

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
حکومت خیبر پختون خوا

INCLUSIVE SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2025



Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Message from the Special Assistant to Chief Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

As we approach the monsoon season of 2025, it is with a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Monsoon Contingency Plan prepared by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The province has witnessed the increasing intensity and unpredictability of weather patterns in recent years, leading to recurrent floods, landslides, and associated emergencies that endanger lives, disrupt livelihoods, and damage critical infrastructure. These challenges underscore the urgency of investing in preparedness, community resilience, and early warning systems.

This plan reflects the government's commitment to a proactive and coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction. It outlines hazard forecasts, district-wise risk profiles, stock availability, communication protocols, and institutional responsibilities. More importantly, it emphasizes localized response strategies, community engagement, and inter-agency collaboration.

I commend the PDMA and its partners for their tireless efforts in developing this comprehensive plan. I urge all district administrations, line departments, humanitarian partners, and civil society organizations to align their preparedness and response efforts with the framework outlined here. Only through unity, readiness, and compassion can we minimize the impacts of monsoon-related hazards and protect the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Let us stand prepared, together.



Mr. Niak Mohammad Dawar
Special Assistant to Chief Minister for Relief,
Rehabilitation & Settlement
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY RELIEF REHABILITATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Our Department endorses the essential features of the Monsoon Contingency Plan and we agree to the steps which are a must to develop and implement such a concerted plan. This has been the observation of most of the specialist on the subject that extreme weathers creates conditions which affect human lives in very adverse manner. Urban, riverine and Flash Floods, landslides, avalanches are the results of extreme weather conditions. The result of these situations leads to challenges for local residents in shapes of considerable increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.



Mr. Yousuf Rahim
Secretary for Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

These, coupled with erratic monsoon rains causing frequent

and intense floods, melting of glaciers in North, drought like situation in South, reduced Agricultural productivity, loss of species in forests, insect infestation on plants especially agriculture crops and scarcity of clean drinking water. This is the context in which this plan has been prepared by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority.

This plan depicts the pivotal role of PDMA where it had to closely coordinate with almost all of the provincial government line departments with the sole objective of minimizing impact of hazards posed by Monsoon. The plan has been structured into analysis and operational parts which make it attractive to both planners and implementers. We are confident that this plan will achieve its objectives

Message from the Director General Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is increasingly vulnerable to a range of summer hazards including flash floods, **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)**, **heatwaves**, cloudbursts, and landslides. In light of these evolving risks, the **Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2025** has been developed as a proactive and operational framework to guide preparedness, response, and recovery efforts across the province.

This plan is the result of collaborative consultations with key stakeholders at provincial and district levels. It draws upon meteorological forecasts, historical disaster trends, and community insights gathered through field engagements.

The document provides a detailed outline of hazard profiles, risk-prone districts, anticipated caseloads, logistics readiness and coordination mechanisms to support timely and effective action.

At PDMA KP, we believe preparedness is the cornerstone of resilience. This plan not only reflects our technical readiness but also emphasizes inclusive approaches that prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

I appreciate the dedication of our field teams, line departments, humanitarian partners, and local communities whose input and collaboration have been vital in shaping this document. I urge all relevant stakeholders to internalize and implement the plan in letter and spirit, and to maintain close coordination with PDMA for unified disaster risk management across the province.

Let us remain vigilant, responsive, and committed to safeguarding the lives and livelihoods of our people.



Mr. Asfandiyar Khattak
Director General
Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Acknowledgment

Director (DRM), PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The development of the **Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2025** is the result of a collaborative and consultative process that brought together expertise, experience, and commitment from various institutions and individuals dedicated to disaster risk reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the **district administrations, line departments, Rescue 1122, Pakistan Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, line agencies, and development partners** whose contributions enriched this plan with relevant data, risk assessments, and localized insights. I also acknowledge the role of **community members and civil society representatives,**

especially in hazard-prone districts, whose feedback during field visits and consultations helped us shape practical and community-centered preparedness strategies.

Special thanks go to the **Mr.Ihsan Dawar DD DRM and PDMA technical team Mr.Sajid Ali Coordinator DRM and Mr.Sohail Reporting Officer** especially for their tireless efforts in coordinating the planning process, compiling data, and ensuring that this document meets both operational needs and strategic goals.

This plan is intended to serve as a living document one that evolves with ground realities and is guided by the collective will to enhance provincial preparedness and resilience. I urge all stakeholders to treat this plan as both a guide and a shared responsibility.

Together, let us continue working towards a safer and more resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



Mr. Said Nawab
Director Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

PREFACE

Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is prone to various climate related disasters due to its unique topography. The environmental and climate related changes make the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prone to the vulnerabilities of monsoon such as Flash Floods, Riverine Floods and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF). Additionally, winter disturbances such as heavy snow fall in different parts of the Province also wreak havoc in the entire Province. Hence, it is imperative to have an integrated scientific approach and preparedness planning in order to minimize the adverse effects of the natural calamities. Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is utilizing the available resources to mitigate disaster risks and enhance preparedness level. In this preview, “Summer Hazards Contingency Plan” is an annual practice, which is undertaken before the start of every summer season by the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

This Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2025 has been prepared in coordination with all the disaster management stakeholders at the federal, provincial and district levels based on the analysis of seasonal outlook of the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and relevant technical input from NDMA Technical Team. In this Plan, guidelines have been outlined for all disaster management tiers and relevant stakeholders for adopting a proactive approach towards all aspects of mitigation and preparation against the most probable and possible worst-case scenarios to coordinate a timely response. This Contingency Plan is meant to be read in conjunction with Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023, **Heatwave Contingency Plan**, Anticipatory Actions Framework of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2024 (available on website: <https://www.pdma.gov.pk/>) and other relevant documents & plans.

Aim: To formulate “Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2025” for proactive preparations and an effective response against likely hazards associated with summers in the available resources.

Scope. The plan encompasses: -

Section I – Hazards Vulnerabilities and Risks

- Monsoon and Climate Changes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Summer Hazard Profile of the Province
- PMD’s Summer Seasonal Outlook 2025
- Perceived Impact of Summer Seasonal Outlook 2025
- Major Conclusions from Summer Seasonal Outlook 2025
- Threat and Vulnerabilities
- Likely Response Challenges.

Section II – Anticipated Case Loads and Presumed Impact Scenarios

- Major Events of Floods (2010 & 2022) and their Impacts (Worst Case Scenarios):
- Anticipatory Case Load
- Required number of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Food Items (FIs)
- Financial Calculation of FIs and NFIs against the Presumed Scenarios
- NFIs Stock Gap Analysis for the Probable Scenario of 2025
- Financial Calculation of Relief Compensation against the Presumed Scenarios
- Total Funds Outlay

Section III - Anticipatory Actions & Response Guidelines for summers 2025

- Preparedness Phase
- Early Warning Phase
- Priority Districts
- Response - Rescue, Relief & Early Recovery Phase

Section IV – Inclusiveness

- Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming in Monsoon Contingency plan-2025
- Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming checklist for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2025
- Strengthening preparedness capacity of GCC

Section V – Coordination and Roles

- Provincial Emergency Operation Center – PEOC
- Media & Awareness Campaigns
- Coordination with UN Agencies and INGOs / NGOs
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - a. Provincial Departments
 - b. District Disaster Management Units
 - c. Anticipatory Actions by Communities

Section VI – Appendices

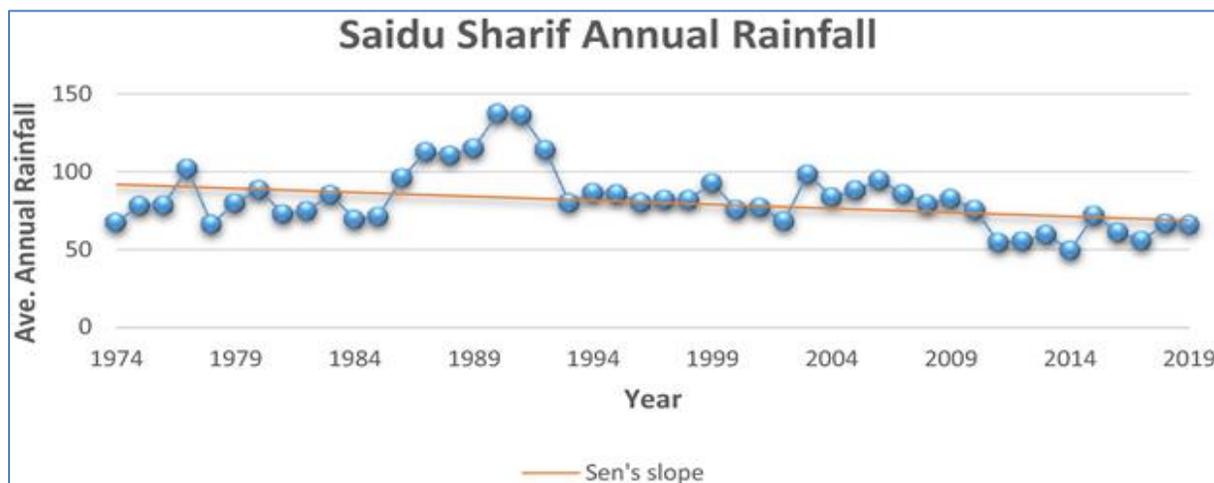
- Appendix I: Maps
- Appendix II: Important Tables (Assessment & Calculations)
- Appendix III: Stakeholders Consulted in Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025
- Appendix IV: Heat wave Public Guidance
- Appendix V: Mapping of Humanitarian Partners

Appendix VI: Important Contacts

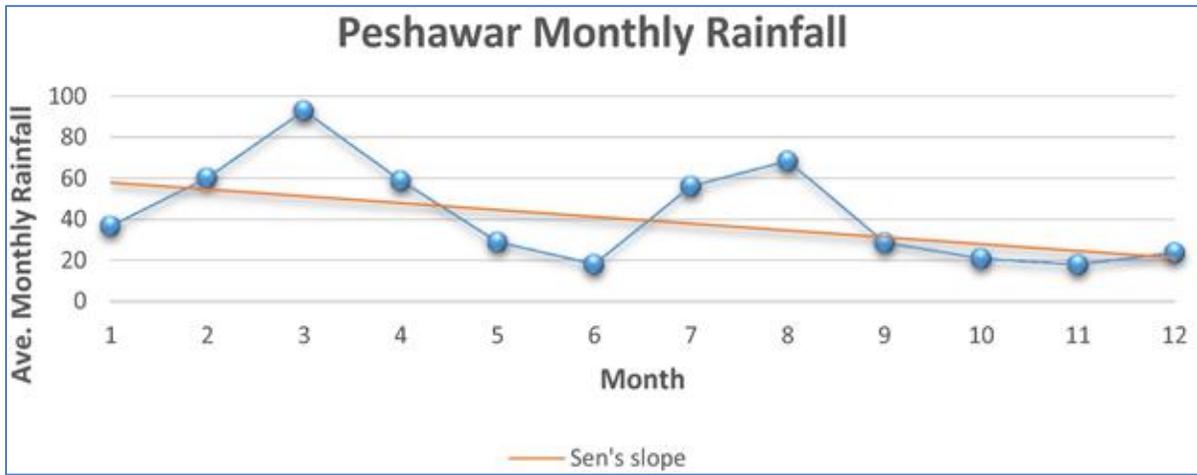
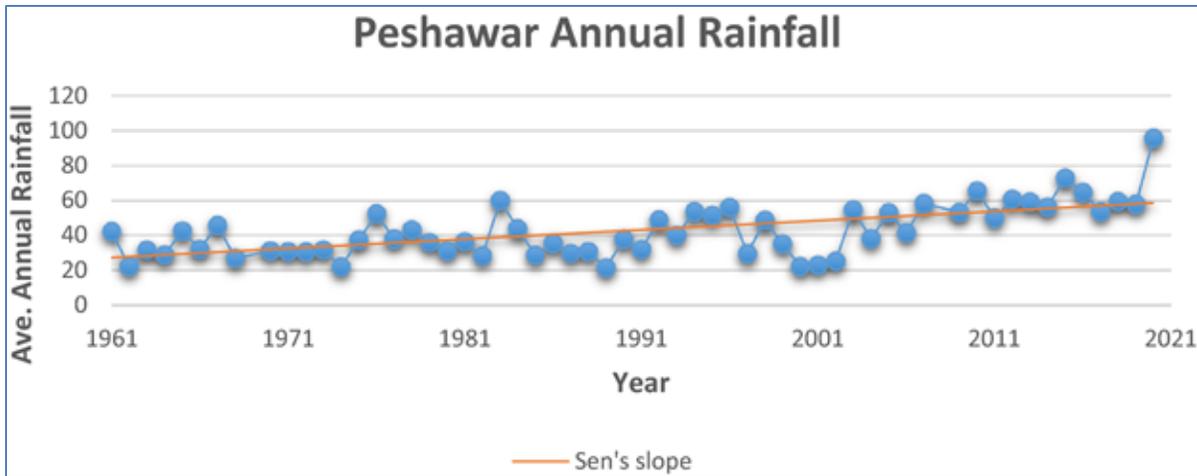
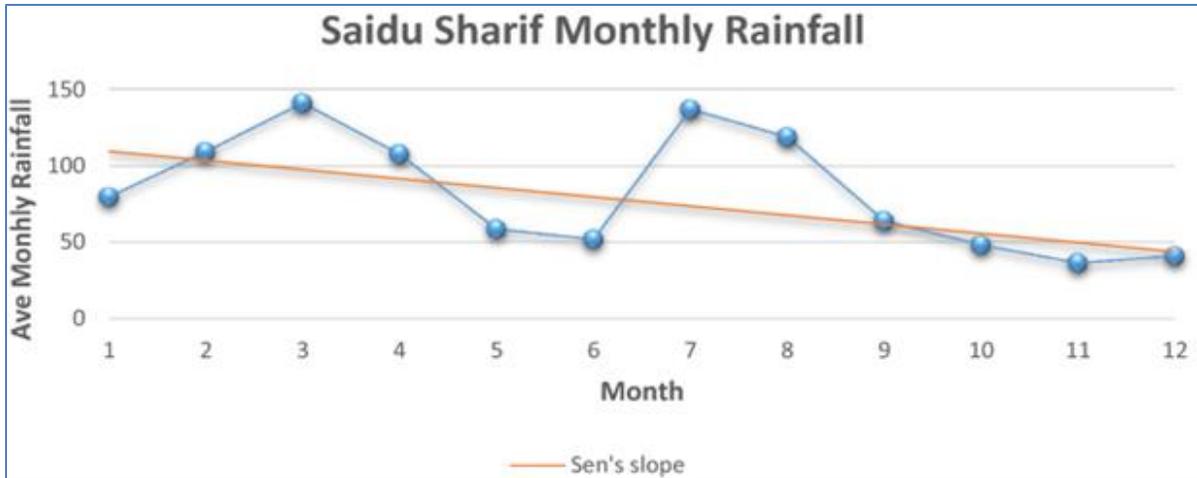
SECTION I – HAZARDS VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS

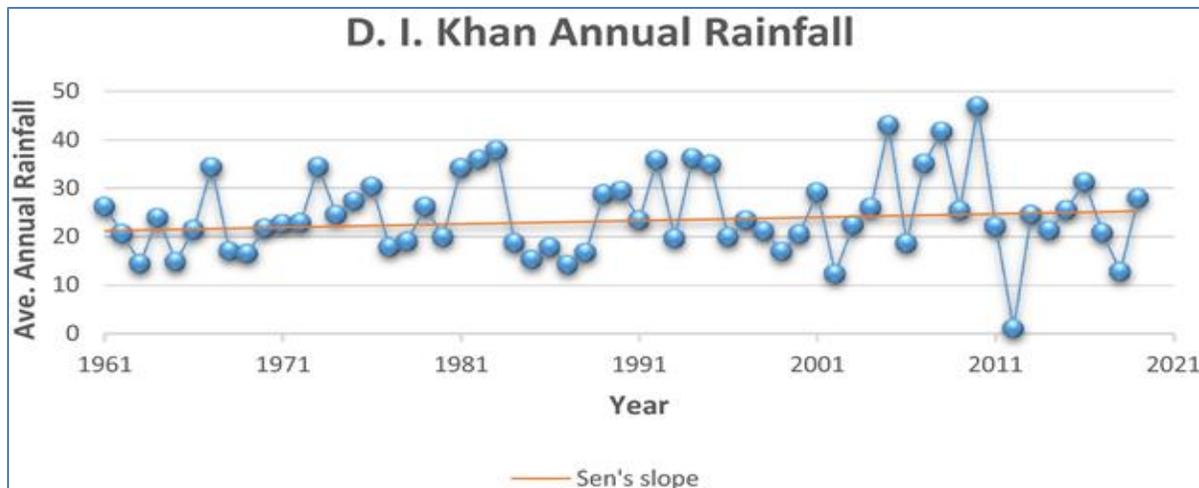
Monsoon refers to the seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation. It is usually associated with the Indian Ocean Wind System which blows from colder to warmer regions. The duration of the season lies between 100 and 120 days - starting from mid-June and ending till mid-September. At the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a whole has experienced the **climate change impacts** in terms of rise in mean temperature from 0.3°C to 1.2°C, average rainfall from 11mm to 15mm (over the thirty years span), changes in precipitation, increases in the frequency or intensity of some extreme weather events (cloud bursts, hail storms, floods, GLOFs, droughts & heat waves), declining biodiversity causing widespread forest die-off and melting glaciers. The graph shows the annual pattern and rainfall trends in northern, central and southern KP based on historical PMD data for period 1960–2020¹;



¹ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42452-021-04457-z>





Climate change, especially the changes in annual temperature and rainfall, are taken into account since variability factors and the magnitude of fluctuations varies according to the location. The rainfall temporal analysis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa based on PMD data of stations grid from the last 30 years shows the extent and severity of monsoon rainfall and temperature which can be seen in **Appendix I**

Summer Hazard Profile: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one of the most disaster-prone areas in this region due to the adverse impacts of climate change. Major summer hazards are; floods, heat waves, cloud bursts, wind, hail storms and landslides.

1. **Floods:** are most frequent and prominent events in monsoon season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These are often caused by heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt or Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding (GLOFs). Floods in 2010 played havoc in the province. The combined outflow of rivers of Swat and Kabul had swallon to 400,000 cusecs in comparison to the usual outflow of 250,000 cusecs. Similarly in 2022, 309 people died and 600,000 others were displaced by floods in District Tank, D.I.Khan, Swat, Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda, Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower, Dir Upper, Chitral Upper and Chitral Lower (most affected districts)

The prominent rivers flowing across the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Indus, Kabul, Badrai, Bara, Dor, Gambila, Gomal, Haro, Jindi, Kurram, Kunar, Kunhar, Khiali, Panjkora, Swat, Siran and Zhob.

Floods in the province are categorized as;

a. Riverine Floods The type of Floods in which the streams and rivers flow out of there, natural or man-made embankments, to accommodate increased outflows, upstream, are called Riverine Floods. The unprecedented Floods of 2010 and 2022 are an example of Riverine Floods. These revealed that almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole province is vulnerable to riverine floods. Vulnerable districts in respect of riverine flood placed at **Appendix I** and the flood limits of major waterways revised by the Irrigation Department along with lag times are placed at **Appendix II**.

b. Flash Floods The type of Floods in which there is a sudden and rapid-onset of very high discharges of water due to heavy rainfalls, upstream, are called Flash Floods. These events can lead to extensive infrastructural and human loss. The province geography, with its mountainous regions and extensive river systems, makes it particularly vulnerable to flash floods / hill torrents. Vulnerable districts in respect of flash floods are placed at **Appendix I**.

To determine flood levels and historical pattern of floods in the province, the rivers and streams have been categorized in three categories by the provincial irrigation department:

Category A consists of those rivers which receive floods of different magnitude frequently every year such as the rivers of Kabul, Khiali (Peshawar), Khiali Adezai, Panjkora, Kunhar, Naguman, Shah Alam, Kurram, Siran, Kohat Toi, Tochi and nullahs are Budni (Peshawar), Kalpani (Mardan) and Jabb (Abbottabad).

Category B consists of those rivers which receive less frequent floods such as the rivers of Jindi, Gomal Zam, Kaitu, Indus, Haro and nullahs are Badri, Naranji, Dalas, Mukam and local hill torrents in the North Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Category C consists of rivers which receive occasional floods as a result of heavy concentrated rainfall in their catchment areas such as the rivers of Chowdhan Zam, Sheikh Haider Zam and nullahs are Chila, Chinkar, Gharandi, Ghari, Balar Dagi, Khudrazai and khawars are Rustam and khawar at Khyber Agency.

(Floodway Maps are placed at **Appendix I**)

c. Urban Flooding The type of Floods which occur when city landscapes cannot absorb excess water after prolonged periods of intense rainfall, river and drains overtopped, or storm surge are called Urban Floods. During monsoon season, heavy rains coupled with cloud bursts often put enormous pressure on the drainage system and results in urban flooding in the major cities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Abbottabad, Swat, Mansehra and D.I. Khan. Vulnerable urban centers with respect to urban flooding hazard are shown in map placed in **Appendix I**

d. GLOFs. The term GLOF stands for Glacial Lake Outburst Floods. The type of floods which occur due to the the rapid release of water from glacial lakes and which can lead to sudden and catastrophic flooding downstream are called Glacial Lake Outburst Floods or GLOFs. Five districts of the province are particularly vulnerable to GLOFs due to their mountainous terrain and presence of major glaciers - Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Dir Upper, Kohistan, Swat.

PDMA KP with the collaboration of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiated a project called “Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)” which includes construction of small scales infrastructures in the targeted valleys of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This project is working in 08 valleys of the 05 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to help vulnerable communities prepare for and mitigate GLOF risks through early warning systems and community-based disaster risk management. The GLOF targeted valleys are:

- i) Reshun Valley, District Chitral Upper.

- ii) Arkari Valley, District Chitral Lower.
- iii) Madaklusht Valley, District Chitral Lower.
- iv) Thall, Kumrat Valley, District Dir Upper.
- v) Gabral Valley, District Swat.
- vi) Matiltan Valley, District Swat.
- vii) Mankiyal Valley, District Swat.
- viii) Gabriel, Kandia Valley, District Kohistan Upper.

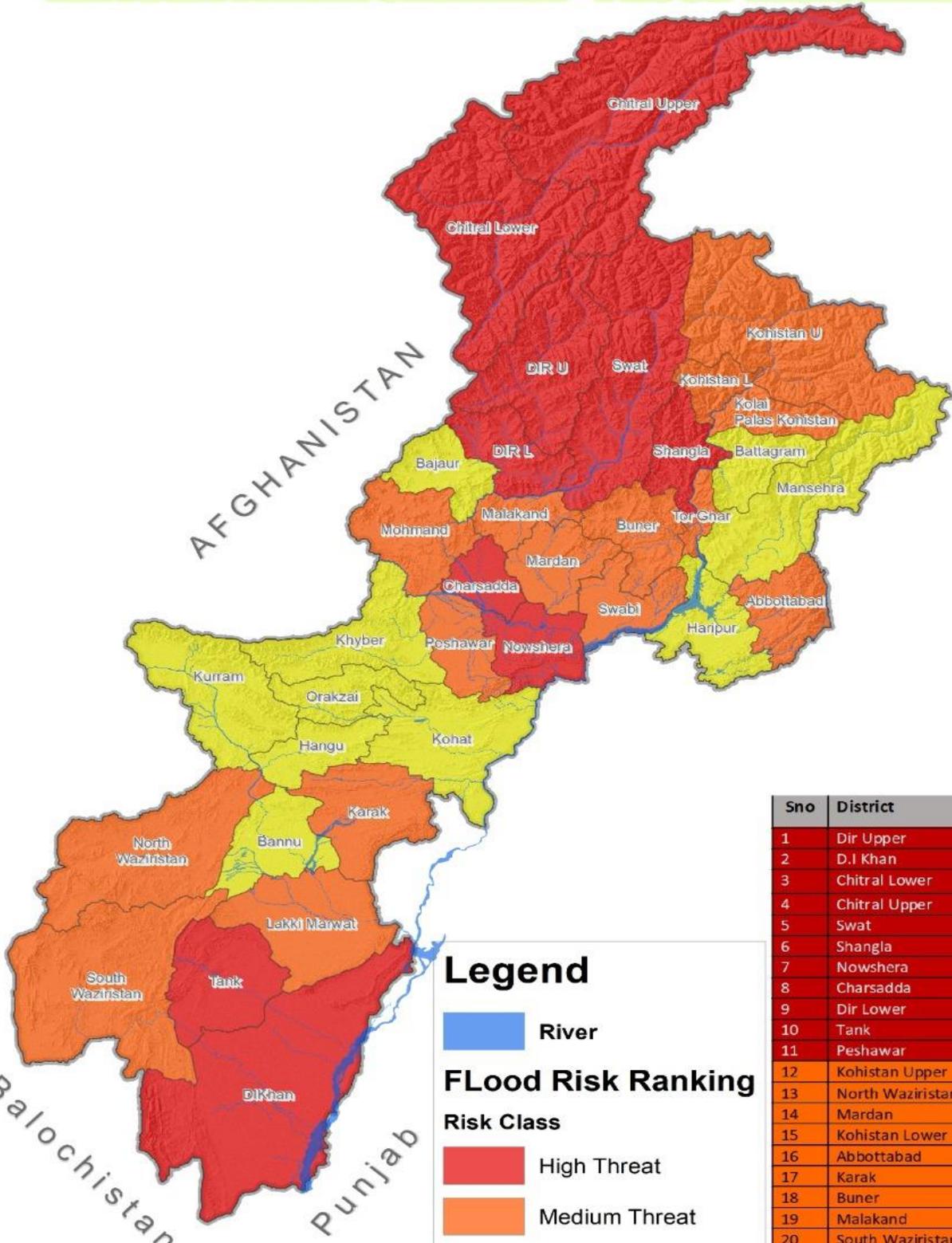
The map shows the locations of vulnerable glacial lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is placed at **Appendix I**

Flood Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is performed by using a framework to provide an understanding for identifying vulnerabilities on the basis of 05 variables and supported by damage and loss database (**provided in Appendix II**) is shown in Table;

Flood Risk Ranking for Monsoon 2025								
S.No.	Name of District	A: Likelihood of Flood Event	B: Impact on Population	C: Impact on Livelihood	D: Impact on Physical Infrastructure	E: Accessibility of the Area	Risk Ranking of a District A*(B+C+D+E)	Risk Class
		1 = None	1 = Very rare Impact					
		2 = Rare	2 = Rare Impact					
		3 = Occasional	3 = Substantial					
		4 = Frequent	4 = Major					
		5= Most Frequent	5 = Severe					
1	Dir Upper	5	4	5	4	5	90	High Threat
2	D.I Khan	4	4	5	5	4	72	High Threat
3	Chitral Lower	5	2	5	2	5	70	High Threat
4	Chitral Upper	5	1	5	2	5	65	High Threat
5	Swat	4	5	5	2	4	64	High Threat
6	Shangla	4	4	5	1	5	60	High Threat
7	Nowshera	4	3	5	4	2	56	High Threat
8	Charsadda	4	2	5	4	2	52	High Threat
9	Dir Lower	3	4	4	5	3	48	High Threat
10	Tank	3	1	5	5	4	45	High Threat

11	Peshawar	4	4	4	1	1	40	High Threat
12	Kohistan Upper	3	1	4	2	5	36	Medium Threat
13	North Waziristan	3	2	2	1	5	30	Medium Threat
14	Mardan	3	5	1	3	1	30	Medium Threat
15	Kohistan Lower	2	2	4	3	4	26	Medium Threat
16	Abbottabad	3	3	3	1	1	24	Medium Threat
17	Karak	2	2	2	5	3	24	Medium Threat
18	Buner	3	3	1	2	2	24	Medium Threat
19	Malakand	2	2	4	2	3	22	Medium Threat
20	South Waziristan	2	3	2	1	5	22	Medium Threat
21	Lakki Marwat	2	2	2	5	2	22	Medium Threat
22	Swabi	3	3	1	2	1	21	Medium Threat
23	Torghar	2	1	4	1	4	20	Medium Threat
24	Kolai Pallas	2	1	4	1	4	20	Medium Threat
25	Mohmand	2	2	4	2	2	20	Medium Threat
26	Kurram	2	2	2	1	4	18	Low Threat
27	Bannu	3	3	1	1	1	18	Low Threat
28	Mansehra	2	2	2	1	3	16	Low Threat
29	Khyber	2	3	3	1	1	16	Low Threat
30	Bajaur	1	3	2	1	3	9	Low Threat
31	Orakzai	1	1	2	1	4	8	Low Threat
32	Battagram	1	1	2	1	4	8	Low Threat
33	Haripur	2	1	1	1	1	8	Low Threat
34	Kohat	1	1	2	1	1	5	Low Threat
35	Hangu	1	2	1	1	1	5	Low Threat

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - FLOOD RISK RANKING



Sno	District	Risk Ranking	Risk Class
1	Dir Upper	90	High Threat
2	D.I Khan	72	High Threat
3	Chitral Lower	70	High Threat
4	Chitral Upper	65	High Threat
5	Swat	64	High Threat
6	Shangla	60	High Threat
7	Nowshera	56	High Threat
8	Charsadda	52	High Threat
9	Dir Lower	48	High Threat
10	Tank	45	High Threat
11	Peshawar	40	High Threat
12	Kohistan Upper	36	Medium Threat
13	North Waziristan	30	Medium Threat
14	Mardan	30	Medium Threat
15	Kohistan Lower	26	Medium Threat
16	Abbottabad	24	Medium Threat
17	Karak	24	Medium Threat
18	Buner	24	Medium Threat
19	Malakand	22	Medium Threat
20	South Waziristan	22	Medium Threat
21	Lakki Marwat	22	Medium Threat
22	Swabi	21	Medium Threat
23	Torghar	20	Medium Threat
24	Kolai Pallas	20	Medium Threat
25	Mohmand	20	Medium Threat
26	Kurram	18	Low Threat
27	Bannu	18	Low Threat
28	Mansehra	16	Low Threat
29	Khyber	16	Low Threat
30	Bajaur	9	Low Threat
31	Orakzai	8	Low Threat
32	Battagram	8	Low Threat
33	Haripur	8	Low Threat
34	Kohat	5	Low Threat
35	Hangu	5	Low Threat

Legend

- River
- Flood Risk Ranking**
- Risk Class**
- High Threat
- Medium Threat
- Low Threat

Map Information

SCALE: 1:2,500,000

0 300 600 1,200 KM

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
 Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter



2. **Landslides** Landslides are also known as landslips. These are several forms of ground movements, such as rock falls, shallow or deep-seated slope failures, mudflows and debris flows. Landslides often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. Meanwhile a prolonged spell of rainfall can also cause a landslide. These landslides often result in damages and communication line disruptions. Most of the mountain regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa faced the challenges of landslides, triggered by flash floods in monsoon season. Districts susceptible to landslides are shown in map placed at **Appendix I**.
3. **Cloud Bursts** The localized phenomenon in monsoon which results in a sudden heavy rainfall is called Cloud Burst. Cloud bursts happen when saturated clouds are unable to produce rain because of the upward movement of very warm air current. Instead of dropping down, raindrops get bigger in size and get pushed up due to the air current. Heavy Cloud Burst events were witnessed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on August 29th, 2020 in which 20 people were killed and nine people suffered injuries in the districts of Kohistan, Swat and Shangla. Similarly, on September 12th, 2021 at least 14 people, including eight women and children were killed after several houses collapsed in district Torghar.
4. **Heat Waves** As per Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the phenomenon of Heat Wave is defined as the condition where the maximum temperature reaches to 40 °C for the plains and 30 °C for the hilly areas in conjunction with a deviation of 4.5 °C to 6.4 °C from the normal temperature, then under such a condition, a Heat Wave may formally be declared. The World Meteorological Organization defines a Heat Wave as an event where there are five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. The combination of heat and humidity (wet bulb temperature) exceeds the temperature of human body which may lead to heat strokes. The situation of heat wave may cause heat strokes, increasing forest fires and Food Security challenges in the Province.

A Heat Wave Contingency Plan (2023) has already been prepared by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and is available on PDMA website (www.pdma.gov.pk). Map showing vulnerable districts to heat waves is placed at **Appendix II**.

PMD's Summer Seasonal Outlook 2025: issued on 2ND JUNE, 2025, PMD seasonal forecast for July-August-September (JAS), 2025 articulated;

Outlook for July-August-September (Monsoon), 2025

1. Current meteorological conditions

Below normal rainfall was recorded across the country during the season, March to May (MAM). A few rainfall spells of moderate to high intensity were observed mostly over northern and central regions. However, during May rainfall events of light to moderate intensity were recorded at isolated places of Gilgit-Baltistan, Balochistan and Sindh. A few high intensity thunderstorm events with gusty winds and hailing were observed mostly in upper half of the country. Additionally, above-normal temperatures were recorded nationwide (Table 1).

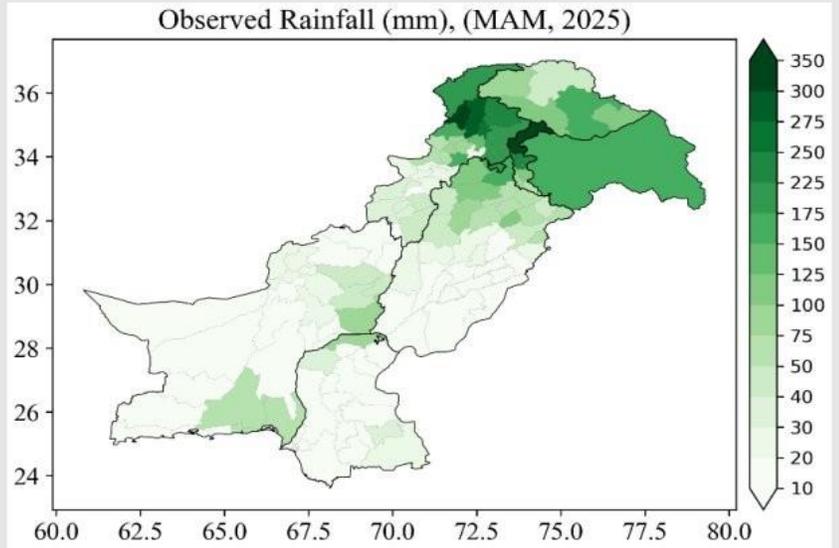


Figure 1: Observed rainfall (mm), MAM 2025

Table 1: MAM 2025 Rainfall and Temperature - Observed Averages and Anomalies

Region	Total Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Departure (%)	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	65.4	117.2	-42.4	25.1	1.6
AJK	242.2	311.9	-22.4	22.8	1.2
Balochistan	9.6	44.9	-68.6	26.14	2.03
Gilgit-Baltistan	94.1	101.1	-7.0	15.5	0.6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	116.2	252.0	-51.7	21.8	2.3
Punjab	68.8	117.0	-41.3	26.8	1.4
Sindh	12.59	12.5	0.9	31.1	1.4

2. Seasonal Rainfall Outlook for JAS 2025:

The monthly and seasonal outlook is based on the outputs of eight global seasonal prediction models with optimal skill. These models are combined using the Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) technique to generate operational forecasts for monthly and seasonal rainfall and temperature. Currently, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is in a neutral phase but is expected to transition to a negative phase during the season. Meanwhile, the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is projected to remain in a neutral phase throughout the season. Given these conditions, the forecast indicates a general tendency for **normal* to slightly above-normal** rainfall across the central to

* Normal = 30-years average climatology

southern parts of the country, with the highest departures expected in the northeastern parts of Punjab and Kashmir. In contrast, the northern regions, including northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, are likely to experience **normal to slightly below-normal** rainfall during the forecast period (Figure 2, 3, Table 2).

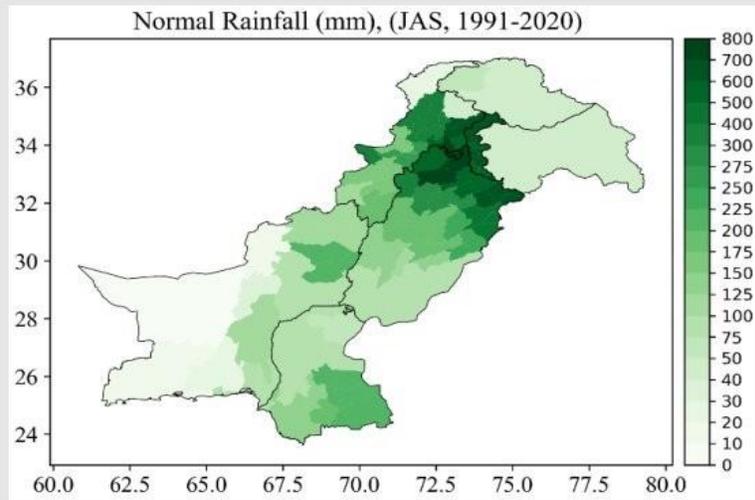


Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall (mm) for JAS

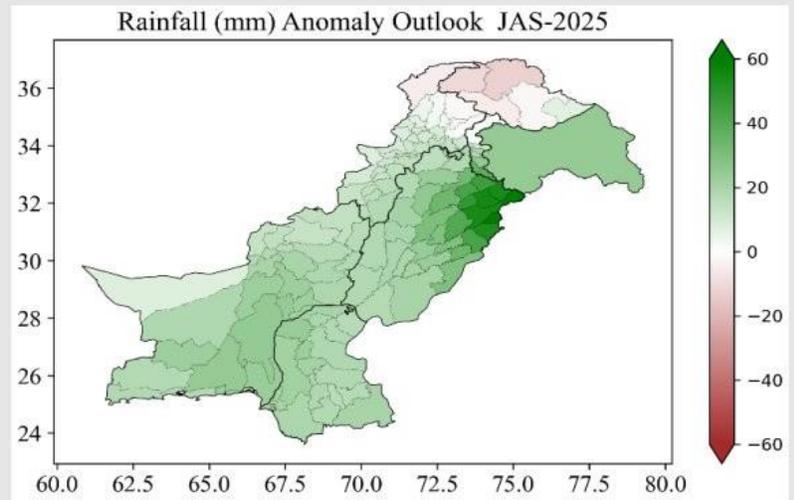


Figure 3: Monthly rainfall (mm) anomaly for JAS 2025

The probabilistic rainfall outlook reflects a consensus among all models used in the ensembles. The tercile probability map (Figure 4) indicates that most ensemble members predict the likelihood of near normal rainfall in most parts of the country including southern Punjab, Sindh and southeastern Balochistan, while Gilgit-Baltistan and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are likely to receive below-normal rainfall during the forecast season. Northern Punjab, southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern and southwestern Balochistan may get above normal rainfall during the Monsoon season.

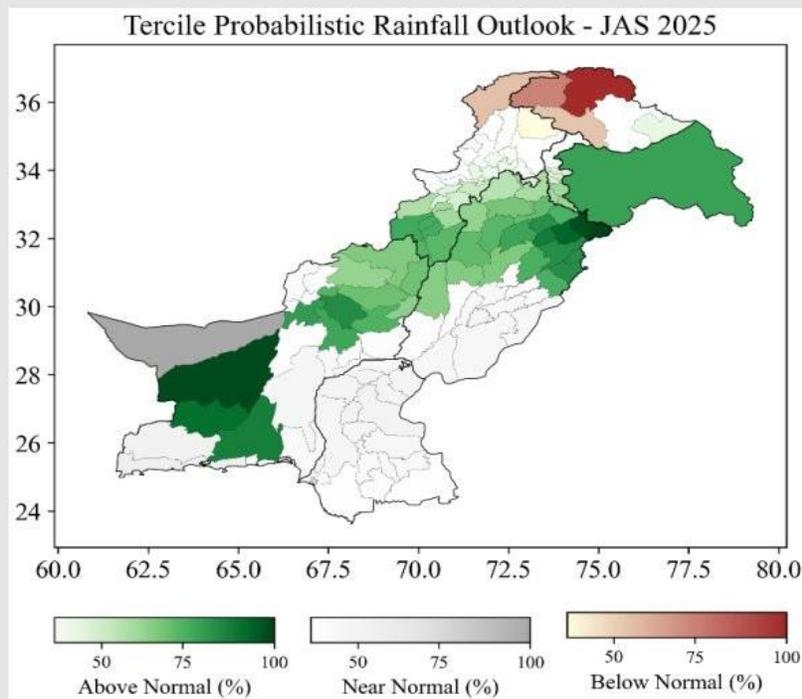


Figure 4: Probabilistic (%) rainfall outlook for JAS 2025

Table 2: Normal rainfall (mm) and seasonal departure (%), (JAS 2025)

Region	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Departure (%)	Remarks
Pakistan	155	+13	Slightly above normal
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	129	-4	normal
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	162	+6	Normal
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	246	+8	Normal
Punjab	201	+16	Slightly above normal
Sindh	111	+18	Slightly above normal
Balochistan	95	+19	Slightly above normal

3. Seasonal Temperature Outlook:

Mean temperatures are expected to remain **above normal*** throughout the country, with maximum departure over Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Figure 6, Table 3).

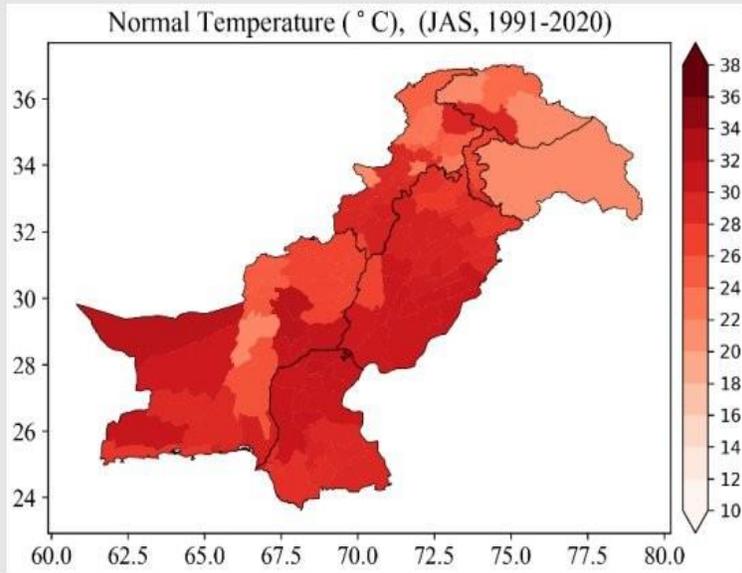


Figure 5: Normal (1991 - 2020) temperature for JAS

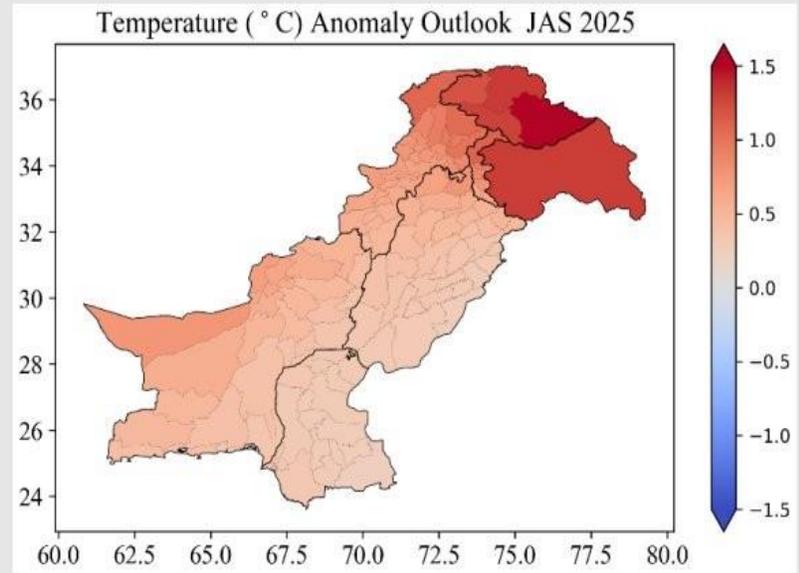


Figure 6: Monthly temperature anomaly outlook for JAS 2025

The tercile probabilistic temperature outlook (Figure 7) indicates that the majority of models predict above-normal temperatures across the country with maximum likelihood over northern and southwestern areas of the country.

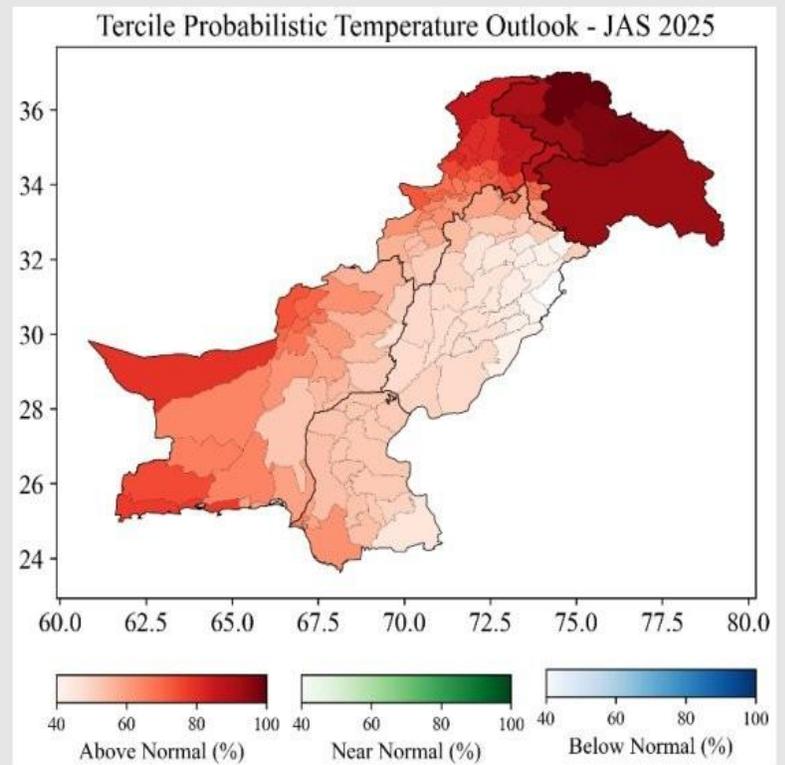


Figure 7: Probabilistic (%) temperature outlook for JAS 2025

Table 3: Normal temperature and seasonal departure

Region	Normal Temperature (°C)	Departure (°C)	Remarks
Pakistan	25	+0.6	Above Normal
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	17	+1.4	Above Normal
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	20	+0.7	Above Normal
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	17	+0.8	Above Normal
Punjab	29	+0.4	Normal
Sindh	31	+0.3	Normal
Balochistan	28	+0.5	Normal

4. Impacts:

- **Flooding Risk:**

- Normal to above-normal rainfall in North-Eastern Punjab and AJK may cause flooding (urban & flash flooding).
- Heavy rainfall events may cause flash or urban flooding in hill torrent areas of Koh-e-Suleman and plains of major cities in Sindh, Punjab, AJK, and KP.
- Rainfall will also replenish water reservoirs and groundwater resources.

- **Snowmelt and GLOFs:**

- More than 1°C higher temperatures anomalies predicted over Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Kashmir may accelerate snowmelt, resulting in increased river inflow.
- High temperatures may also lead to Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in these areas.

- **Agricultural Advisory:**

- Major Kharif crops (Sugarcane, Rice, Cotton, Maze) are expected to have normal growth.

- **Severe Weather / Heatwaves:**

- Although the general outlook for the rainfall is normal to slightly above normal but the possibility of an extreme rainfall even cannot be ruled out.
- Normal heatwaves conditions are likely to exist over most parts of the county except in the Northern high mountain areas.

5. Recommendations:

- Given the recent increase in windstorm events, it is advisable that billboards in major urban areas be either removed or securely reinstalled with enhanced protection to withstand severe wind conditions. Similarly, proactive measures should be taken to protect solar energy structures to minimize the risk of damage during such events.

Note: The Seasonal Outlook is updated monthly in the first week of the month. The forecast reliability varies with location, time of year, and global ocean/atmospheric conditions. It provides general trends using probabilities rather than precise predictions and compares expected conditions to historical averages. For better decision-making, it should be used alongside short-term forecasts and other climate data.

Threats and Vulnerabilities:

- i) Rain compounded with melting of snow may lead to **high level riverine flow** which may cause the Riverine Floods and Inundation in Charsadda, Nowshehra and DI Khan resulting in evacuation and crop damages. The risk may further be aggravated by the situation when Tarbela Dam achieves the maximum water conservation level before the season.
- ii) Higher Temperature will cause “**Urban Heat Islands Effect**” especially in southern and central regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which will lead to heat stroke effects on human health.
- iii) Isolated heavy rains and storms will cause **flash flooding** in mountainous regions of the province including Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Tank, DI Khan, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Swat, Buner, Shangla and Kohistan (Upper, Central and Lower) in nullahs / rivers / ravines posing a substantial risk to settlements downstream. The same cannot be rolled out in Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This may pose a risk that vehicles crossing nullahs may be swept away by fast moving water flows during flash floods.
- iv) Amid Heat waves and dry conditions and lightning strikes during extreme weather events, there is a risk of **forest fires** in vulnerable forested areas.
- v) High Temperature and dry conditions may lead to **windstorms or tornados** in plain areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Central and Southern regions) which can cause blowing of billboards / hoardings and solar panels in urban areas as well as trees and powerlines.
- vi) Due to heavy rainfalls, there is a **risk of landslides** occurring at mountainous areas like Mansehra, Abbotabd, Karakorum Highway, Swat, Dir, Shangla and Chitral. Risk is further compounded by **higher tourist traffic** in the same areas.

Likely Response Challenges

- i) **The challenge of Early Restoration of Infrastructure:** These are the service providing departments such as PHE, C&W, PKHA, TMAs and Irrigation Department. These departments are short of the Maintenance

and Repair (M&R) funds which hinders their capabilities to engage contractors and private machinery for prompt response and earlier recovery of the critical services.

ii) **Unplanned Development**

Unplanned development by the private and public institutions leads to issues like urban flooding and choking of the waterways.

iii) **Operational Challenges of District Disaster Management Units:** The offices of the Additional Deputy Commissioners (Relief & Human Rights) in the province are under resourced for initiating mitigative and preparative measures and subsequently mobilizing response and earlier recovery.

iv) **Encroachment in River Plains / Drainage / Sewage Channels in the Province**

This is a long-lasting issue of the flood plains management authorities that the major rivers have been encroached upon and there are a lot of bottlenecks to remove the existing encroachment and discourage the future development in flood plains especially in the valleys like Upper Swat, Kelash, Naran and Kaghan which offer major tourism attractions.

v) **Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA)**

To associate correct priorities and carry out effective planning against likely hazards, there is a dire need to undertake detailed hazard and risk assessment in all the districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

SECTION II: ANTICIPATED CASE LOADS (IMPACT SCENARIOS)

Major Events of Floods (2010 & 2022) and their Impacts (Worst Case Scenarios): The impacts of 2022 floods compared to 2010 floods are shown in table below in relation to the affected population and humanitarian caseload;

S.No	Districts	Affected HH in Floods 2010	Affected HH in Floods 2022
1	Abbottabad	3,651	471
2	Bajaur	4,381	1,148
3	Bannu	7,940	91
4	Battagram	20,336	385
5	Buner	13,272	511
6	Charsadda	87,472	6,720
7	D.I Khan	18,033	39019
8	Hangu	18,764	966
9	Haripur	15,063	266
10	Karak	4,611	11,298
11	Khyber	13,0903	980
12	Kohat	16,705	0
13	Kohistan Kolai Pallas	25,107	1,260
14	Kurram	14,826	1,029
15	Lakki Marwat	3,505	8,981
16	Lower Chitral	4,837	9,541
17	Lower Dir	19,714	5,362
18	Lower Kohistan	9,598	1,701
19	Malakand	6,571	3,185
20	Mansehra	3,146	161
21	Mardan	4,731	3,017
22	Mohmand	28,036	3,689
23	North Waziristan	3,524	742
24	Nowshehra	52,583	6,853
25	Orakzai	6,717	14
26	Peshawar	730	784
27	Shangla	54,065	455
28	South Waziristan	2,190	315
29	Swabi	125,300	1,736
30	Swat	15,539	1,631
31	Tank	14,894	27,860
32	Torghar	34,315	84
33	Upper Dir	148,240	6,608
34	Upper Kohistan	6,571	3,031
35	Upper Chitral	3,395	2,030
Total		929,261	151924

The direct losses get compensated by the government through cash compensation under the Government's Compensation Policy (reached via; <https://www.pdma.gov.pk/Downloads>). The humanitarian response catered by the PDMA under Relief Fund by providing Food Items (FIs) and Non-Food Items (NFIs) to the displaced populations was achieved after having the entire process analyzed under the Resource Gap Analysis.

The **case load** can be calculated as **pre-emptive financial and logistic planning** by the PDMA and Provincial Government. The presumption will help in the decision making process. 2022 flood affected population case load has been taken as High Case Scenario, 1/3rd of 2022 flood affected population is Medium Impact Scenario while 1/9th of 2022 flood affected population is the Low Case Scenario. The **Medium Case Scenario is the most probable and will be the minimum preparedness threshold for Monsoon 2025**

S.No	Districts	Affected HH High Impact Flood Scenario	Affected HH Medium Impact Flood Scenario(Assumed for 2025)	Affected HH Low Impact Flood
1	Abbottabad	471	157	52
2	Bajaur	1,148	384	128
3	Bannu	91	30	10
4	Battagram	385	129	43
5	Buner	511	171	57
6	Charsadda	6,720	2249	750
7	Dera Ismail Khan	39019	13006	4335
8	Hangu	966	323	108
9	Haripur	266	89	30
10	Karak	11,298	3782	1261
11	Khyber	980	328	109
12	Kohat	0	0	0
13	Kohistan Kolai Pallas	1,260	422	141
14	Kurram	1,029	344	115
15	Lakki Marwat	8,981	3006	1002
16	Lower Dir	9,541	3194	1065
17	Lower Kohistan	5,362	1795	598
18	Lower Chitral	1,701	570	190
19	Malakand	3,185	1066	355
20	Mansehra	161	54	18
21	Mardan	3,017	1010	337
22	Mohmand	3,689	1235	412
23	North Waziristan	742	249	83
24	Nowshera	6,853	2294	765
25	Orakzai	14	5	2
26	Peshawar	784	263	88
27	Shangla	455	152	51
28	South Waziristan	315	106	35
29	Swabi	1,736	581	194
30	Swat	1,631	546	182

31	Tank	27,860	9326	3109
32	Torghar	84	28	9
33	Upper Dir	6,608	2212	737
34	Upper Kohistan	3,031	1014	338
35	Upper Chitral	2,030	679	226
Total		151924	50641	16880

Keeping in view the caseload of most probable scenarios (1/3 of 2022 flood), the provision of the **required number of Non Food Items (NFIs) and Food Items (FIs)** to the affected population has been calculated as per NDMA guidelines. The calculations are as under:

Scenario	Required NFIs					
	Tents	Plastic Matt	Blankets	Tarpaulin	Mattresses	Kitchen Set (Water cooler, buckets, J.Cans, Cylinder & Utensils)
High Impact	151924	151924	607696	151924	607696	151924
Medium Impact Probable Scenario	50641	50641	202564	50641	202564	50641
Low Impact	16880	16880	67520	16880	67520	16880

Financial spending or fund to be required for providing **minimum NFIs and FIs** against the scenarios is illustrated as follows:

Financial Calculation of FIs and NFIs Against the Presumed Scenarios			
Item/Cost	High Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Medium Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Low Impact Scenario (in Millions)
Non Food Items (NFIs)	8416.5896	2805.53	935.18
Food Items (FIs)	1823.088	607.692	202.56
Total	10239.6776	3413.222	1137.74

Resources Gap Analysis has been carried out by taking into account the existing NFI stocks in PDMA and with the DDMUs against the requirement of the medium impact scenario which is a most **probable scenario based on the PMD forecast is also mentioned in following tables of Resource Gap Analysis:**

NFIs Stock Gap Analysis for the Medium Impact Scenario of 2025

S #	Item	PDMA Stock	Districts Stock	Total Stock	Probable Scenario Caseload	NFI Gap Probable Scenario Caseload
1	Tents	22845	10622	33467	50641	-17174
2	Tarpaulin	7577	5662	13239	50641	-37402
3	Plastic Matt	19164	4049	23213	50641	-27428
4	Quilts/Blankets	21353	35356	56709	202564	-145855
5	Kitchen Sets	215	4541	4756	50641	-45885
6	Mattresses	15940	4304	20244	202564	-182320

NFIs Stock Gap Analysis for the low impact Scenario of 2025-

S #	Item	PDMA Stock	Districts Stock	Total Stock	Probable Scenario Caseload	NFI Gap Probable Scenario Caseload
1	Tents	22845	10622	33467	16880	16587
2	Tarpaulin	7577	5662	13239	16880	-3641
3	Plastic Matt	19164	4049	23213	16880	6333
4	Quilts/Blankets	21353	35356	56709	67520	-10811
5	Kitchen Sets	215	4541	4756	16880	-12124
6	Mattresses	15940	4304	20244	67520	-47276

Financial spending or fund to be required for providing compensation of houses, deaths, injuries and cattle perished **as per KP compensation regulations** against the scenario is illustrated below:

Financial Calculation of Relief Compensation Against the Presumed Scenarios			
Compensation	High Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Medium Impact Scenario Probable (in Millions)	Low Impact Scenario (in Millions)
Houses	10201.95	3400.65	1133.55
Deaths/Injuries	420	140	46.7
Cattle Perished	394.62	131.54	43.84
Total	11016.57	3672.19	1224.09

Total Funds Needed for NFIs, FIs and compensation against the presumed scenarios are as follows:

Total Funds			
Item	High Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Medium Impact – Most Probable Scenario (in Millions)	Low Impact Scenario (in Millions)
Compensation	11016.57	3672.19	1224.09
FIs and NFIs	10239.6776	3413.222	1137.74
Total	21256.248	7085.412	2361.83

SECTION III - ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS & RESPONSE GUIDELINES FOR SUMMER SEASON 2025

Preparedness Phase: Preparations for both natural and man-made disasters involve several key steps and considerations; some of the preparatory action initiated or coordinated by PDMA for Monsoon 2025 is as under:

a. Pre-Summer Consultation with Stakeholders was carried out to ensure in time adoption of mitigation measures for the hazards of Summer Season 2025:

i) On **April 22, 2025**, a coordination meeting was held by PDMA with the **Provincial Line Departments** and **Federal Line Departments** for the preparation of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 and their necessary inputs were recorded. The minutes of that meeting were duly dispatched to the relevant provincial line departments (**List of attendees is placed at Appendix III**)

ii) Similarly, on **April 23, 2025**, a similar coordination meeting was convened by PDMA with the **Humanitarian Partners including UN Agencies, NHN, PHF, and PRCS** for the preparation of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 and their necessary inputs were recorded. The minutes of that meeting were dispatched to the Humanitarian Partners (**List of attendees is placed at Appendix III**).

iii) **District Disaster Management Units** were taken on board by PDMA in a consultation meeting convened and chaired by Director General, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on **April 28, 2025**. The meeting was attended by all the Additional Deputy Commissioners (Relief & Human Rights) which are leading the DDMUs in the districts.

DG PDMA issued instructions to all the ADCs (Relief and Human Rights) to take



an overall operational lead for any disaster situation in the districts and the attached formations of PDMA i.e., Rescue 1122 and Civil defense offices. Furthermore, the necessary input of DDMUs was sought for the Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025 and the meeting minutes were issued by the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (**List of attendees is placed at Appendix III**).

PDMA UPDATES



MONSOON PREPAREDNESS MEETING HELD UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF DG PDMA KP



A meeting regarding the preparedness for the Monsoon Contingency Plan was held today at the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), under the chairmanship of the Director General (DG) PDMA KP.

All Additional Deputy Commissioners (ADCs) from their respective districts participated in the session. The meeting was part of PDMA's proactive disaster preparedness initiative aimed at strengthening coordination with district administrations to effectively define and implement contingency planning for the upcoming monsoon season.



PDMA KP HOLDS PRE-MONSOON PLANNING SESSION TO STRENGTHEN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa convened a pre-Monsoon orientation and debriefing session with federal and provincial line departments as part of its annual Summer/Monsoon Contingency Planning. The session aimed to enhance preparedness and coordination for effectively responding to seasonal hazards such as heavy rainfall, urban flooding, GLOFs, flash floods, riverine floods, heatwaves, and forest fires.

The meeting focused on improving disaster response strategies, sharing lessons learned from previous years, and identifying existing gaps in managing summer-related emergencies.



b. PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa issued advisories The advisories for the preparatory work before the onset of Monsoon 2025 are as follows:

- i) **Local Government Department** has been advised to carryout **survey of bill boards** and to remove / replace those which are in dilapidated conditions and may pose threat in case of **high-speed winds**.
- ii) **PESCO** has been advised to ensure **repair and maintenance of electricity wires / towers, cutting of trees reaching the high transmission cables and fixation of hanging cables in crowded streets / localities** to avoid any untoward incident during the monsoon season.
- iii) **Local Government Department** has been advised to **chalk out vulnerable populations in major urban cities prone to urban floods** and take all necessary measures for minimizing the impacts of urban flooding, repositioning

of required equipment and resources, and clearing of choked drainage/sewerage channels and removal of waste from the sites.

- iv) **Irrigation Department** has been advised for **timely construction and repair of flood protection structures** and the placement of funds/resources in all districts based on vulnerability assessment and adoption of easy M&R processes for immediate response in case of any untoward event.
- v) **C&W Department** has been advised to carry out **vulnerability assessment of communication channels** and ensure adoption of easy M&R processes and ensuring availability of resources.
- vi) **Tourism Department** has been advised to monitor the tourist spots and launch awareness campaign for tourists besides identifying safe evacuation routes for them in case of any untoward incident.
- vii) **Irrigation Department has been advised to conduct Performance Audit** of the real time monitoring of major rivers through **telemetry gauges installed at 12 points** on major rivers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- viii) A hotline has been established by PEOC, PDMA which gives 24/7 access to general public who may access it by dialing **1700**

c. Identified Camp Sites Camp Management Unit PDMA has identified camp sites in all the districts of the province wherein, the affected population will be moved in case of evacuation. List of identified camp sites is placed at **PDMA website**.

d. Provincial Pre-Stocking In order to ensure humanitarian support to the affected population, a centralized **Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF)** has been established at Jalozai which will serve as a logistic base for the whole Province in case of any disaster. It has warehousing capacity of 4000 MT for general storage items, and 400 for climate controlled sensitive items. The **current pre stock position of the HRF** is placed at **Appendix II**

e. District NFIs Pre-Stocking The pre-stocking of NFIs in all the Districts has been ensured with minimum availability of items before the onset of Monsoon Season. The existing position of NFI Stocks is placed at **Appendix IV**.

f. Emergency Framework Agreements In order to ensure the provision of NFIs and FIs and Transportation of the relief items, Emergency Framework Agreements have been signed by the Procurement Wing of PDMA.

g. Availability of Earth Moving Machinery Earth Moving Machinery has been mapped out with districts and departments. The **public machinery list** is placed at **Appendix**

IV. Moreover, in most of the cases, **the functions have been outsourced to the private contractors** by the relevant department's field formations.

Early Warning Phase: Following measures are to be undertaken by all the concerned to ensure that timely and effective early warning / advisories / alerts are issued to all the stakeholders.

a. Weather Early Warning / Advisories. PMD will be the focal organization for providing weather based early warnings while NDMA will issue projections on perceived hazard risks and instructions for all DM stakeholders, while provincial / district DM authorities and line departments will be responsible for issuing and implementing area / region specific instructions for effective coordination / actions: -

- i) Seasonal outlook will be updated by PMD, at least once per month, especially highlighting a major departure from original outlook.
- ii) Weather advisory will be issued in accordance with the developing situation by PMD.
- iii) Specific weather advisory of PMD and NDMA will be issued by PDMA to disseminate warning to district authorities / relevant stakeholders via Fax /Telephone/WhatsApp/Twitter/Facebook and will be immediately uploaded to the PDMA website.
- iv) PDMA will also release breaking caption / news or tickers to all major TV stations / channels including PTV. Moreover, PMD has also constructed a fully equipped studio for TV broadcast at its Headquarters. Radio broadcasts will also be used from national and FM radio stations to keep the public aware of any upcoming disaster and related advisories.
- v) PMD will nominate a focal person authorized to deal with weather and flood forecast which will be notified to all the concerned and will be readily available to all stakeholders, when required.
- vi) PMD will also critically analyze and share any possibility of heat waves in the country and will timely intimate the same to DM Authorities and other relevant stakeholders.

b. Flood Flows Monitoring: PDMA will issue the **critical readings of the Telemetry Stations** installed at the following locations for early warning and early actions by the relevant authorities and departments

- i) Kalpani Nullah at Malakand Mardan road Jalala Bridge Mardan;
- ii) Swat River at Chakdara Bridge Swat;
- iii) Swat River Khawzakhela Bridge Swat;
- iv) Munda Headworks at Abazi near Mohmand Agency Mohmand Agency;

- v) Panjkora River at Jabalot Bridge Upper Dir, Lower Dir;
- vi) Budni Nullah Darmangi Bridge Peshawar;
- vii) Kabul River at Adezai Bridge Shabqadar Road Peshawar, Mardan

c. River Flows Monitoring by FFD, WAPDA and PID: The **bulletins** shared by the mentioned agencies will be interpreted and will be communicated to the other tiers for appropriate action before the onset of critical flows.

d. Community Early Warning through Advisories

- i) Public Service Messages (PSMs) through print / electronic media be generated by PDMA and DDMUs.
- ii) All departments concerned and local communities must be apprised about the forecast and it's likely unfolding at the onset.
- iii) Community must be informed about safer places, relief camps and evacuation plan by the DDMUs.
- iv) To ward off "False Warning", all DM authorities will ensure implementation of Clause 35 of NDMA Act 2010.
- v) Community based indigenous early warning system must be institutionalized as part of response mechanism in areas vulnerable to landslides and avalanches by the DDMUs through following means: -
 - a. Placing of around the clock lookouts especially at night or during the period of intense rain / high temperature.
 - b. Use of sirens or announcements on loudspeakers from mosques and vehicles for mass awareness and sensitizing local communities.
 - c. Practicing evacuation drills and the conduction of mock exercises and reconnaissance of vulnerable / at-risk areas.
- vi) Issuance of SMS Alerts through Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA) in only affected & threatened areas using GIS fencing by the NDMA through existing mechanism

Priority of Districts. Priority has been established for the provinces after due deliberation / **consultation with stakeholders** and **academic think tanks**. The **historical data and risk factors** of the risk assessment matrix are mentioned in Section I. Priority has been set based upon the districts historic record and occurrences with greater frequency and magnitude (detail hazard risk assessment is provided in **flood hazard risk assessment of Section I:-**

- i) **Priority - I Districts (High Threat):** 1. Dir Upper, 2. D.I Khan, 3. Chitral Lower, 4. Chitral Upper, 5. Swat, 6. Shangla, 7. Nowshera, 8.Charsadda, 9. Dir Lower, 10, Tank, 11. Peshawar
- ii) **Priority - II Districts (Medium Threat):** 1. Kohistan Upper, 2. North Waziristan, 3. Mardan, 4. Kohistan Lower, 5. Abbottabad, 6. Karak, 7. Buner, 8. Malakand, 9. South Waziristan, 10. Lakki Marwat, 11. Swabi, 12. Torghar, 13. Kolai Pallas, 14 Mohmand
- iii) **Priority - III Districts (Low Threat):** 1. Kurram, 2. Bannu, 3. Mansehra, 4. Khyber, 5. Bajaur, 6. Orakzai, 7. Battagram, 8. Haripur, 9. Kohat, 10. Hangu

Response Phase (Responsibilities and Sequential Action)

a. Level of Emergencies; In order to better manage any undesirable event, the following categorization of monsoon emergencies will be vital for better coordination, response, relief and rehabilitation.

- i) **Level 1** Emergency Situation: Manageable by District Administration.
- ii) **Level 2** Emergency Situation: Affecting multiple districts but still manageable at provincial level.
- iii) **Level 3** Emergency Situation: National Level emergency situation.

In case of **Level 1 Emergency Situation** the **District Administration and DDMUs** will be responsible to carry out initial Multi-Sector Damage Assessment for identifying scale of a disaster, priority areas, relief and gaps in response and will share immediately with PDMA control room PEOC through email, fax and WhatsApp group. The District Administration will also share the Recovery Needs Assessment report with PDMA for identifying and estimating detailed cost of recovery in various sectors for initiation of recovery work in affected communities. Similarly, District Administration will be responsible for search and rescue operations in coordination with relevant stakeholders. District Administration will take lead role in removal of debris and provision of first aid health facility if required. Similarly, the District Administration will be responsible to update all the relevant stakeholders including general public regarding any significant event by utilizing all means of information and communications for dissemination of timely and accurate information depending on the severity of situation, the reports may be shared on hourly, 3-6 hourly basis.

In **Level 2 Emergency Situation PDMA** with concerned district administrations will coordinate initial Multi Sector Damage Assessment to identify scale of a disaster, priority areas, relief and gaps in response and will share with Provincial Government and NDMA. PDMA will similarly share Recovery Needs Assessment report with

Provincial government and NDMA for identifying and estimating detailed cost of recovery in various sectors for initiation of recovery work in affected communities. PDMA will coordinate with district administration and other line departments for carrying out all necessary work regarding debris removal, provision of health facilities, evacuation, transport, security and maintenance of telecommunication systems. Similarly, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Disaster Management Authority with the help of information department will disseminate all updates to all stakeholders including Provincial government, NDMA and general public by utilizing all available means.

In **Level 3 Emergency NDMA, PDMA and district administration** will coordinate for all the matters pertinent to emergency management so as to improve disaster response management in all the districts.

b. Tiers of Response. As per NDMA response plan the National response will be based on the following tiers:

- a. **1st Tier.** Local emergency response by DDMA's with the support of District Administration, Provincial Government and the Armed Forces of Pakistan.
- b. **2nd Tier.** Emergency Response by the District Administration along with the support of the Provincial Government.
- c. **3rd Tier.** Emergency Response by the NDMA (national efforts / national resources) in support of Provinces / State of AJ&K and ICT with / without external assistance.

c. Responsibility Matrix. Responsibility Matrix highlights the basic responsibilities of departments and is followed by sequence of actions by stakeholder's in-line with their tasks and functions in case of emergency / disaster like situation. The actions under the Plan are set in motion as soon as an early warning / alert is issued by PMD / NDMA, based on developing weather system.

Areas	Level 1	Level 2 (added efforts)	Level 3 (added efforts)
Alert and Notification issuance/activation of control Rooms	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA PEOC round the clock	NDMA NCOC round the clock
Telecommunication systems maintenance	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA and NTC	NDMA
Evacuation	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA / Rescue 1122 / LG & RDD	NDMA / Pak Army
Transport	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA / LG&RDD/Transport Department	NDMA

Search and Rescue	District Administration/ Rescue 1122	Rescue 1122 / Pakistan Army	Pak Army
Emergency Relief	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA	NDMA
Recovery	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA	NDMA
Debris Removal/De watering	District Administration / DDMU	LG&RDD / C&W / Irrigation Deptt	NDMA
NHA			
Security	Distr admin/ Police/LEAs	Police / LEAs	Pakistan Army / LEAs
Damage Assessment	District Administration / DDMU	PDMA	NDMA

d. Rescue Measures

- i) Detailed operational plan of Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been formulated and is placed at **Appendix V**
- ii) Additionally, availability of rescue equipment may be ensured by Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in coordination with the DDMUs.
- iii) DDMUs shall ensure that the Rescue equipment must be strategically placed to respond to hazards in different regions.
- iv) In addition to the equipment maintained by the Rescue 1122, DDMUs may also keep the equipment with volunteer organizations ready in an event of disaster.
- v) DDMUs may ensure the availability of trained operators during disaster.
- vi) Readiness of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams will be ensured by Rescue 1122 for rescue operations in collapsed buildings / landslides in respective province or other provinces (when requisitioned).
- vii) Availability of staff of Rescue 1122, Civil Defense and especially hospitals and emergency services on holidays and during active weather systems must be ensured.
- viii) PDMA will coordinate with respective governments / departments for aerial support in case where immediate evacuation may be needed.

e. Evacuation

- i) Forced evacuation must be planned in case of limited warning time, by utilizing all available resources at provincial / district levels.
- ii) DDMUs as first responders should mobilize communities for disaster response. This will encourage community involvement, strengthen their own efforts and address the issue of absence of human resource.
- iii) Priority in rescue / evacuation will be given to vulnerable groups (age, disabled, women and children).

- iv) Traffic arrangements; creating diversions and guidance for tourists, be made for regulating traffic on national and provincial arteries in case of damage to infrastructure by floods.
- v) Tourism must be curbed during high alert and risky areas.

f. Relief Operations: PDMA will follow NDMA's Guidelines on Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), Minimum Standards of Relief in Camp and compensation assistant as per PDMA Compensation rules to the persons affected by natural and man-made disasters. Moreover, special attention may also be given to following: -

- i) DDMUs are to design a standardized food pack as per local requirements to meet the needs of affected persons. Items like rice, wheat bags, cooking oil and milk for babies etc should be included. However, energy biscuits and other such food items which are not part of the daily diet of local community, be avoided.
- ii) Drinking water should be provided for hydration, along with measures to prevent heat stroke, dehydration and other summer- related illnesses by the Public Health Engineering Department.
- iii) Water purification tablets and filtration systems for the provision of clean drinking water to affected people must be stocked in advance by the PHE.
- iv) Special attention is paid to protect the health and safety of rescue workers and volunteers, including providing them with necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) by the Rescue 1122.
- v) Relief management is the most significant part of response to any disaster. The main purpose of the relief management is to provide life sustaining commodities to the affected communities through a fair and organized system; therefore, distribution method should be decided in consultation with local communities by the DDMUs.
- vi) Based on past experiences, need must be formalized and the list of relief goods should be available with all DDMUs and to share with PDMA for displaying on websites to facilitate donors to provide need-based relief goods in emergency.
- vii) Relief packages should be according to the region's cultural context and food requirements be ensured for lactating mothers, pregnant women, infants, children and elderly persons. Also, stockpiling and contingency planning should incorporate special needs of older persons and persons with disabilities, particularly with regards to equipment such as wheelchairs etc and must be able to cater for the needs of the whole family.
- viii) Trained community-level teams should assist in planning and setting up emergency shelters, distributing relief among the affected people, identifying missing people, and addressing needs of education, health care, water supply,

sanitation and food etc. Relief teams should also engage active women from within the community in the distribution of food in the relief camp.

- ix) Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) is an international standard of care which is normally implemented at the onset of every emergency to reduce mortality, morbidity and disability among populations (particularly women and girls) affected by crises. This can be achieved by increasing the provincial and district capacity to implement the MISP during disasters, creating a data bank of trainers and trainings, strengthening the coordination stakeholders for responding in a timely and effective manner. NDMA shall take lead with support of Humanitarian Partners.
- x) Dignity of all the affected persons should be especially ensured during all relief phases of rescue / relief / early recovery etc by the Social Welfare Department in consultation of Gender and Child Cell of PDMA
- xi) Disease early warning system to be put in place by the health departments, once a situation arises. District and city administration should prepare for upcoming season in advance in coordination with health departments.
- xii) Health authorities must ensure stockpiling of medicines, vaccines in all health facilities with placement at lowest possible tier for distribution.
- xiii) Supply chain of relief goods must be maintained and followed in true letter and spirit. DDMUs are the first tier supported by PDMA to provide immediate relief. Similarly, second tier (PDMA supported by NDMA) should be ready to render assistance once the stocks of DDMUs are exhausted. Third Tier of NDMA supported by national resources to extend relief support required by the provinces / regions.
 - a. PDMA are responsible to collect the stocks once released by NDMA from a particular location.
 - b. NDMA stocks will be requisitioned only in case of extreme emergency and with sufficient reaction time.
 - c. Distribution of NFIs at site must be avoided. People must be motivated to come to relief camps.

g. Relief Goods - Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- i) Logistics caseloads have been worked out on presumed scenarios for the average relief rendered during hazards experienced in respective districts (see Appendix ...).
- ii) Stockpiling of relief goods (NFIs) against the envisaged caseload present in districts have been provided as **Appendix IV**

- iii) As per the presumed gap mentioned in Section II **Framework agreements** with the vendor are in place which will provide and mobilize the required items in minimum possible duration.
- iv) Food items and drinking water in vulnerable areas will be provided by the DDMUs from relief funds upon the declaration of emergency, owing to possible severance of road links.

h. Damage/Claim Assessment: Damage assessment will be initiated as per the notification of Claim Assessment Committees (CACs) on tehsil level as per the composition mentioned in notification in place. All the assessment data will be collected on PMRU designed dashboard for real time access and the SOPs of cash disbursement will be followed

i. Early Recovery :- This will be based on Multi Sector Initial Rapid Assessment to be facilitated by the UNOCHA upon the request received from PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- i) In case of need, MIRA module will be deployed for which DDMUs will be required to provide requisite human resource, trained for the module.
- ii) Rapid assessment will be carried out by NDMA / PDMA / UN / INGOs / NGOs to identify needs and priorities of affected and vulnerable communities.
- iii) Initial report will be shared with Disaster Management Authorities within one week and final report within two weeks.
- iv) Assessment team should be trained on how to identify summer hazards and their associated risks, based on local context and community knowledge.
- v) Assessment will consider the seasonality of the hazards and their effects on different sectors, such as agriculture, water supply, health and education. This will help identify the most urgent needs and priorities for early recovery and rehabilitation.
- vi) Based on the assessment findings, a comprehensive early recovery plan will be developed that addresses the most urgent needs of the affected population, while also building the resilience of communities and infrastructure to future hazards by the Rehabilitation Wing of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- vii) Early recovery plan will include measures to mitigate the long-term effects of summer hazards on the environment including soil erosion, water scarcity and biodiversity loss.

j. Needs & Concerns of Vulnerable Groups. Gender & Child Cell of PDMA will take the lead to ensure following aspects during all stages of flood management: -

- i) Relief sites and camps should ensure attention to women's security / privacy needs like separate wash-rooms with locks, adequate lights, water and sanitation facilities etc.
- ii) Women's fair and equitable access to basic services should be ensured, particularly in health and hygiene.
- iii) Female doctors and psychosocial support personnel should be made available for women and children.
- iv) Mobile medical units equipped with safe delivery, post-natal facilities and referral should be in place.
- v) Camp management should ensure registration, profiling and mapping systems record disaggregated data on age, gender and vulnerabilities to identify people with specific needs at the earlier stages of entering in the camp site and throughout the duration of camp stay.

a. Requisitioning of Armed Forces. Armed Forces will be requisitioned subject to provision of rules / regulations by PDMAs / DDMUs only in case of emergency. Aviation support will be coordinated centrally by NDMA based on request to assist in "Aid to Civil Power". Concerned authorities utilizing services from Armed Forces as well as aviation support will bear the cost of assets used which will be processed immediately after their employment. Armed Forces can be employed for following: -

- i) Rescue and relief operations by field units of Pakistan Army, Pakistan Navy and Pakistan Air Force.
- ii) Aviation support including provision of C-130 by PAF and Helicopters by Army Aviation.
- iii) Support of rescue and medical teams of Armed Forces.
- iv) Medical support teams of all three services.
- v) Search and rescue in urban areas collapsed structures and landslides / GLOFs / avalanches by USAR team of Pakistan Army.

SECTION IV: INCLUSIVENESS

Gender & Child Protection in Emergencies Perspective; Gender and Child Cell (GCC), PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming in Monsoon Contingency plan-2025

Although the legal frameworks of Pakistan (including the constitution) support human rights and equality with a special focus on vulnerable population, various social norms and discriminatory practices can exacerbate the impact of a disaster event on women, girls, men, boys, transgender, elderly people and persons with disabilities. It is therefore critical to understand the different impacts that crises can have on most at risk population. Disaster responses must ensure that the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, girls and boys, and of those exposed to multiple vulnerabilities (people living with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities, senior citizens, different caste/ethnic groups, etc.), are addressed when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts.

DISTRICT WISE HUMAN VULNERABILITIES DATA FOR BUILDING UP AN INCLUSIVE RESPONSE FOR ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF VULNERABLE POPULATION

S. No	District	Index	Population as per census 2023	Gender wise segregation			Children population @53% of total population	Of Person with disability@ 15% of total population	Older Persons @ 7%	Number of women of reproductive age @25% of total Population	Number of Currently Pregnant Woman As Per MISP Calculator	Number of cases of GBV who seek care @2% of Women of Reproductive Age
				Male	Female	Transgender						
1	Chitral lower	Medium	320407	163603	156804	1	169815	48061	22428	80102	6390	1602
2	Chitral Upper	Medium	195528	100528	95000	1	103630	29329	13680	48882	3900	978
3	Charsadda	High Risk	1835504	950904	884600	21	972817	275326	128485	458876	36607	9178
4	D. I Khan	High Risk	1829811	959511	870300	45	969800	274472	128087	457453	36494	9149
5	Peshawar	High Risk	4758762	2426062	2332700	231	2522144	713814	333113	1144691	94909	22894
6	Shangla	High Risk	891252	459952	431300	1	472364	133688	62388	222813	17775	4456
7	Kohistan upper	High Risk	422947	216147	206800	-	224162	63442	29606	105737	8435	2115
8	Kohistan Lower	High Risk	340017	173617	166400	9	180209	51003	23801	85004	6781	1700
9	Nowshera	V.High	1740705	886205	854500	40	922574	261106	121849	435176	34717	8704
10	Swat	V.High	2687384	1375373	1312011	52	1424314	403108	188117	671846	53597	13437

11	Tank	High Risk	470293	241682	228611	4	249255	70544	32921	117573	9380	2351
12	Dir Upper	High Risk	1083566	537261	546305	1	574290	162535	75850	270892	21611	5418
13	Swabi	Lower Risk	1894600	958592	936008	-	1004138	284190	132622	473650	37786	9473
14	Mardan	Lower risk	2744898	1408896	1336002	-	1454797	411735	192143	686225	54744	13725
15	Bunner	Medium	1016869	712286	706786	-	752108	212861	99335	254217	20280	5084
16	Abbottabad	Medium	1419072	712286	706786	-	752108	212861	99335	354768	28302	7095
17	Battagram	Medium	554133	281222	272911	-	293690	83120	38789	138533	11052	2771
18	Mansehra	Medium	1797177	912066	885111	-	952504	269577	125802	449294	35843	8986
19	Kohat	Lower	1234661	629650	605011	-	654370	185199	86426	308665	24624	6173
20	Bannu	Medium	1357890	706189	651701	-	719682	203684	95052	339473	27082	6789
21	Lakki	Medium	1040856	526955	513901	-	551654	156128	72860	260214	20759	5204
22	Hangu	Medium	528902	260302	268600	-	280318	79335	37023	132226	10548	2645
23	Bajour	Medium	1287960	651560	636400	-	682619	193194	90157	321990	25687	6440
24	Mohmand	Medium	553933	281433	272500	-	293584	83090	38775	138483	11048	2770
25	Orakzai	Medium	387561	204861	182700	-	205407	58134	27129	96890	7730	1938
26	Khyber	Medium	1146267	598366	547901	-	607522	171940	80239	286567	22861	5731
27	North Waziristan	Medium	693332	354665	338667	-	367466	104000	48533	173333	13828	3467
28	South Waziristan	Medium	888675	459428	429247	-	470998	133301	62207	222169	17724	4443
29	Malakand	Medium	826250	412437	413813	-	437913	123938	57838	206563	16479	4131
30	Dir Lower	Medium	1650183	813627	836511	-	874597	247527	115513	412546	32911	8251
31	Tor Ghar	Medium	200445	102168	98227	-	106236	30067	14031	50111	3998	1002
32	Kurrum	Medium	785434	406925	378509	-	416280	117815	54980	196359	15665	3927
33	Haripur	Medium	1174783	591782	583001	-	622635	176217	82235	293696	23430	5874
34	Karak	Medium	815878	421277	394601	-	432415	122382	57111	203907	16272	4078

35	Kolai - palas	High Risk	280162	142561	137601	-	148486	42024	19611	70041	5588	1401
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Source: Bureau of Statistics

Foot Note:

- Persons with Disability:** The UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) states in its first article; PWDs includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and affective participation in society on an equal basis with others. It is recommended to find out if the respondent has any difficulty in performing certain activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication), as well as the level of difficulty (no – no difficulty, yes – some difficulty, yes – a lot of difficulty or cannot do it at all).
- An Older Person** is defined by the United Nation as a Person who is over sixty years of age.
- Part-1 Article -1 (UNCRC)** A child means every human being below the age of 18 years.
- Age Cohort**, 0-11 months, 0-5, 6-12, 13-17, 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and 80+

GENDER SEGREGATED DATA OF HUMAN LOSSES AND INJURIES FROM LAST MONSOON (15-JULY-2024 TO 15-September-2024): -

DISTRICT	HUMAN LOSSES/ INJURIES DATA							
	DEATH				INJURED			
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total
Abbottabad	0	0	2	2	9	0	1	10

Bajaur	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	6
Bannu	1	1	2	4	3	0	8	11
Buner	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Charsadda	2	3	4	9	4	3	1	8
Hangu	0	1	2	3	1	1	3	5
Haripur	2	0	1	3	1	1	4	6
Karak	2	0	5	7	4	3	2	9
Khyber	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kohat	4	2	6	12	0	0	0	0
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lakki Marwat	2	1	0	3	0	3	4	7
Lower Dir	3	1	2	6	0	0	0	0
Lower Kohistan	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lower-Chitral	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malakand	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2
Mansehra	0	3	3	6	0	0	2	2
Mardan	6	0	1	7	1	2	0	3
Mohmand	0	2	4	6	1	2	6	9
North Waziristan	0	0	1	1	0	2	8	10
Nowshera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shangla	4	0	0	4	1	0	1	2
South Waziristan	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Swabi	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Swat	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Tank	1	1	3	5	2	0	3	5
Torghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Dir	3	3	9	15	0	0	0	0
Upper	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	1

Kohistan								
Upper-Chitral	5	0	1	6	3	0	0	3
Total(s)	45	20	54	119	35	20	47	102

5.11.2 Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming checklist for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2025

Sectors	Gender Mainstreaming checklist to prepare for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2025
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the different situations, needs, risks, priorities and capacities of women, men, girls, boys, PWD and transgender populations across all diversities and of those exposed to multiple vulnerabilities and exclusions are addressed in assessments and planning phases. • Ensure establishment of mechanisms for the collection, analysis, use and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex, age, location and diversity • Provide the data to government and humanitarian agencies as well as other sectors, and use the results of gender & child protection analyses to inform humanitarian actions
Shelter including non-food relief items (NFRIs) & Child Safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender balance and diversity in shelter management structures. Nominate women, children and representative of excluded and vulnerable groups as camp focal points; • Ensure women and children are represented in shelter-related decision-making process and consultation forums and in leadership positions. • Ensure shelters have provisions for girl child and women, in particular for pregnant and lactating women, as well as NFIs for menstrual hygiene management (panties, pads, disposable wrappers, reusable cloths and bins) with a privacy partition; • Appoint male & female staff and volunteers including children (boys and girls) for routine spot checks and community consultations as part of efforts to prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) and provide them with necessary training on gender-specific vulnerabilities, needs, dynamics of women's empowerment and resilience, and gender issues, including sexual/gender-based violence and general protection. Provide them with child and reader friendly information about helpline (1700) of the PDMA KP for reporting incidents of GBV
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and address the specific health needs of women/children, including the unique reproductive health (25 % of total population) needs of pregnant women and adolescent girls while 15% of these women will experience pregnancy related complications and may need C section while 20% newborns will experience complications. Therefore, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to be implemented at the very onset of every humanitarian emergency to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevent sexual/gender violence and respond to the needs of survivors ○ Set up referral mechanism for management and handling of the cases of sexual and gender-based violence ○ Prevent the transmission of and reduce morbidity and mortality due to HIV and other STIs: ○ Prevent excess maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality (Annex I) ○ Prevent unintended pregnancies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan for comprehensive SRH services, integrated into primary health care as soon as possible. ○ Work with the health sector/cluster partners to address the six-health system building blocks: ● Establish mobile health units/camps equipped with safe delivery, antenatal care, MHPSS and referral support services. ● Ensure availability of FP services and commodities in collaboration with Population Welfare Department ● Ensure women are represented in health-related decision-making process and consultation forums and in leadership positions ● Prepare WASH kits, including water purification tablets to ensure access to safe drinking water, and prioritize distribution to women and children ● Keep in mind the specific vulnerabilities that women and girls with disabilities and the elderly face ● Organize mobile health camps (preferably by engaging lady doctors) and ensure that men, women, boys, and girls volunteers and health workers have first aid training prior to the emergency response ● Lobby to ensure that supplies reach affected areas through local-level support, including through women’s groups and Children and women’s rights organizations ● Ensure availability Post-Partum Family Planning Services and Counselling
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consult with women, men and children including excluded and vulnerable groups, on needs assessments and service delivery ● Develop guidelines on food distribution prioritizing women and Children (girls, Boys) and persons with disabilities (PWD). Involve children and women’s groups and nutrition professionals in the development of these guidelines and the distribution of these packages ● Information messages on safety (including food storage/essential non-food items/documentation) should be prepared and disseminated to the men, women, children and PWD.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different groups are more vulnerable to disease and malnutrition, such as small children, pregnant and lactating women, older people, and people with chronic illnesses. Older people and women may forego eating in order to ensure that there is enough food for their children to eat, and this can make their malnutrition worse. This dynamic should be considered in all nutrition related interventions. ● Ensure women are represented in nutrition-related decision-making process and consultation forums and in leadership positions. ● Develop guidelines on food distribution prioritizing women, girls and PWD. Involve women in the development and dissemination of these guidelines. ● Use the most recent data collected, including on the number of pregnant women, women having given birth recently, children nutrition or any other data, to determine the amount of food to distribute. ● Provide special and additional food and drinking water allocations for

	<p>pregnant and lactating women and children, since they need additional nourishment.</p>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and establish age and gender appropriate safe spaces for the vulnerable population including children in case of displacement, other crises situations or in pandemic context while adhering to related SOPs. • Make provision of mental health and psychosocial support (clinical and non-clinical) services available for the people who are in need of services specially GBV survivors and at vulnerable groups (women and children) in safe spaces or through remote assistance. • Prepare, adopt and disseminate gender and child sensitive guidelines on behavior and actions to take, as well as a safeguarding code of conduct on gender-based and sexual violence for volunteers and staff working on humanitarian response • Ensure women and children are represented in protection-related decision-making and consultation forums and in leadership positions, where possible. • Establish district and provincial level robust multi sectoral coordination and referral pathways including case management services aligned with the needs of (vulnerable) population under the leadership of PDMA, Social welfare department and concerned DDMA (guidelines for district level Gender & Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Mechanism are developed). • Where possible established and strengthen community-based protection mechanism so that community themselves identify, resolve and refer the protection concerns for the required support. • Make available and distribute dignity kits for women and girls (refer to dignity kits specific points from above) • Promote women’s involvement in ‘cash for work’ activities. • Adopt contextualized GBV minimum standards in emergencies at the provincial level. • Considering the COVID-19 context and SOPs, ensure availability and access to remote protection services including protection/GBV helplines, remote case management and referral pathways (Annex II) through specialized staff. In addition, make preparatory arrangement to make these services effectively functional including availability of PPEs for protection staff, trainings on Infection Prevention and Control, inform community of available services and on SOPs through IEC material and awareness raising campaigns. • Establish mechanism for prevention and response to violence, abuse, neglect & exploitation including sexual harassment / abuse during humanitarian response. • Information sessions by TBAs and health workers to inform the affected population of the availability of confidential services, and the importance of survivors attending these as soon as possible after an incident. • Inform service providers of the importance of maintaining confidentiality and have them sign and abide by a code of conduct against sexual

	exploitation and abuse
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women are represented in water, sanitation and hygiene-related decision-making process and consultation forums and in leadership positions • Construct separate toilets as well as bathing and changing facilities for women, with adequate privacy, locks, lights, and dustbins to dispose of menstrual pads or cloth in a safe and dignified way • Ensure that an adequate number of water & sanitation facilities are easily accessible for women with disabilities
Communicating with communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning messaging should be tailored to the needs of women, girls, boys and men, including disadvantaged groups, to ensure gender sensitivity and inclusion; • Provide information in a variety of ways including child and reader friendly to ensure greater outreach. Men are more likely to have access to phones and radio information, while other gender groups rely upon different information pathways. Sectors must keep this in mind and engage with a broad range of relevant stakeholders to provide information • Display of IEC material in women friendly spaces and health facilities • Dissemination of IEC material to visible pregnant women and married women of reproductive age Where multiple modes of communication are impossible, work with different gender groups in advance to ensure they all understand the trustworthiness and value of the mode of communication to be used • Create youth volunteer groups that are gender balanced and inclusive for messaging on emergency issues • Prepare communication messages to recognize, reduce and redistribute the unpaid care and household responsibilities assigned to women and girls; that safeguard their dignity; and that facilitates their access to innovative technology • Integrate and highlight the right to information of women, children and excluded groups in all reports and communications • Share community monitoring reports on the flood response and analysis disaggregated by sex/gender, age and disability analysis of previous disasters. • Also use a variety of communication channels (written messages, pictorial messages but also verbal communication in various languages if needed) to gain a greater reach to all vulnerable groups
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of schools in and off sitting of affected areas. • Provision of learning materials and other school materials e.g School in Box, School tents etc.

Strengthening preparedness capacity of GCC

I. Adoption of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

MISP is an international standard of care which is normally implemented at the onset of every emergency to reduce mortality, morbidity and disability among populations (particularly women and girls) affected by crises. This can be achieved by increasing the Provincial and District Capacity to implement the MISP during disasters, creating a data bank of trainers and trainings, strengthening the coordination stakeholders for responding in a timely and effective manner.

i. Formulate preparedness and resilience building strategy for emergencies. Gender and Child Cell to formulate a consultation-based preparedness and resilience building strategy to better cope with emergencies. The concerned stakeholders to be trained and equipped on the strategy and its implementation framework.

ii. Capacity development of provincial institutions to respond to protection issues

The capacity development efforts should have two-pronged approach; trainings and mechanisms establishment. Key interventions will include;

- i. Develop training manual on GBViE, PSEA and MISP in local language.
- ii. Develop SOPs to manage S/GBV and PSEA cases including reporting, response, case management, investigation and monitoring.
- iii. Development/printing/dissemination of material on GBViE, PSEA and MISP including manuals, SOPs, IEC material, animated videos, radio messages for different target groups including referral partners and general public.
- iv. Capacity building of GBV, PSEA and RH referral partners on GBViE, CMR, PSEA, MISP on respective SOPs on prevention and response.
- v. Establish robust multi sectoral referral pathways under the lead of PDMA, social welfare department, and concerned DDMA.
- vi. Conduct trainings for referral partners on Infection Prevention Controls (IPC) to be better equip them to manage response activities under the COVID-19 situation.

At the system level, district and provincial level robust multi sectoral coordination and referral pathways including case management services should be in place aligned with the needs of (vulnerable) population under the leadership of PDMA, Social welfare department and concerned DDMA (guidelines for district level Gender & Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Mechanism are developed).

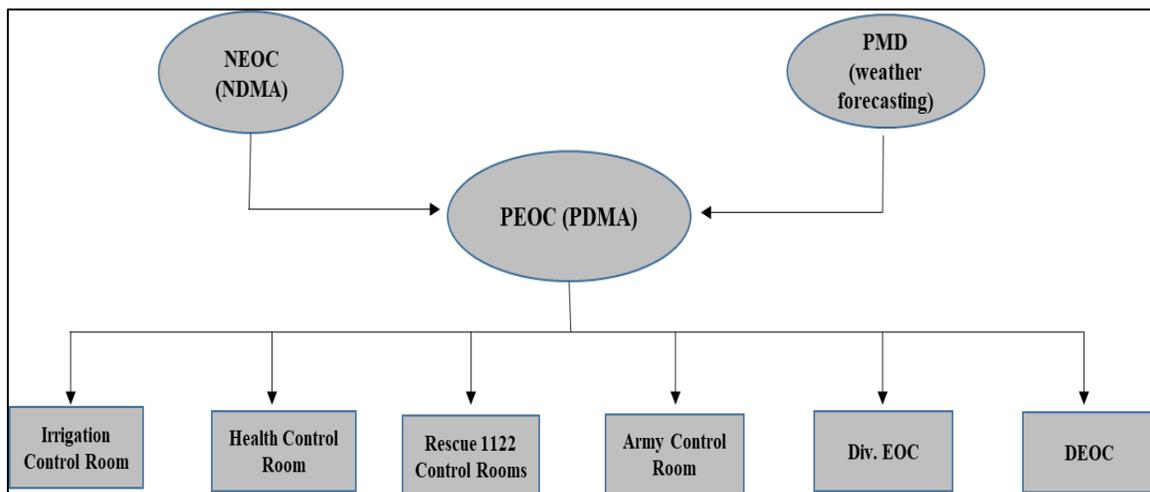
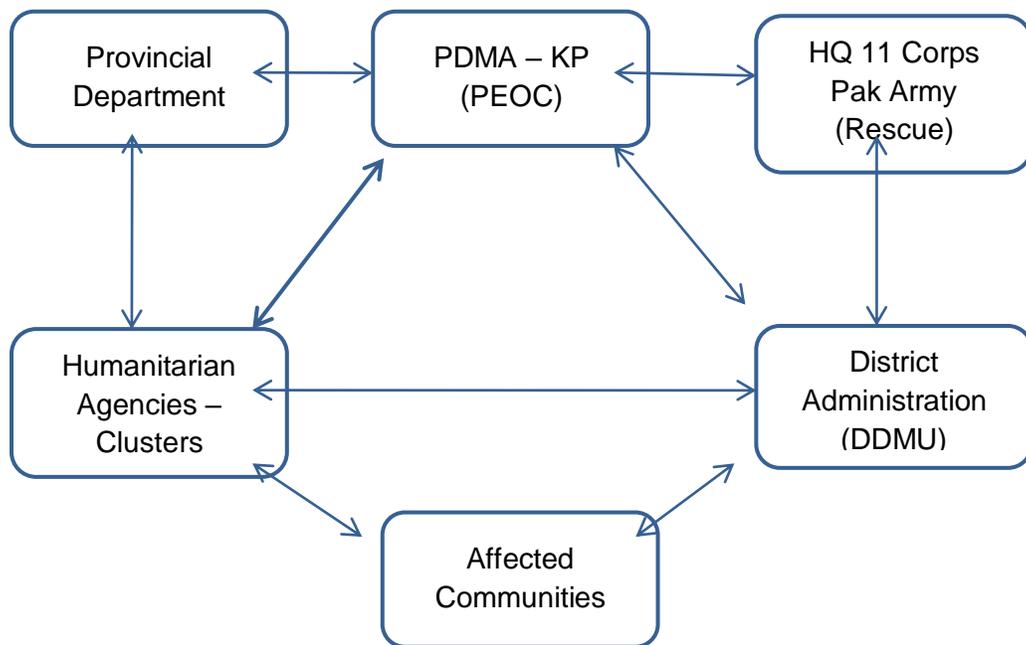
SECTION V: COORDINATION AND ROLES

b. Provincial Emergency Operation Center – PEOC: aimed to provide a platform and bridge for timely and accurate coordination between Provincial Line Departments and District Administration in time of emergencies and calamities. It provides a well-coordinated response mechanism in time of a disaster. PEOC remains functional 24/7 as its role includes but is not limited to dissemination of early warning, in time coordination and communication, analysis and dissemination of all information pertaining to pre-during and post disaster, operational updates and situation reports. Following are the key functions of PEOC

- i) To make all arrangements for receiving forecast data from PMD and its dissemination. The PEOC will be functional till the termination of monsoon season / emergency.
- ii) Shall receive and transmit flood/ water level information thrice in flood season and on hourly basis during emergency.
- iii) Shall act as a central coordination, command and control facility responsible for carrying out emergency preparedness and emergency management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of response operations.

c. Remote Call Management System (1700): a toll free helpline established by PDMA as a Remote Call Management System in Provincial Emergency Operation Center-PEOC Via this helpline, now the callers are being guided about various threats and issues pertaining to disaster management.

d. Coordination with Line Departments: entails horizontal coordination with the relevant Provincial line departments on one side and headquarters engineers 11 corps Peshawar on the other side. PDMA also coordinates with the humanitarian community for joint efforts in prevention, mitigation, preparedness, rescue, relief, response and early recovery. On the other hand, vertical coordination occurs with District Administrations for effective early warnings, preparedness, and rescue and relief efforts at district level.



e. Automatic DSR - Daily Situation Report: is issued from Provincial Emergency Operation Center twice a day. DSR is drafted on the basis of information received from respective divisional control rooms of the province. DSR is automated through Report Management System for maintaining updated Database and sharing of DSR with one click facility through email. DSR is shared with relevant departments and

stakeholders for making informed decisions related to any untoward incidents/ emergency situation.

f. Media & Awareness Campaigns by PDMA while using social media tools to reach wider audience in the digital world. Broachers and awareness message developed by Media Section for awareness rising are regularly shared on its Facebook and X platform where huge number of following makes it easy for wider public outreach with zero financial implications. PDMA has adapted a strategy of engaging news analysts in briefings on disaster risk reduction and impacts of climate change on communities. It results in publication of various features, stories and reports related to disaster management and guidance to general public. It has reduced the expenditure of dedicated media campaigns. The same will also be shared in WhatsApp Groups like Information Highway and PDMA Official.

g. Coordination with UN Agencies (UNOCHA) and INGOs (PHF) / NGOs (NHN)

- i) Support of UN Agencies and INGOs / NGOs will be utilized in a coordinated manner, mostly in preparedness, relief, post disaster assessments and rehabilitation phases.
- ii) Capabilities of each organization must be ascertained to ensure its optimal utilization. (Annex-III)
- iii) Need based employment of UN Agencies will be regulated by NDMA and PDMA.
- iv) NGOs / INGOs duly cleared / approved by concerned ministries will be allowed to assist in relief and rehabilitation operations.

Roles and Responsibilities

All the stakeholders have been mobilized and sensitized for proper prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures. Some of the key roles of the departments are mentioned below;

a. Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Prior to onset of monsoon season PDMA has dispatched relief items and released sufficient funds

to all districts based on the vulnerability and requirement of the respective districts.
Current fund position of the district is as;

Fund Position of the Districts (updated on May 2025)					
Sr#	District Name	Available Balance in Relief Head (Rs. In Million)	Sr#	District Name	Available Balance in Relief Head (Rs. In Million)
1	Torghar	25.827909	19	Charsadda	10
2	North Waziristan	0.472	20	Dera Ismail Khan	48.70933
3	Mardan	1.5	21	Shangla	0.195286
4	Malakand	2.1	22	Buner	0.356
5	Bannu	8.001	23	Nowshera	26.627144
6	Mansehra	2.655	24	Hangu	0.203804
7	Swabi	05.63	25	Mohmand	0.6
8	Abbottabad	21.830977	26	Tank	10
9	Dir Lower	06.837	27	South Waziristan Upper	0
10	Orakzai	5.5	28	Dir Upper	0
11	Swat	5.455995	29	Kurram	0
12	Karak	2.3612	30	Kohistan upper	0
13	Lakki Marwat	0.030	31	Bajaur	2.934
14	Peshawar	0	32	Battagram	0.986
15	Haripur	10.724996	33	Kohat	3.189
16	Upper Chitral	10	34	Kohistan Lower	25.870461
17	Khyber	0	35	Kolai Pallas	30.672652
18	Chiral Lower	129.507648	Total		398.777402

PDMA role in case of emergencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is highlighted as under;

- i) Overall coordination for tackling any emergency situation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- ii) Early warning of approaching weather system will be provided by PMD/FFD and communicated to all concerned by PDMA. DDMUs are expected to translate weather forecast and flood warnings into usable early warning for vulnerable communities and ensure its timely dissemination to all concerned. In case, there is continuous rise in river water level, the people residing in

lower terrain Areas will be evacuated to the safer places. Threatened population will be evacuated by DDMUs as per prepared plan.

- iii) In case, the districts fall short of meeting the humanitarian needs, PDMA will assist by making available the required stocks. In case, when disaster exceeds capacities of the Provincial Government, NDMA will be requested to make available the additional stocks from national reserves, prepositioned across the Country.
- iv) When required, Armed Forces may be requested for assistance by PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at any stage, particularly for rescue, evacuation and emergency relief phases. Thus, the DDMUs will have to submit the request to PDMA for assistance of armed forces in aid of civil administration.
- v) PDMA will coordinate with key National Stakeholders including PMD, FFC, Armed Forces, Federal Agencies, DDMUs and Line Departments for management of the entire spectrum of Provincial Disaster Response.

b. Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Rescue 1122 is ready 24/7 to deal with any kind of emergency in 32 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Following are the activities undertaken by Rescue 1122 in case of emergencies:

- i) Rescue 1122 will be sharing Information regarding technical and personnel expertise with PDMA and DDMUs;
- ii) Conduct training in first aid & other activities for community members who are regular Affectees of Flood;
- iii) Effectively train & mobilize Locals and initiate mass awareness regarding necessary first aid-rescue activities;
- iv) Deployment of Rescue 1122 respondents at the disposal of DDMU for extending help to the flood affectees;
- v) Evacuation and initiation of basic first aid;
- vi) Communicate to DEOC any additional resources required for performing;
- vii) Rescue and Evacuation Activities;
- viii) Taking precautionary measures to stop Fire-incidents in camps and perform Firefighting in emergency;
- ix) Management of relief camps where required;

- x) Assisting District Administration and other Line Departments in Rehabilitation works.

The detailed resource mapping of Rescue 1122 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been elaborated at **Appendix II**

c. Civil Defense Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: In monsoon season emergencies, the Civil Defense will carry out functions of:

- i) Establishment of monsoon emergency Control Cell in respective districts;
- ii) Information sharing regarding technical and personnel expertise with PDMA and DDMUs;
- iii) Conduct training for volunteers in first aid & other activities;
- iv) Keeping the volunteers/Razakaars on alert;
- v) Carrying out rescue operations;
- vi) Provision of assistance in relief activities;
- vii) Taking precautionary measures to stop Fire-incidents in camps and perform Firefighting in emergency.

d. Irrigation Department: is responsible for constructing and maintaining irrigation infrastructure in the district. The activities undertaken by the department in monsoon season are as following:

- i) Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of Irrigation infrastructure, rivers, streams, nullahs and other water ways in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable structures. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Monitor erosion of river/canal/nullah banks and carry out required re-enforcements, repair and maintenance and or coordinate with relevant provincial/federal authorities if repair/civil work are out of the ambit of district Irrigation Department.
- iii) Continuously monitor water flow especially after an alert is issued by the Metrological Department.
- iv) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages

- v) Maintain machinery for reinforcement of river/canal/nullahs banks during disaster.
- vi) Sign a standby agreement with Government Contractors for using their machinery during disaster.

e. Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department

- i) To chalk out vulnerable places / populations in major urban cities regarding urban Flood and take all necessary measures for minimizing the impacts of urban Flood.
- ii) Prepositioning of all necessary equipment's and resources at the most vulnerable places.
- iii) To carryout survey of bill boards and remove / replace those which are in dilapidated conditions and are posing as hazards, to avoid any untoward events during monsoon season.
- iv) Mitigation measures for urban Flood including but not limited to clearing of chocked sewerage / drainage channels and removal of waste from the site.
- v) The District Administration will follow Water Act 2020 for removal of encroachments in each district.
- vi) Implementation of building codes in urban & rural areas.
- vii) Sharing data of M&R funds, sorting out gaps in M&R process and funds, list of machinery and its condition in each district.
- viii) Mobilizing of TMAs for planning / action for monsoon 2022.
- ix) Activation of Control Room and sharing its particulars / contacts with PDMA for linking with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA.

f. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED): SOPs for PHED applies to all such government organizations providing water and sanitation services within the geographical boundaries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the responsibilities of Executive Engineer in this SOPs will apply to the heads of all such bodies.

- i) Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in the district/catchment area, clearly identifying vulnerable facilities. Past events of disasters (At least in the past 10 years) and

disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.

- ii) Assess water pumps, water supply lines and sanitation lines and carry out required repair and maintenance.
- iii) Protect water sources in flood prone areas.
- iv) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages
- v) Maintain standby water pumps, generators and fuel stock to be used in disasters
- vi) Prepare an alternate plan of action for water supply to hospitals and health centers in the event of disaster
- vii) Sign a standby agreement with water tankers (or such company) based on vulnerability assessment and alerts.
- viii) Maintain stock of chlorine and water purification tablets based on the vulnerability assessment and alerts.
- ix) Prepare for installation of water and sanitation facilities in the temporary shelter locations identified by DDMU.

g. Communication and Works – C&W Department: Construction and maintenance of road network and bridges is done by Communication and Works department which is headed by Executive Engineer in district. The activities undertaken by the department in monsoon season are as following:

- i) Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of road network and bridges in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable structures. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Carry out necessary repair and maintenance of damaged/vulnerable roads and bridges and make them safer to withstand disasters.
- iii) Plan alternate routes for vulnerable roads and bridges to facilitate evacuation and humanitarian response.
- iv) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

- v) Continuously monitor vulnerable roads and bridges during flood season and immediately inform DDMO of any damage and alternate route.
- vi) Maintain machinery for clearing roads in the event of disasters.
- vii) Sign a standby agreement with Government Contractors for using their machinery during disaster.
- viii) Maintain stock of pre-fabricated bridges to be installed on emergency basis during disasters. The volume of stock should be based on disaster alerts, damages history and vulnerability of bridges/roads in the district.

h. Health Department The Health Department operates through Basic Health Unit (BHU), Rural Health Center (RHC), Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ) and District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ). The activities undertaken by the department in monsoon season are as follow:

- i) To carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of health infrastructure in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable hospitals. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Make an evacuation plan for indoor patients from vulnerable facilities in the event of emergency especially after alert.
- iii) Identify health facilities to serve as response bases in the event of emergency. Such bases should be in a safer location in the closer vicinity of the vulnerable areas.
- iv) Maintain stock of life saving medicines, surgical tools and other equipment especially after disaster alert.
- v) Shift medical equipment (X-ray, ultrasound, ECG, MRI machines etc) to higher ground, preferably first or second floor, in the health facilities vulnerable to Flood.
- vi) Establish/strengthen mother and child facility in the hospitals, especially in the response bases.
- vii) Keep all ambulances operational with adequate stock of fuel.
- viii) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

- ix) Liaison with public and private teaching hospitals, specialized hospitals and centers to ascertain the capacity of health response in the district.

For the expected **heat wave situation** in the province PDMA has chalked out a **Heat wave Contingency Plan 2023** for the effective surveillance and response on the health impacts of the heat wave which includes instructions like: surveillance of the situation, declaration of emergency establishment of heatstroke centers in all the health facilities and insurance availability of essential medicines on urgent basis.

i. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police: Police has a critical role to play in disaster and therefore preparedness measures are very important so that police force and resources can be utilized for saving lives and property of affected communities in disasters. Following shall be the responsibilities of District Police Officer for preparing police force to respond to disasters. District Police Officer shall:

- i) Take updates from DDMU about emergency alerts on regular basis.
- ii) Get a copy of vulnerability assessment from DDOC, assess police stations' safety and security in the vulnerable areas and take necessary measures to reduce vulnerability of police personnel and equipment.
- iii) Make deployment plan for rescue and relief for vulnerable areas.
- iv) Train police force for rescue and relief. There should be at least one team at tehsil level who are trained in rescue and relief and equipped with necessary tools.
- v) Regularly check wireless communication network and make it available to DDMU/Deputy Commissioner when required for communication during emergency.
- vi) Take regular updates from Police Stations and Police Posts in the district about any disaster risk and communicate to DEOC and relevant departments and authorities.
- vii) Keep all vehicles in running condition with enough fuel stock for deployment in disasters
- viii) Assist DDMU in dissemination of information about alerts through police stations and police posts in the vulnerable areas.

- ix) Liaise with communication and works department for information of vulnerable roads/bridges, alternate routes in disasters and make traffic management plan accordingly.
- x) Conduct security assessment of the district and identify secure areas for humanitarian workers and organizations in the district, preferably in the closer vicinity of vulnerable areas.
- xi) Make deployment plan for security of humanitarian workers and organizations in affected areas.
- xii) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

In **Heat wave Contingency Plan 2023**, the Provincial Police Officer Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also been advised on the availability of necessary equipment / items on urgent basis to their field staff for protection from direct sunlight and proper arrangements in jails.

i. Elementary and Secondary Education Department: has the largest network of buildings and has the greatest number of employees in the district. Schools can be used for awareness raising and information dissemination about disaster preparedness, evacuation, first aid and Do's and Don'ts during a disaster. The activities undertaken by the department in monsoon season are as following:

- i) Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of school buildings. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Identify schools for potential temporary shelter in a safe location close to vulnerable areas based on vulnerability assessment of DDMU.
- iii) Assess identified schools' capacity (in terms of number of families that can be housed), availability/need of drinking water, availability / need of sanitation, availability/need of boundary wall and share information with DDMU.
- iv) Prepare a roster of teachers and staff to be deployed in rescue and relief activities during emergency.

- v) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

k. Agriculture and Livestock Department: Agriculture, horticulture and livestock are the main livelihood sources in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Agriculture department will take following proactive steps in disaster preparedness and response at the district level.

- i) Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of the district especially flood prone areas past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Conduct assessment of the potential diseases for crops and livestock in the given climatic condition and season (Rabi/Kharif crops), crops cultivated, cattle head types in the area and based on the history of diseases for crops and cattle head in vulnerable areas.
- iii) Conduct capacity assessment of agriculture extension services and identify gaps in terms of staff, stock and facilities.
- iv) Maintain stock of required chemicals and medicines for crops and livestock and plan for fumigation of crops and vaccination of cattle head after flood alert.
- v) Establish/designate emergency response bases for emergency in the close vicinity of vulnerable areas
- vi) Identify fodder suppliers, take quotations and select a supplier so that supply of fodder can be arranged in minimum possible time.
- vii) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

For the **prevailing and expected heat wave situation** in the province PDMA has chalked out a **Heatwave Contingency Plan 2023** for the effective surveillance and response on the food security aspects and the crops impacts of the heatwave which included instructions like; surveillance of the situation, declaration of emergency and the availability of essential agriculture inputs to the small land holding farmers in the

districts. The plan has also been included the precautionary measures to be taken by the farmers during wheat harvesting and ensure safety of livestock.

l. Food Department: Food department is responsible for maintaining adequate food stock in the district and regulates market to ensure availability of adequate food items with required quality and approved rates. Food department needs to prepare for disasters by taking the following measures:

- i) Conduct vulnerability assessment of all government food godowns in the district especially those in the vulnerable areas. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
- ii) Carryout necessary repair and maintenance where needed for safety of food from disasters.
- iii) Assess availability of food in government godowns and make necessary arrangements for storing adequate ration
- iv) Assess availability of food in the market and take appropriate measures to avoid food shortage in the event of disaster. Measures may include identification of food suppliers in other districts and arrangement for standby agreements for transport.
- v) Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

m. Social Welfare Department: Social Welfare Department is the focal point for registration, monitoring and sometimes funding of voluntary organizations in the district since it is in a better position to utilize the human and material resource of such organization in different stages of disaster. Headed by Social Welfare Officer at the district level, the department will have the following responsibilities in disaster preparedness:

- i) Convene quarterly meetings with NGOs/CBOs working in the district to apprise them of the overall vulnerability of the district, alerts received from DOEC and to discuss the preparedness level of these organizations.

- ii) Assess capacity of district-based NGOs/CBOs in disaster preparedness and response.
- iii) Persuade NGOs/CBOs to allocate resources for disaster preparedness activities including capacity building of volunteers and employees, community resilience and for awareness campaign under the overall guidance of DDMU.
- iv) Task NGOs/CBOs to prepare their own disaster management plans based on the vulnerability assessment of the district.
- v) Involve NGOs/CBOs in vulnerability assessment of the district by coordinating with DDMU.
- vi) Designate an emergency information focal person so liaise between NGOs/CBOs and DDMU in disaster preparedness. NGOs/CBOs will directly report to and coordinate with DDMU in the response stage.

n. Forest department has key role in disaster preparedness especially in the context of floods and land sliding. Responsibilities of Forest Department include protection of existing forests and expanding covered area. The SOPs for the Forest Department are as follows:

- i) Conduct detailed assessment of all areas in the district, especially the vulnerable areas, to ascertain the status of forests, level of deforestation and to identify sites for plantation.
- ii) Make a plan for plantation in the district with a special focus in areas prone to soil erosion, sliding and Flood. Carryout plantation in spring and monsoon season in the identified areas.
- iii) Take steps for marking vulnerable areas as 'reserved areas' for forests with no tolerance of cutting trees.
- iv) Regularly check deforestation activities in the district with the involvement of local communities.
- v) Designate an emergency information focal person so liaise with DEOC and PEOC in disaster preparedness and response stages
- vi) Remove and regularly check wood logs from river banks to avoid obstruction of flood water

- vii) Communication of early warning for floods and other hazards with all stakeholders.

o. Sports, Culture, Tourism, Archeology, Museum & Youth Affairs Department:

- i) Preparation of sector specific monsoon contingency plan including but not limited to resource mapping, coordination mechanism, tourist information centers, safe evacuation routes.
- ii) Gathering data through tourist facilitation centers like number of tourists and vehicles enter in each district and sharing the same with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA on daily basis during peak tourism season.
- iii) A Control Room may be established and linked to the Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA.
- iv) Mobilization / awareness campaign for tourist about cleanness on Tourist spot.
- v) Issuing alerts for tourist regarding weather forecast, land sliding and flood prone areas.
- vi) Share the list of tourist information centers and rescue stations

p. District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU)

- i) Respective DDMUs, backed by PDMA would be the first responders in case of any untoward monsoon incidents.
- ii) The Deputy Commissioners shall keep close liaison with all departments like Local Government, Health, Agriculture, Civil Defence, Irrigation, Works & Services, Education & Literacy, Police & other Law enforcement Agencies. Meetings in this regard are to be held on regular basis with concerned departments and minutes are to be shared with other Divisional Commissioners and PDMA.
- iii) If there is likelihood of heavy rains and flood damages, emergency would be declared in the District and all Government functionaries (and NGOs) would be kept on high alert.

- iv) Control Rooms would be established at District level in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners, DDMO and all other line departments during the Rain/Flood emergency. These Control rooms shall function round the clock.
- v) The Deputy Commissioners shall ensure activation of District Emergency Control Rooms at their offices round the clock which should fall under the supervision of concerned District Disaster Management Officers – DDMO. They shall also ensure preparedness at proposed relief camps and also ensure immediate evacuation of people residing in low-lying areas to safer place/ relief camps, if required. He shall also make immediate arrangements for the availability of sufficient quantity of relief Material like food, blankets, tents- plastic sheets etc.
- vi) The Deputy Commissioner must further ensure that special attention is given to the specially enabled persons and women and children and extra ordinary measures are taken for such purpose.
- vii) The Deputy Commissioner shall nominate the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Relief) / Assistant Commissioner (General) as focal persons to coordinate with the Tehsil/ Town level local councils for drainage of accumulated rain water during monsoon season-2022.
- viii) The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Relief) / Assistant Commissioner (General) shall be focal persons for the entire operations of rescue and relief. They must ensure the respective arrangements for machinery/ equipment and manpower in coordination with Civil Defense, Rescue 1122 and Police Department if needed and mobilize the village staff in the pre-and post-emergency work. They shall also ensure proper distribution of relief material among the actual needy persons.
- ix) The Deputy Commissioners shall ensure mobilization of the NGOs and business community in the rescue and relief activities in case of emergency and shall depute volunteers on different emergency tasks.
- x) DDMUs would be responsible for effective and transparent relief distribution including relief provided by PDMA, NDMA and other Humanitarian Agencies/Institutions.

- xi) DDMUs would be responsible for provision of search and rescue, medical and emergency responses.
- xii) Camps will be established at pre-selected sites by DDMUs. All Divisions / Districts / Tehsils must be ready to handle the initial caseloads within their own mechanism and resources.

g. Anticipatory Actions by Communities

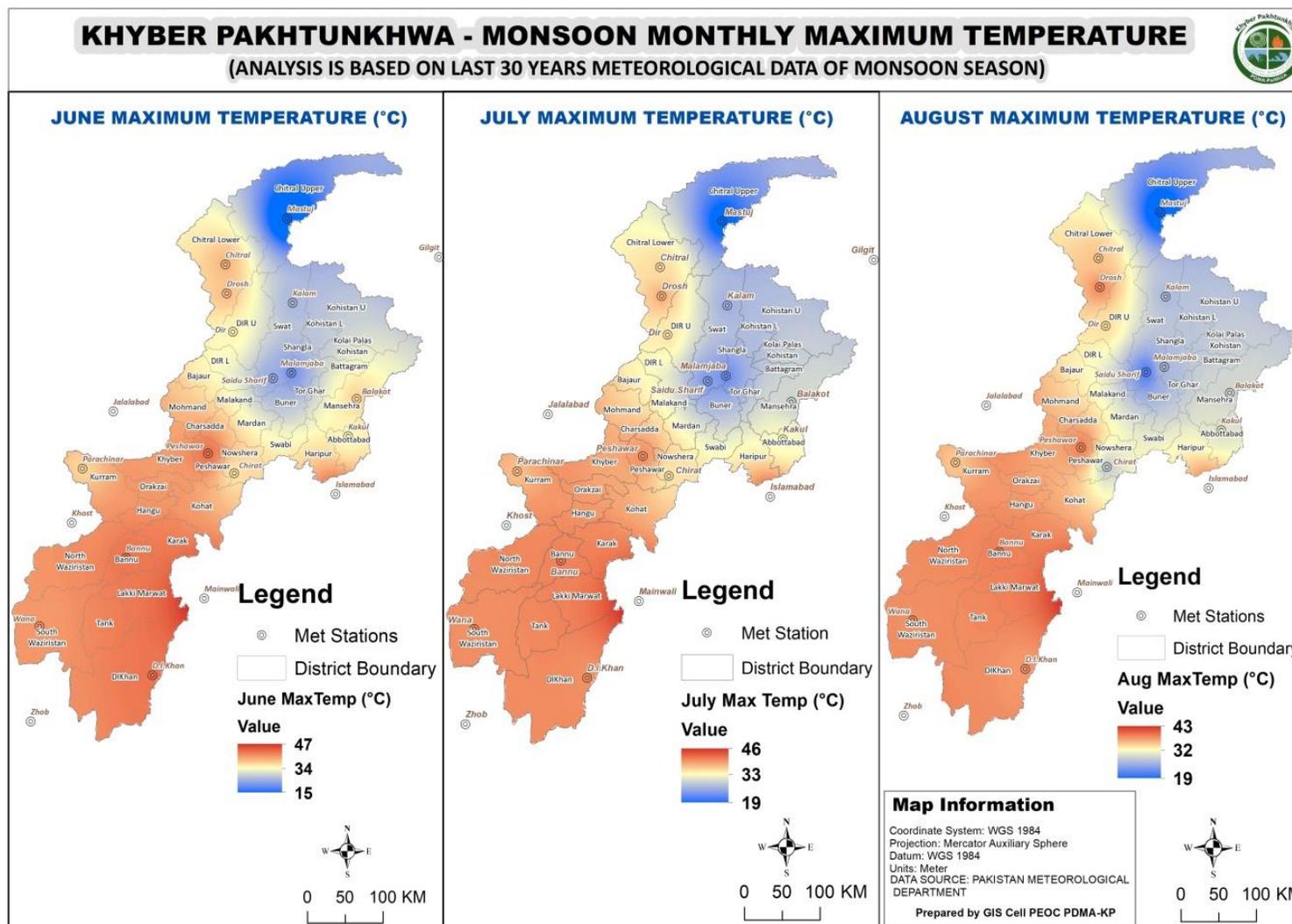
In regard to flood anticipation, every flood-affected community, both individually and in the community, has its strategy that is born from hereditary experiences and knowledge. When the rainy season arrives, they make various preparations as a strategy to minimize their losses. Based on the decades of experience of the local communities and according to international best practices, in the anticipation of occurrence of a flood, there are several strategies adopted by the locals to minimize the negative impact of floods, namely;

- i) Community's Internal Early Warning System: Mobilization of community early warning system and mock exercises for numerous scenarios.
- ii) Refuge to a neighboring area where houses are flood-free: Not all the local community members adopt this strategy as most of them stay in their homes with the intent of observing floods, unless the floods rise and they have to leave their homes. However, through the local Masjid, community awareness in this regard to migrate to a neighboring community to save human life and livestock needs to be imparted.
- iii) Put the goods in a higher place: Flood conditions that affect the houses are very diverse depending on the physical environment. Some floods flow through people's houses, and there are also floods that inundate low-level houses (10 cm), moderate levels (30 cm) and high levels (1 meter). Also, the effort of community members is conditioned by the situation of each home. Especially food items and clean drinking water needs to be stored at a higher place in case of floods.

- iv) Local Communities may be informed in time to properly manage their goods so as not to cause any harm in an event of a disaster.
- v) Protect Livestock: Raising livestock in their villages is a need-based activity for many community members. When the floods come, they should rescue the livestock in various ways such as evacuate them in flood-free locations or save in a safe place from the floods inside the house.
- vi) Preparing rubber tires for transportation: Mostly when floods reach a height of 1 meter or above, locals should prepare giant rubber tires as a means of transportation. They can use it to transport anything, especially goods and people.

SECTION IV – APPENDICES

Appendix I: Maps

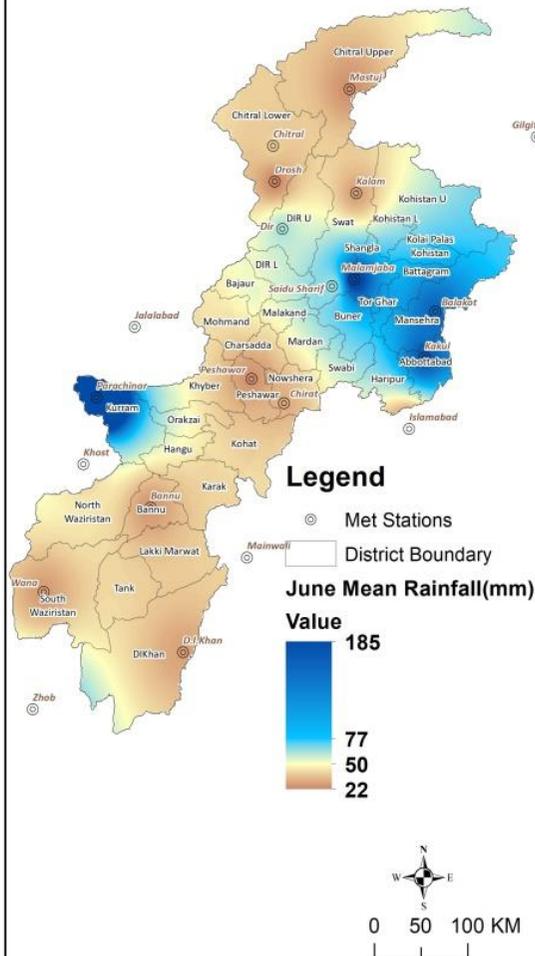


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - MONSOON MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL

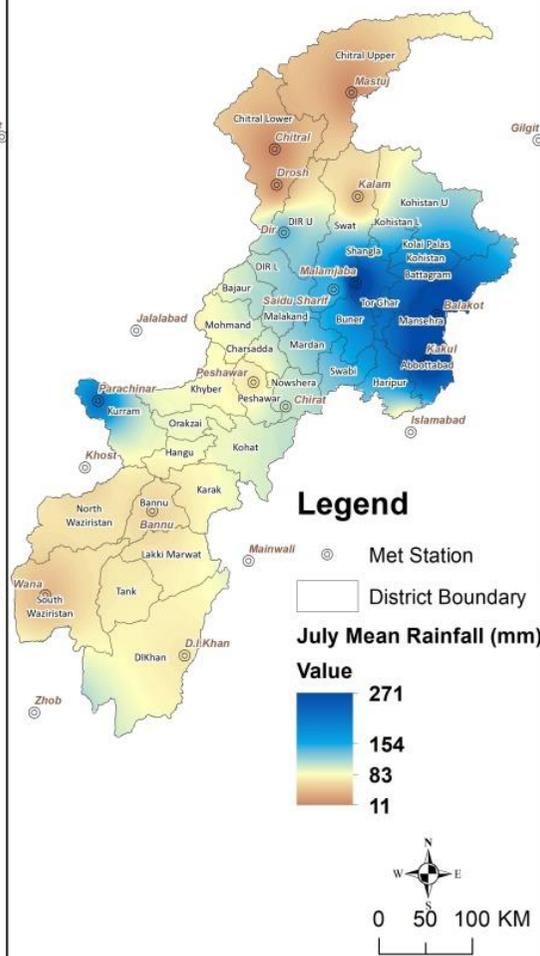
(ANALYSIS IS BASED ON LAST 30 YEARS METEOROLOGICAL DATA OF MONSOON SEASON)



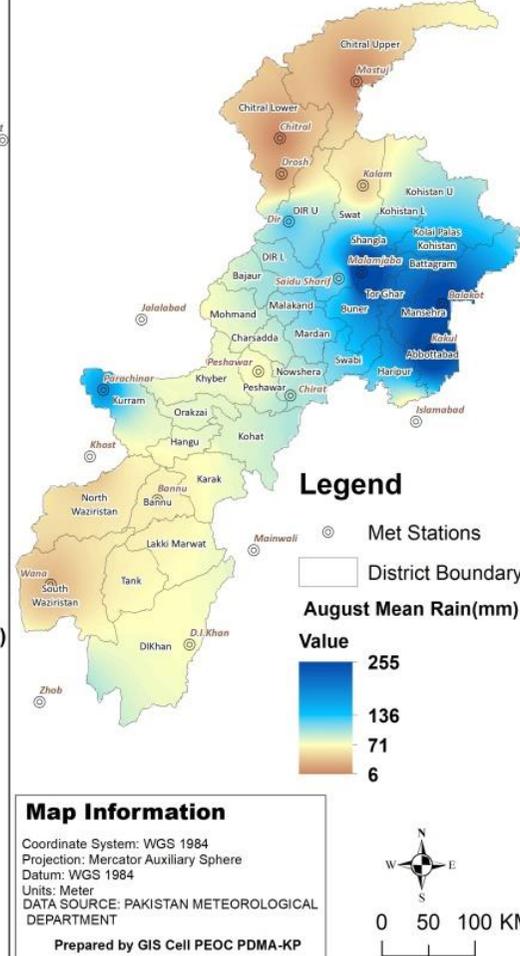
JUNE MEAN RAINFALL (mm)



JULY MEAN RAINFALL (mm)



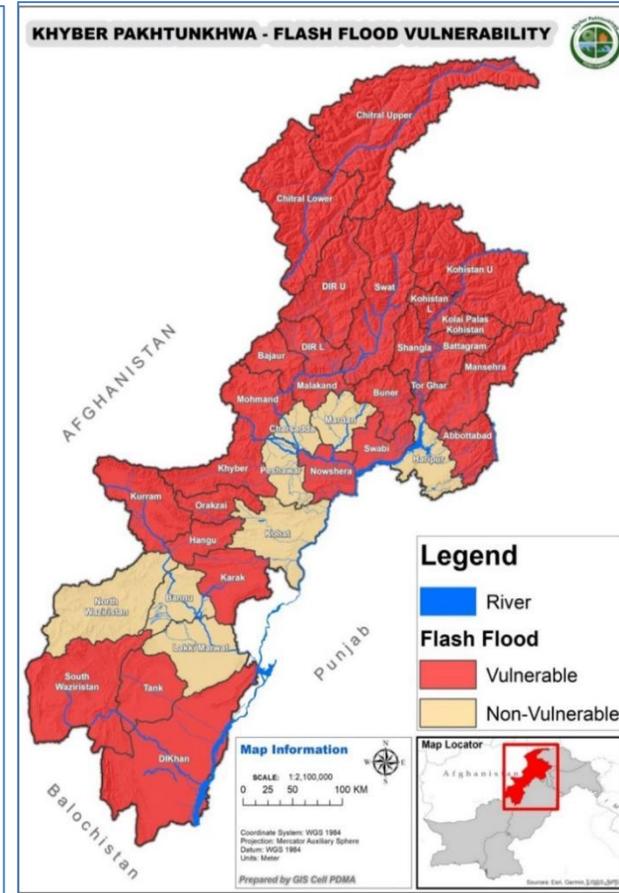
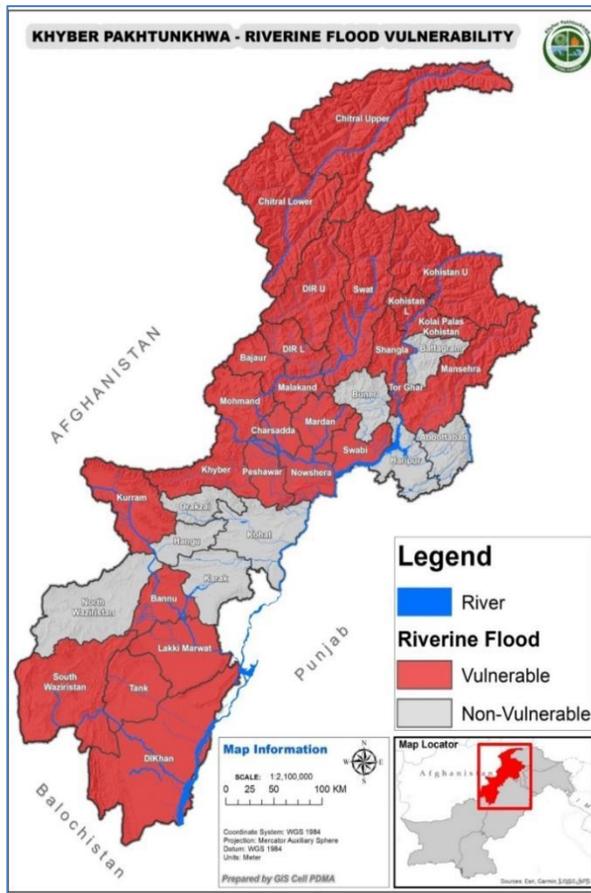
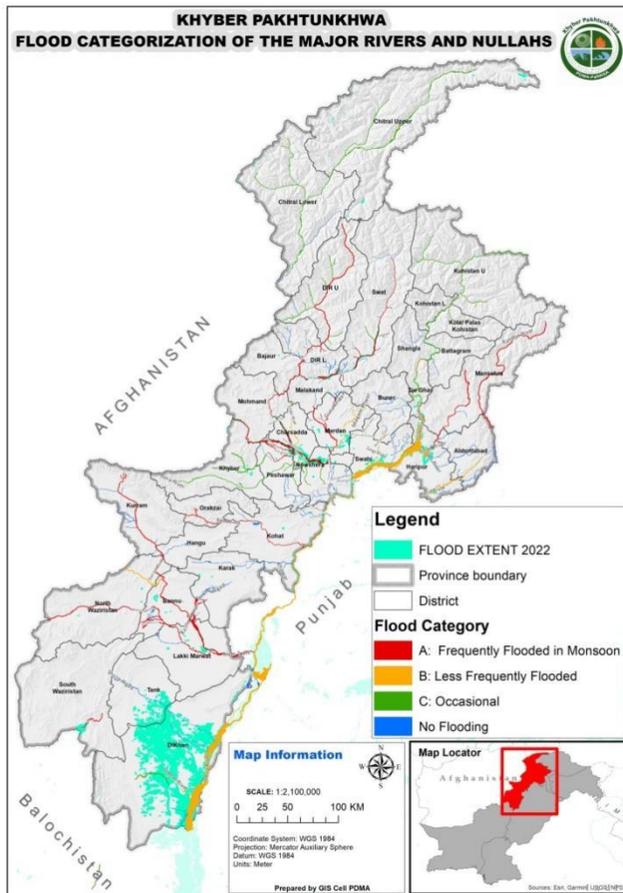
AUGUST MEAN RAINFALL(mm)

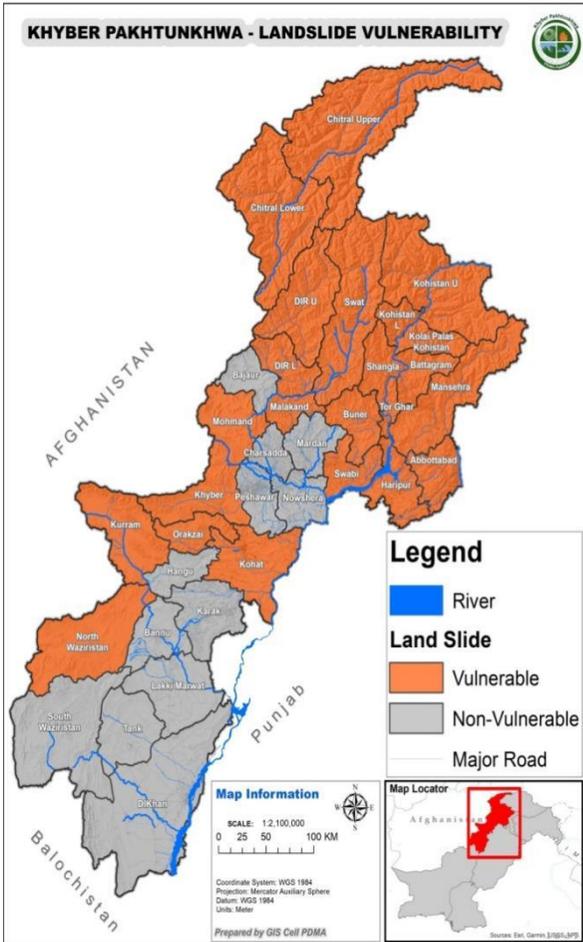
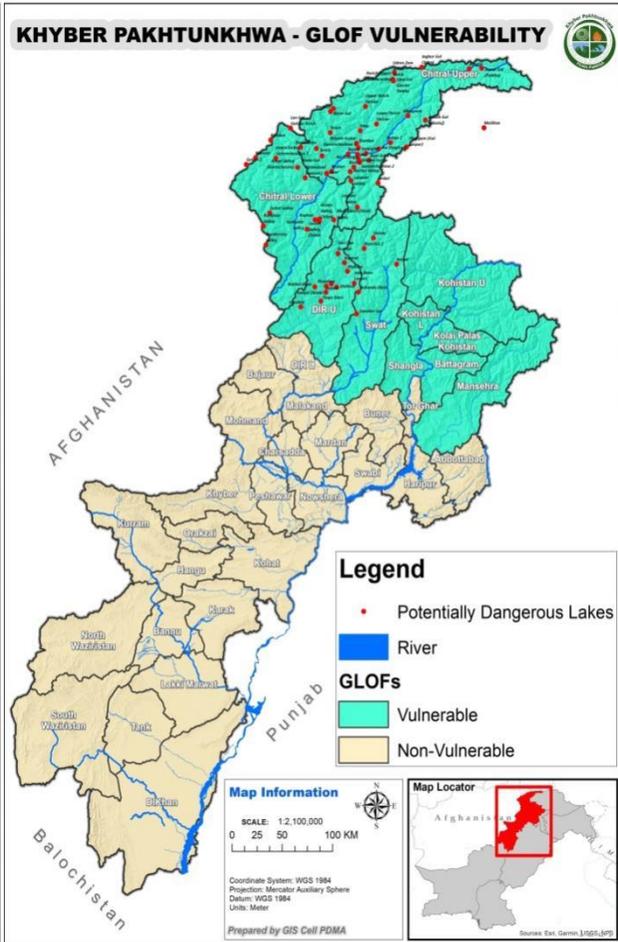
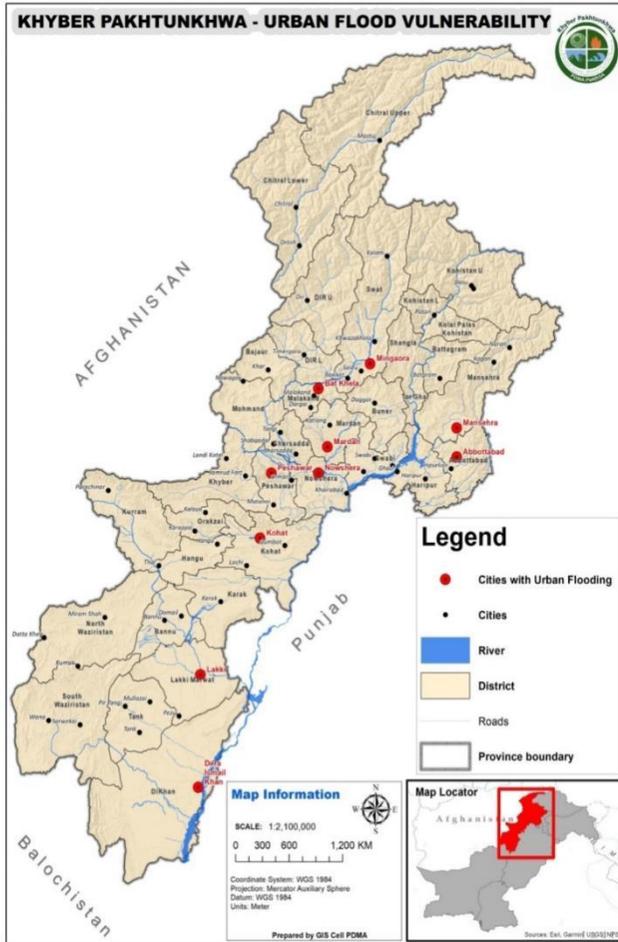


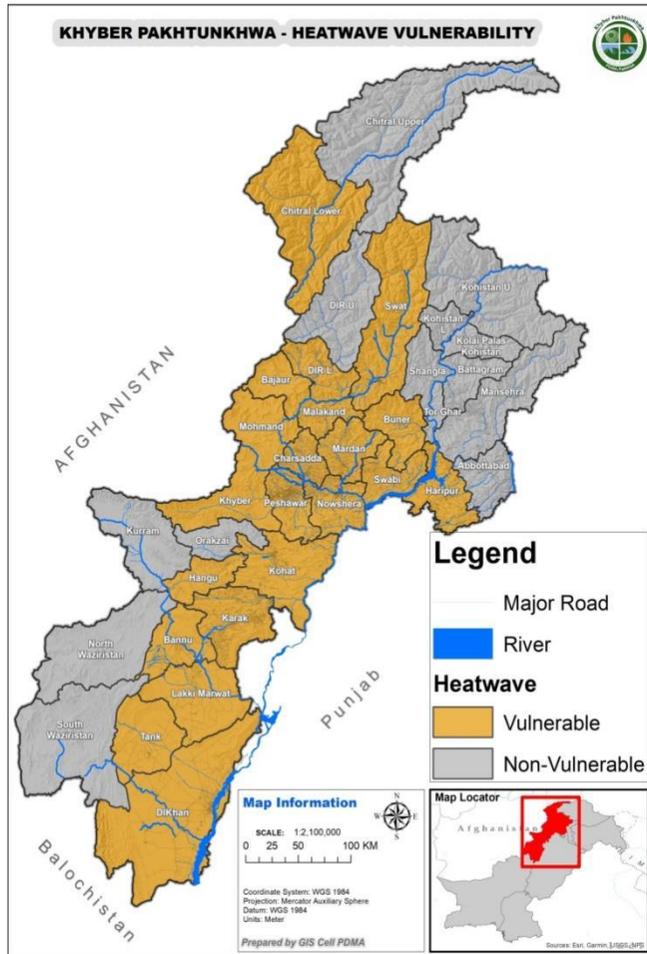
Map Information

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
 Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter
 DATA SOURCE: PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Prepared by GIS Cell PEOC PDMA-KP







Appendix II: Important Calculations

Table 1: Discharge Limit Chart of Rivers, Khwars and Nullahs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (updated on 10-04-2023)

S.No.	Name of River/ Khwar /Nullah	Low Flood (cfs)	Med Flood (cfs)	High Flood (cfs)	Very High Flood (cfs)	Highest Flood Recorded (cfs)	Highest Flood Date
1	Kabul River at Warsak	40000	60000	100000	150000	159000	28-06-1905
2	Chilla Nullah at Pabbi	3000	10000	17500	25000	28620	29-08-1979
3	Hakim Ghari Nullah at Pabbi	2500	5000	7000	10000	10650	08-07-1983
4	Khudrizai Nullah at Pabbi	1000	1250	1500	2000	2500	09-08-1984
5	Sheen Hall Khwar at Rustum	3000	7500	10000	15000	17934	11-08-1988
6	Kunhar River at Balakot	20000	40000	60000	80000	92000	08-01-1992
7	Siran River at Daryal	15000	30000	40000	50000	55181	08-01-1992
8	Dour River at Rajoya	10000	25000	35000	70000	75970	08-01-1992
9	Haro River at Jabori	10000	20000	35000	55000	82876	08-01-1992
10	Garandi Nullah at Urmar	2000	3000	4000	6000	7000	19-08-2003
11	Bara River at Chamkani	10000	25000	30000	40000	48000	12-08-2007
12	Takhta Baig Khwar at Khyber	7500	15000	30000	80000	123000	04-08-2008
13	Budni Nullah at Darmangi	6000	16000	20000	45000	123000	04-08-2008
14	Dallus Nullah at Warsak Road	3000	8000	15000	18000	21700	08-08-2010
15	Shahi Bala Khwar	3000	7500	12000	15000	19000	08-08-2010
16	Kalpani Nullah at Mardan City	20000	30000	40000	60000	80315	07-01-2010
17	Kohat Toi	7000	15000	25000	40000	50000	28-07-2010

18	Kurram River at Kurram. Ghari H/W	30000	50000	80000	100000	200000	28-07-2010
19	Gambila River at Gambila Lakki	15000	25000	45000	55000	64024	28-07-2010
20	Chikar Nullah at Pabbi	3000	7500	12000	15000	14800	29-07-2010
21	Kabul River at Nowshera	60000	90000	140000	200000	450000	29-07-2010
22	Swat River at Munda H/W	40000	60000	80000	150000	355000	29-07-2010
23	Jindi Khwar at Utmanzai	6000	9000	16000	20000	25000	29-07-2010
24	Balar Khwar at Mardan	3000	10000	20000	30000	42000	29-07-10
25	Dagi Nullah at Pabbi	1500	2500	3500	4000	5000	29-7-10
26	Indus River at Tarbela (Inflow)	250000	375000	500000	650000	650000	30-07-2010
27	Indus River at Tarbela (outflow)	250000	375000	500000	650000	650000	30-07-2010
28	Indus River at Attock Khairabad	225000	375000	500000	650000	994600	30-07-2010
29	Swat River at Chakdara	30000	50000	70000	100000	360000	30-07-2010
30	Swat River at Khaili Charsadda Road	40000	60000	80000	120000	360000	30-07-2010
31	Kalpani Nullah at Chowki Risalpur	20000	40000	50000	60000	118604	30-07-2010
32	Badri Nullah at Swabi	7500	15000	35000	50000	60000	30-07-2010
33	Naguman River Charsadda Road	10000	20000	30000	50000	75575	30-07-2010
34	Shah Alam River at Takht Abad	5000	7500	12500	15000	20000	30-07-2010
35	Naranji Nullah at Swabi	5000	10000	20000	35000	45000	2010
36	Jindi River at Charsadda	7500	10000	15000	20000	42000	30-07-2010
37	Muqam Nullah at Shahbaz garhi	3000	8000	15000	30000	45000	2010
38	Swat River at Khwazakhela	30000	45000	60000	80000	246392	26-08-2022
39	Panjhora River At Zulam Bridge (DIR)	20000	30000	50000	75000	139510	26-08-2022

40	Kabul River at Adezai Bridge	30000	50000	70000	80000	90200	27-08-2022
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Source: Irrigation Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Remarks:

1. The discharges are calculated on the basis of flows passing through it on long term averages.

Table 2: Time Lag for Major Rivers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S.No.	Location	Distance (km)	Time Lag
1	Swat / Khiali River		
I	Khawaza Khela to Amandara	65	12 Hours
ii	Amandara to Munda	85	09 Hours
iii	Munda to Charsadda Road	40	6.5 Hours
2	Kabul River		
I	Warsak to Charsadda Road Peshawar	25	04 Hours
ii	Charsadda Road to Nowshera	35	06 Hours
iii	Nowshera to Indus River	30	05 Hours
3	Indus River		
I	Jinnah Barrage to Chashma Barrage	56	4.5 Hours
ii	Chashma to D.I. Khan	100	12.5 Hours
iii	D.I Khan City to Ramak	70	09 Hours

Source: Irrigation Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Table 3: Last 6 Years Monsoon Season Losses and Damages

Monsoon Damages Report of Last 06 Years (2018 to 2023)																							
District Name	M0nsoon 2018, Damages/Losses			Monsoon 2019, Damages/Losses			Monsoon 2020, Damages/Losses			Monsoon 2021, Damages/Losses			Monsoon 2022, Damages/Losses			MCP 2023, Damages/Losses			Total Damages (5 Years)			Popula tion Impact	Hous es Dama ged
	Deat hs	Injur ies	House Damage s	Deat hs	Injur ies	House Damag es	Deat hs	Injur ies	House Damag es	Deat hs	Injur ies	House Damag es	Deat hs	Injur ies	House Damag es	Deat hs	Injur ies	Hous e Dama ges	Deat hs	Injur ies	Hous e Dama ges		
Abbott abad	1	0	2	26	15	7	18	13	65	17	5	24	7	0	77	22	24	16	91	57	191	324	382
Bajaur	0	0	0	13	9	7	25	33	78	16	26	27	13	24	164	4	14	40	71	106	316	656	632
Bannu	0	0	0	1	5	65	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	13	19	151	85	25	158	165	384	330
Battagr am	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	35	6	9	2	6	1	55	4	9	2	22	23	100	116	200
Buner	10	7	17	17	16	35	34	24	244	7	9	25	5	5	83	7	13	41	80	74	445	310	890
Charsa dda	6	14	28	20	23	20	5	18	41	3	7	47	3	12	995	1	1	5	38	75	1136	234	2272
Dera Ismail Khan	3	3	3	6	6	70	9	11	109	3	2	81	43	91	75338	6	4	64	70	117	75665	410	151330
Hangu	2	4	2	10	6	7	6	15	5	0	0	2	8	12	181	7	18	33	33	55	230	182	460
Haripur	2	2	0	5	4	22	4	5	23	3	2	3	2	1	38	3	3	12	19	17	98	124	196
Karak	1	0	0	6	15	11	1	22	8	5	8	97	18	9	1621	13	26	52	44	80	1789	280	3578
Khyber	0	0	0	4	4	1	6	5	17	3	9	8	17	57	209	15	16	13	45	91	248	280	496
Kohat	1	3	5	10	12	8	2	8	3	5	8	1	2	5	2	1	4	0	21	40	19	132	38
Kolai Palas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	180	0	5	0	3	5	210	36	420
Kurram	0	0	0	0	17	12	3	0	2	3	0	4	12	17	149	1	10	6	19	44	173	258	346
Lakki Marwat	1	2	30	4	0	37	1	0	35	5	11	55	15	1	1284	14	66	338	40	80	1779	322	3558
Lower Dir	15	5	4	9	14	8	18	17	20	14	10	3	21	26	1365	4	41	28	81	113	1428	394	2856
Lower Kohista n	0	0	0	2	2	1	12	10	7	6	15	7	21	8	766	14	3	18	55	38	799	234	1598
Lower-Chitral	3	2	34	8	12	44	0	3	63	1	2	4	10	15	243	0	24	236	22	58	624	186	1248
Malaka	2	2	3	5	18	14	12	21	133	6	19	11	6	9	462	8	13	15	39	82	638	260	127

nd																							6
Mansehra	2	0	1	12	10	7	12	5	4	17	3	3	23	11	23	19	9	123	85	38	161	272	322
Mardan	19	30	212	13	14	6	38	92	207	14	24	65	31	27	437	8	13	12	123	200	939	660	1878
Mohmand	0	0	0	8	2	3	36	33	46	3	1	9	8	19	541	4	7	47	59	62	646	246	1292
North Waziristan	0	0	0	4	12	16	2	14	19	6	9	88	5	14	106	1	2	4	18	51	233	154	466
Nowshera	4	1	1	7	17	4	5	51	16	4	20	24	3	7	987	6	8	36	29	104	1068	272	2136
Orakzai	0	0	0	2	3	6	15	11	64	2	2	0	11	7	2	6	3	4	36	26	76	156	152
Peshawar	5	13	25	6	55	29	13	48	13	10	20	10	8	23	129	7	16	12	49	175	218	474	436
Shangha	16	17	17	21	31	41	47	17	70	13	10	6	20	10	73	16	13	11	133	98	218	488	436
South Waziristan	0	0	0	4	1	1	11	27	5	3	8	0	18	31	45	12	13	5	48	80	56	276	112
Swabi	5	2	23	12	20	10	24	23	229	2	6	6	7	13	248	4	10	7	54	74	523	274	1046
Swat	9	9	10	25	42	22	42	38	106	6	19	12	38	33	239	13	9	11	133	150	400	566	800
Tank	0	0	0	2	13	4	3	4	15	4	1	29	5	11	3981	0	0	135	14	29	4164	86	8328
Torghar	0	0	0	2	4	9	7	1	74	15	7	6	0	1	13	0	0	11	24	13	113	98	226
Upper Dir	10	16	14	22	37	68	11	18	74	5	3	37	24	23	982	8	12	55	80	109	1230	382	2460
Upper Kohistan	0		0	10	2	0	7	0	114	0	2	2	6	3	433	1	2	6	24	9	555	66	1110
Upper-Chitral	4	2	35	0	1	4	3	0	38	2	0	37	3	2	303	1	0	123	13	5	540	36	1080

Table 4: Relief Items in the districts

Food Items/NFIs of the District																			
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#	District	Tents	Mattresses/Dharis	Mats Plastic various size	Plastic Sheets/Tarpaulin	Water Cooler/Jerry Cans	Quilts	Water Cans	Pillow	Blankets	sand bags	Bucket	Kitchen Set	Hygien Kit	Bed Sheet	Generator	Life Saving Jackets	Net Mosquito net	De-Watering Pumps	Cylinder
1	Abbottabad	155	50	150	150	-	150	-	150	130	-	50	80	130	-	3	25	70	-	-
2	Bannu	0	-	64	0	0	41	-	134	151	-	-	54	74	0	-	15	100	-	0
3	Chitral Upper	1031	0	871	225	668	629	-	241	1934	-	468	565	77	-	8	79	101	2	-
4	DI Khan	1520	500	-	405	-	450	-	-	450	-	-	290	248	-	6	80	500	7	-
5	Hangu	140	140	140	40	20/0	140	-	145	140	-	-	50	140	-	-	-	50	-	-
6	Haripur	72	580	58	-	290/185	676	-	587	650	-	93	138	-	13	-	-	225	-	0
7	Khyber	306	39	240	179	-	108	-	79	153	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kolai Palas	172	30	30	33	50	85	-	39	150	-	-	80	86	-	1	28	-	-	5
9	Kuram	145	32	132	0	0	0	-	20	120	-	0	0	45	-	-	-	0	-	-
10	Malakand	181	217	195	165	29	23	-	198	298	200	7	182	208	-	-	-	220	2	42
11	Mardan	341	122	149	71	11/84	137	-	294	-	-	-	-	80	49	-	-	184	2	-
12	ORAKZAI	100	160	210	-	225/0	296	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
13	Shangla	421	132	462	286	211	340	-	144	1200	-	16	205	70	-	-	30	600	3	-
14	Toorghar	161	290	256	274	125/0	290	-	178	365	-	-	196	-	-	-	55	50	2	-

15	Peshawar	15	25	80	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	30	0	-	3	-	45	-	-
16	Kohistan Upper	102	0	1449	0	15	106	-	0	2514	300	400	153	87	-	-	-	4000	-	15
17	Tank	42	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	40	-	35	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mansehra	256	260	241	50	138/30	274	-	200	293	70	130	230	-	-	1	30	15	1	8
19	Kohistan Lower	371	300	50	50	100	2000	100	100	2000	-	100	-	150	-	-	40	3000	-	-
20	Lower Dir	248	-	614	258	1114	560	-	-	-	-	184	323	62	-	-	0	215	-	-
21	Upper Dir	216	80	166	481	1200	237	-	83	889	430	0	25	86	0	2	-	105	3	0
22	Swabi	95	-	2	-	-	47	-	10	55	-	-	-	46 expired	66	-	22	-	-	14
23	Nowshera	218	-	1645	260	224	4700	-	-	-	1700	246	-	272	-	-	-	560	-	-
24	Charsadda	320	94	1305	544	0/1448	194	-	94	1167	-	147	190	-	-	-	30	106	3	-
25	Karak	141	-	85	50	25	100	-	-	115	-	0	55	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Kohat	216	80	-	481	0/1200	237	-	83	889	430	0	25	86	-	2	25	105	3	0
27	North Waziristan	655	190	468	375	170/180	260	-	250	130	-	-	150	285	-	-	-	0	-	0
28	South Waziristan lower	0	15	15	0	10	10	-	14	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	30	50	2	0
29	South Waziristan upper	80	50	-	63	0	30	-	30	81	-	-	33	57	-	-	-	80	4	-
30	Buner	506	-	108	100	49	201	-	-	257	-	-	89	226	-	3	-	101	3	-
31	Bajaur	398	294	401	417	1	346	-	130	427	-	150	19	166	-	-	-	-	-	0
32	Swat	1530	378	365	417	0/256	404	-	398	3331	-	233	404	338	-	8	45	645	2	65
33	Chitral Lower	150	0	400	0	80/400	-	-	-	3000	-	-	400	50	-	5	70	400	3	-
34	Mohmmand	325	221	262	198	-	315	-	150	362	154	-	309	264	-	-	30	247	3	-
35	Lakki Marwat	-	-	-	-	0	40	-	-	22	1900	20	0	-	-	2	-	550	3	0
36	Battagram	35	25	29	60	2	16	-	6	40	-	-	51	30	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total		10,622	4,304	10,642	5,662	8,540	13,202	100	3,767	21,353	5,184	2,279	4,541	3,454	128	44	634	12,327	50	169

Table 5: Resource Mapping of the Districts 2025

Resource Mapping of The District																												
#	District	Dozers	Tractors	Shazore	Trolley's Mini tractor trolley	Trolley	Tractor Trolley	Blade tractor	Trucks	Fire brigade	Ambulances	Recovery vehicle	Water Bozer	Fire Extinguisher	Shovel Tractor	Rescue Vehicle	Fire Vehicle	Wheel Loader	OBM Boat	Excavator	Chain Dozer D-65	SUZUKI PICKUP	Water Tanker	Heavy Dewatering	Dumpers	Compactor	Disaster Recovery	De-Watering pump

1	Abbotabad	02	25	-	12	-	11	-	13	08	10	01	01	30	-	01	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	04	17	-	-	-
2	Bannu	01	11	-	10	-	-	-	01	11	21	01	-	-	-	01	-	04	-	01	-	04	04	-	-	01	-	11
3	Battagram	01	04	01	-	-	02	-	-	02	14	01	01	-	-	-	02	-	01	02	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	06
4	Chitral Upper	01	02	-	02	-	-	08	-	02	06	01	01	-	-	01	02	-	-	02	01	04	01	-	-	-	-	-
5	DI.khan	07	38	-	16	-	-	-	-	04	23	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	07	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Hangu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Haripur	02	21	01	-	05	03	02	01	05	13	-	06	-	-	02	03	21	-	03	-	03	-	-	07	04	-	01
8	Khyber	-	-	-	-	-	22	01	-	-	18	-	07	-	11	01	02	10	02	08	-	01	-	-	10	03	-	03
9	Karak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Kohistan Kolai Palas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kohistan Lower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	02	02	-	02	01	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Kohistan Upper	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	-	-	-	02	01	-	13	01	18	-	01	-	1	70	-	-	01
13	Kurram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Lower Dir	02	07	05	04	-	-	02	02	07	08	-	-	-	06	01	-	-	06	16	-	04	01	-	03	-	-	-
15	Malakand	-	08	-	10	-	-	05	-	-	15	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	05	02	-	-	-	-	02	
16	Mardan	-	06	-	-	-	01	02	-	13	32	-	-	-	-	05	-	01	04	-	-	-	03	-	02	-	-	11
17	Nowshera	-	-	-	-	-	13	01	01	13	19	01	06	-	04	01	06	01	14	-	-	13	01	03	-	-	-	08
18	Orakzai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Peshawar	-	04	-	04	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	25	22	-	-	01	01	-	04	23	-	14
20	Shangla	-	07	-	04	-	-	10	-	06	15	01	01	-	06	02	01	-	01	03	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-

21	Tank	-	03	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	04	01	01	-	-	-	03	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	03
22	Torghar	-	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
23	Upper Dir	01	33	01	-	-	03	-	01	11	26	-	01	-	01	01	05	05	01	17	-	12	-	-	01	-	01	01
24	Bajaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Buner	02	11	-	-	-	-	06	01	04	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	-	06	-	01	-	-	-	-	
26	Charsadda	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	08	01	01	-	-	01	01	-	03	02	-	01	02	-	01	-	-	04
27	Kohat	01	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	17	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	01	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	06
28	Lakki Marwat	-	06	-	04	-	04	-	-	05	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	03	
29	Mansehra	-	06	-	-	-	12	04	04	-	10	-	03	-	02	01	10	01	04	07	-	17	-	-	01	01	-	-
30	Mohmmand	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	08	-	1	-	-	1	-	01	01	-	-	-	04	-	-	01	-	01
31	South Waziristan Lower	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	-	02	-	-	-	02	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-
32	South Waziristan upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
33	Swabi	-	-	-	-	-	20	02	-	05	08	01	06	-	-	01	-	11	05	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	09
34	North Waziristan	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
35	Swat	05	01				02			01	44	01	02		08	01	08	08	03	06		10	01		20	07		07
36	Lower Chitral	02	05							06	06				77				02	25			06		02		01	03
Total		30	217	8	66	6	95	46	24	118	392	13	43	30	121	24	53	104	85	141	1	96	30	11	139	40	4	96

**STOCK POSITION AT PDMA
WAREHOUSE HRF (12-05-2025)**

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	Family Size Tents	14570
2	Winterize Tent	8275
3	Tarpaulin Sheet	7577
4	Hygiene Kits	7143
5	Blankets	35356
6	Mattress	15940
7	Quilts	15558
8	Kitchen Sets	215
9	Mats	19164
10	Pillows	16159
11	Mosquito Nets	17930
12	Solar Lamp	3510
13	Search Light	4900
14	Dewatering Pump	67

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
27	Plastic Sheet	1414
28	Wooven Platic Sheet	197
29	Ropes	60
30	Cane Milk	47
31	Ceiling Fans	122
32	Sprayer Machine	170
33	Folding Bed	113
34	Gas Cylender	45
35	Jerry Canes	1460
36	Hand Station Wash	3
37	Oil Burner / Stove	437
38	Prayer Mats	101
39	Sand Bags Empty	3200
40	Towel	170

15	Sleeping Bags	6600
16	Life Saving Jackets	3148
17	Pedestal Fans	66
18	Generator	100
19	Wheel Chairs	2
20	Stretcher	10
21	Fax Machine	22
22	Scanner	7
23	Water Pump	8
24	Water Purification Plant	3
25	Water Purification Unit	1
26	Water Bladders	10

41	Buckets	3518
42	Sweaters	2000
43	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	1017
44	Serrenda Cloth	30
45	Baby Diapers Cloth	11985
46	Laundry Soap (Fatty Acid)	159
47	Saw Cutter	12
48	Latrine Slabs	4
49	Tiolet Seat Covers	20
50	Silver Tub	49
51	Silver Mats	47
52	Crockery Tea Cups	36

S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
55	Jackets (Jarsi)	100
56	Kit Box	24
57	Hammer	96
58	Walking Stick	35
59	Modular Soap Dispenser	132
60	Shawel	685
61	Fire Blankets	160
62	Toilet Roll	50
63	Wooden Stove	14
64	China Rubber Tank	1
65	Donkey Pumps	4
66	Bowls	87
67	Poly Propylene Woolen Bags	190

**STOCK POSITION AT
PDMA WAREHOUSE HRF
(12-05-2025)**

68	High Performance Tent	2
69	Water Bags/Water Packs	1397

Table 6: Rescue 1122 Resource Plan for Monsoon 2025

Monsoon season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) can pose unique challenges for the Emergency Rescue Service Rescue 1122. Heavy rainfall and flooding can increase the risk of incidents due to electrical hazards, and water damage to electrical systems, and fuel storage tanks. To ensure the safety of the public and rescuers during the monsoon season, a Monsoon Contingency Plan should be put in place by the Emergency Rescue Service Rescue 1122 of KP.

PRE-MONSOON SEASON PREPARATIONS:

- Inspect and maintain all equipment, vehicles, and communication systems to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Inspect and maintain all boats and OBM engines to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Stockpile necessary equipment, including life jackets, ropes, flashlights, and first aid kits.
- Conduct training sessions for boat operators and rescue team members to ensure they are familiar with the equipment and protocols.
- Conduct drills and training for rescuers to ensure they are prepared to respond to incidents during the monsoon season.
- Check and maintain water sources to ensure they are operational.

DURING THE MONSOON SEASON:

- Monitor weather conditions and be prepared to respond quickly to any incidents that may arise.
- Increase staffing levels as necessary to ensure a rapid response to incidents.
- Establish communication with other emergency services and organizations to coordinate response efforts.

RESPONSE TO WATER INCIDENTS DURING MONSOON SEASON:

- Use caution when responding to incidents during heavy rainfall, as road conditions may be hazardous.
- Use non-conductive equipment when working near electrical hazards.
- Be prepared to use dewatering pumps to remove standing water from incident areas.
- Use life jackets and ropes to ensure the safety of rescue team members and victims.
- Identify evacuation points and safe locations for rescues and transport them to these areas.

POST-MONSOON SEASON PREPARATIONS:

- Inspect and maintain all equipment, vehicles, and communication systems to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Inspect and maintain all boats and OBM engines to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Restock equipment used during the season, such as life jackets, ropes, and first aid kits.
- Repair any damage caused by the monsoon season.
- Conduct a review of the Monsoon Contingency Plan and make any necessary revisions based on lessons learned.

By following these guidelines, the Emergency Rescue Service Rescue 1122 of KP can be prepared to respond effectively to incidents during the monsoon season, ensuring the safety of both the public and Rescuers.

Stations Detail

S.NO	District	Total Staff	Health Drivers	Station	Key Point
1	Peshawar	731	34	15	2
2	Mardan	618	14	8	2
3	DI Khan	171	14	5	1
4	Swat	320	23	9	0
5	Abbottabad	143	16	7	0
6	Nowshera	293	22	7	0
7	Kohat	130	10	5	0
8	Haripur	80	11	3	1
9	Upper Chitral	39	4	2	0
10	Lower Chitral	86	7	2	0
11	Charsadda	215	17	2	1
12	Swabi	222	18	3	2
13	Karak	144	16	3	4
14	Malakand	194	9	2	0
15	Hangu	96	3	2	0
16	Bajaur	175	7	2	1
17	Mansehra	93	15	3	0
18	Buner	186	10	3	0
19	Khyber	202	6	2	0
20	Kohistan Upper	28	0	1	0
21	Kohistan Lower	61	3	1	0
22	Shangla	159	9	2	0
23	Dir Upper	140	16	3	1
24	Dir Lower	118	18	3	0
25	Bannu	184	3	4	2
26	Mohmmand	153	6	3	3
27	Lakki Marwat	244	15	4	6
28	Kurram	79	4	2	2
29	Tank	72	9	2	2
30	Orakzai	78	8	2	0
31	Batagram	53	8	1	0
32	South Waziristan	66	8	2	0
33	North Waziristan	99	10	1	0
34	Tor Ghar	35	0	1	0
	TOTAL	6,080		117	30

EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICES (RESCUE-1122), STATIONS LOCATION			
S.No	District	No of Stations	Staton Location
1	Peshawar	15	11 Station Near Lahore Bus Stand
			22 Station Near Faqeer abad police station
			33 Station Near Kohati
			44 Near City Hospital Kohat Road
			55 Near Railways Station Cantt
			66 Agriculture Uni Peshawar
			77 Hayatabad Phase 04 near Complex Hospital
			88 Regi Model Town
			99 Darmangi Warsak Road
			10 Shah Alam Pull
			12 Near Old Haji camp Adda
			13 Industrial Estate Hayatabad
			14 Badaber
			15 Hazar Khwani Tube well
			FR Peshawar
			Key Point Sectriate
			Key Point Central Jail
2	Mardan	8	11- Near BKMC Mardan
			22- Town Hall Mardan
			33- Baraf Khana By Pass road
			44- Khan Qilla Swabi road
			55- Tehsil Takht Bhai
			66- Tehsil Katlang
			77- Type D Hospital Rustam
			88- Irrigation Office Hathian
			Karki Key Point
			Motor way Key Point
3	D.i.khan	5	Type-D Hospital Darazinda (FR D.I.Khan)
			Station 11 Din Poor Road near Drabang Chongi D.i.Khan
			Station 22 army cantt D.I.KHAN near CMH
			Station 33 Near Bab E Dera Main Bannu Road Dera Ismail Khan
			Station 44 Saigrri Bangla Chashma Road Dera Ismail Khan (Tehsil Pahar Pur)
			Station 55 Type-D Hospital Darazinda (FR D.I.Khan)
4	Swat	9	RESCUE STATION-11, TEHSIL BABOZAI SAIDU SHARIF SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-11, TEHSIL BABOZAI SAIDU SHARIF SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-22, TEHSIL MATTA SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-33, TEHSIL KABAL SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-44, TEHSIL BARIKOT SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-55, TEHSIL KHWAZAKHELA SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-66, TEHSIL BAHRAIN SWAT
			RESCUE STATION-77, TEHSIL CHARBAGH SWAT
			SUB-RESCUE STATION-88, KALAM SWAT
			kabeen Jabba

5	Abbottabad	7	Station 11 Opposite G.Post Office abbottabad
			Station 22 AMC Mandiya abbottabad
			Station 33 Main Bazar natiya gali abbottabad
			Station 44 Degree Gollege for boys , Hawaliya abbottabad
			Station 55 Food ball ground nawasher abbottabad
			Station 66 Khanis pur Ayyubia abbottabad
			KEY POINT 77 Khanis pur Ayyubia abbottabad
6	Nowshera	7	11 Station shobra chowk
			22 station Pabbi
			33 akori
			44 jaloza
			55 industrial state bara banda
			66 nizam pur
			77 khat kale
7	Kohat	5	11 near laiqaat momoriyat hospital TMA Office, Kohat
			22 Union Conciel office Gumbat, Kohat
			33 type D, Hospital Lachi, Kohat
			44 Dara Adam Khel Egal Port, Kohat
			55 Shakardara, Kohat
8	Haripur	3	Station 22 (Khanpur)
			Station 11 (Haripur)
			Station-33
9	Lower Chitral	2	11 Station TMA Office Jughoor Dawashish District Lower Chitral
			22 Station Daroash Vartanaty Hosptipal DAROSHD FORT ROAD Lower Chitral
10	Upper Chitral	2	11 Station TMA Building Boni Upper Chitral
			22 Station Mastuj locatioin old TB blindness and leprosy canter mastuj Upper Chitral
11	Charsadda	2	11 Station Near Judicial complex Mardan Road, District Charsadda
			22 Tarnab road near land mark School Peshawar road charsadda
			1 KEY POINT near islambad tool plaza district charsadda.
12	Swabi	3	Tehsil Complex Shahmansoor District Swabi
			Tehsil Complex Razar shewa Adda Swabi
			Tehsil Complex Topi Swabi
13	karak	3	11 Station KDA Tehsil Karak
			22 Station Tehsil Banda Dawood Shah Karak
			33 Takhte Nasrati, THQ hospital karak
			1 KEP POINT Sabir Abad(Type D Hospita)
			2 KEY POINT lataniber (Type D Hospital)
			3 KEY POINT DHQ Hospital KARAK
			4 KEY POINT Gurgori Banda daudzai
14	Malakand	2	Station 11 Zafar Park Batkhela, Malakand
			Station 22 Near Army Check Post Dargai Malakand

15	Hangu	2	11 Station Near DHQ Hosptial bagato Road Hangu
			22 Station Near Tehsil Buliding TIL Hangu
16	Bajour	2	Station 11 Near Jannah Bus Terminal shandai morh bajaur.
			Station 22 Civil Colony Nawagai Bajaur
			key Point Near old press club khar bazar bajaur
17	Mensehra	3	Station 11 Kashmir Road, Main Bazar Mansehra City
			Station 22 opposite to city thana Mansehra
18	Bunir	3	11 old education office daggar
			22 Peer baba, Bunir
			33 CHANARH SWARI, BUNIR
19	Khyber Kohistan Upper	2	Station 11 jamrod tehsil , jamroad.
			Station 22 Near Tma bara main bazar barar.
20	Lower Kohistan	1	Station 11 DHQ Hospital Daso Kohistan Upper.
21	Lower Kohistan	1	RESCUE- 1122 LOWER KOHISTAN PATTAN NEAR DC OFFICE
22	Shangla	2	11 Station Near Swat University complex, Lilowai, Shangla
			22 Station Near chaina comp konshi besham, Shangal
23	Dir Upper	3	11 Station Dir Upper
			22 Station Wari Dir Upper
24	Dir Lower	3	11 Station Balambat near National bank police line
			22 RHC Khaal
			33 Lal Kilal
25	Bannu	4	11 Station Sports Complex Bannu city
			22- BHO Ghorl wala , District Bannu
			33 Station FR Gumbati District Bannu
			1 KEY POINT RAC Domail Bannu, tehsil domal, district bannu
			2 KEY POINT Central Jail Bannu district bannu.
			3 KEY POINT Type B, hospital FR janikhail bannu
26	Mohmand	3	11 Station Head Quarter ghalani tehsil haleem zai district Mohmand
			22 Station Yakagund digree college tehsil yakgund district mohmand
			33 Station lakaro BHU tehsil safi district mohmand
27	Lakki Marwat	4	11 Station Town Ship Tajazai Lakki Marwat
			22 Station City Hospital Lakki Marwat
			33 Sttion Norag yateemkhana, (shelter Home) district lakki
			11 FR Sttion FR 11 batani district lakki
			1 KEY POINT BHQ Titar khail district lakki, tehsil gazni khail
			2 KEY POINT DHQ Hosptial Lakki Marwat
			3 KEY POINT City Hospital Type C disrict lakki
			4 KEY POINT RHC Landiwah District Lakki
			5 KEY POINT THQ/CAT-C Hospital serai Naurang
6 KEY POINT Tajori Key Cat-D Hostpital			

28	Kurram	2	Station 11 near Grade Station , till para chinar road Upper Kurram
			Station 22 Sadda contoment road near THQ Hosptial Lower Kurram
			1 KEY POINT DHQ Parnachinar Hospital
			2 KEY POINT THQ Sadda Hospital Lower Kurram
29	Tank	2	11 Station Sectriat D.I.Khan Road
			22 Station Civil Hosptial Jandola
			Key Point DHQ tank
30	Orakzai	2	11 Station Kalaya Head quarter Lower Orakzai
			22 Station Type D, ghaljo Hospital , Upper Orakzai
31	Battagram	1	11 Battagram Old TMA Office
32	South Waziristan	2	11 Station Agree park wana south waziristan
			22 Station sub division ladha ,south waziristan
33	N.Waziristan	1	11 STATION Miranshah Tehsil, North Waziristan
34	Tor Ghar	1	Staion 11 Near Police Line, main bazar Tor Ghar
Total			117

DETAIL OF OPERATIONAL MACHINERY AND VEHICLES,ERS (Rescue-1122)																																				
S.#	Vehicle	Peshawar	Mardan	Swat	Abbottabad	D.I.Khan	Hangu	Karak	Swabi	Nowshera	Kohat	Charsadda	Hariapur	Chitral Upper	Chitral Lower	Khyber	Bajour	Malakand	L.Kohistan	U.Kohistan	Buner	Mansehra	Mohmand	U.dir	L.dir	Shangla	Laki Marwat	Bannu	S.Waziristasn	N.Waziristan	Batagram	Kurrum	Torghar	Tank	Orakzai	Total
1	Rescue Ambulance	29	19	19	10	13	6	4	8	12	14	5	4	6	8	8	6	5	4	3	5	11	7	6	6	4	13	7	5	5	4	6	2	6	7	277
2	Refferal Ambulances	19	24	22	12	14	2	9	19	13	11	19	6	4	10	8	10	14	1	2	9	18	5	17	14	7	14	3	6	10	6	9	2	8	8	355
3	sattllite Ambulances		1					1	1			1	1										1		1	1										8
4	Fire Vehicle	13	9	8	4	4	2	2	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	106
5	Water Bowzer	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	37
6	Recovery Vehicle	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1			1			1	1	26
7	Rescue Vehicle	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	47
8	Water Rescue Van	2	1	2		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		1		1	1		1			0		1			20	
9	mine rescue Vehicle				1						1										1														3	
10	Excavator	1	1	1											1	1	1																			6
11	Mini Fire Truck				3	1																1		1												9
12	Dumper	1																																		1
13	Peshawar Medical Unit Bus	1																																		1
14	Heavy De-Watering Pump	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	2		1	1	2	1			2	1	1		1	1	3	1				1		1	1	47
15	Crane			1																			1													2
16	Tractor	1		4	4										1		1		1	1		3		2		1			1	1		1		1	23	
17	Snow Blower			1	1										2							1									1				6	
18	Masting Tower	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1			1			1	1	1	28	
19	Fire Bikes	3				1																					1								5	
20	Medical Bikes	5	2	2	2	2			1													1													15	
21	Al-Terian Vehicle	2																																	2	
22	Snorkel and Aerial Platform	1	1																																2	
TOTAL VEHICLE		91	70	67	45	44	14	22	39	40	37	34	20	16	34	24	27	26	11	10	23	43	20	35	29	21	39	18	16	21	15	22	8	22	23	1026

Appendix III: Stakeholders Consulted in Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025

List A: Provincial and Federal Line Departments Consulted for Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025

ATTENDANCE SHEET

MEETING WITH PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL LINE DEPARTMENTS REGARDING MONSOON / ORIENTATION MEETING 2025

Time: 11:00 AM

Dated: 22-04-2025

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
1	Ajfarndyas Khattak	DG PDMA			
2	Said Nawab	Director DRM			
3	Sajid Ali	Coordinator DRM	-	02459290907	<i>Sajid</i>
4	Ismail Khan	DRR Expert PDMA		03139297005	<i>Ismail</i>
5	Khalid Khan	SE (HR) Irrig.		03229118493	<i>Khalid</i>
6	Abdul Majid	Statistician CERS-2/P		0336-83100093	<i>Abdul Majid</i>
7	Dr. Said Rahman	Director S&EP	dr.saidrahman@pdma.gov.pk	03212142456	<i>Dr. Said Rahman</i>
8	ALAM ZEB	PMD, Deputy Director	alamzeb@pdma.gov.pk	03005653101	<i>Alam Zeb</i>
9	Dr. Asmaul	Surveillance officer	asmaul@pdma.gov.pk	0332-808684	<i>Dr. Asmaul</i>
10	Kamran Iqbal	Deputy Secretary (A) - Provincial Govt. Deptt.		091-9210523	<i>Kamran Iqbal</i>
11	Muhammad Asif	C&W Deptt.	asifmuhammadr@pdma.gov.pk	03470965059	<i>Muhammad Asif</i>
12	Muhammad Sohail	PDMA		0333-9598340	<i>Muhammad Sohail</i>
13	Nouman Ali	PDMA		0346537365	<i>Nouman</i>

MEETING WITH PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL LINE DEPARTMENTS REGARDING MONSOON / ORIENTATION MEETING 2025

Time: 11:00 AM

Dated: 22-04-2025

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
14	Muhammad Sohail	PDMA		0315-9331528	<i>Muhammad Sohail</i>
15	WALEED KHAN AFIRIDI	PDMA		03335657900	<i>Waleed</i>
16	Engr. Abul Aziz	RC/Hydrogeologist PHED	aziz-wazir@yahoo.com	033350300079	<i>Abul Aziz</i>
17	Amad Rusevani	PDMA		0336-5524243	<i>Amad Rusevani</i>
18	Imtiaz Javaid	Section Officer Industries Deptt.		03005951898	<i>Imtiaz Javaid</i>
19	Munawar Khan	Supdt. Industries Deptt.		0333-9168313	<i>Munawar Khan</i>
20	Fahad Talib	PDMA / Incharge PEO	incharge.peoc@pdma.gov.pk	0311-9281272	<i>Fahad Talib</i>
21	Muhammad Qasim Jan	PDMA / GIS Specialist	qasimjan@gmail.com	03339019488	<i>Muhammad Qasim Jan</i>
22	IHSAN DAWAR	A.D. DRM PDMA	ihsem.dawar1@gmail.com	03459223238	<i>Ihsan Dawar</i>
23	Amjad Khan	PD PEOC PDMA	amjad.khan@pdma.gov.pk	0333-9115439	<i>Amjad Khan</i>
24	Ravina Gul	Deputy Director DRDA	ravina.gul@pdma.gov.pk	03419090968	<i>Ravina Gul</i>
25	ASHA KHAYBER KHAN	D.D (Relief)	asmaarif@gmail.com	03449177708	<i>Asha Khayber Khan</i>
26	Arifullah	Asstt (DRM) PDMA		0313-9215688	<i>Arifullah</i>

List C: Humanitarian Partners Consulted for Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025

ATTENDANCE SHEET

MEETING WITH HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION REGARDING MONSOON / ORIENTATION MEETING 2025

Time: 11:00 AM

Dated: 23-04-2025

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
1	Aftabul Karim	DG PDMA			
2	Said Nawab	Director DRM			
3	Taimur Ali	Admission Officer KR	taimur.pak@unhcr.org	0370-518946	
4	Abdul Rasheed	Sr. Liaison Coord - 10M	abrarasheed@iom.int	03469636288	
5	Sajid Gul	PM/IRC	sajid.gul@rescue.org	03339321006	
6	Mickael	PO/CERD	mickael.chan@cerd-pakistan.org	03312331317	
7	Zakoor Khan	DC/NIDA	zakoorkhan@gmail.com	03005747283	
8	Athar Iqbal	UNFPA Pakistan	athar@unfpa.org	0322-9808880	
9	Rahman Hussain	LASOONA	rahman.hussain@lasoona.org	0345-9444401	
10	Asim Ali	MERCY CORPS	asim@mercy.org	0302-8347969	
11	Sahibzada Ashraf	UNHCR	ashraf@unhcr.org	0320-2380598	
12	Muhammad Anisjad Khan	UNRCO	muhhammad.anisjad@unrco.org	03455003639	
13	Ismail Khan	PDMA KP	ismail.dtm@pdma.gov.pk	03139297005	

Time: 11:00 AM

Dated: 23-04-2025

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
14	Sajid Ali	Coordinator DRM	sajid@pdma.gov.pk	03459290907	
15	Ahmed Khan	PDMA/PO PEOC	ahmed.khan@pdma.gov.pk	0333-945439	
16	HSAN DANAR	A.D. DRM PDMA	hsan.danar@pdma.gov.pk	02659223238	
17	ABDUL DAIYAN	Handicap International	a.daiyan@hi.org	03008560274	
18	Qasim Mahmood	IDEA/Program Manager	qasim@idea.org.pk	03339710548	
19	Raza Ullah Jan	HEALTH EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (HERDS)	razaj@herds-ngo.org	03005795491	
20	Ikram Ullah	Integrated Social Services Program/CEO	issp.pakistan@gmail.com	03005858865	
21	M. Ali Rana	CESVI PAKISTAN	mal@cesvi.org	0324572204	
22	Syed M. Shakeel	IMC Field Coordinator	syed@imc.org	03339386785	
23	Abdul Rauf	PADO	abulrauf@pado.org	03359567744	
24	Ambreen Bano	PRSP	ambreen@prsp.org	0301-8392981	
25	Muhammad Anisjad	UNHCR/READY	anissjad@unhcr.org	03455003639	
26	Fareed Ullah	PRDS/NHN	fareed@prds.gov.pk	0345-9295606	

S.NO	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
27	Kasim ulloh	EHS&M/NEKI-ED/Head	kasimulloh@ehs&m.org	030058211800	
28	Azmat Ullah	FRD	azmat@frd.org.pk	0345-7776661	
29	Ayaz Aze	PRCS/QRC, PM.	ayaz@prcs.org.pk	0301-552295	
30	Zahid-ur-Rehman	SMFI Coordinator	zrehman@smfi.org	03339400237	
31	Rani Gul	Communication & Liaison Officer IDFCA	ranigul@idfca.org	03159487257	
32	Ansa Kiran	Program Officer (HUSRA)	kiranans073@gmail.com	0345-9623944	
33	Kilayat Zaman	International Water Mgt Inst.	kizaman@qian.org	0345-9787750	
34	Ali Ahmad Awan	WHH - Project Assistant	ali.ahmad@whh.de	0335-3991998	
35	Aamir Ali	PDMA - KP	aamir@pdma.gov.pk	03399608619	
36	Dr. Nauman-ul-Haq	WHO - KP	naumanulhaq@who.gov.pk	03334908473	
37	Sayid ul-Haq	Office Assit - Head	sayidulhaq@pdma.gov.pk	0331-5262206	
38	Irfaan Khan	PDMA Media	irfaan@pdma.gov.pk	03349269947	
39	Muhammad Sohail	Sub-Engineer (PDMA)	sohail@pdma.gov.pk	03339598340	

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
40	Nauman Ali	PDMA	nauman@pdma.gov.pk	03465277565	
41	M. Sohail Khan	PDMA	sohail@pdma.gov.pk	0315-921509	
42	Rumina Gul	Deputy Director PDMA	rumina@pdma.gov.pk	03417090968	
43	Amirullah	Asstt. Dir. M.	amirullah@pdma.gov.pk	0313-9215658	
44					
45					
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48					
49					
50					
51					
52					

List D: ADC (Relief and Human Rights) Consulted for Monsoon Contingency Planning 2025

ATTENDANCE SHEET

MEETING WITH DC's/ADC's/DDMO's REGARDING MONSOON / ORIENTATION MEETING 2025

Time: 12:30 PM

Dated: 28-04-2025

S.No	Name	Designation	District	Contact Number	Signature
1	Asfandyar Khattak	DG PDMA			
2	Said Nausab	Director DRM			
3	Dr Syed Asmat Ali	Structural Engineer	Swat	03464183832	
4	Aman Ullah Rasool	ADC (R & HR) ATD	Abbottabad	0300-9108055	
5	Samir Ali Malik	ADC (R & HR) Haveli	Haveli	0314-5039741	
6	Adnan A. Sattar	ADC - Tangher	Tangher	0315-5570744	
7	Muhammad Younis	ADC (F&P) Tank	Tank	0332-9274938	
8	Muhammad Ilyas	ADC (R & HR)	Swat	0346-9212613	
9	Muhammad Shah	ADC (R & HR)	Buner	03467193501	
10	Hassan Ullah Khan	ADC (R & HR)	Dakka	03457874988	
11	Ijaz Akhtar	ADC (R & HR)	Nowshera	0315-9282100	
12	SHER Ali Khan	ADC (R & HR)	Dera Is	0349633560	
13	IRSHAD ALI	ADC (R)	Khyber	03058385819	

Time: 12:30 PM

S.No	Name	Designation	District	Contact Number	Signature
14	SULTAN HANIF	ADC (R)	Bajaur	0333 9355219	
15	Hajira Sani	ADC (M&WA)	Mardan	-	
16	Umera Mukhammad	ADC (R & HR)	Peshawar	-	
17	Ahmed Yousaf	ADC (F&P)	Margh	03339634842	
18	Nasser Khan	ADC (F&P)	Chayla	-	
19	Hassan Iftikhar	BDM (NCAI UET Pesh)	Peshawar	-	
20	Umayy Sadique	AI Expert (NCAI)	Peshawar	0343 1196223	
21	Muhammad Anwar	ADC (Relief) Upper Chitral	Upper Chitral	0345-8888555103	
22	Muhammad Saad	ADC Relief Karak	Karak	0333-9108623	
23	Nisar Ahmad	ADC (Relief & HR)	Chusadda	0333-9133454	
24	Iqbal Hussain	ADC (R & HR)	Mardan	03219029806	
25	Muhammad Damer	ADC (R)	Swabi	03459336847	
26	Ziaur Rehman	ADC (G)	Battagram	03385509660	

S.NO	Name	Designation	District	Contact Number	Signature
27	Waqas Anwar	ADC (R+HR)	Kohat	0321-9012090	
28	Majid Anwar	RO Kohat	Kohat Division	0345-9052224	
29	Sadman Malik	RO MUD	Muzaffargarh Division	0334-9223926	
30	M. Usman Khan	RO (PDMA)	Mardan	0345-9373099	
31	ALTAH MUHAMMAD	ASST	Peshawar	03015920293	
32	Arifullah	Asst. DRM	"	0313-8215638	
33	Abdul Ghafoor Shah	PA to Dir (DRM)	"	0331-5352162	
34	Azad Ali	Training Assistant	"	03329608619	
35	Ahisan Aci	AD DRM (P.D)	Peshawar	0333-9097751	
36	Ismael Khan	DRM Expert PDMA	"	03139297005	
37	Shafiq Ullah	Py Coordination M/S Services	Peshawar	03109357640	
38	Ali Raza	Medical Asst	Peshawar	03349069342	
39	Fahad Talib	Incharge PEOC	PDMA	0311-9381972	

S.No	Name	Designation	District	Contact Number	Signature
40	M. Ibrahim Khan	R.O Hazara Division	Abbottabad	0333-9055254	
41	Anwar Shabzeed	Assistant Director PDMA	Pesh	0313-9656965	
42	Usman Ali	R.O PDMA	Peshawar	03465377565	
43	Muhammad Sohail	R.O PDMA	Peshawar	0315-9331503	
44	Mr Sohail	Sub-Engineer PDMA	Peshawar	0333-9593340	
45	Fayyaz Ullah	PDMA	"	0321-9121937	
46	JAVED IQBAL	Addl. Commissioner Hazara	Abbottabad	0334-5343856	
47	MUNDAL RAZ	ADC (R) Kohistan (L)	"	03059086865	
48	Shakir Ullah	ADC (R+HR)	Kohistan upper	0302 8829447	
49	SHAMUEL ANON	DDMO A/H/O	District Koda, Palk	0341-9411501 0333-9375612	
50	AMJID KHAN	PD (PEOC)	PDMA	0333 9115439	
51	Sami Ullah Khan	ADC (R)	MUTD	03329323030	
52					

Appendix IV: Heat wave Public Guidance of NDMA

In Pakistan, extreme heat events have become increasingly common and severe due to the impacts of climate change. Temperatures regularly soar above normal levels, leading to prolonged periods of intense heat that pose significant health risks to the population. The scorching heatwaves not only affect physical health but also strain infrastructure, particularly in urban areas where access to cooling facilities may be limited. Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and those with pre-existing health conditions are at heightened risk during these heatwaves. Additionally, the socio-economic disparities exacerbate the impact with marginalized communities often lacking adequate resources to cope with extreme heat. However, proactive measures can be taken to mitigate these risks. This includes raising awareness about heat-related illnesses and promoting heat safety practices such as staying hydrated, seeking shade and avoiding strenuous activities during peak heat hours.

Guidelines for Dealing with Heat waves are as under:-

- a. **Stay Informed:** Keep yourself updated with weather forecasts and heatwave warnings issued by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) or relevant authorities. Stay connected with news channels, radio or weather apps for real-time information.
- b. **Stay Hydrated.** Drink plenty of water throughout the day, even if you do not feel thirsty. Avoid drinks with caffeine, alcohol or excessive sugar, as they can lead to dehydration. Coconut water, electrolyte drinks and herbal teas are good options to replenish electrolytes.
- c. **Dress Appropriately.** Wear lightweight, loose-fitting and light-colored clothing to reflect sunlight and allow air circulation. Use a wide-brimmed hat or an umbrella when outdoors to shield yourself from direct sunlight.
- d. **Avoid Sun Exposure.** Limit outdoor activities, especially during peak sunlight hours (usually from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.). If you must go outside, seek shade whenever possible and use sunscreen with high SPF to protect your skin from harmful UV rays.

- e. **Stay Cool.** Use fans, air conditioners or coolers to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature. Take cool showers or baths to lower your body temperature. Use damp towels or ice packs on pulse points such as wrists, neck and forehead to cool down quickly.
- f. **Check on Vulnerable Individuals.** Keep an eye on children, the elderly, pregnant women and those with chronic illnesses as they are more susceptible to heat-related illnesses. Ensure they stay hydrated and cool, and never leave them unattended in parked vehicles.
- g. **Know the Signs of Heat-related Illnesses.** Be aware of symptoms such as heat exhaustion (excessive sweating, weakness, dizziness, nausea) and heatstroke (high body temperature, confusion, loss of consciousness). Seek medical attention immediately if you or someone else experiences these symptoms.
- h. **Stay Connected.** Keep in touch with friends, family and neighbors, especially those who live alone or are vulnerable. Encourage community support and check on each other regularly during heatwaves.
- i. **Plan Ahead.** Prepare an emergency kit with essential items such as water, non-perishable food, medications, first-aid supplies and a flashlight in case of power outages. Have a backup plan for staying cool if your usual cooling methods fail.
- j. **Follow Government Guidelines.** Adhere to any specific guidelines or directives issued by local authorities during heatwave emergencies. Stay informed about emergency shelters, cooling centers and other resources available in your area.

Appendix V: Mapping of Humanitarian Partners

Sr	District	Organization Name	Sector	Focal Person Name		Focal Person Contact No.	
				District Level	Provincial Level	District Level	Provincial Level
1	Peshawar	UNOCHA			Shama Asad		3149087122
2		UNRCO			Muhammad Amjad Ghani		3455003639
3		UNICEF	PME		Zaheer Ahmed Durrani		3218125669
4		UNHCR	Protection		Nasir Azam (Primary)		300 0652162
5		UNHCR	Protection		Sahibzada Younas (backup)		300 0540570
6		UNWFP	Food Security		Maria Daud		3458559338
7		UNWFP	Food Security		Said Rehman		3468564284
8		UNDSS			Yasir Ul Hussain		3455006236
9		FAO	Food Security & Agriculture		Asghar Khan		3449701129
10		UN Women	Women Empowerment / Co Chair Women Protection & Empowerment (WPE)		Shahida Shah	33584444 65	
11		UNFPA	GBV		Mahjabeen Qazi		3005871923

12		WHO	Health		Sarwat Ayoub		3463406600
13		ILO			Jamshaid Iqbal		3008151800
14		IOM	Shelter & NFI		Abdul Rasheed		3469636288
15		IOM	Shelter & NFI		Zahid Ur Rehman		3339400237
16		ICRC			Aimal Jalal		3008569840
17		Alkhidmat Foundation			Adnan		3459082495
18		IRC	Protection and GBV	Nehar Muhammad		331666061	
19		Handicap International France	MHPSS, Education		Muhammad Abrar Khan		3008560375
20	Peshawar	IRC	Protection and GBV	Nehar Muhammad		3316660061	
21	Chakdara	IRC	Protection and GBV	Yasir Khan		3459533965	
22	Nowshera	IRC	Health, Livelihood, Protection and GBV	Saeed Gul		3339321006	
23	Haripur	IRC	Health, Livelihood, Protection and GBV	Ghulam Yahya		3158182865	
24	Buner	IRC	WASH / Health	Shahid Ali		3459696766	
25	Peshawar	International Medical Corps	MHPSS & Livelihood supported by GIZ	Syed Muhammad Shakeel	Rafiullah Khalil	03339380786	3339410106
26	Charsadda		General Protection (Health & MHPSS) supported by UNHCR				
27	Nowshera						
28	Kohat						
29	Haripur						
30	Peshawar						
31	Haripur						
32	Mansehra						
33	Nowshera						
34	Kohat						
35	Mardan						
36	Swabi						
37	Chitral						
38	Nowshera	WASH			Darshan Kotak		3322812686
39	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa All Districts	EHSAR Foundation	Health	Mukhtiar Ahmad	Kazim Ullah Khan	3139785301	3005834200
40		NHN					
41		PHF / IRC	Protection and GBV		Farhat Abbas (PHF Provincial LEAD)		3455009575
42		PRCS KP			Syed Ali Hassan		3005949255

43	Sawat	On Secondment to UNOCHA	District Coordinator for Malakan Division	Shujat Ali		34595197 37	
44	Shangla						
45	Buner						
46	Malakand						
47	Upper Dir						
48	Lower Dir						
49	Upper Chitral						
50	Lower Chitral						
51	Bajaur	On Secondment to UNOCHA	District Coordinator for Merged Districts	Umer Dil		33490660 03	
52	Kurram						
53	Khyber						
54	Mohmand						
55	North Wazirista n						
56	Orakzai						
57	South Wazirista n	PRCS			Saeed Kamal		3339331855
58	Merged Districts						
59	KP	Environment al Protection Society (EPS)	All		Masroor Ahmad Hussain		3349307630
60	Peshawar	Blessing Welfare & Development Organization (BWDO)	Social Protection (MHPSS)	Qurat ul ain Ayaz			3339573889
61	Peshawar	Health Education and Development Society (HEADS)	Education, WASH, FSL, Health, Protection, DRR, Climate Resilience	Raza Ullah Jan		30057954 91	
62	Tank	Health Education and Development Society (HEADS)	Education, WASH, FSL, Health, Protection, DRR, Climate Resilience	Syed Irfan Shah		30009991 50	
63	Chirtal	Health Education and Development Society (HEADS)		Sayed Ali Shah		34530000 36	
64	Dir Upper	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support	Abdul Rauf Afridi	Furqan Ullah	33595677 44	3339566066

65	Dir Lower	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
66	Kohistan Upper	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
67	Kohistan Lower	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
68	Torghar	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
69	Battagram	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
70	Swat	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
71	Buner	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support				
72	Swabi, Mardan, Charsadda, Chitral	Takal Welfare Organization (TWO)	WASH, Education, Climate Resilience	M. Sabir	M. Dawood	3453998959	3452256354
73	Peshawar	Foundation for Development	DRR, Climate change, Food security	Shumaila Murtaza	Azmat Khan	3347643864	3457776661
74	KP	Rural Development Organization (RDO)	All Sectors				
75	Charsadda	Rural Development Organization (RDO)	Livelihood, Protection and Governance	Hakim Zada	Hakim Zada	3339697173	3339697173
76	Buner	Rural Development Organization (RDO)	Infrastructure, Governance and Environment				
77	Charsadda	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Naveed Jan	Ikram Ullah	3459338076	3005858865

78	KP(Peshawar, Nowshera Swat Charsadda , S	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Waqar Ali Khan	Tariq Hayat	3477691255 30058588	3339191159
79	Peshawar	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Ikram Ullah		65	
80	Mardan	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Nasir Ali		3335490588	
81	Dir upper and Lower	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Haider Said		3009074755	
82	Haripur	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	Protection, GBV, Governance, Food Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience	Omar Javed		Mukhtar Javed	
83	Abbottabad	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	GBV, Governance, DR R, Climate Resilience				
84	Mansehra	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	Protection, GBV, Governance, Food Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience				
85	Battagram	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	Protection, GBV, Governance, Food Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience				
86	Torgahr	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	Governance, DR R, Climate Resilience				

91	Haripur & Abbottabad	AAR Japan (Association for Aid & Relief Japan)	Education	Ms.Sibgha Mukhtar	Seema Farooq	333507427	3359559417
92	Peshawar, Haripur	Poverty Eradication Initiative (PEI)	Health, WASH, Education, AI solutions	Shaista Bibi	Shaista Bibi	3365670771	3365670771
93	Peshawar	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	Health and Nutrition	Taj Ali		3339110042	
94	Swabi	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	Child Protection	Khalid Khan		3339110070	
95	Mardan	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	Nutrition	Imran Khan		3339110099	
96	Swat and Shangla	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	Nutrition	Shahi Mulk		3469568827	
97	Kohistan Upper, Lower and Kolai Palas	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Abida	Abdul Sumad	3129704975	3028059109
98		Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	Livelihood and Nutrition	Arif Aziz		3339110060	
99	Upper Chirtal	HUJRA Village Support Organization (HVSO)	DRR & Climate Change	Ikram Ullah	Saleem Ahmed	3459743090	3339472172
100	Swat	HUJRA Village Support Organization (HVSO)	DRR-FSL and Climate Change, Health, Education, WASH, Governance and Rule of Law				
101	Upper Kohistan	HUJRA Village Support Organization (HVSO)	HEALTH (Vaccination and Immunization)	Dr. Muneeb		3329600585	

102	Peshawar	HUJRA Village Support Organization (HVSO)	DRR-FSL and Climate Change, Health, Education, WASH, Governance and R	Ansa Kiran		3489623944	
103	Dera Ismail Khan	VEER development Organization	Education, WASH, FSL, Health, Protection, DRR, Climate Resilience	Hani Fazal	Abid pervaiz	3357211272	3078556858
104	North Waziristan	Comprehensive Health and Education Forum International (CHEFI)	Inclusive DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Inclusive Health, Inclusive Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security				
105	Charsadda	Comprehensive Health and Education Forum International (CHEFI)	Inclusive DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Inclusive Health, Inclusive Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security	Fakhar-uddin	Sohail Ayaz Khan	3335191048	3038886666
106	Mardan	Comprehensive Health and Education Forum International (CHEFI)	Inclusive DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Inclusive Health, Inclusive Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security				

107	Buner	Comprehensive Health and Education Forum International (CHEFI)	Inclusive DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Inclusive Health, Inclusive Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security				
108	Haripur	Comprehensive Health and Education Forum International (CHEFI)	Inclusive DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Inclusive Health, Inclusive Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security				
109	Peshawar	Malteser International	Integrated Health, Nutrition and MHPSS	Dr Gulshan	Dr Gulshan Rasheed	3458508482	3458508482
110	Charsadda	Malteser International	Integrated Health, Nutrition and MHPSS				
111	Nowshera	Malteser International	Integrated Health, Nutrition and MHPSS	Fahad Subhan		3005977199	
112	Mardan	Malteser International	Integrated Health and Nutrition	Dr Nayab		3110931575	
113	Buner	Malteser International	Integrated Health and Nutrition	Asad Shah		3339700773	
114	Lower Chitral	Malteser International	Integrated Health and Nutrition	Dr Aqsa		3489215345	
115	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa All Districts	Step Towards Empowerment of Pupil (STEP)	DRR, Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation, Education, WASH, Environment/Climate Change, Livelihood, Food Security & Governance and Rule of	Gulnaz Raqeeb	Muhammad Ismail Khan	3219875975	3339846572

			Law				
116	Dera Ismail Khan	Hamdam Development Organization	WASH, NFI, Health, Climate Change	Abdul Ghafoor		3467876188	
117	Tank	Hamdam Development Organization					
118	Peshawar	State Development Organization -SDO	Education	Waqar Ahmed	Jehangir Khan	3155585958	3219198214
119	Nowshera	State Development Organization -SDO	Education				
120	Karak	Khwendokor	Youth Leadership (Climate Change)	Sundas	Rizwana Bibi	3071107561	3339646015
121	Mardan		Education	Maqbool		3467876190	
122	Bannu		Climate Change and Livelihood and income generation	Qazi Assad U Rehman		3339601025	
123	Dir Lower		Education	Ahmad Faraz		3459368085	
124	Peshawar		Climate Change and Livelihood and income generation	Nuzhat Amin		3496059953	
125	Peshawar	Secours Islamique France (SIF)	Food Security & Livelihood	M Asif	Anis Gul	3339988585	3335087897
126	Charsada	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
127	Nowshera	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					

128	Mardan	Secours Islamique France (SIF)	Livelihood	Touseef	3367762752		
129	Sawabi	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
130	Malakand	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
131							
132	Bunner	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
133	Haripur	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
134	Dir Upper	Secours Islamique France (SIF)	Climate Change and Livelihood and income generation	Owais	3455369232		
135	Dir Lower	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
136	Chitral Lower	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
137	Chitral Upper	Secours Islamique France (SIF)					
138	Mansehra	Global Educational , Economic and Social Empowerment	Food Security & Livelihood, Climate Change	Khalid Waheed Qures	Kashif Hafeez	3339896000	3012843824
139	Haripur	Global Educational , Economic and Social Empowerment	Food Security & Livelihood				
140	Abbottabad	Global Educational , Economic and Social Empowerment	Food Security & Livelihood				

141	Battagram	Global Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment	Food Security & Livelihood				
142	Mardan	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Javira	Imran Khan	3426044536	3339110099
143	Swat	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Naseem	Shahi Mulak	3039241534	3469568827
144	Chitral Lower	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Khadija	Muhammad Raiz	3468122431	3462989515
145	Dir Upper	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Mehnaz	Noor Alam	3247127450	3149012074
146	Peshawar	Center of Excellence for Rural Development CERD	Nutrition	Hiba Zafar	Taj Ali	3365825365	3339110042
147	Peshawar	Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)	Food Security & Livelihood	Sanya Saleem	Sanya Saleem	3195799142	3195799142
148	Nowshera	Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)	Education, WASH, Food Security & Livelihood				
149	Charsadda	Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)	Food Security & Livelihood, WASH				
150	Mardan	Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)	WASH, Food Security & Livelihood				
151	Swabi	Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)	WASH, NFI & Health				
152	Shangla	NIDA-Pakistan	FNS	Saifur Rahman	Muhammad Arif	3468155516	3449685354
153	Upper Kohistan	NIDA-Pakistan	Health				

154	Lower Kohistan , Kolai Pallas	NIDA-Pakistan	FNS, WASH, DRR, Education + CCA	Abdullah		3419087156	
155	Khyber	NIDA-Pakistan	Food System, FNS	Shehzad Elahi		3349127662	
156	Hangu	NIDA-Pakistan	Relief Distribution	Allauddin		3032354434	
157	Kurrum	NIDA-Pakistan	Relief Distribution	Zahir Khan		3009159416	
158	Charsadda	NIDA-Pakistan	Climate Smart Agriculture, DRR, WASH, Livelihood, Health	Zahoor		3459526139	
159	Nowshehra	NIDA-Pakistan	Education	Farman		3335550674	
160	Peshawar	NIDA-Pakistan	Education	Khaista rehman		3038356283	
161	Swabi	NIDA-Pakistan	Education	Ayaz		3429548464	
162	Haripur	NIDA-Pakistan	Education	Pervaiz		3005620321	
163	Chitral Upper	NIDA-Pakistan	Relief Distribution	Anwar Baig		3460980195	
164	Chitral Upper	NIDA-Pakistan	WASH, Health, DRR,				
165	Dir Upper	NIDA-Pakistan	Climate Smart Agriculture, DRR, WASH, Livelihood, Health	Khan Bacha		3018522324	
166	D.I.Khan	Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	Health	Shamsul Hadi		3005899623	
167	Tank	Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	Health				
168	Bannu	Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	Health				
169	North Waziristan	Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	Health				
170	South Waziristan	Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	Health				

Appendix V: Important Contacts

Secretary RR & SD				
Sr. No.	Name, Designation	Office	Mobile	Fax
1.	Mr. Yousaf Rahim, Secretary	091- 9212058	0300-8581100	091-9210371
2.	Mr. Altaf Hussain, Additional Secretary	091-9213250	0342-8935550	

PDMA, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Sr#	Name	Designation	Office	Cell	Fax
1	Mr. Asfandyar Khattak	Director General	091-9213855	0333-9222665	091-9219637
2	Mr. Naeem Ullah	Director (HR & Admn)	091-9211805	0334-8821909	
3	Mr. Amir Hassan	Director (Relief)	091-9213890	0345-8855437	
4	Mr. Said Nawab Khan	Director (DRM)	091-9219628	0347-9397641	
5	Mr. Sajid Imran	Director (Rehab)	091-9216221	0300-8582395	
6	Ms. Sobia Hassam Toru	Director (CEW)	091-9219080	0344-4388567	
7	Mr. Alam Zaib	DD (Finance)		0334-8686868	
8	Mr. Amjad Khan	DD (PEOC)		0333-9115439	
9	Muhammad Arif Marwat	AD (Admn)	091-9212060	0333-9976876	
10	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman	AD (Warehouse)		0312-3339611	
11	Mr. Fahad Tahir	Incharge (PEOC)		0311-9281272	
12	Mr. Anwar Shahzad	Media Specialist		0313-9656965	
13	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre		091-9219635,9219636 Helpline-1700		

DIVISIONAL REPORTING OFFICERS OF PDMA

	Name	Designation	Divisions	Contact No
1	Muhammad Umar Khan	Reporting Officers	Mardan	0345-9373099
2	Salman Mulk		Malakand	0334-9023996
3	Maqsood Anwar		Kohat	0345-9052824
4	Ibrahim		Hazara	0333-9055254

Commissioners Contact List

Name	District	Office	Fax	Mobile
Muhammad Abid Ali Khan	Malakand	0946-9240226,0946-9240185	0946-9240229-178	0300-9597523
Mr. Fayaz Ali Shah	Hazara	0992-9310111/9310222/9310444	0992-9310500	0301-8184566
Mr. Nisar	Mardan	0937-9230572-73	0937-9230578	0345-4744721
Mr. Riaz Khan Mehsud	Peshawar	091- 9211337	091-9214085	0300-8599055
Mr. Mohtasim Billah Khan	Kohat	0922-9260002/0922-9260001	0922-9260105	0344-9229860
Muhammad Ali Shah	Bannu	0928-9270044/0928-621144/09289270220	0928-9270041	0345-9820345
Mr. Zafar Ul Islam	D.I.Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	

Deputy Commissioners Contact List							
S.No.	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile	WhatsApp No.
1	Abbottabad	Mr. Sana Ullah	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-9310464	0992-9310202	0345-9519119	0345-9519119
2	Bannu	Muhammad Fahim	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	0332-3649000	0332-3649000
3	Battagram	Mr. Asif Ali	0997-310030	0997-310136	0997-310051	0333-9442524	0333-9442524
4	Buner	Mr. Kashif Qayyum	0939-510450	0939-510888	0939-510427	0314-9009056	0314-9009056
5	Charsadda	Mr. Qasir Khan	091-9220024	091-9220020	091-9220021	0343-9461250	0343-9461250
6	Lower Chitral	Mr. Mohsin Iqbal	0943-412055/412519/412368	0943-412519	0943-412421	0333-9328084	0333-9328084
7	Upper Chitral	Mr. Haseeb Ur Rahman	0943-470355		0943-470356	0345-9160272	0345-9160272
8	D.I.Khan	Mr. Sarah Rahman	0966-9280116	0966-9280022	0966-9280110	0312-5777057	0312-5777057
9	Dir Lower	Muhammad Arif Khan	0945-9250003/09459250031	0945-9250002	0945-9250001	0301-5946675	0301-5946675
10	Dir Upper	Mr. Naveed Akbar	0944-880394	0944-880104	0944-881130	0300-5920011	0300-5920011
11	Hangu	Mr. Gohar Ali	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0333-3333592	0333-3333592
12	Haripur	Mr. Shauzeb Abbas	0995-920200	0995-611149	0995-615412	03448708007	03448708007
13	Karak	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad	0927-210125/828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0927-210925	0345-9855407	0345-9855407
14	Kohat	Mr. Abdul Akram	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0922-9260032	0345-1505865	0345-1505865
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Tariq Ali Khan	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0346-9312955	0346-9312955
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Tariq Mehmood	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	0344-5156496	0304-8499984
17	Kolai Pallas	Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmad	9984052200				

18	Lakki Marwat	Mr. Zeeshan abdullah	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0333-9997446	0333-9997446
19	Malakand	Mr. Hameed Ur Rehman	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0346-5300497	0346-5300497
20	Mansehra	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0997-920174	0997-920174	0997-305513	3159990282	3159990282
21	Mardan	Dr. Azmat Ullah Wazir	0937-9230048	0937-9230048	0937-9230303	0333-9302515	0333-9302515
22	Nowshera	Mr. Irfan Ullah	0923-9220099	0923-9220098	0923-9220159	0333-5755069	0333-5755069
23	Peshawar	Mr. Sarmad Saleem Akram	091-9212302	091-9211338	091-9211418	0300-5595089	0300-5595089
24	Shangla	Muhammad Fawad	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0996-850006	0340-5522005	0340-5522005
25	Swabi	Mr. Nasrullah	0938-920006/920013	0938-221220	0938-221500	0301-5472929	0301-5472929
26	Swat	Mr. Shahzad Mehboob	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240338	0946-9240329	0303-0123495	0303-0123495
27	Tank	Mr. Tanwir Khan	0963-511326	0963-511326	0963-510300	0304-9016456	0304-9016456
28	Tor Ghar	Mr. Anwar Zeb	0997-541001 (Faisal Latif) 0346-9708912 PS to DC	0340-0562010	0997-580188	0300-5949969	0300-5949969
29	Bajaur	Mr. Shahid Ali	0942-220559	0942-220558	0942-220388	0346-9293209	0346-9293209
30	Kurram	Mr. Ashfaq Khan	0300-9040564	0926-310599	0926-310520/311797	0332-9689510	0332-9689510
31	Mohmand	Mr. Yasir Hassan	0924-290001 (Adc 0924- 290189)	0924-290002	0924-290075	0333-5032744	0333-5032744
32	North Waziristan	Mr. Yousaf Karim	0928-300798	0928-300798	0928-300642/300600	0345-9770025	0345-9770025
33	South Waziristan Upper	Mr. Saleem Jan Marwat	0963-510364/510386	0963-510386	0963-510442 (0965- 210296/210748 WANA)	0301-9098999	0301-9098999

34	Orakzai	Mr. Irfan Ud Din	0925-690008/3	0925-680003	0925-690007	0333-9191313	0333-9191313
35	Khyber	Mr. Balil Shahid Rio	9211901/4	9211904	9211900	0311-1451678	0311-1451678
36	South Waziristan Lower	Muhammad Nasir khan	0965-210748	0965-210748	0965-210296	0336-4414032	0346-9220810

Contact list of NDMA and other PDMA'S

SR. NO.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	OFFICE NO/ FAX NO	CELL NO/ Fax NO
1	Chairman, NDMA.	051-9222373	051-9087801
		051-9212444	
		Fax no: 051-9202407/9204197 9204179	
2	National Emergency Operation Center	UAN: 111157157, Ph: 051-9030727-28-29	
3	PDMA, Sindh.	Ph: 021-35381810	
		Fax 021-99332007	
4	PDMA, Punjab.	042-99203164-5	
		Fax no: 042-99204405	
5	PDMA, Balochistan.	Ph: 081-9241118	
6	SDMA, Muzaffarabad, Kashmir.	Ph: 05822-921536	
		Fax: 05822-921643	
7	Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA).	Fax: 05822-921643	
		05811-922030	
		051811-920874	
		Fax no: 05811-920875	

Rescue 1122 HQ Officers

Designation	Phone
Director General	091-9222483-4 Fax 9222487
DG Rescue Academy/ Director Operation & Co ordinations (kpk)	091-9222486 / Fax 9222537
Director Admin	091-9222488

**CHIEF ENGINEER (NORTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
FLOOD SEASON, 2025**

District	Appointment	Office cell	Resident
Peshawar	Chief Engineer (North)	091-9212123	
Peshawar	Superintending Engineer (H/Q)	091-9212113	
Dir	Execuve Engineer		0945-9250068
Dir	SDO Balambat		0945-9250110
Dir	SDO, Dir Chakdara		

**CHIEF ENGINEER (SOUTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
FLOOD SEASON, 2025**

Dis:	Designation	Office cell/Fax No.
Peshawar	Chief Engineer (South)	9212116
-do-	Superintending Engineer, South (H/Q)	9212174
-do-	Administrative Officer	9212118

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Sr. No.	Designation	Contact
1	DG	9210263
2	Director	9210966

Development Authorities

Sr. No.	Department	Contact No.
1	Peshawar Development Authority	091-9217135
2	Kaghan Development Authority	0997-303722
3	Galyat Development Authority	0992-9310240
4	Upper Swat Development Authority	0946-920232

