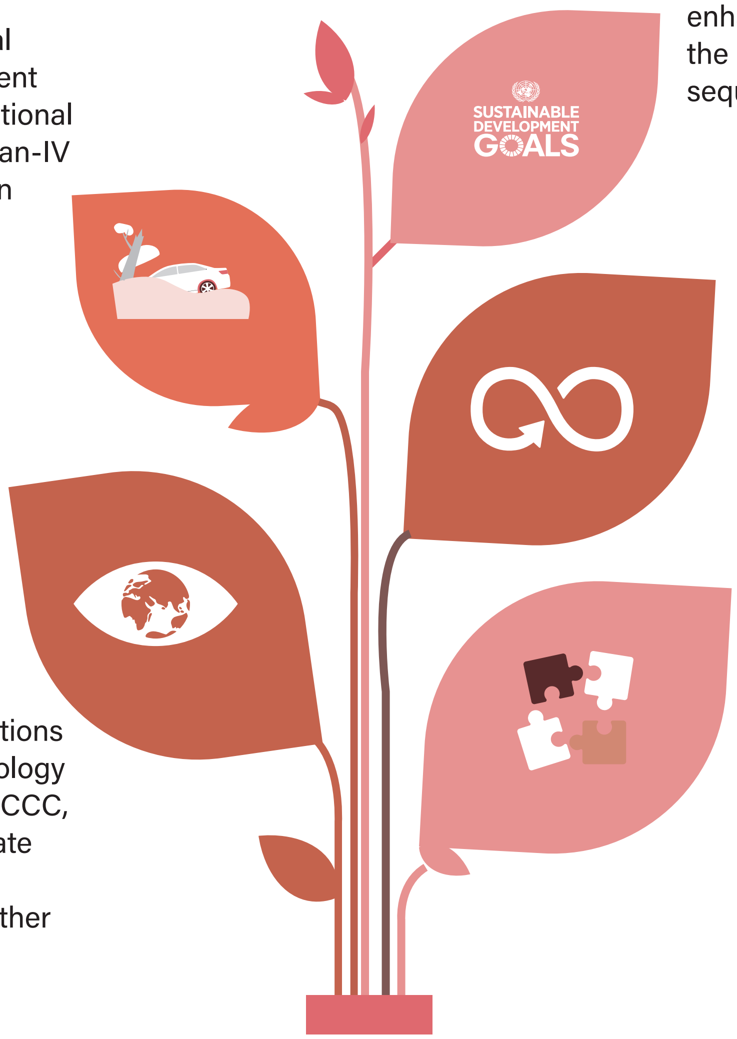
Efforts will be employed to better align the NDRMF's mandate with the existing national and international policies. The projects and interventions will cater to climate change, environmental sustainability, innovation, technology, and partnerships. Keeping in view the country's needs, the NDRMF will be expanding its portfolio to be more responsive. The earlier perspective of disaster risk management will be enhanced by accounting for the element of increasing community resilience to address the shocks and socio- economic disruptions caused by climate risks, health emergencies, food security, and natural disasters.

Climate Change

Being an advanced financial intermediary on climate integration and enhancing contribution to the realization of carbon sequestration benefits

Aligning Mandate with Vision 2025 and SDGs

Linking the National Disaster Management Plan-2012 & the National Flood Protection Plan-IV with Pakistan Vision 2025 and SDGs



Environmental Sustainability

Support for development, dissemination, and uptake of improving agricultural technologies and practices

Innovation and Technology

Partnerships and collaborations with international institutions like GCF, the technology mechanism of UNFCCC, including the Climate Technology Centre and Network and other stakeholders

Introducing Public-Private Producer Partnerships (4Ps) Mechanism

To build partnerships between public sector, private sector and small-scale producers

3. Emerging as the Knowledge Hub/ Data Centre for Resilience

The NDRMF will house a national, open-source platform to support and inform policies, planning, decision-making and contemporary good practices in resilience, including in climate change, disasters, eco-systems & environment and hydrometeorology. This Knowledge Hub will highlight current and emerging themes in the resilience sector, linking national guidelines with research, and fostering collaboration among leading agencies and organizations. The Knowledge Hub will provide information on historical climate change and disasters.

Building on extensive knowledge both globally and nationally, the NDRMF will work with government communities, non-governmental organizations, not-for-profits, research organizations, education partners, and private sector to enhance resilience through innovative thought leadership, professional development, and knowledge sharing.

Knowledge Creation Process

Documenting ideas, experimenting and testing ideas, research & development, collection of data/ information, conducting analysis & making inferences, monitoring & evaluation.

Knowledge Products

Internal products including corporate annual reports, project related informatics, Case studies and external product.

Knowledge Sharing Process

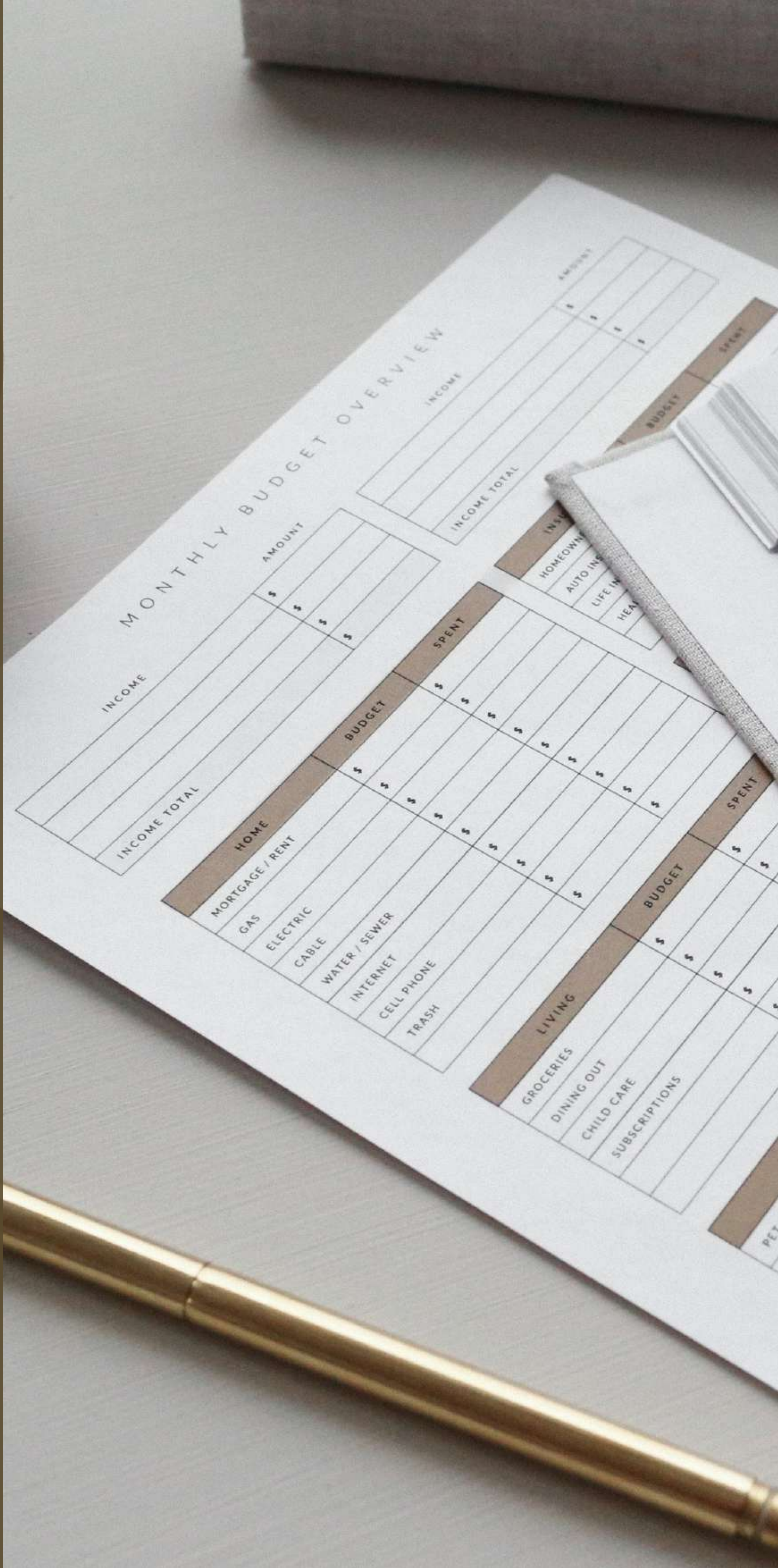
Dissemination of knowledge products, systematic training sessions, person to person, double loop learning, knowledge storing, physical library & electronic library.

Knowledge Use

Public and private sector to be encouraged to benefit from the resources created, stored and/or shared with them.

PART-6

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of National Disaster Risk Management Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of National Disaster Risk Management Fund (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2022 and the comprehensive income, the changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the director's report but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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KARACHI LAHORE ISLAMABAD

If based on the work we have performed, on other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. JehanZeb Amin.

A.F.Ferguson & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Islamabad
Date: December 20, 2022
UDIN: AR2022100832XMCaNQ3L

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(A Company under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in '000 --------	
ASSETS			
NON- CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	94,679	123,753
Intangible assets	6	274	1,989
Long term security deposits	7	6,814	6,073
		101,767	131,815
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and prepayments	8	238,318	484,506
Accrued interest	9	816,878	524,480
Income tax refundable		25,543	24,632
Short-term investment	10	13,995,838	13,561,092
Cash and bank balances	11	5,815,649	6,016,945
		20,892,226	20,611,655
TOTAL ASSETS		20,993,993	20,743,470
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted fund	16	5,996,866	6,451,943
Deferred grant	12	94,953	125,742
Lease liabilities	13	-	25,509
		6,091,819	6,603,194
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	14	2,230	6,875
Current portion of lease liabilities	13	29,471	26,791
		31,701	33,666
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,123,520	6,636,860
NET ASSETS		14,870,473	14,106,610
REPRESENTED BY:			
Endowment fund	15	14,870,473	14,106,610
		14,870,473	14,106,610
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17		

The annexed notes 1 - 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(A Company under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in '000 --------	
INCOME			
Grant income recognized	16	2,353,866	5,281,249
Amortization of deferred grant	12.2	50,678	56,391
		2,404,544	5,337,640
EXPENDITURE			
Operational support expenditure	18	(314,984)	(290,111)
Programme expenditure	19	(2,038,882)	(4,991,138)
Depreciation and amortization	12	(50,678)	(56,391)
		(2,404,544)	(5,337,640)
Surplus for the year - before tax		-	-
Taxation		-	-
Surplus for the year - after tax		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-

The annexed notes 1 - 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(A Company under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	Endowment fund	Total
		--------- Rupees in '000 --------	
Balance as at July 1, 2020		12,978,301	12,978,301
Receipts		-	-
Other income		1,128,309	1,128,309
Transferred to restricted fund		-	-
		1,128,309	1,128,309
Balance at June 30, 2021		14,106,610	14,106,610
Balance as at July 1, 2021		14,106,610	14,106,610
Receipts		-	-
Other income		1,315,413	1,315,413
Transferred to restricted fund		(551,550)	(551,550)
		763,863	763,863
Balance at June 30, 2022	15	14,870,473	14,870,473

The annexed notes 1 - 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(A Company under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in '000 --------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Grant received during the year (net of transfers to deferred grant)		1,339,187	8,786,315
Payment against operational support expenditure and programme expenditure		(2,108,546)	(5,506,141)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		(769,359)	3,280,174
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	5.1	(14,761)	(1,245)
Addition to capital work-in-progress	5.3	(5,750)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	6	-	(109)
Short-term investment		(434,746)	(1,820,813)
Interest received		1,031,067	1,828,852
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		575,810	6,685
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Grants received for property and equipment	12.1	20,511	1,354
Payment of finance lease obligation	13	(28,258)	(28,750)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		(7,747)	(27,396)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(201,296)	3,259,463
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		6,016,945	2,757,482
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	11	5,815,649	6,016,945

The annexed notes 1 - 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR**

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(A Company under section 42 of Companies Act, 2017)
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

National Disaster Risk Management Fund (the Company) was incorporated on December 22, 2016 under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed by the Companies Act, 2017) as a public limited company not having a share capital. The Company was issued license under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) on December 19, 2016. The registered office of the Company is located at 5th Floor, EOBI House, Mauve Area, G-10/4, Islamabad.

The objective of the Company is to enhance Pakistan's resilience, strengthen the technical and financial capacity of the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and to reduce socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to climate and other natural hazards and disasters. The main sources of receipts of the Company are grants from Government of Pakistan disbursed out of loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Development Association (IDA) and Agence Française de Dévеloppement (AFD) and grant of Australian Government and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The approved accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting standards for Not for Profit Organisations (Accounting Standards for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards or the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

(ii) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

(a)	Property and equipment - estimated useful life	(Note 5)
(b)	Right of use asset and corresponding lease liability	(Note 5)
(c)	Intangible assets - estimated useful life	(Note 6)

3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company:

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Income Taxes (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 4	Insurance contract (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 41	Agriculture (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	January 1, 2022

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than on presentation / disclosures.

Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts

The following interpretation issued by IASB has been waived off by the SECP:

IFRIC 12	Service concession arrangements

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated, using the straight line method, to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives, at the rates mentioned in note 5. The Company charges depreciation on all additions to the items of property and equipment from the date asset is available for use till the date of its disposal. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, over its estimated useful life.

Subsequent costs, if reliably measurable, are included in the asset's carrying amount, or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost will flow to the Company. The carrying amount of any replaced parts as well as other repair and maintenance costs, are charged to income during the period in which they are incurred.

Useful lives are determined by the management based on the expected usage of an asset, expected physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence, legal and similar limits on the use of assets and other similar factors.

The gain or loss on disposal of an asset, calculated as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the income for the year.

4.2 Right of use (ROU) assets

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset, if the agreement has non-cancellable term of more than 12 months, at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the basis of term of the lease agreement in accordance with the principles of IFRS 16. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

4.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. It consists of expenditure incurred and advances made in respect of operating fixed assets and intangible assets in the course of their acquisition, construction and installation.

4.4 Intangible assets

These are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method, to allocate the cost of the intangibles over its estimated useful life, at the rates mentioned in note 6. Costs associated with maintaining intangible assets, are recognised as an expense as and when incurred. The Company charges amortization on additions from the date the asset becomes available for the intended use up to the date when it is derecognized.

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and other short-term highly liquid investments (if any) with original maturities of three months or less.

4.6 Deferred capital grant

Grants related to property and equipment and intangible assets are accounted for by setting up the grants as deferred grant. These grants are recognized as income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related property and equipment and intangible assets.

4.7 Lease liabilities

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate, where possible, by using recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received and makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments in the measurement of the lease liabilities comprise the following:

a) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d) the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. They are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in fixed lease payments or an index or rate, change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-to-use asset, or is recorded in profit and loss if the carrying amount of right-to-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

4.8 Accrued and other liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

4.9 Restricted fund

Restricted fund received for specific purpose are deferred when received and charged to income to the extent of actual expenditure incurred. Expenditure incurred against grant committed but not received is accrued and recognised in income and is reflected as grant receivable. Unspent portion of such grants are reflected as restricted grants in the statement of financial position. Endowment fund represents contribution subject to restriction specifying that resources contributed be maintained permanently and the returns thereon can be utilized to meet the core objectives of the Company by transfer to restricted fund. The Company follows deferral method of accounting for recognition of contribution as specified under accounting standards for NPOs issued by ICAP.

4.10 Income recognition

Income is recognised on accrual basis. Profit/markup on loans and bank accounts are recognised using the effective yield method.

Donation is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions precedent to the grant and it will be received. Grant is recognized as income over such period as is necessary to match it with the related expenditure, on a systematic basis.

4.11 Expenditure

Expenses that are incurred in the normal operations of the Company are classified as operational support expenditure. The expenses that relate to a specific project are recognised as programme expenditure, whether incurred by the Company or Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs).

4.12 Employee's benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an approved contributory provident fund for permanent employees. Equal monthly contribution is made by both the Company and the employee to the fund as per Company's policy.

All the investments out of the Provident Fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the conditions specified thereunder.

Compensated absences

The Company accounts for compensated absences on the basis of the unavailed earned leave balances of each employee, at the end of the year, based on the last drawn salary.

4.13 Taxation

In accordance with the provisions of clause 66 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, any income derived by the Company is exempt from tax. Further, the Company is also exempt from minimum tax under clause 11A of Part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Accordingly, no provision for taxation has been made in the financial statements. Income tax suffered at source is recognised as income tax refundable.

4.14 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees (Rs), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

4.15 Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Initial recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. These are subsequently measured at fair value or amortised cost as the case may be.

Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"),
- at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or
- at amortised cost.

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of instruments (other than equity instruments) is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), or
- at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments elected to be as equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income / (loss).

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost, and in the case of financial assets, less any impairment.

(iii) Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Where management has opted to recognise a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss). Currently, there are no financial liabilities designated at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 specifics the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, which requires the Company to recognize an allowance for doubtful debt on all financial assets carried at amortized cost, since initial recognition, irrespective whether a loss event has occurred. The Company has not created any loss allowance for doubtful debts.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial assets

The Company derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in statement of income and expenditure. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to statement of income and expenditure. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to statement of income and expenditure, but is transferred to statement of changes in equity.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

4.16 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counter party.

4.17 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market is accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Chief Financial Officer determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement. External valuers may be involved for valuation of significant assets and significant liabilities. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

4.18 Endowment and restricted fund appropriation

Endowment fund and movement in restricted fund is recognised in the financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Operating fixed assets	5.1	51,077	65,299
Right of use assets	5.2	20,601	41,203
Capital work-in-progress	5.3	23,001	17,251
		94,679	123,753

5.1 Operating fixed assets

	Vehicles	Office Equipment	IT Equipment	Electric Equipment	Leasehold building / Improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	-------------------------------(Rupees in '000) -------------------------------						
Year ended June 30, 2021							
Opening net book value	24,947	7,872	10,191	7,824	32,806	10,678	94,318
Additions	151	-	869	-	-	225	1,245
Depreciation for the year	(7,005)	(2,067)	(6,428)	(2,623)	(9,113)	(3,028)	(30,264)
Closing net book value	18,093	5,805	4,632	5,201	23,693	7,875	65,299
At June 30, 2021							
Cost	35,203	10,345	19,477	13,126	45,602	15,346	139,099
Accumulated depreciation	(17,110)	(4,540)	(14,845)	(7,925)	(21,909)	(7,471)	(73,800)
Net book value	18,093	5,805	4,632	5,201	23,693	7,875	65,299
Year ended June 30, 2022							
Opening net book value	18,093	5,805	4,632	5,201	23,693	7,875	65,299
Additions	12,742	-	1,816	-	-	203	14,761
Deletions	(151)	-	(471)	-	-	-	(622)
Depreciation for the year	(7,380)	(2,067)	(4,102)	(2,623)	(9,113)	(3,076)	(28,361)
Closing net book value	23,304	3,738	1,875	2,578	14,580	5,002	51,077
At June 30, 2022							
Cost	47,794	10,345	20,822	13,126	45,602	15,549	153,238
Accumulated depreciation	(24,490)	(6,607)	(18,947)	(10,548)	(31,022)	(10,547)	(102,161)
Net book value	23,304	3,738	1,875	2,578	14,580	5,002	51,077
Annual rate of depreciation in %	20%	20%	33.33%	20%	20%	20%	

		2022	2021
5.2	**Right of use assets**	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
	Leasehold building		
	Opening net book value	41,203	89,558
	Additions	-	-
	Deletions		
	Cost	-	(29,824)
	Accumulated Depreciation	-	4,556
			(25,268)
	Depreciation charge for the year	(20,602)	(23,087)
	Closing net book value	20,601	41,203
	As at June 30, 2022		
	Cost	82,407	82,407
	Accumulated Amortization	(61,806)	(41,204)
	Net book value	20,601	41,203
	Annual rate of depreciation in %	16.67 - 25%	16.67 - 25%
5.3	**Capital work-in-progress**		
	Balance as at July 1	17,251	17,251
	Additions	5,750	-
	Balance as at June 30, 2022	23,001	17,251

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer software		
Cost		
Balance as at July 1	9,151	9,042
Additions during the year	-	109
	9,151	9,151
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at July 1	(7,162)	(4,122)
Charge for the year	(1,715)	(3,040)
	(8,877)	(7,162)
Net book value	274	1,989
Rate of amortization in %	33.33%	33.33%

7 LONG TERM SECURITY DEPOSITS

These mainly represent security deposits paid for rented office premises in Islamabad and for fuel cards for official vehicles.

		Audited Jun-22	Audited Jun-21
8 ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS	Note	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Net Advances to Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs)	8.1	236,133	483,262
Prepayments		2,185	1,244
		238,318	484,506

		2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	

8.1 This represents advances paid to the following FIPs against different projects:

	2022	2021
Pakistan Red Crescent Society	18,841	2,451
Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan	71,128	126,496
Punjab Irrigation Department	40,256	191,142
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	47,571	53,086
Rescue 1122 Gilgit Baltistan	-	73,511
Islamic Relief Pakistan	45,890	28,658
Muslim Aid Pak	10,880	7,918
Forest and Wildlife Department	1,567	-
	236,133	483,262

8.2 The maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any month-end from the related parties during the year was Rs. 191.14 million (2021: Rs 266.4 million).

9 ACCRUED INTEREST

	2022	2021
	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Markup accrued on Market Treasury Bills (MTB)	810,952	522,256
Markup accrued on operational fund	5,926	2,224
	816,878	524,480

10 SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT

	Note	2022	2021
Cost	10.1	13,995,838	13,561,092
Accrued mark-up		810,952	522,256
		14,806,790	14,083,348
Shown as part of accrued interest		(810,952)	(522,256)
		13,995,838	13,561,092

10.1 The short term investments include following:

	Term of investment	2022	2021
National Bank of Pakistan (MTB)	1 year	13,034,894	12,413,607
National Bank of Pakistan (MTB)	1 year	960,944	896,287
National Bank of Pakistan (TDR)	1 year	-	251,198
		13,995,838	13,561,092

10.2 Rate of mark up on investments range from 10.35% to 11.50% per annum (2021:7.24% to 7.5% per annum).

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Cash in hand		-	-
Cash at bank - local currency			
Saving accounts	11.1	412,612	75,528
Revolving Fund accounts	11.2	5,403,037	5,941,417
		5,815,649	6,016,945
		5,815,649	6,016,945

11.1 These carry interest at the rates ranging from 5.50% to 10.75% per annum (2021: 5.50% to 6.50% per annum).

11.2 This represents revolving fund accounts with National Bank of Pakistan to finance the Company's operations and includes foreign grants received from ADB, AFD and IDA. These accounts are managed under memorandum issued by the Finance Division.

12 DEFERRED GRANT

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Balance as at July 1		125,742	206,047
Effect of change in accounting policy due to adoption of IFRS 16		-	-
Transferred from restricted fund	12.1	20,511	1,354
Deletions from restricted fund	5.1	(622)	
Transferred from restricted fund			
Cost		-	(29,824)
Accumulated Depreciation		-	4,556
			(25,268)
Amortization charge representing depreciation and amortisation on items of property and equipment and intangible assets	12.2	(50,678)	(56,391)
Balance as at June 30,2022		94,953	125,742
As at June 30, 2022			
Cost		267,797	247,908
Accumulated Amortization		(172,844)	(122,166)
Net book amount		94,953	125,742

12.1 Transfer from restricted grants have been made on the basis of capital expenditure incurred during the quarter as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Operating fixed assets			
- Vehicles	5.1	12,742	151
- IT equipment	5.1	1,816	869
- Furnitures and fixtures	5.1	203	225
Capital work-in-progress	5.3	5,750	-
Intangibles assets			
- Computer softwares	6	-	109
		20,511	1,354

12.2 Amortization charge for the year representing depreciation and amortization on related items of property and equipment, intangible assets has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Operating fixed assets			
- Vehicles	5.1	7,380	7,005
- Office equipment	5.1	2,067	2,067
- IT equipment	5.1	4,102	6,428
- Electric equipment	5.1	2,623	2,623
- Leasehold buildings/improvements	5.1	9,113	9,113
- Furnitures and fixtures	5.1	3,076	3,028
Right of use asset			
- Leasehold buildings	5.2	20,602	23,087
Intangibles assets			
- Computer softwares	6	1,715	3,040
		50,678	56,391

13 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Balance as at July 1	52,300	98,203
Additions during the quarter / year	-	-
Deletions during the quarter / year	-	(27,542)
Unwinding of interest on lease liabilities	5,429	10,389
Payments made during the quarter / year	(28,258)	(28,750)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	29,471	52,300
Less: current portion of long term lease liabilities	(29,471)	(26,791)
	-	25,509

13.1 The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Note	2022	2021
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	5.2	20,602	23,087
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18	5,429	10,389
		26,031	33,476

13.2 The Company has entered into lease agreements for respective office space. Lease terms are negotiated on individual basis and contain different terms and conditions. The mark-up rate used for calculation of present value of minimum lease payments is 14.7% per annum. Title of the building is not transferable to the Company upon payment of entire lease obligations.

14 ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Accrued liabilities		2,121	3,108
Provident fund payable		109	28
Income tax deducted at source		-	3,739
		2,230	6,875

		Note	2022	2021
			-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
15	**ENDOWMENT FUND**			
	Balance as at July 1		14,106,610	12,978,301
	Funds received during the year		-	-
	Markup earned on endowment fund	15.1	1,315,413	1,128,309
	Transferred to restricted fund	15.2	(551,550)	-
			763,863	1,128,309
	Balance as at June 30, 2022		14,870,473	14,106,610

15.1 This represents interest earned on endowment fund. Endowment fund was created by the Company pursuant to its loan agreements as specified in note 16.1. As per requirements of the agreement, earnings generated from the endowment fund are eligible for utilization for Company's recurring costs, additional investments in interest/profit bearing securities and financing of disaster risk reduction activities from the fourth year of its operations.

15.2 The transfer has been made subsequent to approval of board of members of the Company.

		Note	2022	2021
			-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
16	**RESTRICTED FUND**			
	Balance as at July 1		6,451,943	2,914,396
	Funds received during the year		1,359,698	8,787,669
	Transfer from deferred grant		-	25,268
	Transferred from endowment fund		551,550	-
	Gain on termination of lease agreement		-	2,274
	Markup earned on operational account		8,052	4,939
			1,919,300	8,820,150
	Transferred to deferred capital grant	12.1	(20,511)	(1,354)
	Grant income recognised			
	Operational support expenditure		(314,984)	(290,111)
	Programme expenditure		(2,038,882)	(4,991,138)
			(2,353,866)	(5,281,249)
	Balance as at June 30, 2022		5,996,866	6,451,943

16.1 The Government of Pakistan (GoP), as borrower and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have entered into following financing agreements:

(i) The Loan Agreement (Ordinary Operations) Number 3473-Pak, dated December 2, 2016 for US $ 75 million. The proceeds of the loan are to be utilized towards: (a) the establishment and operationalization of the Company through the establishment of an endowment fund and development of its operational procedures and rules, including due diligence and fiduciary arrangements; (b) financing by the Company to Qualified Subprojects through grants. The loan carries the interest in accordance with the terms defined in Section 2.0 of the Agreement and is repayable in 40 semi-annual installments commencing from April 1, 2022 and ending October 1, 2041. The loan close date was initially May 17, 2020 which has now been extended till November 30, 2022 by ADB through letter dated November 12, 2021.

(ii) The Loan Agreement (Special Operations) Number 3474-Pak, dated December 2, 2016 for SDR 90.180 million. The proceeds of the loan are to be utilized towards the establishment of an endowment fund (SDR 72.144 million) and financing of expenditures on the project including project consultants. The loan carries the interest in accordance with the terms defined in Section 2.0 of the Agreement and is repayable in 40 semi-annual installments commencing from April 1, 2022 and ending October 1, 2041. The loan close date was initially May 17, 2020 which has now been extended till November 30, 2022 by ADB through letter dated November 12, 2021.

(iii) The Grant Agreement, Number 0519-Pak (EF) dated December 2, 2016 for $ 4.500 million. The proceeds of the grant are to be utilized for financing of expenditure on the project and other areas as defined under Section 3 of the Grant Agreement. The Grant closing date was May 17, 2020 which has been extended to upto May 31, 2022 through letter dated November 12, 2021.

(iv) The Grant Agreement, Number 0639-Pak signed dated March 22, 2019 for an amount of $ 1.500 million. The proceeds of the grant are to be utilized for financing of expenditure on the project and other areas as defined under Section 3 of the Grant Agreement. The Grant closing date was May 17, 2020 which has now been extended to upto November 30, 2022 through letter dated November 12, 2021.

In pursuance to the above financing agreements, the GoP has entered into a Subsidiary Grant Agreement dated December 23, 2016 with the Company. The GoP has agreed to make available to Company, grant in an equivalent of US$ 75 million from Loan 3473-Pak, SDR 90.180 million from Loan 3474-Pak(SF) and $3.361million from Grant 0519-Pak (EF) and US$ 1.5milllion from Grant 0639-PAK for the purpose set out in Section III of the Subsidiary Grant Agreement. All foreign funds received under the agreements are disbursed to the Company in Pak Rupees.

16.2 The Government of Pakistan (GoP), borrower and the International Development Association (IDA) have entered into a financing agreement, Credit Number 6426-PK, dated May 22, 2020 for SDR 129.4 million. The proceeds of the loan are to be utilized towards the financing of expenditures on the project, the objective of which is to strengthen the delivery of reliable and timely climate and hydro-meteorological services and enhance community resilience to shocks. The loan carries the interest in accordance with the terms defined in Section 2.0 of the Agreement and is repayable in 50 semi-annual installments commencing from July 1, 2023 and ending January 1, 2048. In pursuant to the above financing agreement, the GoP has entered into a Subsidiary Grant Agreement dated June 1, 2020 with the Company and agreed to entrust the management of the foregoing amount and implementation of the project to the Company.

16.3 The Government of Pakistan (GoP), borrower and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) entered into a financing agreement, the Credit Facility agreement No. CPK 1036 01 V, dated July 20, 2017 for EURO 75 million. Upon the request of GoP, AFD via an amendment to the original agreement agreed to divert the undisbursed funds of the facility amounting EURO 18 million for financing the "Assistance to Fight COVID-19 Pandemic". The loan carries the interest in accordance with the terms defined in Section 2.0 of the Agreement and is repayable in 23 semi-annual installments commencing from February 1, 2021 and ending February 1, 2032.

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 Contingencies

There are no known material contingencies as at reporting year end (2021: Rs None).

17.2 Commitments

The Company enters into agreements with FIPs for disbursement of amounts / funds that are conditional to the performance of the FIPs delivering the project and fulfilling the desired results. The Company is bound to pay the FIPs, if they are able to deliver the desired results and/or able to liquidate the advance as per satisfaction of the Company. The conditions are mentioned in the agreements and the Company reserves the right to terminate the agreement as per the related contractual clauses. The undisbursed amount of fund / grant as at year end in respect of the various FIPs is set out below:

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society		128,652	151,523
Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan		93,925	343,371
Punjab Irrigation Department		508,265	508,265
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund		517,673	517,673
Muslim Aid Pakistan		205,585	256,197
Rescue 1122 Gilgit Baltistan		24,504	171,525
Islamic Relief Pakistan		17,022	88,086
Rescue 1122 KPK		613,850	429,695
Public Works Department, Government of Gilgit Baltistan		501,552	501,553
Sindh Irrigation Department		483,382	483,382
Provincial Disaster Management Authority		126,000	126,000
Communication and Works Department, Government of AJK		380,652	432,562
Forest and Wildlife Department		1,704,000	-
Ministry of National Health Services		1,625,043	-
National Institute of Health		199,206	-
		7,129,311	4,009,833

18 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT EXPENDITURE

	Note	2022	2021
Salaries and benefits	18.1	268,551	253,969
Travelling expenses		10,908	5,519
Printing and stationary		1,222	1,896
Professional and legal charges		3,672	875
Directors Meeting Fee		5,600	1,375
Utilities and supplies		7,951	7,575
Repairs and maintenance		5,766	1,836
Interest expense on lease liabilities	13	5,429	10,391
Insurance		990	1,271
Auditor remuneration	18.2	1,739	1,586
Advertisements		3,156	1,939
Awareness, perception surveys and outreach		-	1,879
		314,984	290,111

18.1 This includes expenditure in respect of contribution to the employees contributory provident fund by the Company amounting to Rs 10.85 million (2021: Rs. 10.50 million) and against compensated absences amounting to Rs 9.9 million (2021: Rs 9.3 million)

18.2 Auditors' remuneration

	Note	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Annual audit inculding out of pocket expenses		1,579	1,435
Reporting on compliance of Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013		95	86
Audit of provident fund accounts		65	65
		1,739	1,586

19 PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Project	Fund implementing Partner	2022	2021
		-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster	Islamic Relief Pakistan	53,833	6,837
From Vulnerability to Resilience	Pakistan Red Crescent Society	6,480	707
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan	Aga Khan Planning & Building Service Pakistan	303,702	91,016
Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	5,515	4,353
Building Resilience by Strengthening the Community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	Muslim Aid Pakistan	47,650	238
Rehabilitation/Restoration of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B Link Canal	Punjab Irrigation Department	38,188	29,265
Rehabilitation/Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund	Punjab Irrigation Department	87,601	19,875
Rehabilitation/Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund	Punjab Irrigation Department	7,487	2,261
Protection of Village Abadies against the Erosive Action of Bein Nullah	Punjab Irrigation Department	17,610	9,591
Home & Prison Department & GB Emergency Service (Rescue 1122)	Home & Prison Department & GB Emergency Service (Rescue 1122)	220,531	-
Landslide control Management & mitigation along major roads of AJK (Poonch division)	Communication & Works Department Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir	51,910	-
Forest & Wildlife Deptt Govt of Sindh	Forest & Wildlife Department Sindh	424,433	-
Expenditure relating to COP-26	National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)	30,740	-
Expenditure relating to COVID-19	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	249,311	4,810,653
Research and consultancy expenditure	National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)	479,839	16,342
Awareness, perception surveys and outreach	National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)	14,052	-
Total		2,038,882	4,991,138

20 BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan as a Company limited by guarantee under section 42 of Companies Act, 2017. Company is incorporated by GoP through its functionaries and the Company's board of directors include officials nominated by the GoP. Therefore all entities and body corporate owned or having interest directly or indirectly in it by the GoP / nominee directors of GoP are related parties of the Company. Other related parties comprise of directors, key management personnel, entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence. Amounts due from / (to) related parties, are shown under receivables and payables. Remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 22.

Transactions with Government of Pakistan and Government owned / operated entities, functionaries and departments are not disclosed as the management is of the opinion that it is impracticable to disclose such transactions due to the nature of the activities of GoP and Company's operations.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

21.1 Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Financial assets	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Maturity up to one year		
Amortized cost		
Short-term investment	13,995,838	13,561,092
Cash and bank balances	5,815,649	6,016,945
Accrued interest	816,878	524,480
Maturity after one year		
Amortized cost		
Long term security deposits	6,814	6,073
	20,635,179	20,108,590
Financial liabilities		
Maturity up to one year		
Financial liabilities held at amortized cost		
Accrued and other liabilities	2,230	3,136
Lease liabilities	29,471	26,791
Maturity after one year		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Lease liabilities	-	25,509
	31,701	55,436

The Company doesn't have any financial assets classified under fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. Also the Company doesn't have any financial liabilities classified under fair value through profit or loss.

21.2 Credit quality of financial assets

	Long term rating	Short term rating	Rating Agency	2022	2021
				-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Counterparties with external credit ratings					
Bank balances					
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A1+	PACRA	5,815,649	6,016,945
Short term Investments					
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A1+	PACRA	13,995,838	13,561,092
Accrued interest					
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A1+	PACRA	816,878	524,480
Counterparties without external credit ratings					
Long term security deposits				6,814	6,073

21.3 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk)

The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its long term security deposits, balances at bank and short term investment. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2022	2021
	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Long term security deposits	6,814	6,073
Accrued interest	816,878	524,480
Short-term investment	13,995,838	13,561,092
Cash and bank balances	5,815,649	6,016,945
	20,635,179	20,108,590

Security deposits are not significant to the financial statements. The carrying amount of financial assets representing the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date are disclosed in note 21.1. The credit risk related to balances with banks, in term deposits and savings accounts, is managed in accordance with the Company's policy of placing funds with approved financial institutions and within the limits assigned in accordance with the counter party risk policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counter party failure. Bank balances are subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial because the counterparty is a bank with reasonably high credit rating. The credit quality of bank balances, that are neither past due nor impaired, can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate. Credit ratings and exposure of bank balances with the counterparty are appearing in note 21.2.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

		Contractual cash flows		
	Carrying value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
June 30, 2022	--------------------- Rupees in 000	---------------------		
Accrued and other liabilities	2,230	2,230	-	-
Lease liabilities	29,471	29,471	-	-
	31,701	31,701	-	-
June 30, 2021				
Accrued and other liabilities	3,136	3,136	-	-
Lease liabilities	52,300	26,791	25,509	-
	55,436	29,927	25,509	-

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company is not exposed to currency and interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies. The Company is not exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Financial assets include balances of Rs 14,408,450 thousand (2021: Rs 13,636,620 thousand) and financial liabilities include Rs 29,471 thousand (2021: Rs 52,300 thousand) which are subject to interest rate risk. Applicable interest rates have been indicated in respective notes.

If the interest rate had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, surplus / loss for the year would have been Rs 144,085 thousand (2021: Rs 135,843 thousand).

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value of all financial assets and liabilities, reflected in the financial statements, approximate their carrying values.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can achieve its primary objectives, provide benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses in line with the objects of the Company.

Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not off-set any of its financial assets and liabilities.

22 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for remuneration, including all benefits, to Directors, Chief Executive and Executives of the Company is as follows:

	Directors		Chief Executive		Executives	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rupees in 000					
Managerial remuneration	-	-	7,677	4,694	189,611	178,120
Directors Meeting Fee	5,600	1,375	-	-	-	-
Honorarium	-	-	1,344	-	13,474	-
Mobile	-	-	82	36	1,338	1,394
Leave encashment	-	-	583	323	8,078	7,284
Medical	-	-	23	49	1,722	941
	5,600	1,375	9,709	5,102	214,223	187,739
Number of persons	9	4	1	1	44	47

23 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2022	2021
Total number of employees at the end of the year	67	74
Average employees for the year	67	73

24 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Total
	-------- Rupees in 000 --------	
Balance as at July 1, 2021	52,300	52,300
Cash flows	(28,258)	(28,258)
Interest expense during the year	5,429	5,429
Balance as at June 30, 2022	29,471	29,471

25 IMPACT OF COVID - 19 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The spread of COVID - 19 as a pandemic and consequently imposition of lock down by Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan (Authorities) caused an overall economic slow down and disruption to various businesses. However, the operations are resuming as per relaxation given by the Authorities and steps taken by the Authorities including efforts to get vaccination of larger segment of population. Accordingly, as of the date of these financial statements, management believes there do not exist any particular material adverse impact to the Company's financial conditions and results of its operations. Management will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take all steps possible to mitigate any effects.

26 GENERAL

26.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Pak rupee.

26.2 Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purpose of better presentation and / or to comply with requirements of accounting and reporting standards, the effects of which are not considered material on the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended.

27 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on Nov 29, 2022

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

MEDIA GALLERY

1 DIGNITARIES

Meeting with Ms. Anja Grosse Hokamp, 22 Dec 2022

National Convention of LSOs, 13 Dec 2022

Sustainable Development Conference, 8 Dec 2022

Meeting with GIZ delegation, 28 Nov 2022

Discussion with Special Assistant to PM, 1 Nov 2022

Project review meeting with SUPARCO, 1 Nov 2022

NDRMF Board of Directors meeting, 29 Nov 2022

Meeting with Country Director Helvetas, 4 Oct 2022

Meeting with Mr. Knut Ostby (UNDP), 26 Sep 2022

Meeting with Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change , Mr. Asif Hyder Shah, 26 Sep 2022

Meeting with Secretary Forest& Wildlife, 22 Sep 2022

Meeting with Agence Francaise (AFD), 20 Sep 2022

Meeting with Team from Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan, 20 Sep 2022

Meeting with Executive Director (CE-CPEC), 2 Sep 2022

Orientation session with Agri. Dept. KP, 12 Aug 2022

Meeting with ADB Mission, 05 Aug 2022

Risk Management Committee meeting, 20 July 2022

ADB Pakistan Mission wrap up meeting with Secretary Planning, Syed Zafar Ali Shah, 25 June 2022

Briefing to Chief Minister Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Mr. Khalid Khurshid Khan, 12 May 2022

Chief Minister Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Mr. Khalid Khurshid Khan visited NDRMF, 28 Apr 2022

Discussion with Chairman, Federal Flood Commission, 16 Mar 2022

Meeting with CEO, Public Private Partnership Authority, 01 Mar 2022

Meeting with Dr. Christopher Warner (World Bank), 28 Feb 2022

Meeting with Ms. Ammara Durrani, UNDP Pakistan, 24 Feb 2022

Briefing to Federal Minister PD&SI Mr. Asad Umar, 08 Feb 2022

Technical Advisory Committee Meeting at NDRMF, 03 Feb 2022

Fifth Annual General Meeting of NDRMF at Pak Secretariat Islamabad, 20 Jan 2022

Ecosystem Restoration Fund (ESRF) Initiated by World Bank & NDRMF representation at COP26, Glasgow, 03 Nov 2021

Briefing media on arrival of consignment of Health Equipment with the financial assistance of NDRMF to cope with COVID-19 , 27 Apr 2020

2 PROJECTS

Sindh project "Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Mangroves, Dry-land And Urban Ecosystems of Sindh at Karachi launched by Federal Minister Climate Change Ms. Sherry Rehman, 19 June 2022

GIA with NIH for National Campaign for COVID-19 vaccination, 03 Nov 2021

GIA signed with Agriculture Department KP for Climate Resilience through Horticultural Interventions, 27 Apr 2020

3 TRAININGS

Training session conducted at NDRMF to enhance employees' skills using the Office 365 applications, 21 Sep 2022

Informative Lecture on "Conflict of Interest" by Member Competition Commission of Pakistan, 08 Sep 2022

CEO NDRMF, Mr. Bilal Anwar speaking at Inception Workshop Third National Communication (TNC) under UNFCCC, 05 Aug 2022

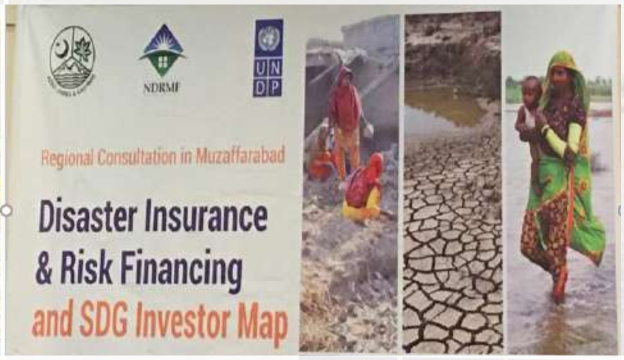
Informative lecture on "Sexual and Workplace Harassment" by Management Consultant, Ms. Rubina Jamal, 21 Sep 2022

NDRMF hosted 2nd Meeting of DRF Synergy Group, 03 Aug 2022

Informative lecture on First Aid by PRCS, 01 July 2022

Lecture on “Safe Driving” by Islamabad Traffic Police, 28 Jun 2022

Workshop for Ecosystem Restoration Strategy, 10 June 2022



Consultation workshop to discuss DRF Strategy for AJK, organized by UNDP in collaboration with NDRMF, 31 May 2022

Addressing at National Workshop on Implementation of NDCs in Pakistan, 17 March 2022

NDRMF participation at Career Guide Expo at Pakistan-China Friendship Center, 11-13 March 2022

Training session on Basic Fire Safety by Punjab Emergency Services Rescue 1122, Rawalpindi, 15 June 2021

4 TREE PLANTATION

As part of NDRMF's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE), practices, Tree Plantation observed on the onset of Monsoon Season near Metro Bus Station G-10/1, Islamabad, 07 July 2022

NDRMF carried out spring Tree Plantation near Metro Bus Station G-10/1, Islamabad, 16 March 2022

5 TEAM BUILDING

Team Building event organized by NDRMF at Bhurban Murree, 01 April 2022

MAKING PAKISTAN RESILIENT

NDRMF

ANNUAL CORPORATE REPORT (2021-22)

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

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