

FLASH FLOODS
A REAL THREAT



TIMELY PROVISION OF
EMERGENCY SUPPLIES



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

RELIEF, REHABILITATION & SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

GLOF RISK
HIGH IN MOUNTAINS



VDMCs
OUR FIRST RESPONDERS



PROVINCIAL SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026

EARLY WARNING
BETTER PREPAREDNESS



PREPAREDNESS • ANTICIPATORY ACTION • RESILIENCE • RESPONSE

*“Protecting Lives, Livelihoods and Infrastructure
Through Preparedness and Early Action”*



COMMUNITY
RESILIENCE



EARLY WARNING
FOR EARLY ACTION



RAPID RESPONSE
SAVES LIVES



COORDINATION
& PARTNERSHIP

OUR COMMITMENT

- Saving Lives
- Reducing Risks
- Building Resilient Communities
- Ensuring Timely Response



STRONGER
STOCKPILES
Better Prepared



BETTER
COMMUNICATION
Better Connected



COORDINATED
RESPONSE
Better Outcomes

2026

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

حکومت خیبر پختون خوا

SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026



Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Message from the Minister for Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

I am pleased to present the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan (SHCP) 2026 prepared by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In recent years, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has experienced increasingly severe and unpredictable weather patterns driven by climate change, including intense rainfall and rising temperature. The recurring hazards continue to pose serious threats to human lives, livelihoods, agriculture, public infrastructure and essential services across the province.

The changing climate realities demand a more proactive, coordinated and resilient disaster management framework. This Contingency Plan reflects the Government's firm commitment to strengthening preparedness, enhancing early warning and anticipatory actions, improving emergency response capacity and safeguarding vulnerable communities through timely and effective interventions.

The SHCP 2026 provides a comprehensive roadmap encompassing seasonal hazard outlook, district-wise risk analysis, preparedness measures, emergency stock positioning, communication and coordination mechanisms and clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities. Special emphasis has been placed on community-based preparedness, inter-agency coordination, localized response planning and the utilization of modern early warning systems for timely dissemination of alerts and evacuation advisories.

I sincerely appreciate the dedicated efforts and valuable contributions of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, under the umbrella of the Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department, along with the district administrations, line departments, humanitarian partners, rescue services and civil society organizations, in the development of this comprehensive plan. I urge all stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the preparedness and response measures outlined herein, with utmost professionalism, coordination and commitment.

Preparedness is our collective responsibility. Through unity, vigilance and timely action, we can significantly reduce disaster risks and protect the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from the adverse impacts of monsoon-related emergencies.

Let us stand prepared — together, resilient and ready.



**Mr. Aqibullah Khan
Minister for Relief,
Rehabilitation & Settlement
Department
Government of Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa**

**MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY RELIEF
REHABILITATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department fully endorses the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2026 and the comprehensive measures outlined therein for preparedness, mitigation, response and coordination during the summer season. The increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters demand a well-coordinated, multi-sectoral and proactive approach to disaster management across the province.



**Mr. Suhail Khan
SECRETARY RELIEF
REHABILITATION SETTLEMENT
DEPARTMENT
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Climate Change has increased the frequency and intensity of hydro-metrological hazards and extreme weather events. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is particularly vulnerable to a wide range of hydro-meteorological hazards, including urban flooding, riverine floods, flash floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), avalanches, windstorms, heatwaves, forest fires and drought-like conditions in arid regions. These hazards continue to adversely affect human lives, livelihoods, agriculture, water resources and infrastructure. Erratic monsoon rainfall, rising temperatures, accelerated glacier melts in the northern region of KP, declining agricultural productivity, forest degradation, pest infestations affecting crops and increasing water scarcity are among the visible impacts of climate change confronting our province today. These evolving risk patterns necessitate enhanced preparedness, timely early warning dissemination, effective coordination and resilient response mechanisms at all levels.

In this context the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has developed the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2026 in close coordination with all the stakeholders. The Plan reflects a collective commitment to minimizing the impact of Summer-related hazards through integrated planning, resource mobilization and coordinated response arrangements.

This document has been carefully structured into analytical and operational components, making it a practical and effective tool for both planners and field level implementers. It provides strategic guidance on hazard assessment, preparedness actions, institutional coordination, emergency response arrangements, resource availability and district-level operational planning. I am confident that, through effective implementation and continued coordination among all stakeholders, the objectives of this Plan will be successfully achieved, contributing towards safer, more resilient and better-prepared communities across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remains increasingly vulnerable to a range of climate-induced summer hazards including flash floods, riverine floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), cloud bursts, heat waves, landslides and urban flooding. The growing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events continue to pose serious risks to human lives, livelihoods, infrastructure and essential services across the province.



**Mr. Arifullah Awan
Director General PDMA
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remains increasingly vulnerable to a range of climate-induced summer hazards including flash floods, riverine floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), cloud bursts, heat waves, landslides and urban flooding. The growing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events continue to pose serious risks to human lives, livelihoods, infrastructure and essential services across the province.

Recognizing the increasing disaster and climate risks confronting the province, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has recently approved the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy, providing the first comprehensive provincial framework for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and risk-informed development across all sectors. In response to these evolving challenges, the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has developed the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan (SHCP) 2026 as a comprehensive and proactive framework to guide preparedness, anticipatory actions, emergency response and early recovery efforts during the monsoon and summer hazard season. The SHCP 2026 serves as an operational instrument for implementing the strategic priorities of the Provincial DRR Policy by translating policy commitments into coordinated preparedness, anticipatory action and emergency response measures. This Plan has been prepared through close coordination and consultations with federal line departments, provincial line departments, district administrations and humanitarian partners and other stakeholders. It is based on PMD seasonal weather outlook, historical disaster trends, district-level risk assessments and lessons learned from previous emergencies. The SHCP 2026 outlines hazard profiles, vulnerable districts, preparedness measures, resource availability, coordination arrangements, communication protocols and operational response mechanisms to ensure timely and effective action. Special emphasis has been placed on community preparedness, early warning dissemination and protection of vulnerable populations including women, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities. At PDMA, we believe that preparedness, coordination and collective action are essential for building resilient communities. I appreciate the valuable contributions of all stakeholders involved in the development of this Plan and urge all departments and partner organizations to implement it in true spirit and maintain close coordination for an effective and unified response. The successful implementation of this Plan will also contribute towards realizing the vision of the newly approved Provincial DRR Policy by strengthening institutional preparedness, protecting vulnerable communities and building a safer and more disaster-resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Let us remain vigilant, prepared and committed to safeguarding the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from the impacts of summer hazards and monsoon-related emergencies.

Acknowledgment

Director (DRM)

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The development of the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan (SHCP) 2026 is the outcome of a comprehensive, collaborative and consultative process involving the dedicated efforts of numerous institutions, departments, technical experts and individuals committed to strengthening disaster preparedness and resilience in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



Ihsan Dawar

Deputy Director DRM PDMA
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

I would like to express sincere gratitude and acknowledge the invaluable guidance and continuous support of the **Mr. Suhail Khan Secretary, Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** and **Mr. Arifullah Awan Director General, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, whose leadership and strategic directions have been instrumental in the preparation and finalization of the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan (SHCP) 2026. Their commitment to strengthening disaster risk preparedness and response across the province has significantly contributed to enhancing institutional coordination and operational readiness.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all district administrations, line departments, Rescue 1122, Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), humanitarian organizations and relevant stakeholders whose valuable contributions enriched this Plan through technical input, risk assessments, operational feedback and district-specific information. Their active coordination and commitment have played a vital role in shaping a practical and operationally effective contingency framework for the province.

I also acknowledge the important role of local communities, civil society representatives and field teams, particularly in hazard-prone districts, whose observations and experiences during consultations and field engagements contributed significantly towards developing localized and community-centered preparedness and response strategies.

Special appreciation is extended to the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) team of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **Mr. Sajid Ali Khan Coordinator DRM/Climate Change Expert, Engineer Muhammad Sohail** and all team members, who worked tirelessly with exceptional dedication and professionalism to coordinate the planning process, conduct risk analysis, compile data and finalize this important document well in time before the onset of Monsoon 2026. Their continuous efforts, often under demanding timelines, ensured the timely completion of a comprehensive and actionable contingency plan.

The SHCP 2026 is intended to serve as a living document that will continue to evolve in light of emerging risks, operational experiences and changing climate realities. I encourage all stakeholders to treat this Plan not only as a guiding framework but also as a shared responsibility towards protecting vulnerable communities and strengthening resilience across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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

PREFACE

The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is prone to various natural hazards, which are further exacerbated by climate change due to its unique topography. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is highly prone to the summer hazards such as Flash Floods, Riverine Floods and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF), heatwaves, forest fires and drought. 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 2026 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 2026 is meant to be read in conjunction with Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 and **Heatwave Contingency Plan** of Khyber Pakhtunkhw (available on website: <https://www.pdma.gov.pk/>) and other relevant documents & plans.

Aim: To formulate “Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2026” 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 2026
- Perceived Impact of Summer Seasonal Outlook 2026
- Major Conclusions from Summer Seasonal Outlook 2026
- Threat and Vulnerabilities
- Likely Response Challenges.

Section II – Anticipated Case Loads and Presumed Impact Scenarios

- Major Events of Floods (2010, 2022 & 2025) 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 2026
- Financial Calculation of Relief Compensation against the Presumed Scenarios
- Total Funds Outlay

Section III - Anticipatory Actions & Response Guidelines for summer 2026

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

Section IV – Inclusiveness

- Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming in Monsoon Contingency plan-2026.
- Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming checklist for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2026
- Strengthening preparedness capacity of Gender and Child

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 (Assessments & Calculations)
- Appendix III: Stakeholders Consulted in Monsoon Contingency Planning 2026
- Appendix IV: Heat wave Public Guidance
- Appendix V: Important Contacts

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Form
AA	Anticipatory Action
AJ&K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AMJ	April-May-June
ASVS	Anti-Snake Venom Serum
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
CACs	Claim Assessment Committee
CAFs	Civil Armed Forces
CBDRMs	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Committees
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CISE	Comprehensive International Simulation Exercise
CMH	Combined Military Hospital
CMOs	Cellular Mobile Operators
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUSEC	Cubic Foot per Second
C&W	Communication and Works Department
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMUs	District Disaster Management Units
DEOC	District Emergency Operations Centre
DEW	Disaster Early Warning
DHQ	District Headquarters Hospital
DM	Disaster Management
DMCF	Disaster Management Coordination Forum
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EW	Early Warning
EWARS	Early Warning, Alert and Response System
EWS	Early Warning System
FFC	Federal Flood Commission
FFD	Flood Forecasting Division
FI/ FIs	Food Item
FM	Frequency Modulation
FP	Family Planning
FWO	Frontier Works Organization
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBDMA	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
GBV/ GBViE	Gender Based Violence/ Gender Based Violence in Emergencies
GCC	Gender Child Cell
GIS	Geographic Information System

GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HRF	Humanitarian response Facility
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IEC	Information Education and Communication (materials)
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPC	Infection prevention and Controlled
JAS	July-August-September
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LG&RRD	Local Government and Rural Development Department
LLIN	Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net
LO	Liaison Officer
M&R	Maintenance and Repair
MHVRA	Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment
MIRA	Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MHPSS	Mental Health And Psychosocial Support
MMT	Mobile Medical Team
MoCom	Ministry of Communications
MoR	Ministry of Railways
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMCF	National Disaster Management Coordination Forum
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
NTC	National Telecommunication Corporation
OBM	Outboard Motor
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PESCO	Peshawar Electric Supply Company
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre
PID	Provincial Irrigation Department
PKHA	Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RH	Reproductive Health
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAR	Search and Rescue

SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
S/GBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHCP	Seasonal Hazard Contingency Plan
SimEx	Simulation Exercise
SITREP	Situation Report
SMS	Short Message Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TMA s	Tehsil Municipal Administration
TV	Television
UCs/ VCs	Union Councils/Village Councils
UN/UNOCHA	United Nation/ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNCRPD	United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Supply Scheme

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 swollen 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 Northern 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 Chowdhwan 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.

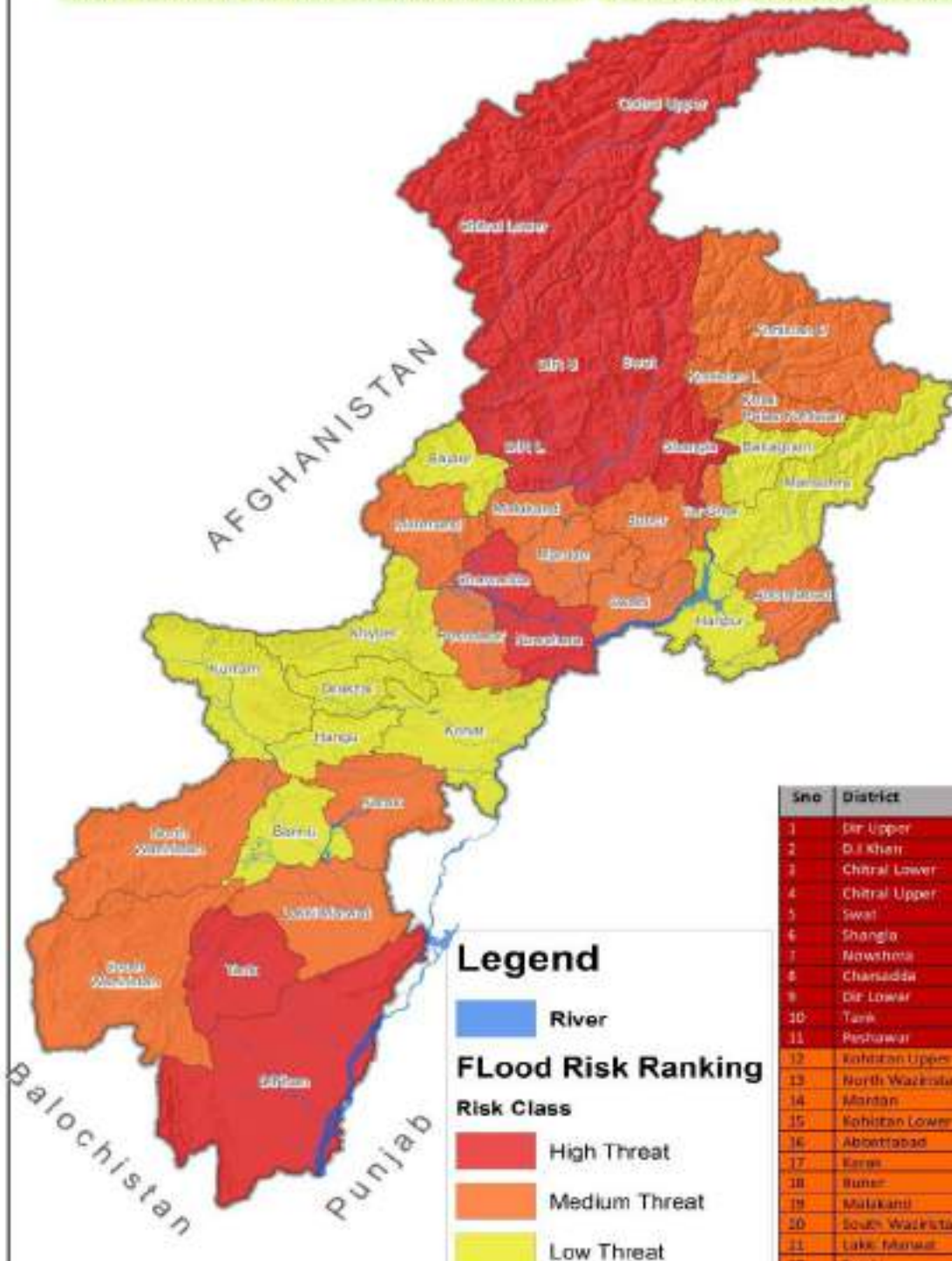
- ii) Arkari Valley, District Chitral Lower.
- iii) Madaklusht Valley, District Chitral Lower.
- iv) Thall, Kumrat Valley, District Dir Upper.
- v) Gabral Valley, District Swat.
- vi) Matiltan Valley, District Swat.
- vii) Mankiyal Valley, District Swat.
- viii) Gabriel, Kandia Valley, District Kohistan 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 2026								
S.No.	Name of District	A: Likelihood of Food 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



Legend

River

Flood Risk Ranking

Risk Class

High Threat

Medium Threat

Low Threat

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	Mawshera	56	High Threat
8	Chamsadda	52	High Threat
9	Dir Lower	48	High Threat
10	Tara	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	Kera	24	Medium Threat
18	Buner	24	Medium Threat
19	Malakand	22	Medium Threat
20	South Waziristan	22	Medium Threat
21	Laki Mawaz	22	Medium Threat
22	Swabi	21	Medium Threat
23	Torghar	20	Medium Threat
24	Kolai Pales	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

Map Locator



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

Prepared by GIS Cell PDMA

2. **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.

Similarly, the cloudburst-induced flash floods that struck Buner, Swabi and Swat Districts during the 2025 monsoon season caused widespread devastation, resulting in significant human, infrastructural and economic losses. The intense rainfall triggered flash floods and landslides in several parts of the districts, leading to loss of life, injuries, displacement of families and extensive damage to public and private property. Hundreds of houses were either fully or partially damaged, while roads, bridges, irrigation channels, water supply schemes, educational institutions, agricultural land and livestock assets also suffered considerable losses. The disaster highlighted the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events associated with climate change and underscored the need for enhanced early warning systems, community preparedness, resilient infrastructure and coordinated multi-sectoral disaster risk management measures across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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 I**.

5. **Forest Fire.** An unplanned, uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation that escapes containment, demanding an extraordinary emergency response because it disrupts community stability, threatens life, and inflicts severe economic or environmental damage.

A fire does not have to be massive to be classified as a disaster; the classification depends on its impact on human systems. A massive fire burning in a remote, uninhabited wilderness is an ecological event. A relatively small fire that sweeps through a suburban neighborhood is a disaster.

1.Mitigation (Prevention).

(Ongoing)

Creating defensible space around homes, enforcing building codes (like fire-resistant roofing), and managing forest fuel loads through thinning and prescribed burns to reduce potential fire intensity.

2.Preparedness.

(Pre-Fire Season)

Staging firefighting equipment, establishing community evacuation routes, setting up early-warning alert systems, and preparing residents with "Go-Bags."

3.Response.

(During the Incident)

Active suppression tactics (air tankers, hotshot crews), executing mandatory evacuation orders, opening emergency shelters, and protecting critical infrastructure.

4.Recovery.

(Post-Fire)

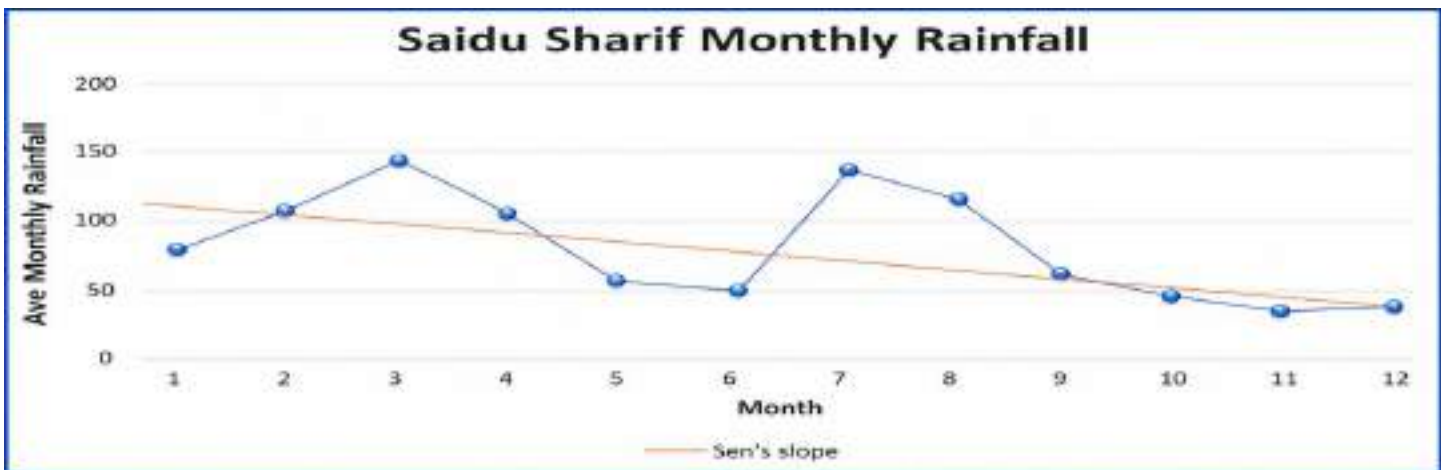
Rebuilding structures, clearing hazardous debris, providing medical and psychological support, and stabilizing burned hillsides with seeding or netting to prevent post-fire mudslides.

PMD's Summer Seasonal Outlook 2026: issued on 2ND JUNE 2026, PMD seasonal forecast for July-August-September (JAS), 2026 articulated

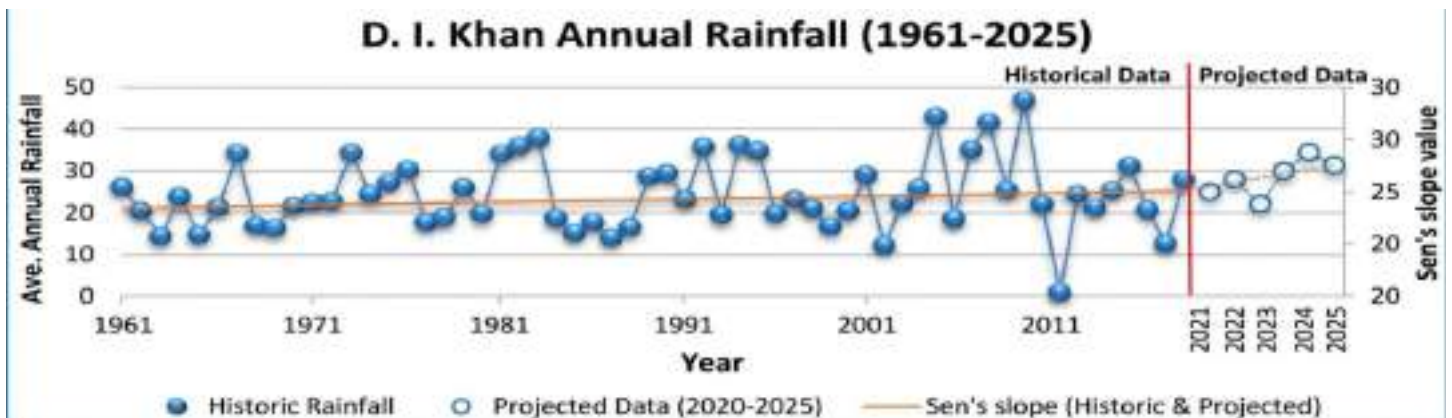
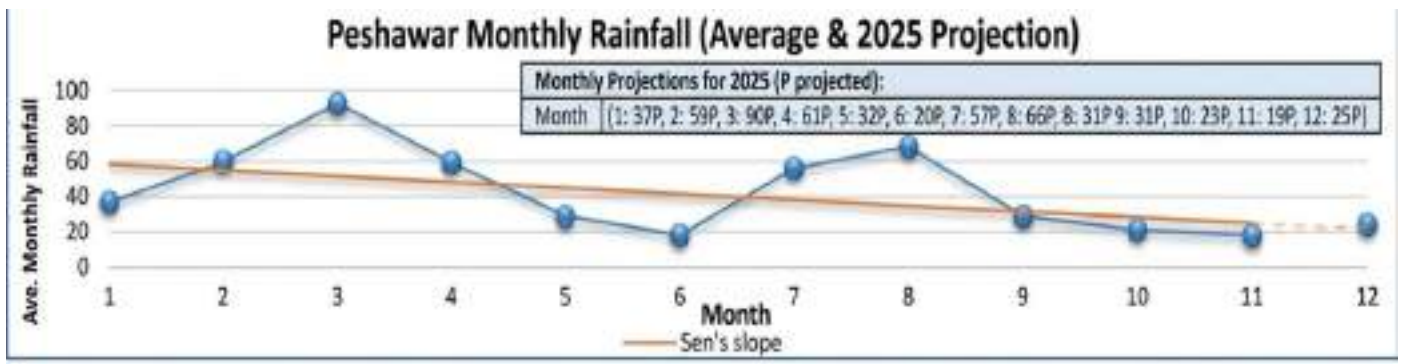
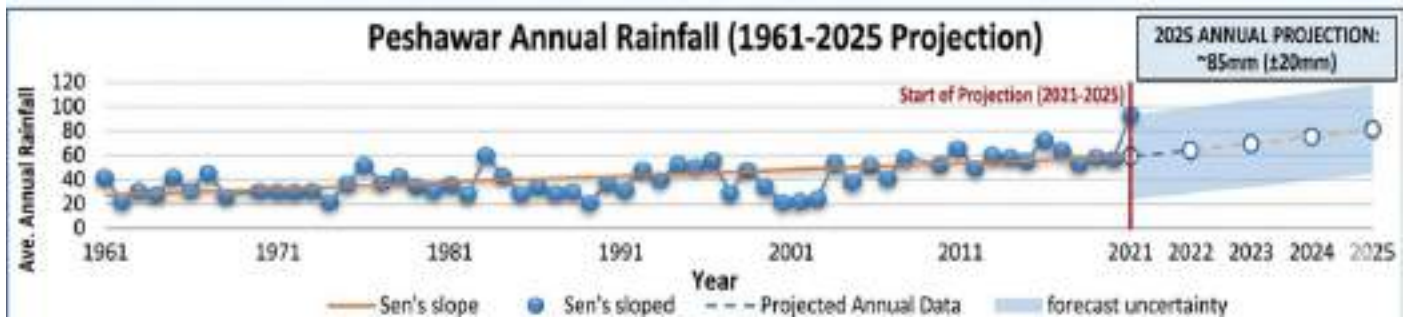
SECTION I – HAZARDS VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS

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**



Outlook for June-July-August (JJA), 2026

1. Current Meteorological Conditions

During the MAM 2026 (March–May 2026) season, cumulative rainfall remained near normal to above normal over most parts of the country. The months of March and April were generally wetter than normal, with two to three spells of moderate to heavy rainfall primarily affecting the northern and western regions. Several significant rainfall events, accompanied by isolated hailstorms, were recorded in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, contributing substantially to the seasonal rainfall totals. Scattered rainfall was also observed across Balochistan during the season. In Sindh, rainfall during the first week of April contributed to the seasonal accumulation, whereas conditions remained predominantly dry during the latter half of the month. May was comparatively drier, with rainfall largely confined to the northern half of the country. Temperatures during MAM 2026 remained predominantly above normal across most parts of Pakistan, with the largest positive temperature anomalies observed over Balochistan, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Table 1).

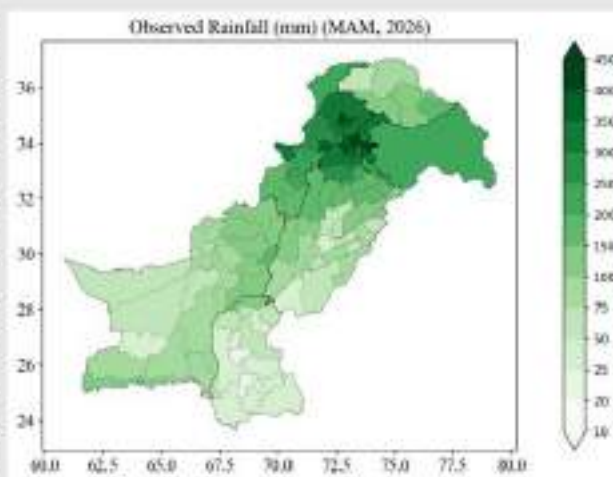


Figure 1: Observed rainfall (mm), MAM 2026

Table 1: Summary of the MAM 2026 Observed Rainfall and Temperature

Region	Total Rainfall (mm)	Normal* Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Departure (%)	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	148	117	26	24.4	1.0
AJK	347	312	11	22.0	0.5
Balochistan	66	45	48	25.4	1.3
Gilgit-Baltistan	114	101	13	16.0	1.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	308	252	23	20.6	1.1
Punjab	154	117	31	26.1	0.7
Sindh	26	13	106	30.6	0.9

* Normal Period (1991 – 2020)

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).

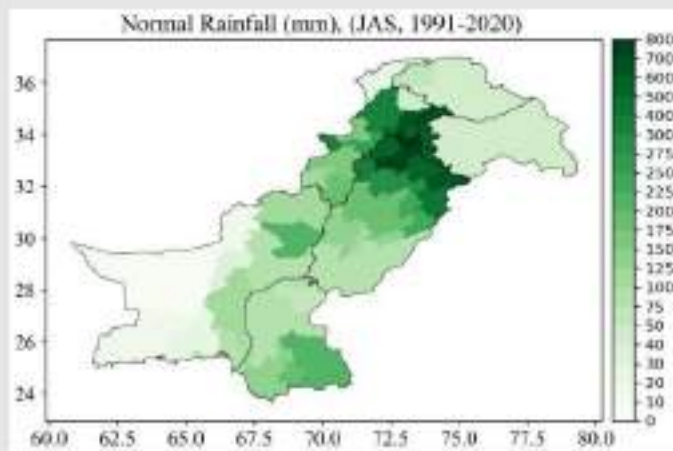


Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall (mm) for JAS

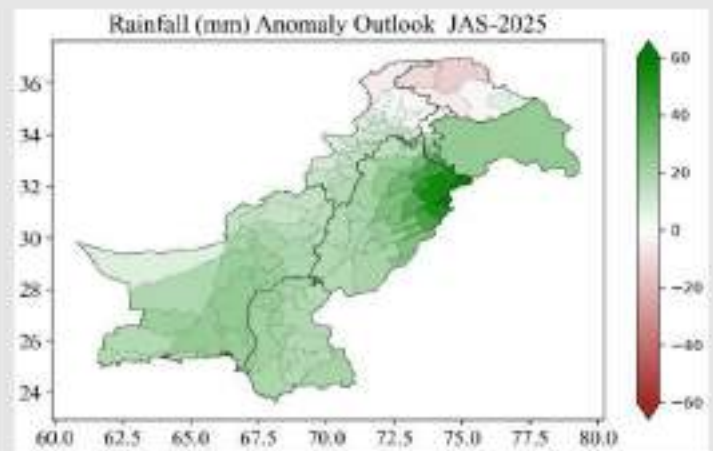


Figure 3: Monthly rainfall (mm) anomaly for JAS 2025

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.

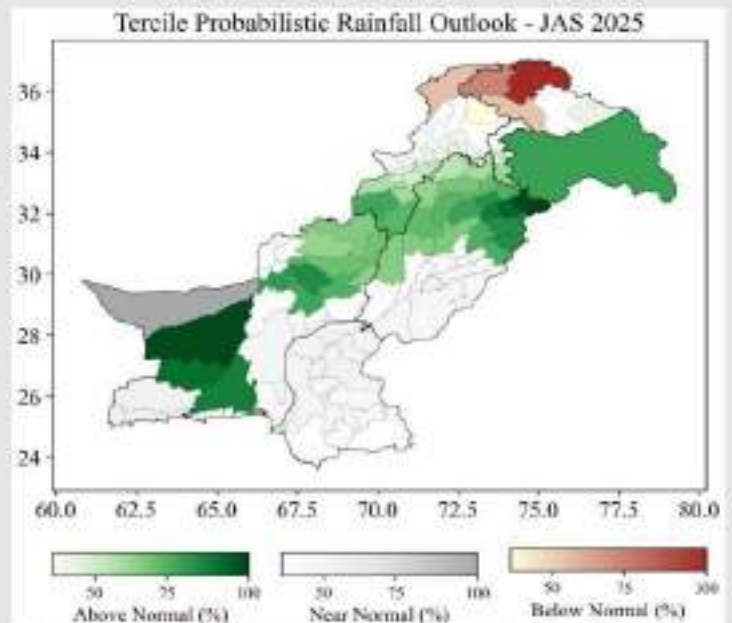


Figure 4: Probabilistic (%) rainfall outlook for JAS 2025

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

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).

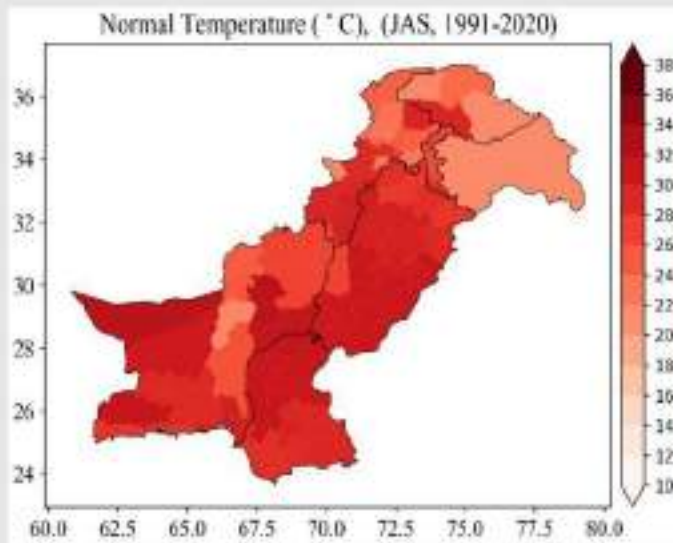


Figure 5: Normal (1991 - 2020) temperature for JAS

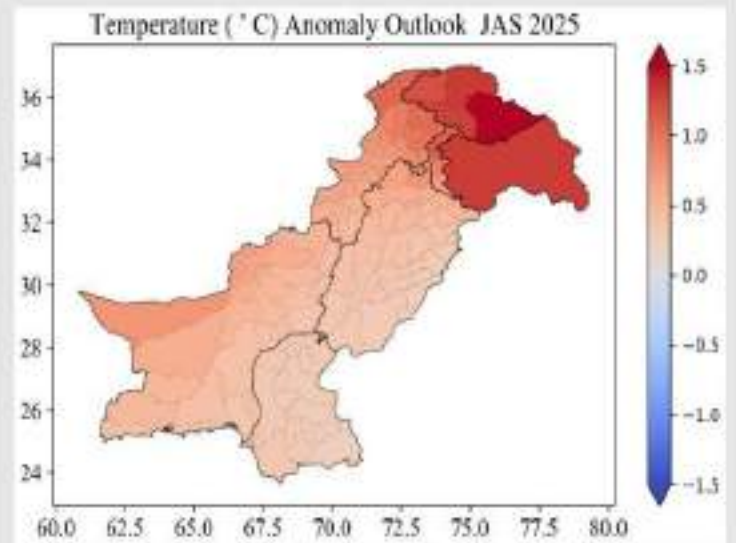


Figure 6: Monthly temperature anomaly outlook for JAS 2025

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.

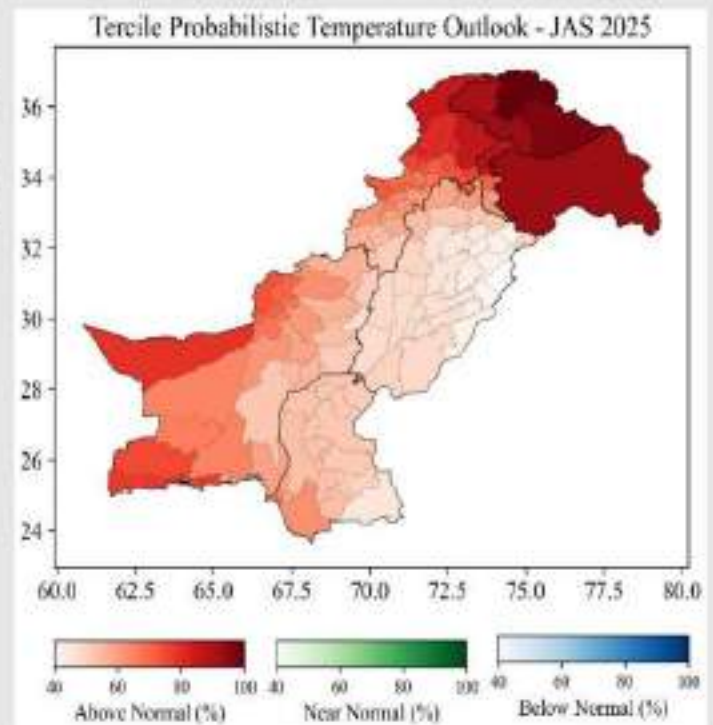


Figure 7: Probabilistic (%) temperature outlook for JAS 2025

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, Nowshera 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, Abbottabad, 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 mitigation 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 & 2025) and their Impacts (Worst Case Scenarios):

The impacts of 2025 floods, 2022 floods and 2010 floods comparison 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	Affected HH in Floods 2025
1	Abbottabad	3,651	471	160
2	Bajaur	4,381	1,148	900
3	Bannu	7,940	91	00
4	Battagram	20,336	385	36000
5	Buner	13,272	511	220000
6	Charsadda	87,472	6,720	875
7	D.I Khan	18,033	39019	131
8	Hangu	18,764	966	35
9	Haripur	15,063	266	1000
10	Karak	4,611	11,298	0
11	Khyber	13,0903	980	0
12	Kohat	16,705	0	0
13	Kohistan Kolai Pallas	25,107	1,260	0
14	Kurram	14,826	1,029	350
15	Lakki Marwat	3,505	8,981	0
16	Lower Chitral	4,837	9,541	2000
17	Lower Dir	19,714	5,362	0
18	Lower Kohistan	9,598	1,701	0
19	Malakand	6,571	3,185	300
20	Mansehra	3,146	161	140
21	Mardan	4,731	3,017	320
22	Mohmand	28,036	3,689	600
23	North Waziristan	3,524	742	0
24	Nowshehra	52,583	6,853	0
25	Orakzai	6,717	14	0
26	Peshawar	730	784	0
27	Shangla	54,065	455	89000
28	South Waziristan	2,190	315	3730
29	Swabi	125,300	1,736	10000
30	Swat	15,539	1,631	150000
31	Tank	14,894	27,860	2500
32	Torghar	34,315	84	270
33	Upper Dir	148,240	6,608	0
34	Upper Kohistan	6,571	3,031	50
35	Upper Chitral	3,395	2,030	23
Total		929,261	151924	518384

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 2026**

S.No	Districts	Affected HH High Impact Flood Scenario	Affected HH Medium Impact Flood Scenario(Assumed for 2026)	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 2026						
S #	Item	PDMA Stock	Districts Stock	Total Stock	Probable Scenario Caseload	NFI Gap Probable Scenario Caseload
1	Tents	22348	8031	30379	50641	-20262
2	Tarpaulin	669	5369	6038	50641	-44603
3	Plastic Matt	1164	5835	6999	50641	-43642
4	Quilts/Blankets	7029	6001	13030	202564	-189534
5	Kitchen Sets	1672	2838	4504	50641	-46137
6	Mattresses	5259	4107	9366	202564	-193198

NFIs Stock Gap Analysis for the low impact Scenario of 2026-

S #	Item	PDMA Stock	Districts Stock	Total Stock	Probable Scenario Caseload	NFI Gap Probable Scenario Caseload
1	Tents	22348	8031	30379	16880	13499
2	Tarpaulin	669	5369	6038	16880	-10842
3	Plastic Matt	1164	5835	6999	16880	9881
4	Quilts/Blankets	7029	6001	13030	67520	-54490
5	Kitchen Sets	1672	2838	4504	16880	-12376
6	Mattresses	5259	4107	9366	67520	-58154

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 2026

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 2026 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 2026:

- i) On **April 1st, 2026**, an online coordination meeting was held by **PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** with the **District Administrations** of all the 36 Districts of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**. The objective of the meeting was to solicit district level inputs, assess localized risk perceptions and identify preparedness requirements for inclusion in SHCP-2026. The feedback, recommendations and operational requirements shared by the district were systematically recorded and incorporated into planning process. **(List of attendees is place at Appendix III).**

- ii) Similarly, on **April 2nd, 2026**, a similar online coordination meeting was held by **PDMA KPK** with the **Provincial and Federal Line Departments** to ensure sectoral alignment and integration of departmental preparedness measures into the **SHCP 2026**. In



continuation of the same consultative process, a separate coordination meeting was also held with **National and International Humanitarian Organizations**, including relevant partners, to incorporate humanitarian response perspectives and operational support frameworks. The inputs, recommendations and technical suggestions provided by all stakeholders were duly documented and integrated into the contingency planning process **(List of attendees is placed at Appendix III).**





MONSOON PREPAREDNESS MEETING HELD UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF DG PDMA KP



A meeting regarding the preparedness for the monsoon Contingency Plan was held at 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 online 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.



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b. PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa issued advisories The advisories for the preparatory work before the onset of Monsoon 2026 are as follows:

- i) **Local Government Department** has been advised to carryout **survey of billboards** 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, prepositioning 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 28 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 Jalojai 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

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 II**.

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 II**. 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/DDMUs 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 NEOC 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 II**
- 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 II**
- 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 washrooms 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-2026.

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 on as per census 2023	Gender wise segregation			Children population @53% of total population	Of Person with disability@15% of total population	Older Persons @7% of total Population	Number of women of reproductive age @25% of total Population	Pregnant Woman As Per MISP Calculator	Number of cases of GBV who will 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	Buner	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

X

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Foot Note:

- Persons with Disability:** The UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) 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, INJURIES AND LOSSES/DAMAGES FROM LAST MONSOON (25-June-2025 TO 30- September-2025): -

Affected Population & Tehsils/UCs/VCs

District	No. of Tehsils	No. of Union Councils (UCs)	No. of Village Councils (VCs)	Population
Abbottabad	3	12	25	160
Bajaur	5	0	2	900
Battagram	2	4	14	36000
Buner	4	8	21	220000
Charsadda	3	13	175	875
DI Khan	6	0	0	131
Hangu	0	0	0	35
Haripur	3	20	60	1000
Karak	3	0	0	0
Khyber	3	0	0	0
Kurram	3	0	30	350
Lakki Marwat	3	4	3	0
Lower Chitral	1	2	4	2000
Lower Dir	2	2	0	0
Malakand	3	7	32	300
Mansehra	5	10	10	140
Mardan	5	25	25	320
Mohmand	6	6	18	600
Nowshera	2	16	16	0
Peshawar	2	0	0	0
Shangla	1	4	10	89000
South Waziristan Lower	3	3	3	30
South Waziristan Upper	2	2	2	3700
Swabi	1	4	4	10000
Swat	7	13	30	150000
Tank	1	5	9	2500
Torghar	3	8	16	270
Upper Chitral	2	4	4	23
Upper Kohistan	4	14	26	50
Total	88	186	539	518384

Human Death & Injuries

District	Death				Injured			
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total
Abbottabad	0	1	7	8	0	0	0	0
Bajaur	3	5	17	25	1	4	1	6
Bannu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Battagram	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0
Buner	72	104	79	255	20	9	23	52
Charsadda	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	7
DI Khan	1	3	4	8	8	2	4	14
Hangu	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	4
Haripur	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3
Karak	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Khyber	3	0	2	5	2	0	1	3
Kohat	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lakki Marwat	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lower Dir	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
Lower Kohistan	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
Malakand	1	1	6	8	1	1	3	5
Mansehra	5	6	15	26	7	2	1	10
Mardan	3	1	0	4	8	1	6	15
Mohmand	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
North Waziristan	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Nowshera	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
Peshawar	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	5
Shangla	15	14	12	41	12	7	14	33
South Waziristan	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Swabi	18	17	10	45	1	2	0	3
Swat	10	9	26	45	8	8	3	19
Tank	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Torghar	1	1	1	3	4	0	1	5
Upper Dir	2	2	4	8	1	1	2	4
Upper Kohistan	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	141	174	200	515	90	45	71	206

Cause – Wise Death

District	Roof/ Wall Collapse	Drowning	Landslide	Flooded Away
Abbottabad	2	5	1	0
Bajaur	22	0	0	3
Battagram	4	0	1	0
Buner	2	0	0	253
Charsadda	0	0	0	2
DI Khan	8	0	0	0
Hangu	2	0	0	0
Haripur	1	0	0	0
Karak	1	0	0	0
Khyber	2	0	1	2
Kohat	1	0	0	0
Lakki Marwat	3	0	0	0
Lower Dir	5	0	0	0
Lower Kohistan	1	0	1	0
Malakand	4	1	0	3
Mansehra	17	0	0	9
Mardan	2	0	2	0
Nowshera	3	0	0	0
Peshawar	0	0	0	2
Shangla	4	0	2	35
South Waziristan Upper	3	0	0	1
Swabi	44	1	0	0
Swat	8	1	0	36
Tank	1	0	0	0
Torghar	1	0	1	1
Upper Dir	3	1	3	1
Upper Kohistan	1	1	0	0
Total	145	10	12	348

Crops Damaged & Livestock Perished

District	Crops Damaged	Livestock Perished		Total
	(in Acres)	Small Animal	Large Animal	
Abbottabad	14.1592	7	0	7
Bajaur	280	88	0	88
Bannu	0	1	0	1
Battagram	6.342	40	4	44
Buner	11203	3448	1736	5184
Charsadda	570	0	0	0
Haripur	1.5	13	3	16
Karak	65	112	71	183
Khyber	0	12	9	21
Kolai Pallas	0	6	0	6
Kurram	3.5	75	9	84
Lakki Marwat	0	3	1	4
Lower Chitral	19.81	15	4	19
Lower Dir	5.3	53	12	65
Malakand	11	6	2	8
Mansehra	81.39	2	8	10
Mardan	0	30	3	33
Mohmand	2	1	1	2
Nowshera	12	0	4	4
Orakzai	20	0	6	6
Shangla	486	200	90	290
South Waziristan (L)	131	0	0	0
South Waziristan (U)	150	3	0	3
Swabi	21	27	18	45
Swat	3459	334	264	598
Upper Chitral	155	3	0	3
Upper Dir	0	1	0	1
Upper Kohistan	0	6	11	17
Total	16697.0012	4486	2256	6742

Houses Damaged/ Inundated

District	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Total	Inundated
Abbottabad	3	38	41	0
Bajaur	11	38	49	0
Bannu	1	8	9	0
Battagram	4	28	32	0
Buner	454	921	1375	100
Charsadda	10	54	64	0
DI Khan	29	90	119	0
Hangu	1	12	13	0
Haripur	3	20	23	0
Karak	0	40	40	0
Khyber	21	70	91	0
Kohat	21	9	30	0
Kolai Pallas	1	1	2	0
Kurram	37	22	59	0
Lakki Marwat	3	14	17	0
Lower Chitral	5	12	17	0
Lower Dir	3	57	60	0
Lower Kohistan	0	1	1	0
Malakand	2	16	18	0
Mansehra	50	55	105	103
Mardan	5	23	28	0
Mohmand	37	87	124	0
North Waziristan	8	17	25	0
Nowshera	2	52	54	0
Orakzai	3	1	4	0
Peshawar	0	4	4	0
Shangla	182	215	397	0
South Waziristan Lower	10	19	29	0
South Waziristan Upper	9	5	14	1
Swabi	28	57	85	0
Swat	55	494	549	1097
Tank	13	46	59	0
Torghar	1	24	25	0
Upper Chitral	14	14	28	0
Upper Dir	6	7	13	0
Upper Kohistan	45	10	55	0
Total	1077	2581	3658	1301

Schools/ Health Facilities & Water Supply Schemes (WSS) Damaged

District	Schools Damaged			Health Facilities			Water Supply Schemes (WSS)		
	Fully	Partially	Total	Fully	Partially	Total	Fully	Partially	Total
Abbottabad	0	103	103	0	8	8	0	37	37
Bajaur	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battagram	0	27	27	0	4	4	0	44	44
Buner	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charsadda	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hangu	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haripur	7	91	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karak	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Khyber	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1
Kolai Pallas	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
Lower Chitral	0	6	6	0	0	0	5	10	15
Lower Dir	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lower Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Mansehra	6	0	36	0	19	19	0	0	0
Mohmand	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shangla	114	97	211	17	2	19	28	75	103
South Waziristan Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Swabi	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0
Swat	0	163	163	0	5	5	2	40	42
Torghar	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	7	7
Upper Chitral	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6
Upper Dir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Upper Kohistan	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	130	587	717	7	46	63	53	233	286

Irrigation Channels Damaged

District	Fully	Partially	Total
Abbottabad	1	2	3
Bannu	0	2	2
Battagram	2	17	19
Haripur	1	0	1
Karak	10	0	10
Kurram	0	10	10
Lakki Marwat	0	12	12
Lower Chitral	10	10	20
Lower Dir	0	16	16
Mansehra	0	9	9
South Waziristan Lower	9	0	9
Torghar	0	13	13
Upper Chitral	0	1	1
Upper Dir	0	2	2
Total	33	94	127

Shops Damaged/ Inundated

District	Fully	Partially	Total	Inundated
Bajaur	2	1	3	0
Battagram	5	0	5	0
Buner	452	521	973	1000
Hangu	0	1	1	0
Haripur	0	2	2	0
Khyber	0	3	3	0
Kurram	3	0	3	0
Mansehra	5	0	5	0
Mohmand	14	0	14	0
Shangla	3	0	3	0
Swabi	3	0	3	0
Swat	12	10	22	2459
Upper Chitral	1	0	1	0
Total	500	538	1038	3459

Roads, Bridges & Culverts Damaged

District	Damaged Roads (Number)	Damage Spots (Number)	Damaged Length (KM)
	Swat	98	122
Buner	58	102	118.28
Mansehra	66	71	276.38
Shangla	39	55	45.9
Haripur	48	49	45.68
Swabi	45	45	92.59
Dir Lower	41	41	40.56
Abbottabad	34	34	33.65
Dir Upper	24	34	120.74
Battagram	32	32	80.25
Khyber	26	28	49.7
Mardan	25	25	13.22
Bajaur	19	21	23.6
Karak	16	17	27.77
Malakand	13	13	7.25
Kurram	12	13	10.02
Torghar	12	12	28.87
Chitral Lower	8	11	145.7
Chitral Upper	3	11	9.37
South Waziristan Lower	7	7	8
Kohistan Lower	5	6	26.3
Tank	5	5	6.9
Kohistan Upper	4	4	7.5
Dera Ismail Khan	3	3	1.1
Nowshera	3	3	20.76
South Waziristan Upper	2	2	1.8
Charsadda	1	1	0.4
Kohat	1	1	1.5
Total	650	768	1,297.86

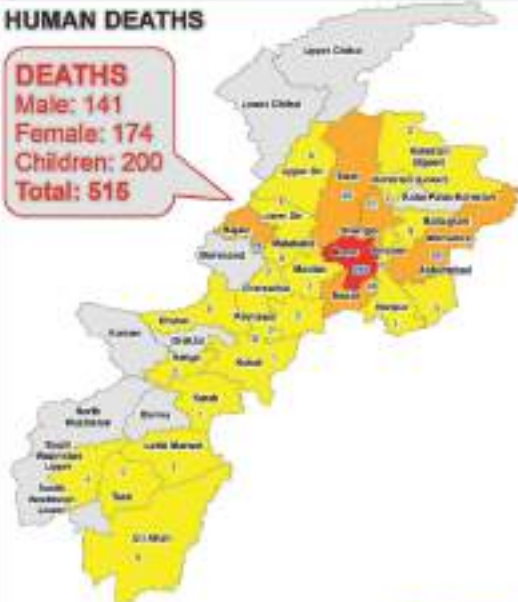
District	Damaged Bridges	Damage Spots	Damaged Length (KM)
	(Number)	(Number)	
Mardan	17	17	3,130
Swat	14	14	124.63
South Waziristan Upper	8	8	435
Swabi	7	7	537
Dir Upper	7	7	340
Dir Lower	5	5	81
Abbottabad	4	4	127
Buner	4	4	175
Kohistan Upper	4	4	27
Mansehra	4	4	283
Haripur	3	3	470
Shangla	3	3	115
Kurram	3	3	10.01
Bajaur	2	2	70
Dera Ismail Khan	1	1	25
Malakand	1	1	20
Nowshera	1	1	44.5
South Waziristan Lower	1	1	1.5
Total	89	89	6,015.64

District	Damaged Culverts	Damage Spots	Damaged Length (KM)
	(Number)	(Number)	
Swabi	18	18	808
Haripur	12	12	167.51
Swat	9	12	138.24
Malakand	7	8	811
Buner	6	7	74.3
Mardan	7	7	246.5
Khyber	7	7	263.43
Abbottabad	6	6	72.31
Bajaur	6	6	112.65
Dir Lower	4	4	25
Dera Ismail Khan	3	3	21.33
Dir Upper	3	3	20.5
Lakki Marwat	2	2	32
Mansehra	2	2	33
Battagram	1	1	0.1
Karak	1	1	0.6
Kohat	1	1	55
Shangla	1	1	30
Kurram	1	1	30
Total	97	102	2,941.47

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - MONSOON DAMAGES AND LOSSES (25th June 2025 to 30 September 2025)

HUMAN DEATHS

DEATHS
Male: 141
Female: 174
Children: 200
Total: 515



Reported Deaths



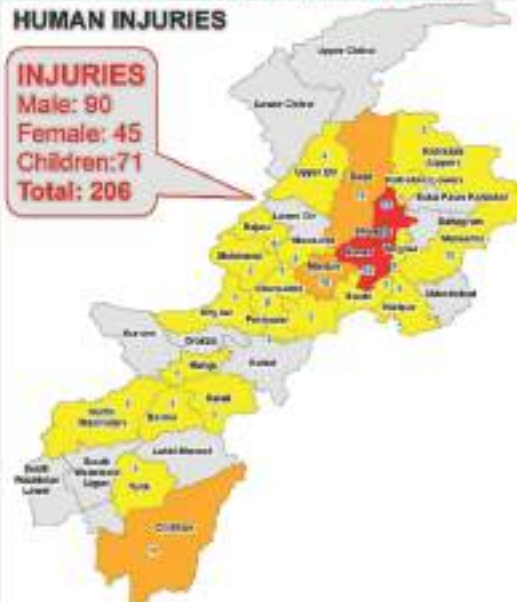
Male Female Children

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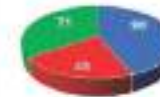


HUMAN INJURIES

INJURIES
Male: 90
Female: 45
Children: 71
Total: 206

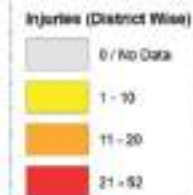


Reported Injuries



Male Female Children

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Creation Date:
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October 01, 2025
WGS 84 Geographic
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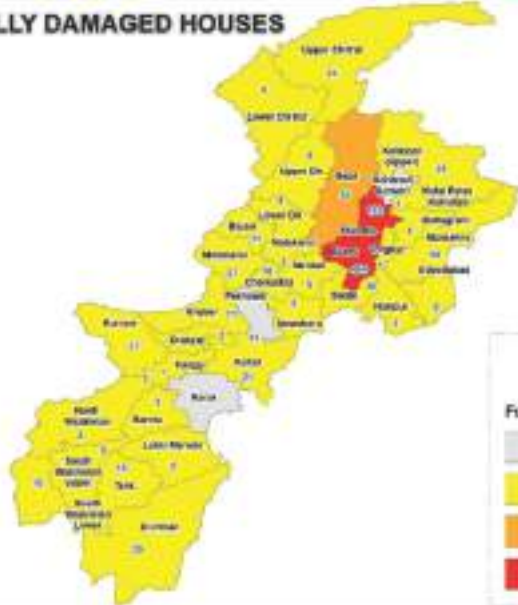
DATA SOURCES:
PDMA KPK, incidents data
Planning and Development Dept, Govt
Administrative Boundaries

PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER
PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Prepared by: GIS CELL, PERS. PDMA



FULLY DAMAGED HOUSES

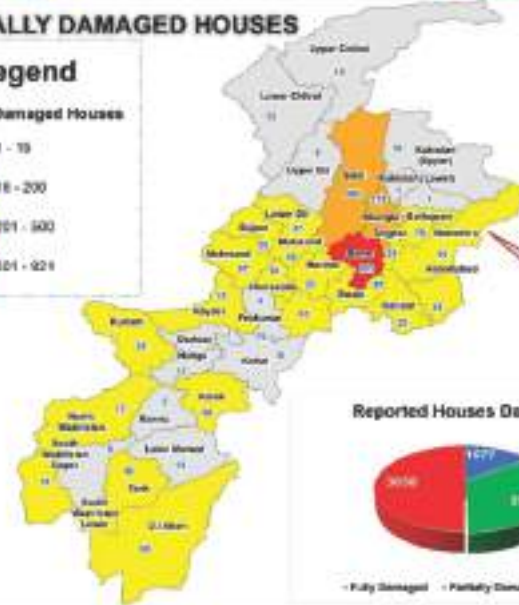


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PARTIALLY DAMAGED HOUSES

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Reported Houses Damages



Fully Damaged Partially Damaged Total

HOUSES DAMAGES
Fully Damaged: 1077
Partially Damaged: 2581
Total: 3658

SCHOOLS DAMAGES
Fully Damaged: 130
Partially Damaged: 587
Total: 717

5.11.2 Gender & Child Protection Mainstreaming checklist for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2026

Sectors	Gender Mainstreaming checklist to prepare for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2026
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 help lines, 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).

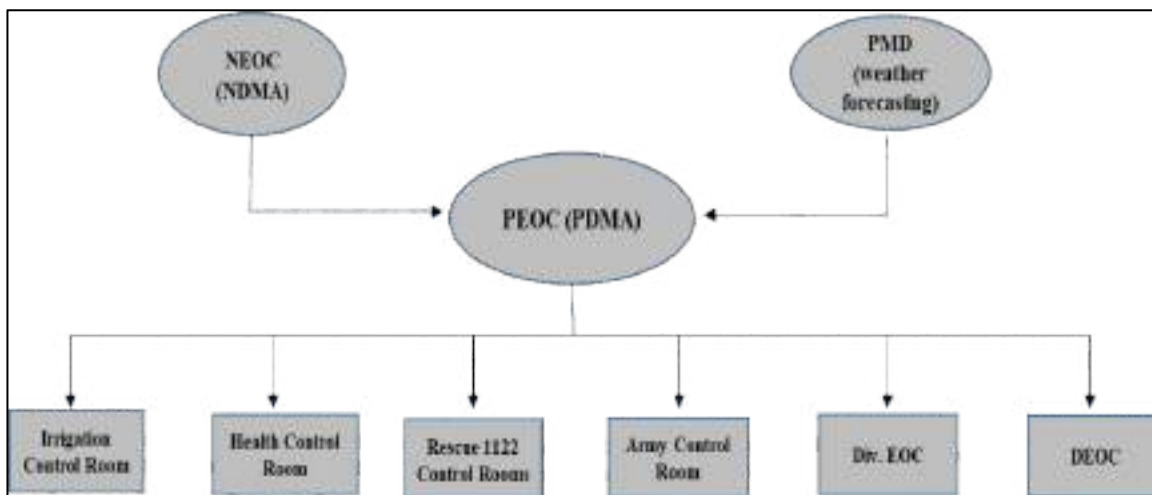
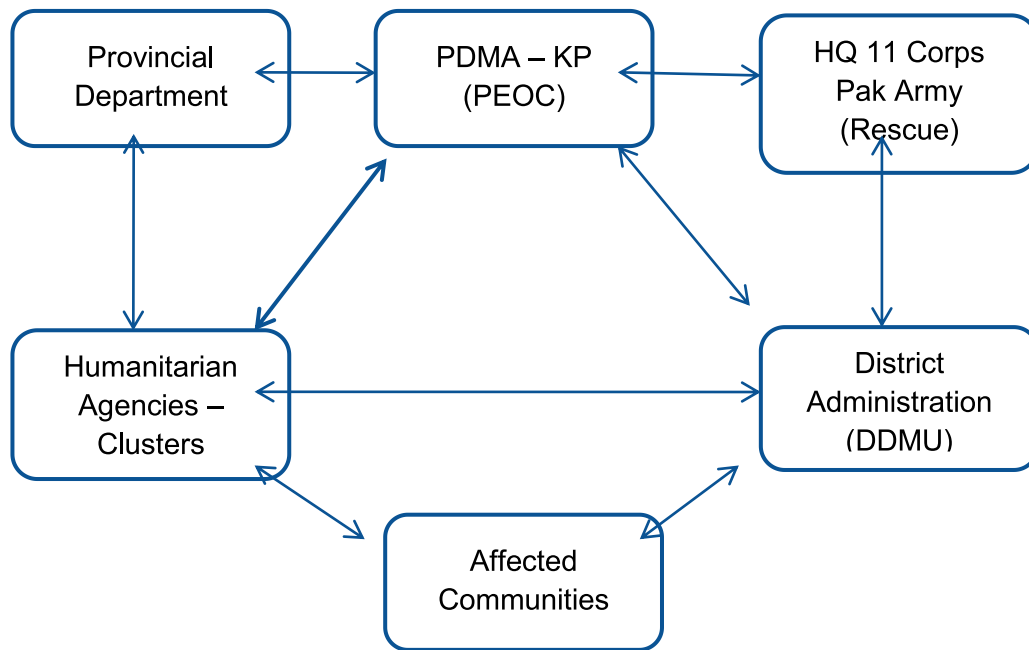
SECTION V: COORDINATION AND ROLES

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.

Available and Required Fund Position of the Districts (updated in May 2026)							
Sr#	District Name	Available Balance in Relief Head (Rs. In Million)	Required Funds. (Rs. In Million)	Sr#	District Name	Available Balance in Relief Head (Rs. In Million)	Required Funds. (Rs. In Million)
1	Abbottabad	26.993	20	19	Kolai Pallas	49.16	00
2	Bajaur	44.177	43.278	20	Kurram	00	110.975
3	Bannu	00	10	21	Lakki Marwat	00	55.35
4	Battagram	12.42	00	22	Malakand	13	10
5	Buner	5.0749	1270	23	Mansehra	00	100
6	Charsadda	0.07216	20	24	Mardan	7.528	10
7	Chiral Lower	30.2689	20	25	Mohmand	2.753	00
8	Chitral Upper	4.756	10	26	Nowshera	2	50
9	Dera Ismail Khan	281.4	100	27	Orakzai	11.16	00
10	Dir Lower	3.7	20	28	Peshawar	2	20
11	Dir Upper	0.6694	10	29	Shangla	465.050	00
12	Hangu	0.003204	24.82	30	Swabi	12	00
13	Haripur	39.36	40	31	Swat	370	00
14	Karak	6	23	32	Tank	00	20
15	Khyber	00	60	33	Torghar	8.528	10
16	Kohat	9.51	40	34	North Waziristan	00	6.18
17	Kohistan Lower	21.670	30	35	South Waziristan Lower	00	50
18	Kohistan upper	99.68	00	36	South Waziristan Upper	37.8	00
					Total	1677.233564	2183.603

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 billboards 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 prefabricated 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 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.

j. 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 riverbanks 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 Defense, 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 rainwater 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.

q. 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.

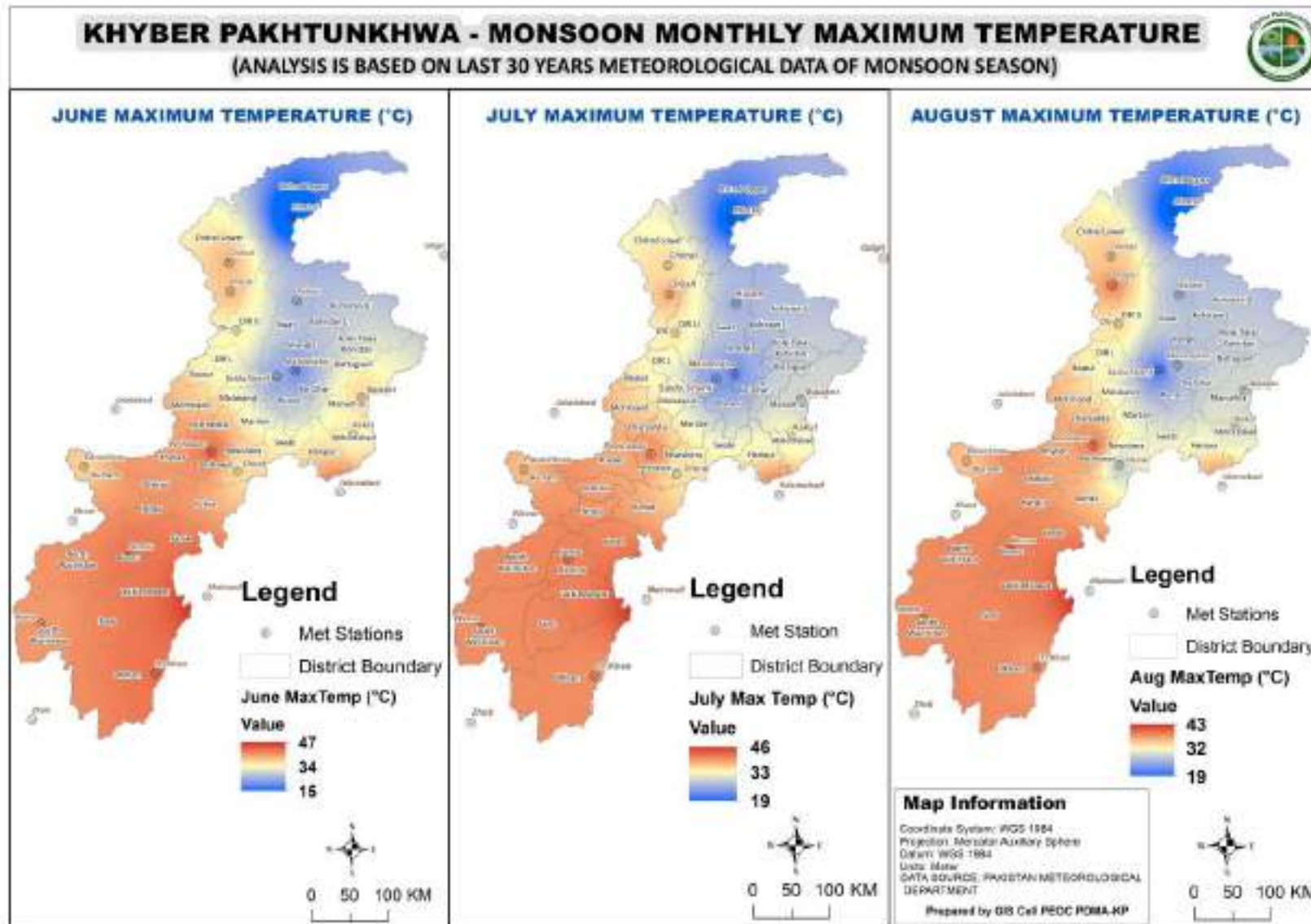
- i) Community's Internal Early Warning System: Mobilization of community early warning system and mock exercises for numerous scenarios.
- ii) Refuge to a neighboring area where houses are flood-free: Not all the local community members adopt this strategy as most of them stay in their homes with the 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 intime 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 VI – APPENDICES

Appendix I: Maps

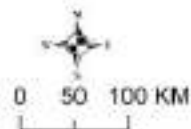
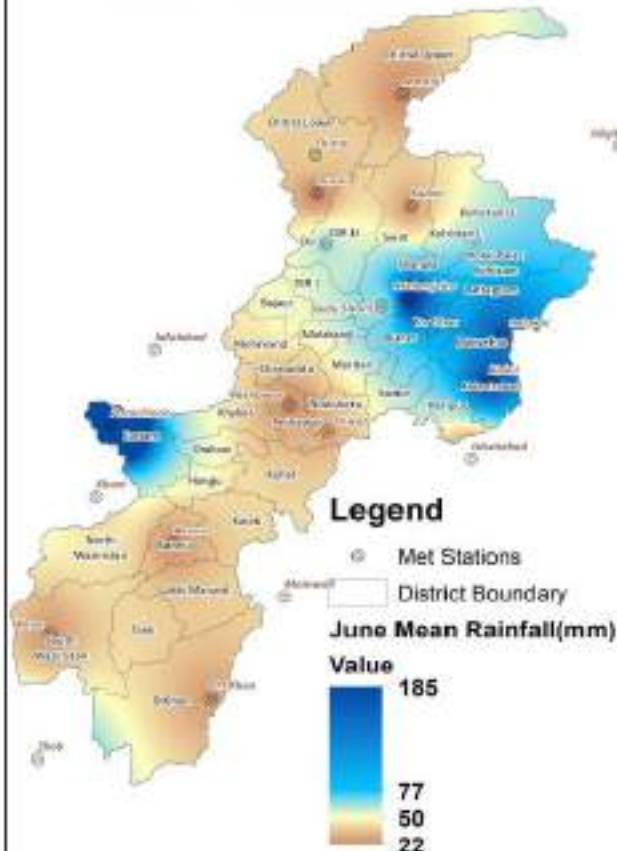


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - MONSOON MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL

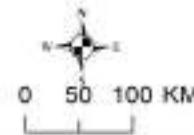
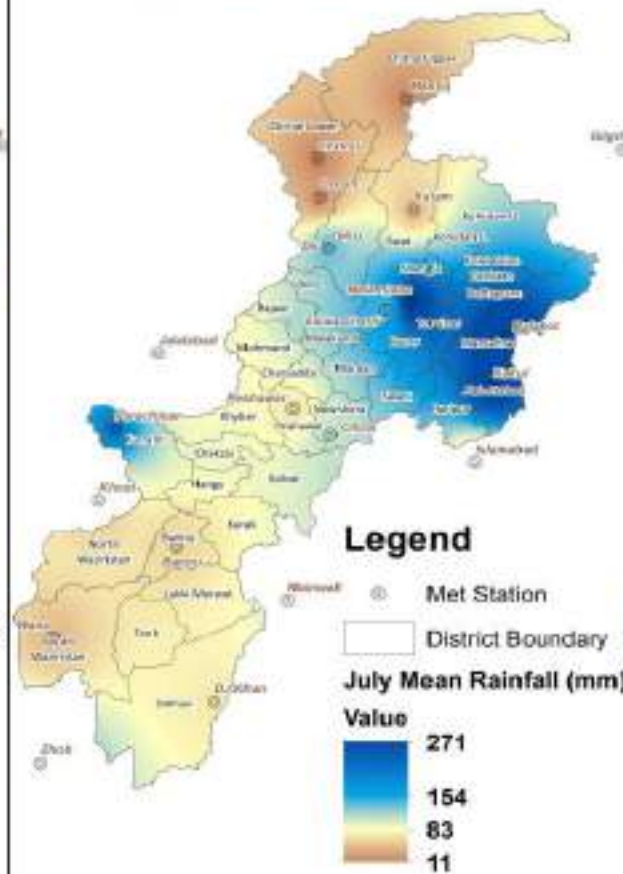
(ANALYSIS IS BASED ON LAST 30 YEARS METEOROLOGICAL DATA OF MONSOON SEASON)



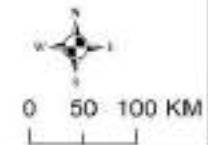
JUNE MEAN RAINFALL (mm)



JULY MEAN RAINFALL (mm)



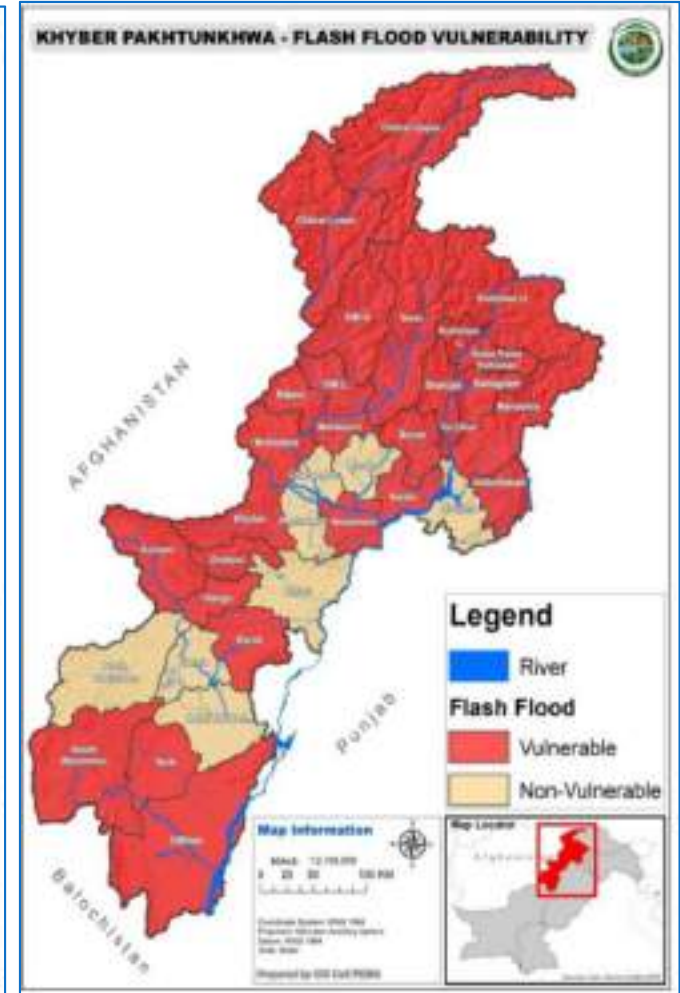
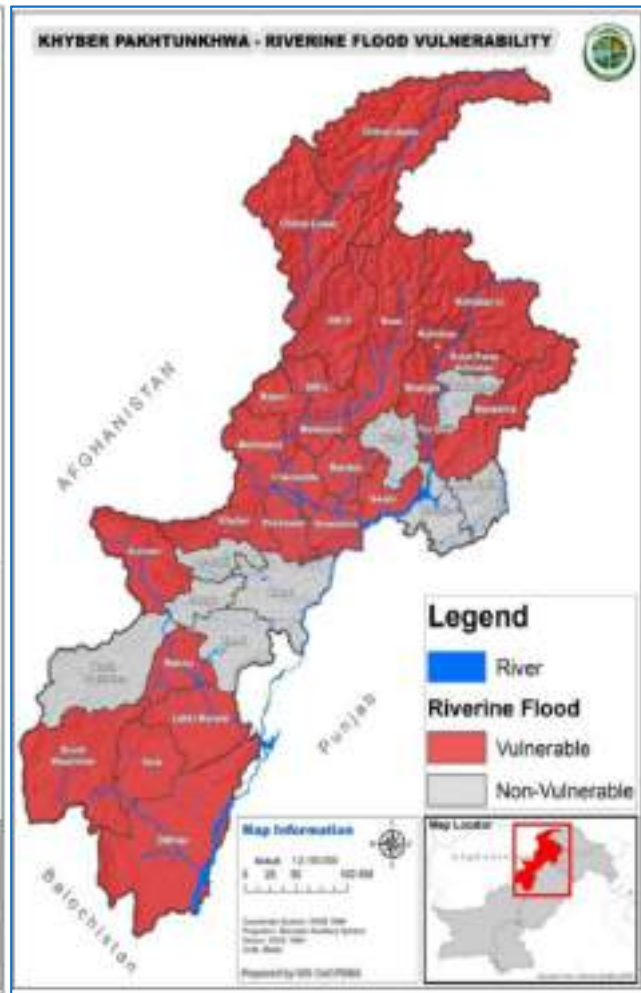
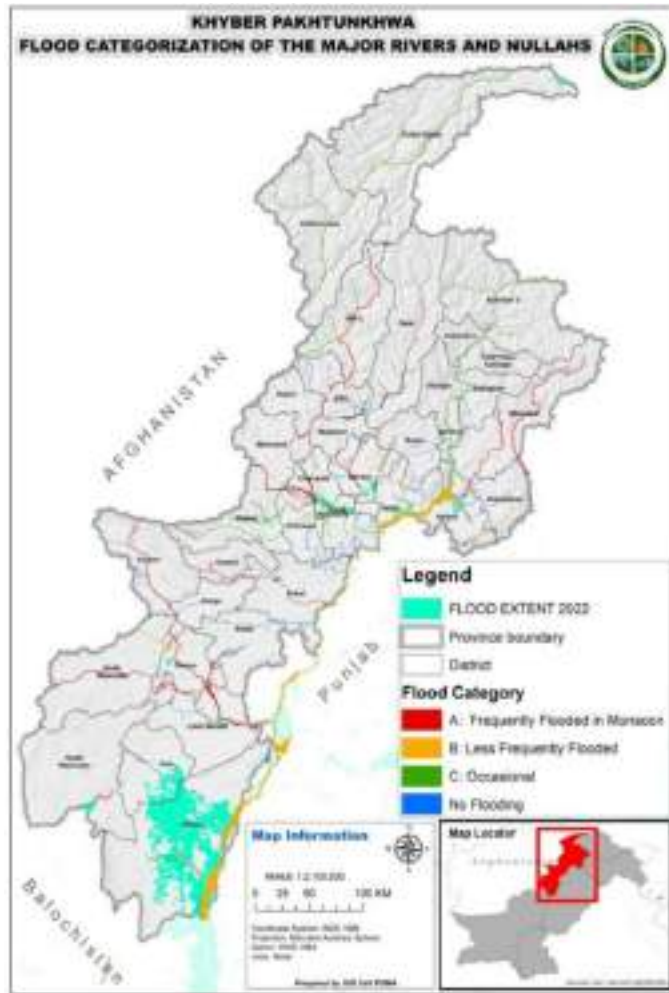
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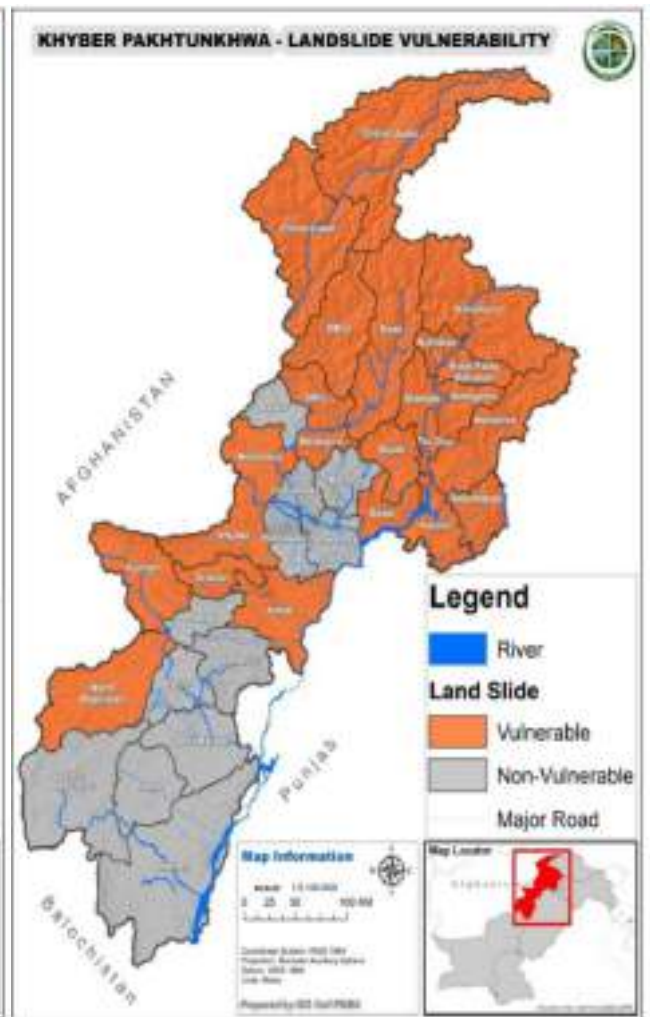
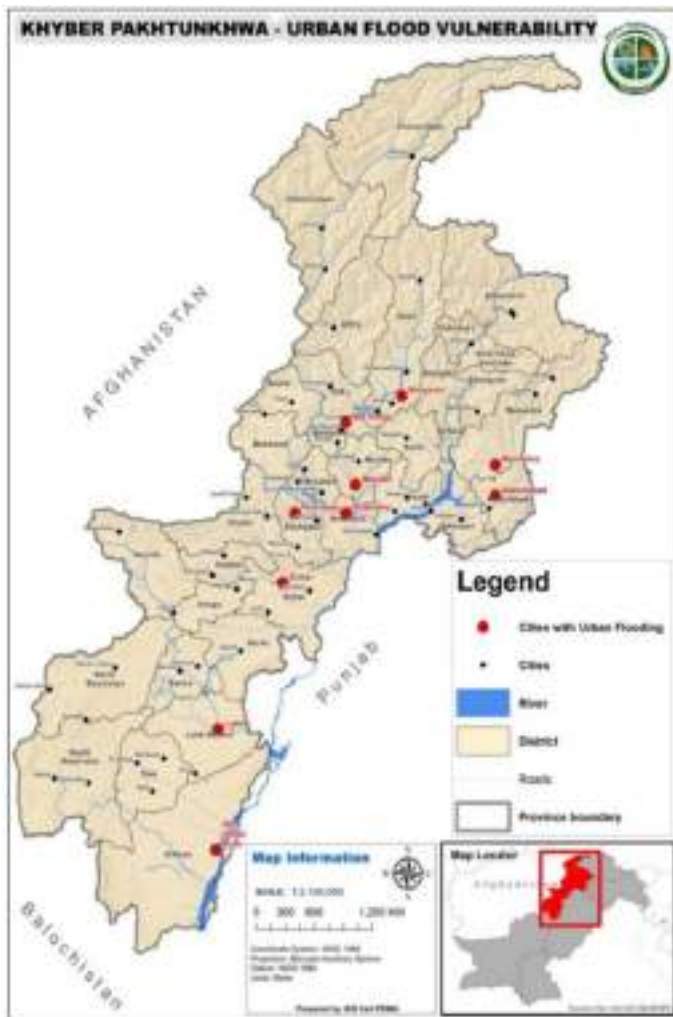


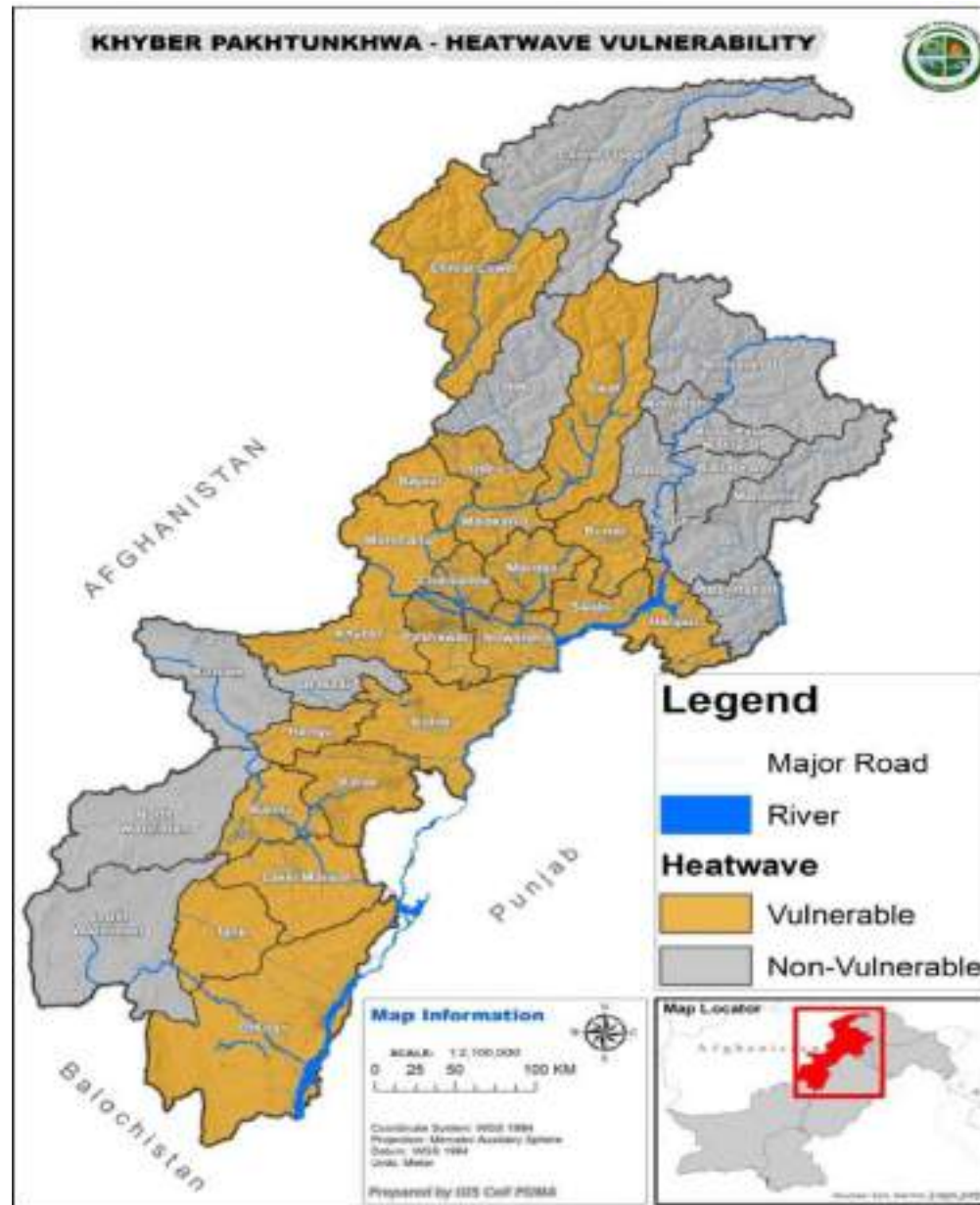
Map Information

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	Panjkora 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

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)			Populati on Impact	Houses Damag ed
	D e a t h s	Injuri es	House Damages	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damages	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damage s	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damages	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damage s	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damag es	Deat hs	Injuri es	House Damag es	Populati on Impact	
Abbottabad	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
Battagram	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
Charsadda	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 Kohistan	0	0	0	2	2	1	12	10	7	6	15	7	21	8	766	14	3	18	55	38	799	234	1598
LowerChitral	3	2	34	8	12	44	0	3	63	1	2	4	10	15	243	0	24	236	22	58	624	186	1248
Malakand	2	2	3	5	18	14	12	21	133	6	19	11	6	9	462	8	13	15	39	82	638	260	1276
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

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

Table 4: Relief Items in the districts

#	District	Tents	Mattresses/ Dharris	Mats Plastic various size	Plastic Sheets/Tarpa ulin	Water Cooler/Jerry Cans	Quilts	Water Cans	Pillow	Blankets	sand bags	Bucket	Kitchen Set	Hygiene Kit	Bed Sheet	Generator	Life Saving Jackets	Net Mosquito	De-Watering Pumps	Cylinder
1	Abbottabad	100	50	50	50	0	100	--	80	100	0	50	100	150	--	--	25	12	--	--
2	Bannu	70	--	37	20	35	21	--	127	43	--	43	72	34	--	0	15	--	0	53
3	Chitral Upper	1090	383	--	--	--	709	---	---	1781	--	---	495	320	---	08	39	---	---	---
4	DI Khan	2090	1313	--	1690	--	1000	--	928	2150	--	900	390	1030	--	--	502	300	9	--
5	Hangu	210	668	586	768	---	1552	---	717	---	---	420	385	360	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	Haripur	240	338	110	110	235	430	---	400	250	---	6	70	0	---	3	0	---	0	0
7	Khyber	13	0	3	0	0	---	---	0	49	---	0	0	0	---	---	0	---	---	0
8	Kolai Palas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	Kuram	26	20	60	80	6	0	--	100	0	0	0	19	40	--	--	0	0	0	2
10	Malakand	305	--	209	247	126	153	--	191	243	200	--	105	179	--	--	--	292	2	18
11	Mardan	321	266	184	243	180	290	--	299	312	--	--	136	125	---	---	10	164	---	---
12	Orakzai	130	175	220	---	0	212	---	---	0	---	---	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	Shangla	1051	122	479	--	--	42	--	105	3597	--	--	267	--	--	--	--	529	--	Nil
14	Toorghar	145	294	316	306	95	297	--	153	510	--	--	203	--	--	--	55	100	2	--
15	Peshawar	103	40	75	--	48	152	--	100	54	--	40	43	27	--	3	115	400	7	--
16	Kohistan Upper	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1500	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	Tank	148	147	117	170	--	--	--	100	150	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Mansehra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	Kohistan Lower	210	100	200	---	---	550	---	100	3000	---	---	---	100	---	---	40	2000	---	---
20	Lower Dir	243	--	555	380	990	830	--	--	7141	--	0	246	141	--	--	0	215	0	150
21	Upper Dir	203	204	---	---	167	---	---	---	552	---	---	125	128	---	---	34	---	---	---
22	Swabi	0	46	44	68	0	117	---	76	171	---	0	0	0	---	0	34	87	0	0
23	Nowshera	109	42	25	150	28	24	---	---	85	800	---	23	115	200	---	80	200	3	84
24	Charsadda	355	363	1026	425	1377	299	--	278	854	--	233	211	240	--	--	80	339	3	--
25	Karak	207	--	86	92	62	136	--	35	120	--	0	106	160	--	0	15	--	3	0
26	Kohat	192	95	50	119	114	100	--	130	127	--	3	65	99	--	--	20	240	--	--
27	North Waziristan	359	0	287	325	241	---	---	250	---	---	0	39	53	---	---	---	0	2	0
28	South Waziristan lower	129	48	108	104	0	104	---	104	185	---	0	0	44	---	---	0	200	0	0
29	South Waziristan upper	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Buner	800	80	705	--	--	0	--	403	560	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	73	--	105
31	Bajaur	112	0	271	0	0	110	--	0	150	--	110	0	141	--	0	--	--	0	--
32	Swat	670	301	---	---	---	344	---	---	1666	---	---	184	198	---	12	102	---	---	---
33	Chitral Lower	150	50	---	---	---	100	---	---	1500	---	---	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
34	Mohmmand	670	156	176	170	130	262	--	0	256	100	--	176	178	--	--	--	160	3	130
35	Lakki Marwat	110	110	250	70	--	140	--	270	200	--	0	80	90	--	--	10	600	--	0
36	Battagram	114	50	40	75	0	20	--	38	85	--	--	20	0	--	--	--	70	--	--
	Total	8031	4107	5835	5369	3487	6001	4505	4505	16980	1100	1792	2838	2931	200	932	926	3805	34	542

Table 5: Required Food Items/NFIs of the District

#	District	Tents	Mattresses/ Dharis	Mats Plastic various size	Plastic Sheets/Tar paulin	Water Cooler/Jerr y Cans	Quilts	Water Cans	Pillow	Blankets	sand bags	Bucket	Kitchen Set	Hygiene Kit	Bed Sheet	Generator	Life Saving Jackets	Net Mosquito	De- Watering Pumps	Cylinder
1	Abbottabad	200	150	200	250	150	200	---	200	200	100	150	200	200	—	—	50	150	—	—
2	Bannu	400	200	300	300	200	200	---	50	200	---	20	100	100	---	10	40	---	10	100
3	Chitral Upper	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	DI Khan	1000	1000	---	2000	---	1000	---	1000	1000	---	1000	1000	1000	---	---	1000	1000	100	---
5	Hangu	200	0	100	0	---	0	---	0	---	---	0	115	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	Haripur	0	0	100	100	50	0	---	0	0	---	100	0	50	---	0	50	---	2	50
7	Khyber	1000	500	300	2000	200	---	---	500	500	---	200	200	200	---	---	100	---	---	200
8	Kolai Palas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	Kuram	200	300	500	1400	600	300	---	200	300	1000	500	200	300	---	---	200	1000	5	100
10	Malakand	0	0	150	250	300	50	---	50	0	50	200	100	100	---	---	---	50	0	150
11	Mardan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	Orakzai	0	50	200	---	300	100	---	---	100	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	Shangla	---	380	---	---	---	500	---	300	---	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
14	Toorghar	50	---	---	---	50	---	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	Peshawar	500	400	100	100	50	100	---	100	100	0	100	100	200	---	5	100	400	5	---
16	Kohistan Upper	1000	500	---	---	---	2500	---	---	5000	---	---	1000	600	---	3	500	---	---	---
17	Tank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18	Mansehra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	Kohistan Lower	300	300	300	300	300	1000	---	300	1000	---	300	300	200	---	---	20	2000	---	200
20	Lower Dir	150	---	1000	1000	---	1000	---	---	---	---	500	300	400	---	---	120	1000	8	---
21	Upper Dir	---	---	---	---	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	75	70	---	8	20	---	---	---
22	Swabi	0	200	100	50	100	100	---	100	0	---	100	100	100	---	10	50	200	10	0
23	Nowshera	250	250	250	500	250	250	---	---	250	0	---	500	250	500	---	300	500	5	250
24	Charsadda	145	137	---	75	---	201	---	222	---	---	267	289	260	---	---	120	161	7	---
25	Karak	100	100	200	100	200	100	---	100	100	---	100	100	100	---	6	30	---	10	50
26	Kohat	400	120	200	150	270	300	---	500	200	---	100	150	200	---	5	150	500	5	50
27	North Waziristan	600	500	500	500	500	---	---	0	---	---	300	500	500	---	---	---	1500	5	500
28	South Waziristan lower	400	400	400	205	200	400	---	400	400	---	200	200	200	---	---	50	100	200	200
29	South Waziristan upper	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	Buner	1900	1000	700	---	---	500	---	1500	340	---	---	400	---	---	---	---	1500	---	800
31	Bajaur	100	500	500	2000	300	300	---	300	150	---	300	500	300	---	5	---	---	---	200
32	Swat	200	500	---	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
33	Chitral Lower	300	200	---	---	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
34	Mohmmad	330	844	824	830	830	738	---	1000	744	---	---	824	822	---	---	---	840	10	830
35	Lakki Marwat	120	250	100	150	---	200	---	0	100	---	200	200	130	---	---	30	0	---	200
36	Battagram	150	200	100	200	200	100	---	100	200	---	---	100	100	---	---	---	100	---	---
	Total	6395	6131	6224	9610	5239	5239	0	5522	3484	1050	3167	5013	4212	500	31	1300	7851	272	3780

Table 7: CBDRM / VDMCS of the Districts of KP 2026

S.No	Division wise District Name		Total	Notified	Un-notifid	S.No	Division wise District Name		Total	Notified	Un-notifid	
1.	Bannu	Bannu	19	19	0	17.	Kohat	Kohat	13	13	0	
2.		Lakki Marwat	33	33	0	18.		Kuram	0	0	0	
3.		N Waziristan	81	81	0	19.		Orakzai	1	1	0	
4.		S Waziristan Lower	17	17	0	20.	Malakand	Bajaur	6	6	16	
5.	D.I.K	D.I.K	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.		Buner	105	105	0	
6.		Tank	Nil	Nil	Nil	22.		Upper Dir	62	62	0	
7.	Hazara	Abbottabad	209	209	0	23.		Lower Dir		12	0	
8.		Battagram	90	90	0	24.		Malakand	7	7	0	
9.		Haripur	155	155	0	25.		Shangla	98	98	0	
10.		Upper Kohistan	64	64	0	26.		Swat	59	59	0	
11.		Lower Kohistan	10	10	0	27.		Upper Chitral	39	39	0	
12.		Torghar	40	40	0	28.		Lower Chitral	56	56	0	
13.		Mansehra	29	36	0	29.		Mrd	Mardan	9	6	3
14.		Kolai-Palas	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.	Swabi		15	15	0	
15.		Kohat	Hangu	14	14	0	31.	Peshawar	Charsadda	61	61	0
16.			Karak	14	14	0	32.		Khyber	31	31	0
					33.	Mohmand	12		12	12		
					34.	Nowshera	22		22	0		
					35.	Peshawar	25		25	0		

Table 8: Details of Encroachment of the Districts of KP 2026

S.No.	Division wise District Name		Total	removed	remaining	S.No.	Division wise District Name		Total	removed	remaining
1.	Bannu	Bannu	8	5	3	20.	Malakand	Bajaur	23	23	0
2.		Lakki Marwat	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.		Buner	91.6 kanal	27 kanal	64.6 kanal
3.		N Waziristan	Nil	Nil	Nil	22.		Upper Dir	18	15	03
4.		S Waziristan Lower	Nil	Nil	Nil	23.		Lower Dir	122.61 kanal	37.3 kanal	85.54 kanal
5.	DJK	D.I.K	86	86	0	24.		Malakand	3 kanal	3 kanal	00
6.		Tank	5	5	0	25.		Shangla	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Hazara	Abbottabad	40	1	39	26.		Swat	137 k	121 k	16 k
8.		Battagram	11.2Kanal	11.2Kanal	0	27.		Upper Chitral	Nil	01	Nil
9.		Haripur	7	7	0	28.		Lower Chitral	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.		Upper Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	29		Mrd	Mardan	11	5
11.		Lower Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	Swabi		45.8	45.8	0
12.	Torghar	Nil	Nil	Nil	31	Charsadda	22		12	8	
13.	Hazara	Mansehra	16	14	02	32	Peshawar	Khyber	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.		Kolai-Palas	00	00	00	33		Mohmand	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Kohat	Hangu	4	4	0	34		Nowshera	32	0	32
16.		Karak	65	65	0	35		Peshawar	67	13	54
17.		Kohat	16	16	0						
18.		Kuram	5	1	4						
19.		Orakzai	0	0	0						

Table 9: Details Of Drainage System_of the Districts of KP 2026

S.No.	Division wise District Name		Total Drains	DE silted Drains	Remaining Drains	S.No.	Division wise District Name		Total Drains	DE silted Drains	Remaining Drains
1	Bannu	Bannu	37	5	30	20	Malakand	Bajaur	60	6	56
2		Lakki Marwat	80Km	80Km	0	21		Buner	91km&12m	65km&12m	26km
3		N Waziristan	333	333	0	22		Upper Dir	187	150	37
4		S Waziristan Lower	10	10	0	23		Lower Dir	100	72	28
5	DIK	D.I.K	29	4	25	24		Malakand	3Kanal	3Kanal	0
6		Tank	15	5	10	25		Shangla	832	832	0
7	Hazara	Abbottabad	153	153	0	26		Swat	296 km	296 km	0
8		Battagram	580	580	0	27		Upper Chitral	24	24	0
9		Haripur	4	38	4	28		Lower Chitral	20	18	02
10		Upper Kohistan	8	8	0	29		Mrd	Mardan	446Km	446Km
11		Lower Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	Swabi		12	12	0
12		Torghar	20	20	0	31	Peshawar	Charsadda	8275	6469	1806
13		Mansehra	4	4	0	32		Khyber	166	86	80
14		Kolai-Palas	0	0	0	33		Mohmand	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Hangu	1121	787	334	34	Nowshera		285	90	195	
16	Karak	245	245	0	35	Peshawar		69	52	17	
17	Kohat	Kohat	27	25	2						
18		Kuram	69	51	18						
19		Orakzai	715	617	98						

Encroachment Removal and Desilting Activities

As part of the pre-monsoon preparedness measures under the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2026, district administrations across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa undertook extensive encroachment removal and desilting operations in vulnerable urban and rural areas. These interventions focused on clearing natural waterways, nullahs, drainage channels, culverts, and flood-prone locations to improve water conveyance capacity and reduce the risk of urban flooding and flash floods during the monsoon season. The photographs presented on the following pages provide pictorial evidence of the proactive

efforts carried out by district administrations in coordination with relevant line departments to enhance community safety and disaster resilience.







As part of its anticipatory and preparedness approach, PDMA KP has undertaken the strategic pre-positioning of relief commodities in high-risk districts ahead of the monsoon season.

The timely provision of tents, NFIs, and emergency supplies enhances local response capacity, supports district administrations in managing potential emergencies, and ensures the availability of critical relief items for rapid deployment when needed. The photographs presented herein demonstrate these proactive measures undertaken to minimize disaster impacts and improve emergency response effectiveness across the province.



STOCK POSITION AT PDMA WAREHOUSE HRF 03-06(2026)

#	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Qty
1	Family Size Tents	16768
2	Winterize Tent	5580
3	Latrine Tents	2959
4	Tarpaulin Sheet	669
5	Kitchen Sets	1672
6	Hygiene Kits	2107
7	Blankets	7029
8	Mattress	5259
9	Quilts	778
10	Mats	13150
11	Pillows	0
12	Mosquito Nets	8156
13	Solar Lamp	870
14	Search Light	2225
15	Dewatering Pump	44
16	Latrine Slabs	2963
17	Life Ring	20
18	Sleeping Bags	1750
19	Life Saving Jackets	6023
20	Pedestal Fans	26
21	Generator	62
22	Wheelchairs	231
23	Stretcher	105
24	Fax Machine	21
25	Scanner	3
26	Water Pump	8
27	Water Purification Plant	3
28	Water Purification Unit	1
29	Water Bladders	10
30	Plastic Sheet	1164
31	Wooven Plastic Sheet	197
32	Cane Milk	47
33	Ceiling Fans	100

#	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Qty
34	Sprayer Machine	170
35	Folding Bed	63
36	Gas Cylinder	9790
37	Dead Body Bags	190
38	Hand Station Wash	3
39	Oil Burner / Stove	437
40	Prayer Mats	101
41	Sand Bags Empty	43700
42	Towel	170
43	Buckets	817
44	Sweaters	1170
45	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	1017
46	Serrenda Cloth	30
47	Baby Diapers Cloth	11485
48	Laundry Soap (Fatty Acid)	159
49	Saw Cutter	8
50	Tiolet Seat Covers	20
51	Silver Tub	49
52	Crockery Tea cups	36
53	Food Mats	30
54	Hand Crank Radio	155
55	Jackets (Jarsi)	100
56	Kit Box	24
57	Hammer	96
58	Walking Stick	35
59	Modular Soap Dispen	132
60	Spade/Shawel	585
61	Fire Blankets	160
62	Toilet Roll	50
63	Wooden Stove	14
64	China Rubber Tank	1
65	Donkey Pumps	4
66	Bowls	87

Table 6: Rescue 1122 Resource Plan for Monsoon 2026

MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rescue Service (Rescue 1122)

1. Background

The monsoon season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa presents significant operational challenges for the Emergency Rescue Service Rescue 1122. Heavy rainfall, flash floods, cloudbursts and urban flooding increase the risk of drowning incidents, landslides, electrical hazards, road accidents and damage to infrastructure including fuel storage and electrical systems.

In view of recurring monsoon-related emergencies, a comprehensive Monsoon Contingency Plan is essential to ensure timely response, effective coordination and safety of both the public and rescuers.

2. Overview – Monsoon Season 2025

The monsoon season 2025 remained highly problematic across several districts of KP. Major incidents included:

- Swat incident resulting in casualties
- Cloudbursts in District Bajaur and Buner
- Urban flooding in Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda and Swabi
- Heavy rainfall and associated emergencies in Shangla and Mansehra

Measure	Total
Temporary Water Rescue Points Established	60
Volunteers (Divers)	113
Staff Deployed	2,288
Vehicles/Boats Deployed	226
Total Victims Handled	6,865
Victims Rescued Alive	6,416
Dead Bodies Recovered	443
Injured Persons Treated	1,135

3. Monsoon Contingency Plan 2026

1. Objective

To ensure effective preparedness, coordinated response and safety of the public and rescuers during the monsoon season 2026 across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

2. Pre-Monsoon Preparations

A. Headquarters Level Activities

- **Budget & Finance:** Early approval and allocation of required budget for fuel, equipment maintenance and procurement.
- **Coordination & Liaison:** Close liaison with PMD (Pakistan Meteorological Department), PDMA, local government, district administrations and law enforcement agencies.
- **Risk Assessment:** Review of 2025 flood reports, identification of newly emerged vulnerable areas and updating of risk maps.
- **Resource Mapping:** Identification and preparation of backup teams from non- vulnerable districts for rapid deployment.
- **Strategic Planning:** Development of deployment plans for resources and manpower based on updated risk maps.

B. District Level Activities

1. Coordination

- Coordination meetings with District Administration, WAPDA, Irrigation Department and allied departments.
- Activation and review of District Emergency Response Plans (DERP).

2. Equipment and Infrastructure Preparedness

- **Repair & Maintenance:** Comprehensive inspection, repair and maintenance of all water rescue equipment (life jackets, ropes, throw bags).
- **Marine Fleet:** Inspection, servicing and maintenance of all boats and Outboard Motor (OBM) engines.
- **Water Rescue Points:** Survey, establishment and strengthening of temporary water rescue points near rivers, nullahs and flood-prone areas identified in 2025.
- **Station Safety:** Physical inspection of rescue stations located near riverbanks for structural integrity and flood risk.
- **Communications:** Testing and certification of communication systems (VHF radios, satellite phones) and emergency control rooms.

3. Stock and Logistics

- **Inventory:** Ensure availability of life jackets, rescue ropes, stretchers, dewatering pumps, generators, flashlights, first aid kits and other emergency supplies.
- **Resupply:** Stockpile fuel reserves and arrange emergency lighting at key response locations.

4. Training and Capacity Building

- **Refresher Courses:** Conduct refresher training for all boat operators and rescue divers.
- **Drills:** Organize mock drills for flood and water rescue scenarios, including night rescue simulations.
- **Joint Exercises:** Perform simulation exercises for inter-agency coordination with PDMA, Pak Army and civil administration.

- **Specialized Training:** Reinforce safety protocols for electrical hazards (post- flooding) and waterborne disease prevention.

5. Public Awareness

- **Community Engagement:** Launch community awareness campaigns regarding flood safety, do's and don'ts and emergency contact numbers.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Publicize identification of evacuation routes and safe assembly points in every vulnerable union council.
- **Media Coordination:** Establish protocol with local media for early warning dissemination and public alerts.

3. During the Monsoon Season (Timeline: July – September 2026)

A. Headquarters Level

- **Monitoring:** Continuous monitoring of PMD weather updates, alerts and river flow data from the Indus River System Authority (IRSA).
- **Field Visits:** Regular visits by senior officers to monitor preparedness in vulnerable districts.
- **Backup Activation:** Activation of standby emergency backup teams from non- vulnerable districts for immediate mobilization.
- **Central Command:** Centralized 24/7 monitoring and coordination through the Central Control Room.

B. District Level

- **Surveillance:** Close monitoring of rivers, nullahs and flood-prone areas, especially during periods of heavy rainfall.
- **Staffing:** Increase staff deployment and ensure 24/7 duty rosters where necessary.
- **Communication:** Maintain constant communication with district administration, allied agencies and the Central Control Room.
- **Rapid Response:** Immediate mobilization of water rescue teams to high-risk locations based on early warnings or incident reports.

4. Response to Waterborne Emergencies

- **Responder Safety:** Exercise extreme caution while responding during heavy rainfall due to hazardous road conditions, reduced visibility and fast-moving water.
- **Electrical Hazards:** Use non-conductive equipment and maintain a safe distance from fallen power lines or submerged electrical sources.
- **Pumping Operations:** Deploy dewatering pumps immediately in urban flooding situations to clear water from inundated areas.
- **PPE Compliance:** Mandatory use of life jackets, helmets and safety ropes by all rescuers operating near or in water.

- **Evacuation:** Identification of evacuation points and safe, dignified relocation of affected persons to relief camps.
- **Medical Triage:** Establish medical triage points at rescue sites to provide immediate first aid and stabilize injured victims for transport.

5. Post-Monsoon Activities (Timeline: October – November 2026)

A. Headquarters Level

- **Data Compilation:** Compilation of district-wise flood reports, response data and damage assessments.
- **Reporting:** Sharing final reports and analysis with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and relevant stakeholders (PDMA).
- **Financial Review:** Conduct a financial assessment and resource gap analysis to identify needs for the next fiscal year.

B. District Level

- **Asset Recovery:** Inspection, cleaning and maintenance of all equipment, vehicles and boats.
- **Fleet Maintenance:** Repair or replacement of damaged boats and OBM engines.
- **Re-stocking:** Stock-taking and replenishment of used equipment and consumables.
- **After-Action Review:** Conduct after-action review meetings at district and regional levels to capture lessons learned and best practices.
- **Plan Revision:** Revision of the Monsoon Contingency Plan for 2027 based on feedback and lessons learned from the 2026 season.

Stations Detail

S.NO	District	Total Staff	Health Drivers	Station	Key Point
1	Peshawar	771	34	15	2
2	Mardan	680	14	8	2
3	DI Khan	168	14	5	1
4	Swat	359	23	9	0
5	Abbottabad	149	16	7	0
6	Nowshera	329	22	7	0
7	Kohat	135	10	5	0
8	Haripur	93	11	3	1
9	Upper Chitral	38	4	2	0

10	Lower Chitral	94	7	2	0
11	Charsadda	250	17	2	1
12	Swabi	233	18	3	2
13	Karak	152	16	3	4
14	Malakand	206	9	2	0
15	Hangu	91	3	2	0
16	Bajaur	175	7	2	1
17	Mansehra	83	15	3	0
18	Buner	141	10	3	0
19	Khyber	192	6	2	0
20	Kohistan Upper	38	0	1	0
21	Kohistan Lower	26	3	1	0
22	Shangla	11	9	2	0
23	Dir Upper	139	16	3	1
24	Dir Lower	130	18	3	0
25	Bannu	188	3	4	2
26	Mohmmand	121	6	3	3
27	Lakki Marwat	220	15	4	6
28	Kurram	70	4	2	2
29	Tank	49	9	2	2
30	Orakzai	68	8	2	0
31	Batagram	55	8	1	0
32	South Waziristan	57	8	2	0
33	North Waziristan	110	10	1	0
34	Tor Ghar	25	0	1	0
	TOTAL	6,020		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)
			Key Point Near AIOU OPP HIGH KOT 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 jalozi
			55 industrial state bara banda
			66 nizam pur
			77 khat kale
7	Kohat	5	11 near laiqat momoriyat hosptial 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 Hosptial 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
14	Malakand	2	4 KEY POINT Gurgori Banda daudzai 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	2	Station 11 jamrod tehsil , jamroad. Station 22 Near Tma bara main bazar barar.
20	Kohistan Upper	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 Hosptial

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	Chatsadda	Haripur	Chitral Upper	Chitral Lower	Khyber	Bajour	Malakand	L.Kohistan	U.Kohistan	Buner	Mansehra	Mohmand	U.dir	L.dir	Shangla	Laki Marwat	Bannu	S.Waziristan	N.Waziristan	Bagram	Kurram	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	sattlite 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	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	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		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								3								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	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 2026

List A: Provincial and Federal Line Departments Consulted for Monsoon Contingency Planning 2026

PDMA
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
 Section-2, Phase-V, Near HNH Hospital, Hayataliad, Peshawar
 www.pdma.gov.pk
 091-9219528

Date: 2-04-2026

26 PDMA/CR/ADMIN/UM/COG/280625/28

The Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1. Construction & Works Department.
2. Irrigation Department.
3. Public Health, Engineering Department.
4. Local Government & Rural Development Department.
5. Climate Change, Environment, Forestry & Wildlife Department.
6. Agriculture Department.
7. Livestock & Dairy Development Department.
8. Food Department.
9. Health Department.
10. Elementary & Secondary Education Department.
11. Tourism Department.
12. Labour Department.
13. Transport Department.
14. Information Department.
15. The Director General, Section 122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
16. The Director, Civil Defence, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
17. The Director General Government Protection Agency (DGPAG) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Federal Line Departments:

1. The General Manager, National Highway Authority (NHAI), Pakistan.
2. The General Manager, Pakistan Railways, Peshawar.
3. The Director General, ITCCIS, Peshawar.
4. The Chief Executive Officer, PUNCO / TESCO, Peshawar.
5. The Director, SUPARCO, Peshawar.
6. The Director, Regional Microbiological Centre, Peshawar.
7. The Director, National Tele Communication, Peshawar.
8. Lt. Col. Pak Army, Peshawar.

The Provincial Heads, Hamanakaheen Organizations:

1. UMCHIA.
2. National Hamanakaheen Network (NHN).
3. Pakistan Hamanakaheen Forum (PHF).

SUBJECT: COORDINATION MEETING REGARDING SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to state that a Coordination Meeting regarding the Summer Hazards Contingency Plan for the Year 2026 is scheduled to be held on Thursday, 02nd April, 2026 at 11:00 am under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Rural, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

2. The objective of the meeting is to review preparations measures, enhance inter-departmental coordination, and provide guidance to effectively respond to potential non-weather related hazards including floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), landslides, droughts, and other climate-related risks.
3. In light of the current security constraints of the Government, the meeting will be conducted virtually via Zoom. The link will be shared on Monday, 27th March, 2026.
4. All concerned Federal and Provincial Departments, as well as Hamanakaheen Organizations, are requested to ensure participation of their relevant representatives and come prepared with updates on preparedness plans, resource availability, and coordination mechanisms. Furthermore, with special request to Irrigation Department to share ongoing progress regarding removal of encroachments on main rivers, tributaries and canals.

Your active participation and timely input will greatly contribute towards strengthening collective preparedness and response efforts for the upcoming summer season 2026 (Agenda item is enclosed).


 Director General


 Deputy Director

Copy of the above is forwarded for information to the:

1. DGO to Chief Executive, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. PG to Secretary, RR&SD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
3. PA to Director General, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. PA to Director (DRMS), PDMA.


ATTENDANCE SHEET

COORDINATION MEETING REGARDING SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026 WITH FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS & HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

Date: 12-03-2026 Date: 2-04-2026

No	Name	Department / Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
1					
2	Saidullah	PDMA K.P.	Dir. DRM	03479272641	
3	Ahmad Noman	PDMA K.P.	Deputy Dir.	03459203238	
4	Muhammad Saleem	PDMA K.P.	Sr. Engineer	0333-9593340	
5	Fahad Tahir	PDMA, K.P.	Asst. Dir.	0311-9380272	
6	Zahid-ur-Rahman	PDMA	Asst. Dir.	0333-9400257	
7	Muhammad Raees	PDMA	Sr. Officer	03469686288	
8	Ahmedullah	PDMA	Asst. Dir.	0313-8215888	
9	Adnan Jattani	PDMA	D.D. cell	0333-9754800	
10					
11					
12					

List D: ADC (Relief and Human Rights) Consulted for Monsoon Contingency Planning 2026



PDMA
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
 Scheme-2, Phase-V, Near ICH Hospital, Hayatabad, Peshawar
 www.pdma.gov.pk
 031-9217623



No. PDMA/NCVAD/HR&H/DCP/1-35/2025-26 Date: 16-03-2025

To: All Deputy Commissioners/ADC's (Relief) / DDMO's, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

SUBJECT: COORDINATION MEETING REGARDING SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026

Dear Sir,


I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to state that the subject meeting has been scheduled on Wednesday, 01-04-2026 at 11:00 am under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department, and Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

I am further directed to request you to kindly share:

- i. Their emergency response preparedness progress since last monsoon till now.
- ii. Warehouse status regarding relief goods, NFIS, emergency fighting logistics, tools etc.
- iii. Give input on encroachments removal progress on main rivers, streams and nullahs etc.
- iv. Highlight issues as per the past monsoon disaster management, challenges, gaps, needs etc.

Your active participation and timely input will greatly contribute towards strengthening collective preparedness and response efforts for the upcoming summer season 2026. (Agenda items is attached at Annex-A).

For any coordination about the meeting please contact to **Osajid Ali Khan Coordinator DDMO (+92 348 8280007)** and zoom link will be shared on Monday, 31st March, 2026.


 Director (DRM)
 PDMA

Copies forwarded for information to the:


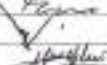


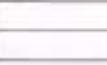


1. PSD to Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. All Commissioners, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
3. PS to Secretary (RR&S) Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. PA to Director General, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. All the Divisional Reporting Officer, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.


 Director (DRM)
 PDMA

ATTENDANCE SHEET

COORDINATION MEETING REGARDING SUMMER HAZARDS CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026 (D-1/ADG)

Time: 11:00AM Date: 01-04-2026

S.No	Name	Department / Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
1	M. Farooq	PDMA	DC		
2	Sadique	PDMA, KP	Director PDMA	03479777641	
3	M. Arif Khan	PDMA	Director Relief	0506-5056262	
4	Fahad Rahim	Emergency PDDC, PDMA	Indira AEO	0311-9281272	
5	Ihsan Banoor	Deputy Director	PDMA	0345-9282238	
6	Muhammad Sohail	Sub. Engineer	PDMA KP	0333-9593340	
7	Syed Muneer Ali	PDMA - KP	P-D GCC	0333-9138485	
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					

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.

Annex-III

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	3358444465	
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							
27	Nowshera							
28	Kohat							
29	Haripur							
30	Peshawar		General Protection (Health& MHPSS) supported by UNHCR		WASH	Dr. Nosheen & Rafiullah		3330878988, 3339410106
31	Haripur							
32	Mansehra							
33	Nowshera							
34	Kohat							
35	Mardan							
36	Swabi							
37	Chitral							
38	Nowshera							
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		3459519737	
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		3349066003	
52	Kurram						
53	Khyber						
54	Mohmand						
55	North Waziristan						
56	Orakzai						
57	South Waziristan	PRCS	Chairman	Imran Wazir			03000111710
58	Merged Districts						
59	KP	Environmental 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		3005795491	
62	Tank	Health Education and Development Society (HEADS)	Education, WASH, FSL, Health, Protection, DRR, Climate Resilience	Syed Irfan Shah		3000999150	
63	Chirtal	Health Education and Development Society (HEADS)		Sayed Ali Shah		3453000036	
64	Dir Upper	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Food Security Support	Abdul Rauf Afridi	Furqan Ullah	3359567744	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		3459338076	
78	Swat	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Waqar Ali Khan		3005858865	
79	Peshawar	Integrated Social Services Program (ISSP)	WASH, FSL, Shelter & NFIs,	Ikram Ullah	Ikram Ullah		3005858865
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	KP(Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda , Haripur	Welfare Association Jared (WAJ)	Protection, GBV, Governance, Food Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience		Tariq Hayat	3477691255	3339191159
91	Haripur & Abbottabad	AAR Japan (Association for Welfare Aid & Relief Japan)	Education GBV, Governance, DRR, Climate Resilience	Ms.Sibgha Mukhtar	Seema Farooq	333507427	3359559417
83	Abbottabad	Jared (WAJ) Poverty	Climate Resilience Health, WASH,				
92	Peshawar, Haripur	Eradication Initiative (PEI) Welfare	Education, AI Protection, GBV, solutions, Food	Shaista Bibi	Shaista Bibi	3365670771	3365670771
84	Mansehra	Association Jared (WAJ) Excellence for Rural	Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience Health and Nutrition	Omar Javed	Mukhtar Javed	3145006044	3100553662
93	Peshawar	Developemnt (CERD) Welfare	Protection, GBV, Governance, Food	Taj Ali		3339110042	
85	Battagrtam	Association Jared (WAJ) Excellence for Rural	Security, Livelihood, DRR, Climate Resilience Child Protection	Khalid Khan		3339110070	
94	Swabi	Developemnt (CERD) Welfare	Governance, DRR, Climate Resilience				
86	Torgahr	Association Jared (WAJ)					

95	Mardan	Centre of Excellence for Rural Developemnt (CERD)	Nutrition	Imran Khan		3339110099	
96	Swat and Shangla	Centre of Excellence for Rural Developemnt (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 Developemnt (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/Clim ate Change, Livelihood, Food Security	Fakhar-ud-din	Sohail Ayaz Khan	3335191048	3038886666

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				
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/Clim ate Change, Livelihood, Food Security & Governance and Rule of Law	Gulnaz Raqeeb	Muhammad Ismail Khan	3219875975	3339846572
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)					

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				
155	Khyber	NIDA-Pakistan	Food System, FNS	Shehzad Elahi				3349127662
156	Hangu	NIDA-Pakistan	Relief Distribution	Allauddin				3032354434
157	Kurram	NIDA-Pakistan	Relief Distribution	Zahir Khan	3009159416			

158	Charsadda	NIDA-Pakistan	Climate Smart Agriculture, DRR, WASH, Livelihood, Health	Zahoor		3459526139
159	Nowshetra	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. Sohail Khan, Secretary RR & SD.	091- 9212058	0332-1714723	091-9210371	
2.	Mr. Zia-Ur-Rehman, Additional Secretary RR & SD.	091-9213250	0348-8988551		

PDMA, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**PDMA Headquarter, Peshawar**

Sr#	Name	Designation	Office	Cell	Fax
1	Mr. Arif Ullah Awan	Director General	091-9213855	0300-5929888	091-9219637
2	Ms. Uzma Mukarram	Director (CEW)	091-9219080	0335-6115599	
3	Mr. Naeem Ullah	Director (HR & Admn)	091-9211805	0334-8821909	
4	Mr. Muhammad Ali	Director (Relief)	091-9213890		
5	Mr. Ihsan Dawar	D.Director (DRM)	091-9219628	0345-9223238	
6	Mr. Waseem Kundi	Director (Rehab)	091-9216221	0332-9126212	
7	Mr. Abdur Rehman	DD (Finance)		0333-0918171	
8	Mr. Amjad Khan	DD/PD (PEOC)		0333-9115439	
9	Mr. Imran Khan	AD (Admn)	091-9212060	0345-9456782	
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		
14	Terbela Hydrology Control Room		0995-350070		
15	Weather Forecasting/ Advisory		091-9212080		

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

Sr#	District	Name	Office	Fax	Mobile
1	Malakand	Mr. Masood Ahmad	0946-9240226,0946-9240185	094-9240229-178,0946-9240223(House)	0315-9807882
2	Hazara	Mr. Fayaz Ali Shah	0992-9310111/9310222/9310444	0992-9310500	0301-8184566
3	Mardan	Mr. Javed Marwat	0937-9230572-73	0937-9230578	0313-5020202
4	Pesahwar	Mr. Riaz Khan Mehsud	091-9211337	091-9214085	0300-8599055
5	Kohat	Mr. Mohtasim Billah Khan	0922-9260002/0922-9260001	0922-9260105	0344-9229860
6	Bannu	Capt. (Retd) Khalid Mehmood	0928-9270044/0928-621144/09289270220	0928-9270041	0341-3111555
7	D.I.Khan	Mr. Dawood Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	0333-9107765

Deputy Commissioners

S.No.	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile	Whatsapp No.
1	Abbottabad	Mr. Sarmad Saleem Akram	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-9310464	0992-9310202	0300-5595089	0300-5595089
2	Bannu	Muhammad Fahim	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	0332-3649000	0332-3649000
3	Battagram	Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmad	0997-310030	0997-310136	0997-310051	0344-9193095	0344-9193095
4	Buner	Mr. Kashif Qayyum	0939-510450	0939-510888	0939-510427	0314-9009056	0314-9009056
5	Charsadda	Dr. Azmat Ullah Wazir	091-9220024	091-9220020	091-9220021	0333-9302515	0333-9302515
6	Lower Chitral	Muhammad Hashim Azim	0943-412055/412519/412368	0943-412519	0943-412421	0333-9328084	0333-9328084
7	Upper Chitral	Muhammad Imran Khan	0943-470355		0943-470356	0333-0506962	0333-0506962
8	D.I.Khan	Mr. Abdul Nasir	0966-9280116	0966-9280022	0966-9280110	0300-8814808	0300-8814808
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 Zaman	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0333-3333592	0333-3333592
12	Haripur	Mr. Waseem Ahmad	0995-920200	0995-611149	0995-615412	0321-9673755	0321-9673755
13	Karak	Mr. Asad Sarwar	0927-210125/828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0927-210925	0344-9028877	0344-9028877
14	Kohat	Mr. Raheem Ullah	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0922-9260032	0307-8400085	0307-8400085
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Tariq Ali Khan	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0346-9312955	0346-9312955
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Zohaib Hayat	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	0333-9101309	0333-9101309
17	Kolai Pallas	Mr. Noor ul Amin	9984052200			0304-9011110	0304-9011110
18	Lakki Marwat	Mr. Hameed Ullah	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0334-9181315	0334-9181315
19	Malakand	Mr. Fayaz Sherpao	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0334-0983339	0334-0983339
20	Mansehra	Mian Behzad Adil	0997-920174	0997-920174	0997-305513	0345-5339552	0345-5339552
21	Mardan	Mr. Wasif Rehman	0937-9230048	0937-9230048	0937-9230303	0345-5503355	0345-5503355
22	Nowshera	Mr. Irfan Ullah	0923-9220099	0923-9220098	0923-9220159	0333-5755069	0333-5755069
23	Peshawar	Mr. Sana Ullah	091-9212302	091-9211338	091-9211418	0345-9519119	0345-9519119
24	Shangla	Muhammad Abdullah	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0996-850006	0340-5522005	0340-5522005
25	Swabi	Mr. Tariq Ullah	0938-920006/920013	0938-221220	0938-221500	0346-9849986	0346-9849986
26	Swat	Mr. Saleem Jan	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240338	0946-9240329	0300-5943386	0300-5943386
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. Asmat Ullah Wazir	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 Rao	9211901/4	9211904	9211900	0311-1451678	0311-1451678
36	South Waziristan Lower	Mr. Mussarat Zaman	0965-210748	0965-210748	0965-210296	0305-8820123	0305-8820123

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

Director General Health Office

Musavir Khan	03139558414	Focal Person
Communication and Works Department		
Mubeen Akhunzada	0311-1304448	Focal Person
Local Govt. Department		

Ahmad Sher	0344-9620588	Focal Person
WATER & SANITATION SERVICES COMPANY SWAT Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
Focal Person		Control Room
Muhammad Tahir Khan	0344-9888912	Helpline: 1334

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	Executive 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



PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



RELIEF, REHABILITATION & SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

**GOVERNMENT OF
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**