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Acronyms

AAC	Additional Assistant Commissioner
AC	Assistant Commissioner
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CP	Contingency Plan
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DNA	Damage Need Assessment
HH	House Hold
MC	Municipal Corporation
MO	Municipal Officer
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Pakistan continues to suffer from overabundance of natural and human induced hazards that threaten the country and has caused widespread damages in the past. The country faces natural disasters that include floods, earthquake, landslides, cyclones and drought. Flood being the most frequently occurring disaster has affected the most number of people in the country every year.

On the other hand climate change and global warming have increased the vulnerability scale of the country. Due to climate change Pakistan is experiencing unpredictable rainfall, increase in temperature and variation in the seasons. Climatic change has caused severe and unpredictable rainfall in the country in last few years. Particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province faced severe damages from last 5 years.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is prone to a number of natural hazards in general and is the most vulnerable to floods in specific due to its geography and topography. 2010 flood brought massive destruction and very negative impact on the province. According to the Federal Flood Commission the flow of river Swat and Kabul combined touched a new historical height of 400,000 cusec as against the previous figure of 250,000 cusec in 1929. The vulnerability of the province as well as its exposure to the hazards can easily be assessed from the three mega disasters in 2015 and semi-cyclone on 26th April 2015, three consecutive spills of very heavy rain showers in the month of July and August that triggered GLOF in Chitral and earthquake on 26th October 2015. Flood/river water lag time is negligibly small that further deteriorates and complicates position of the province to give proper response to the floods.

To cope with, prepare and minimize the risk of floods, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is making a series of efforts. Contingency planning is an effort of the government for the upcoming monsoon season. The Contingency Plan has been prepared after a series of consultations with the District Administrations, Provincial line departments, and Federal line Agencies working in the province, Pak Army Headquarters Engineers, 11 Corps Peshawar and Humanitarian Community including PRCS, DRR Forum and NHN. contingency plan 2016 has been designed for three different scenarios, High flood impact scenario, Medium flood impact and low flood impact scenario. As per PMD weather forecast PDMA is making efforts to strengthen the district administration by providing resources and other relevant support for the immediate response and risk reduction measures at all levels.

Resource mapping of all districts and relevant stakeholders is the integral part of this document. Based on the resource mapping PDMA is striving to provide the required resources identified by the districts and other relief agencies & departments well before the start of Monsoon 2016.



Chapter 1



Review and Lesson Learnt from Monsoon Contingency Plan 2015

Legislation, Policy & Institutional Mandates

NDM Act 2010 provides vide section 17 (1) that:-

“There shall be a plan for disaster management for every Province to be called the Provincial disaster management plan Section 17 (2) of the Act ibid further states that:-

The Provincial Plan shall be prepared by the provincial Authority having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority after consultation with the District Government.

NDM Act have also provision for the preparation of disaster management plan at district level. The Act ibid vide section 21(1) states that:-

“There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the province.

Section 21(2) further states that:-

The district plan shall be prepared by the district Authority having regard to the National Plan and Provincial Plan.

For the purpose PDMA and PDMC at provincial level and DDMU at district level have been constituted.

Section 18(2) of the Act ibid provides that, “The District Unit shall consist of such number of members, as may be Prescribed by the Provincial Government and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following members, namely:

(a) Head of the local council at the district level (by whatever name called) or the Administrative Head of the district who shall be Chairperson, ex-officio;

(b) The District Co-ordination Officer;

(c) The District Police Officer, ex-officio;

(c-i) 1 the Executive Engineer (Communication and Works); (c-ii) 2 the Executive District Officer (Education);

(d) The Executive District Officer, Health; and

(e) Such other district level officers, to be appointed by the District Government.

Powers of Chairperson of District Unit

The Chairperson of the District Unit shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Unit but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex-post facto approval of the District Unit.

Powers and functions of District Unit

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the District Unit shall be as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority.

Section 22(a to h) of the NDM Act 2010 also provides for some Additional Powers of District disaster management unit as below:-

- a) Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the Govt and the local Authority in the district.
- b) Control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within the vulnerable or affected area.
- c) Control and restrict the entry of any person into, his moment within and departure from a vulnerable or affected area.
- d) Remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations.
- e) Provide shelter, food and drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services.
- f) Establish emergency communication system in the affected area
- g) Make arrangement for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies.
- a) Direct any department of the government of the province or any Authority or body under that government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion.
- b) Ensure that NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner.

1.1. Damages occurred in Monsoon 2015 and PDMA response

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has long history of devastating emergencies of varying nature and magnitudes. It is one among the most hazard prone and vulnerable areas of the country. In a short span of seven years KPK has suffered several major emergencies. These include earthquake of October 2005, civil military conflict of April 2009, floods of July 2010, IDP crisis of March 2012 semi cyclone of April 2015, unprecedented heavy rain showers in the months of July and August 2015, GLOF in Chitral and earthquake of October 2015. With regard to various natural and manmade disasters, the province is still vulnerable and requires affirmative measures for dialogue, development and deterrence.

The available early warning/forecasting of floods is telemetry installed by Irrigation Department. The existing flood early warning system of Irrigation Department can forecast floods 24-48 hours in river Swat, 5-7 hours Kabul River and 36-48 hours in Indus River in DI Khan. This system provides insufficient time for evacuation of vulnerable communities as witnessed in Floods 2010 and onwards. There are no arrangements to forewarn vulnerable communities of flash flooding across the mountainous regions.

A brief summary of the damages caused by the Heavy rain shower, and subsequent flash floods, riverine floods, GLOF and landslides in different parts of the province are given below:-

S N O	Date	District	House Damaged		Mosques	Govt Buildings	WSS	Persons died	Persons Injured	Hersons Drowned	Cattle Head Perished	Persons in Relief Camps (family)	Persons Missing	Causes
			Partially	Fully										
1	8-7-2015	Chitral	161	504	5	7		36	7					Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
2	30-7-2015	Abbotabad	20					4	2		2			Earthquake
3	8-5-2015	Peshawar	224	19				7					1	Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
4	8-7-2015	Kohat	37	12				5	14			31	1	Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
5	8-10-2015	Karak	105					12	39		1		1	Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
6	8-2-2015	Charsadda	52	9				1					1	Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
7	8-10-2015	Bannu	65					2	8					Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
8	8-03-2015	Shangla	1	1				5	0		314			Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
9	8-7-2015	Dattagram	12	0			63	0	0	0	0		0	Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
10	30-7-2015	Swat	7	10				1	1		9			Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
11	8-3-2015	Dit Lower	4											Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
12	29-7-2015	Tank						2						
13	8-7-2015	D.I Khan	1030					2	2					Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
14	8-4-2015	Likki Marwat	1201	8				1	12					Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
15	8-2-2015	Dir Upper		2				9	5				3	Road Accident(15 ppl) Heave Rain/Flash Flood
16	08-02-2015	Bannu	1	1					3					Heavy Rain/Flas Flood
17	08-04-2015	Mardan						1	2				1	Heavy Rain
18	08-10-2015	Hangu	80	2				3	6					Heavy Rain
19	8-6-2015	Kohistan	3	73	2						68			Heavy Rain
Total:.			3003	641	7	7	63	91	101		394	31	8	

1.2. Relief Efforts by PDMA

In the year 2015 two Natural hazards viz flash flood and earthquake, hit the province with high intensity. In the aftermath of the floods, Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PDMA KP) Initiated relief activities and emergency restoration in the district. The provision of emergency relief was a great support to the affected populations even though it was challenging to make the relief timely and cooperative.

Detail of the relief efforts as under:

Relief Efforts Ubdertaken PDMA (Over All)												
District	Food Items			Non Food Items				Health Coverage				
	Food	Wheat Flour	Pulses	Tents	Blanket	Life jackets	Aqua Tablets	Other	Camps	Coverage		
	Package	Tons	Kg	#	#	Bundles	#	Mats- Jerry Cans- tarpaulin etc.	#	Individual	Million	
Abbottabad	Food items, Procurement for relief has been made at the local level by District Administration utilizing			200					District Administration is Providing the health facilities		6	
Bannu				200							7	
Battagram				200	200						3.5	
Buner				200							1.5	
Chitral	1000	40	3670	565	2860	6	600000	1340	2		150	
DI Khan	Food items, Procurement for relief has been made at the local level by District Administration utilizing			400				350	District Administration is Providing the health facilities		5	
Karak				300	200			400				
Kohat	Relief Funds								4			5
Lakki Marwat	500	40	700	900					2		15	
Malakand	Food items, Procurement for relief has been made at the local level by District Administration utilizing			100					District Administration is Providing the health facilities		10	
Mansehra				200		30		300			5	
Mardan				100								
Peshawar						50					20	
Swabi				100							5	
NDMA	1,000						300,000 (by NDMA for Chitral)					
Total	2500	80	4370	3465	3260	86	600000	2390	8	0	233	

Note: PDMA Teams headed by DG PDMA visited the affected areas of District Kohat, Karak, Lakki Marwar on 05-08-2015 to monitor the relief activities.

1.4 Lessons Learnt from Previous Floods

1.4.1 Low investments in Water storage in the province

There has been very little investment in water storage that can otherwise reduce the vulnerability of floods. This limited storage capacity has further been undermined by massive silting that naturally reduces their Flood mitigation capacities. There are only two notable reservoirs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Warsak and Tarbela. The former has lost its storage capacity long ago, while the storage capacity of the later has gone down to 6.77 MAF from its original capacity of 9.68 MAF, and 30 percent decreased during the last 36 years. There are three major head works including Munda, Amandara and Kurram Garhi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which regulate water discharge to different tributaries of major river systems and canals.

The upper regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa constitute the catchment area of River Indus, the main river of the province. The Indus along its course is joined by its tributaries originating from the Northern Areas and some in the province like the River Kabul, Swat and Kurram and numerous minor mountain water channels.

Unfortunately, despite the hectic efforts of the PDMA the river systems are not fully covered by the flood monitoring mechanism yet and therefore it is not possible to timely detect the water overflow except close to Tarbela leaving very short time for preparedness.

Heavy snow on the northern mountains of the province starts melting with rising temperatures during summer thus causing rise in the water level of River Kabul and Swat. During the same period the monsoon patterns also develops in the region. Heavy precipitation of monsoon results in disproportionate water flow in these rivers which ultimately generate floods around the banks of rivers. Flash flooding in numerous hill torrents across the province is also a common phenomenon. The simultaneous occurrence of riverine and flash floods, melting of snow, heavy precipitation and the cloud bursting make the situation horrific.

1.4.2 Poor Flood Protection Arrangements

The protective measures across KPK and FATA are not satisfactory to protect or provide safeguard to settled population living in flood prone areas. Joint reconnaissance of flood protection works across the province has been conducted by head quarter engineers 11 corps and Irrigation department. The recce shows that out of total 270 flood protection works, only 130 flood protection works are either in good condition or completed while the rest of the flood protection works need dire attention of Irrigation department in order to ensure maintenance and repair of the rest.

1.4.3 Poor Arrangements for Flood Early Warning System

There is acute shortage of flood early warning radars in the province. The current arrangements rely on flood gauging through telemetry system of WAPDA and some basic system of gauges installed by the Irrigation Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. While these arrangements are not specially installed and implemented to give the reason of early warning, that is why these arrangements give relatively less and inappropriate time to prepare for the floods.

As a result of historical and super flood 2010 Irrigation Department has restored 105 numbers of River discharge gauges and installed 16 new rainfall gauges. As well as 80 new flow gauges has also installed during 2011-12.

1.4.4 Encroachments

An obvious reason of failure in the flood protection was encroachment along the river bank that led to irreparable damages both to human life and infrastructure during 2010 floods. Intrusion of located population in flood prone areas as Panjkora, Swat, Kabul rivers and their major tributaries, partly along Indus and the flood prone hill torrents in the North were responsible up to major extent for the losses to life and property. Similarly, poor, blocked and heavily encroached drainage systems of settled areas especially in Peshawar valley played major role in inundation, damages and destruction. Major operations have been conducted against encroachments in post monsoon period 2015 and the issue has been reduced for the upcoming monsoon season.

1.4.5 Low scale Preparedness

Resource mapping, proper planning for rescue and relief efforts, enhancing capacity of the community concerned through training and capacitating them both with knowledge and resources elevate the level of preparedness certainly reduces the chances of expected damages of the disaster. But unfortunately the said factor along with inadequate resources weakened the response capacities at both levels. The reactive response strategies at district and provincial level did not help much to save lives and provide supports to the flood effectees to large extent and extraordinary efforts were required to bridge the gap at that critical time.

1.4.6 Non observance of Early Warnings by General Public

The lack of observance & Early Warning System at community level was the core aspect of damages in the previous floods. A significant aspect witnessed specially in Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar was the lack of seriousness to observe the flood early warning by general public. Being flood warning issued by the government well in time but people had propensity to stay in their homes and resisted to evacuate till flood waters completely overwhelmed and marooned them and their belongings. Consequently, scarce rescue resources (boats and helicopters) were overburdened by salvage missions to rescue the victims.

1.4.7 Insufficient Water Storage and Regulation Capacity

The water storage amenities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have drastically fallen down ranging from 30-70% in various storage reservoirs, main reasons was silting, which has ultimately reduced its capacities regarding flood mitigation. Climate change and global warming cause glaciers melting due to which water level is increasing in flood carrier channels, rivers and major dams. Warsak dam has now been turned into run of water only, because of the continuous sedimentation of silt.

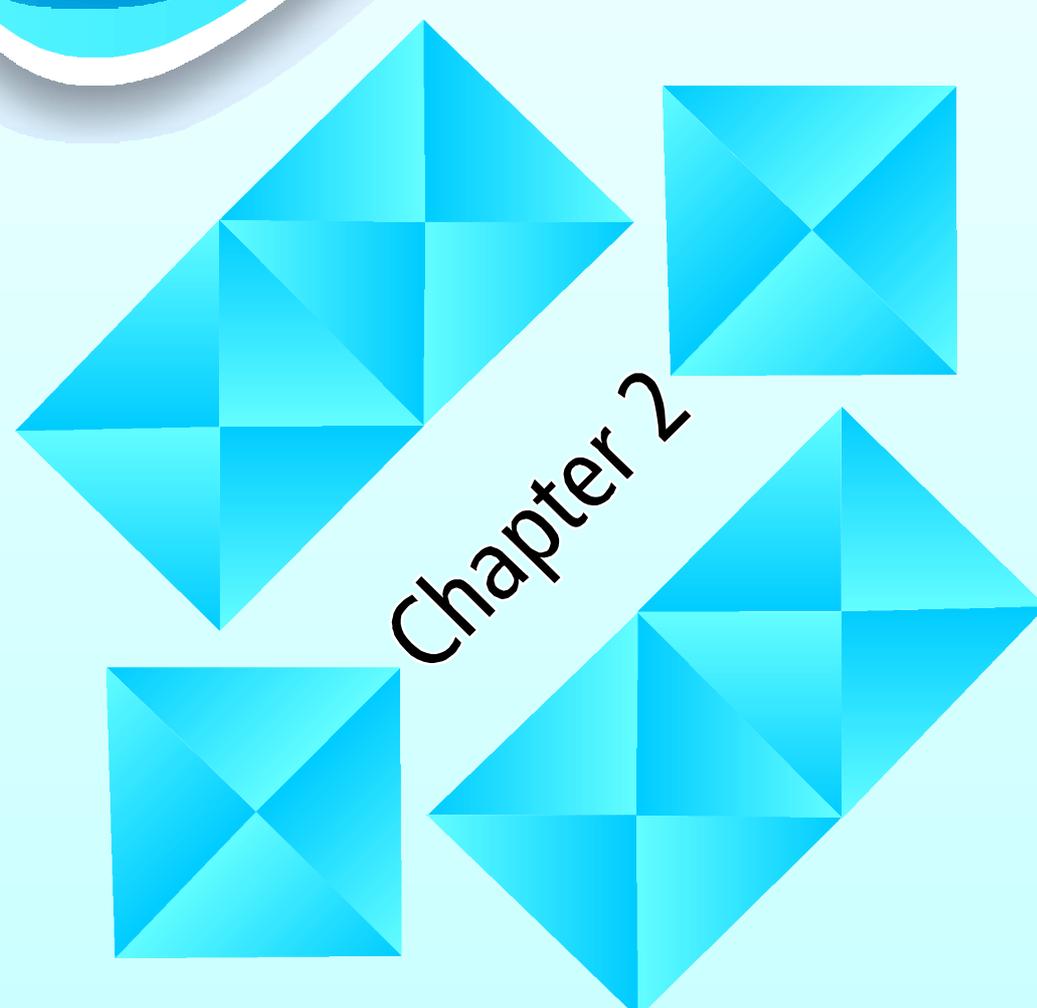
In addition, the regulatory facilities i.e. Munda and Amandara head-works on Swat River sustained damages in 2010 Floods and took two years to rehabilitate. Though both of these head-works have been restored yet water flow control of 275000 cusecs remains a question.

1.4.8 High frequency of disasters and inadequate Procurement of NFIs

During the year 2015 PDMA was unable to procure fresh stock of NFIs before the onset of Monsoon 2015 due to some unavoidable reasons. Different disasters took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that badly hit districts like Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Karak, Lakki Marwat, Bannu, DIKhan, Swat, Shangla, Kohistan, Dir upper & Lower and particularly Chitral. Almost all the Stock of PDMA available at HRF Jalozai was fully consumed in responding appropriately to such a frightening series of monsoon related huge disasters in a short span of time. Just a single month after the monsoon an earth quake of 8.2 magnitudes shock the province and caused severe damages in northern districts of Chitral, Dir upper & Lower, Shangla, Swat, and Kohistan that left PDMA quite helpless to respond to the disaster. NDMA, PDMA Punjab, Sindh and SDMA Azad Kashmir came to the rescue of PDMA and covered the gaps. Now bulk procurement of NFIs is need of the hour.



Chapter 2



Hazard and Vulnerability Profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has long history of devastating emergencies of varying nature and magnitudes. It is one among the most hazard prone and vulnerable areas of the country. In a short span of seven years KPK has suffered several major emergencies. These include earthquake of October 2005, civil military conflict of April 2009, floods of July 2010, IDP crisis of March 2012 semi cyclone of April 2015, unprecedented heavy rain showers in the months of July and August 2015, GLOF in Chitral and earthquake of October 2015. With regard to various natural and manmade disasters, the province is still vulnerable and requires affirmative measures for dialogue, development and deterrence.

The available early warning/forecasting of floods is telemetry installed by Irrigation Department. The existing flood early warning system of Irrigation Department can forecast floods 24-48 hours in river Swat, 5-7 hours Kabul River and 36-48 hours in Indus River in DI Khan. This system provides insufficient time for evacuation of vulnerable communities as witnessed in Floods 2010. Gauging through telemetry system installed by Provincial Irrigation Department is the only source of early warning system. Such forecast, however, does not help evacuation of vulnerable communities to safer locations as witnessed in the year 2010. There are no arrangements to forewarn vulnerable communities of flash flooding across the mountainous regions.

There has been very little investment in water storage that can otherwise reduce the vulnerability of floods. This limited storage capacity has further been undermined by massive silting that naturally reduces their flood impact mitigation capacities. There are only two notable reservoirs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Warsak and Tarbela. The former has lost its storage capacity long ago, while the live storage capacity of the later has gone down to 6.77 MAF from its original capacity of 9.68 MAF, and 30 percent decreased during the last 36 years. There are three major head works including Munda, Amandara and Kurram Garhi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which regulate water discharge to different tributaries of major river systems and canals.

The upper regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa constitute the catchment area of River Indus, the main river of the province. The Indus along its course is joined by its tributaries originating from the Northern Areas and some in the province like the River Kabul, Swat and Kurram and numerous minor mountain water channels.

Unfortunately, despite the hectic efforts of the PDMA the river systems are not fully covered by the flood monitoring mechanism yet and therefore it is not possible to timely detect the water overflow except close to Tarbela leaving very short time for preparedness.

Heavy snow on the northern mountains of the province starts melting with rising temperatures during summer thus causing rise in the water level of River Kabul and Swat. During the same period the monsoon patterns also develops in the region. Heavy precipitation of monsoon results in disproportionate water flow in these rivers which ultimately generate floods around the banks of rivers. Flash flooding in numerous hill torrents across the province is also a common phenomenon. The simultaneous occurrence of riverine and flash floods, melting of snow, heavy precipitation and the cloud bursting make the situation horrific.

Faced with such critical possible scenarios adopting an integrated approach for monsoon contingency planning is thus considered as top priority by PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Monsoon and its associated Hazard Matrix of KPK

District	Multy-hazard	Flood	Landslide	Avalanche	Drought	Drought
Abbotabad	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Bannu	M	✓	-	-	L ✓	-
Batagram	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Buner	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Charsadda	M	✓	-	-	-	-
Chitral	M	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
D.I Khan	M	✓	-	-	L ✓	-
Hangu	M	M ✓	M ✓	-	-	-
Haripur	M	M ✓	✓	✓	-	-
Karak	M	M ✓	-	✓	-	-
Kohat	M	M ✓	-	✓	-	-
Kohistan	M	M ✓	✓	✓	-	-
L. Marwat	M	M ✓	-	-	-	-
Lower Dir	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Malakand	M	✓	M ✓	-	-	-
Mansehra	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Mardan	M	✓	-	-	-	-
Nowshera	M	✓	L ✓	-	-	-
Peshawar	M	✓	-	-	-	-
Shangla	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Swabi	M	✓	-	-	-	-
Swat	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Tank	M	✓	-	-	-	-
Torghar	M	✓	✓	-	-	-
Uper Dir	M	✓	✓	✓	-	-

(Source: National Monsoon Contingency Response Directives 2015)

2.1 Flood Profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Geographically Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the smallest province of the country. It is only 9.4% of the country total area and covers an area of 74,521 sq. km and located on both banks of river Indus and stretches from the Himalayas in the north to deserts of D.I Khan in the south, where it is bordered by Baluchistan and Punjab provinces. Province comprises 25 districts which are further divided into 69 Tehsils, 986 UCs and more than 2700 village and neighborhood councils while the total number of Mouzas/villages is 7335.

Indus and Kabul rivers are the two major river systems in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Indus River forms the boundary with Punjab and passes from Attock to Dera Ismail Khan in the south; and River Kabul flows down from district Chitral into Afghanistan and again enters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to join the Indus River. Rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa generally occurs in two distinct crop-growing seasons: Rabbi (winters, December-March) and Kharif (summers, June-September). Normally the monsoon arrives in first or second week of June. During monsoon the riverine floods occur in river Kabul, Swat and Indus that affect the central & western populated districts, while flash floods also occur astride these rivers resulting in colossal losses sometimes.

The floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are generally caused by heavy concentrated rainfall in the catchments of Rivers Indus, Swat and Kabul during the monsoon season, which are also augmented by snowmelt water flows. Major floods occur in late summer (July to September) when the South Asian region is subjected to heavy Monsoonal rains. Major floods in the province have occurred in 1976, 1982, 1988, 1992, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2010. While in 2015 heavy rainfalls and GLOF caused severe damages both to life and property in District Chitral.

Flash floods are also natural phenomena that continuously affect the province from the last few years during Monsoon season. Flash floods have been occurred more in recent years due to changing weather patterns. While such floods are on the rise over the last couple of years because of changing weather patterns, its humanitarian consequences are accentuated owing to absence of any viable local early warning system and the sudden onset-nature of the hazard. Moreover, most regions vulnerable to flash flooding lie outside the coverage of the early warning system deployed for riverine floods. Flash floods are experienced commonly in Swat, Upper and Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Kohistan, Peshawar, Mansehra, Battagram, Mardan, Kohat, Karak and D.I Khan.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa' peculiar physical configuration makes it vulnerable to diverse range of summer and monsoon hazards. Heavily populated districts constitute catchment areas of major rivers where their tributaries proliferate, thus creating flash floods vulnerability. Some districts are traversed by fully formed, mature rivers and they are vulnerable to spill over impact during floods. Physical configuration of northern and northeastern portion of the province is excessively mountainous spanning from Chitral up in the north to districts of Upper and Lower Dir, Shangla, Swat, Kohistan and Mansehra which are prone to flash flooding, cloud bursts and land sliding activities. Therefore, depending on the intensity of monsoon precipitation and ice melt, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to both sudden and expected hydro-meteorological disasters which require integrated surge and quick response.

Flood Vulnerability Matrix of KPK

District	Flood	Landslide	Avalanche	GLOF
Abbotabad	M	VH	VH	-
Bannu	M	L	VL	-
Batagram	M	H	H	-
Buner	VH	H	H	-
Charsadda	VH	M	VL	-
Chitral	H	H	H	H
D.I Khan	H	VL	VL	-
Hangu	M	M	VL	-
Haripur	M	VH	H	-
Karak	L	L	VL	-
Kohat	M	L	VL	-
Kohistan	M	H	H	-
L. Marwat	M	VL	VL	-
Lower Dir	H	H	H	-
Malakand	H	M	M	-
Mansehra	H	VH	H	-
Mardan	H	L	VL	-
Nowshera	VH	L	VL	-
Peshawar	VH	H	VL	-
Shangla	H	H	H	-
Swabi	VH	L	VL	-
Swat	VH	H	H	-
Tank	H	VH	VH	-
Torghar	H	H	VL	-
Uper Dir	H	VH	H	-

(Source: National Monsoon Contingency Response Directives 2015)

2.2. Flood Vulnerability categorization of the Districts

Based on the data of super flood 2010 and past experiences in subsequent years of 2011,12,13,14 and 15, PDMA has categorized the districts based on their vulnerability for the year 2016 as under.

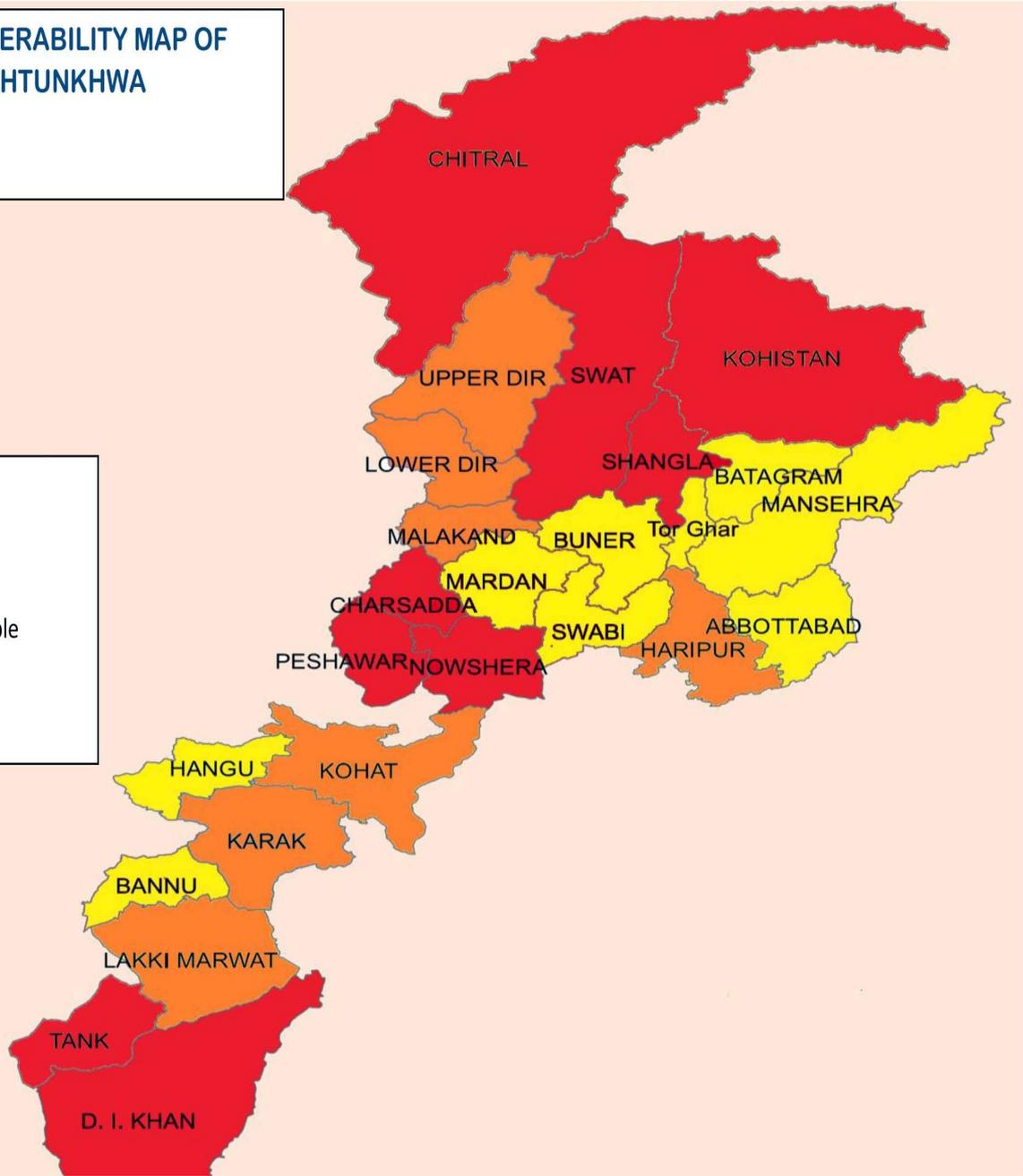
Monsoon 2010			Monsoon 2016		
Most Vulnerable	Moderate Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Most Vulnerable	Moderate Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable
Charsada	Bannu	Bunir	Peshawar	Laki Marwat	Battagram
D.I.Khan	Battagram	Hangu	Charsadda	Karak	Tor Ghar
Dir Lower	Chitral	Haripur	Nowshera	Haripur	Abbottabad
Dir Upper	Karak	Mardan	DI Khan	Kohat	Mansehra
+Nowshera	Kohat	Abbottabad	Chitral	Malakand	Mardan
Peshawar	Lakki	Tor Ghar	Swat	Tank	Hangu
Shangla	Malakand	Kohistan	Shangla	Bannu	Buner
Swat	Mansehra		Dir Lower		Swabi
Tank	Swabi		Dir Upper		
			Kohistan (Upper & Lower)		

All Districts have identified vulnerable location/Points in their Monsoon contingency plans of the concerned districts which can be viewed on PDMA Website.

Below are the glimpses of vulnerable Union Councils and population at risk mapped in the district contingency plans. Full detail may be consulted on PDMAs' website.

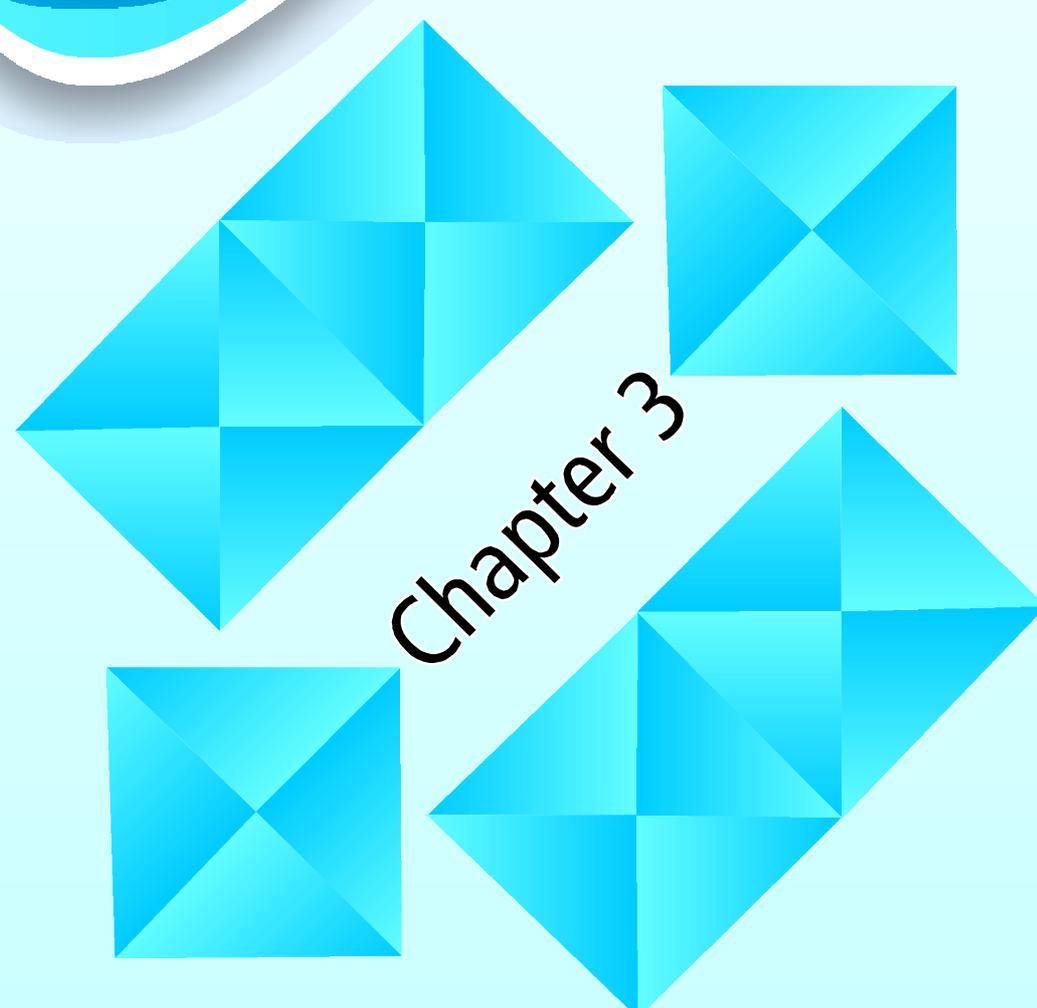
S.No	District	No. of UCs	At risk population
1	Abbottabad		
2	Battagram	8	142250
3	Buner	3	37454
4	Bannu	21	305037
5	Charsadda	24	527434
6	Chitral	5	277321
7	D.I Khan	12	62715
8	Hangu	6	90648
9	Haripur	7	155299
10	Karak	12	NA
11	Kohat	11	227301
12	Kohistan	19	225765
13	L. Marwat	11	13890
14	Dir Lower	7	145204
15	Malakand	5	192000
16	Mansehra	18	306321
17	Mardan	5	96216
18	Nowshera	28	450584
19	Peshawar	24	858098
20	Shangla	19	291062
21	Swabi	10	196000
22	Swat	45	1015198
23	Tank	11	169218
24	Torghar	9	NA
25	Upper Dir	5	154569
		325	5939584

FLOOD VULNERABILITY MAP OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA





Chapter 3



Monsoon 2016-weather forecast and Corresponding Flood Impact scenarios

3.1. Pakistan Meteorological Departments' Weather Projection for Monsoon 2016 (June September 2016)

Pakistan Met department is an autonomous and independent institution tasked with providing forecasts, public warnings, and purposes of protection, safety, and general information. Apart from meteorology, it is also involved in monitoring as well as investigating whether phenomena, events, hydrology, and research in climate changes, and studies on aeronautical engineering.

Its Headquarter is in Islamabad, it has offices and research facilities in all over the four provinces of the country. Its regional office for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in Peshawar and is headed by Director Mushtaq Ahmad.

PDMA coordinates with PMD regional office for the weather forecast and general weather advisory. Normally PDMA contacts PMD regional office twice a day at 6 am and 6 pm for weather updates. The same is disseminated among the stakeholders through SMS alert for information and necessary actions.

As per weather advisory of PMD, this year:-

- Prevailing oceanic, atmospheric and surface climatic conditions suggest uncertainties in Pakistan's weather
- Pattern will persist towards the summer till the El Niño comes to neutral phase in June and July 2016.
- Heat wave conditions in Chitral may accelerate Glacier melting and trigger GLOF events in the coming summer season.
- Due to intense heating, monsoon onset is expected to be early during second half of June 2016.
- El Nino is declining and global climate models predict it to run in the neutral phase during monsoon season.
- At the moment most of the Global oceanic and atmospheric pattern indicates 20% above normal rain fall. Although there are chances that precipitation pattern may not be uniform both spatially and temporally.
- Localized, abrupt and short time weather phenomenon are possible if NAO remains Positive (+ve) and IOD remains Negative (-ve).

3.2. Scenarios and Corresponding Caseloads

For the better understanding of flood's impacts on the vulnerable community it is vital to develop projected sceneries which may help in identifying:

- The pre-impact vulnerability conditions;
- Groups and segments of community that will be affected disproportionately e.g. certain occupations, income level of households, location, age & gender groups;
- The event-specific conditions that establishes the level of disaster impact and;
- Suitable emergency management actions required.
- Financial impact for which resources may be requisitioned from the provincial government

There are two main dimensions of flood impacts on the community in general i.e. Physical and Social impact. Casualties and property damages are the physical impacts of flood which can be measured, notice and reported immediately to the response authorities. However, social impacts, which include psychosocial, demographic, economic, and political impacts, can develop over a longer period and can be difficult to assess when they occur. This contingency plan only highlights the physical impact of the anticipated flood scenario on the population.

Partial input in this scenario planning section is taken from the contingency plan of 2015. However, the corresponding caseloads to the scenario are the result of extensive consultation with district governments and mathematical calculation of the expected population. This scenario development is based on the projected figures of expected house hold damages which are given as under.

District-wise Relief Caseloads 2016 Monsoon KP based on 2010 Floods

S. No	Districts	Affected HH High Impact floods (Assumed for 2016)	Affected HH Medium impact floods (Assumed for 2016)	Affected HH Low impact Floods (Assumed for 2016)
1	Abbottabad	4304	1435	478
2	Bannu	8418	2806	935
3	Batagram	1734	578	193
4	Buner	1388	463	154
5	Charsadda	65565	21855	7285
6	Chitral	848	283	94
7	Dera Ismail Khan	638	213	71
8	Hangu	1722	574	191
9	Haripur	75994	25331	8444
10	Karak	2883	961	320
11	Kohat	7477	2492	831
12	Kohistan	8303	2768	923
13	Lakki Marwat	5578	1859	620
14	Lower Dir	16938	5646	1882
15	Malakand	6856	2285	762
16	Mansehra	4083	1361	454
17	Mardan	5496	1832	611
18	Nowshera1	8442	2814	938
19	Peshawar	62533	20844	6948
20	Shangla	38067	12689	4230
21	Swabi	8756	2919	973
22	Swat	1603	534	178
23	Tank	7325	2442	814
24	Upper Dir	9254	3085	1028
25	Torghar	0	0	0
	Total	354203	118068	39357

3.3 The High Impact Scenario

The High Impact scenario corresponds to Floods 2010 with similar casebads though its realization seems improbable as per PMD's opinion. On the other hand, its occurrence cannot be ruled out. However, the planning parameters will be based on the 2010 experiences.

Estimated Humanitarian Response (Relief Items) High Impact Scenario 2016

S#	Districts	Anticipated Affected House Hold(HH)	FOOD	Shelter and NFIs									WASH
			03 Months FOOD HH	Tents	Plastic Sheet	Blankets	Kitchen Set	Hygiene Kits	Jerry Cane	Buckets	Tarpaulin	Stoves	Drinking water Population
1	Abbottabad	4304	77472000	1435	1435	2869	4304	4304	8608	8608	4304	4304	25824
2	Bannu	8418	151524000	2806	2806	5612	8418	8418	16836	16836	8418	8418	50508
3	Batagram	1734	31212000	578	578	1156	1734	1734	3468	3468	1734	1734	10404
4	Buner	1388	24984000	462	462	925	1388	1388	2776	2776	1388	1388	8328
5	Charsadda	65565	1180170000	21855	21855	43710	65565	65565	131130	131130	65565	65565	393390
6	Chitral	848	15264000	283	283	565	848	848	1696	1696	848	848	5088
7	D.I Khan	638	11484000	213	213	425	638	638	1276	1276	638	638	3828
8	Hangu	1722	30996000	574	574	1148	1722	1722	3444	3444	1722	1722	10332
9	Harripur	75994	1367892000	25331	25331	50663	75994	75994	151988	151988	75994	75994	455964
10	Karak	2883	51894000	961	961	1922	2883	2883	5766	5766	2883	2883	17298
11	Kohat	7477	134586000	2492	2492	4985	7477	7477	14954	14954	7477	7477	44862
12	Kohistan	8302	149436000	2767	2767	5535	8302	8302	16604	16604	8302	8302	49812
13	L.Marwat	5578	100404000	1859	1859	3719	5578	5578	11156	11156	5578	5578	33468
14	Lower Dir	16937	304866000	5645	5645	11291	16937	16937	33874	33874	16937	16937	101622
15	Malakand	6856	123408000	2285	2285	4571	6856	6856	13712	13712	6856	6856	41136
16	Mansehra	4083	73494000	1361	1361	2722	4083	4083	8166	8166	4083	4083	24498
17	Mardan	5495	98910000	1832	1832	3663	5495	5495	10990	10990	5495	5495	32970
18	Nowshera	8442	151956000	2814	2814	5628	8442	8442	16884	16884	8442	8442	50652
19	Peshawar	62532	1125576000	20844	20844	41688	62532	62532	125064	125064	62532	62532	375192
20	Shangla	38067	685206000	12689	12689	25378	38067	38067	76134	76134	38067	38067	228402
21	Swabi	8756	157608000	2918	2918	5837	8756	8756	17512	17512	8756	8756	52536
22	Swat	1603	28854000	534	534	1069	1603	1603	3206	3206	1603	1603	9618
23	Tank	7325	131850000	2441	2441	4883	7325	7325	14650	14650	7325	7325	43950
24	Upper Dir	9254	166572000	3084	3084	6169	9254	9254	18508	18508	9254	9254	55524
25	Torghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		354201	6375618000	118063	118063	236134	354201	354201	708402	708402	354201	354201	2125206

3.4 Medium Impact Scenario

The Medium Impact scenario has been worked out as a result of extensive consultation with PMD and Irrigation Department. The Medium Impact scenario's flood assumptions approximate the 1929 Flood levels. Medium caseload for relief support is estimated mathematically as 1/3 of the High Impact scenario.

Estimated Humanitarian Response (Relief Items) Medium Impact Scenario 2016

Sl#	Districts	Anticipated Affected House Hold(HH)	FOOD	Shelter and NFIs									WASH
			FOOD HH 3 Months	Tents	Plastic Sheet	Blanket	Kitchen Set	Hygiene Kits	Jerry Cane	Buckets	Tarpaulin	Stoves	Drinking water Population
1	Abbottabad	1435	25830000	478	478	957	1435	1435	2870	2870	1435	1435	8610
2	Bannu	2806	50508000	935	935	1871	2806	2806	5612	5612	2806	2806	16836
3	Batagram	578	10404000	193	193	385	578	578	1156	1156	578	578	3468
4	Buner	463	8334000	154	154	309	463	463	926	926	463	463	2778
5	Charsadda	21855	393390000	7285	7285	14570	21855	21855	43710	43710	21855	21855	131130
6	Chitral	283	5094000	94	94	189	283	283	566	566	283	283	1698
7	DIKhan	213	3834000	71	71	142	213	213	426	426	213	213	1278
8	Hangu	574	10332000	191	191	383	574	574	1148	1148	574	574	3444
9	Harripur	25331	455958000	8444	8444	16887	25331	25331	50662	50662	25331	25331	151986
10	Karak	961	17298000	320	320	641	961	961	1922	1922	961	961	5766
11	Kohat	2492	44856000	831	831	1661	2492	2492	4984	4984	2492	2492	14952
12	Kohistan	2768	49824000	923	923	1845	2768	2768	5536	5536	2768	2768	16608
13	Lakki Marwat	1859	33462000	620	620	1239	1859	1859	3718	3718	1859	1859	11154
14	Lower Dir	5646	101628000	1882	1882	3764	5646	5646	11292	11292	5646	5646	33876
15	Malakand	2285	41130000	762	762	1523	2285	2285	4570	4570	2285	2285	13710
16	Mansehra	1361	24498000	454	454	907	1361	1361	2722	2722	1361	1361	8166
17	Mardan	1832	32976000	611	611	1221	1832	1832	3664	3664	1832	1832	10992
18	Nowshera	2814	50652000	938	938	1876	2814	2814	5628	5628	2814	2814	16884
19	Peshawar	20844	375192000	6948	6948	13896	20844	20844	41688	41688	20844	20844	125064
20	Shangla	12689	228402000	4230	4230	8459	12689	12689	25378	25378	12689	12689	76134
21	Swabi	2919	52542000	973	973	1946	2919	2919	5838	5838	2919	2919	17514
22	Swat	534	9612000	178	178	356	534	534	1068	1068	534	534	3204
23	Tank	2442	43956000	814	814	1628	2442	2442	4884	4884	2442	2442	14652
24	Upper Dir	3085	55530000	1028	1028	2057	3085	3085	6170	6170	3085	3085	18510
25	Torghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		114,941	118069	2125242000	39356	39356	78713	118069	118069	236138	11807	11807	118069

3.5. Low Impact Scenario

Low impact scenario has been worked out as 1/3 of the medium scenario. The caseload is based on the assumption/prediction of the Pakistan Met department when it predicts the forthcoming monsoon as normal or below normal. The projected households that may be affected, their food and nonfood items requirement and consequent financial impact has been worked out.

Estimated Humanitarian Response (Relief Items) Low Impact Scenario 2016

S.No	Districts	Anticipated Affected House Hold(HH)	FOOD	Shelter and NFIs										WASH
			FOOD HH 3 Months	Tents	Plastic Sheet	Blanket	Kitchen Set	Hygiene Kits	Jerry Cane	Buckets	Tarpaulin	Stoves	Drinking water Population	
1	Abbottabad	478	8604000	159	159	319	478	478	956	956	478	478	2868	
2	Bannu	935	16830000	312	312	623	935	935	1870	1870	935	935	5610	
3	Batagram	193	3474000	64	64	129	193	193	386	386	193	193	1158	
4	Buner	154	2772000	51	51	103	154	154	308	308	154	154	924	
5	Charsadda	7285	131130000	2428	2428	4857	7285	7285	14570	14570	7285	7285	43710	
6	Chitral	94	1692000	31	31	63	94	94	188	188	94	94	564	
7	Dera Ismail Khan	71	1278000	24	24	47	71	71	142	142	71	71	426	
8	Hangu	191	3438000	64	64	127	191	191	382	382	191	191	1146	
9	Haripur	8444	151992000	2815	2815	5629	8444	8444	16888	16888	8444	8444	50664	
10	Karak	320	5760000	107	107	213	320	320	640	640	320	320	1920	

11	Kohat	831	14958000	277	277	554	831	831	1662	1662	831	831	4986
12	Kohistan	923	16614000	308	308	615	923	923	1846	1846	923	923	5538
13	Lakki Marwat	620	11160000	207	207	413	620	620	1240	1240	620	620	3720
14	Lower Dir	1882	33876000	627	627	1255	1882	1882	3764	3764	1882	1882	11292
15	Malakand	762	13716000	254	254	508	762	762	1524	1524	762	762	4572
16	Mansehra	454	8172000	151	151	303	454	454	908	908	454	454	2724
17	Mardan	611	10998000	204	204	407	611	611	1222	1222	611	611	3666
18	Nowshera	938	16884000	313	313	625	938	938	1876	1876	938	938	5628
19	Peshawar	6948	125064000	2316	2316	4632	6948	6948	13896	13896	6948	6948	41688
20	Shangla	4230	76140000	1410	1410	2820	4230	4230	8460	8460	4230	4230	25380
21	Swabi	973	17514000	324	324	649	973	973	1946	1946	973	973	5838
22	Swat	178	3204000	59	59	119	178	178	356	356	178	178	1068
23	Tank	814	14652000	271	271	543	814	814	1628	1628	814	814	4884
24	Upper Dir	1028	18504000	343	343	685	1028	1028	2056	2056	1028	1028	6168
25	Torghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		39357	708426000	13119	13119	26238	39357	39357	78714	78714	39357	39357	236142

3.6. Funds needed for in-Camp/Evacuation Centers Population

Item/Cost	High Impact Scenario (In Rupees)	Medium Impact Scenario (In Rupees)	Low Impact Scenario (In Rupees)
Est: Affected population	354201	118069	39357
NFIs	4719471200	1382139933	286104739
FIs	6375618000	2125242000	708426000
Media Campaign	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	11100089200	3512381933	999530739

It is assumed that 2/3 of the affected population will move to host community as per standard while 1/3 will be shifted to evacuation centers.

It is also added that PDMA will require 5 Million Rupees for awareness raising campaign through print and electronic media.

3.7 Planning Assumptions

The level of flood and corresponding caseload is based on the following River Water Flow assumption during 2016 Monsoons.

Table No 5: River Water Flow Assumption

Rivers	1929 Flow Level	High Impact Flood (Floods Levels 2010)	Medium Impact Floods (Assumed Floods Levels For 2016)	Low Impact Scenario (Assumed Floods Levels For 2016)
Swat – Amandara	160,000 cusecs	259,000 cusecs	150,000 cusecs	50,000 cusecs
Munda	170,000 cusecs	367,000 cusecs	170,000 cusecs (<i>plus</i>)	60,000 cusecs
Kabul River at Nowshera	169,000 cusecs	500,000 cusecs	200,000 cusecs	70,000 cusecs
Indus	900,000 cusecs	11,000,000 cusecs	750,000 cusecs	250,000 cusecs

3.8 Cut-off / Isolated Population

Some parts of the province may remain cutoff due to possible breaking down of communication System roads & Bridges etc. for 10-15 days. Detail is as under:

Population Isolated - 2016 Monsoon (anticipated)

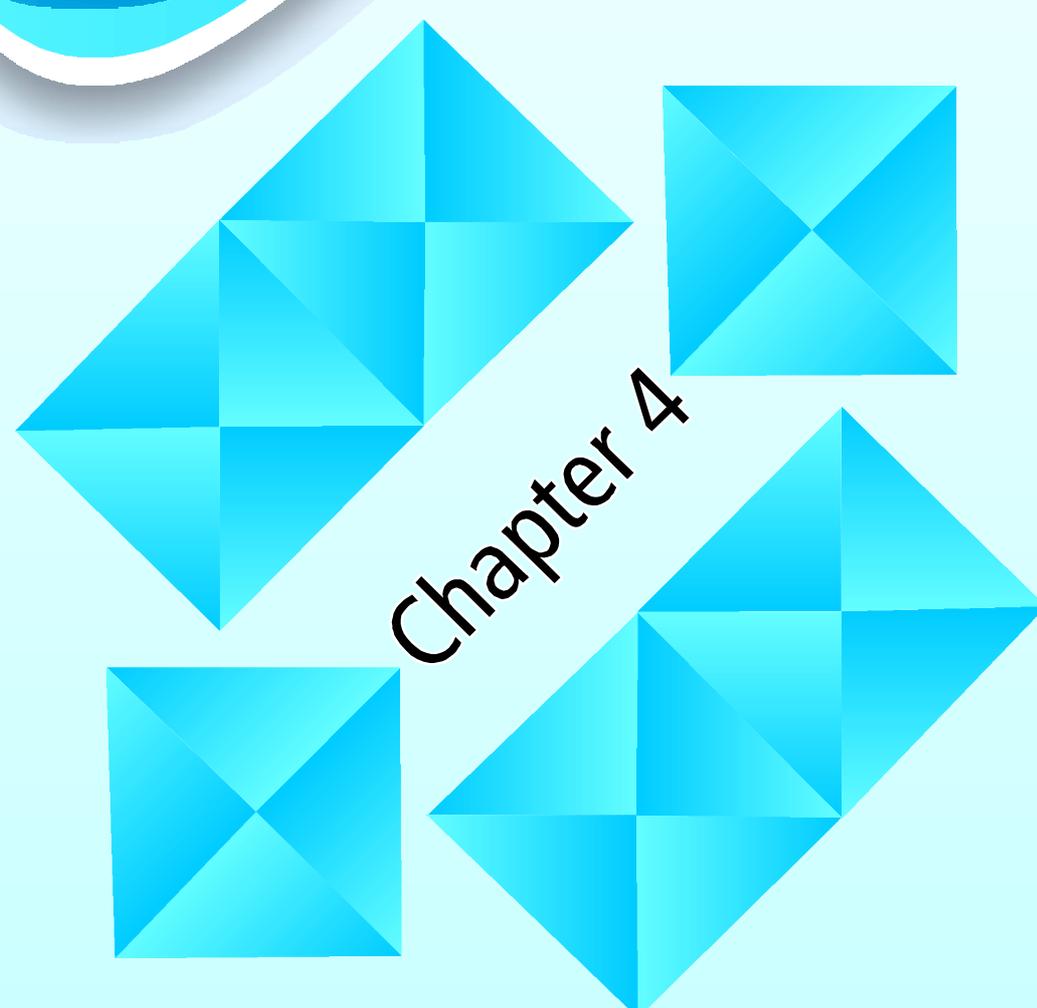
Based on 2010 floods

Districts	No of HHs	Anticipated Population
Swat	17,005	102,033
Kohistan	6,952	41,710
Shangla	12,133	72,802
Chitral	10,337	62,018
Total	46427	278563

The district Administration concerned have been directed to ensure adequate provision of food and nonfood items for at least one month to the community at stake from properly and safely stocked food a handed to be cut off due to roads and bridges wash-out.



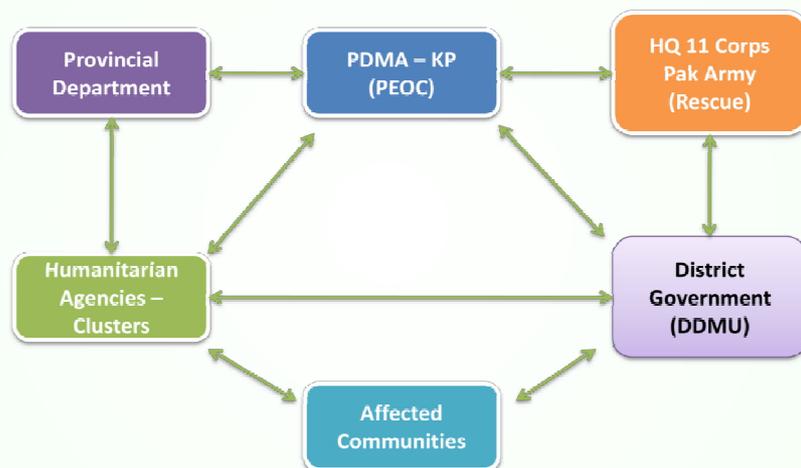
Chapter 4



Provincial Preparedness and Planning Coordination Mechanism

4.1. Coordination Mechanism for Monsoon 2016

PDMA is basically a coordinating body that coordinates efforts of all stakeholders for effective disaster risk management. Its coordination mechanism is very simple and effective for the dissemination of early warning, for undertaking search and rescue activities and conducting relief operations to meet the needs of the vulnerable/affected groups. For this purpose PDMA entails horizontal coordination with the relevant government Provincial line departments on one side and headquarters engineers 11 corps Peshawar on other side. PDMA also coordinates with the humanitarian community for joint efforts in preparedness, rescue & relief response and early recovery. There is no direct link of coordination with the general population and at risk communities. On the other hand vertical coordination occurs with District administrations directly for effective early warnings, rescue and relief efforts at district level.



4.2. Consultative Meetings

In order to enhance preparedness level for coping with flood disaster, PDMA has conducted a series of consultative meetings with provincial line departments and federal agencies i.e. Pak Armed Forces, NDMA, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Divisional commissioners & District Administration Coordination meetings were held with UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs and relevant stakeholders for the effective disaster risk management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

4.3 District level Monsoon contingency planning

Contingency planning for any disaster is an integral part of preparedness, PDMA encouraged and fully involved all district administrations to develop Monsoon Contingency plan for the concern district on the agreed district profile format. All 25 districts formulated contingency plans of their respective districts for the upcoming Monsoon season. District contingency plans include general profile of the district, resource mapping, identification of vulnerable UCs/location, identification of evacuation centers, establishment of control rooms and nomination of focal persons along with contact lists. All districts mapped their resources and identified needs and gaps in rescue equipment and NFIs.

4.4. Logistic arrangement/Procurement of NFIs

Sufficient stocks of food and non-food items improve the level of preparedness. Keeping in view the appropriate impact scenario, PDMA is struggling hard to ensure timely procurement of major NFIs in bulk. PDMA has already transfer enough fund to all district administrations across the province under relief head with directions to procure food items from nearby utility stores or state-owned organization in case of emergency situation.

4.5. Provision of Boats and rescue equipment to Pak-Army

Strengthening of sister organizations is essential part of preparedness and subsequent effective response to any disaster. In this regard 102 Boats along with other essential rescue equipment were provided to Pak-Army since 2010 and onwards. The procurement of updated 60 Number OBM of 40 HP is in process and will be provided to Pak-Army for the upcoming Monsoon season 2016

4.6. Provision of rescue equipment to Civil Defense

In order to elevate the level of preparedness and bring synergies in efforts for improved and effective response to Monsoon season, PDMA has strengthened Civil Defense via providing necessary rescue equipment as per below. Detail of stock provision to Civil Defense across the province as under:

S No#	District	Pick axes	Shawels	Gloves (leather)	Fire Buckets	Helmet	Electric Search Light	Manila Rope	Rubber Tube	Life Jackets
1	Charsadda	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
2	Nowshera	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
3	Swat	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
4	DI Khan	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
5	Dir Upper	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
6	Dir Lower	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
7	Bannu	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
8	Kohat	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
9	Chitral	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
10	Malakand	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
11	Abbotabad	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
12	Mardan	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
13	Hangu	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
14	Peshawar	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
15	Mansehra	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
	Total	630	630	1275	630	1275	630	255	630	510

4.7. Provision to Districts and other departments

In Monsoon season Generators play a pivotal role in running dewatering pumps and specifically in evacuation/relief camps. PDMA has provided Generators to various districts and key stakeholder departments/offices as per detail given below.

S.No	District Name	Generators provided	Saw Cutter
1	Charsadda		
2	Nowshehra	13	
3	Swat	13	
4	Shangla	11	
5	Tank	10	
6	DI Khan	10	
7	Dir Upper	10	
8	Dir Lower	10	
9	Lakki Marwat		
10	Bannu	09	
11	Battagram		
12	Kohat		
13	Buner		
14	Chitral	18	
15	Karak		
16	Haripur		
17	Malakand	04	
18	Abbotabad		
19	Swabi		
20	Mardan		
21	Hangu		
22	Peshawar	11	
23	Tor Ghar	06	
24	Kohistan	13	
25	Mansehra		
26	Rescue 1122	10	04
27	FDMA	02	
28	Director Civil Defense	01	
29	NADRA, HQ Peshawar	10	
30	Camp Coordinator	03	
30	PMU, PaRRSA Swat	02	
Total		166	4

4.8. Resource Mapping of Districts

The Rescue equipment and NFI can play vital role in the emergency situation to provide immediate assistance to the affected population to avoid primary as well as secondary hazards. The major NFIs include (**Tent, Blanket, Mattress, Plastic or Tarpaulin sheet, Jerry cane or Cooler, Bucket, Kitchen set, Stove, Hygiene Kit, Mosquito net, Lifesaving Jacket and Generator**).

All districts concerned were engaged for district resource mapping. The agreed district profile format was shared to each district to identify their needs and gaps of the rescue equipment and NFIs.

4.9. Rescue Items Stock held by the Districts

Detail of the district resource mapping is as under:

S. No	District	Pambula/Vehicle	Excavator	Dumper/Loader	Tractor	Trolley	Road Ruler	Truck	Dozer	Boats	OBMs	Life Saving Jackets	Rubber Tube	Ropes	Search Lights	Fire Brigade	Ladders
1	Abbottabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	02
2	Bannu	3	-	3	12	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
3	Battagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	2	2	4
4	Buner	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Charsadda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chitral	-	15	4	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	DIKhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	5	-	-	-
8	Dir Lower	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
9	Dir Upper	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Hangu	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	2	-	-	2
11	Haripur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
13	Kohat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Kohistan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
15	LakkiMarwat	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
16	Malakand	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	40	4	-	1	5
17	Mansehra	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mardan	32	-	-	07	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
19	Nowshera	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	110	48	-	-	-	1
20	Peshawar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Shangla	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Swabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Swat	6	4	4	6	4	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
24	Tank	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Torghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	25	13	78	12	7	4	29	7	0	235	161	48	5	29	16

All the district administrations have been strictly directed to map all those heavy earthmoving machinery and equipment in private custody, available in the districts concerned. Name of the Owner, Location and contact numbers need to be collected/enlisted so that in case of emergency and need, the machinery be made available for use.

4.10. Rescue Items Needs & Gaps of District

S. No	District	Ambulance/ Vehicle	Excavator	Dum Loader per/ Dum Loader	Fire Brigade	Tractor	Trolley	Truck	Dozer	Boats	OBMs	Life Saving Jackets	Rubber Tube	Ropes	Search Lights	Ladders
1	Abbottabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bannu		02	03		18										
3	Battagram	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	500	500	04
4	Bunner	-	-	03	-	04	04	04	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Charsadda	-	20	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	500	500	100	300	50
6	Chitral		-	-		-			-	-	-		10	500		
7	DIKhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	15	50	50
8	Dir Lower	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	20	-	10
9	Dir Upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Hangu	-	4	-	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	50	40	10	50	10
11	Haripur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	50	50	10	5
12	Karak	-	03	03	03	03	03	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
13	Kohat	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Kohistan	-	02	-	-	03	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	LakkiMarwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malakand	20	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	500	2000	-	500	800
17	Mansehra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mardan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-
19	Nowshera	-	10	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Peshawar	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
21	Shangla	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Swabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	500	-	200	50
23	Swat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tank		-	-		7			-	5	5	100	100		100	50
25	Torghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	24	50	14	3	118	10	4	16	59	15	2380	4300	1195	1710	1039

The Rescue equipment and heavy machinery stock position of the District shows an undesired picture. The Districts concerned are advised to strengthen the relevant stockholders District line organizations/departments through budget allocation from the concerned provincial line department.

4.11. SUMMARY OF NFI's STOCK POSITION HELD BY DISTRICTS

S. No	District	Tents	Blankets	Mattresses - Sleeping bags	Plastic	Jerry Cans/coolers	Buckets	Kitchen sets	Stoves	Hygiene Kits	Net Mosquitoes	Life Jackets	Dewatering Pumps	Generators
					Sheets/Tarpol									
1	Abbottabad	11	1645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-
2	Bannu	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
3	Battagram	150	-	-	-	-	20	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
4	Buner	100	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Charsadda	463	-	130	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Chitral	1000	-	140	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	DIKhan	402	-	550	-	-	30	130	-	-	400	-	3	-
8	Dir Lower	200	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	50	-	6
9	Dir Upper	105	115	60	-	-	-	-	30	-	93	100	-	-
10	Hangu	374	-	-	1202	440	20	200	-	200	500	-	1	1
11	Haripur	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karak	51	181	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	188	9	-	-
13	Kohat	214	251	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	300	30	2	-
14	Kohistan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lakki Marwat	80	10	-	-	65	50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
16	Malakand	62	40	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
17	Mansehra	460	-	-	12543	299	42	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
18	Mardan	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
19	Nowshera	700	-	577	9	-	80	4	-	-	190	-	14	4
20	Peshawar	197	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
21	Shangla	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Swabi	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
23	Swat	57	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	150	-	-
24	Tank	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	8	-
25	Torghar	150	900	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	23	-	-
Total		6511	5377	1758	14210	804	500	435	433	200	2241	502	59	29

.12. SUMMARY OF NFI'S NEEDS & GAPS IDENTIFIED BY DISTRICTS

S. No	District	Tents	Mattress/Sleeping		Plastic Sheets/Tarpaulin	Jerry Cans/coolers	Buckets	Kitchen sets	Stoves	Hygiene Kits	Net Mosquitoes	Dewatering Pumps	Generators	Blankets	Lifesaving Jackets
			bags	bags											
1	Abbottabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bannu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
3	Battagram	1000	1500	1000	500	500	1000	1000	300	500	5	10	-	100	
4	Buner	500	1000	3000	1000	1500	2000	500	5000	2000	15	15	500	500	
5	Charsadda	23667	10000	31506	13333	13333	2000	2000	1300	1000	20	20	-	-	
6	Chitral	1000	860	650	1000	100	300	-	300	300	10	6	-	-	
7	DIKhan	1000	500	300	200	100	450	1000	500	200	20	20	-	-	
8	Dir Lower	200	50	100	200	50	50	100	200	100	10	5	-	50	
9	Dir Upper	500	100	150	-	-	-	50	200	100	-	10	300	300	
10	Hangu	10000	1000	2000	400	400	500	400	500	1000	4	4	-	-	
11	Haripur	200	200	1000	500	300	500	500	500	500	5	5	-	-	
12	Karak	200	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	50	10	6	100	120	
13	Kohat	500	500	1500	500	1000	500	500	2000	1000	20	5	-	200	
14	Kohistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	5	-	-	
15	LakkiMarwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Malakand	1000	1000	2300	500	1000	2000	500	700	1500	50	50	-	500	
17	Mansehra	210	200	400	100	300	220	200	200	200	6	30	-	-	
18	Mardan	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	-	-	-	
19	Nowshera	-	-	10	-	140	196	-	200	10	4	-	-	-	
20	Peshawar	803	500	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	1000	5000	44	5	488	5000	
21	Shangla	500	1000	2500	1000	1000	1000	500	2000	1000	5	10	3000	50	
22	Swabi	500	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000	2000	1000	1000	20	50	-	-	
23	Swat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Tank	500	1000	1000	5000	1000	1000	-	5000	750	4	2	-	-	
25	Torghar	-	100	200	100	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	42280	21510	60616	31433	27823	18716	15350	25000	17210	295	268	4388	6820	

4.13. List of NFI Stock Available with PDMA

S. No.	Items	Stock with PDMA
1	Tents	1281
2	Plastic Sheets/ Tarpaulin	1578
3	Blankets / Quilts	27468
4	Kitchen Sets	59
5	Hygiene Kits	24
6	Jerry Canes /Water Cooler	810
7	Buckets	15
9	Gas Stoves	10
10	Mosquito Nets	1421
11	Generator	116 (166 numbers of generator have been distributed to Districts also)

4.14. OVERVIEW OF NFI'S STOCK POSITION AND GAP ANALYSIS

S.#	Item	PDMA Stock	PRCS Stock	Districts Stock	Total Stock	Requirements			Deficiency/Gap			cost high Impact	Cost medium impact	cost low impact
						High Impact Scenario	Medium Impact Scenario	Low Impact Scenario	High Impact Scenario	Medium Impact Scenario	Low Impact Scenario			
1	Tents	1281	1853	6511	9645	118063	39354	13118	108418	29709	3473	1843106000	505058667	59042889
2	Plastic Sheet/ Tarpaulin	1578	11026	14210	26814	118063	39354	13118	91249	12540	-13696	136873500	18810500	
3	Quilts/Blankets	27468	19306	7135	53909	236134	78711	26237	182225	24802	-27672	546675000	74407000	
4	Water Cooler/ Jerry Can	810	3928	804	5542	708402	236134	78711	702860	230592	73169	210858000	69177600	21950800
5	Buckets	15	404	500	919	708702	236234	78745	707783	235315	77826	283113200	94126000	31130267
6	Kitchen Sets	59	2114	435	2608	354201	118067	39356	351593	115459	36748	878982500	288647500	91869167
7	Gas Stoves	10	1565	433	2008	354201	118067	39356	352193	116059	37348	281754400	92847200	29878133
8	Hygiene Kits	24	2779	200	3003	354201	118067	39356	351198	115064	36353	421437600	138076800	34535033
9	Mosquito Nets	1421	4307	2241	7969	33605	11202	3734	25636	3233	-4235	17945200	2262867	
	total											4620745400	128341413	268406289



Chapter 5



Disaster Management Strategies

PDMA has devised well-articulated and fully interconnected strategies for ensuring effective response to hazards associated with Monsoon season viz Flash floods, riverine floods, landslides, avalanches and GLOFs. Provincial Emergency Operation Centre has been established and made functional 24/7 Headed by Director General PDMA. All the district administrations have established District Emergency Operation centers (DEOCs) headed by district disaster management officers of the districts concerned. Proper reporting of any incidence has been worked out. Specific proformas have been shared with DDMOs for unanimity and ease of reporting procedure. PDMA will receive reports and will inform the high-ups and will ask the concerned stakeholder for immediate response to the issue. DDMOs have been asked to share any incidence at first hand with PDMA for immediate response and reporting the matter to the provincial government at the earliest.

Besides Report Mechanism and coordination of DEOCs with PEOC, PDMA has strategized the response to any disaster during monsoon season by assigning specific roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders. These roles and responsibilities are given below:-

Roles and Responsibilities

5.1. Provincial Disaster Management Authority -PDMA

- i. Carry out flood preparedness coordination meetings with districts and provincial departments
- ii. Formulate provincial monsoon contingency plan
- iii. Carrying out response & relief operation.
- iv. Coordinating with early warning centers of Irrigation department, Meteorological department, Army, WAPDA etc.

- i. Heading Composite Team (comprising representatives of Lead Agency/Department and focal persons of support organizations) to coordinate response & relief operations
- ii. Establishment of Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
- iii. Arrangement of requisite funds and resources to make up the gaps in preparedness measures
- iv. Undertake need based coordination with all UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners to fill in the response and relief gaps before, during and after floods
- v. Coordination with Pak Army for initiating emergency response if required
- vi. Information sharing about resources developed for targeting the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters

5.2. District Administration:

- i. Formulation of District level contingency plans
- ii. Ensure gender balance in the need assessment
- iii. Development and availability of sex disaggregated data
- iv. Establishment of control rooms and dissemination of contact details
- v. Arrangements for Quick dissemination of flood warning and establishment of Observation Posts (Ops) on the likely flood areas.
- vi. Activation of Civil defence staff and volunteers for rescue and relief operations
- vii. Identification of flood disaster prone areas and threatening water channels
- viii. Earmarking evacuation arrangements routes, building and guidance etc
- ix. District level food stock (wheat) and NFIs quantities and locations
- x. Coordination with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies

5.3. Irrigation Department

- i. Establishment of Provincial and district level Flood Emergency Cells
- ii. Formulate and execute flood emergency response plan
- iii. Establishment of Flood/water Monitoring Network
- iv. Provide early warning:
 - a) 16-24 hours warning along Swat River
 - b) 5-7 hours along Kabul
 - c) 36-48 hours along Indus at DI Khan
- v. Removal of encroached areas with the assistance of DCs, TMA and C&W
- vi. Necessary liaison with Pak Army, Frontier Constabulary and Scouts for initiation of flood fighting operations (DI Khan Only)

5.4. Communication and Works Department

- I. Establishment of Provincial Flood Emergency Cell
- ii. Formulate and execute flood emergency response plan
- iii. Identification of vulnerable infrastructure (buildings, roads and bridges)
- iv. Preposition available machinery/ plants at vulnerable areas
- v. Restore severed land communication
- vi. Liaison with local Army Authorities

5.5. Health Department

- i. Establish a Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Cell- HEPR
- ii. Carry out detailed planning with district officials (DHOs) and formulate district level health plans for execution
- iii. Carry out need and gap analysis for medicines and required stocks
- iv. Availability of segregated health staff figures (No of female and no of male doctors)
- v. Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls

5.6. Food Department

- i. Keeping stock of wheat available as per the requirement at various places in the province
- ii. Ensuring availability of other food items in the disaster prone as well as disaster affected areas.
- iii. Arrangement of safe warehouse/ storage facility for food/wheat, where required.
- iv. Ensure food provision for people in those areas, which are expected to be cut off due to roads/routes
Wash out.

5.7. Information Department

- i. Establishment of flood emergency control room/unit
- ii. Broadcast advance warnings to sensitize the public
- iii. Guide the public about the nearby safer places, routes and other precautionary measures
- iv. Publication of the flood-related reports on daily-basis in the local, regional and national newspapers
- v. Advocating for responsible and ethical reporting
- vi. Arrange press briefings/press conferences for any officer/official
- vii. Awareness raising on the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters

5.8. Local Government & Rural Development Department

- I. Establishment of provincial flood emergency control room/unit
- ii. Arrange potable drinking water and sanitation facilities for flood affected areas via Municipal Administration
- iii. Preparation of municipality-wise list/stock position of flood emergency response equipments and machinaries
- iv. Removal of carcasses and debris after floods
- v. Contingency plans for immediate restoration of water supply, sanitation, cause ways, culverts, links roads, street lights and public latrines
- vi. Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls
- vii. Arrange for requisite Water and Sanitation in all the earmarked evacuation centres in coordination with education department

5.9. Municipalities:

- I. Chief Municipal Officers (CMO) to be declared focal person.
- ii. Removal of encroachments through close coordination with Revenue, Irrigation and other relevant departments
- iii. Keep close liaison and coordination with respective Dcs and DDMUs round the clock during the emergency
- iv. CMOs and their staff should be trained/sensitized by the respective DCs/ DDMU for monsoon emergency response and role and responsibilities
- v. Cleanliness of sewerage and nullah by the respective municipalities.

5.10. Public Health Engineering Department

- I. Establishment of provincial flood emergency control room/unit
- ii. Arrange potable drinking water and sanitation facilities for affected areas
- iii. Contingency plans for immediate restoration of water supply & sanitation,
- v. Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls
- vi. Arrange for requisite Water and Sanitation in all the earmarked evacuation centers in coordination with education department

5.11. Education (E&SE) Department

- I. Establishment of a provincial flood emergency control room/unit
- ii. Provide segregated data on no of enrolled children in a specific district
- iii. Provide support to the District Admin for establishing evacuation centres in schools /colleges
- iv. Identification of all schools earmarked for evacuation centres
- v. Arrange continuation of education in flood affected areas
- vi. Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls
- vii. Initiate activities to ensure safeguarding children in emergencies
- viii. Ensuring continuity of education in affected areas.

5.12. Agriculture Department

- I. Establishment of provincial flood emergency control room/unit
- ii. Arrange for livestock fodder and vaccination cover of live stock
- iii. Arrange for provision of seeds and agriculture inputs after floods
- iv. Arrange for de-silting of channels and leveling of Agriculture- land
- v. Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls

5.13. Home and Tribal Affairs Department

- I. Facilitate DCs through Police Wireless Net work in case of communication failure of other networks i.e. provision of necessary hardware and a dedicated frequency for emergency use of DCs before during and after floods/monsoon.
- Ii. Facilitate the irrigation department flood monitoring / gauging persons in communication and transmitting of water flow and discharge information through Police Wireless Network, wherever wireless equipped police station or post exists in vicinity of irrigation department gauge.
- Iii. Security arrangements for camps and evacuation centres.

5.14. Civil Defense:

- I. Establishment of Flood Emergency Control Cell in respective districts
- ii. Keeping the volunteers on alert
- iii. Performance of rescue operations
- iv. Assist in the performance of relief activities.

5.15. Emergency Rescue Service (Rescue 1122)

- I. Establishment of Flood Emergency Control Cell in respective districts.
- II. Performance of rescue operations with proper report sharing with PDMA

5.16. Provincial Police

- I. Maintain law and order situation in the districts and assist district administration for an orderly evacuation if such situation arise
- ii. Facilitate DCs through Police Wireless network in case of communication failure of other networks.
- Iii. Facilitate the Irrigation Department flood monitoring / gauging persons in communication and transmitting of water flow and discharge information through Police Wireless Network, wherever wireless equipped police station or post exists in vicinity of Irrigation Department gauge.

5.17. Pakistan Meteorological Department (Regional Office Peshawar)

- I. Establishment of Flood Emergency Control Cell
- ii. Provide reliable and in time weather forecasts for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its catchment areas
- iii. Coordinate, liaison and exchange (credible and comprehensible) information with Irrigation Department and PDMA for early warning as agreed

5.18. Environment Forest Department

- I. Undertake assessment of vulnerabilities of the natural resources
- ii. Minimize the cutting of trees before and during monsoons
- iii. Arrange for removal the logs from Nullah and stock them at safe places.

5.19. Social Welfare Department

- I. Formulate Flood Contingency and Response Plans, catering for the needs of women, children and other socially vulnerable groups
- ii. Keep the flood response stocks available and carry out need and gap analysis
- iii. Provide support to the Provincial / District Governments to cover the needs of socially vulnerable groups
- iv. Share data regarding vulnerable population in a particular district (persons with disabilities, women headed households, orphan children etc)

5.20. Humanitarian Community- UN Agencies, Pakistan Red Crescent Society PRCS, INGO's & NGO's

- I. Formulate their organizational Flood Contingency and Response Plans consistent with provincial and national policies, to cater for the unmet response needs as given in tables 13-17.
- Ii. Ensure that contingency plans are meeting the needs of vulnerable segments of the population in a more targeted manner
- iii. The HRT consolidates the cluster Flood Contingency and Response Plans with PDMA.
- Iv. Through the forum of the GCM the consolidated Flood Contingency and Response Plans is shared with PDMA KP.
- V. Through the GCM pre-agreement will be reached for joint assessment and monitoring based on the model agreed at the Federal level between NDMA and OCHA and training of enumerators will be assured.
- Vi. At the GCM PDMA KP coordinates the deployment of humanitarian assistance and flood response consistent with provincial plan, and based on the results of the common needs assessment or tasked to do so. Special attention will be given to:
 - A. The immediate relief needs of the affected communities such as food & water, shelter, health and NFIs during and after the monsoon season see table 20 to 25.
 - B. Follow-up relief measures should preferably include support for repair of houses, repair/replacement of health infrastructure, repair/ replacement of community damaged infrastructure, replanting of Rabi crops, education and to immediately recover main source of income to support in meeting their needs.
 - C. Special emphasis will be placed on the identification of the weaker and vulnerable groups in society that suffer worst from floods, especially, the young and the very old, women, the disabled and certain occupational groups. Identification and extension of appropriate relief packages for such groups will also be a priority.
- vi The humanitarian community will report progress on a regular basis using the 4Ws monitoring tool.

5.21. Pakistan Army (HQ 11 CORPS)

- I. Establish flood Coordination Centres as per Army's Plan
- ii. Assist provincial government in search & rescue and response operations when Called in aid of civil administration
- iii. Coordinate with PDMA and other departments to make up the short falls

4.3 Monsoon Preparation Measures & Strategies

4.3.1 PDMA Flood Preparedness Measures

- PDMA has undertaken a series of flood preparedness meetings with districts and provincial departments, Federal line departments and Humanitarian communities. This contingency plan is the outcome of the consultations with all relevant stakeholders.
- **Articulation of Command and Control:** DG PDMA in consultation with Secretary, RR&S Department and Chief Secretary will be responsible for Flood Response & Relief Operations. Director Relief PDMA on his behalf will head a Composite Team (comprising representatives of Lead Agency/Department and focal persons of support organizations) to coordinate response & relief operations.
- All relevant departments/Agencies to provide focal person / representative to form part of the provincial response team when requested.
- **Provincial Emergency Operation Centre:** established in PDMA shall receive and transmit flood / water level information thrice in flood season and on hourly basis during emergency.
- **Early Warning:** For the timely evacuation and effective response at all levels, early warning is the key component of preparedness. Any single provincial department can not issue early warning. Only local DC has the authority to issue early warning if the situation demands. For issuing timely EW and evacuation advisory a joint cell of Provincial Irrigation Department, Meteorological Department and PDMA has been established. PEOC after consultation with all relevant parties Will issue Early Warning and evacuation advisory if required in coordination with local DC at For the effective and meaningful flood Early warning and to receive timely information on water levels for further Dissemination, Meteorological Department and Irrigation Department along with PDMA KP have arranged following:

- Finalization of arrangements to provide reliable and in time weather forecasts for KP and its catchment areas and putting in place a practical system for flood early warning
- Reaching standardization on flood threat levels for evacuation of area (s)
- Making the information received from Meteorological and Irrigation department i.e. water level and weather forecasts comprehensible and impending threat related
- In addition, the DCs are also tasked for putting in place a network of community level organizations and community volunteers in the catchment areas, especially for mountainous districts, to receive real time information on water levels resulting in early warning.
- PDMA has placed Sufficient funds at the disposal of all DCs. The DCs are directed to utilize the funds to make up any deficiency in preparedness measures for monsoon-2016.
- PDMA shall undertake need based coordination with all UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners to fill in the response and relief gaps before, during and after floods. If needed a separate coordination mechanism will be notified for this purpose.
- PDMA will coordinate with all UN agencies and humanitarian partners to maintain a stock of at least 1/3 of required humanitarian needs (Food and NFI including shelter) for the monsoon season-2016

Annexure 1

COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

Name	Division	Office	Fax	Mobile
Mr. Kamran zaib	Bannu	0928-9270044	0928-9270041	0341-277797
Mr Akhtar Nazeer Waraich	D I Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	0300-5866532
Muhammad Akbar Khan	Hazara	0992-9310111/9310222/9310444	0992-9310467	0333-4487989
MR. Musarat Hussain	Kohat	0922-9260002	0922-9260105	0300-5615965
Capt [®] Usman Gul	Malakand	0946-9240225,0946-9240185	0946-9240229-178,0946-9240223(house)	0300-9598383
Mr. Zakir Hussian Afridi	Mardan	0937-9230572-74	0937-9230578	
Dr.Fakhr-e-Alam	Pesahwar	091- 9211334	091-9214085	0343-9008888

Annexure 2

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile
Abbottabad	Mrs.Ammara Khattak	0992-9310200/01 -24	0992-9310204	0992-9310202	0334-9444397
Bannu	Mian Adil iqbal	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	0312-0595703
Battagram	Mr. Fazal Rehman	0997-310030/310136	0997-311421	0997-310051	0300-5908162
Buner	Mr. Khwaja Sikander Zeeshan	0939-510450	0939-510454	0939-510427	0334-9718697
Charsadda	Capt Tahir Zafar Abbasi	091-9220021/9220024	091-9220024	091-9220021	0334-8514188
Chitral	Mr.Osama warriach	0943-412055/412519	0943-412519	0943-412421	0342-5222688
D.I.Khan	Mr. Nisar Ahmad	0966-9280116	0966-9280022	0966-9280110	0345-4744721
Dir Lower	Mr.Irfan ullah wazir	0945-9250003/09459250032	0945-9250002	0945-9250001	0333-9734578
Dir Upper	Mr.Zakka ullah khattak	0944-880394	0944-880104	0944-881130	0345-9401402
Hangu	Mr.Ehsan ullah khan	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0300-5990819
Haripur	Mr.Tasleem khan	0995-613389	0995-611149	0995-615412	0300-5644558
Karak	Mr.Abid khan	0927-210825	0927-210600	0927-210925	0300-9597523
Kohat	Zahir Shah	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0922-9260031	0300-8590591
Upper Kohistan	Mr. Fazal khaliq	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0344-8802002
Lower Kohistan	Vacant	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	
LakkiMarwat	Mr.Bakhtiar khan	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0345-4999977
Malakand	Mr. Khaista Rehman	0932-411482/414880	0932-411002	0932-413199	0345-9176883
Manshera	Mr. Iqbal Hussain	0997-304148	0997-920174	0997-305513	0345-8822930
Mardan	Dr. Imran Hameed	0937-9230048	0937-9230477	0937-9230303	0300-9669334
Nowshera	Mr. Iftikhar Alam	0923-9220099/98	0923-9220098	0923-9220159	0347-2000047
PESHAWAR	Mr. Riaz Mehsood	091-9212302	091-9211338	091-9212303	0300-8599055
Shangla	Mr. Dildar Muhammad	0996-850005	0996-850008	0996-850002	0323-3388893
Swabi	Mr. Matiullah Khan	0938-221300	0938-221220	0938-221917	0300-5791090
Swat	Atif Rehman	0946-9240340	0946-9240338	0946-9240329	0346-5225566
Tank	Mr. Ahmed khan Wazir	0963-511326	0963-511326	0963-510300	0333-9620187
Tor Ghar	Mr.Matloob-ur-rehman	0997-239879	997214762	0997-322029	0336-5658283

Annexure 3

CONTACT LIST OF DDMOs

S.No.	Name	District	Mobile Phone	PTCL	Offcie Fax
1	Mr. Mir Raza Ozgen	Abbotabad	0345-8550381	0992-9310203	0992-9310202
2	Mr.Mohammad Fawad	BANNU	0333-9154608	0928-9270039	
3	Mr. Yasir Ali	Battagram	03005959407	0997-312189,310136	0997-310051
4	Mr.Asad Sarwar	Buner	0344-9028877	0939-510234/510450	0939-510427
5	Mr. Noor Wali Khan	CHARSADDA	0347-5000002	091-9220137/haron0333-9319906	091-9220026
6	Mr Altaf Ahmed chachar	CHITRAL	Nil	0943-413686,0943-412368	
7	Mr.Zahid Pervaiz Waraich	D I KHAN	0346-6875767	0966-9280117	0966-9280110
8	Mr. Ayaz	DIR LOWER	0345-8078320	0945-9250029	0945-9250001
9	Mr.Asif Ali	DIR UPPER	0333-9442524	0944-880506	9212303,091
10	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor	Hangu	0300-0193777	0925-622682/623782	0925-623782
11	Mr. Arif khan	Haripur	0345-5056262	0995-610455	0995-615412
12	Mr. Muhammad Abid	Kohistan Upper	0333-5056348	0998-407029	0998-407001
13	Mr. Muhammad Asif	Kohistan Lower	03345573972	998405130	998405092
14	Mr.Mohammad Umair	KOHAT	0300-2025434	0922-9260046	922926245
15	SHER ALAM	Lakki Marwat	0343-9392543	0969-538332	0969-350955
16	Mr. Muhammad Sher	KARAK	Nil	0927-210710	0927-210825
17	Mr. Khan Muhammad	Mardan	0333-9362836	0937-9230701	0937-9230303
18	Mr. Ishfaq Ahmad	Malakand	0345-4818489	0932-412254	0932-413199
19	NAVEED AHMAD	MANSEHRA	0336-9957653	0997-300751	997305513
20	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan	NOWSHERA	0313-9154632	9220104	0923-9220220
21	ALTAF AHMAD SHEIKH	PESHAWAR	3009567069	091_9212304	091-9212303,091-9214025
22	Mr. Imran Hussain Ranjha	Sawabi	0333-5002015	0938-221402/221401	938221917
23	Mr.Abdul Nasir Khan	SWAT	0345-9088004	0946-9240341-9240008	0946-9240329
24	Mr. Taimur Khan	SHANGLA	0323-9100707	0996-850793/3337	0996-850006
25	Mr. Mohammad Zahid	TANK	0313-9807770/0331-9036050	0963-512290	0963-510300
26	SAHIBZADA NAJIB ULLAH	Tor Ghar	0343-0380222/0334-1111319	0997-214762/0997-322529	091997322029

Annexure 4

PS to commissioner Contact List

S. No	Division	Name	Office No	Mobile No
1	Malakand	Mohammad Hanan	0946-9240225	0345-9010044
2	Hazara	Jehan Zeeb	0992-9310444	0343-9862478
3	Mardan	Ihsanullah	0937-9230572	0347-8931775
4	Bannu	Ikramullah Khan	0928-920220	0300-5764942
5	DI Khan	Syed Iftikhar Hussain Shah	0966-9280351	0331-7860566
6	Peshawar	Ziar	091-9211337	0344-9112105

Annexure 5

Emergency Control Room Contact List

S. No	Stakeholder/Department/Distt	Emergency Control room Contact No	Focal Person	Designation	Contact No
1	Buner	0939-510450	DDMO/	DDMO	NA
		0939-510427	AC Daggarr	AC	NA
		0939-510200	AC Gagra	AC	NA
		0939-530023	AC Mandanr	AC	NA
2	Dir Lower	0945-9250002/9250029,Fax: 0945 - 9250001/9250004	DDMO	DDMO	NA
		0945-885652	AC Ialqilla	AC	NA
		0945-761051	AC Adenzai	AC	NA
3	Dir Upper	NA	Asif Ali Khan	AC/DDMO	0944-880506-880104
			Bakht Rawan	Computer Operator	0312-4766444
			Tariq Ali Khan	Computer Operator	0300-9133151
			Ijaz Ahmad	Junior Clerk	0333-9997982
4	Malakand	0932-414880 and 0932-413199	Sadat Shah, Iftikhar, Razaq	Phone Operator	0932-411002
		0932-412254	Gohar Rehman	Phone Operator	0932-412254
		0932-331035 and 0932-333455	Imran and Ayaz	Phone Operator	NA
		0932-412473	Ahmad Hussain	Steno	NA
		0932-410317 and 0932-411482	Fazal Wadan	Phone Operator	NA
5	Swat	0946-9240324	Mr. Ghulam Saeed	Additional DC	03446663338
			Major Faheem Khalid	BM 315	3105777167
			Bakhtiyar Khan	SDO Irrigation	3453978855
			Farman Ullah	SDO Building	3009399626
			Saood Khan	SDO Highway	3335826969
			Noor Rehman	SDO BPS 17	3339503388
			Ali Rehman	SDO PESCO	3339331636
			Fazal Khaliq	ADEO P&D	33493143031
			Akhtar Ayub	Admin Officer	3339481471
Raza Shah	Office Assistant	3469488744			
Sardar Ali	Office Assistant	3005740677			

			Khan Bacha	Sub Engineer	3432212333
			Dr. Tariq Khan	Public Health Coordinator	3459287967
	Abbotabad	0992-9310326	M. Tariq	Assistant Food Controller PRC Havelian	0321-9040409
6			Shad Muhammad	DFC	0300-3641619
7	Kohistan	998407002 and 0998407193	....	DC	
		998407003	....	AC/ DDMO Dassu	
		998405130	....	AC Pattan	
		0998-405031	....	AC Pallas	
8	Mansehra		Mr. Abdul Majid	Superintendent	0302-5611041
9	Torghar		Muhammad Iqbal	AC/DDMO	0334-8318383
			Umar Arshad	AAC	0345-5929819
10	Swabi	0938-221402	Sajjad ahmad	Stenographer	0345-4559815
		0938-300043	Ali Baswar	Reader Incharge	0333-9434235
		0938-310567	Muhammad Khalid	Reader & Incharge	0345-95054433
11	Hangu	0925-621175, 623968,0925-622682	....	DDMO	3000193777
12	Lakki Marwat	0969-538330-31	....	DC	.....
13	Kohat	0922-9260268	....	DC	.....
14	Peshawar	091-9211338	....	MoD	0300 9567069
15	Karak	210825, 210600	....	AC Karak	.....
		210710	....	AC Karak	.....
		927304831	....	AC T/Nasrati	.....
		0927-333100	....	AC B. D. Shah	.....
16	Bannu	0928-9270032 & 0928-9270081	....	DC	.....
		0928-9270039 & 0928-621395	....	AC/DDMO	.....
17	Nowshera	0923-9220098 – 99	Abdul Hameed Khan	AC/DDMO	0313-9154632
		0923-9220102	Bashir Dad	DSP HQ	0300-9591537
18	PKHA	091-9213522			
19	PMD	091-9212410	DR. M. FAHIM AHMAD	DY. DIRECTOR	0333-5224566
20	PHED	0946-721799	Mr. Noor Rehman	Sub.Divisional Officer	0333-9196724
21	Home & Tribal Affairs Department	0912-9210036	.....	SO PCMC	.....
22	Communication & Works Deptt	0923-644003	.....	.....	0342-9565278
23		091-9224223	Mr. Iqbal Hissain	DG Agri.Extention	0303-8506491
	Agriculture. Livestock & cooperation Department	091-9210276	Dr. Sher Mohammad	DG Livestock & Dairy Development	0333-9124018

Annexure 6

PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (PEOC) in PDMA

Incharge Name	Telephone Number	Fax Number
Mr. Youasaf Zia	091-9213845	
	091-9213959	091-9212059
	091-5274625	
	091-5274339	

Annexure 7

PDMA Contact list

CONTACT LIST OF PDMA				
S.No	Name	Designation	Mobile Phone	Extension
1	Mr.Ahmad Haneef Orakzai	Secretary (RRS)		
2	Mr. Amer Afaq	Director General	0346-9072848	
4	Mr. Muhammad Khalid	Director (HR/Administration)	0334-9373333	
5	Ms: Robin Haider	Deputy Director (T&A)	0300-4276763	
6	Mr. Jan Israr	Deputy Director (F&A)	0347-5095507	
7	Mr. Shahid Mehmood	Director Relief	0300-6990799	
8	Mr. Rehmat ali wazir	Assistant Director (Admn)	0342-0899176	
9	Mr. Tajdar Khan	Assistant Director (MIS)	0345-9045841 0315-2121371	
10	Mr. Faheem Khalil	Assistant Director (Proc:)	0333-8583330	
11	Ms. Aieda Qureshi	Assistant Director (Estt)	0334-9099810	
12	Mr. Israr Ahmad	Director (Relief Rehabilitation)	0333-9037771	
13	Mr. Shehzad Ameer	Assistant Director (B&R)	0343-9840046	
14	Mr. Wajid Ali Khan	Deputy Director Relief	0342-9160206	
15	Mr. Ijaz Khan	Assistant Director (M&E)	0335-9325137	
16	Mr. Azmatullah Wazir	Assistant Director (Relief)	0333-9302515	
17	Mr. Abid Ali	AD(B&R)	0333-1588811	
18	Mr. Muhammad Kashif	Assistant Director (internal Audit)	0321-9169636	

Annexure 8

SUMMARY OF HEALTH FOCAL PERSONS

Focal Persons & Contact Numbers

S. No	District	Focal Person	Contact Number
1	Abbotabad	Dr. Shah Faisal	03038035716
2	Bannu	Dr. Mohammad Daraz	03339643283
3	Battagram	Dr. M Saleem	0333 505 1120
4	Buner	Dr. Abdul Wahid	0342 962 4269
5	Charsadda	Dr. Akhunzada Zafar Ali	0345 940 6902
6	Chitral	Dr. Israr Ullah	0305 960 9474
7	D I Khan	Dr. Aziz Ullah	0345 982 1128
8	Dir Upper	Dr. Nazar Mohammad	0336 937 2230
9	Dir Lower	Dr. Tanvir	0333 900 1234
10	Hangu	Dr. Shakoor Rahman	0302 565 4556
11	Haripur	Dr. M. Bilal Khan	03135906896
12	Kohat	Dr. Tariq Aziz	03005842358
13	Karak	Dr. Oudrat Ullah	03319150554
14	Kohistan	Dr. Taj Mohammad	0302 350 9804
15	Lakki Marwat	Dr. Abdur Rahman	0345 985 6667
16	Mansehra	Dr. Shezad Gul	03345018718
17	Malakand	Dr. Tanveer Inam	0333 900 1234
18	Mardan	Dr. Zahoor	0307 572 6912
19	Nowshehra	Dr. Abu Zar	0300 588 2054
20	Peshawar	Dr. Arshad Amir	0333 911 9465
21	Swat	Dr. Ijaz Ahmad	03339498811
22	Swabi	Dr. Fida Mohammad	0300 5687817
23	Shangla	Mr. Kamal Zada	0308 818 2857
24	Tank	Dr. Tahir Javed And Dr. Kashif	03005793733 03005944123
25	Torghar	Dr. Fazale Wadood	0333 969 6872

Annexure 9

HOUSEHOLD CASELOAD FOR MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2016

HH caseload (High Impact)	HH damages in 2010 x Annual Growth Rate in Housing Sector (i.e. 2.72% taken from research conducted by Ministry of Commerce Govt. of Pakistan) 1 HH comprises of approx. 6 persons
HH caseload (Medium Impact)	1/3 rd of High Impact
HH caseload (Low Impact)	1/3 rd of Medium Impact

Annexure 10

Distribution of Necessary NFIs

S. No.	Items	Details
1.	Tents*	1 per each HH
2.	Plastic Sheets*	1 per each HH
3.	Blankets*	2 per each HH
4.	Tarpaulin*	1 per 10 people
5.	Kitchen Set	1 per each HH
6.	Hygiene Kits	1 per each HH
7.	Jerry Cans	2 per each HH
8.	Buckets	2 per each HH
9.	Stoves	1 per each HH
10.	Drinking Water Population	No. of HH x 6

(*approx. 1/3rd of affected population is expected to live in camps)

Annexure 11**APPROVED NFI & FI STANDARDS**
Food Items

S No	Name of Item	Quantity	
1	Wheat Flour	40	Kg
2	Matches	4	No
3	Rice (Sella No 1)	5	Kg
4	Dry Milk Factory Pack	910	Gm
5	Ghee	3	Kg
6	Sugar in Pack	3	Kg
7	Dall Channa (Packed)	2	Kg
8	Dal Mong (Washed)	1	Kg
9	Dal Masoor	1	Kg
10	Chili Powder	200	Gm.
11	Iodized Salt	800	Gm.
12	Mineral Water (Nestle)	1	Bottle
13	Tea	476	Gm.

Annexure 12

STANDARD HYGIENCE KIT/ DIGNITY KIT FOR WOMEN

S.No	Item Description	Quantity	Size
1	Soap (Anti-bacterial)	30 Bars	115 gms each
2	Towel	2	115 x 69 cm
3	Laundry Soap	4 Bars	250 gms
4	Bucket (preferably with lid)	1	20 liters
5	Soap Case	1	
6	Lota	1	Medium Size
7	Mug with handle	1	1 liter
8	Mosquito Net	2	Single Bed
9	Sanitary Cloth (Dark Color)	5 Pieces	1.5 Meter each
10	Nail Cutter	1 Piece	2.75" (preferred)
11	Combs	2 Pieces	7"
12	Lice Comb	1 Piece	Medium Size

Annexure 13

SHELTER Specification

Item Name	Specification
Tents	Size 4 x 5 meter, Double Ply Single fold, water proof, rot proof, central height: 2.20 meter, Wall Height 0.90 meter, Upper Ply PVC coated cloth on both sides (450 GSM), Lower Ply cotton canvas 450 GSM, color natural white not dyed, Plastic Ground Sheet of 4.5 x 5.5 meter, 2 doors, 1 window & 1 ventilator on each side of wall, Iron poles & pillars of 18 gauge pipe with all accessories, Shipping Weight 75 KG approx., Packing (tent poles & Accessories in 1 bundle). ISO 9001 certified. The Words "PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" with its official logo must be indelibly printed with green color on both sides at the middle for maximum visibility having size of 1x2 meter.

Annexure 14

NON -FOOD ITEMS Specification

S No	Items	Specification
1	Plastic Mat	8x10 feet (nylon carpet), multicolor, weight 4 KG
2	Bucket	20 liters, plastic made, local good quality
3	Jerry Cans	White color, food graded, 10 liters, local plastic made 12x9 feet, A grade
4	Kitchen Set	6 pieces each, bowl, spoon, mug local made (steel)
5	Mosquito Net	Good Quality (single bed size)

Annexure 15:**List of trained(EWS, Evacuation, First Aid, Search & Rescue communities):**

Prior to emergency or monsoon the below mentioned communities will be taken in loop for evacuation, providing First Aid and Search & Rescue in District Nowshera. The below mentioned communities are trained by IDEA, CARE International under ECHO -DP/DRR Project in collaboration with PDMA-KP

S#	Village Council	Union Council	Name	F. Name	Contact Number	Designation
1	Choki Mamrez	Choki Mamrez	Mehar Zaman	Gul Zaman	3005940903	Chairperson
2	Choki Mamrez	Choki Mamrez	Bukhat Jamal	Saad Ullah	3013033816	General Secretary (M)
3	Chand Bibi	Choki Mamrez	Hayan Ullah	Shahulazir	03339012937	Chairperson
4	Chand Bibi	Choki Mamrez	Faheem Ullah	Yar Muhammad	03329004232	General Secretary (M)
5	Kandi Taza Din	Choki Mamrez	Sher Ahmad	Abdul Jabbar	03088309909	Chairperson
6	Kandi Taza Din	Choki Mamrez	Shah Mehmood	Bostan Khan	03005854473	General Secretary (M)
7	Khush Makam	Choki Mamrez	Masid	M. Kamal	0301-8094305	Chairperson
8	Khush Makam	Choki Mamrez	M. Ayaz	Ghulam Mustafa	0320-5009524	General Secretary (M)
9	Camp Korona	Muhib Banda	Fiza Hussain	Ghulam Hussain	0302-4987233	Chairperson
10	Camp Korona	Muhib Banda	Malang Shah	Abdullah Shah	0302-2921886, 0301-8825921	General Secretary (M)
11	Banda Sheikh Ismail	Muhib Banda	Arbab Ali Akbar	Arbab Noor Hussain	0313-7584000	Chairperson
12	Banda Sheikh Ismail	Muhib Banda	Zakir Ullah	Shakir Ullah	0300-9363561	General Secretary (M)
13	Muhib Banda	Muhib Banda	Imran Khan	Bakhtyar Ul Haq	0333-9037412	Chairperson
14	Muhib Banda	Muhib Banda	Wahid Zaman	Shams ur Rehman	0300-5919879	General Secretary (M)
15	Ghari Momin	Muhib Banda	Ahmad Khan	Abdul Razik	0302-8810690, 0302-5775556	Chairperson
16	Ghari Momin	Muhib Banda	Faheem	Siraj Muhammad	0345-9097181	General Secretary (M)
17	Aman Kot-1	Aman Kot	Ijaz Ahmad	Adul Ghaffar	0300-9355507	Chairperson
18	Aman Kot-1	Aman Kot	Wasim Zeb Khan	Farhad Ali	0334-9093046	General Secretary (M)
19	Aman Kot-2	Aman Kot	Fazal Nabi	Mohammad Akram	0321-9008190	Chairperson
20	Aman Kot-2	Aman Kot	Ibrar Hussain	Khalid Khan	0321-9749636	General Secretary (M)
21	Choki Drab	Aman Kot	Farhad Khan	Khalid Khan	0300-5850089	Chairperson
22	Choki Drab	Aman Kot	Khalid Shah	Rasool Shah	0334-5337128	General Secretary (M)
23	Dheri Mian Ishaq	Aman Kot	Bahadar Khan	Akbar Khan	0333-9197687	Chairperson

24	Dheri Mian Ishaq	Aman Kot	Arshad Ali	Moqadar Shah	03339129434	General Secretary (M)
25	Gujar Basti	Aman Garh	Gul Hassan	Mahmood Shah	03005777890	Chairperson
26	Gujar Basti	Aman Garh	Umar Hayat	Umara Khan	03429291608	General Secretary (M)
27	Zia ud Din Koroan	Aman Garh	Jan Afzal	Said Afzal	03028809408	Chairperson
28	Zia ud Din Koroan	Aman Garh	Fazal Karim	Khaista Gul	03439149021	General Secretary (M)
29	Khalil Abad	Aman Garh	Asghar Khan	Bahadar Khan	03459321936	Chairperson
30	Khalil Abad	Aman Garh	Imran Yousaf	Yousaf Khan	03462403361	General Secretary (M)
31	Sheikh Abdul Ghafor	Aman Garh	Arshid Khan	Sahar Gul	03078091408	Chairperson
32	Sheikh Abdul Ghafor	Aman Garh	Anwar Ali	Khan Kheil	03009365404	General Secretary (M)
33	Adam Abad	Aza Kheil Payan	Israim Khan	Ibrahim Khan	03109769238	Chairperson
34	Adam Abad	Aza Kheil Payan	Kifayat ullah	Zaka Ullah	03125161804	General Secretary (M)
35	Shah Baz Garh (Aman Kheil)	Aza Kheil Payan	Gul Bahadar	Sher Bahadar	03153946399	Chairperson
36	Shah Baz Garh (Aman Kheil)	Aza Kheil Payan	Safdar Iqbal	Haji Mozarib Shah	03459316377	General Secretary (M)
37	Tarkanan	Aza Kheil Payan	Mohammad Amir	Anwar Sher	0311-1928112	Chairperson
38	Tarkanan	Aza Kheil Payan	Abdullah	Shamshad Anwar	03109374269	General Secretary (M)
39	Tekadaran	Aza Kheil Payan	tahir	qamarzaman	03459131901	Chairperson
40	Tekadaran	Aza Kheil Payan	Shahid	Musanif shah	03333161040	General Secretary (M)
41	Muslim Abad (Ghareeb Abad)	Aza Kheil Bala	Tahir Iqbal	Askar Khan	3453018221	Chairperson
42	Muslim Abad (Ghareeb Abad)	Aza Kheil Bala	Gul Nawaz Khan	Lal Badasha	3068787987	General Secretary (M)
43	Daud Zai	Aza Kheil Bala	Shah Saud	Hassan Khan	3219013063	Chairperson
44	Daud Zai	Aza Kheil Bala	Ihsan Akbar	Meer Akbar	3439135604	General Secretary (M)
45	Ada	Aza Kheil Bala	Noor ul Azeem	mukaram khan	3002669898	Chairperson
46	Ada	Aza Kheil Bala	Abbas Khan	Dil faraz	3478486326	General Secretary (M)
47	Alu Kheil Miangan	Aza Kheil Bala	Mian Shafiq ur-Rehman	Mian Habib u-Rehman	3412977976	Chairperson
48	Alu Kheil Miangan	Aza Kheil Bala	Fazal Qayoom	Meher Qayoom	3025779664	General Secretary (M)