Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
حکومت خیبر پختونخوا

MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2020

UNDER THE SHADOW OF COVID-19

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

MONSOON
CONTINGENCY PLAN
2020

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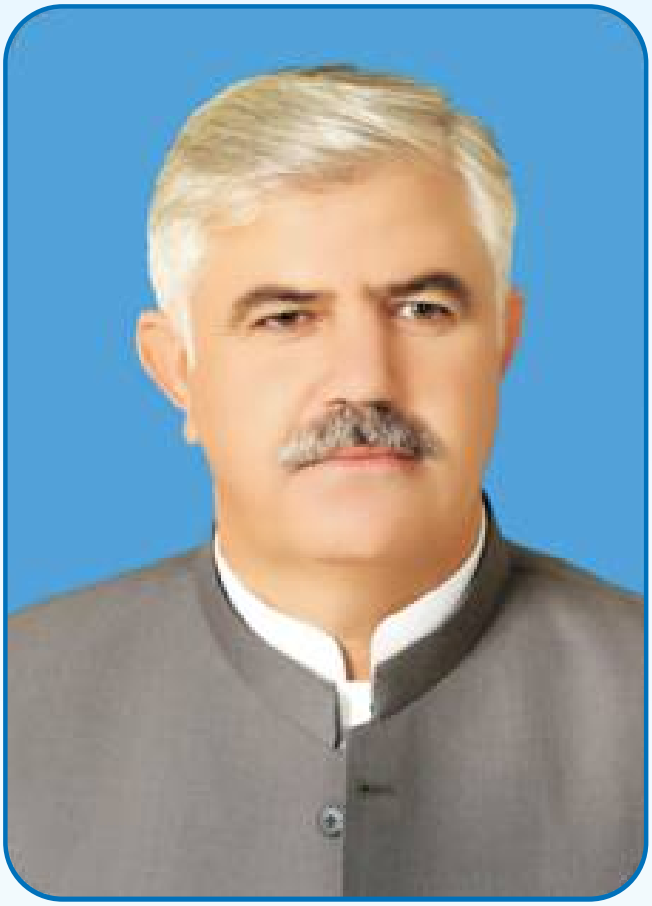

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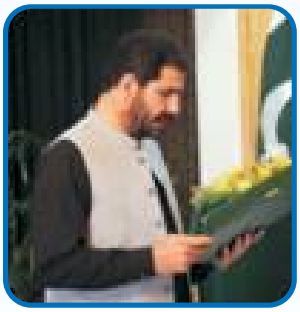

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FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR GENERAL PDMA KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Our motive being Muslims is very clear as we seek guidance from the Holy Quran which says, "**A person who saves a single human life is as he saved lives of all human beings" (Surah Almaida, Verse 32)**. Therefore, we as Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) under the patronage of the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa works on this principle and try to accumulate our resources and exploit our potentials to provide better services to the communities to protect lives and livelihoods following the teaching of Islam.

Effective and efficient Disaster Management is of vital importance to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, one of the most disaster-prone areas in this region. Natural and man-made disasters including earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides, fires, industrial accidents, displacements and complex humanitarian emergencies, have caused great misery and suffering in our province in recent years. Climate change and shifts in monsoon patterns are posing new challenges for our province causing damage in areas not previously affected. The indications are that extreme events will occur with greater frequency and intensity in the future and we must be prepared for all eventualities.

The provincial government through PDMA, is fully committed to realize the vision of a Disaster Resilient Khybe Pakhtunkhwa and to conceive effective strategies to counter the impacts of disasters and climate change in our province. We must ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness, response mechanisms, and climate change adaptation get priority attention in the planning and development process. Proactive planning and adaptation of necessary mitigation measures must be carried out by all concerned in advance to significantly reduce losses associated with manmade or natural disasters.

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities of the PDMA are aligned to the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Road Map (2014-2019) which was developed to strategically plan DRR needs of our province. The ongoing projects of conducting MHVRA in 35 Districts, strengthening divisional reporting tiers and 35 DDMU's, working on PDMP and installation of state-of-the-art hydro metrological telemetric devices would strengthen resilience capability of PDMA.

I can confidently claim that the preparatory approach adopted by PDMA KP for the upcoming monsoon season and the contributions by all departments and district administrations and other organizations will surely help all the stakeholders to respond to emergency situation in a timely and coordinated manner with professionalism, leading to saving precious lives and infrastructure.

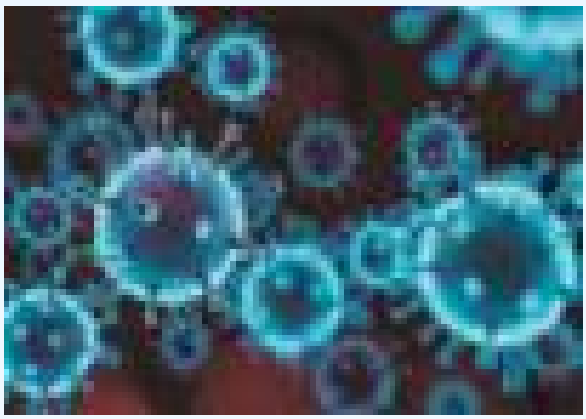
We welcome and appreciate the valuable support of our many stakeholders and partners who have stood with us in the many challenging times we have faced, and in moving forward.

The central theme of this year's monsoon contingency plan is "Under the shadow of Covid – 19".

Mr. Parwaiz Sabat Khel

MONSOON UNDER THE SHADOWS OF COVID – 19

As the challenge of ensuing Covid -19 pandemic intensified day by day, the countries around the globe try to contain its spread, however nowhere is the task more challenging and the risk is greater than in the developing world



As the governments are struggling to enforce severe China-style lockdowns, the under developed or developed courtiers lack the resources to take the measure used by developed countries like Singapore and South Korea, which have not implemented lockdowns and business are open and life goes on as compared by the countries who's abilities to lock down and isolate is more limited. So it is perceived that the Covid-19 outbreak will have devastating health, economic, political and social consequences on the developing countries.

As we know that Pakistan's population is almost 220 million, there are so many different socio-economic zones with different levels of economic development and COVID-19 prevalence, given these differences, a multifunctional approach cannot work.

It is evident from the general trend that disease spreads in clusters, as it actually does, and mass contamination happens only when clusters correspond with each other. In such a decentralized and/or cluster model, the spread would be exponential but uneven. Therefore, a complete lockdown might be effective for a limited time to control the deepening of the disease (such as a fortnight) but it cannot stay forever. Social distancing measures will have to be relaxed in order to allow general public to cope with the life, and people will have to be given a chance to rebuild their capacity to withstand the rigidities of the lockdown. If we are to assume that this is a multi-stage game, it will be quite unwise to exhaust a finite resource prematurely, especially when that resource gives us our only fighting chance.

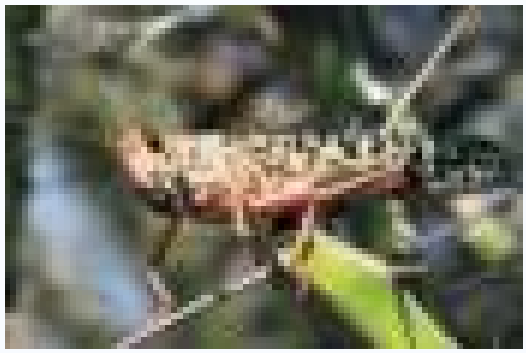
For decades, the scientific community has listed seven broad areas in which climate change will affect health: temperature-related death and illness, air quality, extreme events (such as disasters), vector-borne diseases, water-related illness, food safety and nutrition, and mental health. Several WHO studies have predicted climate-induced endemics and pandemic.

Unlike past pandemics, Covid-19 and the climate crisis go hand in hand. There is no scientific evidence that the pandemic was caused by global warming, yet it is too early to rule out that it was not ignited by climate change.

In view of the above, it is evident that World in general and Pakistan in particular is not left out of this ensuing pandemic. Accordingly, an emergency was declared throughout the Province on 2nd February for one month and then extended again to June 1, 2020. Different measures were notified for social distancing for citizens and government offices.

It is imperative to state that the Covid – 19 ensuing pandemic has also impacted our contingency planning for the year 2020 and we have built-in safeguards for the effected population. Broad spectrum of the planning includes camp management, medical equipment, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and, as and when required, mass awareness campaigns on social distancing.

MOSNOON 2020 AND THE LOCUST THREAT IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



Locusts have been feared and revered throughout history. Related to grasshoppers, these insects form enormous swarms that spread across regions, devouring crops and leaving serious agricultural damage in their wake. When monsoon return, with moisture in the air, producing moist soil and abundant green plants—those environmental conditions create a perfect storm: Locusts begin to produce rapidly and become even more crowded together.these circumstances, they shift completely from their solitary lifestyle to a group lifestyle in what's called the gregarious phase. Locusts can even change color and body shape when they move into this phase. Their endurance increases and even their brains get larger. (Source: National Geographic).

Still reeling under the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, another severe crisis is staring at Pakistan, one with the potential to impact its food security. Swarms of locusts have invaded agriculture fields decimating crops and risking famine in the region. In Pakistan, the desert locust have already devoured large quantities of crops in over 60 districts of all the four provinces. These insects, mainly originating from deserts, eat anything from bark to seeds and flowers while traveling up to a speed of 93.2 miles (149 kilometers) a day.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is under severe threat from Locust infestation since last January; initially, the locust was present only in one district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa DIKhan (Darazinda), but later on spread to another nine (9) districts. Due to the severe threat to food security and continuous migration of Locust, the provincial government first declared emergency in 9 districts on 29.01.2020, and later on extended to whole of the province on 16th Apr 2020. Provincial and districts Anti-Locust Committees were notified on 28th March 2020 for oversight and leading the Anti-Locust efforts.

Since then 80 teams are working in the province against Locust, so-far, an area of 464.41 sq km has been sprayed and similarly 38124.18 sqkm has been surveyed by the these teams.

However, to completely eradicate the Locust phenomena from KP and all over the country will further need concentrated efforts on Early warning systems, Awareness raising and community involvement.

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (PDMA)

In the aftermath of the massive earthquake in 2005, the Government of Pakistan for the first time considered introducing measure for disaster management through announcing the "National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO)" in 2007. The ordinance was then converted in the "National Disaster Management Act" in 2010. Subsequently, the "National Disaster Management Policy" also came to the fore in 2012. The ACT and POLICY govern the full spectrum of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through legal bodies and the establishment of an institutional system in all provinces and regions of Pakistan. The provincial assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) localized the national level 2010 ACT through amendments and insertion of new clauses. Currently, National Disaster Management KP (Amendment) Act, 2012, governs the institutional arrangements for DRM in the province. The institutional arrangements in KP are:

PDMA was established on 27 October, 2008 as a result of National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006. It was subsequently ratified through National Disaster Management Act 2010. Soon after its establishment, situation of militancy and extremism forced the government to carryout military operation in Malakand Division against extremist groups, which resulted in an influx of 3.5 million people. In order to manage that emergency situation, Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was established in May 2009 to support the newly established PDMA KP to handle the emergency situation.

Provincial Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA) was established in 2009 under the auspices of PDMA KP for revival of disaster affected infrastructure and rehabilitation activities in militancy hit areas of the province. It provided a one window facilitation for donor coordination and fast track approval mechanism for rehabilitation projects. PaRRSA has been merged into PDMA and has been transformed into Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Wing of PDMA.

Disaster Management was primarily covered under "The West Pakistan National Calamities Act, 1958". This provided a reactive approach towards disaster management. A need was felt to cover the legal gap required for proactive disaster management. Therefore, National Disaster Management Act, 2010 was passed by the National Assembly. PDMA KP formulated its PDMA Amended Act 2012 by incorporating human induced disasters like militancy and terrorism incidents and made some other relevant changes in the context of peculiar situation of the province.

Previously FDMA was responsible for disaster management activities in erstwhile FATA, however, after the merger of FATA with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it has been merged in PDMA KP (Notified on 13th May 2019), which is now transformed into Complex Emergency Wing of PDMA.

These subsequent new administrative changes have not only expanded the geographic boundaries of PDMA KP but have also enhanced its scope of work. Now it's the only PDMA in the country that has specialized wings for managing different aspects of disaster cycles. Following are the main sections of PDMA.

i. Relief Wing (Relief, Operation, Coordination)
ii. Administration & Finance Wing
iii. DRM & CCA Wing
iv. Rehabilitation Wing
v. Complex Emergency Wing

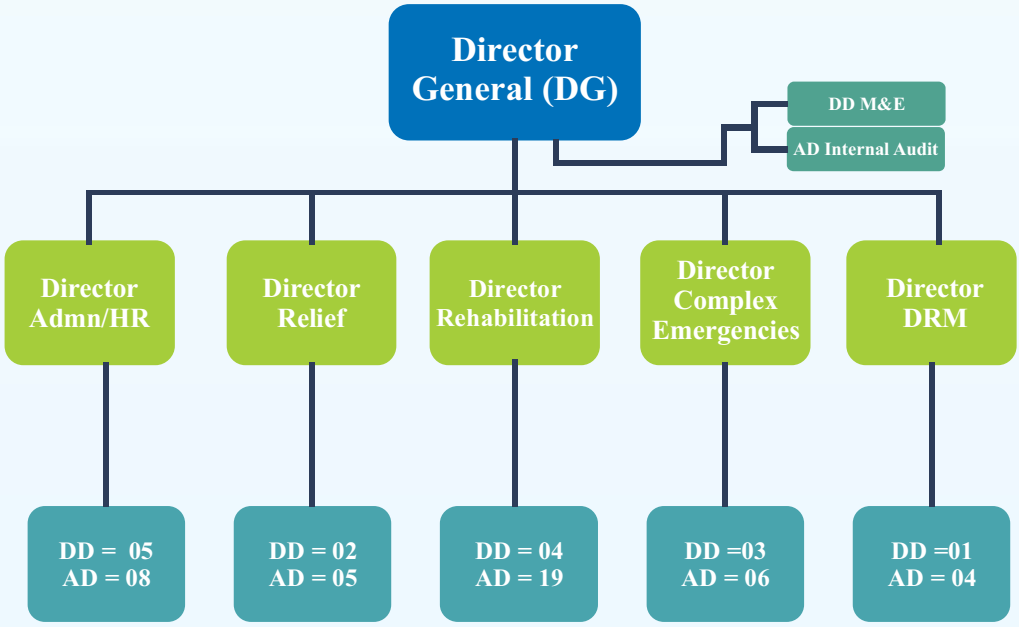
Other cells:

vi. Camp Management Unit
vii. Gender and Child Cell
viii. Provincial Emergency Operation Cell
ix. Training & Awareness
x. Media

a. Legal Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

1. National Disaster Management Act, 2010 and PDMA Amended Act 2012.
2. Provincial Emergency Services Act, 2012
3. Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017 and KP Climate Change Adaptation Act 2017
4. Local Government Ordinance KP-LGA 2013
5. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
6. Irrigation River Act

b. Organogram of PDMA



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAD	Additional Assistant Commissioner
AC	Assistant Commissioner
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDPM	Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, University of Peshawar
CP	
COVID – 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DNA	Damage Need Assessment
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
HH	House Hold
HRF	Humanitarian Response Facility
MC	Municipal Corporation
MO	Municipal Officer
MHVRA	Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment
OBMs	Out-Board Motors
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

PROLOUGE

Recent disasters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have led to one of the worst crises of its history. The rise of calamities and the challenges posed to the state resulted in a wide scale disruption to the region. This led to the displacement of millions of people, disruption in the development and in some cases reversed. Today, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stands at a critical crossroads. A timely and effective response and comprehensive planning will help the people of the province move towards resilient future. The challenge of robust contingency plan compounded with the on-going need to disaster risk reduction, requiring that all nation building department local communities at grass roots level shall be engaged in the process. Apart from the above, GLOF is another emerging phenomenon, observed especially in Chitral District (having a glacial cover of 4000 sq.km, the second largest glacial inventory in Pakistan after GB). The incidents of GLOF have posed some serious threats and challenges to the mountainous communities in the far-flung areas in recent times, which has already caused huge loses to the area.

The 2010 floods wreaked havoc in the province. As per the estimates of Federal Flood Commission, the combine flow of river Swat and river Kabul touched the new historical high of 400,000 cusec, which was recorded previously at 250,000 cusec in 1929. In order to respond to monsoon hazards in an articulated and coordinated manner, this plan can help and provide guidelines to Provincial Government to identify and locate all available resources (both public and private).

Since January this year, another grave issue is persistent locust attacks on the agricultural lands in our region, posing a serious threat to eco system as well as it could lead to drought in the region, which will multiply in the coming monsoon season because of favorable conditions. All the national and provincial relevant stakeholders are trying to eradicate this threat with all their might.

This plan has been chalked out, keeping in view all the natural hazards, after a series of consultative meetings with the District Administrations, Provincial and Federal Line Agencies/ Departments (working in the province), Pakistan Army, Engineering 11 Corps Peshawar and other humanitarian organizations, including; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Pakistan Red Crescent Society, DRR Forum and National Humanitarian Network.

This monsoon contingency plan is based on different scenarios i.e. high, medium and low flood impact. The data from the three scenarios has also been augmented by inclusion of other multiple factors such as impact on population of a district, infrastructure and accessibility. Keeping in view Pakistan Meteorological Department`s weather forecast, PDMA is making efforts to strengthen the district administration by providing resources and other relevant support for immediate response. Resource mapping of all relevant stakeholders is an integral part of the plan as it helps in identifying resource availability vis-à-vis, all stakeholders that will be required for a swift response.

CHAPTER -1

OVERVIEW OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

1.1 Introduction

The foremost priority of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) is to handle flood related disasters, which are caused by environmental change. These disasters make the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prone to the vulnerabilities of monsoon (flash and riverine floods), therefore, it is imperative to have an integrated scientific approach to minimize the adverse impacts in time of any calamity. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is utilizing available resources to channelize those with proper techniques, with the help of all the stakeholders, in order to mitigate disasters related risks and further to enhance preparedness capacities to minimize losses to floods. There is not a friction of doubt involved in the intentions of the Provincial Government that they are serious in investing in the flood management system, but, due to lack of sufficient water storage facilities, lack of effective regulations as well as due to poor early warning systems in the province, a pulsating and effective flood risk management system cannot be developed. Presently, the available early warning and forecasting of floods is based on telemetry, which is installed by WAPDA and Irrigation Department. The existing setup of Irrigation Department can provide response time of 24-48 hours in river Swat, 5-7 hours in Kabul River and 36-48 hours in Indus River at DI Khan, which is quite insufficient time for evacuation of vulnerable communities of the areas which are on the affectee list. As far as flash floods in the mountainous regions of the province are concerned, there is no early warning system to provide them with the basic facilities on timely manner. The province has witnessed very little or no improvement in the water storage capacity due to little investment, which can boost the capacity that can otherwise reduce the province's vulnerability to floods. This limited storage capacity has further been undermined by massive silting, which is a common phenomenon that reduces mitigation capacities of these storage facilities. The two notable reservoirs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which are; Warsak Dam and Tarbela Dam. The former has lost its storage capacity long ago, due to silting and many other related issues, while the present storage capacity of the later has gone down to 6.77 MAF from its original capacity of 9.68 MAF in the past. 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 in the province.

The main river of the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is River Indus. The upper regions of the province constitute the catchment area of this river, which in its course is joined by different tributaries originating from the Northern Areas as well as rivers like River Kabul, Swat and Kurram along with numerous other minor mountainous water channels.

Heavy snow on the northern mountains of the province causes rise in the water levels in River Swat and River Kabul, when it melts with rising temperatures during summer. During the same period the monsoon patterns also develops in the region. Heavy precipitation of monsoon results in disproportionate water flow in the rivers, resulting in floods. 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 occasional cloud burst make the situation worse.
Newly merged areas bring their own set of issues, starting with lack of early warning setups, no standard District Disaster Management Units, extreme topography, flash floods in nullahs as well as, arguably, less than required infrastructure.

As the province is faced with all these critical possible scenarios, it is of much importance to adopt an integrated approach for monsoon contingency planning, which should be considered a top priority by PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

1.1.1 Demography

The province has a total population of about 30.52 million, according to 2017 population census by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. But now, after merger of FATA with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the population has increased to 35.53 million. Total Adult Population of the province is 17.05 million (8.69 million Males and 8.35 million Females). It has a total children population of 18.47 million (9.97 million male children, 8.49 million girl children).

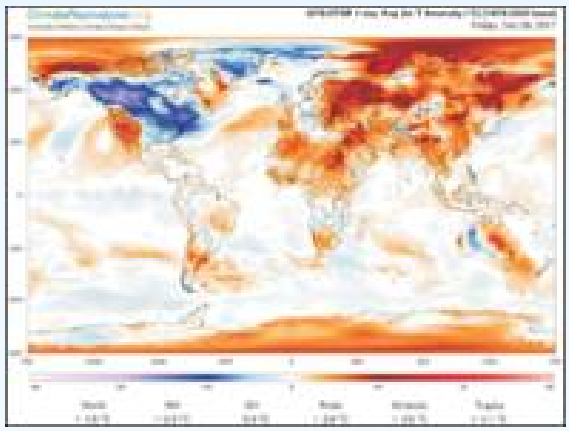
There are 2.5 million senior citizens, whereas, the persons with disabilities are 142,324 (registered with Directorate of Social Welfare). While, the Urban and rural population division is 5,871,532 and 29,653,515 respectively. The overall households in the Province are 44,035,47 of which Urban consists of 75,713,8 and Rural are 36,464,09.

1.1.2 Geography

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is widely known for its surreal and gifted landscape and diverse terrain consisting of mountain ranges, sub mountain areas, placid plains surrounded by hills and arid zones in the south. The Hindu Kush region in the north, long noted for its scenic beauty is divided by the Kunar River into two distinct ranges: the northern Hindu Kush and the Hindu Raj. Tirich Mir rises to 25,230 feet (7,690 meters) and is the highest peak of the northern Hindu Kush. To the south of the Hindu Raj lie the rugged basins of the Panjkora, Swat, and Kandia rivers. The Lesser Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas are situated in the eastern part of the province and form definite ranges broken by hilly country and small plains. The fertile Valley of Peshawar extends northwards along the Kabul River. Though it covers less than one-tenth of the province's area, this region contains about half of its total population. The city of Peshawar lies in the western portion of the vale and guards the historic Khyber Pass. South of the Kabul River lies the east-west-trending Spin Ghar (SafidKud) Range. The Kurram, Tochi, and Gomal rivers drain the province's southern region, and the Indus River forms part of the province's eastern border.

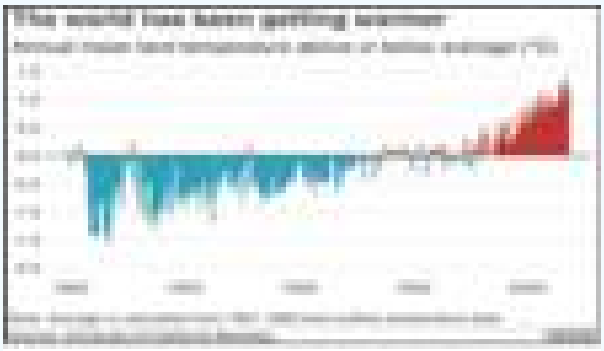
1.2 Climate Changes and Monsoonal Phenomena

1.2.1 Global Warming and Our World



The term climate refers to the general weather conditions of a place over many years. In the United States, for example, Maine's climate is cold and snowy in winter while South Florida's is tropical year-round. Climate change is a significant variation of average weather conditions—say, conditions becoming warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or more. It's that longer-term trend that differentiates climate change from natural weather variability. And while "climate change" and "global warming" are often used interchangeably, global warming—the recent rise in the global average temperature near the earth's surface—is just one aspect of climate change.

1.2.2 Climate Changes – Over the History



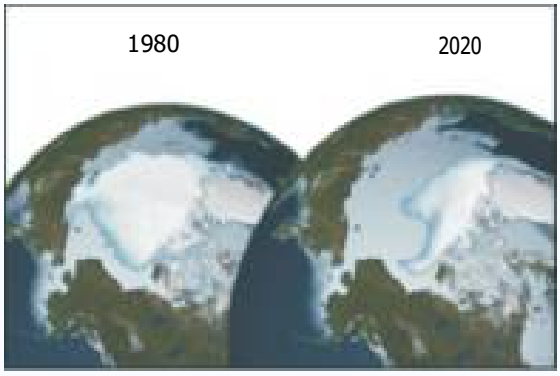
Earth-orbiting satellites, remote meteorological stations, and ocean buoys are used to monitor present-day weather and climate, but its paleoclimatology data from natural sources like ice cores, tree rings, corals, and ocean and lake sediments that have enabled scientists to extend the earth's climatic records back millions of years. These records provide a comprehensive look at the long-term changes in the earth's atmosphere, oceans, land surface, and cryosphere (frozen water systems). Scientists then feed this data into sophisticated climate models that predict future climate trends—with impressive accuracy. (Source: Natural Resources Defense Council)

1.2.3 Causes of the Climatic Changes

The mechanics of the earth's climate system are simple. When energy from the sun is reflected off the earth and back into space (mostly by clouds and ice), or when the earth's atmosphere releases energy, the planet cools. When the earth absorbs the sun's energy, or when atmospheric gases prevent heat released by the earth from radiating into space (the greenhouse effect), the planet warms. A variety of factors, both natural and human, can influence the earth's climate system.

Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action today, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.

1.2.4 Climate Change and Pakistan



During the monsoon seasons, over the period of time, torrential rains floods huge swathes of Northern Pakistan in July – September; leading to many deaths and damage and destruction to residences, infrastructure, and crops. These rains during the monsoon season, which historically has been the harbinger of flooding for decades.
As with the rash of rains we saw in recent days, the factors that fueled flooding have been brewing for years in advance. Extreme rainfall aligns with the impact of climate change. It is crucial to point out that as the average temperature rises, the amount of moisture the atmosphere can carry also increases. Researchers point out that for nearly every degree Celsius rise in temperature, seven percent more moisture can be absorbed by the air. This moisture, in turn, is then released through progressively increasing precipitation.

The consequences of climate change in the years to come include more extreme floods and droughts, accelerated melting of glaciers increasing the risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). GLOFs occur when ice walls retaining a lake fail, sending humongous volumes of stored water downstream in a devastating flash flood. Pakistan, home to over 2000 glacial lakes, faces GLOF risks in the Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regions where nearly seven million people are at risk. Accelerated glacial melting due to higher temperatures will not only increase the risk of glacial lake outburst flooding in Northern Pakistan, but could potentially alter river flows, creating a high risk of inundation in densely populated and cultivated areas downstream. Another risk, often overlooked, is sediment deposition, which may increase the risk of flooding even at lower flows.

The 2010 "mega flood" impacted the lives of nearly 20 million people, or 10 percent of the country's population. The 2010 floods alone are estimated to have caused losses worth $10.5 billion (or 6% of that year's GDP) in lost productivity due to damages to infrastructure, agriculture, and ecosystem services. During the following five years, a major flood event occurred at least once each year; affecting at least one million people annually.

Flooding causes direct financial losses due to widespread damage to homes and infrastructure, and loss of livelihoods due to reductions in agricultural, livestock, and business productivity. The impacts on an already overloaded healthcare system, adverse effects on water and sanitation services, disruption of supply chains and public transport, and a host of interlinked social impacts make floods the most expensive of natural disasters.

Given the significant damage and disruptions from floods over the past 50 years, Pakistan needs continuous improvement in flood risk management and reduction. Over the years, major investments have been made to enhance flood protection infrastructure; however, increasing flood hazard risk due to climate change, and the probability of large-scale flood exposure due to population growth and economic development necessitate additional protective measures.

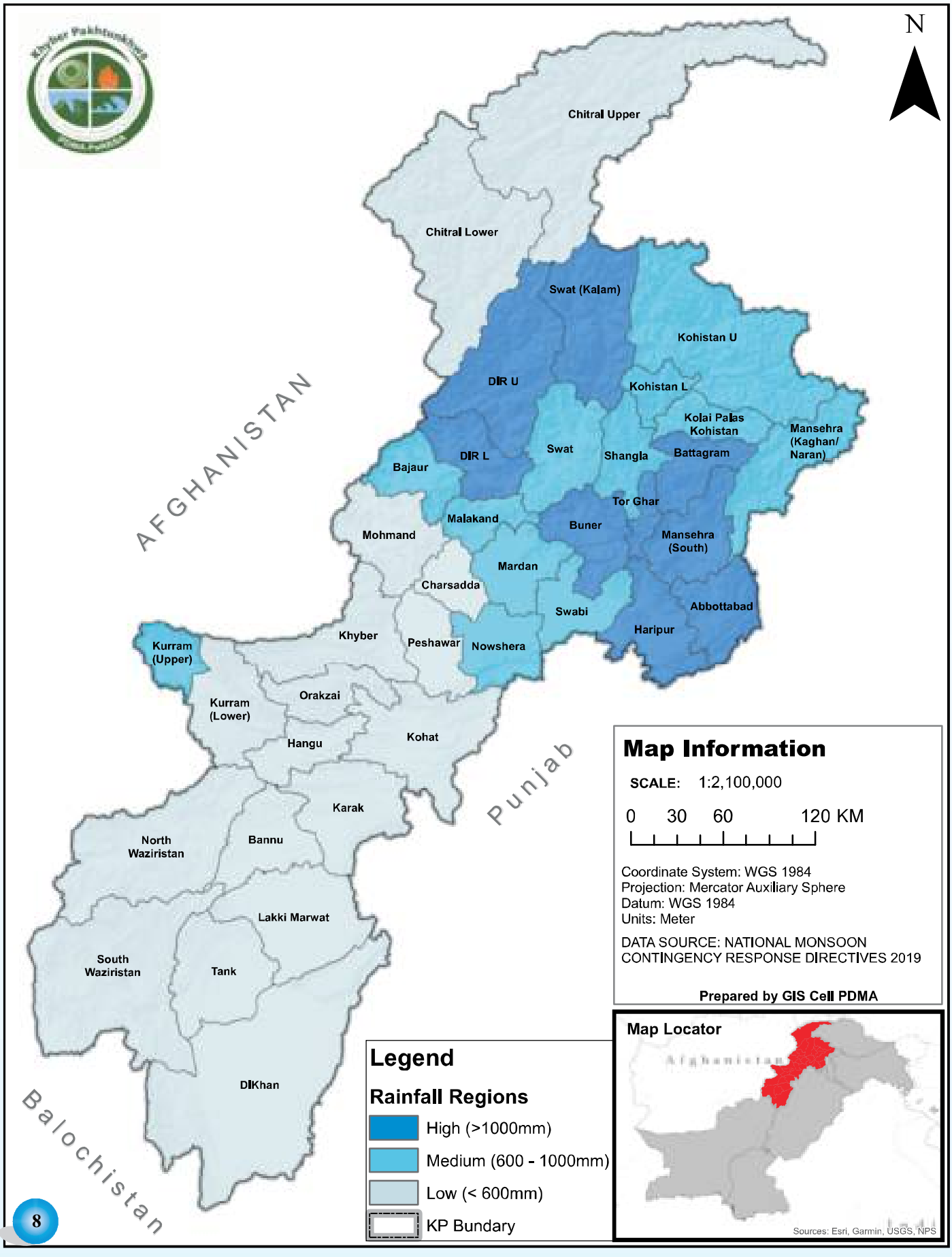
These measures include complementing flood protection infrastructure with "soft" measures such as floodplain zoning, improved flood forecasting, and early warnings. Timely warnings during the 2010 flood allowed timely mitigation measures, thereby reducing downstream impact and economic loss. Construction of new reservoirs can help mitigate floods and seasonal flow variations due to climate change. It is crucial to point out that as climate change increases the frequency and intensity of floods, greater investment will be required in the years to come. Increased financing will be required for major infrastructure, reforms and institutional strengthening, urban services, flood mitigation, monitoring, early warning systems, and environmental management. From a legislative standpoint, land-use planning regulations with considerations for flood risk management should be adopted and implemented from the provincial level.

The widespread availability of Information and Communication Technologies, including mobile phones can be used to enhance water data management, modeling, flood risk mapping, and forecasting, at local, provincial, and federal levels. It will also strengthen the monitoring and reporting of water distribution and use; and improve data, modeling, and forecasting to guide preparedness and response to extreme events.

1.3 Monsoon in Pakistan

Monsoon is a recurrent phenomena, which starts from 15 July to 15 September and pre monsoon starts from end of June and it affect the upper regions of the country. Monsoon rainfall is a principle source of fresh water, essential for agricultural practices and human sustenance in the Pakistan during summer. In some areas, where there are below average or no rains in the season and these are only source of water people die for a single drop. We can convert this catastrophe into opportunity by building dams / water storage facilities for future use along with reinforcing protection measures. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), in a recent monsoon rainfall distribution analysis, assessed that climate change has rendered a 100 km spatial shift towards west in the overall monsoon pattern in the country. Rainfall distribution patterns have not only shifted spatially but also seasonally.

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - RAINFALL REGIONS



The Development partners have the greater role as they had shown in the earthquake of 2005, Super Floods of 2010, rain floods of 2011 and Earthquake of 2013 resulting (80 percent of destruction in Awaran District) of Balochistan. The NDMI (National Disaster Management Institute) is doing a great job in imparting Training to the Government officers, Private Sector and Development partners. It was also a welcome initiative to establish a National Disaster Risk Management Fund with Assistance from Asian Development.

It is imperative to devolve it at Provincial Level and District level so that the interventions in the disaster-affected areas may be initiated on time. It is accepted truth that disasters bring misery to the hustling-bustling cities and convert them into debris but with the proper disaster management policy, we may be able to mitigate the effects, create resilience and rehabilitate the affectees in a proper way. The government is well aware of the importance of disaster management and they need to frame the sustainable disaster management policy in consultation with policy think tanks such as SDPI, IPS.SPDC, PILER and NDMI so that future disasters can be prevented and professionally mitigated.

1.4 Climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The climate of the province varies with elevation. With the mountain ranges experiencing cold winters and cool summers, temperatures tend to spark towards the southern end. Precipitation over the province is variable but averages roughly 16 inches (400 mm) annually, with much of this occurring during the period from January to April.

Pakhtunkhwa varies immensely for a region of its size, encompassing most of the many climate types found in Pakistan. The province stretching southwards from the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude; it is mainly a mountainous region. Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in South Asia while in the mountains to the north the weather is mild in the summer and intensely cold in the winter. The air is generally very dry; consequently, the daily and annual range of temperature is quite large. Rainfall also varies widely. Although large parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are typically dry, the province also contains the wettest parts of Pakistan in its eastern fringe especially in monsoon season from mid-June to mid-September.

1.4.1 Climate Change Impacts on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

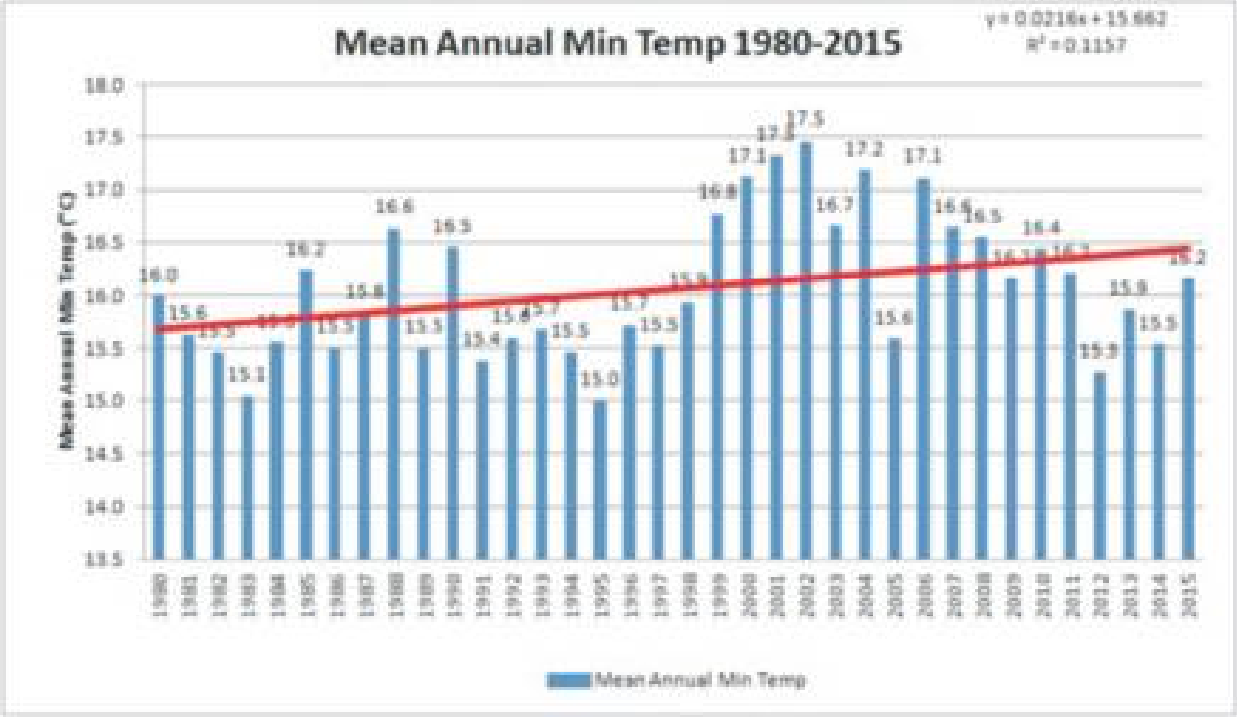
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), being a topographically diverse province of Pakistan, situated in the northwest region of the Pakistan. The province, KP, being different in many aspects from the rest of the provinces, has extreme weather conditions due to its climatic variations. The northern areas of the province are cold in winters and mild during summers, while, at the same time, the temperature becomes warmer in the southern part of the province as well as in Peshawar valley during summers season. Heat waves are expected in the province due to the recent variations in the climate. Furthermore, it also affects and reduces the availability of fresh water, which further affect the inflows of waters into the rivers and dams.

According to a report of Pak Met department, the slope of the mean annual temperature over Pakistan during the last 48-year period (1960-2007) was found as:

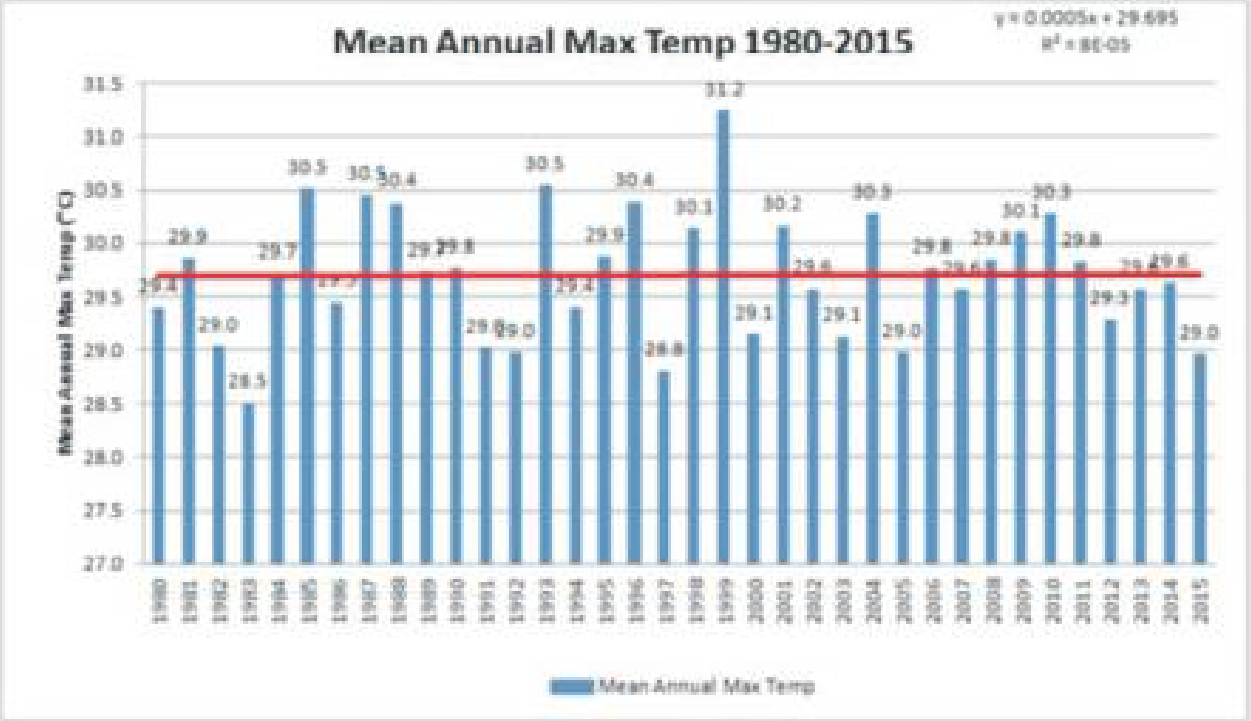
i. 1901-2000 0.6 Celsius
ii. 1960-2007 0.24 Celsius
(The rate of increase is higher than the global average slope of 0.17 Celsius)

At the same time and by applying the same measures, the temperature of KP has drastically changed due to climate changes and variations because it is evident from the annual rise in temperature, observed in the region. While, the rainfall has reduced gradually, and most parts receive lesser rainfall in the monsoon season, however, the erratic rainfall pattern as a result of El-Nino, is of prime concern. So, the probability of flash floods increases with the erratic weather behavior, that poses serious challenges for the downstream densely populated communities and the infrastructure thereof.

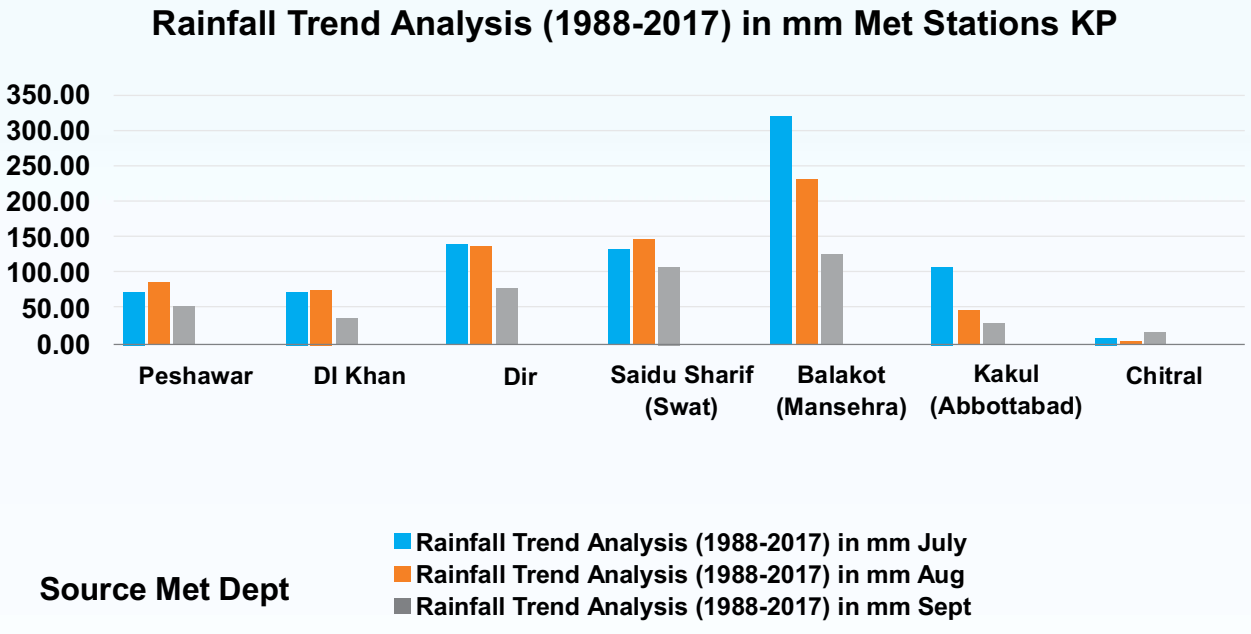
Another factor of concern is that, the rising temperatures in the northern parts have increased the chances of GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) to happen. As a result, severe to minor GLOF incidents have occurred in District Chitral, which inflicts damages to human lives as well as infrastructures in that



particular district. The Upper areas are cutoff during that particular periods, which creates challenges for relief activities in the all the affected areas. Valleys, which are near to glacial lakes in the Hazara and Malakand regions, are the most vulnerable to GLOF and can result in similar kind of losses.
Similarly, increment in mean minimum and mean maximum temperatures have also been observed. As a result, glaciers would melt rapidly than before for which adaptation is required, which includes construction of small dams and reservoirs, in order to store water before it escapes to the Indian Ocean. It has been observed so far that irregularity in the precipitation and seasonal shifts and weather patterns, increasing trends in both mean minimum and maximum temperatures have been noticed. Although, the changes occurred in temperature look very small but they are posing serious threats to global security in the form of climate change.



Rainfall observations at different Met Stations, across the province, have recorded the following rainfall pattern (month wise) during the monsoon season (15 June to 15 Sept). The Annual Mean Averages of the rainfall are The table shows average rainfall during the months of monsoon season, which reflects, that Mansehra, Swat and Abbottabad receives more rainfall comparatively than the rest of the province during the monsoon season, while, Chitral receives very low rainfall during the same period. However, a recent trend of pre-monsoon rainfall has been observed with erratic rainfall behavior in the province, which can generate urban flooding due to poor drainage system and flash floods in the hilly areas. recorded as following: -



Source Met Dept

1.4.2. Rainfall trends in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa based on Climate scenarios

This analysis takes into account the annual average and seasonal average rainfall trends for all the individual districts. The province has been categorized as per three rainfall categories based on annual average rainfall received, namely Low (less than 600mm), Medium (less than 1000mm) and High (above 1000mm). This classification is shown in the following table:

Table 1: Rainfall Classification in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by quantity (mm)

Low-Rainfall Region	Medium -Rainfall Region	High-Rainfall Region
<600mm	600-1000mm	>1000mm
Peshawar, Charsadda, Khyber, Kohat, Hangu, Kurram (lower), Karak Bannu, Lakki Marwat, DI Khan, Tank, Chitral, Mohmand, Orakzai, North and South Waziristan	Swat, Malakand, Kurram (upper), Nowshehra, Mardan, Swabi, Bajaur, Kohistan, Mansehra (Kaghan/Naran), Shangla.	Swat (Kalam), Buner, Dir (Lower and Upper), Haripur, Torghar, Abbottabad, Manse hra (South), Battagram.

2010	*2040*
49% districts fall in Low rainfall zone 28% districts fall in Medium rainfall zone 23% districts fall in High rainfall zone	46% districts fall in Low rainfall zone 26% districts fall in Medium rainfall zone 28% districts fall in High rainfall zone

An overall rainfall situation at present is given in the Figure 3b whereas Table 2 provides likely scenario of rainfall shifts till 2040 within and across the three rainfall regions:
(Source: Provincial Status Report, Climate Change & Water Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, initiated by P&D, funded by SDC)

1.5 Hydrology of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1.5.1 Flood Categorization of the Major Rivers and Nullahs

Floods usually occurs during monsoon season in different river systems of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, due to the geography and terrain of the area, all rivers in the province are fed by hill torrents, nullahs and streams in catchment areas of mountainous regions, therefore, in order to determine flood levels historical pattern of monsoon floods in the province have been reviewed by the Irrigation Department. It has categorized rivers in three different broad categories. Category A for instance reflects those rivers which receive floods of different magnitude frequently (every year), while category B are those rivers/streams, which receive less frequent floods, while the third category is of rivers/nullahs that experience occasional flooding situation as a result of heavy concentrated rainfall in their catchment areas.

Category A
(Frequently Flooded in Monsoon)

- Kabul River
  - Adezai
  - Naguman
  - Budni
- Swat River
- Khiali River
- Khiali
- Panjkora river.
- Kunhar river.
- Shah Alam
- Kurram river.
- Siran river
- Kohat Toi.
- Tochi river
- Kalpani nullah

Category B
(Less Frequently)

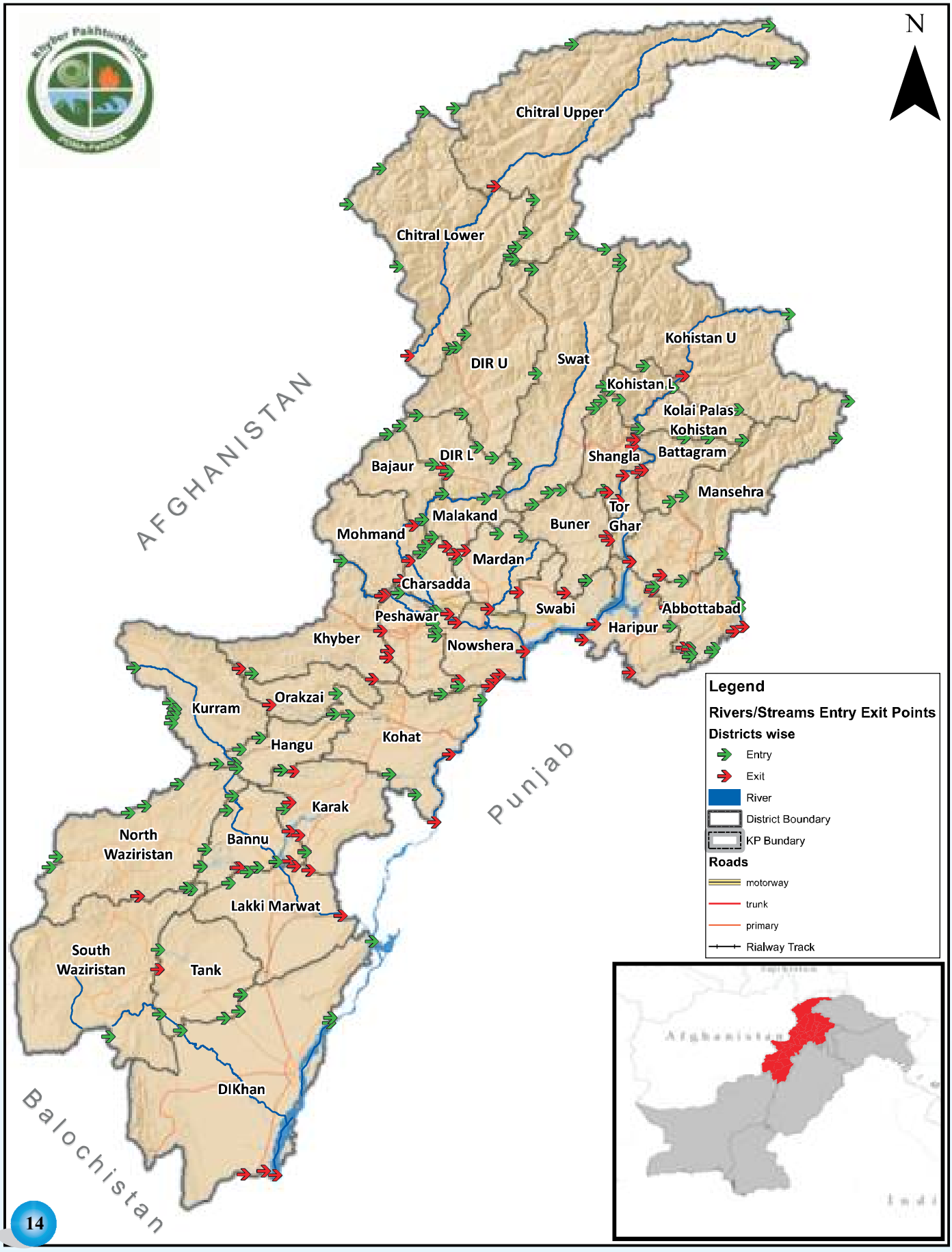
- Jindi river.
- Gomal Zam.
- Kaitu river.
- Badri Nullah
- Indus river (right bank)
- Naranji Nullah
- Haro River
- Dalas Nullah
- Mukam Nullah
- Local Hill Torrents in Northern Areas of KP causing flash floods.

Category C (Occasional)

- Chowdhwan Zam.
- Sheikh Haider Zam.
- Chila Nullah at Pabbi
- Chinkar Nullah at Pabbi
- Gharandi Nullah at Urmer
- Hakeem Ghari Nullah at Pabbi
- Rustam Khawar
- Takhta Baigh Khawar at Khyber Agency
- Balar Khwar
- Dagi Nullah at Pabbi
- Khudrazai Nullah at Pabbi
- Shahi Bala

(Source: Irrigation Monsoon Plan 2019)

KPK- RIVERS / STREAMS ENTRY EXIT POINTS



1.5.2 Hydro Informatics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The following table shows the hydro informatics of the major rivers, khwarhs and nullah of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with low, medium, high, very high and historical discharge in cusecs.

S/N	NAME OF RIVER, KHAWARS & NULLAH	FLOW STATUS					
		LOW	MED	HIGH	V.HIGH	HISTORICAL	DATE
1	Kabul River at WARSAK	30000	50000	100000	200000	157000	Jul-1978
2	Kabul River at NOWSHERA	45000	80000	140000	200000	450000	7/30/2010
3	Indus River at TURBELA (Inflow)	250000	375000	500000	650000	650000	7/30/2010
4	Indus River at TURBELA	250000	375000	500000	650000	650000	7/30/2010
5	Indus River at ATTOCK KHAIR ABAD	225000	375000	500000	650000	994600	7/31/2010
6	PANJKORA RIVER (DIR)	10000	20000	35000	50000	130936	7/29/2010
7	Swat River at KHWAZA KHELA	15000	25000	50000	70000	175546	7/29/2010
8	Swat River at	20000	40000	60000	100000	360000	7/30/2010
9	Swat River at MUNDA H/W	35000	50000	75000	150000	355000	7/29/2010
10	KHIALI RIVER Charsada Road	20000	40000	60000	100000	360000	7/30/2010
11	SHAHALAM River at Takht Abad	3000	6000	10000	15000	20000	7/30/2010
12	ADEZAI River at Adezai Bridge	30000	45000	65000	75000	80000	7/31/2010
13	NAGUMAN River Charsada Road	5726	15500	24000	39500	75575	6/30/2005
14	BUDNI Nullah at Pajagi Road	3500	8000	12000	20000	123000	8/4/2008
15	JINDI River at Charsada	5000	8000	15000	20000	23900	7/29/2010
16	Kalpani Nullah at Mardan City	9000	20000	31710	48285	80315	8/5/2006
17	Kalpani Nullah at Chowki Risalpur	10000	20000	30300	50500	75200	7/29/2010
18	SIRAN River at Daryal	5000	15000	30000	45000	55181	8/1992
19	HARO River at Jabori	5000	8000	25000	40000	82876	8/1992
20	KUNHAR River at Balakot	10000	20000	40000	55000	92000	8/1992
21	GAMBILA River at Gambila Lakki	5000	15000	25000	40000	64024	7/4/2003
22	BARA River at Chamkani	8000	17000	25000	35000	48000	8/12/1970

23	KURRAM River at K. garhi H/W	15000	30000	60000	100000	200000	7/28/2010
24	CHILLA Nullah at Pabbi	2000	7000	19000	25000	28620	8/12/1970
25	CHINKAR Nullah at Pabbi	2000	5000	10000	15000	18400	8/9/1984
26	HAKIM GARHI Nullah at Pabbi	1600	2600	5500	8900	10650	7/8/1983
27	DALLUS Nullah at Warsak Road	3000	7000	10000	18000	19220	7/29/2010
28	SHAHI BALA Khwar	2000	3000	6000	10000	19000	7/30/2010
29	GARANDI Nullah at Urmar	500	1000	3000	6000	7000	7/31/2010
30	NARANJI Nullah at Swabi	3000	8000	15000	25000	45000	7/29/1997
31	BADRI Nullah at Swabi	5000	15000	40000	45000	60000	7/29/1997
32	DOUR River at Rajoya	5000	15000	25000	45000	75970	8/92
33	MUQAM Nullah at Shahbaz garhi	2000	5000	10000	20000	38155	12/11/1986
34	RUSTAM Khwar	700	2000	6000	9800	17934	8/11/1988
35	TAKHTA BAIG Khwar at Khyber Agency	3000	9000	26500	80500	123000	8/4/2008
36	BALAR KHWAR at Mardan	2000	6000	13000	20000	42000	7/29/2010
37	KOHAT TOI	2000	9000	12000	17000	50000	7/28/2010
38	JINDI KHWAR at Utmanzai	6000	9000	16000	21000	25000	7/29/2010
39	DAGI NULLAH at Pabbi	500	1000	2000	4000	5000	7/30/2010
40	KHUDRIZAI NULLAH at Pabbi	200	500	1000	2000	2500	7/30/2010

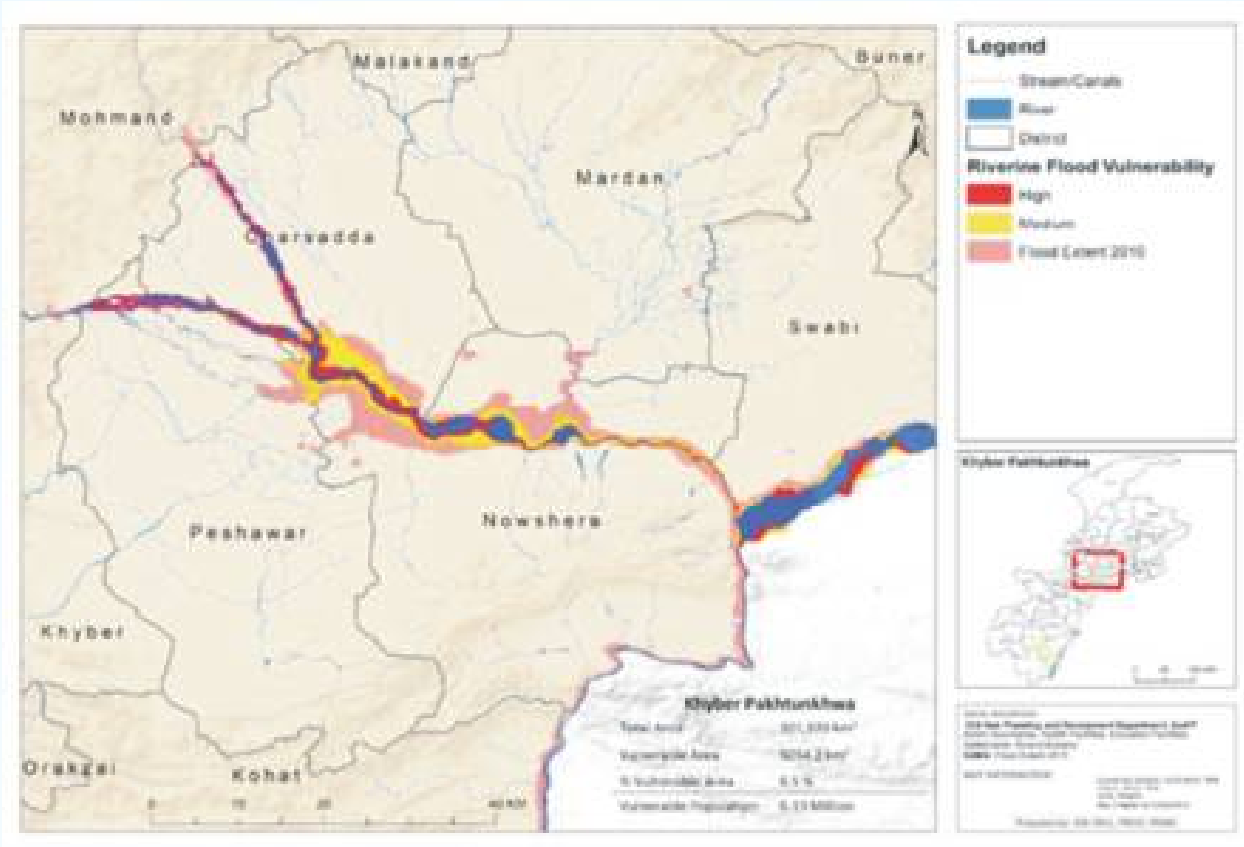
(Source: Irrigation Monsoon Plan 2020)

1.5.3 Flood Profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the smallest province of Pakistan in terms of geographic area. It constitutes 12.7 % of the country`s total area and is spread over 101,741 square kilometers (after merger of Tribal Districts). It laps both banks of the river Indus and stretches from the Himalayas in the north to the deserts of DI Khan in the south, where it is bordered by the Baluchistan and Punjab provinces. It has a total of 35 districts which are further divided into 113 Tehsils and 986 UCs. The total number of Mouzas/villages is 7335 as per 2017 census.

provinces. It has a total of 35 districts which are further divided into 113 Tehsils and 986 UCs. The total number of Mouzas/villages is 7335 as per 2017 census.

Area: 101,741 Square Km	**Vulnerable area (6.5 %)**
Population: 35.5 5 Million (2017 Census)	**Vulnerable Population (6.1 04 Million)**
Number of Districts: 35	**Vulnerable districts (12 Districts)**



Indus and Kabul 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, while River Kabul flows down from Afghanistan 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 the first or second week of June, but due to the changed weather patterns, the cycle of monsoon can vary. 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.

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 is augmented by snowmelt. 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.

Flash floods, with all its catastrophic nature, have continuously been affecting the province for the last few years during Monsoon season. Its likelihood of occurrence has increased in the recent years due to changing weather patterns, with all the stressing humanitarian costs, due to absence of early warning system and sudden onset of such occurrences in the province. Moreover, most regions, which are vulnerable to flash flooding, lie outside the coverage of the early warning system, being deployed for riverine floods. Flash floods are experienced commonly in Swat, Upper and Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Kohistan, Peshawar, Mansehra, Battagram, Mardan, Kohat and D.I Khan.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa`s peculiar physical configuration and topography makes it vulnerable to multiple hazards related to monsoon rains. 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 and Mansehra which are prone to flash flooding, cloud bursts, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and land sliding. Therefore, depending on the intensity of monsoon precipitation as well as snow melt, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to both sudden and expected hydro-meteorological disasters which require an integrated and quick response.

1.5.4 Time Lag for Major Rivers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S/N	LOCATION	DISTANCE(KM)	TIME LAG
1	**Swat/Khiali River**		
i.	Khawaza Khela to Amandara	65	12 Hours
ii.	Amandara to Munda	55	09 Hours
iii.	Munda to Charsadda Road	40	6.5 Hours
2.	**Kabul River**		
i.	Warsak to Charsadda Road Peshawar	25	04 Hours
ii.	Charsadda Road to Nowshehra	35	06 Hours
iii.	Nowshehra to Indus River	30	05 Hours
3.	**Indus River**		
i.	Jinnah Barrage to Chashma Barrage	56	4.5 Hours
ii.	Chashma to D.I Khan	100	12.5 Hours
iii.	D.I Khan City to Ramak	70	09 Hours

(Source: Irrigation Monsoon Plan 2020)

1.5.5 Flood 2010 - A Historical Comparison

Rain Fall Overlook		
Area	**Annual Average Rain**	**Rain from 28 July to 3 August (7 Days) (in mm)**
Peshawar	400mm	333 mm
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	962 mm	3462 mm

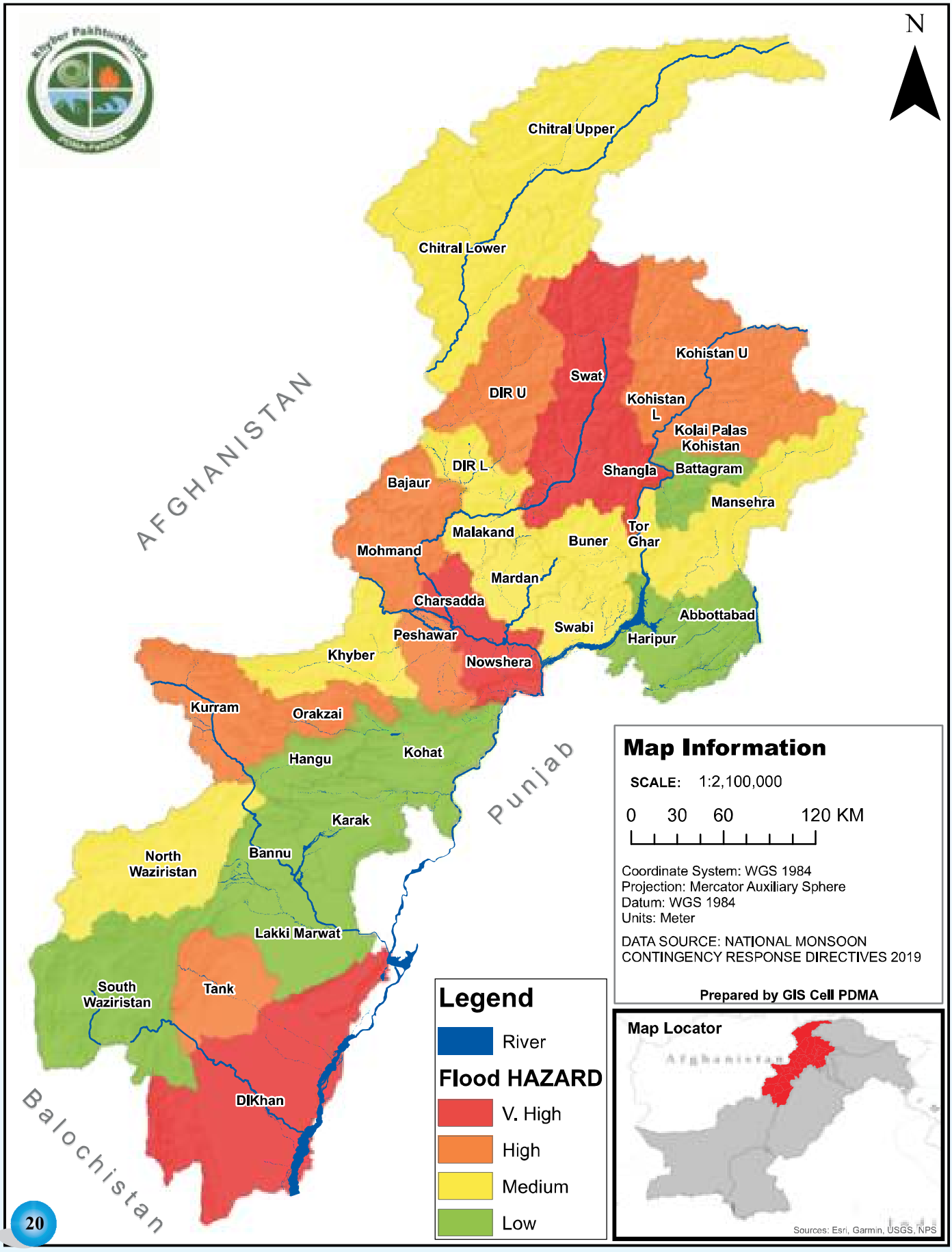
Rivers	Max Flow Recorded Before 2010	2010 Floods Levels
Swat @ Amandara	160,000 cusecs (1929)	260,000 cusecs
Swat @ Munda	170,000 cusecs (1929)	302,517 cusecs
Kabul River @ Nowshehra	169,000 cusecs (2005)	450,000 cusecs
Indus @ Khairabad	900,000 cusecs (1929)	1,100,000 cusecs

1.6 Monsoonal Hazards and Risk Analysis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is highly vulnerable to different natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Earthquakes, floods, droughts (in some parts), and landslides have been some of the recurrent phenomena. Earthquake 2005 and 2015 and Floods 2010 can sufficiently highlight Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's vulnerability to natural disasters; like, earthquakes, flash & riverine floods caused by heavy precipitation. Historical records, when we evaluate them, can indicate earlier occurrence of similar emergency and disaster situations. This is an obvious fact that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's different districts are exposed and vulnerable to different kinds of hazards in their course of existence. The unprecedented nature of different floods in the history of this province cannot be ignored because these natural disasters, in shape of floods, caused occurrence of unregulated and overflow of rivers which disturbed their flow patterns further resulted in their widened spans and finally erosions. Keeping all these natural occurrence and disasters in mind, PDMA, KP has worked out the identification of all districts that are vulnerable to any kind of floods and different other disasters. Many of the districts are prone and vulnerable to floods, which, if happen, can wreak havoc and can adversely impact all the infrastructure and population in those vulnerable districts. Risk can be mitigated with proper measures, for which PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has worked out different schemes and plans to reduce vulnerability of those districts at risk.

S. No	District	Flood Hazard	Riverine Flood	Flash Flood	Urban Flood	Land Slide	Avalanch	GLOF
1	Charsadda	V. High	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2	D. I Khan	V. High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
3	Shangla	V. High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Nowshehra	V. High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5	Swat	V. High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Peshawar	High	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
7	Bajaur	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
8	Kohistan U	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Orakzai	High	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
10	Kohistan L	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Kurram	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
12	Mohmand	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
13	Kohistan (Pattan	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Tank	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Dir Upper	High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Buner	Medium	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
17	Chitral (U)	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Chitral (L)	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Dir Lower	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
20	Malakand	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
21	Mansehra	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
22	Torghar	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
23	Mardan	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
24	Swabi	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
25	NW	Medium	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
26	Khyber	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
27	Abbottabad	Low	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
28	Bannu	Low	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
29	Battagram	Low	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
30	Hangu	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Haripur	Low	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
32	Karak	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Kohat	Low	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
34	LakkMarwat	Low	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
35	SW	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - FLOOD HAZARD MAP

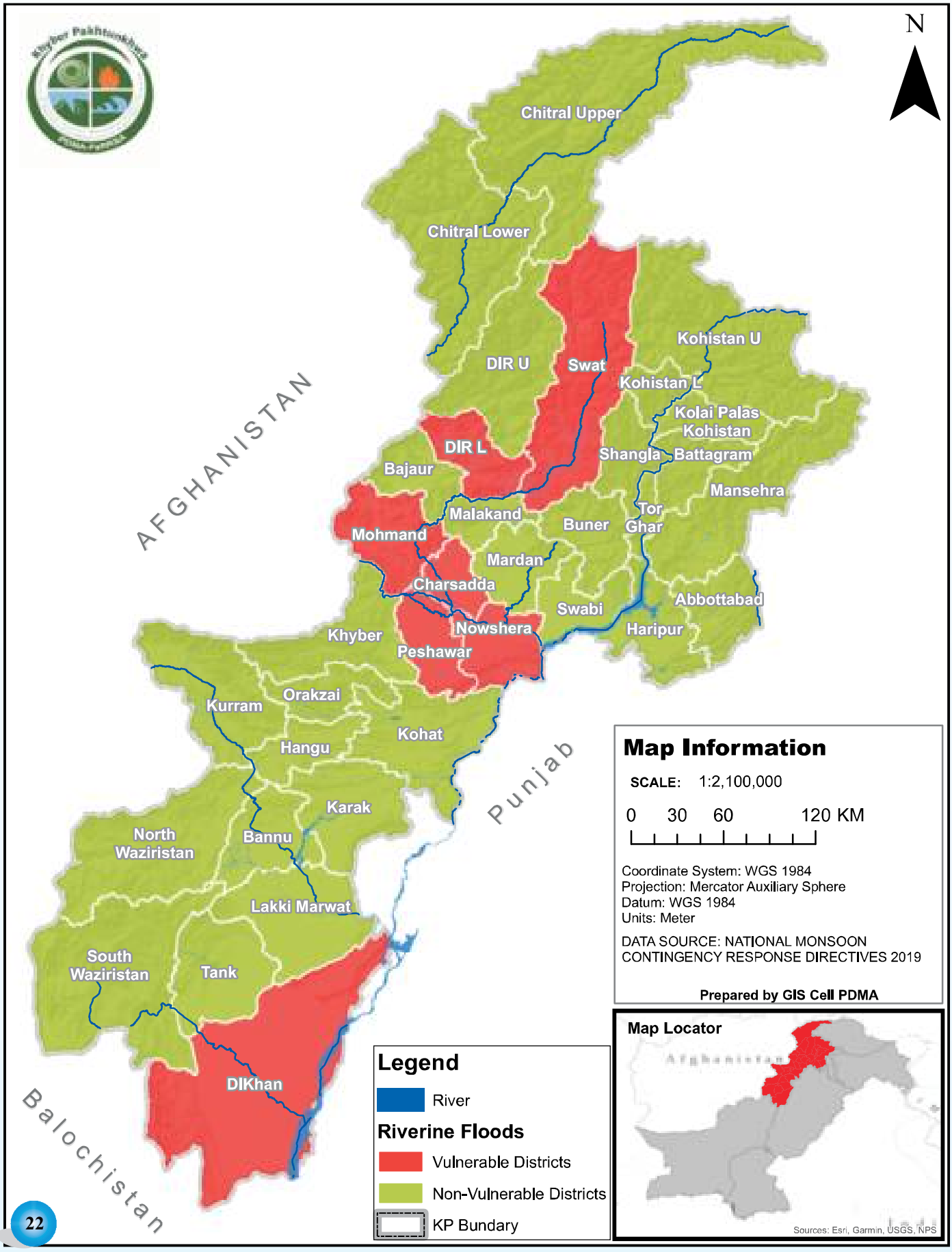


1.6.2 Monsoon Vulnerabilities of the Districts

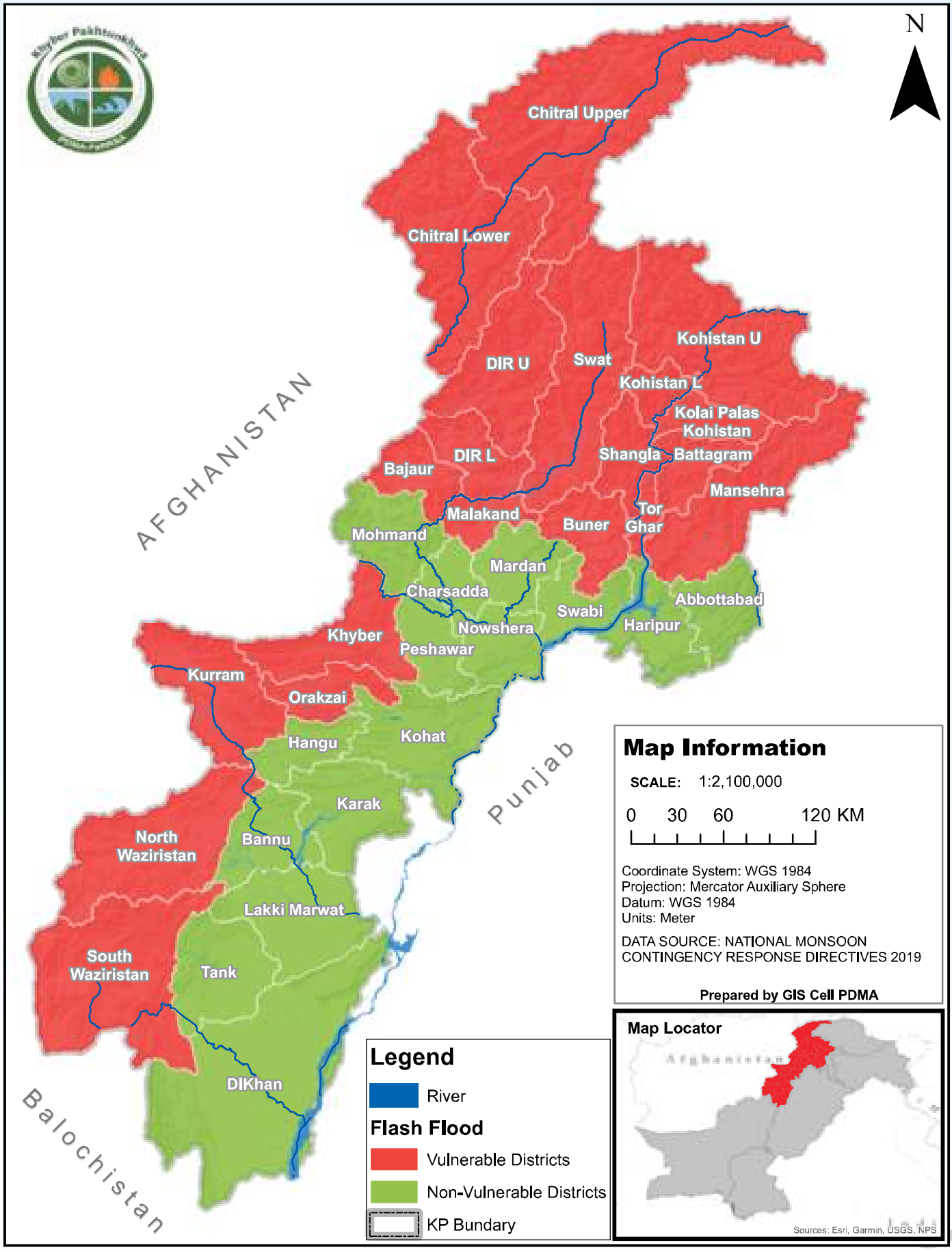
Based on the data of super flood 2010 and past experiences in subsequent years, PDMA has categorized the districts based on their vulnerability for the year 2020 as under:

Flash Floods	GLOFs	Riverine Floods	Urban Flooding	Heavy Rain Fall/ Hail storm/Windstorms	Land sliding
1. Chitral 2. Swat 3. Kohistan (Upper/Lower) 4. Shangla 5. Battagram 6. Dir (Upper & Lower) 7. Malakand 8. Mansehra 9. Buner 10. Khyber, 11. Bajaur, 12. North Waziristan, 13. South Kurram 14. Orakzai	1. Chitral Upper 2. Chitral Lower 3. Upper Dir 4. Swat 5. Upper Kohistan 6. Central Kohistan	1. Nowshehra 2. Charsadda 3. Peshawar 4. DI Khan 5. Swat 6. Mohmand 7. Lower Dir	1. Peshawar 2. Mardan 3. Abbottabad 4. DI Khan 5. Swat 6. Mansehra 7. Haripur 8. Kohat	1. Mansehra 2. Abbottabad 3. Buner 4. Kohat 5. Karak 6. Bannu 7. Lakki Marwat 8. DI Khan	1. Abbottabad , 2. Mansehra 3. Haripur 4. Chitral 5. Kohistan (L+U) 6. Shangla 7. Dir lower 8. Swat 9. Battagram 10. Buner 11. Kurram, 12. Orakzai, 13. South Waziristan

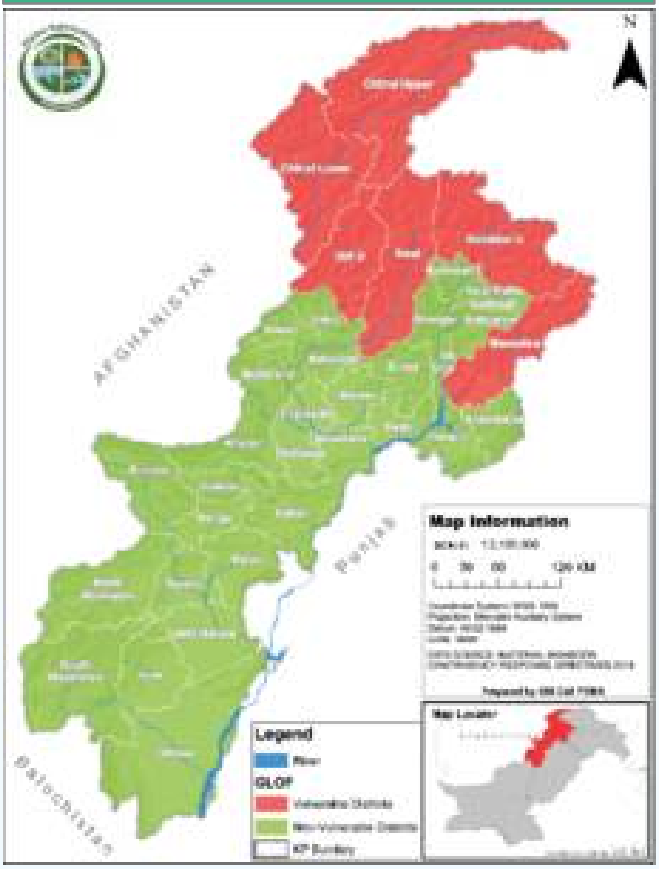
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - RIVERINE FLOOD VULNERABILITY MAP



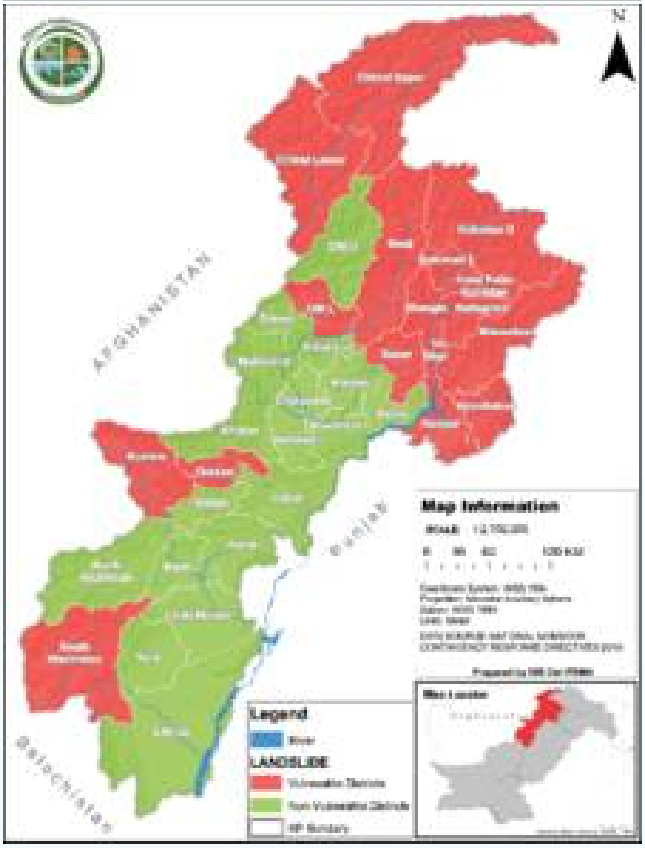
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - FLASH FLOOD VULNERABILITY MAP



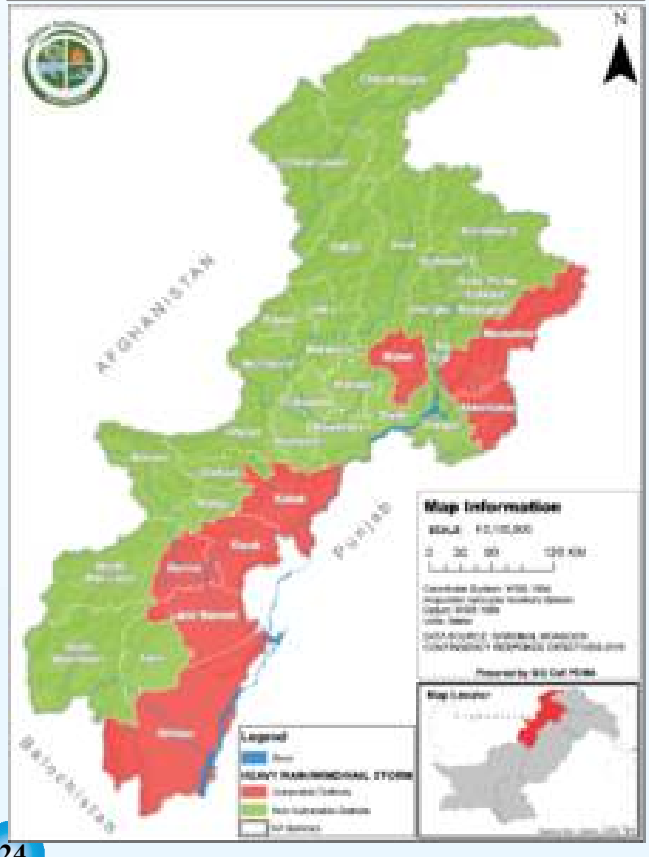
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - GLOF VULNERABILITY MAP



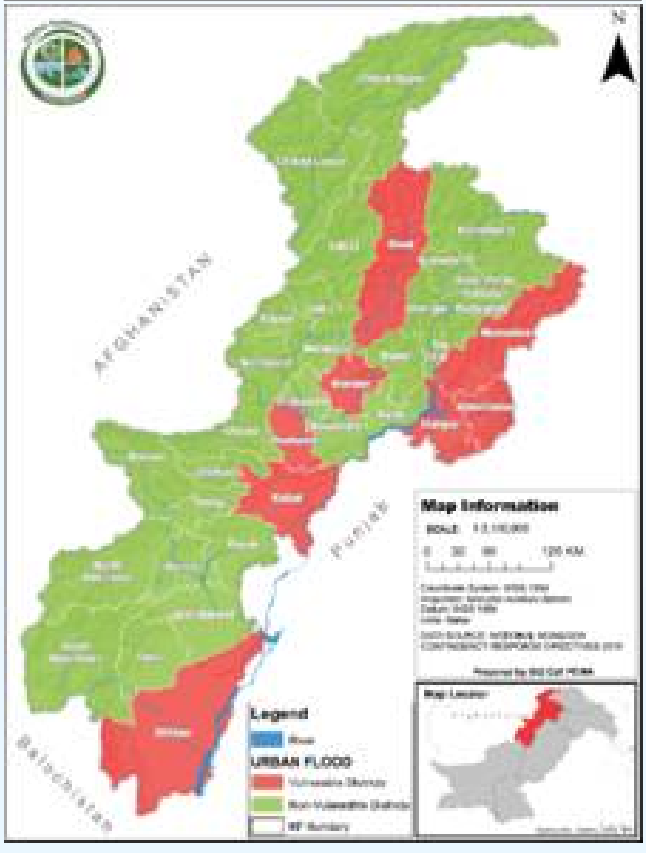
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY MAP



KPK - HEAVY RAIN FALL / HAIL STORM / WIND STORM VULNERABILTY MAP



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - URBAN FLOOD VULNERABILITY MAP



CHAPTER -2

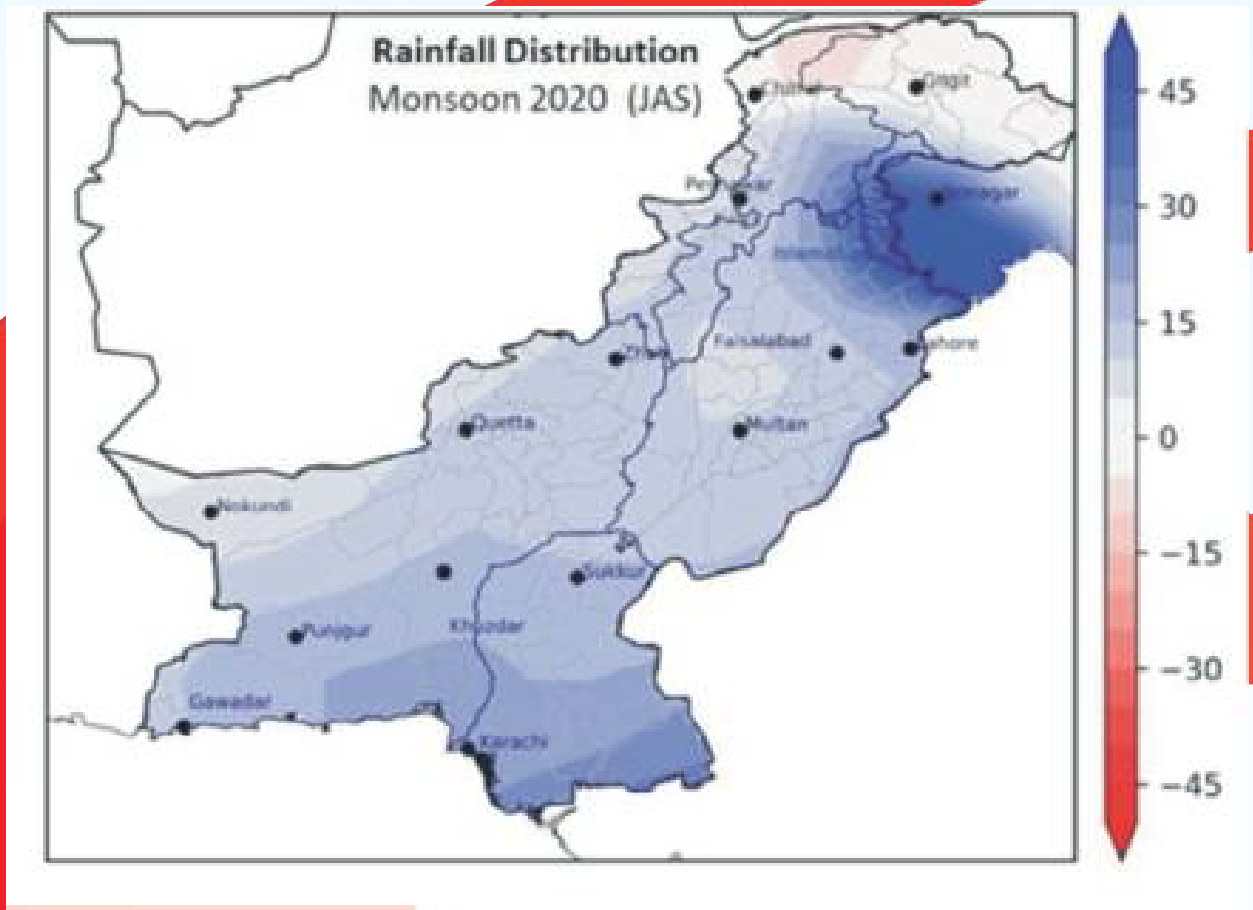
MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLANNING 2020

2.1 Pakistan Meteorological Department`s Weather Outlook for Monsoon, 2020

The official version of the forecast received by PDMA from Pakistan Meteorological Department on 04-06-2020 iterated that the Global SST forecast shows that El Nino Southern Oscillations (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which affect the South Asian summer monsoon rainfall, are likely to remain neutral during coming monsoon season. Based on global and regional circulation models, the outlook for the season is as under:

"Monsoon rainfall is expected to be slightly above normal (+10%) during July to September 2020 in Pakistan. Sindh and Kashmir are likely to receive moderately above normal (+20%) rainfall during the season (JAS)." Area weighted normal rainfall of Pakistan during Jul - Sep is 140.8 mm.
Impacts:

1. Flood potential in eastern rivers of Pakistan.
2. High probability of urban flooding in metropolis cities.
3. High probability of flash flooding in hill torrents of Punjab.
4. Good impact on rice crop and negative impact on cotton crop.
5. Conducive environment for Locust breeding during monsoon season.
6. Sufficient water availability for irrigation and power sectors.



Note: This is preliminary monsoon forecast based on the prevailing atmospheric conditions of May. The final forecast will be issued in the last week of June with the updated data.

2.2 MCP 2020: Planning Context and Background

In the aftermath of the massive earthquake in 2005, the Government of Pakistan for the first time considered introducing measure for disaster management and established National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities at all federating units. Government entrusted all disaster related tasks to these organizations, however, one of the most important is the planning phase of disaster response as Benjemin Franklain said "By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail".

Similarly, Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tasked the PDMA to have a comprehensive plan for year monsoons cycle and PDMA is doing the same since 2016-17. Similarly, for this year despite the pre occupation in emergency response to the COVID 19, PDMA recognizing the importance of monsoon preparedness and contingency planning, has initiated the process minimize the impending disaster risk by formulation of a comprehensive plan and its effective and efficient implementation

2.3 Aims of the Planning

"To manage monsoon emergencies in KP by putting in place requisite mitigation measures and a well-coordinated and integrated response"

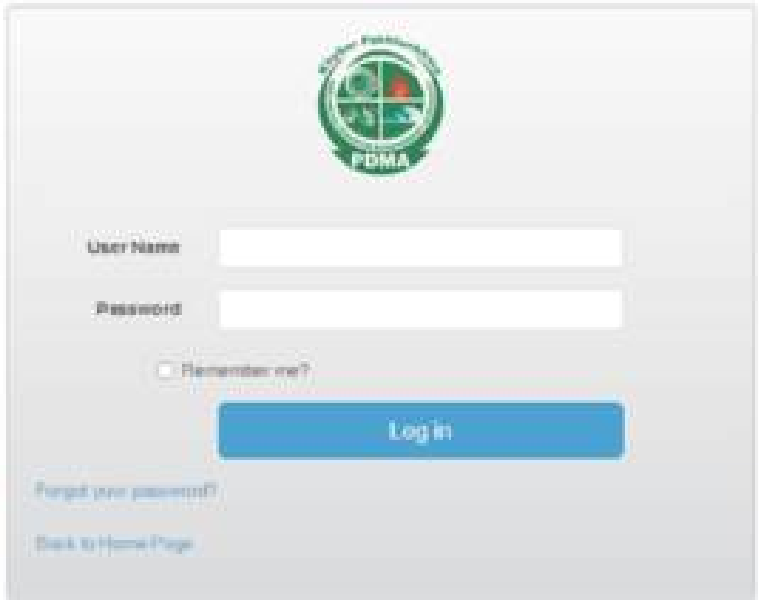
2.4 Objectives of the Planning

- **To strengthen response coordination between federal government entities, provincial government department, 35 districts, humanitarian organization (UN, INGOs, NHN)**
- **For mitigation, preparedness, rescue & relief**

2.5 Planning Process and Methodology

Despite the pre occupation in emergency response to the COVID 19, the PDMA is cognized of the importance of monsoon preparedness and contingency planning. It has initiated the process of monsoon contingency planning 2020 to minimize the impending disaster risk within the province through formulation of a comprehensive plan and its effective and efficient implementation. The process has been started from the first week of April 2020. A set of proformas have been developed and shared with all the stakeholders including districts administration, provincial departments, federal line agencies and humanitarian organization in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for relevant data collection. The proformas includes the detail like district/sector specific hazards and vulnerability profile, hazard impact, damages, compensation paid, early warning system, resource mapping, need assessment and coordination.

PDMA KP has initiated an e-planning process for disaster preparedness being pioneer in Pakistan. For this purpose an online web portal i.e., www.pdmakp.gov.pk has been developed whereby district administration (including the newly merged districts), provincial line departments, federal agencies and humanitarian partners can upload the data from their respective workstations. The system has the capabilities for sifting and analyzing the data and presenting it in the form of contingency planning report for the respective district or for the respective agency. The web portal has the customized features to project and forecast the historical data like rainfall and relief compensation etc. It will help in tracking the progress, record keeping and data security etc. Orientation sessions for the district administrations and other stakeholders regarding this online portal for data uploading were arranged.




Provincial Disaster Management System
District: ABC
District Orakzai
Year 2020


District: ABC
Year 2020

A comprehensive schedule of the activities for the Monsoon Contingency Planning 2020 were notified which included pre-flood orientation on templates and web portal, for the district administration, provincial departments, federal agencies and humanitarian organizations.

A team from PDMA visited the divisional headquarters where the respective district stakeholders were sensitizing on the importance of monsoon contingency planning under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioners.

After the orientation seminars / workshops, all the stakeholders were provided the requisite data to PDMA. All the districts have carried out their respective contingency planning through the web portal. The acquired data were analyzed and consolidated for framing the draft monsoon contingency plan 2020 before the onset of monsoon season.

Besides, the stock filing for monsoon season is already in place. OBM boats were made available for water rescue and relief operation right before the start of monsoon.

It merits to mention here that PDMA has also directed the district administration to initiate anti encroachment drive to remove encroachment from the water ways well before the onset of Monsoon 2020 while the WAPDA has been asked to trim those trees which touch the power line to mitigate the damaged due to strong winds during monsoon season.

Moreover, the local government department has been requested to carry out survey of all the billboards and replace/remove those which are in a dilapidated condition will before the start of monsoon season 2020.

2.6 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 concerned district on the agreed district profile format. All 35 districts have formulated their respective contingency plans for the upcoming Monsoon season. After initial consultative meetings at PDMA with all district administrations, which started in the month of April, 2020, the required format for District MCP 2020 were explained to DDMOs. A series of meetings in all districts of the province were conducted by District Administrations, wherein all line agencies at district and other stakeholders were engaged in provision of relevant information on the prescribed templates. The data gathered was compiled to formulate district plans. Another series of meetings were conducted at divisional level and respective district plans were presented in the month of April. The same were fine-tuned during the month of May and submitted to PDMA DRM Section. (Detailed district wise contingency plans are available in separate volume)

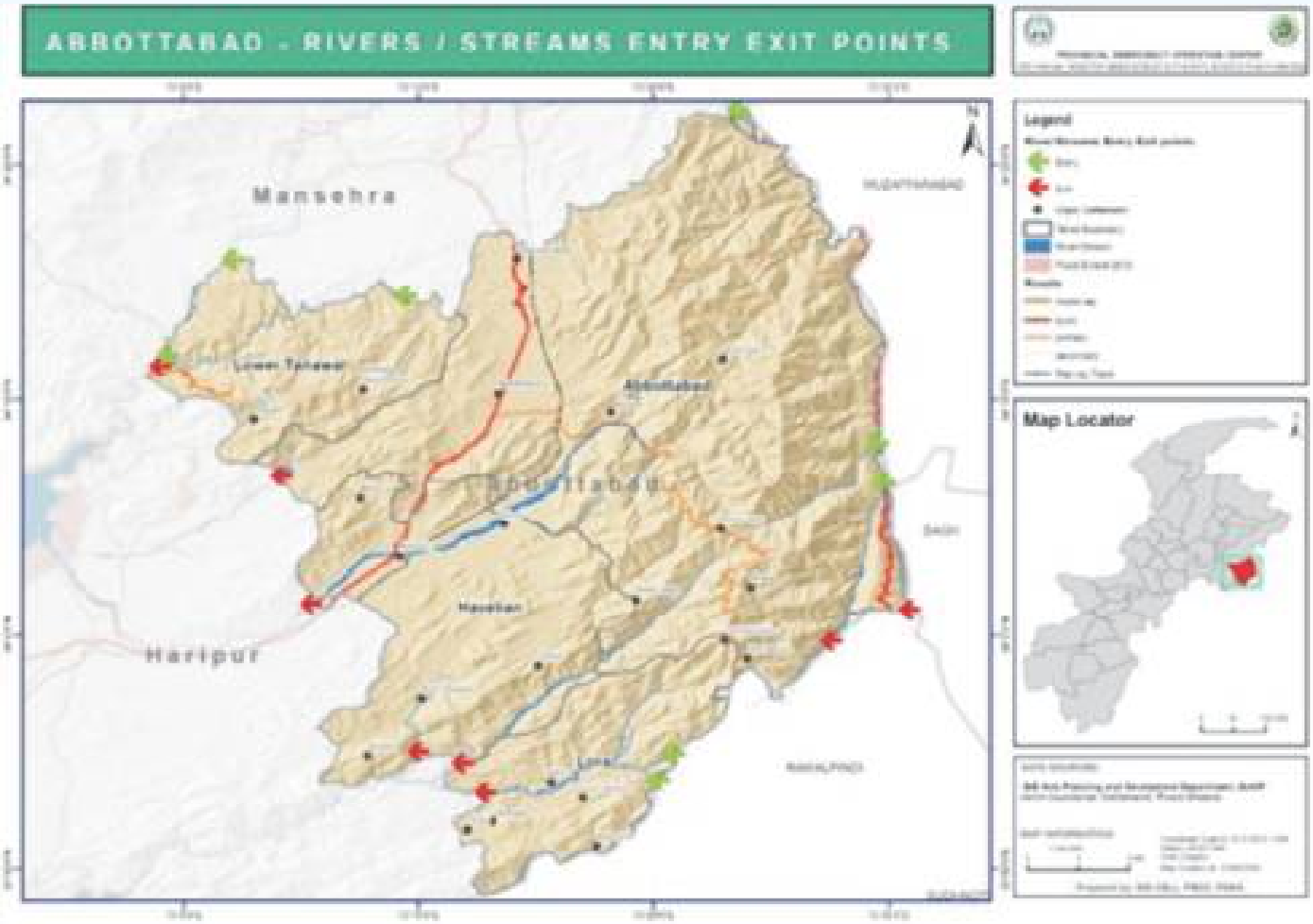
2.6.1 Contents of the District Monsoon Contingency Plans

District contingency plans includes:

1. General profile of the district
   a. Area, geography and demography of the district
   b. Rivers and Streams
   c. Climate (Temp & Precipitation)
2. Hazard Assessment of the District
   a. Seasonal Calendar
   b. Hazard Time line
   c. Union Council Wise Hazard Ranking
   d. Hazard & Risk Mapping
3. Vulnerability Assessment
   a. Identification of Vulnerable UCs/VCs/NCs
   b. Identification of Elements at Risk
4. Capacity Assessment
   a. HR Mobilization Plan of District Line Departments
   b. Stock & Machinery Available and Need & Gap Analysis
5. Early Warning System
   a. Activation of DEOC and Duty Roasters of staff
   b. Contacts of Focal Persons
6. Evacuation Plan
   a. Hazard Specific Evacuation Plan
   b. Search & Rescue Plan
   c. Alternate Rout Maps
   d. Identification of camps
   e. Arrangements of Medical Teams, Medical Treatment and Blood
7. District Emergency Response
   a. District Line Agencies/Department Proformas
   b. (Sectoral Response Planning templates)
8. Roles & Responsibilities
9. Challenges

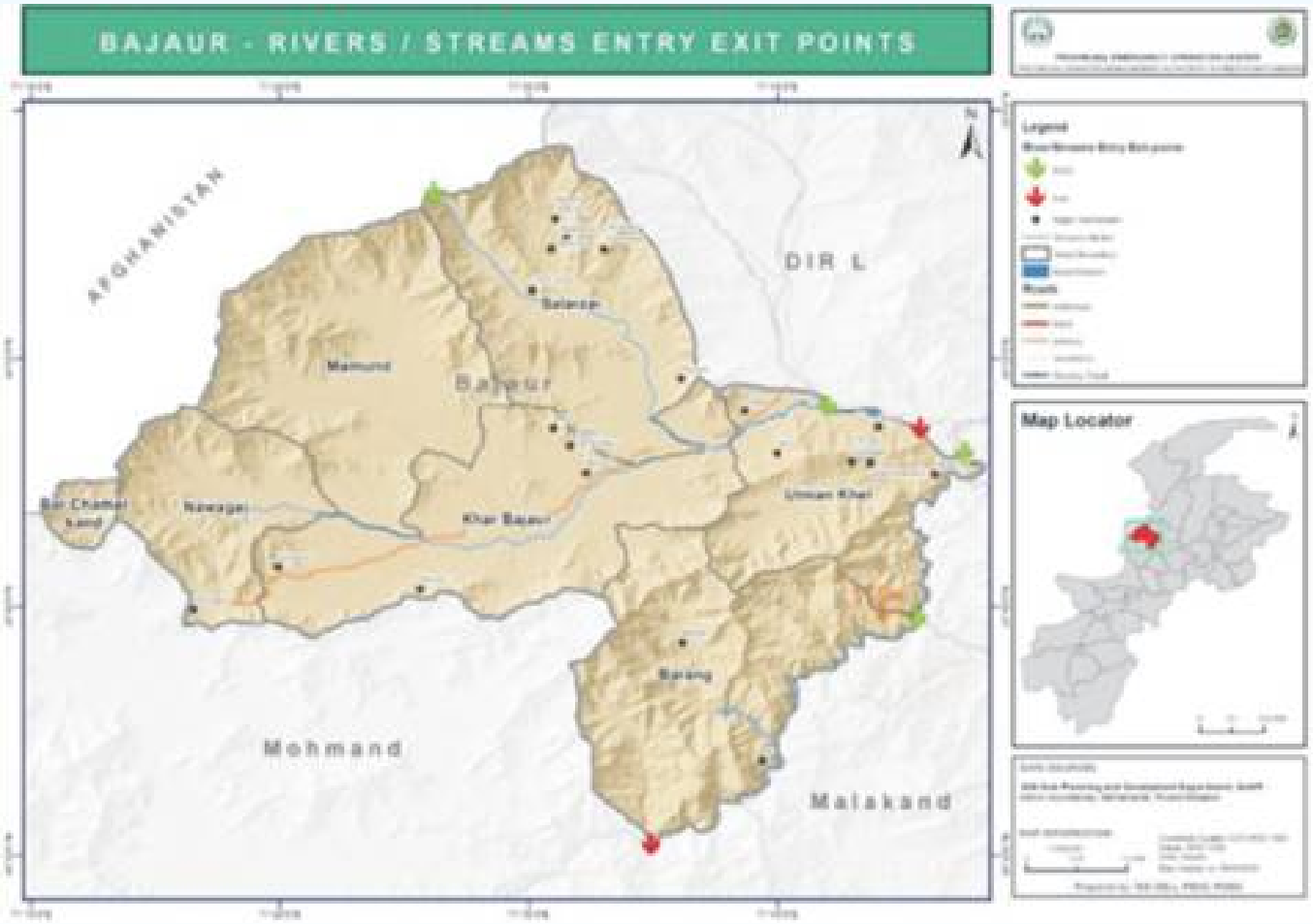
1. District Abbotabad

Total Area	1967 Sq Km
Total Population	1.33 million
Sub Division	01
No. of NC's	14
No. of Village Councils	195
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Kehal Urban, Bassian Beerote, Tajwal Nathiagali, Riala
Vulnerable Population	97,000
Neighboring Districts	Haripur & Mansehra , Muzafarabad, Bagh, Rawalpindi
Weather/Climate	Humid subtropical
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Haro/Daur
GPS Coordinates	34°00′N 73°00′E
Altitude	1,256 m (4,121 ft)



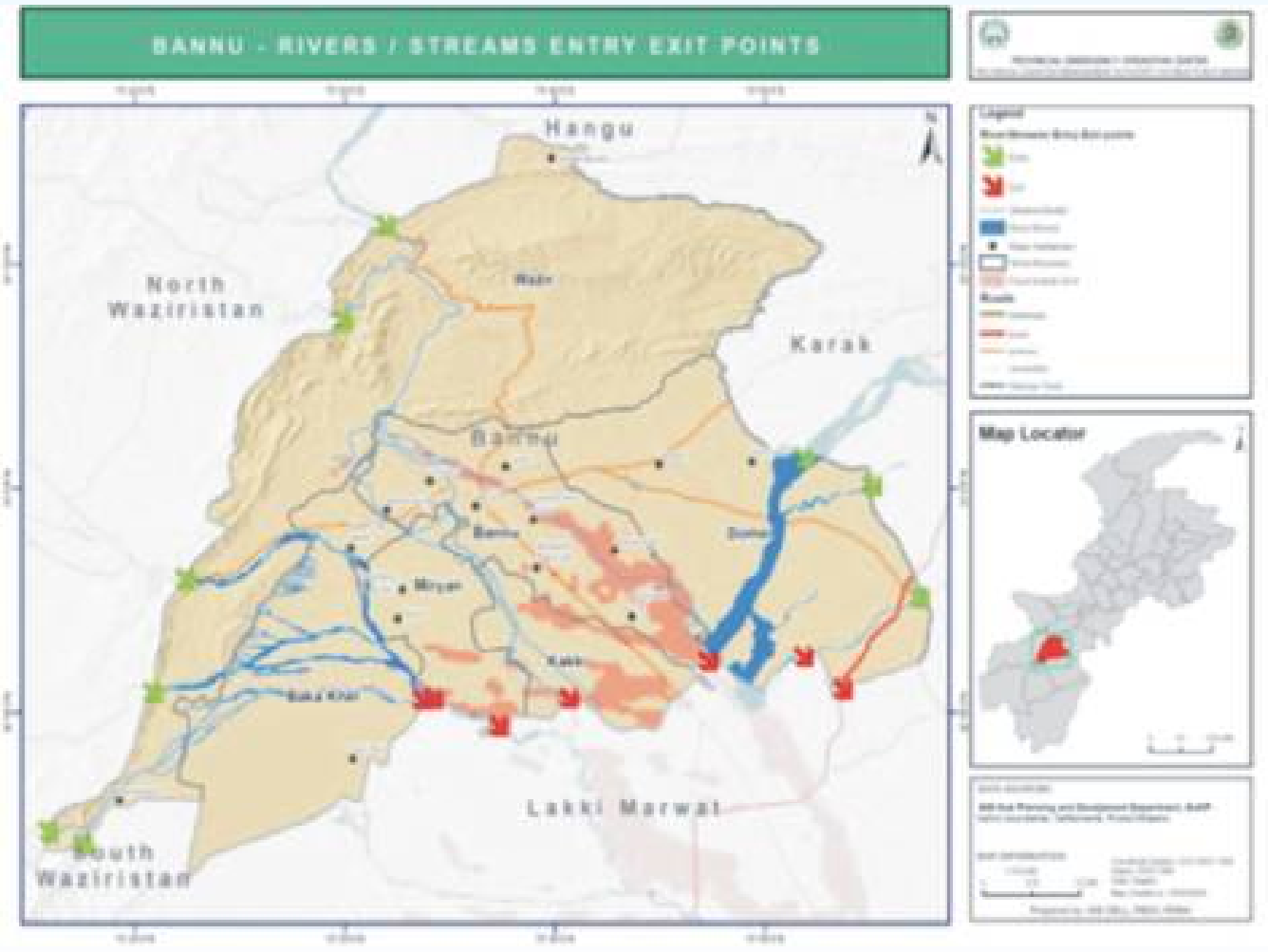
2 .District Bajuar

Total Area	1280 Sq KM
Total Population	1.094 Million
Sub Division	Subdivision Khar and subdivision Nawagai
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	120
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Daag Korona, VC Kassai, VC Chinargo, VC Pashat, VC Loe Killi Tangi, VC Batwar, VC Tandoka, VC Chamarkand, VC Letai, VC Mena, VC Koka, VC Mannai, VC babaraa, VC Kulala, VC Serai Mirkhan, VC Ghazi Baba, VC Bado Bagh Arang, VC Targhau, VC Kohi Barang, VC Gharshamozai, VC Ghakhi Mamund, VC Nawagai Khaas, Banda
Vulnerable Population	274169
Neighboring Districts	4
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Nawagai to Mandal Khwarh, Mamund Khawarh, Nawagai Khwah, Pashat Jar Khwarh, Khar river, Munda Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.856902 Longitude 71.429936
Altitude	870 m /1820.87ft



3. District Bannu

Total Area	1227. Sq. kms
Total Population	11,67892
Sub Division	2
No. of NC's	5
No. of Village Councils	105
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Ghori Wala,Baka Khel,Takhti hel,Nurar,Haved, Amandi,Slima Sikandar Khel,Jandu hel,Shamsi Khel,Bazar Ahmad Khan,Koti Sadat,Kot Qalander,Fatima Khel,Shahbaz Azmat Khel,Asperka Waziran,Khander Khan Khel,Domel,Bizen Khel,Aral Hathi Khel,Zeraki Perba Khel
Vulnerable Population	368,109
Neighboring Districts	Lakki Marwat, North Waziristan, Karak
Weather/Climate	Predominantly Hot Weather
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kurram, River Tochi, Nullah Kashu, Nullah Dowah
GPS Coordinates	. . . . .
Altitude	3,806 m

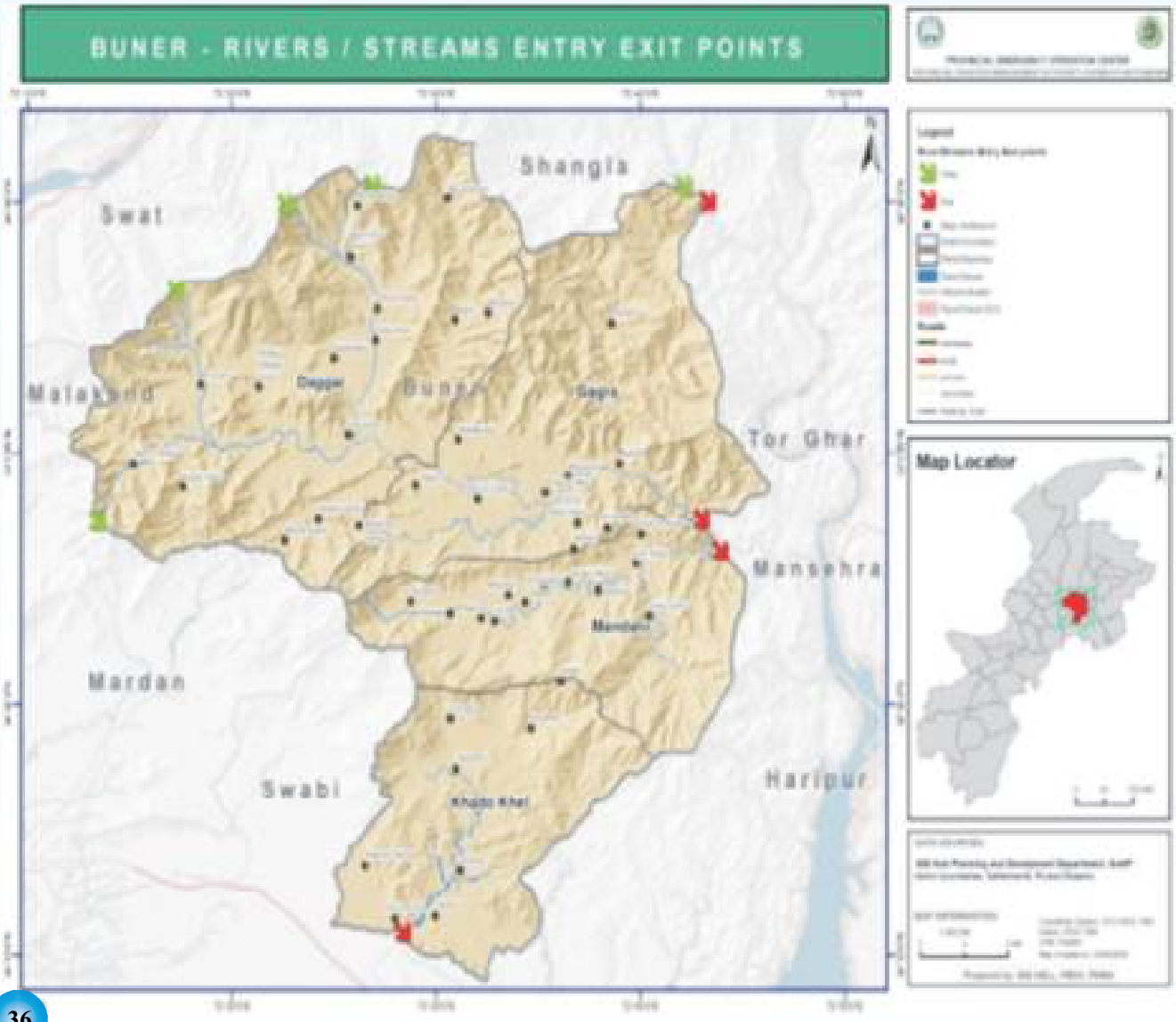


4. District Battagram

Total Area	1500 (sq km)
Total Population	478000
Sub Division	Battagram, Allai
No. of NC's	11
No. of Village Councils	79
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Thakot, Trand, Peshora, Gijbori, Kuzabanda, Sakargah, Rashang, Pashto, Shamlai, Rajdhari, Battamori, Hothal Bathkol, Jambera, Banna, Biari, Bateela
Vulnerable Population	142,117
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan, Mansehra, Torghar, Shangla
Weather/Climate	Long Summer and Short Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus river, Nandiar Khwar, Landai Khawar, Saori Khawar, Chappargram Khawar, Shamlai Kass Khawar, Allai Khawar, Biari Khawar, Bateela Khawar, Pashto Khawar, Sakargah Khawar
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: - 34o40'29.57" longitude: - 73o1'37022"
Altitude	1038 m

5. District Buner

Total Area	1,865 Sq. Km
Total Population	8,97,319
Sub Division	04
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	105
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Elam Hills UC Malakpur, Rega Village, UC Rega, Pirbaba Bazar UC Pacha,UC Batara River
Vulnerable Population	16330
Neighboring Districts	Malakand, Swat, Shangla, Torghar, Haripur, Swabi, Mardan
Weather/Climate	Extreme Winter and Average Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Barandu Khwarh (Main Stream) in District
GPS Coordinates	South = Lat 34.149102 Long 72.538877, North = Lat 34.710557 Long 72.500219, East = Lat 34.474248 Long 72.770271, West = Lat 34.455925 Long 72.222839
Altitude	Highest = 2404 m, Lowest = 370 m

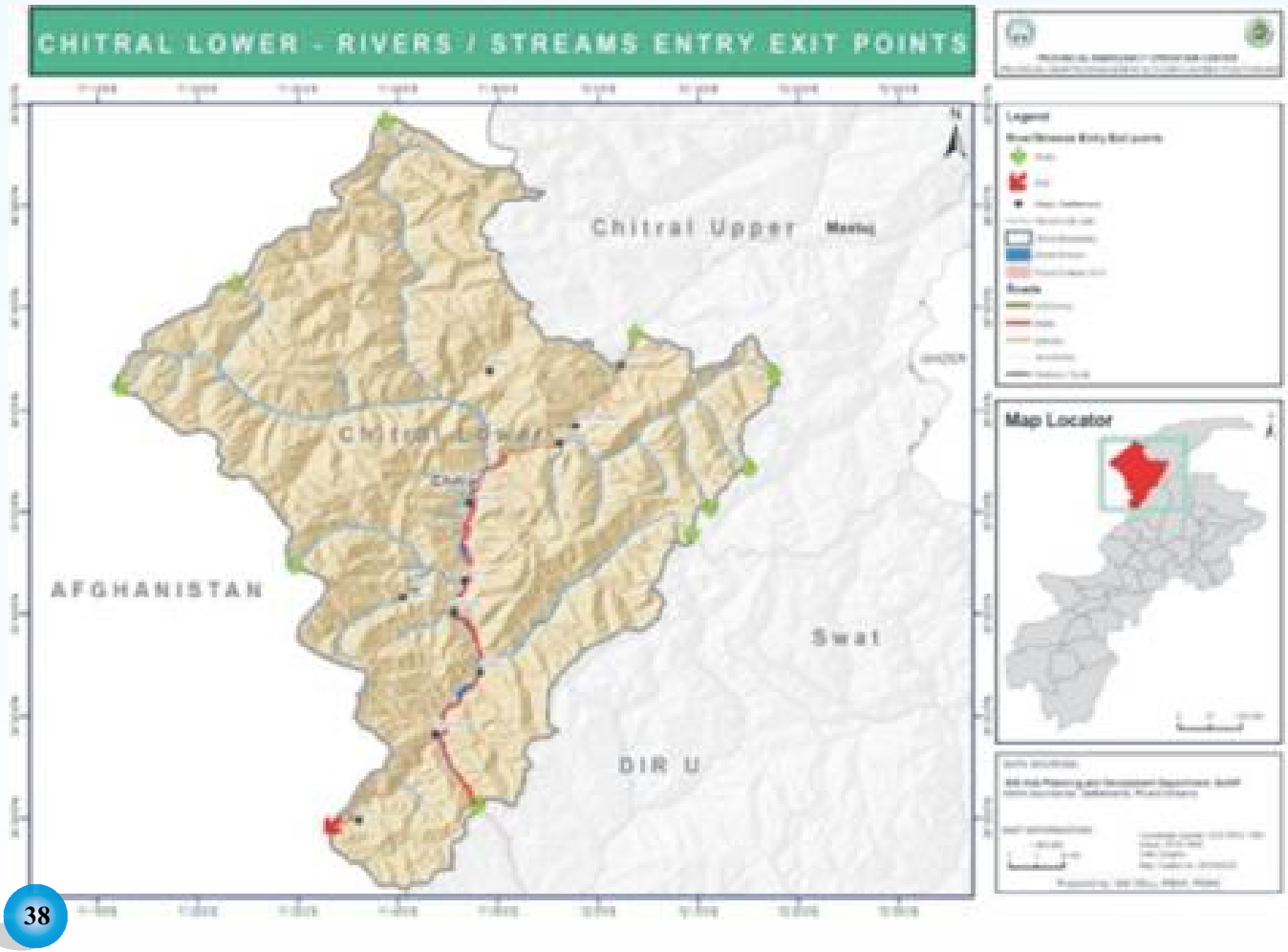


6. District Charsadda

Total Area	996 sq km
Total Population	1,616,198
Sub Division	01
No. of NC's	20
No. of Village Councils	126
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Agra, Rashakai, Hajizai, Hassanzai, DaulatPora, Battagram, Kangra, Panjpao, Nisatta, Maira Prang, Dheri Zardad, Mirza Dher, Tarnab, bazai, Katozai,MC -I, II, III, IV Charsadda, Rajjar - I, Utmanzai, Turangzai, Sherpao,Hisara Yaseenzai, Umerzai, Tangi
Vulnerable Population	600,343
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Mohmand and Malakand
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kabul, River Swat and Jindi Nulla
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 34° 8' 53" N Longitude 71° 43' 54.12" E
Altitude	276 m

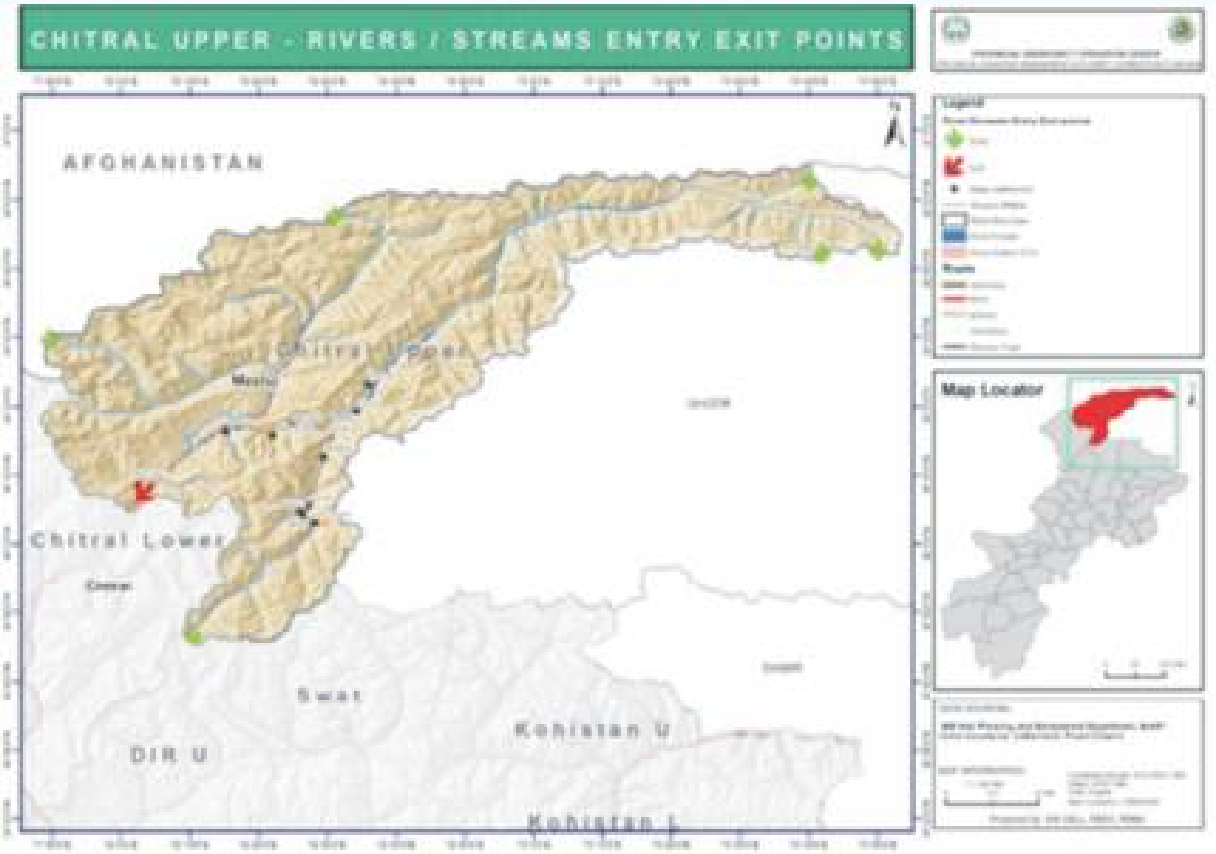
7. District Chitral Lower

Total Area	6458
Total Population	259,469
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	5
No. of Village Councils	57
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Ayun, Bumborate, Rumboor, Birir, Madaklasht, Kalas, Tar, Pursad, jingerate, Sweer, Ursoon, Arandu Gol, Damel, Orghioch, Seen, Jughoor, Golain, Broze, Chumurkon, Shoghore, Arkari, Beshgram, Susum
Vulnerable Population	46284
Neighboring Districts	Dir, Chitral Upper, Swat
Weather/Climate	Icy Cold Winter and pleasant Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Chitral River, Lotkoh River, Bumborate Nalla, ShishiKoh Nala, Shoghore, Golain Nalla, Biori Nalla, Kaldam Nalla, Drosh Nalla, Chitral Gol Nalla, Molen Gol Nalla, Shali Nalla, Seenlasht Nalla, Arkari Nalla, Karimabad Nalla
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 35.7699° Longitude. 71.7741°
Altitude	1494 m



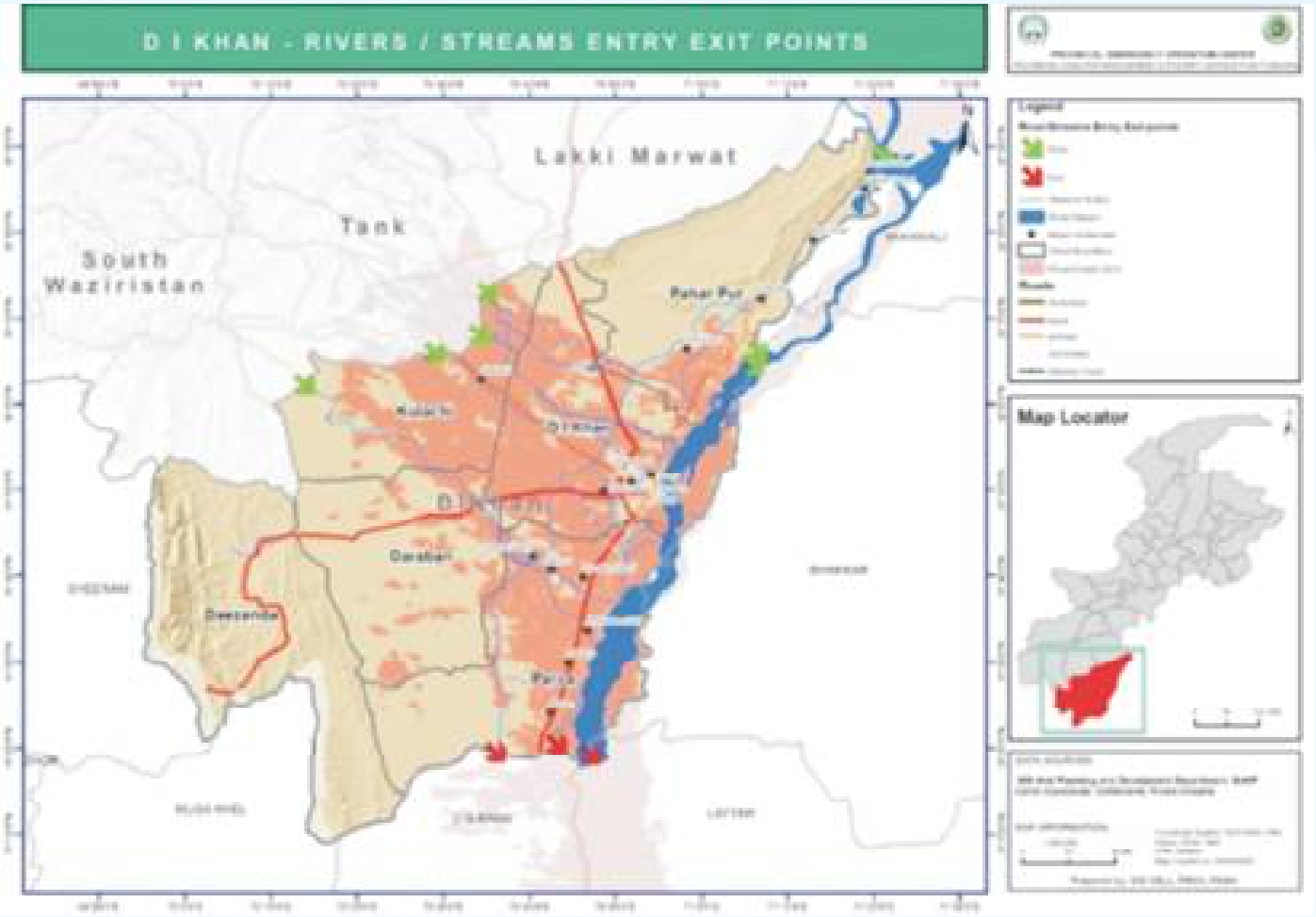
8. District Chitral Upper

Total Area	8154Sq. Km
Total Population	169892
Sub Division	1
No. of NCs	0
No. of Village Councils	39
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	VC Khot Bala, VC Khot Payeen, VC Washich, VC Sahat, VC Khushum, VC Gahat Warijun, Rech, VC Nogram, VC Riri Owir, VC Barum Owir, VC Pakhturi Owir, VC Gohkir, VC Terich, VC Madak, VC Terich Payeen, VC Werkop, VC Melp, V C Shagram, VC Drunkagh, VC Morder, VC Sandragh, VC Kosht, VC Reshun, VC Charun, VC Booni -1, VC Booni -II, VC Awi, VC Sonoghur, VC Raman, VC Laspur, VC Harchin, VC Parwak, VC Parkusap, VC Khuzh, VC Brep, VC Miragram -II, VC Bang, VC Mastuj, VC Broghul
Vulnerable Population	165,221
Neighboring Districts	Lower Chitral, Swat of KP and Ghizer of GB
Weather/Climate	Icy cold Winter ad pleasant Summer
[illegible]	Yarkhun River, Laspur River, Torkhow Mulkhow River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 36.5049909, Longitude. 72.5204827
Altitude	2359 metres (7742 feet)



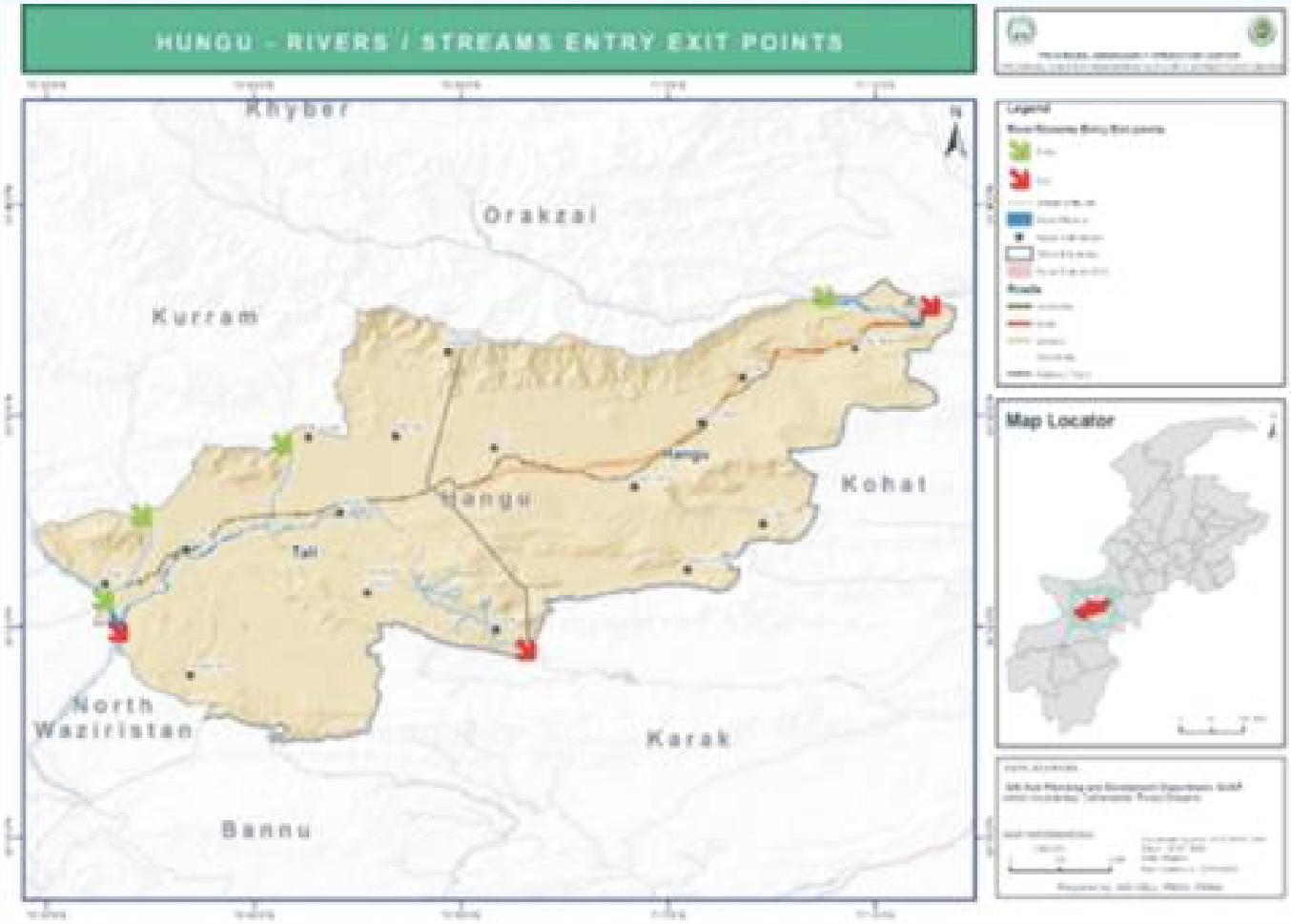
9. District D.I. Khan

Total Area	7,326 sq./km
Total Population	1.6 million
Sub Division	0
No. of NC's	175
No. of Village Councils	49
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Kath Garh Sharqi, Saidu Wali, Kotla Lodhian, Kachi Kath Garh Gharbi, Kirri Khaisore, Kacha Shumali, Khel Kocha, mer Khel Paca, Bilot Sharif, Noor Pur Shumal i, Kirri Khaisor acca, Bagi Qamar (Paharpur), Syed Alian, Kachori, Fateh Jai, Awan, Shah Kot, Mitha Pur,, Thattal, Saggu Shumali, Shah Dau, Kala Gorh, Rang Pur, Paharpur-II, Paharpur, Wanda Gandair, Katta Khel, Rehmani Khel, Hafiz Abad, BiGhwani Shumali, Katchi Paharpur, Mian Wadda, Band Korai-02, Wanda Khaliq Shah, Rodi Khel, Paniyala Janobi, Paniyala-1, Paniyala Shumali, Wanda Khan Muhammad, Paniyala, Malana, Roda, Qayum Nagar, Daraban Khur, Lunda Sharif, Juma Sharif, Rangpoor janoobi, Adil Sipra, Naivailah, Roshid, Jatta, VC malakhi, VC Fateh Ali, Kirri Shamozai, Rind, VC Mangal, VC Ramak, Ghumsan, Kernal Sher Khan, Miran, Chandni, Bhutaser, Mahrah, Sikandar Janoobi, Miali, Kaheeri, Basti Ali, NC Paroa, Parao-1,Parao-II, Babbar Kacha, Kech, Mukeem shah, Mandhran kalan, Kachi Paind Khan, Jhok Basharat, Rakh Kangan Kokar,Zafraabad,Zafraabad2, achra, Hayat,Jhok qureshi,Saggu janubi, Hissam,Kotla saidan, Bhuki,Kori Hote,Daraban 1,Daraban ward 2,Gandi Umer khan,Kot Essa khan, Gandi Essab, Gandi ashiq,Saggu,Cho dwan,Gara Nahor, Tarkhoba, Kottaga,Musa zai sharif, Kikri,Zarni khel, Ranazai,Behlool Khel,Gara Guldad, Looni, Rori,Ibrahim Zai Town,Barra Khel, Takwara,Hathala, Mirbazi, Maddi,Kot Dolat,Kat Garh,DargahWala,Haroon Abad and Shade Wala,Kat Garh,DargahWala,Ha roon Abad and Shade Wala,SaiduWaliand Jarra,
Vulnerable Population	1,363,973
Neighboring Districts	Bhakkar , alluvial , South Waziristan , Tank
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Indus, Chashma Ri ght Bank Canal, Escape channel, Chura Branch ,Drain Dhakki ,Drain Kot Hafiz ,Branch Tirgarh, Drain Kotla Branch, Kathgarh Branch, Drain No.1 Kathgarh ,Branch Drain No.2 Kathgarh, Branch Drain No.3 Kathgarh, Branch Drain No.4 Kathgarh, Main Drain Lagri Drai n No.2 Pond Drain, Lagri Drain No.1, Seed Farm Branch Drain, Band Kurai Branch, Drain Band kurai Main, Drain Shah Dau Main, Drain Girsal, Drain Girsal, Pond Drain Jabbarwala, Drain Ketch, Drain Bilot Creek Drain
GPS Coordinates	31.7448° N, 70.6217° E
Altitude	165 m (541 ft)


D I KHAN - RIVERS / STREAMS ENTRY EXIT POINTS
Lakki Marwat
Tank
South Waziristan
Paharpur
Kulachi
Dera Ismail Khan
Daraban
Legend
Map Locator

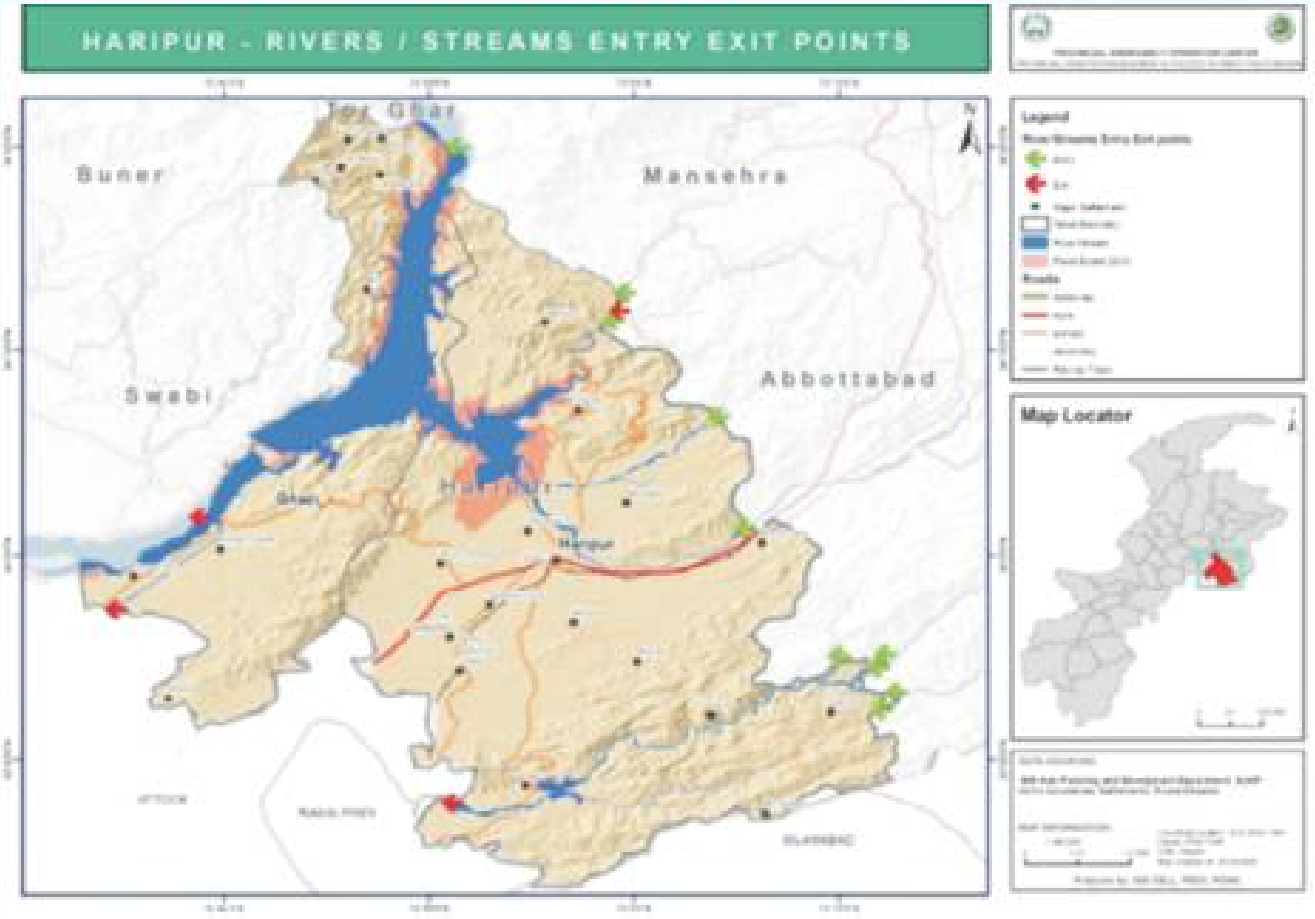
10. District Hangu

Total Area	1097 Sq Km
Total Population	518,798
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	12
No. of Village Councils	50
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Khan Bari, Ganjano Kallay, Raisan, Kach, Kotki, U.C Thall Urban, U.C Thall Rural, Doaba
Vulnerable Population	114,406
Neighboring Districts	District Kurram
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in Summer and Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Raisan Khwar
GPS Coordinates	33°31′55.13" N 71°03′24." E
Altitude	742 Meters



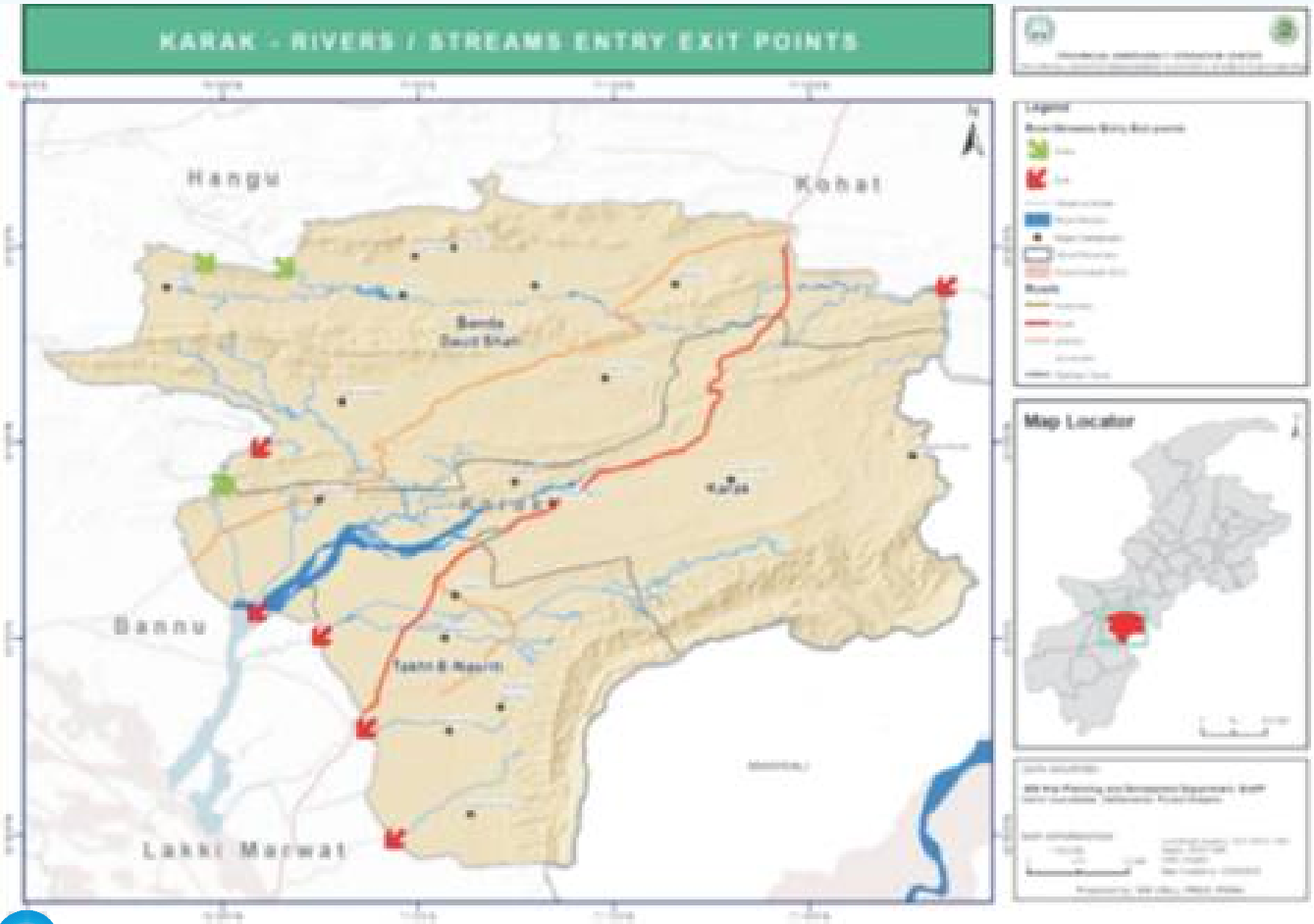
11. District Haripur

Total Area	1725 (Sq Km)
Total Population	1,003,031 (2017)
Sub Division	Haripur, Ghazi & Khanpur
No. of NC's	25
No. of Village Councils	155
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Darwesh, Ali Khan, Sarai Saleh, Kot Najibullah, Khanpur, Hattar, Dehenda,
Vulnerable Population	171946
Neighboring Districts	Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Swabi
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River Tarbeela , Haro River Khanpur, Sarai Saleh Dour, Ali Khan Dour, Darwesh Soka, Shah Maqsood Dour, Kot Najibullah Soka , Gulo Bandi Soka, And Dehenda Soka
GPS Coordinates	Latitude (33° 43′ 59.99") N / (72° 34′ 59.99") E
Altitude	520 m (1,706 ft)



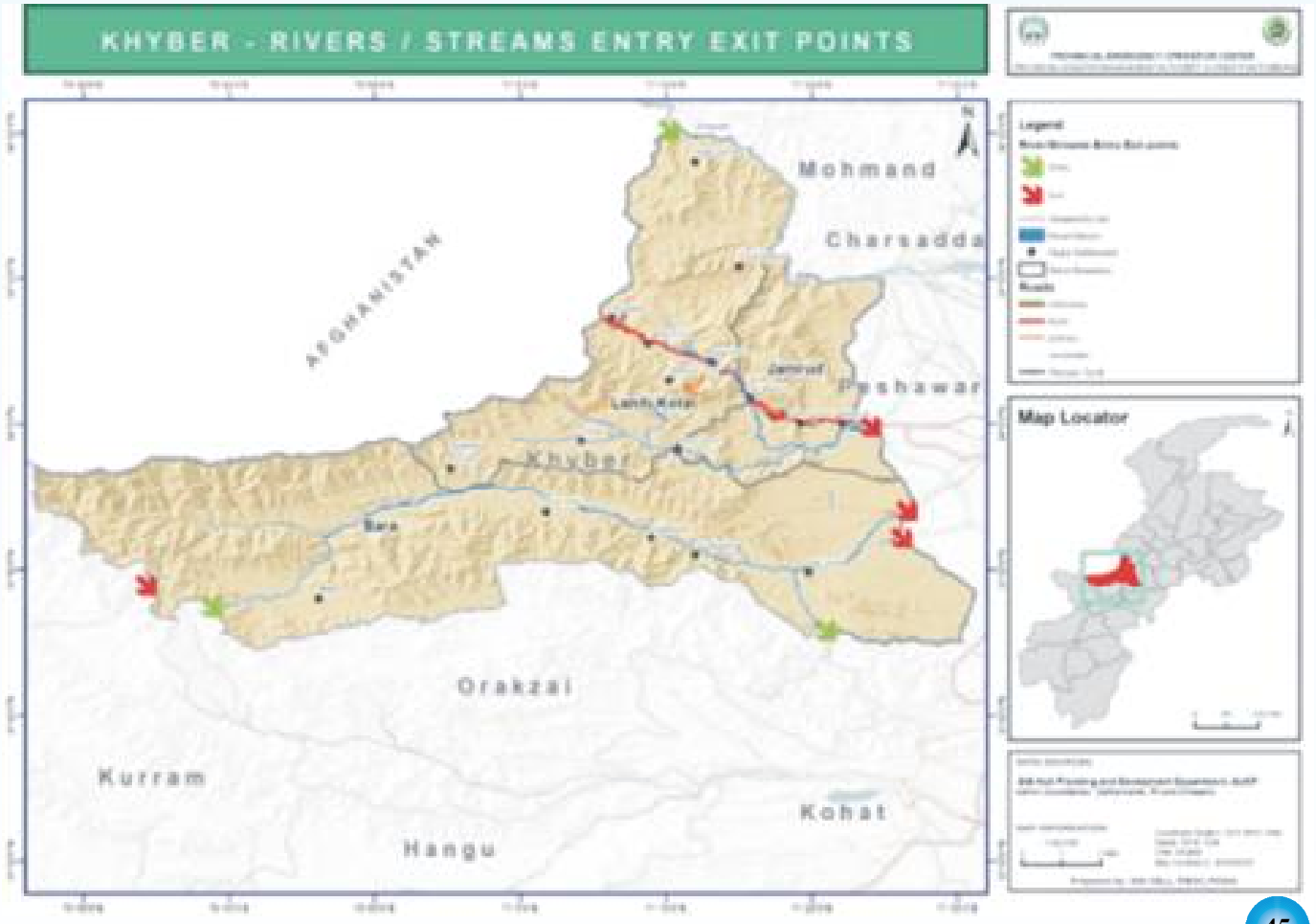
12. District Karak

Total Area	3372 Sq. Km
Total Population	706299
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	2
No. of Village Councils	61
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Ghundi Mir, Khan Khel
Vulnerable Population	20,826
Neighboring Districts	Kohat, Hangu, Bannu , Mianwali & Lakki
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter Both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Balenzeen Algada, Tarkha Algada, Khawaga Algada, Zebi Algada. In Takht -e-Nasrati, these are Lawagher, Landi waga, Machaki, and Shanawah Gudi Khel
GPS Coordinates	33.1105° N, 71.0914° E
Altitude	586 Meters (1923 feet) Height.



13. District Khyber

Total Area	2576 sq KM
Total Population	986,973
Sub Division	Jamrud, Bara and Landikotal
No. of NCs	0
No. of Village Councils	0
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Landikotal Sub Division: i.Sultan Khel, ii.Pkhel iii.Sado Khel iv.Zargaran v.Nadir Khan Killi, vi.Kh Khel Jamrud Sub Division: i.Ali Masjid, ii.Qadam, iii.K Kushta ivJabba, v.Kapar Tangi vi.Rekali Bara Sub Division i.Baz Ghara Khwar, ii.Shinko khv iii.Pakaro Khwar, iv.Bar Qambar Khelare
Vulnerable Population	35100
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Orakzai, FR Kohat, Peshawar and Mohmand
Weather/Climate	Extreme Temperatures, from Cold to Severe Cold Wir and Warm to scorching Hot Summers
. . . . .	Bara River, Ali Masjid Khwar,Jabba Khawar,Lashora Khawar,Gudar Khawar,Choora Khawar,Bagori Khawar, Hosay Khwar,Pero Khel Khwar,Kam Shilman khwar
GPS Coordinates	34015.29 N , 71192.07 E
Altitude	461 m

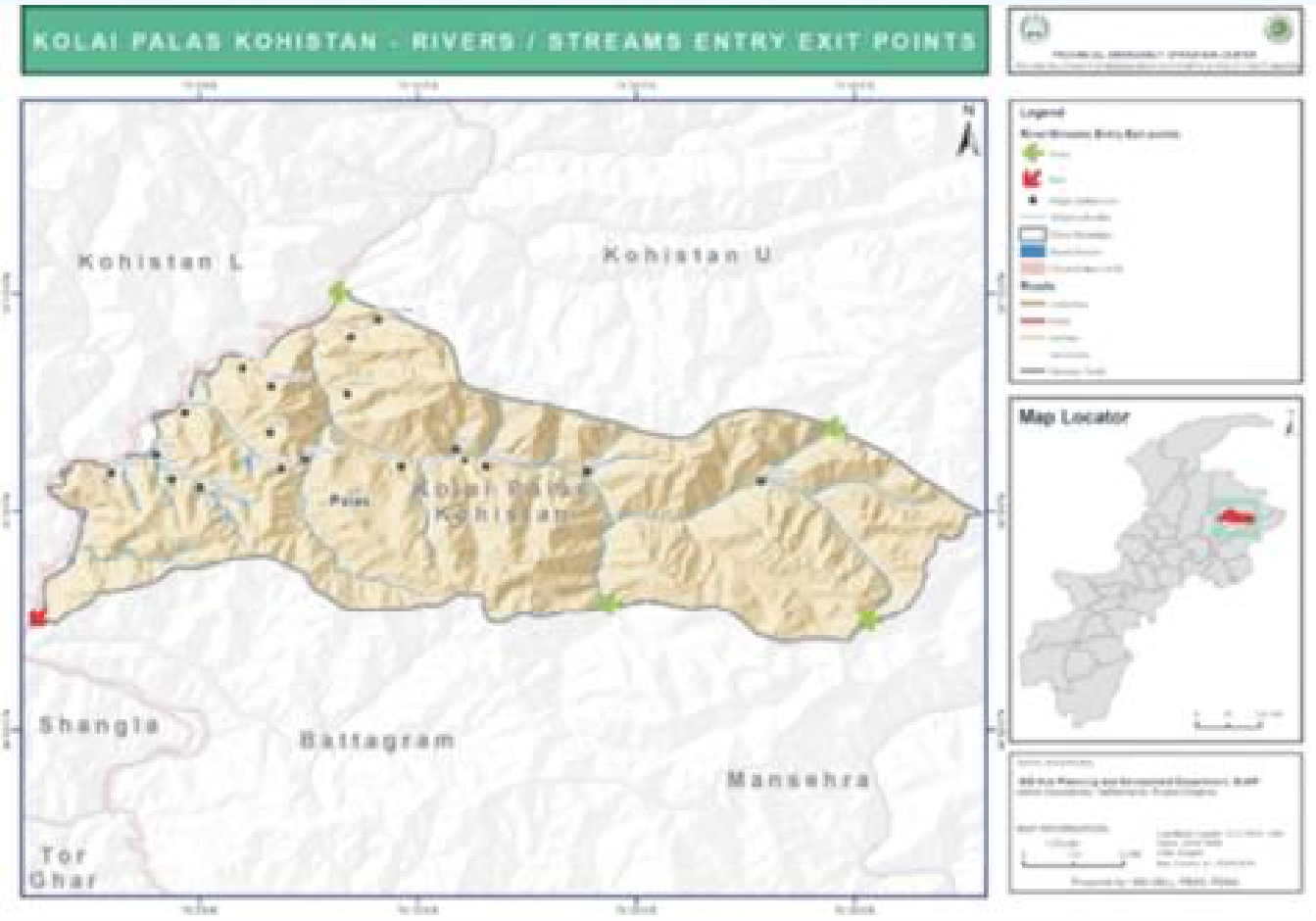


14. District Kohat

Total Area	2981.3 (Sq Km),
Total Population	993874
Sub Division	2
No. of NC's	20
No. of Village Councils	71
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Shakardara, Khushalgarh, Jerma, Nusrat Khel, Hafizabad, Bahadar Kot, Darmalak, Shahpur, Sudal, Usterzai, Togh Bala
Vulnerable Population	237,575
Neighboring Districts	Bannu, Laki Marwat, North Waziristan
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Aurakzai Nullas, Usterzai Nullas, Chennah Nullas, Sheikhan Nullas
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 33°35'13 Longitude. 71°26'29
Altitude	489 m

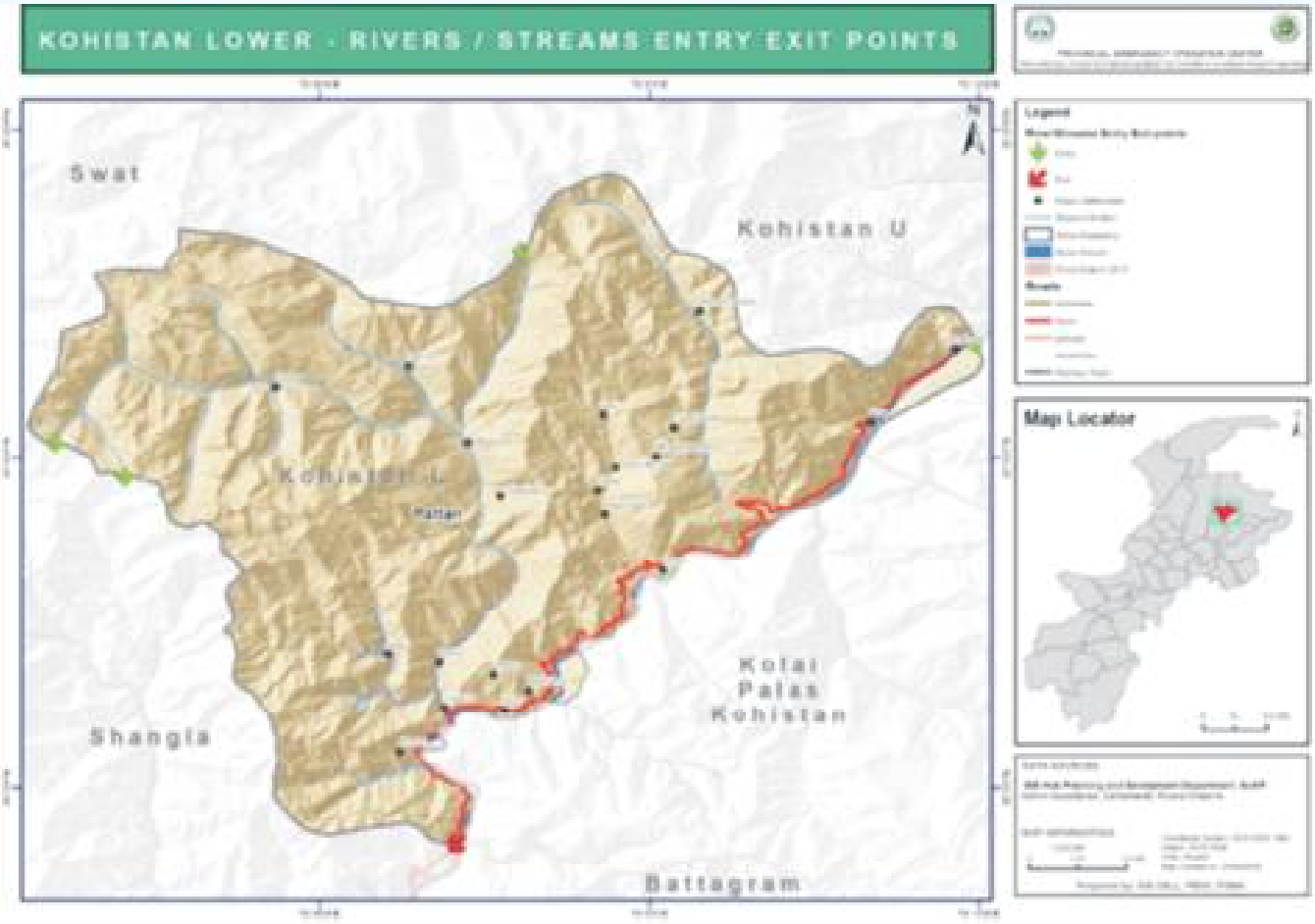
15. District Kohistan Kolai

Total Area	1596 KM
Total Population	275461
Sub Division	Pallas
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	52
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Shalkhanabad, Sharaid, Madakhail abad, Kuz Paro, Sheryal, Kunsher, Kolai, Khota Kot, Peach Bela
Vulnerable Population	219,951
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan Lower, Kohistan Upper, Battagram and Kaghan Mansehra
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and VeryCold Icy Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River, Mosha Nalla, Kunsher Nalla, Kolai Nalla, Sherya Nalla, Battaira Nalla. Madakhel Nalla, Sharakot Nalla, Baro Nalla Shahi Nalla, Ladi Nalla, Landy Nalla, Dhano Nalla, Chor Nalla Kundal Nalla, Dewan Nalla.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 35.2500 Longitude: 73.5000.
Altitude	5693



16. District Kohistan Lower

Total Area	837.5123 (Sq .Km)
Total Population	202913
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	47
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Keyal, Dubair, Chawada ra, Chawadara, Shetan Parri, Dachi, Glozbanda, Dag, Keru, Bankad
Vulnerable Population	278,003
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan Upper, Kolai Pallas Kohistan, Shangla, Swat
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Very Cold Icy Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ K hwarh River	Indus River, Dubair Khwarh, Keyal Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 35.113828 Longitude 73.010518
Altitude	Lower Point 549 M/Highest Point 4793

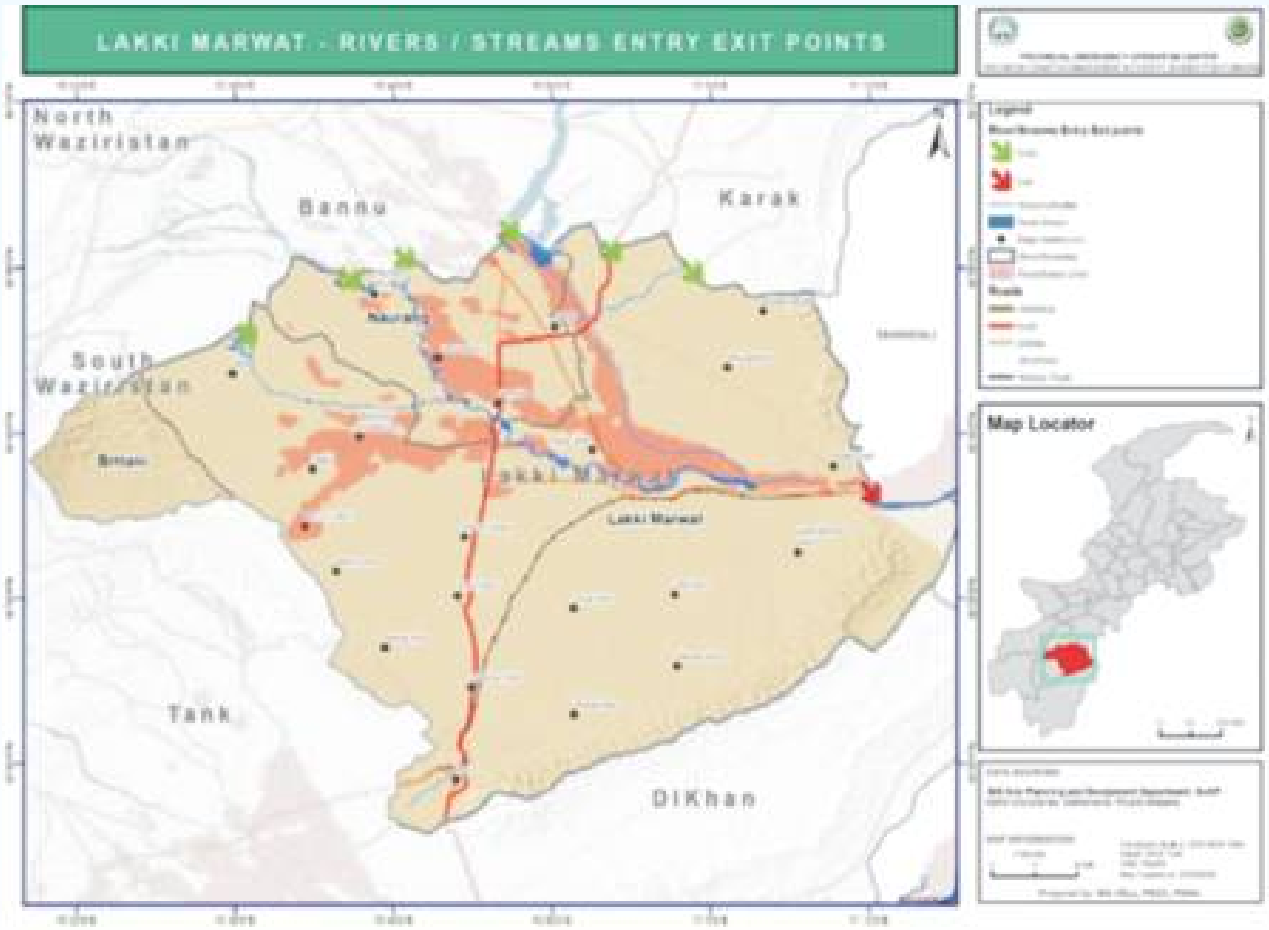


17. District Kohistan Upper

Total Area	3000 Sq. Km
Total Population	306336
Sub Division	Dassu, Seo & two tehsils i.e Kandia, Harban
No. of NC's	1
No. of Village Councils	62
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Bariyar, BAR JALKOT, GOSHALI KOMILA, DASSU, Teyal, Chuchang, Uchar, Kuz Jalkot, Churto, Sasaak, Pashot Jalkot, Qaiser Dadair, Gujar Banda, Gabar Sair, Royi Baik, Lohi, Jhamra, Sazeen, Shuri Nalah, Sumar Nalah, Shatyal Village, Harban, Dargah, Bhasha, Gahi, Zedkhar, Sigal Rango Komila, Chechar Kuz, Seo Gawo, Gadar, Dher Gado, Razika Ashni, Siglo, Ashayal, Razika Lodhair, Chawai, Kuz Parwa, Gayal Bar, Gayal Kuz, Doga Bela, Thoti, Kafar Banda, Eleel, Serto, Kareen, Sergari, Jashoi, Seyal, Dong, Karang, Dansh, Berthi, Bagroo, Gabrial Molakhel, Shadum Khel Gabriyal, Ashpidar Maidan, Meer Shahi, Nakhto, Barigo
Vulnerable Population	291,354
Neighboring Districts	Kashmir, Gilgit, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Battagram
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Very cold icy Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River, Goshali Nala, Dong Nala, Kandia Nala, Summer, Zaid Khar Nala, Uchar Nala, Sazeen Nala
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 35.16'24" Longitude 73.13'30"
Altitude	840 m

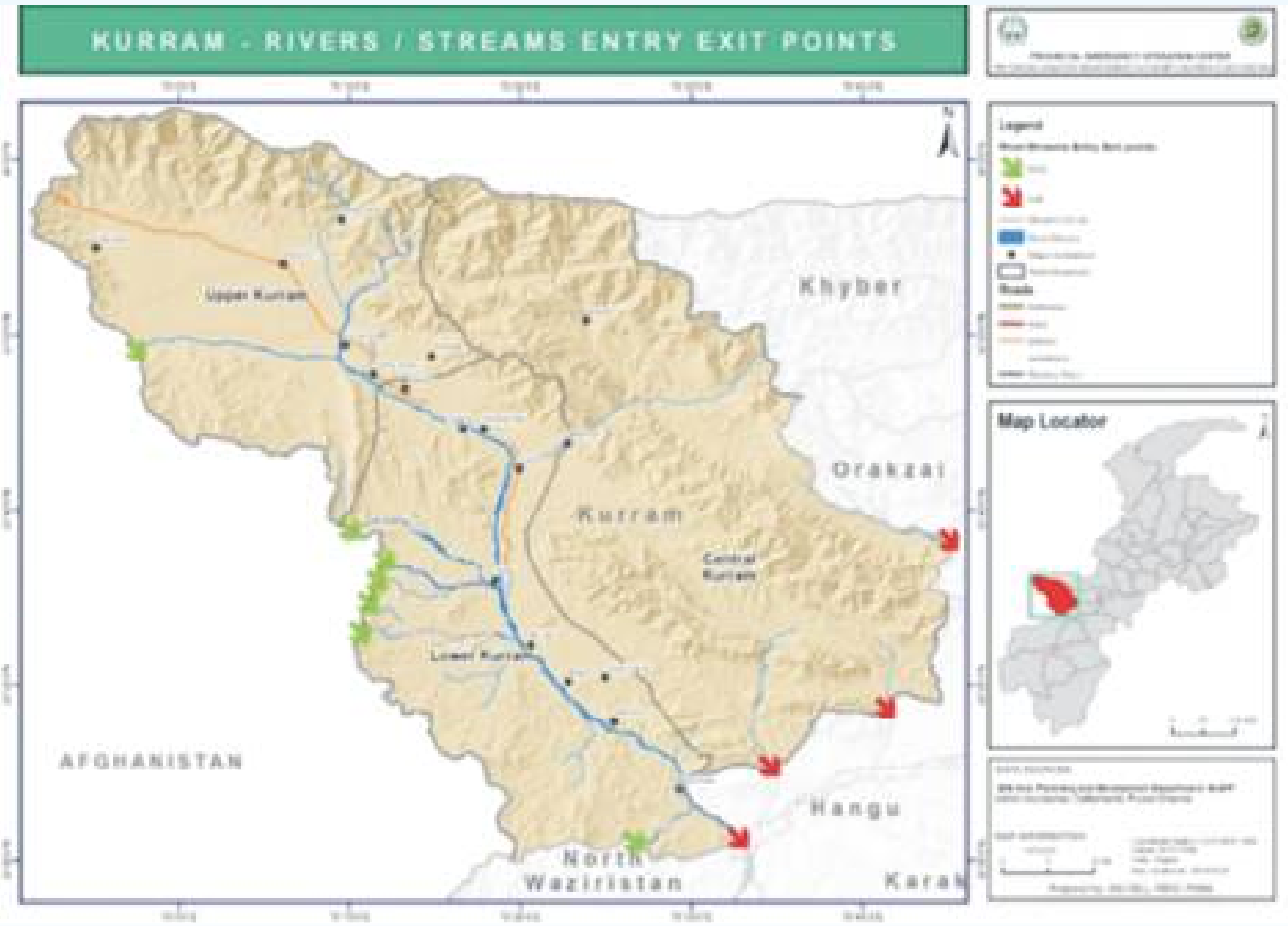
19. District Laki Marwat

Total Area	3164 Sq Km
Total Population	876182 (Census 2017)
Sub Division	Tehsil Lakki Marwat, Tehsil Sarai Naurang, Sub Division Bhitanni, Sub Tehsil Tajori
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	89
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Lakki I, lakki II, Dara Tang, Phar Khel Thall, Landiwah, Shamoni Khattak, Mela Shahab Khel, Darra Pezu, Titter Khel, Behram Khel, Bakhmal Ahmadzai, Mama Khel, Mangiwala, Dadiwala, Bakhmal Ahmadzai, Baist Khel, Naurang-II, Naurang-I, Kot Kashmir, Shakh Quli Khan, Takhti Khel
Vulnerable Population	32,400
Neighboring Districts	Karak, Bannu, Dera ismail khan,
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Gambila, River Kurram, Kharoba Nullah to north Tajazi.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 70 20 0E- 71 10 Longitude 32 20 0 N- 32 50
Altitude	255m (837 ft)



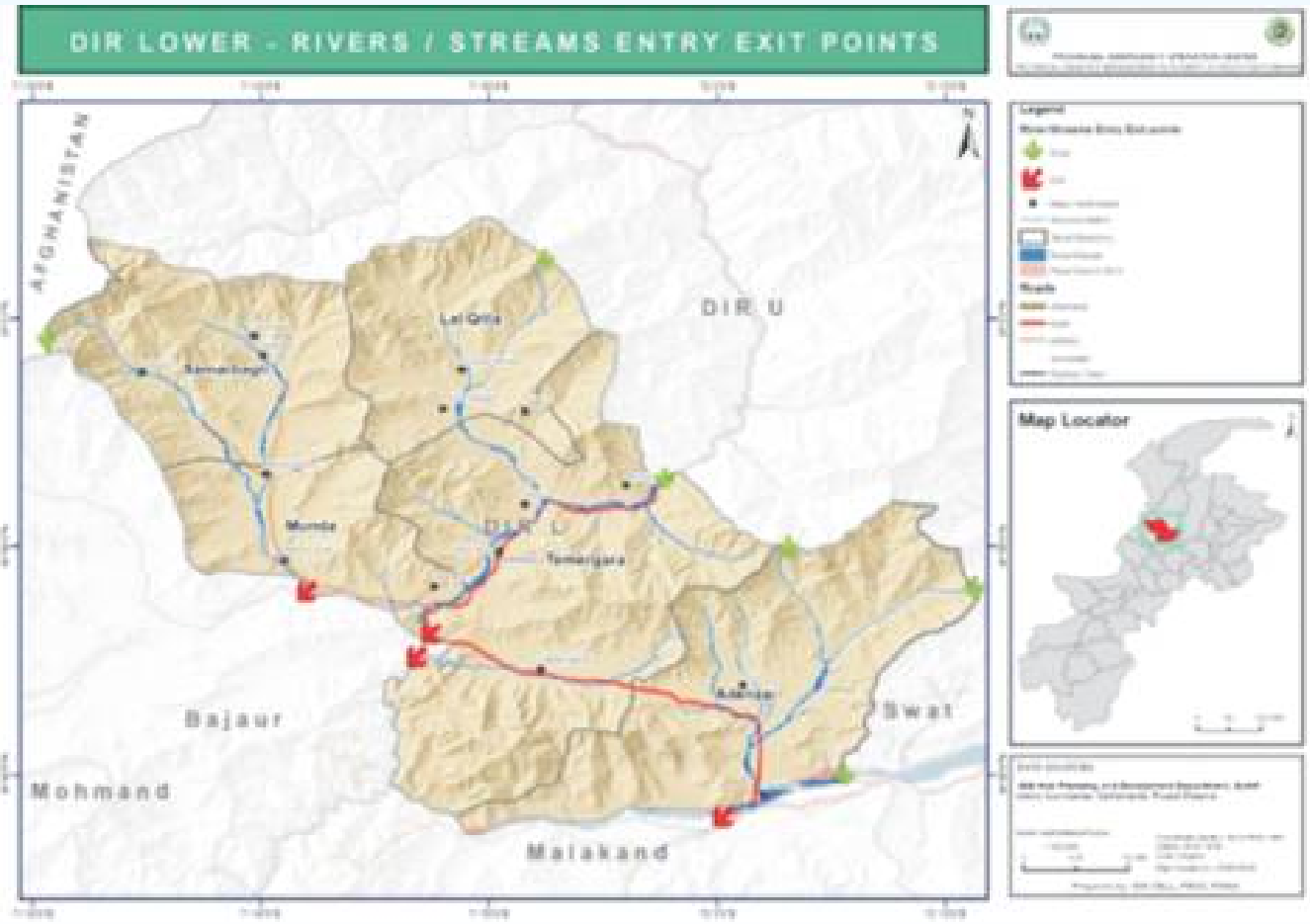
18. District Kuram

Total Area	3,380 Sq. Km
Total Population	619,553
Sub Division	03
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Afghanistan (Nangerhar), Orakzai, Khyber, North Waziristan
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Shingak, Kharlachi Upper, Chapri, Kurmatoie Area, Sadara, Village Mangak Lower Kurram, Burki on Pewar Khor Upper Kurram, Kharchi On Istia Khor Upper Kurram, Pir Qauyum Sadda Lower Kurram, Army Colony,Hussani Colony, Warsak Areas of Lower Kurram, Kamil Baza Areas Central Kurram, Bulbalak Areas Upper Kurram, Zera Mela Central Kurram
Vulnerable Population	228000
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kurram Upper, River of Lower, Tangi River River Kurram village
Altitude	1705 m



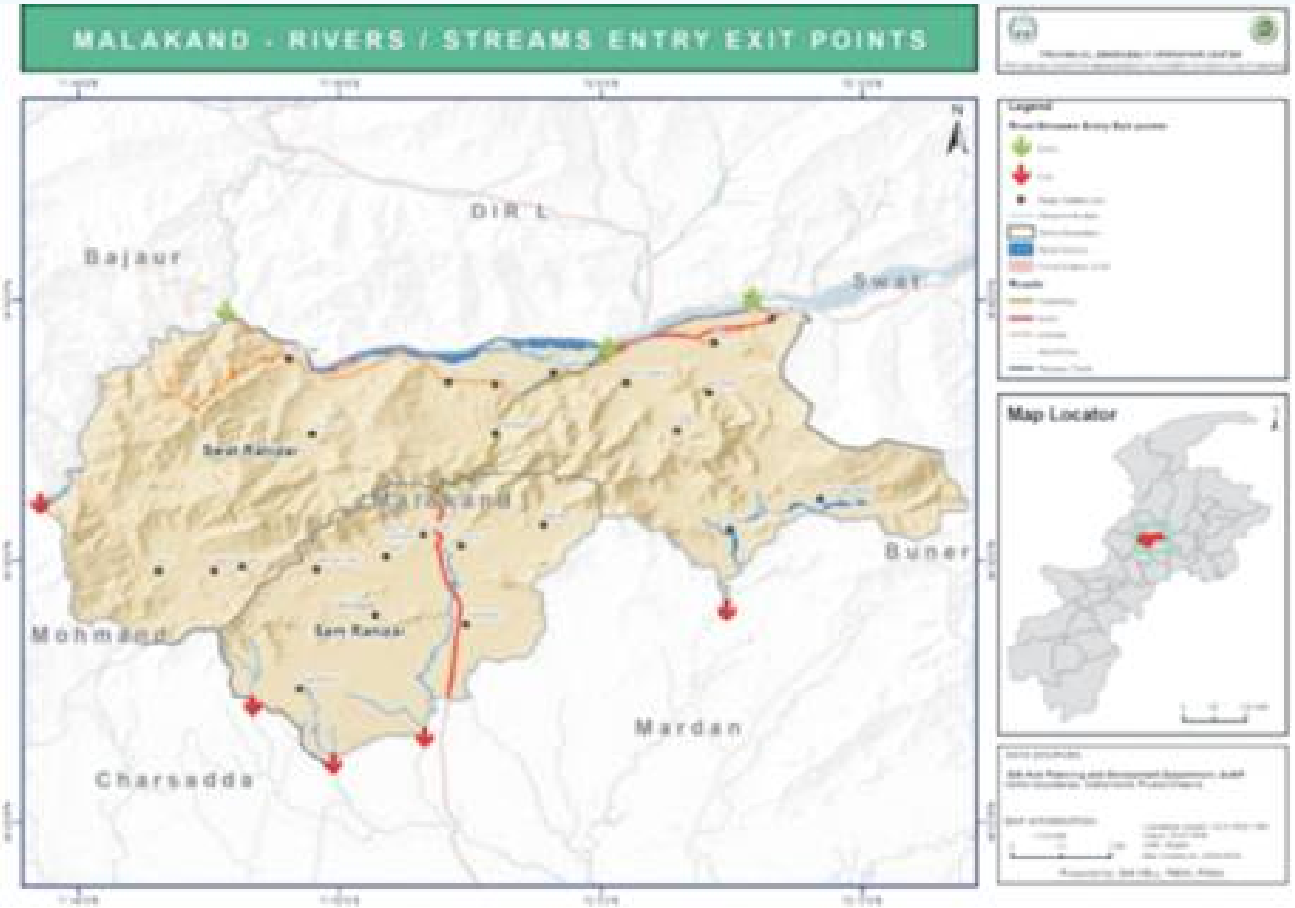
20. District Lower Dir

Total Area	1583 Sq Km
Total Population	1435917
Sub Division	04
No. of NC's	41
No. of Village C ouncils	198
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Shalfalam, Rabat, Khal, Munjai, Koto, Miskini, Darangal, Tawda China, Balambat, Timergara, Chakdara, Badwan
Vulnerable Population	445,606
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Chitral, Bajauar / Malakand and Afghanistan
Weathe r/Climate	Summer is hot and winter is cold
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Panjkora, River Swat, Maidan Khwar, Talash Khawar, Rodh Kh war
GPS Coordinates	latitudes 34.37 -35.07 longitudes 71.31 -72.14
Altitude	2700 ft



21. District Malakand

Total Area	952 Sq. Km
Total Population	720295
Sub Division	2
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	82
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Mubarak Khail Totakan, Ismail Khail Totakan, Hibat Gram Thana Jadeed, Jalala Thana Jadeed, Bazid Khail Thana Jadeed, D in Abad Middle Batkhela, Ibrahim Khail Middle Batkhela, Maday Khail Middle Batkhela
Vulnerable Population	53861
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Dir (L), Mardan, Charsadda
Weather/Climate	All four seasons
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Swat, Ri ver Panjkorra
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.5030° Longitude. 71.9046°
Altitude	34.5000

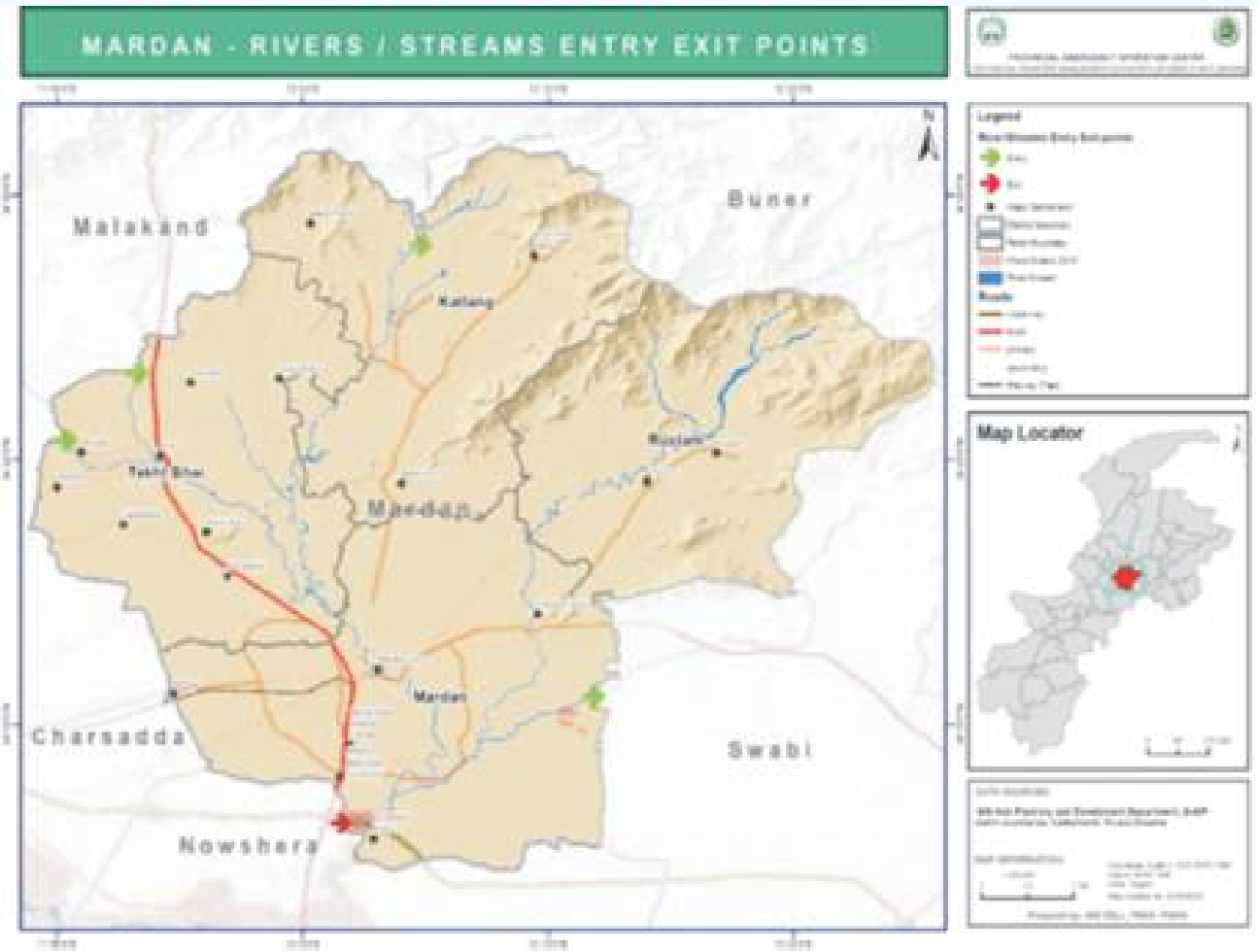


22. District Mansehra

Total Area	4,579 sq km
Total Population	15,56,460
Sub Division	05
No. of NC's	19
No. of Village Councils	175
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Balakot, Satbani, Shohal Mazullaha, Talhata, Ghari Habibullah, Sum Elahi Mang, Bedadi, Bhogharmang, Jabori, Garlat, Ghanool
Vulnerable Population	117883
Neighboring Districts	Abbottabad, Torghar, Battagram
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Kunhar, Siran, Nullah Malaya, Nullah Shagai, Doga Nullah, Ichar Nullah
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 34.3333 Longitude: 73.2000
Altitude	1,088 m

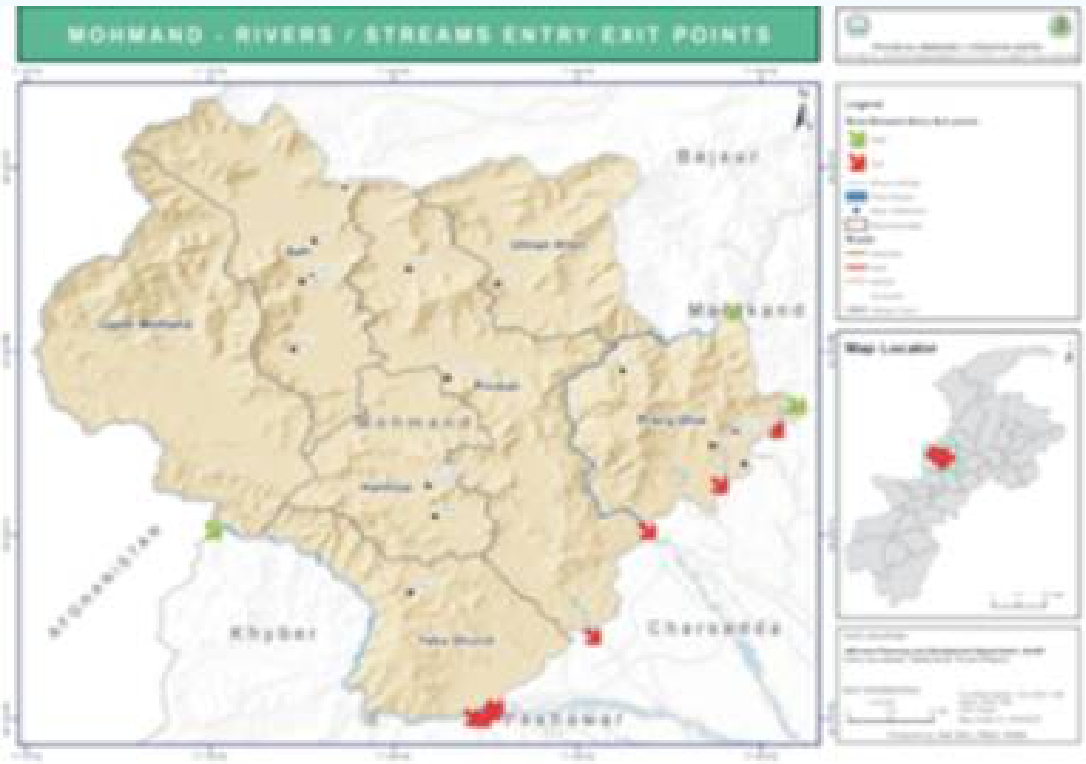
23. District Mardan

Total Area	1632 Sq. Km
Total Population	2373061
Sub Division	4
No. of NCs	53
No. of Village Councils	173
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Toru, Dagha Piran, Mayar, Bumbat, Baghdada, Skandary, Kaskoroona, Bakhshali, Garhi Ismail Zai, Gujrat, Jalala
Vulnerable Population	381,459
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Swabi, Nowshera, Malakand
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter Both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Kalpani, Balar Nala
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.1989° Longitude. 72.0231°
Altitude	310 m



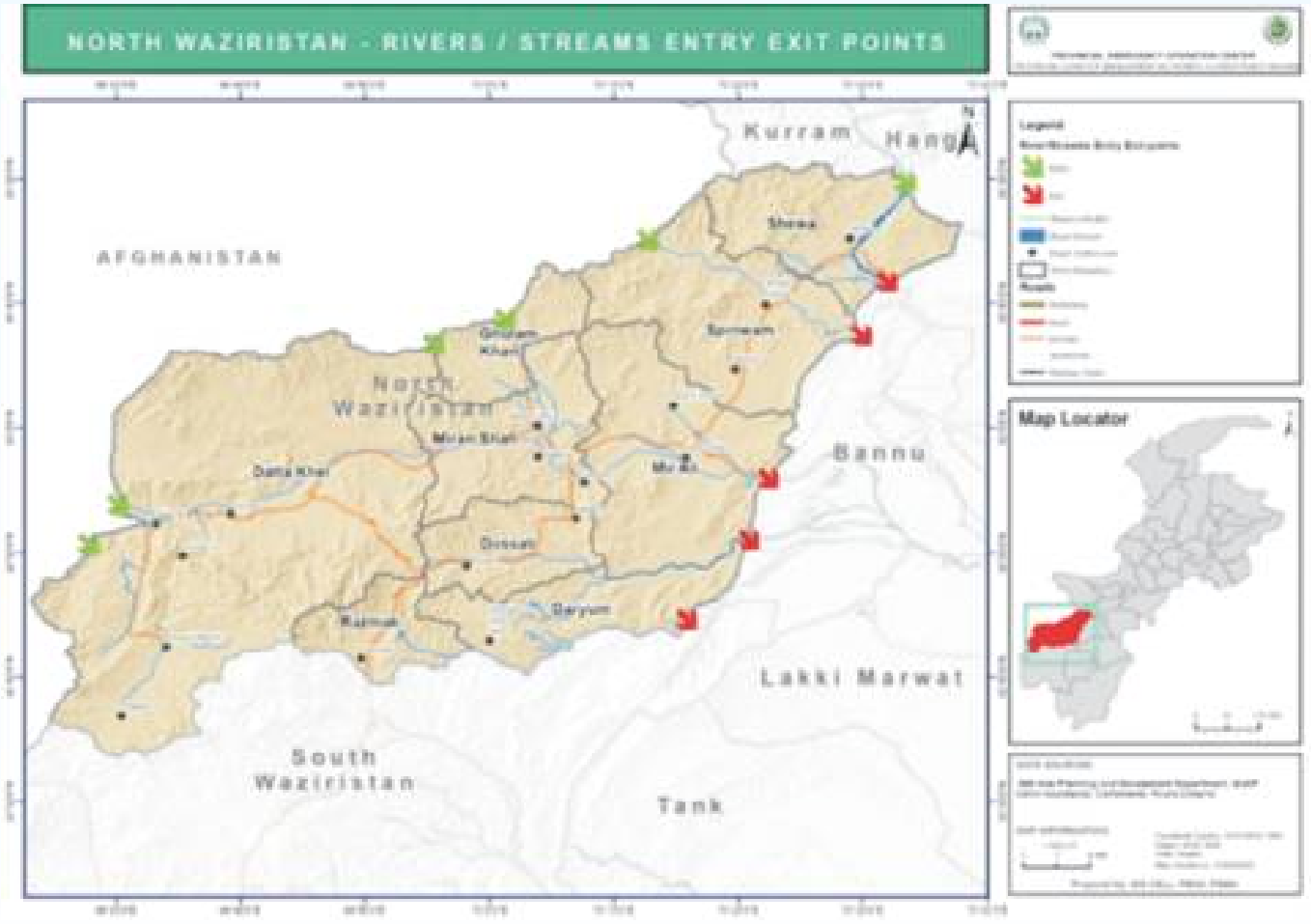
24. District Mohmand

Total Area	2296 Sq. Km
Total Population	472357
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	58
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	VC-1 Kamali Halimzai, VC -2 Kamali Halimzai, VC -1 Bar Kadi Khel, VC -2 Bar Kadi Khel Halimzai, VC -3 Durba Khel Halimzai, VC -2 Baro Khel Halimzai, VC -1 Durba Khel Halimzai, VC -1 Koz Dai Khel Halimzai, VC -2 Sheikh Baba Safi, VC-1 Masood Safi, VC -3 Chamarkand Safi, VC -1 Sagi area Safi, VC -2 Sagi area Safi, NC Lakaro Safi, VC -1 Qandahari Safi, VC -2 Qandahari Safi, VC -3 Qandahari Safi, VC-4 Gurbaz Safi, VC -2 Masood Safi, VC -1 Atta area Khewezai, NC -1 Qallagai Khewezai, VC -Esak kor Khewezai, VC-1 Koda Khel area Baizai, VC -2 Bahai Daag area Baizai, VC-3 Bar Chinarai Baizai, VC -4 Mettai Dara area Musa khel Baizai, VC -2 Koz Kadi Khel, VC -6, VC-1 Ambar, VC -2 Ambar, VC -3 Ambar, VC -4 Ambar, VC -5 Ambar, VC -Tehsil Ekka Ghund, VC -3 Dab Kor, VC -2 Ekka Ghund, VC -2 Sara Sha Prang Ghar, VC -1 Prang Ghar, VC -3 Yousaf Baba Prang Ghar, NC -1 Laman Uthman Khel Prang Ghar, VC -3 Dewezai Pindiali, VC -2 Dewezai Pindiali, VC -1 Dewezai Pindiali
Vulnerable Population	315,285
Neighboring Districts	Khyber, Peshawar, Charsadda, Malakand and Bajaur
Weather/Climate	Hot in Summer and Cold in Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Kabul River, Swat River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.5356° Longitude. 71.2874°
Altitude	651 m



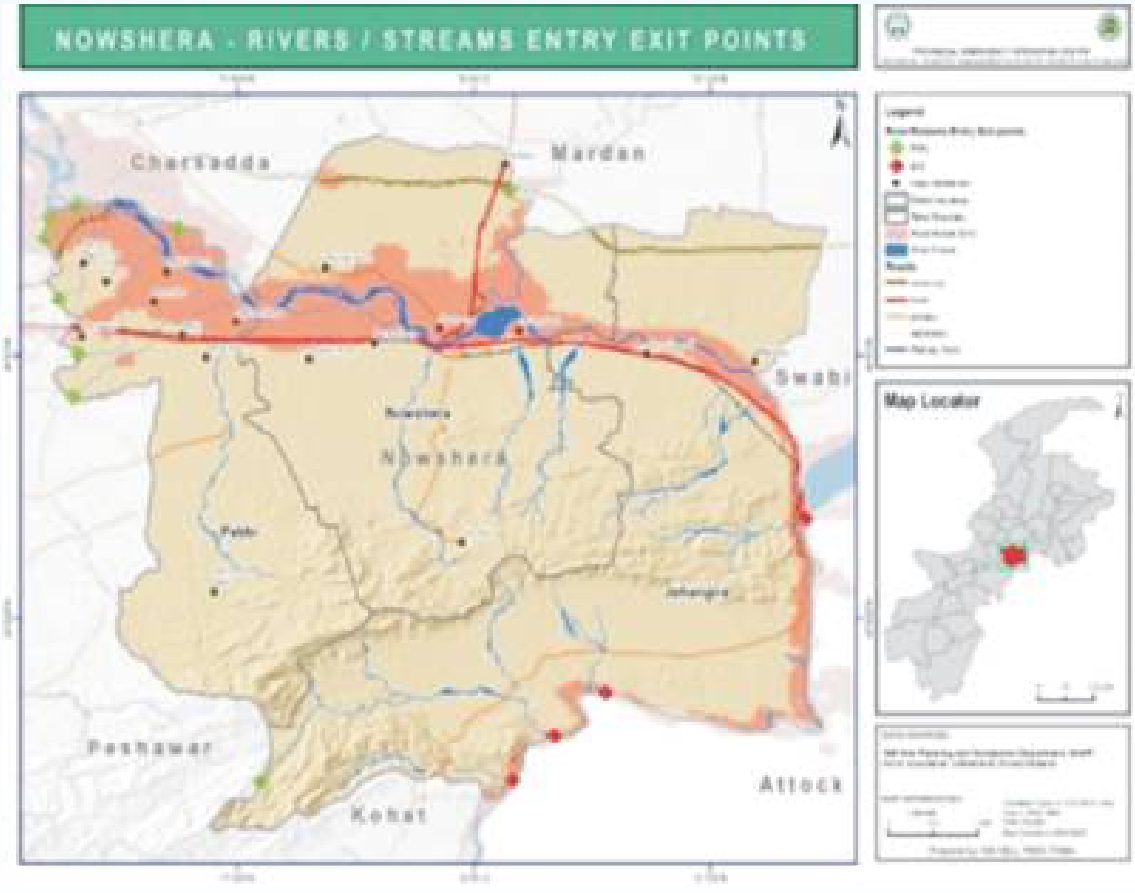
24. District North Waziristan

Total Area	4707 Sq. Km
Total Population	543254 as per 2017 Census
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	0
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Darpa khel, Hamzoni, Asad khel, Tappi, Hasso khel, Dunkan, Dattakhel, Shawa F
Vulnerable Popul ation	543,254
Neighboring Districts	3
Weather/Climate	Cold Weather in Winter & Pleasant Weather in Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Tochi, Kaitu, Kurram, Khaisor, Shaktoi are major rivers.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 32". 55′ 45". Longitud e 70" 07′ 45"
Altitude	3,350 meters



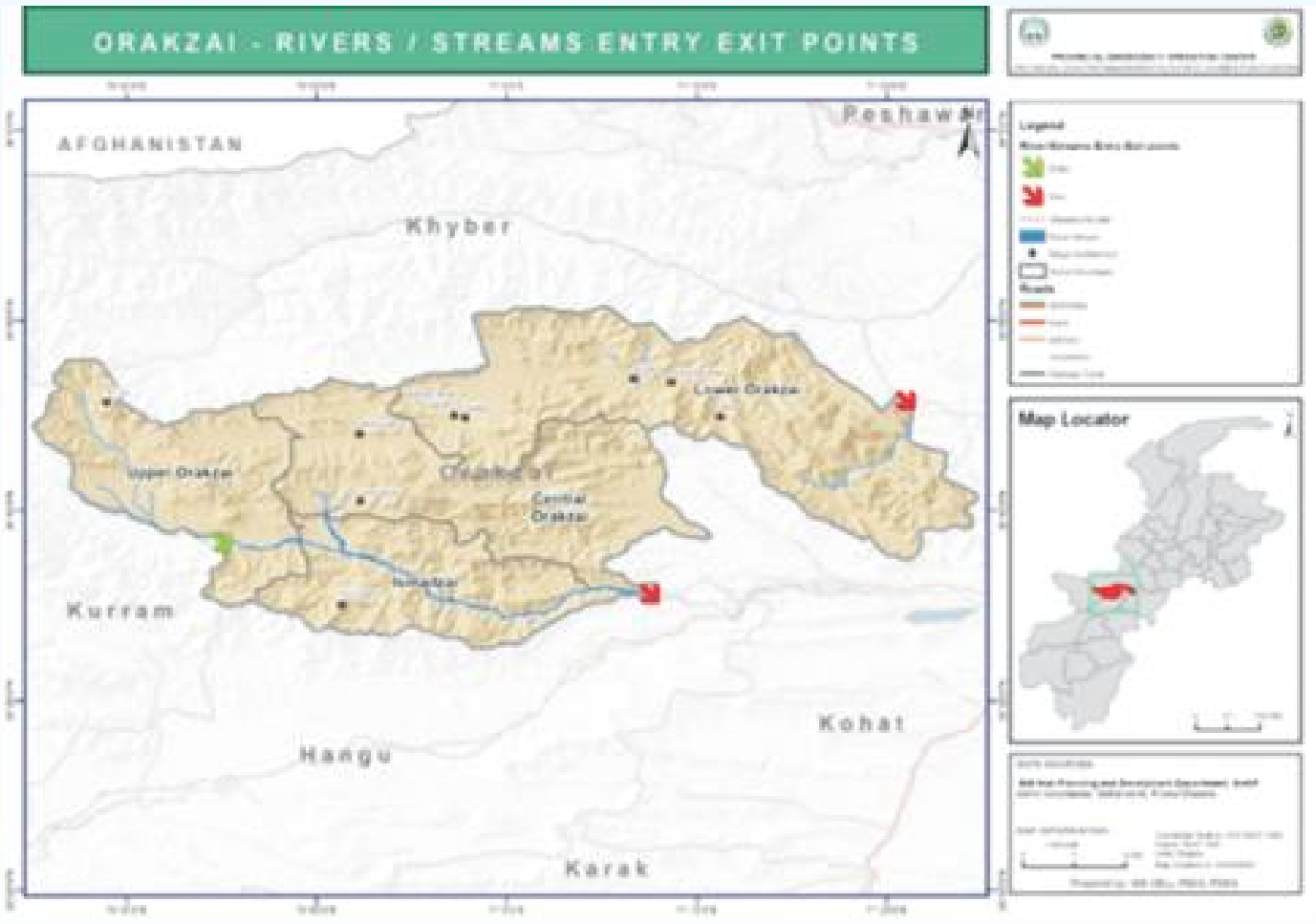
26. District Nowshera

Total Area	1748 sq.km
Total Population	1518540
Sub Division	3
No. of NCs	47
No. of Village Councils	153
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Akbar Pura,Aman Kot,Aza Khel Bala,Aza Khel Payan, Balu,Banda Mohib,Chowki Mamriz, Dagai,Misri Banda,Mughulki,Nawan Killi, Nowshera City,Dheri Kati, Khel,Mera Akora, Shaidu,Pir Piai,Pir Sabaq,Kabul River,hairabad, Kheshgi Bala,Kheshgi, Payan,Khudrezi(Khan Sher Ghari), Kurvi,Akora Khattak,Aman Garh,Zara Maina
Vulnerable Population	406,762
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Kohat, Attock, Swabi, FR Peshawar
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in winters and summers
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kabul., Kal Pani River, Bara River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude.33° 56′ 0 Longitude. 71° 59′
Altitude	552m



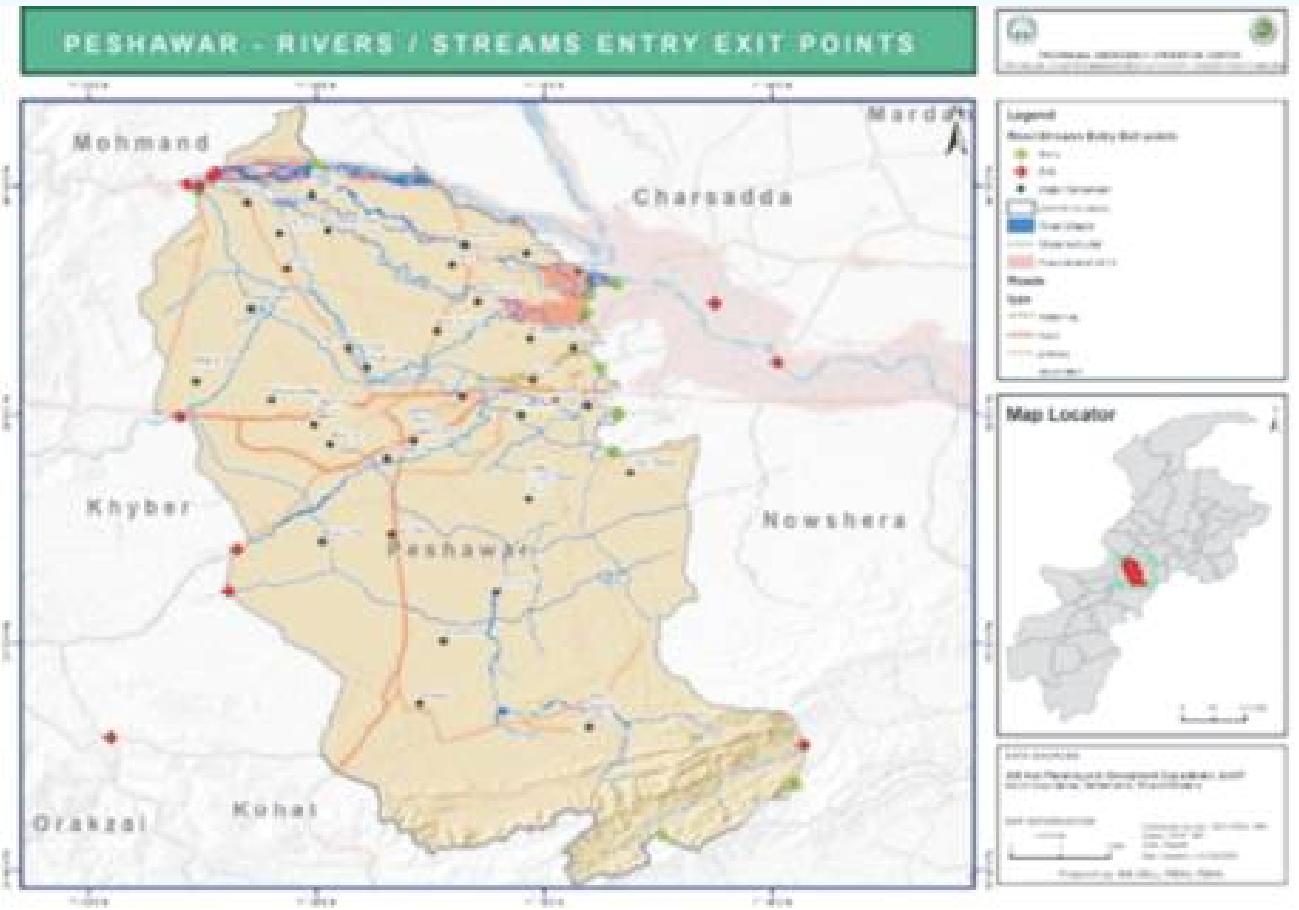
27. District Orakzai

Total Area	1536 Sq Km
Total Population	254356
Sub Division	02
No. of NC's	92
No. of Village Councils	740
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Mishti Bazar, Mamozai, Dabori, Takhtak, Kalaya
Vulnerable Population	28500
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Khyber, Kohat, Hangu
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather both in summer & winter
Major River s/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Mastora, and Khanki
GPS Coordinates	Latitudes 33o -33 Longitude. 700 -36
Altitude	10,000 ft



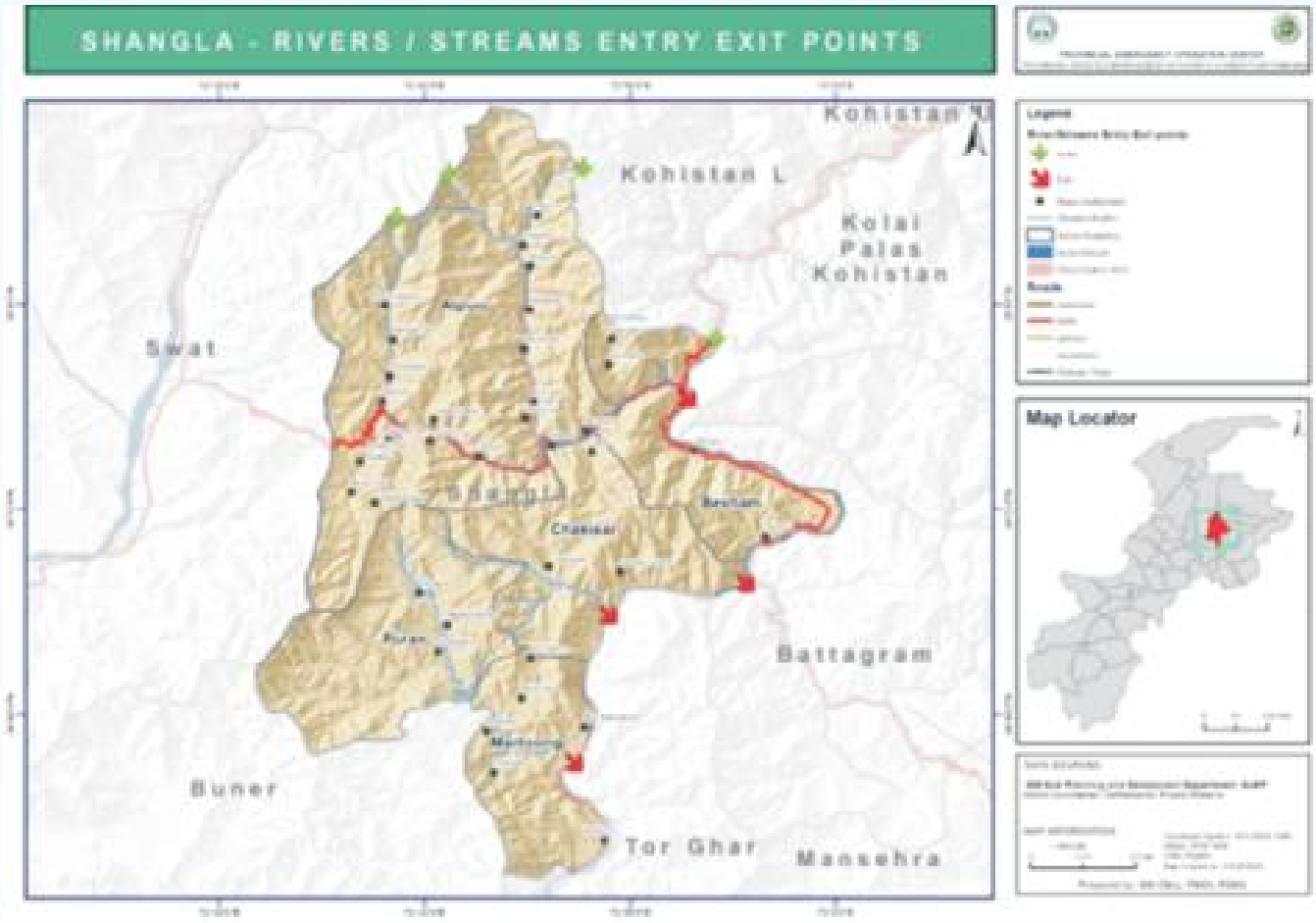
28. District Peshawar

Total Area	1283.71 Sq. Km
Total Population	4,269,079 (4.26079 M)
Sub Division	5
No. of NCs	130
No. of Village Councils	216
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Achini Bala, Mera Surizai Paya, Shahi Bala, Panam Dehri, Jogani, Chaghar Matti, Chamkani, Budhni, Mera Kichori, Kankola, Lala, Khatki, Urmer Bala, Takhat abad, athra, Kafoor Dehri, Musazai, Haryana Payan, Wadpaga, Nahaqi, Gulbela, Khazana, Pakha Ghulam, Larhama
Vulnerable Population	858,098
Neighboring Districts	Charsadda, Nowshera, Mohmand and Khyber
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nullaâ€™s/ Khwarh River	River Kabul, Achini Khwarh, Zindi Khwarh, Shagai Khwarh, Pirbala Khwarh, Shahalam Hajizai River (Kabul), Bara khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 34o08'38.40 Longitude 71o43'54.12
Altitude	331 m



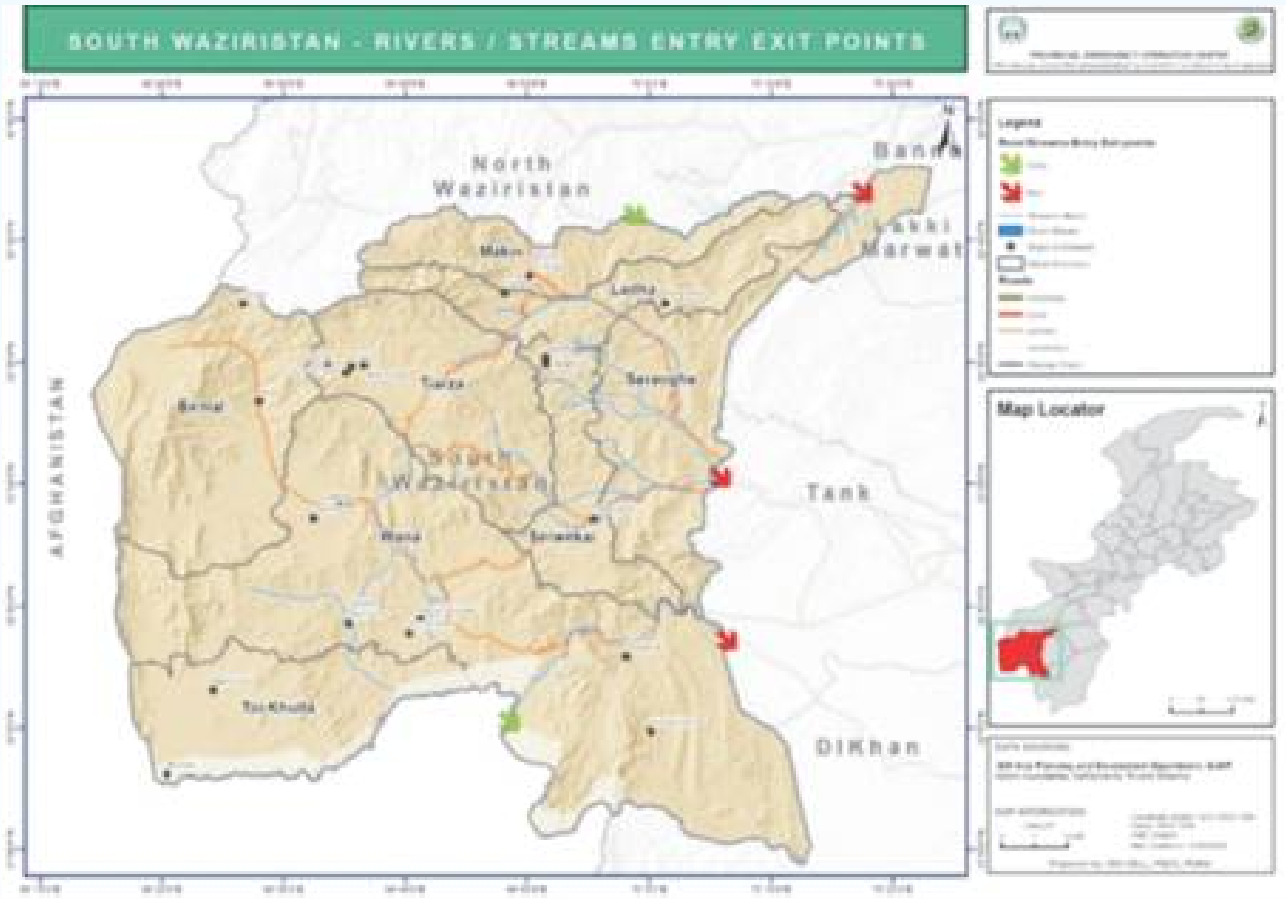
29. District Shangla

Total Area	1586 Sq Km
Total Population	757810
Sub Division	3
No. of NC's	0
No. of Village Councils	105
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Alpuri, Lilownai, Malak Khel, Dehrai, Pirabad, Kuz Kana, Ranyal, Shahpur, Damorai, Pirkhana, Kormang, Butyal, Shang, Opal, Chakisar, Sarkool, Bar Puran, Behlool Khel, Chowga
Vulnerable Population	73000
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Bunir, Kohistan, Battagram
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather condition in winter and summer both.
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Indus, Khan Khwar, Lilownai Khwar, Sargar Khwar, Lal Khan Khwar, Amnavi Khwar, Chakisar Khwar, Puran Khwar
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.9208 Longitude. 72.63140
Altitude	3000 meters



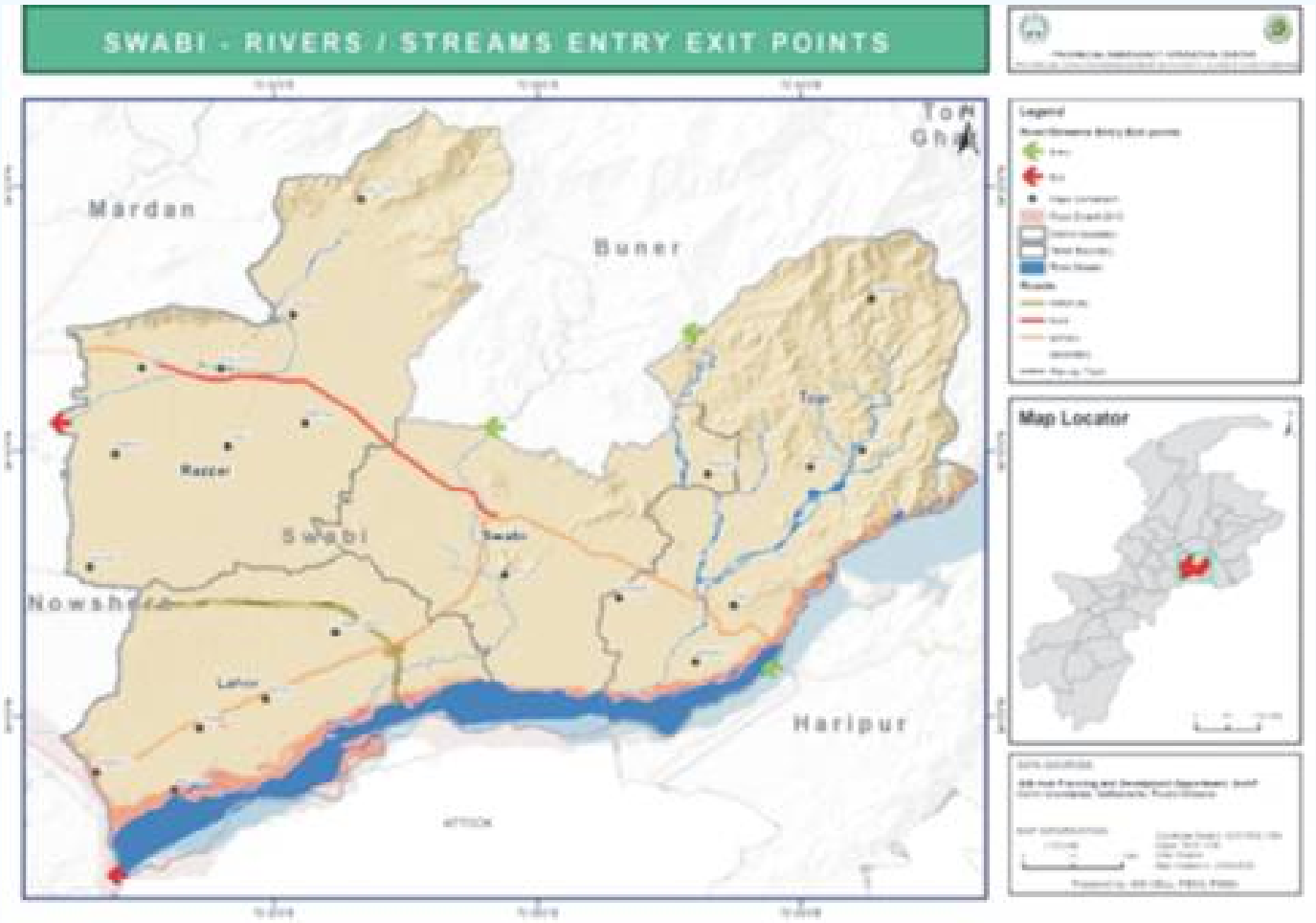
30. District South Waziristan

Total Area	6619 Sq K m
Total Populatio n	6,79,185 (Census 2017)
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	16
No. of Village Councils	106
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Tauda China Tehsil Makin, Shaktoi Area Tehsil Ladha, Shawal Tehsil Shawal, Wana Tehsil Wana, Tiarza Tehsil Tiarza, Sarwakai Tehsil Sarwakai
Vulnerable Population	7400
Neighboring Districts	Kurram Agency, Hangu, Karak
Weather/Climate	Hot Summers and Very Cold Winters. In Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Shahoor Algad, Bangesh Wala Algad, Baddar Algad, Halal Algad, Toorwam Algad, D watoi Algad, Nano Algad, Dana Algad, Wacha Khurra Algad, Wana Toi Algad, Khaisorah Algad, Tank Zam Algad, Makin Algad
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 69.8597° E Longitude 32.3202° N,
Altitude	1,387 m (4,551 ft)



31. District Swabi

Total Area	1,543 Sq. Km
Total Population	1,624,616
Sub Division	Swabi and Lahor
No. of NC's	27
No. of Village Councils	133
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Saleem Khan, Shagai, Pabeeni, Topi, Jehangira, Anbar, KSK, Kalu Khan, Tandkoi, Panjpir
Vulnerable Population	255,000
Neighbor ing Districts	Mardan, Bunair, Nowshera, Haripur, Attock
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River, Kabal River, Badri Nullah, Paroghakhae Nullah,
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 34° 06′ 60.00" Longitude: 72° 27′ 59 .99"
Altitude	340 m

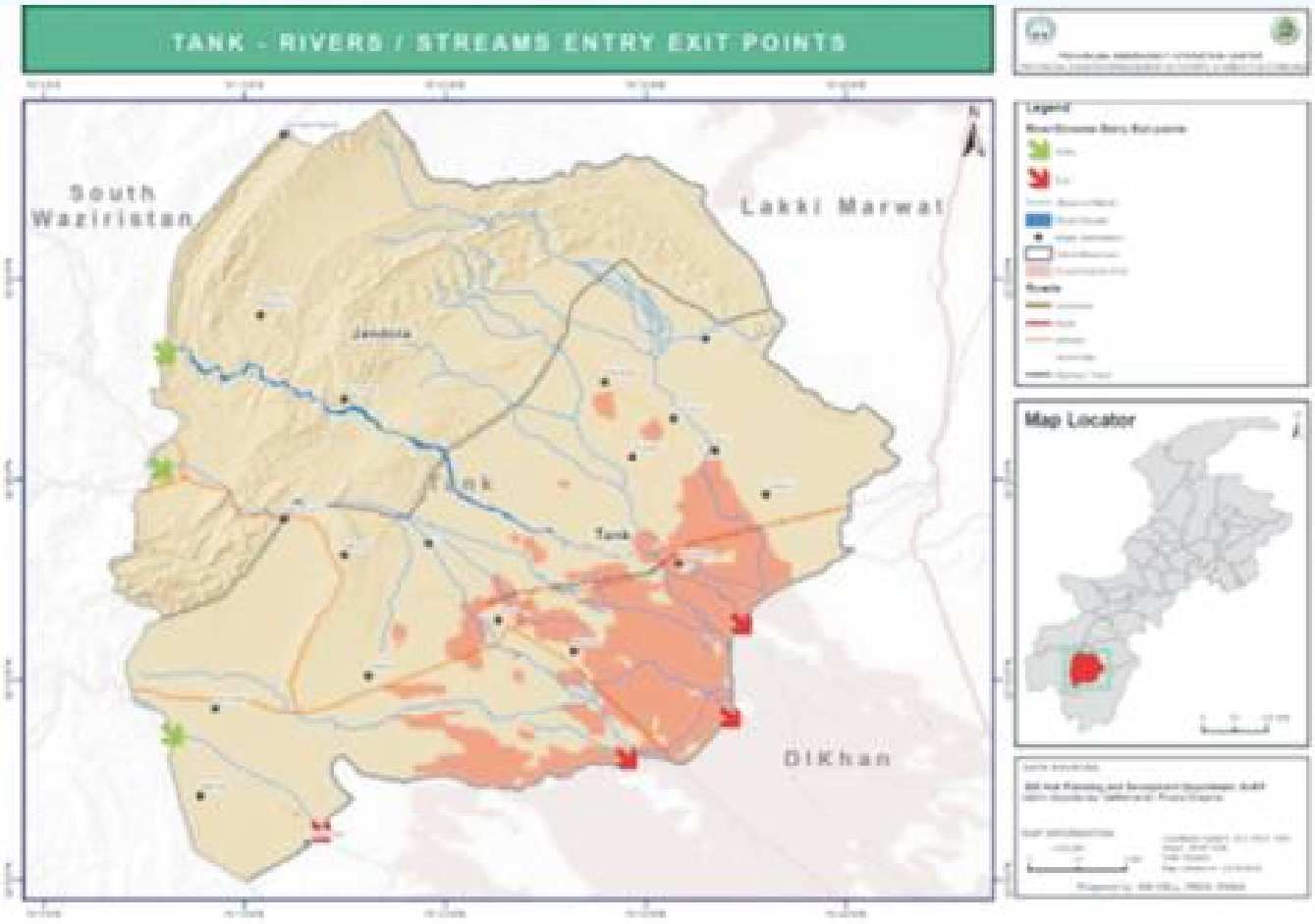


32. District Swat

Total Area	5337 Sq. Km
Total Population	2,309,570
Sub Division	7
No. of NC's	44
No. of Village Councils	170
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Bahrain, Gulibagh, Kalam, Barikot, Saidu Sharif, Per Kalay, Shin, Mankiyal, Balokot, Madyan, Beshigram, Terat, Damana, Qandil, Ingar Abad, Talegram, Kishawra, Kabal, Bar Abakhela, Kuz Abakhel, Hazara, Kuza Bandai, Bara Bandai, Kanju, Totano Bandai, Qalagay, Kalakalay, Dewlai, Shahderai, Tall, Utror, Kota, Ghaligay, Mingora, Mulababa, Landy Kas, Bangladesh, Fizagot, Hayat Abad, Qambar, Marghazar, new Bypass, Ingarodehrai, Takhtaband, odigram, Bama Khela, Baidara, Durshkhela, Asharai, Kalakot, Rahatkot, Darmai, Sakhra, Kharirai, Chuprial, Barthana, Gwalarai, Kwaray, Tangar, Pishtonai, Beha, Asala, Gashkor, Chalyar
Vulnerable Population	1,036,974
Neighboring Districts	Shangla, Bunner, Dir Lower & upper, Chitral Kohistan and district Malakand
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Cold Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Swat
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 35.3833 Longitude: 72.1833
Altitude	3000 to 14000 feet

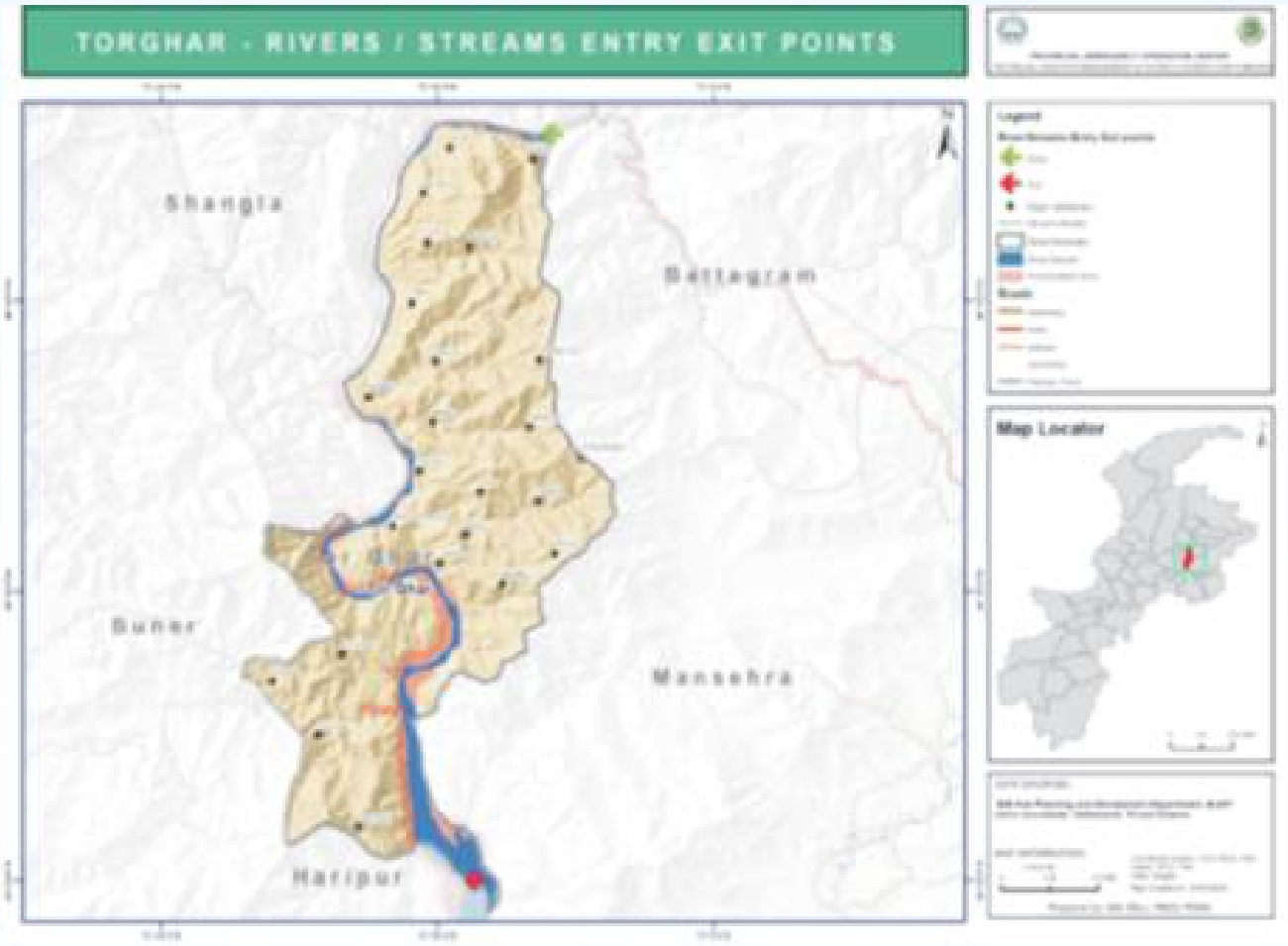
33. District Tank

Total Area	1679 Sq. Km
Total Population	391885
Sub Division	01
No. of NC's	11
No. of Village Councils	**59**
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Tank
Vulnerable Population	45000
No. of Village Councils	59
Neighboring Districts	DI Khan, South Waziristan, Lakki Marwat
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Tank Zam, Gomal Khwarh, Kaur Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 32.4000 Longitude: 70.3600
Altitude	849 ft



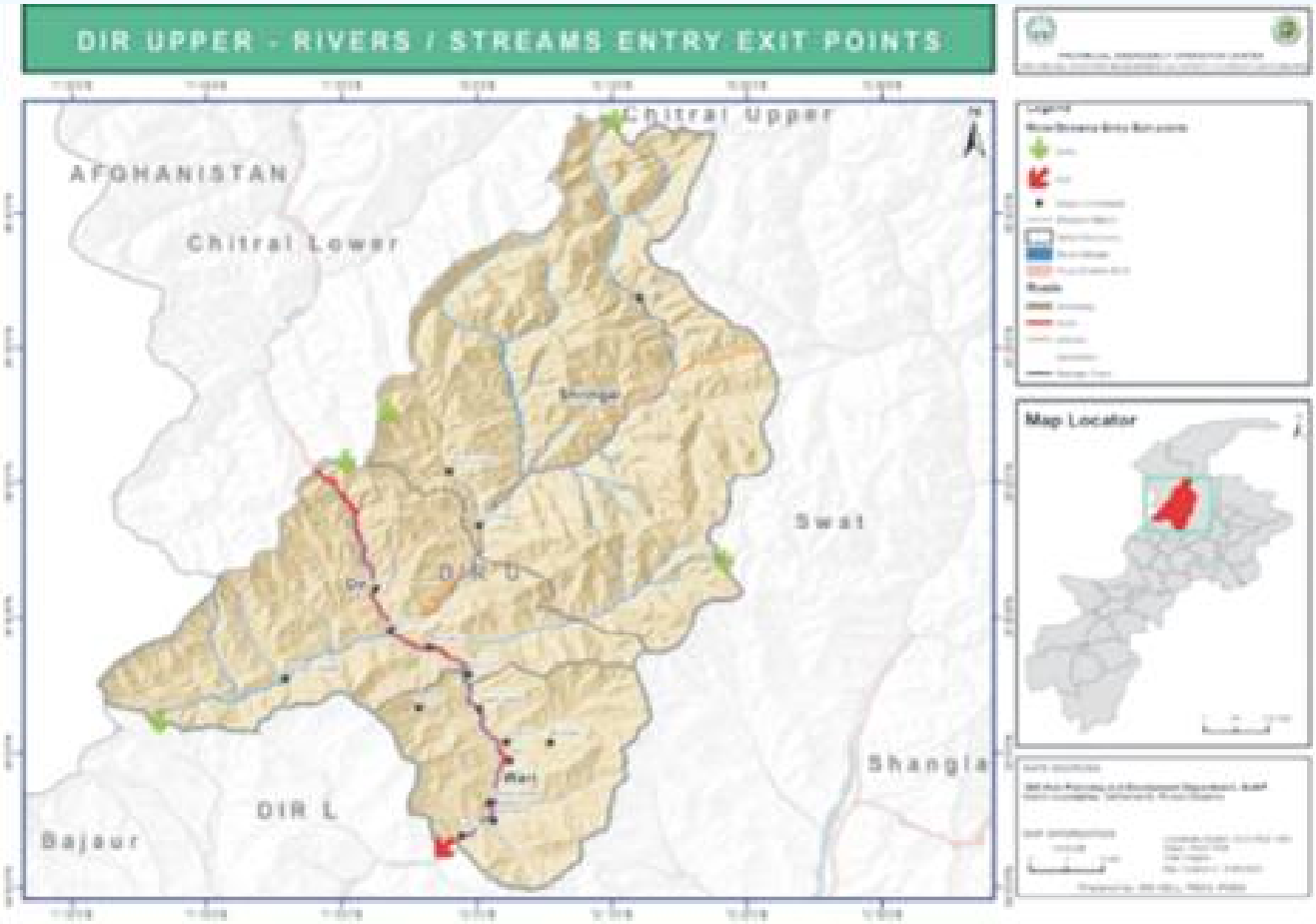
34. District Torghar

Total Area	454 Sq-Km
Total Population	171,395
Sub Division	Hassanzai
No. of NC's	1
No. of Village Councils	39
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	VC Daurmera, VC Shagai, VC Balkot, VC Pakban, VC Lashora, VC Palosa
Vulnerable Population	22786
Neighboring Districts	Mansehra, Battagram, Swabi, Buner, Shangla and Haripur
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Indus, Shaal Khwar, Kotli Khwar, Judba Khwar
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34°36′49″ Longitude. 72°47′18″E
Altitude	8000 ft



35. District Upper Dir

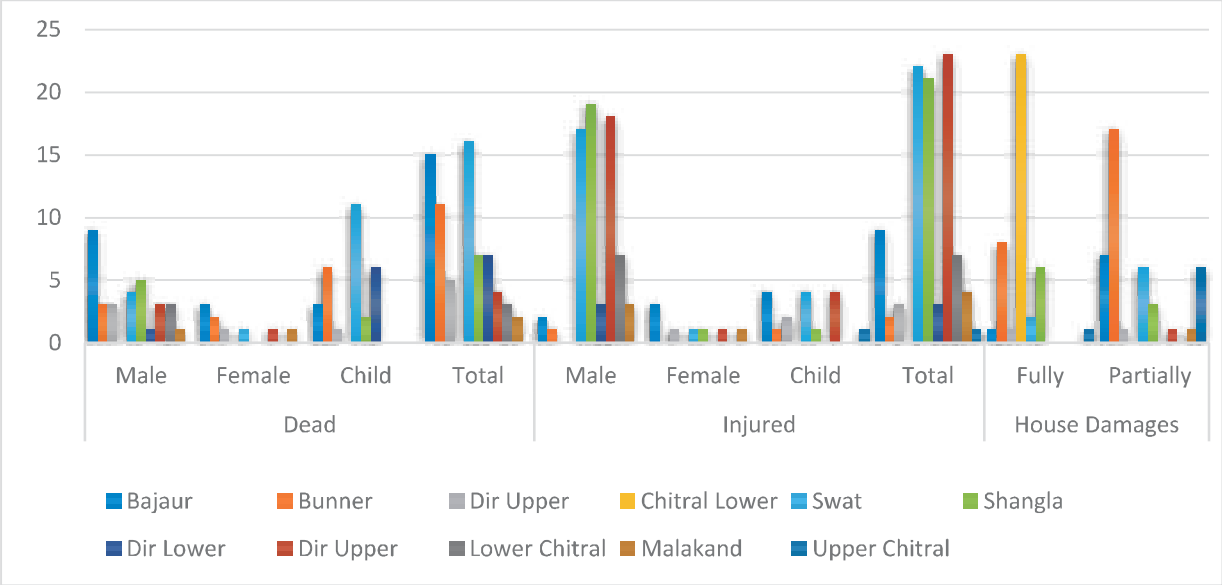
Total Area	3699 Sq. Km
Total Population	946421
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	05
No. of Village Councils	117
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Qulandi, Palam, Doag Dara, Kalkot, Akhagram, Gawaldai, Dir Urban, Thall, Sahibabad
Vulnerable Population	247,897
Neighboring Districts	Lower Dir, Lower Chitral, Swat and Afghanistan
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Cold Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwa rh River	Barawal River, Dir River, Usherai River, Kohistan River, Gawaldai River, Major Panjkora River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 35.3356 Longitude 72.0468
Altitude	1200m



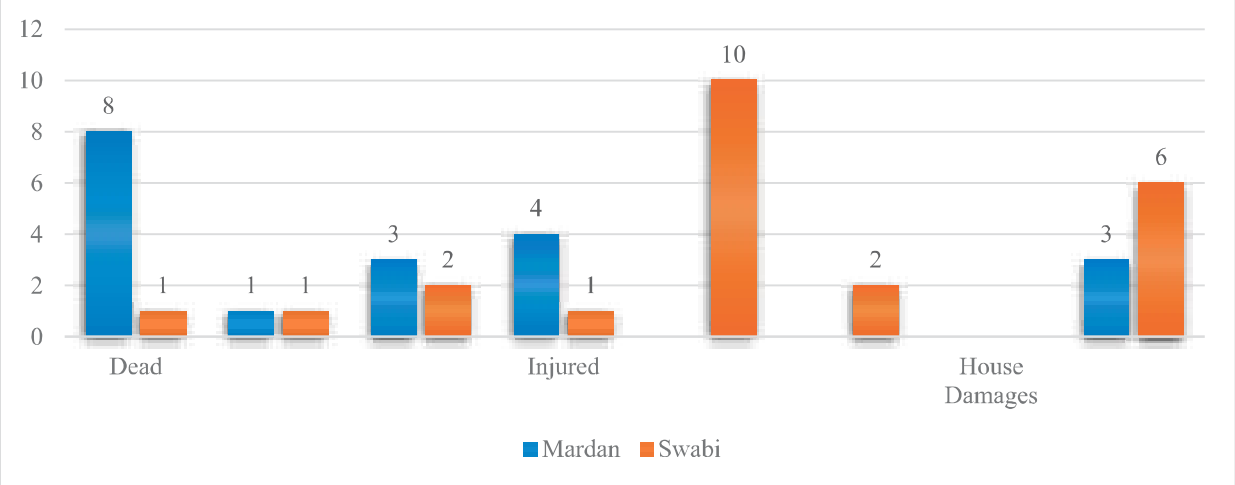
2.3 Monsoon Damage and Loss Data of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Division-Wise)

Following are the division wise monsoon releated damages, consisting of deaths, injuries and house damages during the monsoon 2019.

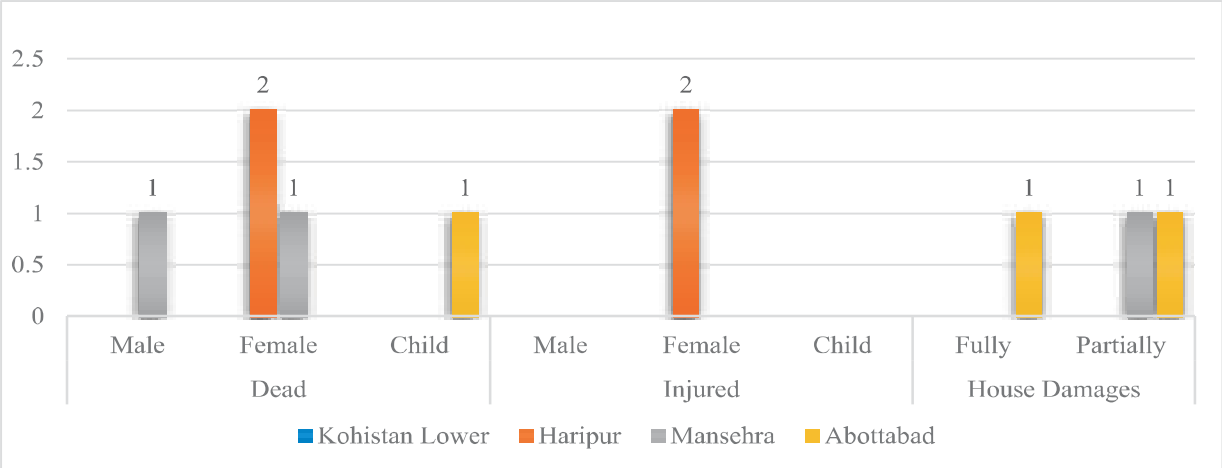
I. Malakand Division:



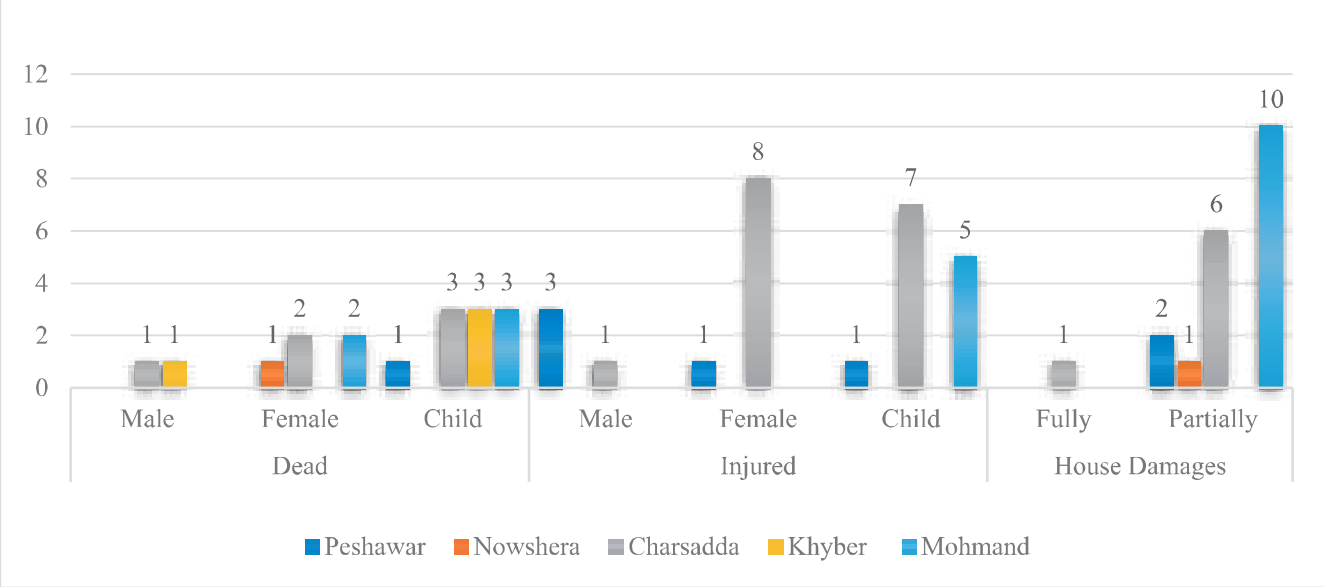
II. Mardan Division:



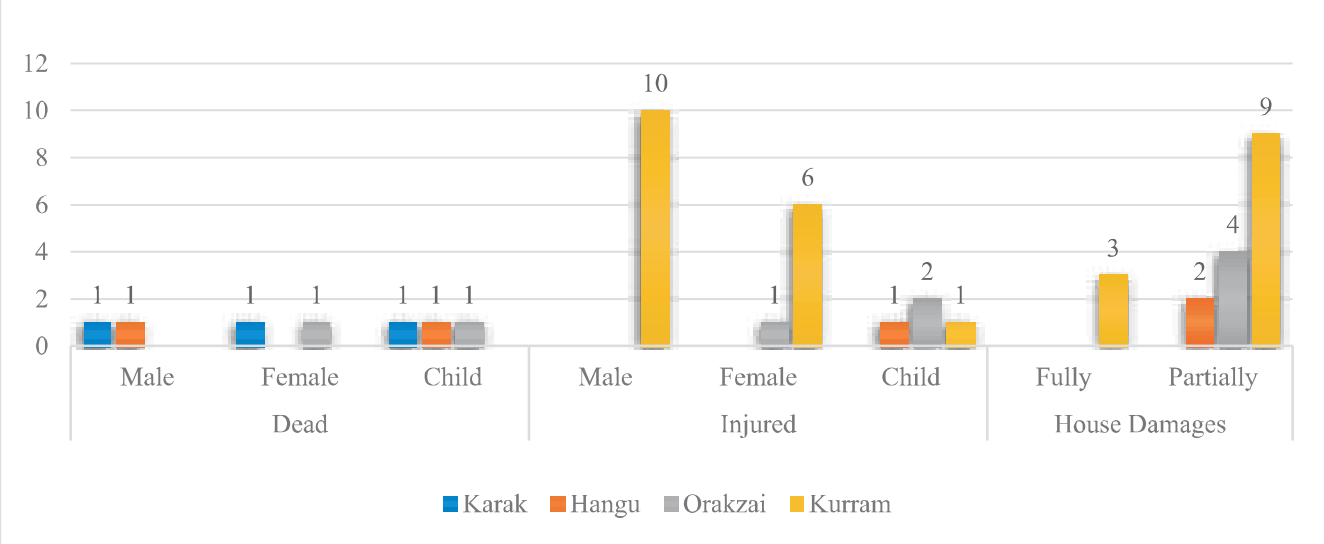
III. Hazara Division:



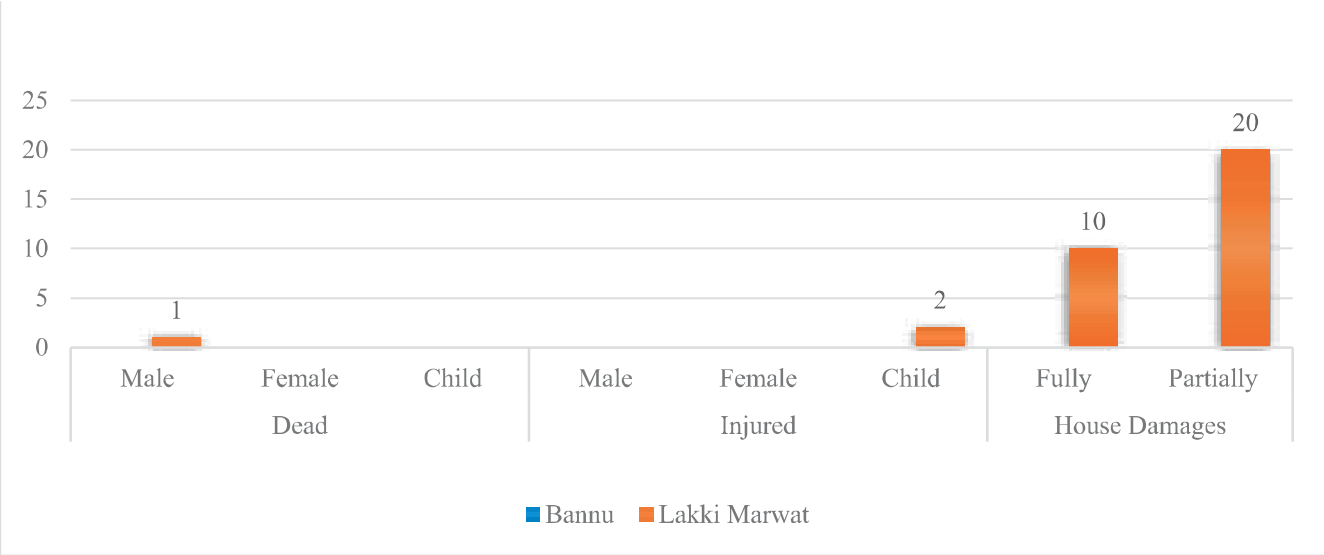
IV. Peshawar Division:



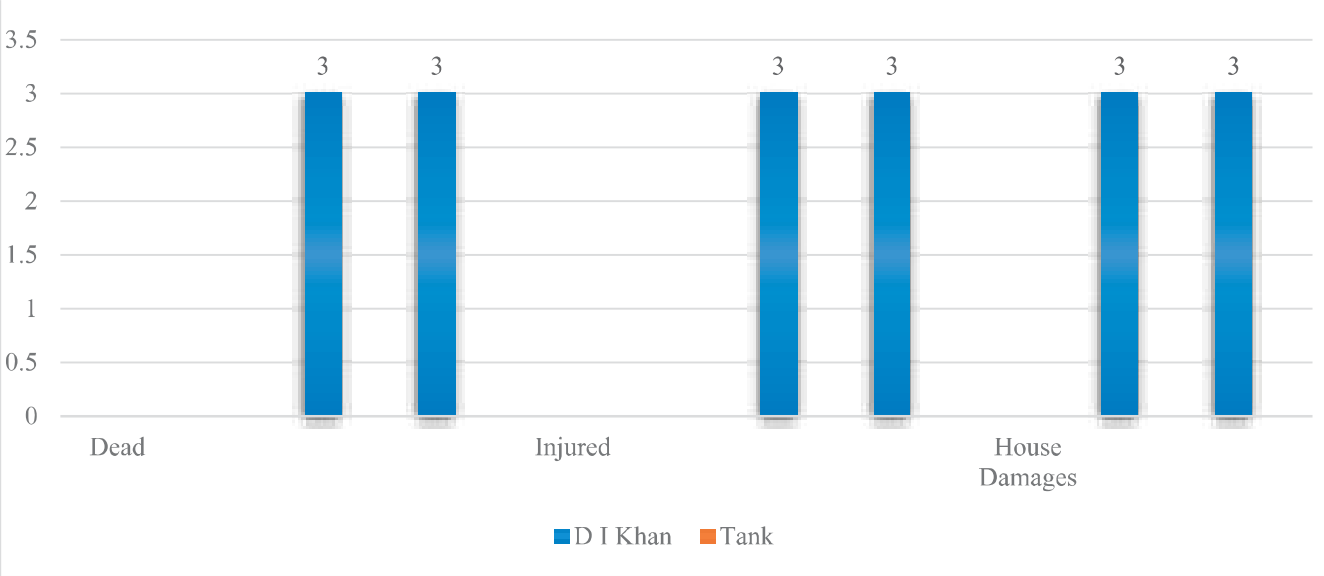
V. Kohat Division:



VI. Bannu Division:

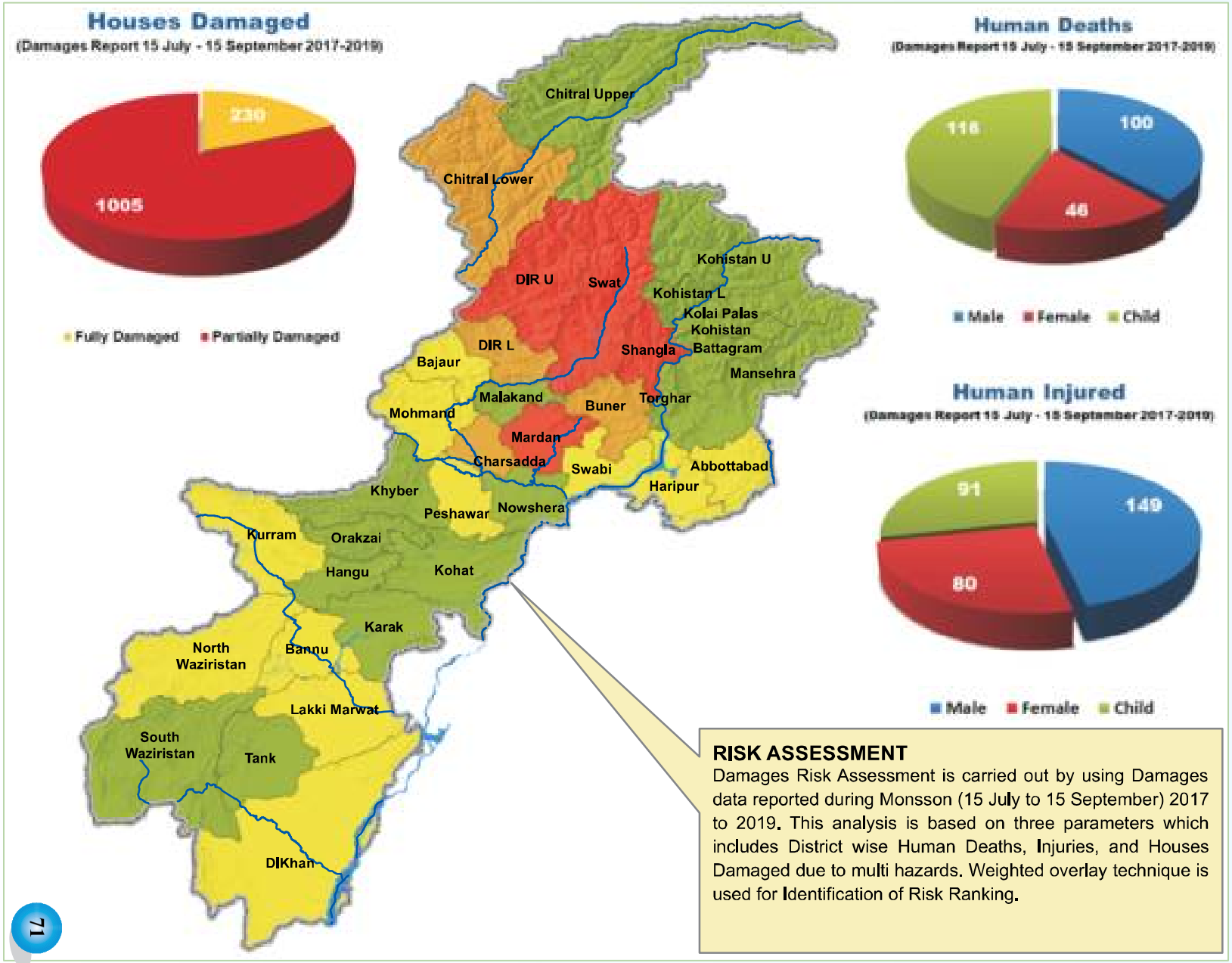


VII. DI Khan Division:



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - MONSOON DAMAGES RISK ASSESSMENT

Based on Monsoon Damages Data (15-July - 15-September) 2017 to 2019



RISK ASSESSMENT

Damages Risk Assessment is carried out by using Damages data reported during Monsson (15 July to 15 September) 2017 to 2019. This analysis is based on three parameters which includes District wise Human Deaths, Injuries, and Houses Damaged due to multi hazards. Weighted overlay technique is used for Identification of Risk Ranking.

Legend

- River
- KP Bundary

RISK RANKING

- Low Risk
- Medium Risk
- High Risk
- Very High Risk

Creation Date: June 01, 2020
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3

N

Scale 1:2,500,000

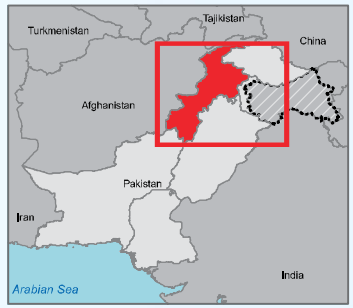
0 25 50 100 Kilometers

DATA SOURCES:

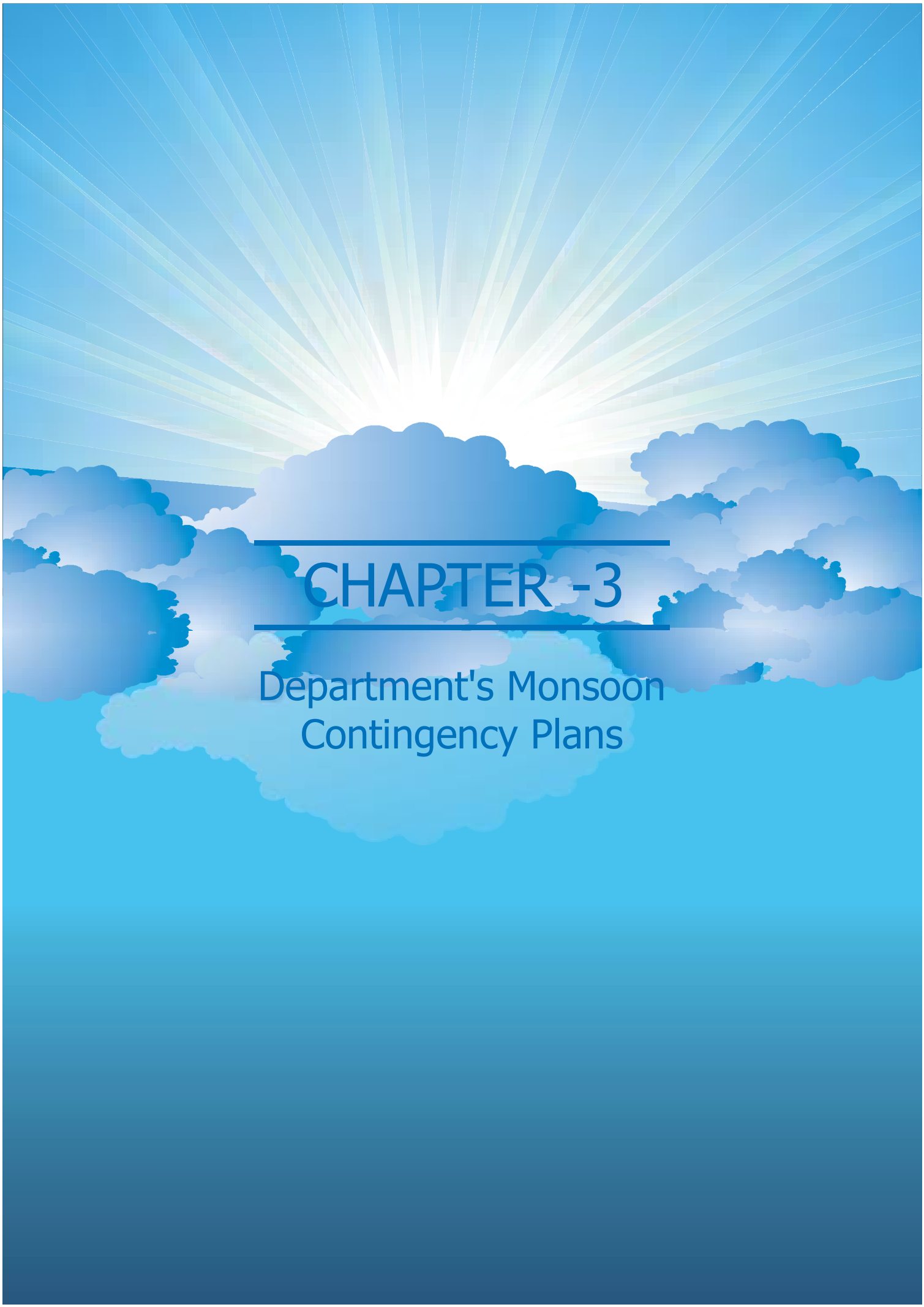
PDMA KPK : Incidents data
Planning and Develpment Deptt, GoKP: Administrative Boundaries

PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER
PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA

Prepared by: GIS CELL, PEOC, PDMA



MNN 9226



CHAPTER -3

Department's Monsoon Contingency Plans

Happilac

Provincial Stakeholders	
S#	**Department / Organization**
1	Rescue 1122 & Civil Defense
2	Health Department
3	Irrigation Department
4	Pakistan Railways C&W Department and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority
5	Elementary & Secondary Education Department
6	Food Department
7	Agriculture and Livestock Department
8	Local Government
9	Public Health Engineering
10	Social Welfare

Federal Stakeholders		
S#	**Department / Organization/Firms/Agencies**	**Taken on Board and Focal Persons Nominated and Specific Instructions Issued**
1	NDMA	Yes
2	SUPARCO	Yes
3	Pak Met Dept	Yes
4	Pak Railway	No
5	Federal Flood Commission	Yes
6	Damming Authorities	Yes
7	Utility Store corporation of Pakistan	MoU in place and regular contact for provision of food items on standardized package of NDMA
8	Pak Army Engineering 11 Corps	Focal Persons nominated, regular coordination between control rooms
9	National Highways Authority	Plan not submitted, Focal persons identified, regular coordination for clearance of vulnerable hot spots on National Highways
10	WAPDA	Early Restoration of Critical Facilities
11	PTCL	Early Restoration of Critical Facilities

3.1 Contents of the Departmental Plans

As disaster is everybody's business, therefore an integrated response to monsoon impending disasters is required at provincial level. In order to make the plans more robust, PDMA has established templates for line agencies and provincial departments which are completely based on their specific role in emergency situation and their particular domain. Following are the salient features of their respective plans

I. Contact of Focal Persons
ii. Resource Mapping of Departments
iii. Sectoral Vulnerable Points Identification
iv. Sector Specific Monsoon Response Plan (based on separate templates for each department)

3.1.1 Emergency Response Plan of Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Rescue 1122 is a newly established, vibrant and effective body for response in emergencies including monsoon. It has outreach to almost throughout the Province having 74 stations in 24 districts, and 4000 trained Human Resource. PDMA KP has specifically invested in their capacity to deal with monsoon emergencies by providing them logistic support which includes 21 boats, 10 Diving Kits, 50 Breathing Apparatus etc. Rescue 1122 is 24/7 ready to deal with any kind of emergency in below mentioned districts of KPK.

S. No	District	Equipment	Quantity	Remarks
1.	Peshawar	Rescue Boats	05 Large, 05 Small & 05 Medium	Fully Prepared
		OBM 75 HP, 40 HP, 25 HP	02 Nos / 05 Nos / 03 Nos	
		Water Rescue Van	01	
		Life Jackets	250	
		De-watering Pump	01 Large 05 Small	
		SCUBA sets	03 with all accessories	
		Rescue Vehicles	02 Fully equipped	
		Excavators	01 Nos	
		Recovery Vehicle	02 Nos	
2.	Abbottabad	AMBULANCES	06	Fully Prepared
		FIRE VEHICLE	04	
		WATER BOWSER	01	
		RESCUE VEHICLE	01	
		RECOVERY VEHICLE	01	
		LIF SAVING JACKETS	20	
		LIFE BOY	02	
		BOAT WITH OBM	01	
		DEWATERING PUMP	02	
3.	DI Khan	Water Rescue Van	01 No.	Fully Prepared
		Fire Rescue Boat	01 Medium + 01 Large	
		Inflatable Rubber Boats	04 Medium	
		OBM 48 HP	01 No.	
		OBM 40 HP	02 No's	
		OBM 30 HP	01 No.	
		OBM 25 HP	02 No's	
		Life Jackets	20 No's	
		SCUBA Sets	03 No's	
		Swimming Suits	02 No's	
		Safety Line Ropes	03 Bundles + 04 Small Bundles	
		Water Safety Ropes	02 No's	
		Life Bouy (Plastic Tube)	06 No's	
		Dewatering Pumps 30 HP	02 No's	
4.	Bajaur	Rescue Boat	01	Fully Prepared
		OBM 25 HP	01	
		DEWATERING PUMP	02	
		Life Jackets	05	
		Life Boy	02	
		Rescue Vehicle	01	
		Executor	01	
5.	Mansehra	AMBULANCES	02	Fully Prepared
		FIRE VEHICLE	01	
		WATER BOWSER	01	
		RESCUE VEHICLE	01	
		Life jackets	05	
		Life Boy	02	
		Life Line	03	
		Inflatable Boat	01	
		Diving Torch	01	
		Oars	04	
		Silk Rope	01	
		OBM	01	
		OBM Fuel Tank	01	

S. No	District	Equipment	Quantity	Remarks
		Sledge Sout	01	
		Foot Pump	01	
6.	Swat	Ambulance	11	Fully Prepared
		Health Departments Ambulance	03	
		Fire Vehicles	09	
		Rescue Vehicles	01	
		Recovery Vehicle	01	
		Crane	01	
		Excavator	01	
		Water Rescue Van	01	
		Fiber Boat	01	
		Inflatable Boats	02	
		Local Boats	02	
		Dewatering Pumps	04	
		Life Jackets	20	
		Scuba Sets	03	
		OMB Machine	04	
		OBM Machine (40 Horse Power)	03	
		OBM Machine (25 Hours Power)	01	
7.	Chitral	Ambulance	03	Fully Prepared
		Fire Truck	03	
		Rescue Vehicle	01	
		Recovery Vehicle	01	
		Water Bowser	01	
		Excavator	01	
		Water Rescue Unit	01	
		Dewatering Pump Small	02	
		Dewatering Pump Large	01	
		OMB Machine	04	
8.	Buner	Rescue Vehicle	01	Fully Prepared
		Boat	01	
		SCUBA Set	01	
		OBM 15 hp	02	
		Life Boy	02	
		Life Jacket	05	
		Water Proof Light	01	
9.	Khyber	Ambulance	02	Fully Prepared
		Mini Ambulance	01	
10.	Swabi	Ambulances	05	Fully Prepared
		Fire Vehicles	03	
		Water Bowser	01	
		Rescue Vehicle	01	
		Water Rescue Vehicle	01	
		Dewatering Pump	02	
		OBM Machine	04	
		Fiber Galas Boat	01	

S. No	District	Equipment	Quantity	Remarks
		Rubber Boat	04	
11.	Karak	Inflatable Boat	01	Fully Prepared
		Dewatering Pump	02	
		Static Rope	01	
		OBM Machine	01	
		OBM Fuel Tank	01	
		Life Jacket	07	
		Life Boy	02	
		Diver	01	
		Foot Pump	01	
		Life line	02	
12.	Kohat	Dewatering	03	Fully Prepared
		Boat Inflatable	01	
		OBM	01	
		Life Jacket	18	
		Life Boy Rubber Tubes	02	
13.	Charsadda	Rescue Boats	05 (02 Robar & 03 Fiber)	Fully Prepared
		OBM	05(2=40hp, 1=25hp, 1=30hp & 1=55hp)	
		Water Rescue Van	01	
		Life Jackets	07	
		Dewatering Pump	04	
		Diving Suits	02	
		SCUBA Sets	02	
		Rescue Vehicles	01	
		Recovery Vehicle	01	
14.	Nowshehra	Rescue Boats	05 Large, 01 Medium, 01 Small	Fully Prepared
		OBM 55 OBM 40 HP OMB 25 HP OBM 15 HP	01 Nos 04 Nos /02 Nos / 01Nos	
		Water Rescue Van	02	
		Life Jacket	25	
		SCUBA Sets	02	
		Rescue Vehicle	01	
		Dewatering Pump	08	
15.	Bannu	Rubber Boat	01	Fully Prepared
		ORS	04	
		Foot Pump	01	

3.1.2 Health Department

Detail of District Health Facilities to be used as health Response basis after Floods										
District Name	No of Hospitals			No of Doctors	No of Supporting Staff		No. of Beds	No of Ambulances available		Diagnostic & Supporting Staff Available
	DHQ	BHU	THQ		No. of Nurse	No. of Paramedic		Public ambulance	`Private ambulance	
Abbottabad	1	2	1	260	495	549	1236	13		
Bannu	5	2		132	111	737	505	8		
Battagram	1	4					229	6		
Charsadda	1	5		299	230		542	19		
Chitral	1	6	3	58	65	133	310			
DI Khan	1		2				160	4		
Dir Lower	4	3	2				717	15		
Haripur	11	8		68		92		30		44
Karak	3						360	5	5	
Kohat	5	4					380	12	12	
Kohistan Lower		7					18	4		
Kohistan upper		2						1	5	
Mansehra	10	13					200	17		
Malakand	1		1	156						
Mardan	7	5	2	161	69	202	416			
Peshawar	5	5	1	2321	1282		3055	17		
Swabi	2						358		5	
Swat	5	44	3	221	127	410		18		376
Total	**66**	**110**	**15**	**3676**	**2379**	**2123**	**8486**	**169**	**27**	420

3.1.3 Irrigation Department

a. Flood Mitigation Infrastructure

DETAILS OF FLOOD MITIGATION STRUCTURES			
S. No	**Name of District**	**Number of Structures**	**Type**
1	Peshawar	91	Flood Protection Works
2	Nowshehra	128	Flood Protection Works
3	Charsadda	64	7 No Spurs/57 No FPW
4	Kohat	15	Flood Protection Works
5	Karak	101	Flood Protection Works
6	Hangu	53	Flood Protection Works
7	Tank	5	Flood Protection Works
8	Lakki Marwat	3	Flood Protection Wo rks
9	Bannu	40	21 No Spurs/19 FPW
10	D.I Khan	51	28 No Spurs/23 FPW
11	Mardan	44	Flood Protection Works
12	Swabi	107	1 No Spur/106 FPW
13	Malakand	21	Flood Protection Works
14	Kohistan	19	Flood Protection Works
15	Torghar	13	Flood Protection Works
16	Battagram	11	1 No Spur/10 FPW
17	Haripur	101	Flood Protection Works
18	Mansehra	59	21 No Spurs/19 FPW
19	Abbottabad	53	05 No Spurs/48 FPW
20	Swat	185	24 No Spurs/161 FPW
21	Dir (U/L)	60	21 No Spurs/39 FPW
22	Chitral	29	5 No Spurs/24 FPW
Total No of Structures: -		**1253**	

b. Vulnerability Assessment of Irrigation Infrastructure

Districts	Rivers/ Nullahs/ Torrents	Length in KM	Vulnerable UCs	At Risk Population
Charsadda	Kabul, Adezai, Khiali, Jindi, Hisara, Dab, Shobla	111.87	24	527,434
Chitral	30 torrents, 1 River	714	15	252,000
DI Khan	Drain 1-23, Indus, FCC (leni, Khud warkai, Velhari, Gajistan, Sheerana, Amak),	335	15	641,000
Dir Lower	57 torrents, 2 Rivers	91	10	315896
Kohistan	Goshali, Dassu, Harban, Kaindia, Seo, Pattan, Keyal, Dubair, Ranolia, Sherakot, Sheryal, Musha, Kolay	117.5	19	245,735
Mardan	Kalpani	57	5	360,108
Nowshehra	Kabul, Bara, Naguman, Adezai, Shahibala, Garandai, Takhtabeg, Dallas, Chilla, Daggai, Khudrezai, Chinkar, Shahalam, Budni, Sufaid Sang, Spair sang, Nasirbagh, Malakandair, Janai, Talaband, Marizang, Uch & Arando, Jalazai, Pirpai, Jani	721	28	450,584
Peshawar	Kabul, Bara, Naguman, Adezai, Shahibala, Garandai, Takhtabeg, Dallas, Chilla, Daggai, Khudrezai, Chinkar, Shahalam, Budni, Sufaid Sang, Spair sang, Nasirbagh, Malakandair, Janai, Talaband, Marizang, Uch & Arando, Jalazai, Pirpai, Jani		24	858,098
Swat	Jambil, Murghazar, Mingora, Haroonai, Banwai, Manglore, Khwazakhela, Chailmadiyan, Darral, Mankial, Maidan, Shin, Sulathan, Shwar, Sarsaina i, Shamozai, Puranetai, Chakaisar, Swar	**468.5**	40	1,015,198

c. Flood Fighting Machinery with Irrigation Department

List of machinery				R&M need	Response time, restore breaches and deploy machinery	Contact details of R&M contractor	Machinery available with contractor
S.no	Name	Qty	Status				
1	Doosan Excavator 180wv	1	Running	No	Nil	Nil	No
2	Mack Trailer 35 ton	1	Old model	No	Nil	Nil	No
3	Air compressor (Ingersoll Rand)	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
4	Tractor 640 FIAT & Water Tanker	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
5	Fork lifter (case)	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
6	Bed ford truck no A3539	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
7	Flood light unit no 1	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
8	Front end Loader MW24 case	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
9	Front end loader no 1 case 721	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
10	Front End loader case 14wb	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
11	Dozer crawler 1550 case	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
12	Dump truck 002 international	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No
13	Dump Truck 004 international	1	do	No	Nil	Nil	No

3.1.4 Pakistan Railway

Name of Office/Authority	Division Superintendent Office P.R. Pesha war
Name of head of the Officer	Fiaz Ahmad Khan
Focal Person in Emergency Control Room at Department Level	I. Name & Designation Muhammad Ameen Akhtar II. Contact No (S): 091 -9210688& Control Office: 091 -9210684 III. Address: Division Superintendent Office P.R. Pesh awar

Sensitive Bridge / Route				
Bridge/Rout	**Address**	**Contact of Nearest station Master**	**Past Gauge Reading of Water Level**	**Alternative arrangement (If any)**
Bridge No.4 on Nowshehra dargai section	on Nowshehra dargai section near Nowshehra City	SM/NSR 0332 -4063512 09239220029	697’	Nil
Bridge No.9 on Jand Kohat section	on Jand Kohat section at Khushalgarh	SM/JAD 0337 -1428162 0332 -5545044	970’	Nil

Logistic Arrangements for Emergency / Disasters						
Vehicles			Heavy Machinery for Railway Line / Bridge Clearance			
	Type	Quantity	Type of Machinery (For Rail Line/ Bridges)	Quantity	Needs	Gaps
Provincial Level	--	--	Welding plant compressor, electric generator & water pump	One each	--	--
Total	--	--	01+01+01+01	1+1+1+1	--	--

Coordination Mechanism

1. How to authority coordinates with districts administration and PDMA in emergency	In case of tack breeching / emergency Pakistan railways will inform PDMA for arranging the heavy machinery like Excavator, crane and bulldozer if these were not available in the local market.
2. What improvement do you suggest?	Coordination between the department in case of emergency and close contact on every step should be taken
3. Emergency plan of Pakistan Railways	Before flood season start Pakistan railway establish flood emergency cell in HQ o ffice Lahore as well as in sub office of each division of Pakistan railway system. This cell work round the clock. In Peshawar control office having no. 091 -9210684 communicate the flood level the HQ office Lahore for monitoring the behavior of major rive r like Kabul, indus. Sufficient quantity of pitching stone and steel girder will be loaded in stock in every railway division before the flood season, in case of any emergency in Pakistan railway system, the loaded stock and spans will be shifted to the si te immediately to restore the rail traffic.

3.1.5 C&W Department (PKHA)

a.Provincial Highways

Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority manages highways having total length of 2936 km.

Provincial Highways			
S#	**H/Way**	**Name of Highway**	**Length (KM)**
1	S-1	Peshawar- Charsadda- Mardan- Swabi- Topi- Ghazi- Sarikot- Panian- Haripur- Hattar- Taxila	194
2	S-1 A	Naguman- Shabqadar- Pir Qilla	17
3	S-1 B	Mardan eastern and western bypass	33.60
4	S-1 C	Adina- Yar Hussain- Lahore District Swabi	25
5	S-1 D	Sarikot- Gudwalian Road	8
6	S-2	Chitral- Mastuj- Shandur District Chitral	172
7	S-3	Batkhela- Khaar- Dheri- Jhulagram- Totakan- Qulangi- Agra- Kot- Dargai	90
8	S-3-A	Qulangi Japan Bridge to Bandagai District Dir Lower	26
9	S-3-B	Chakdara- Shamozai- Kabal- Kanju- Matta- Bagh Dheri	80
10	S-4	Timer Gera- Munda- Khaar- Nawagai- Ghalanai- Pir Qilla- Peshawar	169
11	S-4 A	Munda- Samarbagh- Shahi- Chukiatan	97
12	S-4 B	Timergera- Maidan- Kalpani- Barawal	53
13	S-5	Maqsood- Lora- Ghora Gali- Barian- Natiagali- Abbottabad	117
14	S-5 A	Kuza Gali- Ayubia- Khan spur	6.15
15	S-5 B	Sarai Salih- Serian village via Rehana	12
16	S-5 C	Kohala- Pir Sohawa- Islamabad	20
17	S-5-D	Ternawa Koahala Bala Road District Haripur	35
18	S-5 E	Rehana- Mang	16
19	S-6	Swabi- Jehngire- Khairabad- Nizampur- Khushalgarh road Junction	123
20	S-6 A	Nowshehra- Manki- Nizampur	35
21	S-7	Kohat- Hangu- Thal- Chapari- Parachinar	194
22	S-8	Thall- Mirali- Isha- Razmak- Khirgi- Tank- DI Khan- Darya Khan	335
23	S-8 A	Giloti- Hatala- Kulachi- Mastan	66
24	S-9	Nowshehra- Charsadda- Umerzai- Harichand- Shergarh	73
25	S-9 A	Takht Bhie- Rajjar	22
26	S-9 B	Umerzai to Tangi Tehsil Head Quarter	12
27	S-10	Shahbazgarha- Rustam- Ambila- Daggar- Karakar- Barikot	103
28	S-10 A	Swerai- Dewana Baba- Batar- Sarqilla- Chowga to puran District Shangla	65
29	S-11	Tajazai- Lakki- Daratang- Chashma- DI Khan	155
30	S-11 A	Indus Highway- Bannu Township- Bannu City	36
31	S-11 B	Indus Highway to Lakki Town Via Manjiwala- Pakharkhel	19
32	S-12	Mansehra- Darband- Chapar- Haripur	167
33	S-12 A	Haripur Bypass Road	25
34	S-13	Karak- Sabir Abad- Shakar Dara- Karapa	76
35	S-13 A	Amberi Killi to Abassi Banda	35
36	S-14	Risalpur to Jehngire via pir sabaq – Mistre banda with a link to akora Khattak and Mardan Ring road via Moterway wali Interchange	50
37	MWKP-1	Swat Expressway	81
38	S-15	Manglawar- Malamjabba- District Swat	35
39	S-16	Chukiatan- Sheringal- Patrak	35

b. Vulnerable Breaching Points of PKHA Roads

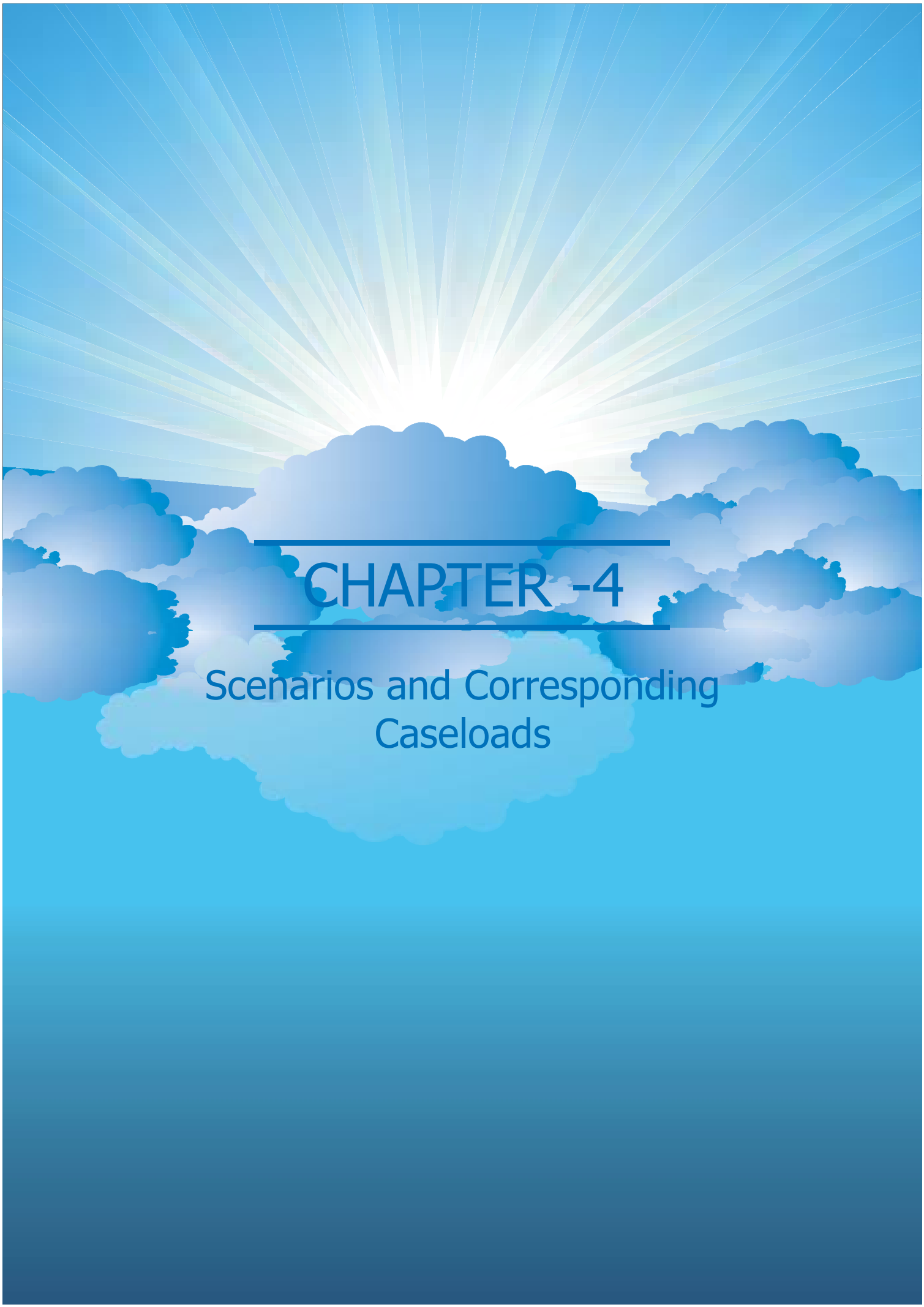
S#	List of Roads / Bridges	Location	Officer Incharge	Nature of Damage
1	Budni Bridge	Km 2 (S-1)	DD (Center)	Road over topped by flood water near Budhni Bridge. The right carriage way was washed away while mud slurry, stone debris and wood planks are staked on left carriage w ay by flood water.
2	Sardaryab-Khayali-Charsadda Section	Km 22-30 (S-1)	DD (Center)	Road over topped by flood water near Sardaryab to Khyali Bridge. Also 200 feet approach of Khiyali Bridge towards Peshawar side was washed away by the heavy flood in Rive r Swat
3	Charra Bridge	S-1 Naguman-Charsadda	DD (Center)	Approaches washed away
4	Michni (New Bridge)	S-4	DD (Center)	Approach towards Michini side was scoured and protection work damaged
5	Michni (old Bridge)	Km 21 (S-4)	DD (Center)	Scouring at the ab utments was absorbed
6	Pir Bala-Mathra Section near Almasah Town	Km 7-14 (S-4)	DD (Center)	Road over topped by flood water in various reaches and down-stream shoulder washed away.
7	Jehangira Bridge	S-6 (Swabi - Jehangira Km 2)	DD (Center)	Approaches of the bridge were totally damaged/washed away upto 70 m
8	Manki Bridge	S-6 (Swabi - Jehangira Km 18)	DD (Center)	Protection work damaged
9	Panjpir Bridge	S-6 (Swabi - Jehangira Km 28)	DD (Center)	Protection work damaged
10	Kala Bridge	S-6 (Swabi - Jehangira Km 30)	DD (Center)	Protection work damaged
11	KM 2, L/S Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Road surface overtopped and shoulders damaged
12	KM 2, R/S Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Road surface overtopped and shoulders damag ed
13	Sherbaz Banda Bridge Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Scouring around the abutment was absorbed
14	Baja Bridge, KM -9 Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Approach damaged
15	Baja Bypass Bridge KM-10, Swabi Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Approach damaged
16	Bada Bridge Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	A span of bridge settled down
17	Himlit Canal Bridge Swabi - Topi	S-1 (Topi - Gadoon)	DD (Center)	Approach of the bridge overtopped
18	Kalpani Bridge on Mardan Eastern Bypass Road	Km 4 (S-1-B)	DD (Center)	Approaches damaged
19	Jehangira Bridge	Km 30 (S-6)	DD (Center)	Swabi side approach washed away
20	Nowshehra-Nisatta-Charsadda Road	S-9	DD (Center)	Road over topped by flood water from km 1 to 9 and down stream shoulder washed away.
21	Hajizai Bridge	Naguman-Shabqadar Road (S-1-A)	DD (RMU)	Approach road overtopped and Peshawar side approach was disconnected
22	Dera Darya Khan Bridge	S-8 (D.I.Khan)	DD (South)	Pile caps shows cracks
31	Khazana Bypass Ro ad / Bridge	S-4 (Timergara)	DD (North)	Bridge damaged

3.1.6 Elementary & Secondary Education Department

MOONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN DIRECTORATE OF ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PESHAER 2020						
S.No	District Name	Vulnerable Schools	Temporary Shelters/ Relief Camps	Wash Facilities	Capacity to House HoH	Roster of Teaching & other Staff
1	Abbottabad (M)	194	14	38	249	69
2	Battagram (M)	5	43	Available	387	65
3	Buner (M)	14	3	Available	30	5
4	Charsadda (M)	10	74	Available	671	Available
5	Charsadda (F)	7	16	62	82	Avai lable
6	Chitral (M)	159	431	Available	2389	1327
7	Chitral (F)	Nil	3	Available	21	15
8	Hangu (M)	18	18			23
9	Haripur (M)	9	4	Available	106	88
10	Haripur (F)	12	3	Available	58	85
11	Karak (F)	18	All Schools	Available	1434	5983
12	Kohat (M)	0	16	Avail able	116	16
13	Kohat (F)	0	376	Available	606	641
14	Kohistan (M)	48	7	Available	55	245
15	Lakki Marwat (M)	31	21	Available	222	66
16	Malakand (M)	37	20	Available	246	35
17	Malakand (F)	10	4	Available	98	190
18	Mansehra (M)	8	8	Available	95	100
19	Ma nsehra (F)	10	8	Available	94	62
20	Mardan (M)	32	28	141	199	156
21	Mardan (F)	6	6	Available	73	37
22	Nowshehra (M+F)	54	244	1156	1810	3723
23	Peshawar (F)	9	37	Available	237	433
24	Shangla (M)	32	12	Available	180	180
25	Shangla (F)	3	9	67	128	177
26	Swabi (M)	22	85	Available	1069	287
27	Swat (M)	5	7	Available	194	470
28	Swat (F)	16	14	54	88	190
29	Tank (F)	5	7	Available	42	42
30	Torghar (M)	87	31	Available	139	139
31	Torghar (F)	41	4	Available	19	14
TOTAL		**902**	**1553**	**1518**	**11137**	**148 63**

3.1.7 Food Department

DAILY STOCK POSITION OF PROCURED WHEAT AS ON 03 -06-2020						
S.No	Station	Tentative Target	Procurement on date	Previous	Total Progressive	Balance
1	Abbottabad	18,000	10.135	10.179	20.314	17,979.686
2	Azakhel	118,000	2.821	79.871	82.692	117,917.308
3	Battagram	2,000	--	0	--	2,000.000
4	Buner	12,000	--	0	--	12,000.000
5	Bannu	15,000	39.595	480.922	520.517	14,479.483
6	Charsadda	8,000	2.427	416.691	419.118	7,580.882
7	DI Khan	50,000	3.910	7,693.98	7,697.890	42,302.110
8	Hangu	5,000	1.635	2.244	3.879	4,996.121
9	Haripur	15,000	77.892	1,597.81	1,675.704	13,324.296
10	Karak	8,000	--	33.264	33.264	7,966.736
11	Kohat	15,000	11.531	573.163	584.694	14,415.306
12	Dir Lower	15,000	5.487	0	5.487	14,994.513
13	Malakand	13,000	--	21.22	21.220	12,978.780
14	Mansehra	15,000	25.100	90.05	115.150	14,884.850
15	Mardan	33,000	25.870	662.342	688.212	32,311.788
16	Nowshehra	13,000	15.150	387.965	403.015	12,596.985
17	Peshawar	60,000	12.110	1,290.46	1,302.574	58,697.426
18	S Naurang	3,000	2.504	89.405	91.909	2,908.091
19	Swat	12,000	--	0	--	12,000.000
20	Swabi	20,000	31.544	528.505	560.049	19,439.951
	Total	**450,000**	**267.711**	**13,957.977**	**14,225.688**	**435,774.312**



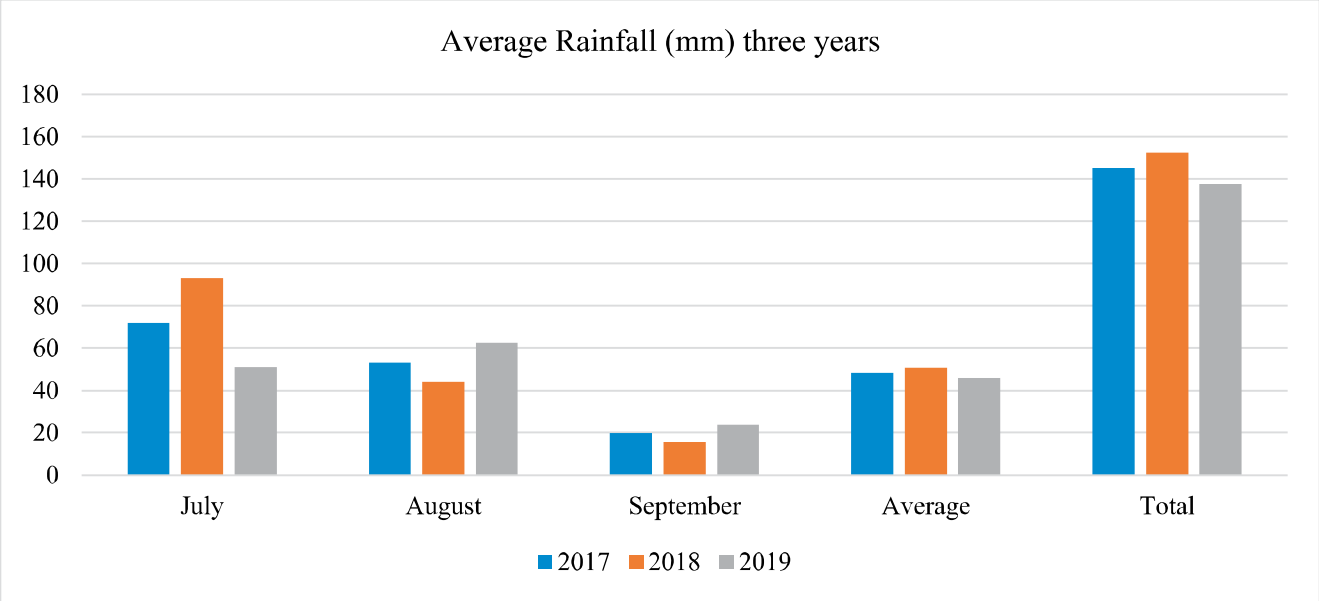
CHAPTER -4

Scenarios and Corresponding Caseloads

4.1 Monsoon Record of the Province

The average rainfall for the last three years in the monsoon (July – September) comes to 145 mm for the monsoon season 2020. Similarly, compensations paid against the deaths, injuries and damages comes to Rs. 360.51 million for the last there years, based on this, the average compensation required for the monsoon season 2020 will comes to Rs. 68.48 million for the 37 districts as per their demand.

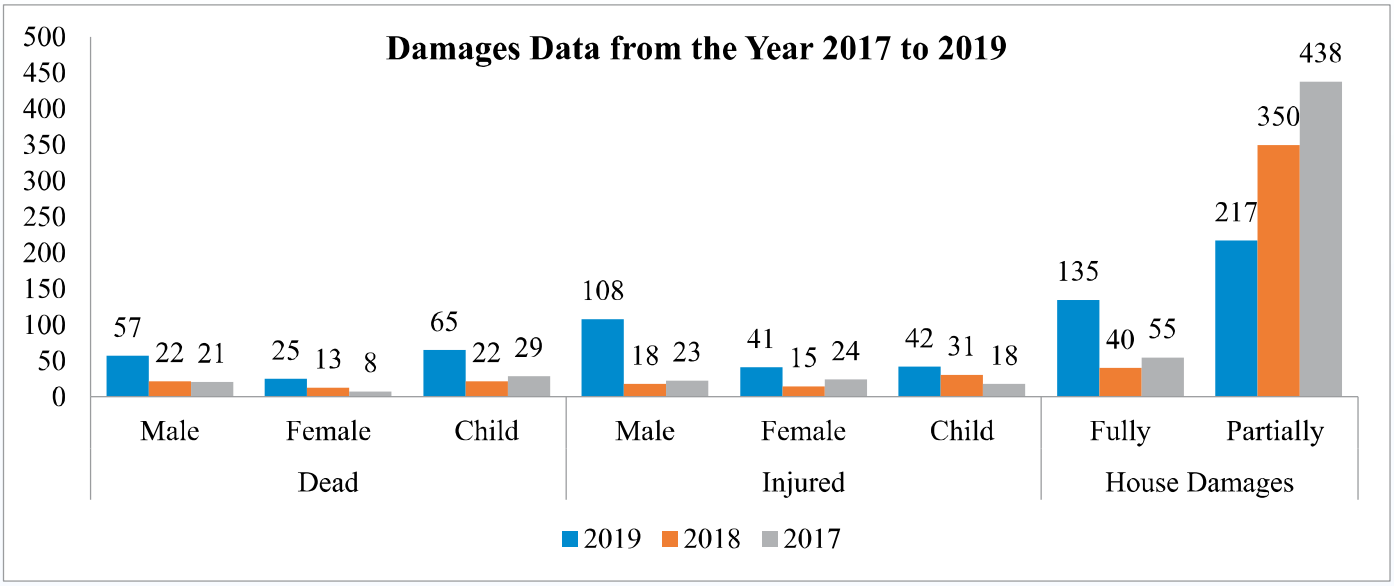
Average Rainfall (mm) three years and Forecast for 2020					
Year	**July**	**August**	**September**	**Avera ge**	**Total**
2017	72.10	53.32	19.71	48.38	145.13
2018	93.07	43.97	15.60	50.88	152.63
2019	51.13	62.67	23.82	45.87	137.62
	72.10	**53.32**	**19.71**	**145.13**	**435.38**



4.1.2 Damages Reported of Monsoon Seasons (Last 03 Years)

Damages Report 15 July - 15 September 2017-2019

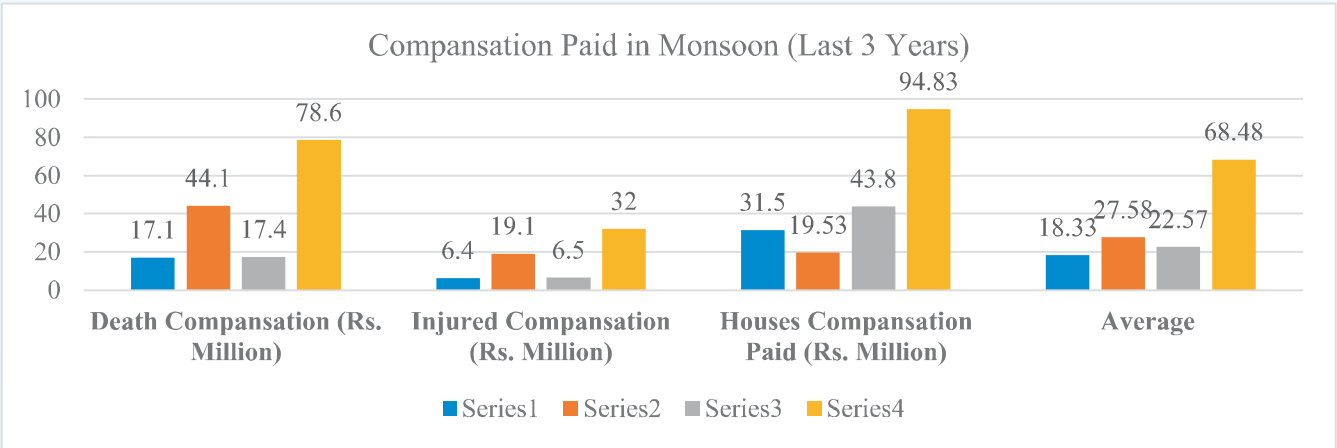
		Dead			Injured			House Damages	
S.No		**Male**	**Female**	**Child**	**Male**	**Female**	**Child**	**Fully**	**Partially**
1	2019	57	25	65	108	41	42	135	217
2	2018	22	13	22	18	15	31	40	350
3	2017	21	8	29	23	24	18	55	438
Total		**100**	**46**	**116**	**149**	**80**	**91**	**230**	**1005**
Average Per Monsoon		**33**	**15**	**39**	**50**	**27**	**30**	**77**	**385**



4.1.3 Compensation Paid in Monsoon (3-Years Record)

At present DMIS of PDMA is capable of recording incident reports and compensation data received from Deputy Commissioner Office along with current weather conditions of the province. Following are the divisional wised losses data of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Compensation Paid in Monsoon (Last 3 Years) and Expected Fund Utilization in upcoming Monsoon (Rs. In million)				
Year	Death Compensation	Injured Compensation	Houses Compensation Paid	Average
2017	17.1	6.4	31.5	18.33
2018	44.1	19.1	19.53	27.58
2019	17.4	6.5	43.8	22.57
Total	78.6	32	94.83	**68.48**



Note: Based on the average compensation for the last three years data provided by PEOC, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 68.48 million will be required as compensation in the Monsoon 2020.

4.2 Scenarios and Corresponding Caseloads

For better understanding of flood impacts on the vulnerable communities, it is vital to develop projected scenarios, which may help in identifying:

i. The pre-impact vulnerability conditions,
ii. The event-specific conditions that establish the level of disaster impact,
iii. Suitable emergency management actions, and,
iv. 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. Casualties and property damages are the physical impacts of flood which can be measured, noticed 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.

The corresponding caseloads to the scenario are the result of extensive consultation with district administrations, along with mathematical calculation of the expected population so that the desired steps would be taken in times of emergencies. Contingency planning for under consideration of case loads, taking account of NFIs and FIs provision to the affectees. Minimum standards shall be maintained by providing relief to the effected population. (These standards are at Appendix – I)

This framework has been developed to provide an understanding for identifying vulnerabilities on the basis of 05 variables.

I. a). Likelihood of flood event
ii. b). Impact on Population
iii. c). Impact on Livelihood
iv. d). Impact on Physical Infrastructure
v. e). Accessibility of the Area in terms of response by the provincial government.

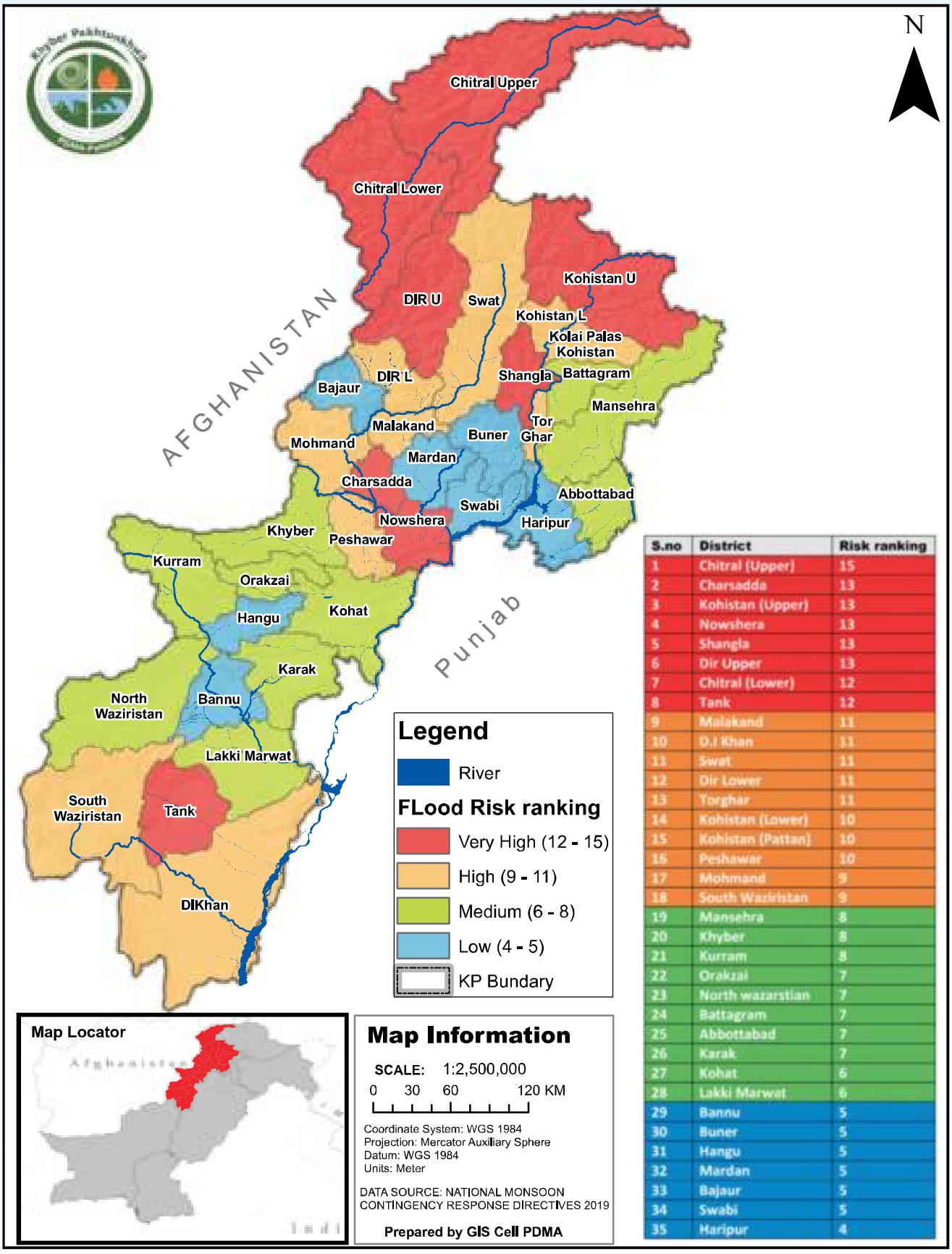
It uses 04 values for assessing the impacts (03 for major impact, 02 for moderate impact and 01 for limited impact.

This framework is used to quantify the level of vulnerabilities of districts to flood events during monsoon season in the province of KP. It is based on dataset available in PEPC-PDMA for analysis of impacts of flood events on population, economy, infrastructure and the corresponding response to emergency situation. Due to the geographic terrain of the province, it has been observed that some of the areas in Malakand and Hazara Division have accessibility issues and remain cut off from mainland, which creates challenges in swift emergency response.

MATRIX RANKING EXERCISES FO R DISTRICT WISE RESOURCE ALLO CATION FOR MONSOON SEASON 2020							
S.no	**Name of District**	**A: Likelihood of flood event**	**B: Impact on Population**	**C: Impact on livelihood**	**D: Impact on physical infrastructure**	**E: Accessibility of the area**	**Risk ranking of a district (A+B+C+ D+E)**
		0= None, 1=Rare, 2=Occasional, 3= Frequent	0= no impact, 1= limited, 2=substantial, 3= major	0= no impact, 1= limited, 2=substantial, 3= major	0= no impact, 1= limited, 2= substantial, 3= major	0= v. close, 1= close, 2= medium, 3= remote	
1	Chitral (Upper)	3	3	3	3	3	**15**
2	Charsadda	3	3	3	3	1	**13**
3	Kohistan (Upper)	3	2	2	3	3	**13**
4	Nowshehra	3	3	3	3	1	**13**
5	Shangla	3	2	2	3	3	**13**
6	Dir Upper	3	2	2	3	3	**13**
7	Chitral (Lower)	3	2	2	2	3	**12**
8	Tank	2	2	2	2	2	**12**
9	Malakand	2	2	2	3	2	**11**
10	D.I Khan	3	2	2	2	2	**11**
11	Swat	3	2	2	2	2	**11**
12	Dir Lower	3	2	2	2	2	**11**
13	Torghar	2	2	2	2	3	**11**
14	Kohistan (Lower)	2	3	2	2	1	**10**
15	Kohistan (Pattan)	2	2	2	2	2	**10**
16	Peshawar	3	2	2	2	1	**10**
17	Mohmand	2	1	2	2	2	**9**
18	South Waziristan	2	1	1	2	3	**9**
19	Mansehra	2	1	1	2	2	**8**
20	Khyber	2	2	2	1	1	**8**
21	Kurram	2	1	1	1	3	**8**
22	Orakzai	1	1	1	1	3	**7**
23	North Waziristan	1	1	1	1	3	**7**
24	Battagram	1	1	1	1	3	**7**
25	Abbottabad	2	1	1	1	2	**7**
26	Karak	2	1	1	1	2	**7**
27	Kohat	2	1	1	1	1	**6**
28	Lakki Marwat	2	1	1	1	1	**6**
29	Bannu	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
30	Buner	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
31	Hangu	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
32	Mardan	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
33	Bajaur	1	1	1	1	2	**5**
34	Swabi	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
35	Haripur	1	1	1	1	1	**4**

(DMIS Data of PDMA)

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - FLOOD RISK RANKING MAP



S.no	District	Risk ranking
1	Chitral (Upper)	15
2	Charsadda	13
3	Kohistan (Upper)	13
4	Nowshera	13
5	Shangla	13
6	Dir Upper	13
7	Chitral (Lower)	12
8	Tank	12
9	Malakand	11
10	D.I Khan	11
11	Swat	11
12	Dir Lower	11
13	Torghar	11
14	Kohistan (Lower)	10
15	Kohistan (Pattan)	10
16	Peshawar	10
17	Mohmand	9
18	South Waziristan	9
19	Mansehra	8
20	Khyber	8
21	Kurram	8
22	Orakzai	7
23	North wazarstian	7
24	Battagram	7
25	Abbottabad	7
26	Karak	7
27	Kohat	6
28	Lakki Marwat	6
29	Bannu	5
30	Buner	5
31	Hangu	5
32	Mardan	5
33	Bajaur	5
34	Swabi	5
35	Haripur	4

After consideration of the above-mentioned factors, projected scenarios for upcoming monsoon season are below.

4.3 District-Wise Relief Caseload

Projected households likely to be affected in 2020 based on 2010 flood data

S.No	Districts	Affected HH High Impact Floods (Assumed for 2020)	Affected HH Medium Impact Floods (Assumed for 20 20)	Affected HH Low Impact Floods (Assumed for 2020)
1	Abbottabad	3579	1193	398
2	Bajaur	4295	1432	477
3	Bannu	7784	2595	865
4	Battagram	19937	6646	2215
5	Buner	13012	4337	1446
6	Charsadda	85757	28586	9529
7	Chitral (lower)	17679	5893	1964
8	Chitral (upper)	18396	6132	2044
9	D.I Khan	14768	4923	1641
10	Dir Lower	4521	1507	502
11	Dir Upper	128336	42779	14260
12	Hangu	16377	5459	1820
13	Haripur	24615	8205	2735
14	Karak	14535	4845	1615
15	Khyber	3436	1145	382
16	Kohat	4742	1581	527
17	Kohistan (Upper)	19327	6442	2147
18	Kohistan lower	9410	3137	1046
19	Kohistan Pattan	6442	2147	716
20	Kurram	3084	1028	343
21	Lakki Marwat	4638	1546	515
22	Malakand	27486	9162	3054
23	Mansehra	3455	1152	384
24	Mardan	51552	17184	5728
25	Mohmand	6585	2195	732
26	North Waziristan	716	239	80
27	Nowshehra	53005	17668	5889
28	Orakzai	2147	716	239
29	Peshawar	122843	40948	13649
30	Shangla	15234	5078	1693
31	South Waziristan	14602	4867	1622
32	Swabi	33642	11214	3738
33	Swat	145333	48444	16148
34	Tank	6442	2147	716
35	Torghar	3328	1109	370
Total		**911037**	**303679**	**101226**

4.4 Low Impact Scenario (A Planning Base of the MCP 2020)

Out of the three impact scenarios, this year low impact scenario is taking into consideration based on the weather outlook 2020 by PMD. 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. The projected households that may be affected, their food and nonfood items requirement and consequent financial impact has been worked out.

4.4.1 Estimated Humanitarian Response (Relief Items) for Low Impact Scenario 2020

S.No	District	Affected Household (HH)	Tents	Plastic Sheets	Blankets	Hygiene Kits	Kitchen Set	Water Cooler	Buckets	Tarpaulin	Stoves	Drinking Water Cans
1	Abbottabad	397	132	132	794	397	397	397	794	397	397	2779
2	Bajaur	476	159	159	952	476	476	476	952	476	476	3332
3	Bannu	363	121	121	726	363	363	363	726	363	363	2541
4	Battagram	2210	737	737	4420	2210	2210	2210	4420	2210	2210	15470
5	Buner	1443	481	481	2886	1443	1443	1443	2886	1443	1443	10101
6	Charsadda	9508	3169	3169	19016	9508	9508	9508	19016	9508	9508	66556
7	Chitral (lower)	1960	653	653	3920	1960	1960	1960	3920	1960	1960	13720
8	Chitral (upper)	2039	680	680	4078	2039	2039	2039	4078	2039	2039	14273
9	D.I Khan	1637	546	546	3274	1637	1637	1637	3274	1637	1637	11459
10	Dir Lower	501	167	167	1002	501	501	501	1002	501	501	3507
11	Dir Upper	14229	4743	4743	28458	14229	14229	14229	28458	14229	14229	99603
12	Hangu	1815	605	605	3630	1815	1815	1815	3630	1815	1815	12705
13	Haripur	2729	910	910	5458	2729	2729	2729	5458	2729	2729	19103
14	Karak	1612	537	537	3224	1612	1612	1612	3224	1612	1612	11284
15	Khyber	381	127	127	762	381	381	381	762	381	381	2667
16	Kohat	525	175	175	1050	525	525	525	1050	525	525	3675
17	Kohistan (Upper)	2142	714	714	4284	2142	2142	2142	4284	2142	2142	14994
18	Kohistan lower	1043	348	348	2086	1043	1043	1043	2086	1043	1043	7301
19	Kohistan Pattan	714	238	238	1428	714	714	714	1428	714	714	4998
20	Kurram	342	114	114	684	342	342	342	684	342	342	2394
21	Lakki Marwat	514	171	171	1028	514	514	514	1028	514	514	3598
22	Malakand	3047	1016	1016	6094	3047	3047	3047	6094	3047	3047	21329
23	Mansehra	383	128	128	766	383	383	383	766	383	383	2681
24	Mardan	5716	1905	1905	11432	5716	5716	5716	11432	5716	5716	40012
25	Mohmand	730	243	243	1460	730	730	730	1460	730	730	5110
26	North Waziristan	79	26	26	158	79	79	79	158	79	79	553
27	Nowshehra	5877	1959	1959	11754	5877	5877	5877	11754	5877	5877	41139
28	Orakzai	238	79	79	476	238	238	238	476	238	238	1666
29	Peshawar	13620	4540	4540	27240	13620	13620	13620	27240	13620	13620	95340
30	Shangla	1689	563	563	3378	1689	1689	1689	3378	1689	1689	11823
31	South Waziristan	1619	540	540	3238	1619	1619	1619	3238	1619	1619	11333
32	Swabi	3730	1243	1243	7460	3730	3730	3730	7460	3730	3730	26110
33	Swat	16114	5371	5371	32228	16114	16114	16114	32228	16114	16114	112798
34	Tank	714	238	238	1428	714	714	714	1428	714	714	4998
35	Torghar	369	123	123	738	369	369	369	738	369	369	2583
Total		**100505**	**33501**	**33501**	**201010**	**100505**	**100505**	**100505**	**201010**	**100505**	**100505**	**703535**

4.4.2 Provision of Food for the Affected Population

Low Impact Scenario (Financial Plan) Food Provision to the Affectees						
				Option 1: Cooked food (Minimum for first week of emergency)	Option 2: NDMA Standard non-cooked food package for 15 days, for a time frame of 90 days (For 3 months period)	
S.No	District	Affected Household (HH)	Affected Population	Financing Plan of Option 1 package (cooked food for 07 days @ Rs.46550/HH/Week)	NDMA Standard non-cooked food package for 15 days	Financing Plan of Option 2 package (for 90 days)
1	Abbottabad	397	24997	18,480,350	2,659,106	15,954,636
2	Bajaur	476	30002	22,157,800	3,188,248	19,129,488
3	Bannu	363	54376	16,897,650	2,431,374	14,588,244
4	Battagram	2210	139265	102,875,500	14,802,580	88,815,480
5	Buner	1443	90895	67,171,650	9,665,214	57,991,284
6	Charsadda	9508	599039	442,597,400	63,684,584	382,107,504
7	Chitral (lower)	1960	123494	91,238,000	13,128,080	78,768,480
8	Chitral (upper)	2039	128499	94,915,450	13,657,222	81,943,332
9	D.I Khan	1637	103159	76,202,350	10,964,626	65,787,756
10	Dir Lower	501	31584	23,321,550	3,355,698	20,134,188
11	Dir Upper	14229	896469	662,359,950	95,305,842	571,835,052
12	Hangu	1815	114401	84,488,250	12,156,870	72,941,220
13	Haripur	2729	171941	127,034,950	18,278,842	109,673,052
14	Karak	1612	101535	75,038,600	10,797,176	64,783,056
15	Khyber	381	24003	17,735,550	2,551,938	15,311,628
16	Kohat	525	33124	24,438,750	3,516,450	21,098,700
17	Kohistan (Upper)	2142	135002	99,710,100	14,347,116	86,082,696
18	Kohistan lower	1043	65730	48,551,650	6,986,014	41,916,084
19	Kohistan Pattan	714	44996	33,236,700	4,782,372	28,694,232
20	Kurram	342	21546	15,920,100	2,290,716	13,744,296
21	Lakki Marwat	514	32396	23,926,700	3,442,772	20,656,632
22	Malakand	3047	191996	141,837,850	20,408,806	122,452,836
23	Mansehra	383	24136	17,828,650	2,565,334	15,392,004
24	Mardan	5716	360108	266,079,800	38,285,768	229,714,608
25	Mohmand	730	45997	33,981,500	4,889,540	29,337,240
26	North Waziristan	79	4998	3,677,450	529,142	3,174,852
27	Nowshehra	5877	370258	273,574,350	39,364,146	236,184,876
28	Orakzai	238	14994	11,078,900	1,594,124	9,564,744
29	Peshawar	13620	858095	634,011,000	91,226,760	547,360,560
30	Shangla	1689	106414	78,622,950	11,312,922	67,877,532
31	South Waziristan	1619	101997	75,364,450	10,844,062	65,064,372
32	Swabi	3730	234997	173,631,500	24,983,540	149,901,240
33	Swat	16114	1015196	750,106,700	107,931,572	647,589,432
34	Tank	714	44996	33,236,700	4,782,372	28,694,232
35	Torghar	369	23247	17,176,950	2,471,562	14,829,372
Total in Rs		**100505**	**6363882**	**4,678,507,750**	**673,182,490**	**4,039,094,940**
Total in Million Rs		**0.100505**	**6.36**	**4678.51**	**673.18**	**4039.09**

4.5 Financial Out Lay

4.5.1 Funds Needed for In-Camp Population

It is assumed that 2/3 of the affected population will move to host community 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. The below assumption is made on the basis that cooked food would be provided for the first week of the flood, while, non-cooked food packages would be provided for 3 months to the affected HoH.

Item/Cost	High Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Medium Impact Scenario (in Millions)	Low Impact Scenario (in Millions)
Estimated Affected Population	**911,037**	**303,035**	**100,505**
NFIs	19526.56	6495.05	2392.02
FIs	84945.10	28314.38	9390.79
Media Campaign	5	5	5
Total	**1,015,514**	**337,849**	**112,293**

4.5.2 Current Fund Position of the Districts

S.No	District Name	Available Balance (Rs. Million)	S.No	District Name	Available Balance (Rs. Million)
1	DI Khan	49.95	15	Chitral Lower	39.31
2	Bannu	51.17	16	Chitral Upper	14.50
3	Mardan	126.04	17	Battagram	18.47
4	Nowshera	78.98	18	Buner	42.82
5	Peshawar	7.62	19	Dir Lower	59.20
6	Abbottabad	34.36	20	Dir Upper	30.71
7	Hangu	44.49	21	Charsadda	12.19
8	Haripur	48.67	22	Mansehra	19.69
9	Karak	32.00	23	Shangla	32.91
10	Kohat	16.41	24	Swabi	123.23
11	Kohistan Upper (Dassu)	19.80	25	Swat	104.11
12	Kohistan Lower	68.57	26	Tank	21.08
13	Lakki Marwat	20.92	27	Tor Ghar	26.19
14	Malakand	31.82	28	Kolai Palas Kohistan Lower	17.13
				Total	**521.66**

CHAPTER -5

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(Coordination & Response)

5.1 Background

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, 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. On the other hand, vertical coordination occurs with District administrations directly for effective early warnings, rescue and relief efforts at district level. Mutual interaction is also held with the PDMAs of Punjab, Sind, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir.HQ 11Corps Pak Army (Rescue)

PDMA has devised well-articulated and fully coordinated strategies for ensuring effective response to hazards, associated with Monsoon season i-e. Flash floods, riverine floods, landslides, avalanches and GLOFs. Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) 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. Specific proformas have been shared with DDMOs for unanimity and ease in reporting. PDMA will receive reports and will inform the high-ups on one side and will ask the concerned stakeholder for immediate response to the issue on the other. DDMOs have been asked to share any incident at first hand with PDMA for immediate response and reporting the matter to the provincial government at the earliest.

5.2 Coordination Arrangements

Besides reporting 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. Under the revamping project of PEOC, the PDMA has also strengthened the divisional offices by appointing reporting officers to improve the monitoring system at divisional level.

PDMA has undertaken a series of flood preparedness meetings with districts and provincial departments, Federal line departments and humanitarian community. This contingency plan is the outcome of the consultations with all relevant stakeholders. Role of PDMA in case of a disaster is comprised of following responsibilities.

5.3 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 will provide focal person / representative to form part of the provincial response team when requested.

5.4 Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC)

A state-of-the-art Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) has been established, under the project titled as "Revamping of PEOC & MIS Section for PDMA" with total cost of Rs. 323. It is central command and control setup for the provincial government and a nodal point for centralized one-point coordination. It is equipped with all technical resource including IT and Communication equipment. This provides leverage to PDMA to act as a nodal agency for swift response to disaster events. PEOC has been upgraded and has the capacity to become an integrated control rooms where focal persons from all line agencies can be brought together for a centralized coordination with all stakeholders.

PEOC is aimed to provide a platform and bridge for timely and accurate coordination between provincial government line departments and district administrations in time of emergencies and calamities. It provides a well-coordinated response mechanism in time of disaster. It has strengthened the early warning system and has improved the disaster response capacities of district governments through a centralized command and control unit. PEOC has enhanced the capacities of the DDMUs through increased mobility and facilitation.

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5.4.1 Automatic Daily Situation Report

A Daily Situation Report (DSR) is issued from Provincial Emergency Operation Center twice a day. DSR is drafted on the basis of information received from respective divisional control rooms of the province. DSR is automated through Report Management System for maintaining updated Database and sharing of DSR with one click facility through email. DSR is shared with relevant department and stakeholders for making informed decisions related to any untoward incidents/ emergency situation.

DSR reporting incidents like;

- CNG Cylinder/CVSF Blast
- Drown
- Earthquake
- Electrocution
- Fire
- Flood
- Rain
- Land Sliding
- Cause of Incidents
- Avalanche
- Billboard/Boulder Fallen
- Boundary Wall
- Electric Shock
- Explosion
- House Collapse
- IED Blast
- Room/ Roof/ House Collapse
- Incidents such as Human Losses/ Injured, Infrastructure Damages and Live Stock perished.
- Road Blockage as a result of snowfall and land sliding during winter and monsoon is reflected in DSR.

5.4.2 Remote Call Management System (1700)

To guide people against COVID-19 and to prevent potential spread of current pandemic, Relief Department took a significant initiative and established a Remote Call Management System in Provincial Emergency Operation Center, PDMA with toll-free helpline 1700 on 13th April, 2020 with total cost Rs. 3.5 million under the project titled "Revamping of PEOC & MIS Section for PDMA". Via this helpline the callers are being guided about various issues, while sitting at their homes during current emergency situation. Automated Extension NumberAccess toCalls entertained since 13th April1Corona Awareness60,0392Health Information19,8283Psychiatrist7,4014Pharmacist4,5755Women & Child Protection4,8746Emergency escue Services5,7807Municipal Services4,9378Razakar Team9,6429Industries/C.Portal1,725/5,284=7,0090PDMA Agent13,716TOTAL137,801 Representatives of relevant Govt. departments on the aforementioned services have been connected with 1700 even sitting in their own offices or homes who are providing their services voluntarily round the clock (24/7). There are 10 services have been introduced for general public and approximately 1 lac (100,000) calls have been processed merely in 45 days as follows while main aim of this services is to facilitate the general public and interlinked Government Departments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The unique feature of said mechanism is, the connectivity of representative of different departments placed in different locations instead under one roof to cover the purpose maintaining social distancing during current emergency situation. It is a gateway to all provincial government Departments for provision of information via single toll-free helpline 1700. Total call processed from 13th April till now is as under;


رابطوں میں آسان
1700
پی ڈی ایم اے ریموٹ کال مینجمنٹ سسٹم قائم
عوامی خدمات اب ایک کال کے فاصلے پر
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی


رابطوں میں آسان
1700
ڈاکٹرز، سائیکالوجسٹ، ادویات، ایمرجنسی سروس، میڈیکل خدمات، شہری دفاع اور دیگر سروسز سے متعلق 1700 پر رابطہ کریں۔
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی


رابطوں میں آسان
1700
عوام کی خدمت کے لیے مصروف کار فرنٹ لائن محکموں کے نمائندے گھر بیٹھے بھی 1700 سے منسلک رہیں گے۔
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی


رابطوں میں آسان
1700
کورونا وائرس کے تجکہ پھیلاؤ کو روکنے کے لیے عوام کو گھر بیٹھے معلومات و رہنمائی تک رسائی حاصل
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی


صرف اتنا کرنا ہے
1700 پر رابطہ کرنا ہے
کورونا سے متاثرہ 98 فیصد
مریض صحتیاب ہوجاتے ہیں
1700
ہیلپ لائن ملائیں
کورونا
کورونا وائرس کا علاج احتیاط ہے

5.4 Divisional Control Rooms

Divisional Control/Monitoring Rooms under the Project titled "Revamping of PEOC & MIS and Development of MIS Section for PDMA" has been successfully established in seven (07) divisions (Peshawar, Malakand, Hazara, Mardan, Kohat, D.I Khan and Bannu) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Commissioners' offices with total approved allocation about Rs. 24.364 million in order to streamline and monitor the disaster management activities, while these control rooms are linked and connected with Provincial Emergency Operation Center, (PDMA) as well as with District Emergency Operation Centers.

These Control/ Monitoring Rooms are the first respondents in time of emergencies. There is an important role to monitor disaster management activities at Divisional level on the pattern of monitoring of developmental activities on divisional level.

These control rooms are equipped with latest communication tools and gadgets, which will closely monitor and supervise the pre, during and post disaster management activities in respective divisions well on time.

Operations/Responsibilities

- Ø To monitor and supervise the activities of DDMUs.
- Ø Linked with Rescue 1122 divisional headquarters, Health Department, TMAs, Police Control Rooms and other line departments and humanitarian partners in the divisions
- Ø To assist concern Commissioner in relief and rehabilitation activities and envisaging a proactive disaster management approach for the concern division.
- Ø Linked with early warning apparatus installed in remote locations of the respective districts to be used as early warning system against multiple hazards
- Ø Linked with PDMA PEOC, Metrological Department, SUPARCO and Pakistan Flood Control Room.

5.5 Flood Telemetry System of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Early Warning System

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to flash floods due to its peculiar geographical location, mountainous terrain; its hilly areas are catchment areas for river Indus, Swat and Kabul. Malakand and Hazara divisions are highly vulnerable to flash floods. In absence of a robust flash flood early warning system, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is left with very little response time to adapt adequate measures instead of riverine floods in Punjab and Sindh.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority under the project titled "Revamping of PEOC & MIS and MIS Section for PMDA" has successfully installed flash flood Early Warning System in the upper catchment areas on 07 Swat River at Khawaza Khela, Swat River on Chakdara Bridge, Panjkora River at Bypass Road, Khazana Bridge, Dir Lower, Munda Head Works, Abazai, Kalpani River, Mardan Ring Road Bridge, locations in KPK in collaboration with Irrigation Department where modern technology has been utilized to modernize the existing water gauges and rain gauges to get real time readings for Water Discharge, Water Velocity and calculation of rain in millimeters at a total cost of Rs. 59.06 million.

The primary objective is to establish streams and rain gauges network in the hilly areas, which are linked with computer-based model, it stores streams water level data and rain precipitation data. Moreover, this intelligent software analyzes the existing data with previous flash flood historical data, upon reaching a dangerous level, it will generate alert signals. These alert signals activate provincial emergency operation

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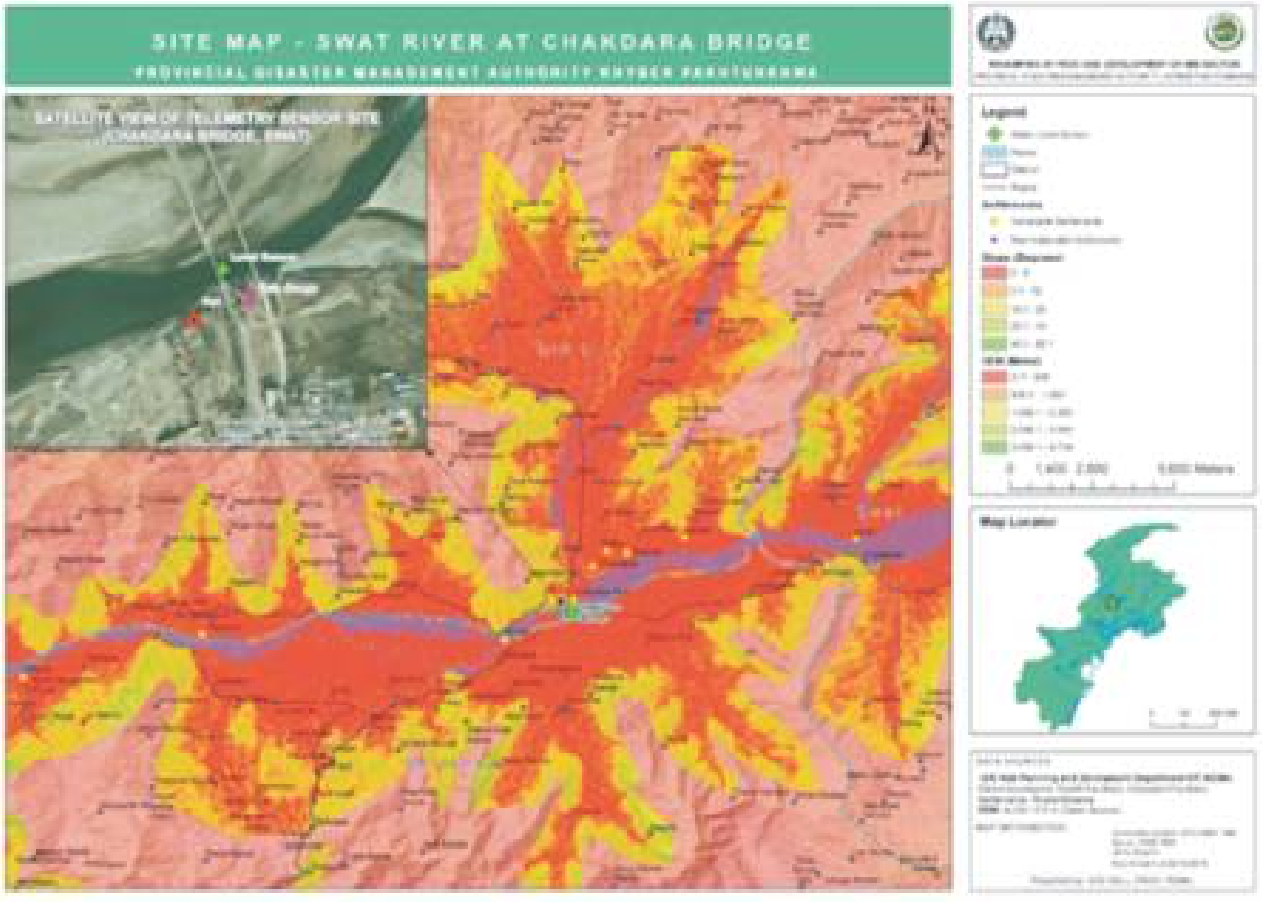
Early Warning System is the major element of disaster risk reduction. It prevents loss of life and reduces the socio-economic and material impact of disasters. An effective people-centered early warning system systematically collects data and under takes risk assessments; develops sophisticated hazard monitoring and early warning services; communicates risk information and early warning in a clear and culturally compatible manner; and builds national and community response capabilities.

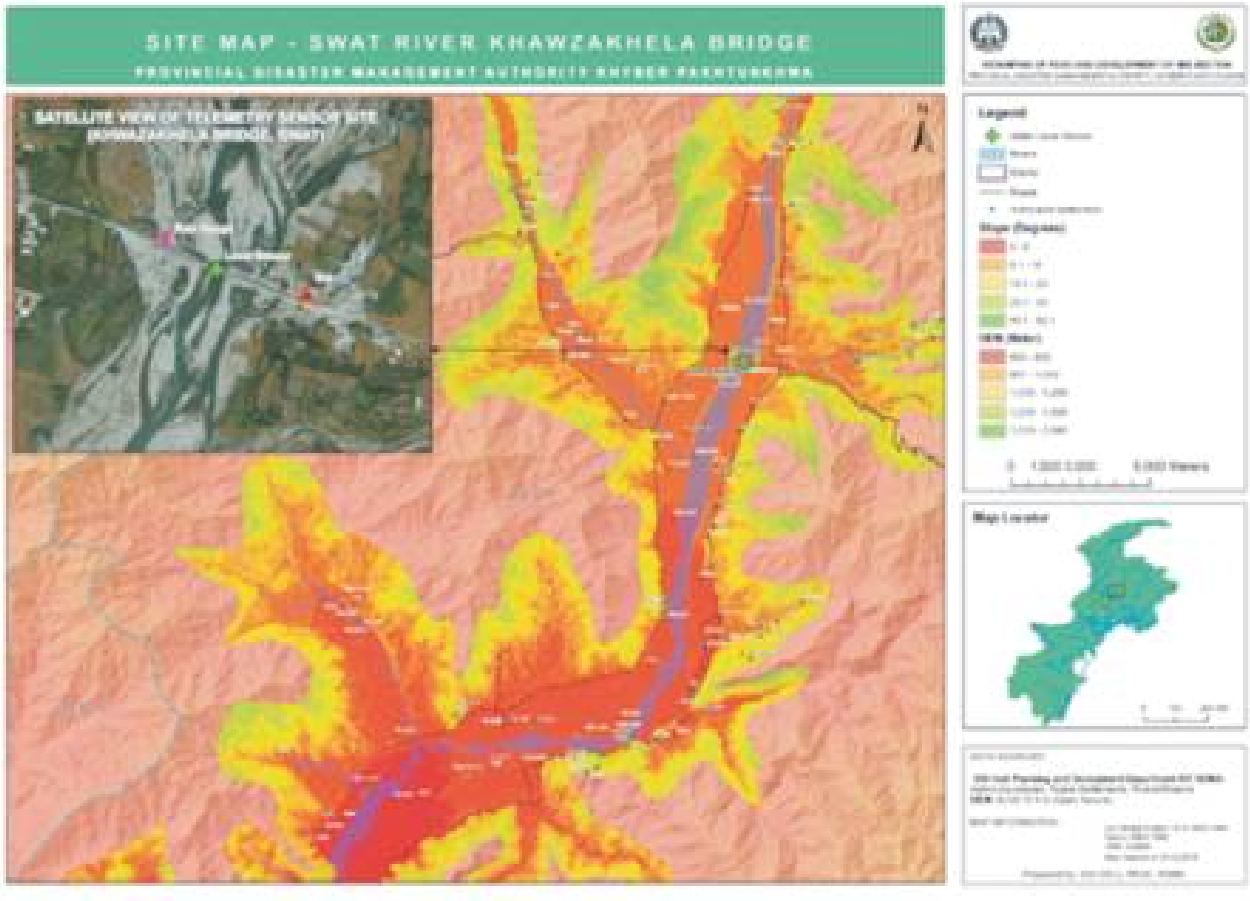
There are total of 211 gauge reading sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where gauge readers take readings of water flow at fixed intervals of time by physically visiting the site. The mechanism rely on daily reporting of flows in primary and secondary channels of the system via manual gauge reading at the heads and tails of each channel. Measured water levels are converted into flows using rating curves.
The installation of EWS was first proposed for Malakand Division by Provincial Disaster Management Authority. The Installation of Early Warning System for flash flooding in the province was a project component of PDMA ADP Scheme titled "Revamping of PEOC & MIS and Development of MIS for PDMA", which is already completed and following are sites where Telemetry stations are installed by PDMA.

1. Kalpani Nullah at Malakand Mardan road Jalala Bridge Mardan
2. Swat River at Chakdara Bridge Swat
3. Swat River Khwazakhela Bridge Swat
4. Munda Headwork's at Abazai near Mohmand Agency Mohmand Agency
5. Panjkora River at Jabalot Bridge Upper Dir, Lower Dir
6. Budni Nullah Darmangi Bridge Peshawar
7. Kabul River at Adezai Bridge Shabqadar Road Peshawar, Mardan

Additional 04 sites are being funded and installed by Irrigation Department are as under

1. Kabul River at Nowshehra Mardan Bridge
2. Kunhar River at Balakot Mansehra
3. Siran Nullah at Khanpur Mansehra
4. Kalpani Nullah at Saidabad takhtbahi


SITE MAP - SWAT RIVER AT CHAKDARA BRIDGE
PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
SATELLITE VIEW OF TELEMETRY SENSOR SITE
(CHAKDARA BRIDGE, SWAT)
Legend
Map Locator


SITE MAP - SWAT RIVER KHAWZAKHELA BRIDGE
PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
SATELLITE VIEW OF TELEMETRY SENSOR SITE
Legend
Map Locator

5.6 Coordinating Assistance of UN-Agencies and Humanitarian Partners

PDMA also coordinates with all UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners to fill in the response and relief gaps before, during and after floods. Furthermore, PDMA coordinate with all UN agencies and humanitarian partners to maintain a stock of at least 1/3 of required humanitarian needs in the high impact scenario (Food and NFI including shelter) for the 2020 monsoon season.

- Formulation of Flood contingency and Response plans consistent with Provincial and National Policies.
- Consolidates the cluster flood contingency and response plans with PDMA.
- Arranging joint assessment and monitoring based on the model agreed at the Federal level between NDMA and OCHA.
- Coordinate the deployment of humanitarian assistance and flood response.
- The immediate relief needs of the affected communities' food & water and health etc.
- Follow up relief measures e.g. repair of houses, repair/ replacement of health infrastructure, community infrastructure, replanting of rabbi crops.
- Identification of the weaker and vulnerable groups in society.
- Reporting progress on a regular basis using the four w's monitoring tool.

It is pertinent to mention that depending on the magnitude of the catastrophe, which may beyond the control of the, Government, an appeal is flashed to the United Nations for its immediate assistance, whereby the following cluster is invoked and assistance is provided.
On the other hand currently during the ensuing Covid – 19 pandemic, PDMA has established linkages with all the relevant stakeholders by notifying thematic working groups in pursuance of the decision of the Government of Pakistan Prime Minister's Office National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) No. 10(2)/COVID-19-IA/GCC/NDMA/2020 dated 6.4.2020 for a better and cohesive response under the chair of relevant provincial line department with following general TORs:

- Ensure timely and robust coordination among Government Departments and UN agencies including humanitarian organizations operating in KP;
- Departmental / thematic gap analysis
- Develop joint response plans/frameworks, and conduct periodic reviews;
- Identify programmatic synergies and thematic issues which overlap or affect more than one sector to be addressed by a multi-dimensional approach;
- Ensure sharing of best practice and lessons learned among different sectors for a better and cohesive response to the ensuing pandemic;

5.7 Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) at PDMA

To deal with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies in terms of preparedness, response and recovery a project is being proposed to equip PDMA, DDMUs and DDMAs staff with latest IT equipment ensuring that the disaster management activities be monitored and data is uploaded on the DMIS from districts and divisions. This mechanism allows the decision makers to receive real time information, which helps in a better coordinated and informed approach to disaster management. In this paradigm development of an effective DMIS system i.e. a system that is reliable, efficient and robust to meet the challenges in disaster situation when people are looking for humanitarian aid to survive and revive their daily routine life is of paramount importance.

At present DMIS is capable of recording incident reports and compensation data received from Deputy Commissioner Office along with current weather conditions of the province. The proposed DMIS is online and have the capabilities of generating Contingency plans at Division and District level. The system will also be capable of generating Risk Assessment reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, Evacuation plans in case of disaster, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Early warning system will be part of DMIS that will be capable of sending live water level reports and alarm generation in case water level crosses its set threshold. Resource planning is also an integral part of the Disaster Management Life cycle, in proposed DMIS we have sections for concern departments like C&W, Health, Rescue 1122, Education, Irrigation and Administration where information regarding resources will be updated on regular basis and will help in Capacity planning.

5.8 Geographic Information System (GIS) Center at PDMA

Geographic Information System (GIS) unit is one of the core sections of Provincial Emergency Operation Center, PDMA working on geospatial dimensions and responsible for timely delivery of sophisticated spatial analysis and mapping in emergency situation as well as in normal situation. Geospatial information is one of the most important components of GIS-based System. One of the main purposes of GIS unit is the collection of already available geospatial data from different authentic sources, departments and authorities and to develop a refined Geospatial database which can be used for analysis and highly informative mapping. GIS unit has successfully collected geospatial data and also self-generated basic infrastructure data which includes Administrative boundaries, Education Faculties, Health Facilities, Settlements, Major Cities, Rivers, Roads, bridges, Land cover, Pre-Disaster Camps, EFWS Sensors Sites Locations, flood extents and damages data, Landslide inventory, Locusts Surveillance and Spray Operations data, and Rescue 1122 Stations Locations.

GIS unit successfully completed district wise mapping activity which includes reference maps (25 Districts), Population map, and Area Map of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The unit facilitating DRM section PDMA by producing base maps and highly informative maps on hazards risk assessments from time to time. The unit also completed mapping activity of Pre-disaster Camps site at district level and also for the entire province. Furthermore, actively involved in Daily Situation Mapping on Locusts Surveillance and Spray operations carried out by agriculture department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In addition, the unit also facilitating PEOC-PDMA by providing on demand Damages/Loses maps in any emergency situation.

5.9 Deployment of Mobile Application; Emergency Alert PDMA

Smart phones are being used for a wide range of activities including messaging, social networking, calendar and contact management as well as location and context-aware applications. The ubiquity of handheld computing technology has been found to be especially useful in disaster management and relief operations. Our focus was to enable Provincial Disaster Management Authority to quickly deploy applications that take advantage of key sources that are fundamental for today's networked citizens.

Mobile Android/IOS based application with name of Emergency Alert has been launched for the timely reporting of any untoward incidents during the disaster in various Division/Districts in KP. This application greatly facilitates the deputed reporting officer in Malakand, Kohat, Hazara, and Mardan for timely reporting on Daily Situation Report, Weather Advisory, and Relief Activities which are undertaken in respective divisions. Application has been deployed online and can be downloaded for Google Play Store.

PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is responsible for Disaster Risk Management and formulates policies of disaster risk management, mitigation and preparedness and hazard risk reduction. The department coordinates and communicates with all stakeholders (Federal Government, District Government, INGOs, IPs) before and after a disaster for preparedness and response. PDMA provides relief to disaster affected population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It helps in the Recovery and Rehabilitation of affected communities and handles the crises of IDPs and manages the camps established for displaced population. The department also works on Reconstruction and Development projects in the affected areas for the restoration of life in hazard-stricken areas and acts as Donor's facilitation and coordination desk, while, it coordinates with donors for relief and rehabilitation on behalf of Provincial Government.

Saliant Features

i. General Public can view and share the following:
ii. Warning Reports
iii. Incident Reports
iv. Relief Activities Information
v. Flood Reports
vi. Daily Situation Reports
vii. Rainfall Forecast
viii. PMD Alerts
ix. Natural Disasters Precautions
x. Relief Activity Information
xi. Loses and Natural Disasters Reports

5.10 Corona Reporting Information Management System

In the wake of current situation due to COVID 19, PEOC being control and command center and is operational round the clock and has close liaison with Districts Administration and other line departments during the untoward emergency sit uation and records are being maintained for reporting and submission to the quarter concern.

Due to the large volume of data a request was put forward to PEOC MIS team for development of Information Management System (IMS) for corona related data storage and reporting. Corona IMS will provide the data to identify non-performing areas and leads to better management productivity and efficiency, better decision making, and better knowledge of public needs.

5.11 A Gender Perspective; Gender and Child Cell (GCC), PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

5.11.1 Ensuring Gender Mainstreaming in in Monsoon Contingency plan-2020

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

Gender segregated data of most vulnerable Districts of KP										
S. No	District	Index	Population	Gender wise segregation			Children population @53% of total	Person with disability @ 15%	Older person @ 7%	Lactating and Pregnant women @ 8%
				Male	Female	Transgender				
1	Chitral	Medium	447,362	225,846	221,515	1	237102	67104	31315	35789
2	Charsadda	High Risk	1,616,198	820,520	795,657	21	856585	242429.7	113133.86	129295
3	D. I Khan	High Risk	1627132	838,793	788,294	45	862380	244070	113899	130171
4	Peshawar	High Risk	4269079	2,201,257	2,067,591	231	2262612	640362	298836	341526
5	Shangla	High Risk	757810	385,471	372,338	1	401639	113672	53047	60625
6	Kohistan Upper and Lower	High Risk	784711	434,956	349,746	9	415897	117707	54930	62777
7	Nowshehra	V.High	1518540	781,722	736,778	40	804826	227781	106298	121483
8	Swat	V.High	2309570	1,172,974	1,136,544	52	1224072	346436	161670	184766
9	Tank	High Risk	391885	200,687	191,194	4	207699	58783	27432	31351
10	Dir Upper	High Risk	946421	466,173	480,247	1	501603	141963	66249	75714

5.11.2 Gender Mainstreaming checklist to prepare for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2020

Sectors	Gender Mainstreaming checklist to prepare for Monsoon Contingency Plan-2020
Assessment	• Ensure that the different situations, needs, risks, priorities and capacities of women, men, girls, boys and transgender populations across all diversities and of thos e exposed to multiple vulnerabilities and exclusions, are addressed in assessments and planning. • Ensure establishment of mechanisms for the collection, analysis, use and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex, age and diversity • Provide the data to gov ernment and humanitarian agencies as well as other sectors, and use the results of gender analyses to inform humanitarian actions
Shelter including non-food relief items (NFRIs)	• Ensure gender balance and diversity in shelter management structures. Nominate women as camp focal points; • Ensure women are represented in shelter-related decision-making and consultation forums and in leadership positions. Ensure shelters have provisions for women, in particular for pregnant and lactating women, as well as NFIs for men strual hygiene management (panties, pads, disposable wrappers, reusable cloths and bins) with a privacy partition; • Appoint staff and volunteers for routine spot checks and c ommunity consultations as part of efforts to prevent GBV and provide them with necessary training on gender -specific vulnerabilities, needs, women's empowerment and resilience, and gender issues, including gender-based and sexual violence. Provide them with information about hotline (1700) of the PDMA KP for reporting of GBV
Health	• Recognize and address the specific health needs of women, including the unique reproductive health (**8% of total population)** needs of pregnant women and adolescent girls • Ensure women are represented in health-related decision-making and consultation forums and in leadership positions. Prepare hygiene and wash kits, including water purification tablets to ensure access to safe drinking water, and prioritize distribution to women • Keep in mind the specific vulnerabilities that women and girls with disabilities and the elderly face • Organize mobile health camps and ensure that men, boy, women and girl volunteers and health workers have first aid training prior to the flood response • Lobby to ensure that supplies reach affected areas through local-level support, including through women's groups and women's rights organizations
Food security	• Consult with women and men of all ages, including excluded and vulnerable groups, on needsassessments and service delivery • Develop guidelines on food distribution prioritizing women and girls. Involve women's groups and nutrition professionals in the development of these guidelines and the dissemination of these packages • Messaging on safety (including storing food/essential non-food items/documentation) should be prepared and directed to men and women
Nutrition	• Different groups are more vulnerable to disease and malnutrition, such as small children, pregnant and lactating women, older people, and people with chronic illnesses. Older people and women may forego eating in order to ensure that there is enough food for their children to eat, and this can make their malnutrition worse. This dynamic should be considered in all nutrition interventions • Ensure women are represented in nutrition -related decision -making and consultation forums and in leadership positions. Develop guidelines on food distribution prioritizing women and girls. Involve women in the development and dissemination of these guidelines. • Use the most recent data collected, including on the number of pregnant women, women having given birth recently or any other data, to determine the amount of food to distribute • Provide special and additional food and drinking water allocations for pregnant and lactating women, since they need additional nourishment.
Protection	• Identify safe spaces for the vulnerable population in case of displacement. • Prepare, adopt and disseminate gender-sensitive guidelines on behavior and actions to take, as well as a code of conduct on gender-based and sexual violence for volunteers and staff working on disaster response • Ensure women are represented in protection -related decision -making and consultation forums and in leadership positions. Develop referral mechanisms for multiple services availablealigned with the needs of vulnerable population. • Prepare dignity kits for women and girls (refer to dignity kits specific points from above) • Promote women's involvement in 'cash for work' activities.
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	• Ensure women are represented in water, sanitation and hygiene -related decision-making and consultation forums and in leadership positions • Construct separate toilets as well as bathing and changing facilities for women, with adequate privacy, locks, lights, and dustbins to dispose of menstrual pads or cloth in a safe and dignified way • Ensure that an adequate number of facilities are easily accessible for women with disabilities
Communicating with communities	• Early warning messaging should be tailored to the needs of women, girls, boys and men, including disadvantaged groups, to ensure gender sensitivity and inclusion; • Provide information in a variety of ways to ensure greater outreach. Men are more likely to have access to phones and radio information, while other gender groups rely upon different information pathways. Sectors must keep this in mind and engage with a broad range of relevant stakeholders to provide information • Where multiple modes of communication are impossible, work with different gender groups in advance to ensure they all understand the trustworthiness and value of the mode of communication to be used • Create youth volunteer groups that are gender balanced and inclusive for messaging on emergency issues • Prepare communication messages to recognize, reduce and redistribute the unpaid care and household responsibilities assigned to women and girls; that safeguard their dignity; a nd that facilitates their access to innovative technology . Integrate and highlight the right to information of women and excluded groups in all reports and communications . Share community monitoring reports on the flood response and gender analysis of previo us disasters. Ensure the use of simple and local language in all communication documents and messages

5.12 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Camp Management and Camp Coordination is a vital form of humanitarian assistance because it coordinates protection and assistance programming and takes a holistic approach to upholding basic human rights and meeting the needs of the camp population.

Disaster, be it man made or natural, force the people to flee their homes and leave their relatives and belongings behind. They find themselves homeless, often fearful and traumatized, and in a situation of displacement where life changes radically and the future is uncertain. TDPs or temporarily displaced persons may have no other option than to seek protection and assistance in camps. Although camps are necessarily a choice of last resort, they often represent the only option for displaced persons in need of assistance, safety and security. States, in line with the obligations and responsibilities of sovereign bodies, are responsible for providing protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced nationals and TDPs within their territories, including those living in camps or camp-like settings.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is prone to multiple disasters either man made or natural. The destruction caused by the earthquake in 2005 and the flood in 2010 is not hidden from anyone and the people affected have still not settled completely. In addition to this, insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has forced thousands of people out of their homes on an endless journey of displacement. Camps were established for these TDPs in KP of which Jalozai Camp in Nowshehra and Baka Khel Camp in Bannu are worth mentioning.
One of the initial tasks of the Camp Management Support Unit was to identify potential camp sites in each district of KP where, in case of disaster the displaced people will be given shelter and protection.

As a result, 178 pre disaster camp sites were identified throughout KP where camps will be established in case of emergency. However, identification of the sites was just the beginning and this will be followed by more comprehensive activities which will streamline the disaster response of PDMA. (List of all the identified camp sites are attached at Appendix – II).

Future Plan of Camp Management

- Mapping of 178 already identified pre disaster camp sites
- Establishment of Tehsil wise Volunteer Task Force as early responders to Disasters.
- Sector wise Trainings for the volunteers and Govt line department staff on Camp Management & Camp Coordination, First Aid, Disaster Preparedness and Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Response.
- Formulation/review of Camp Management Guidelines, dissemination to relevant stakeholders.
- Yearly visits to all camp sites for monitoring and evaluation.
- Formulation of data collection tools and reporting formats for collection of data from the camps in case of disasters.
- Mock/Drill Exercises.
- Collaboration with relevant stakeholders for support in executing the above-mentioned activities.
- Awareness / safety protocols for Covid – 19 pandemics
- Ensuring that medical equipment, safety gear is available to camp management

Alternative to the Inaction of Camps

- Schools in safer places to be used for relief camps
- (Identified in District Monsoon Contingency Plans along with Wash Facilities and capacity to house affected families)
- In case of mega disasters Colleges and University Building to be used as camps as well Schools in safer places to be used for relief camps
- Identification of Health Response Bases in safer areas BHUs/RHCs / DHQs and Private Hospitals
- Identified sites for Camp Establishment
- (Identified in 17 vulnerable districts- As per UN standard guidelines by PDMA Camp Management Support Unit)

Consideration of Corona Pandemic and CCC: Isolation wards in Camps

The health care provided to population in the wake of covid-19 at camps or camp like settings must revolve around these principles. Testing, Diagnostics, Care and Treatment and referral. Individual health screening may be done upon entry to the camp site, thermal guns may be used to identify potential corona infested patients. In a camp setting if a case is identified all the contacts of the patient may be traced down and tested for covid-19, in the same manner contact monitoring and surveillance may also be undertaken of every individual in camp.

In the same manner 4 doctors (2 male, 2 female) 12 paramedics (6 male, 6 female) 2 sweepers, 2 data collection staff, and 50 beds may be required to provide health care to Covid-19 patients.

In Areas that are hit the hardest by Covid-19 for example Peshawar, Nowshehra, Mingora etc. , more isolation space would be needed along with extra medical staff and all necessary preventive tools.

For the general health care of the patients at camp site a separate ward may be provided with 2 doctors 1 male, 1 female, 4 paramedics 2 male, 2 female, 1 sweeper and 15 beds.

5.13 Monsoon 2020 and Response Position of the PDMA

5.13.1 Logistic Arrangements of NFIs

Sufficient stocks of food and non-food items improve the level of preparedness. Keeping in view the appropriate impact scenario, PDMA has already transferred enough funds 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.

DETAILS OF NFI's DISTRIBUTION TO DISTRICTS, ERS-1122 & CIVIL DEFENCE																						
S. NO	DISTRICT	DEWATRING PUMP	GENERATOR	BED SHEET	TENTS	BLANKETS	PLASTIC MATS	QUILTS	KITCHEN SETS	MASQUITO NETS	GAS CYLENDERS	HYGIENE KITS	LIFE JACKETS	TARPULIN SHEET	JERRY CANE	BUCKET	MATRESS	SEARCH LIGHTS	FIRST A.B	STRETCHER	ROPE	WATER COOLER	
1	ERS-1122	30	10		20	50	50				30		150				50	200	200		10		
2	CIVIL DEFENCE					20						200	50					100	100	5			
3	ABBOTTABAD				150	40		150	100		100						110		5				
4	BUNER	2		100	100	100	100		50			200	50				100	40	5			50	
5	BANNU			30	50	200	120	330	5	300	55	200	50	50			30	25	5				
6	BATTAGRAM				100	300	100	300	100					200			250		5				
7	BAJAUR				150		220	360	160	160	10	150		160			210	10	10			140	
8	CHITRAL UPPER			100	100		120	230	50		100	50	50	200	100	100	180	50					
9	CHITRAL LOWER				200	500	300	690	200		300	50	50	100	300	100	20	10	5				
10	CHARSADDA			50	500		200	150	204			300	100	500			50	60				204	
11	DIR UPPER				100	300	100	300	100		25				50				5				
12	DIR LOWER			50	200		50	100	27						300		50						
13	DI KHAN				300	300	200	150	200	500		400	50	50			350	25	5			200	
14	HARRIPUR			50	100		50	200	20		20				200	50	100		5				
15	HANGU	2		100	200	100	100	150	150	200							150		5			150	
16	KOHAT																						
17	KARAK				100	100	100	150	80								60					50	
18	KOHISTAN LOWER				100	100	100	350	100	200		100	50	200		100	50	25	5				
19	KOHISTAN UPPER			20	100			150	50	100	50	100		50	50		100	25	5				

DETAILS OF NFI's DISTRIBUTION TO DISTRICTS, ERS-1122 & CIVIL DEFENCE

S. NO	DISTRICT	DEWATRING PUMP	GENERATOR	BED SHEET	TENTS	BLANKETS	PLASTIC MATS	QUILTS	KITCHEN SETS	MASQUITO NETS	GAS CYLENDERS	HYGIENE KITS	LIFE JACKETS	TARPULIN SHEET	JERRY CANE	BUCKET	MATRESS	SEARCH LIGHTS	FIRST A.B	STRETCHER	ROPE	WATER COOLER	
20	KHYBER			60				200									60						
21	KOLAI PALAS																						
22	KURRAM				60	100	130	160	105	80		80		80			160	10	10			80	
23	LAKKI MARWAT	3		45	300	300	100	45	208	300	5						245		4			50	
24	MANSEHRA																						
25	MARDAN	2			200	300	200		200					200			500		5			200	
26	MOHMAND				100	200	250	220	130			100					170	10	10			100	
27	MALAKAND			50	100		100	400	200		50						50		5				
28	NOWSHERA				300				50		150		100			50	50		10				
29	NORTH WAZIRSTAN			80	150	300	160	400	140			50		300			380	15	10			140	
30	ORAKZAI																						
31	PESHAWAR							200															
32	SWAT				100		300										50		5				
33	SWABI				200			300			50	50	50					50	5				
34	SHANGLA			50	150	500	100	328	150	200	150				244	200	250		5				
35	SOUTH WAZIRSTAN				80	160	175	80	80			50					80	10	10			80	
36	TANK	2		60	200		250	100	106		10	200		260			260	50	4			96	
37	TORGHAR				100					100				100			100	10	5				
TOTAL		41			4610	3970	3675	6193	2965	2140	1105	2280	750	2450	1244	600	4215	725	453			1540	

5.13.2 Provision of Boats and Rescue Equipment to Pak-Army

Strengthening of sister organization is essential part of preparedness and subsequent effective response to any disaster. Keeping in view the expected flooding during monsoon season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PDMA under contingency planning and mitigation phase procured 24 No's fiber glass boats with 40 HP OBM;s (imported). In order to ensure timely response and rescue operations during floods, the 24 No's boats are handed over to Pak-Army (Engineering Dept) for further placement in flood porn areas. Fiber Glass Boats are to be maintained at various strategic locations especially in flood prone areas. The boats are designed to be effectively deployed for rescue and relief efforts.

The PDMA boats are specially designed for flooding with the maximum capacity to carry 18 Numbers individuals. The high-power latest technology OBM's will enable the boats to operate with full zeal especially in shallow and muddy water.

5.13.3 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 given details.

S #	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	Nowshehra	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
3	Swat	42	42	85	42	85	42	17	42	34
4	D.I 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	Abbottabad	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**

5.13.4 Stock Provided to Civil Defense by PDMA in 2020

S#	Name of Item	Name of Districts												
		Peshawar	Mardan	Nowshehra	Charsadda	Malakand	Dir(L)	Dir(U)	Chitral	Swat	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohistan U	Haripur
1	Hand Shovels	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
2	Hand Carts	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
3	Axes	5	4	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
4	Saws	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
5	Jackets	4	6	4	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
6	First Aid Box	6	5	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Folding Stretcher		1	1		2								
8	Torch with solar	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	2
9	Blankets	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
10	Hygiene kits	20	18	15	15	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10

5.13.5 Rescue Items' Stock Held by the Districts

S.No	Districts	Dozers	Tractors	Dumpers/loaders	OBM	Ambulances	Life Jackets	Generators	Search Lights	Sand Bags	De-Watering Pumps	Life Rings	Walkie Talkie	Boiler	Excavators	Road roller	Ropes	Rubber tubes	Fire Brigade	Trolleys
1	Peshawar	0	11	7	18	0	250	1	0		17	0	0		7	2	0	0	3	4
2	Mardan		18		5			7	7		38									
3	Nowshehra				4	5	12	4	5		2		10							
4	Abbottabad	2	18	6		4		2											3	12
5	D.I khan	7	34					5			22				9				4	16
6	Swat	5	3	8/4	8	4								1	4	4			7	7

7	**Haripur**	3	11					2			1				3					11
8	**Charsadda**		16				63			150	28	2								
9	**Kohat**	3	35	0/6	22		210	8			9				4					6
10	**Chitral (Upper)**	12	10		1	2	6		6			2	2		20					
11	**Chitral (Lower)**	7	9		1	1	3		2			1			9					3
12	**Dir Lower**		4	1			6	5	4						1					
13	**Dir Upper**	2	3	3											1					1
14	**Buner**	2	9	1/20				5							22				6	14
15	**Torghar**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	**Mansehra**	2	7																	2
17	**Bannu**	1	9	2		19	50	5			4				2				2	7
18	**Hangu**		4			3	30	1			1									
19	**Tank**																			
20	**Karak**		2	2				1							2					
22	**Battagram**		3																	3
23	**Swabi**		10								7									10
24	**Lakki Marwat**		6			3	100													
Total		**46**	**222**	**60**	**59**	**41**	**730**	**49**	**24**	**150**	**129**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**84**	**6**			**25**	**96**

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.

5.13.6 Detail of NFIs provided to Districts in 2020 (Stock Replenishments)

Detail of NFIs provided to Districts during June, 20 20 (Stock Replenishments)										
S #	Districts	Tents	Plastic mates	Quilt	Kitchen sets	Mosquito nets	Gas cylinders	Jerry cane	Bucket	Water cooler
1	BAJAUR	130	125	60	35	35	35	35	35	35
2	DIR LOWER	65	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
3	SWAT	60	70	100	35	35	35	35	35	35
4	MALAKAND	50	70	100	35	35	35	35	35	35
5	SHANGLA	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
6	DIR UPPER	60	50	50	35	35	35	35	35	35
7	ABBOTTABAD	70	50	50	35	30	35	35	35	35
8	HARIPUR	50	50	50	35	35	35	35	35	35
9	MOHMAND	55	40	30	35	30	35	35	35	35
10	KURRAM	60	50	50	35	30	35	35	35	35
11	DI KHAN	40	100	0	0	0	0	40	40	40
12	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	60	60	40	30	30	30	30	30	30
13	LAKKI MARWAT	50	80	100	30	30	30	30	30	30
14	KOHISTAN U	55	80	0	30	40	20	40	40	40
15	KOHISTAN L	60	50	50	30	40	20	40	40	40
16	BATTAGRAM	60	80	60	30	40	20	30	35	35
17	KHYBER AGENCY	60	60	60	35	40	20	35	35	16
18	CHITRAL	60	80	0	35	40	30	60	35	10
19	NWA	60	60	60	35	40	20	40	35	0
20	KARAK	60	100	0	40	40	48	200	70	0
21	ORAKZAI	30	100	80	35	40	30	40	40	0
Total		**1245**	**1440**	**1025**	**695**	**730**	**633**	**950**	**795**	**606**

5.13.7 NFI Stock Available with PDMA

NFIs Stock in Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) at Jalozai					
S #	Items	Quantity	S #	Items	Quantity
1	TENTS (Regular 4x4)	3079	33	ROOM AIR COOLER	4
2	TENTS (Others)	737	34	SHOVEL WOODEN	685
3	PLASTIC MATS	6485	35	PEDESTAL FAN	200
4	QUILTS	162	36	FOOD MAT	255
5	GENERATOR	135	37	WATER BAGS	1700
6	SAW CUTTER	32	38	GLASS STEEL	1236
7	FIRE BLANKETS	160	39	GLASS PLASTIC	1848
8	MOSQUITO NETS	12397	40	PLASTIC CHABRI	1140
9	KITCHEN SETS (Along with Gas Cylinders, Water Cooler & Jerry Canes)	5700	41	PLASTIC DOLCHA	852
10	GAS CYLINDER	1253	42	PLASTIC DONGI	3672
11	PLASTIC BUCKETS	1230	43	PLATES STEEL	540
12	JERRY CAN	2696	44	PLATES PLASTIC	630
13	DEWATRING PUMP	13	45	PLASTIC TEA CUPS	215
14	WHEEL CHAIR	30	46	PLASTIC LOTA	1350
15	STRETCHERS	25	47	WALKING STICK	36
16	FIRST AID BOX	7	48	CANE MILK	47
17	BLANKETS	9835	49	GLASS STEEL	1236
18	TARPAULIN	6065	50	GLASS PLASTIC	1848
19	MATRESS	9785	51	PLASTIC LOTA	2550
20	HYGIENCE KITS	6845	52	PILLOWS	1040
21	SEARCH LIGHTS WITH PANNELS	384	53	SARANDA INDONESIAN CLOTH	128
22	PLASTIC SHEETS	2715	54	SURGICAL COTTON ROLL	8 Rolls
23	EMPTY SAND BAGS	20000	55	STEEL MUG	348
24	LIFE JACKETS	500	56	SILVER TUB	49
25	SLEEPING BAGS	102	57	TOWEL	6
26	STOVES	437	58	TOILET SEAT COVER	20
27	FOLDING BED	236	59	WATER PUMP	16
28	BED SHEET	23	60	WALKING STICK	36
29	CROCKERY TEA CUPS + GLASSES	36 CTN	61	WATER FILTER	14
30	CEILING FAN	122	62	WOODEN STOVE	14
31	PRAYER MAT	381			
32	ROPES	17 BND			

5.13.8 Stock Position held by the Districts for the Response of COVID 19

S. NO	DISTRICT	BEDS	BED SHEET	SOAP	HAND WASH	DETTOL LIQUID	PILLOWS	Surgical MASK	GLOVES	QUILTS	TOILET ROLL	BLANKETS	KITCHEN SETS	PLASTIC MATS	MATTRESS	PRAYER MATS	PPE KITS	GENERATOR	TENT	SANITIZER (Liter)
1	NOWSHERA	170	550	350	30	100	1000	8,000	400	90	100	120	33	70	100	50	300			20
2	ORAKZAI	252	500	300	30	30	250	3,000	1,000	200		50		30			175			10
3	BATTAGRAM	286	300	300	30	30	200	3,000		200	300						100			10
4	DIR UPPER	288	500	300	30	30	200	5,000		200	300			70	70	20	200			20
5	BUNNER	300	300	300	30	30	300	7,000		150	300	100		70	350	50	1,300			10
6	PESHAWAR	1,500	300	1,000	100	100	300	20,000	2,000	240	500	440		100	130	50	1,200		30	10
7	KOLAI PALLAS	70	60	300	20	30	100	2,000		50	300					50	100			10
8	KOHISTAN (L)	150	200	300	30	30	200	2,000		250	300	150	10	100		50	100	1		10
9	NWA	150	100	200	20	30	100	5,000		250	300	100		50		50	200			20
10	TORGHAR	125	50	300	30	30	50			50	300	60	10	50		50	100			10
11	DIR LOWER	230	350	300	30	30	350	3,000		300	300	250	30			50	200			10
12	SWA	70	200	300	30	30	200	5,000		200	300	100	5			50	500			10
13	D.I KHAN	1,400	900	500	50	50	900	15,000	1,000	600	500	900			550	50	1,100			20
14	KOHISTAN (U)	50	100	250	20	20	100	2,000		50	300	100		50		20	100			10
15	MOHMAND	90	100	100			100	3,000		150	200	100	50	80			100			10
16	TANK	100	250	300	30	30	100	1,500	1,500	150	300	100				50	100			10
17	MARDAN	200	300	500	50	50	200	10,000	1,000	150	500	100		50		50	1,200		300	20
18	HANGU	398	200	300	30	30	250	3,500		250	300	200		50	50		200			10
19	ABBOTTABAD	120	200	300	30	30	200	10,000		100	300	100				50	1,200			10
20	KARAK	50	200	300	30	30	100	2,000		50	300	40		50		20	200			10

S. NO	DISTRICT	BEDS	BED SHEET	SOAP	HAND WASH	DETTOL LIQUID	PILLOWS	Surgical MASK	GLOVES	QUILTS	TOILET ROLL	BLANKETS	KITCHEN SETS	PLASTIC MATS	MATTRESS	PRAYER MATS	PPE KITS	GENERATOR	TENT	SANITIZER (Liter)
23	CHARSADDA	50	30	100			50	3,000		50	100	100		50			200			10
24	BANNU	310	100	200	12		200	5,000		50	300	100		50		20	200			10
25	CHITRAL (U)	150	100	200	20	10	100	2,000		50	200	100		40		10	100			10
26	CHITRAL (L)	150	50	100	12		100	2,000		50	200	100		50		10	100			10
27	SWAT	170	200	300	30	30	200	5,000		150	300	60		40	40	20	400			10
28	HARIPUR	50	100	300	30	30	50	5,000		50	300	100		50		50	100			10
29	KHYBER	320	200	300	30	20	100	10,000		50	300	100				20	200	13		10
30	SAWABI	43	100	250	30	20	100	3,000		50	300	100		50		20	150			10
31	BAJAUR	247	100	250	20	20	100	5,000	3,000	130	300	100		50		20	100			10
32	MANSEHRA	50		250	20	20	100	5,000		50	300	100		100		20	100			10
33	KURRAM	170	150	300	30	20	50	1,500	500	300	300	100	50	100		20	150			10
34	KOHAT	110	50	100			100	3,000		100	200	100		50			800			10

CHAPTER -6

Challenges and Situational Analysis

6.1 Challenges & Situational Analysis

Floods are recurrent phenomena especially during monsoon season in the entire region of South Asia, owing to the peculiar geographic conditions, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is highly vulnerable to flash floods. There is a huge network of hill torrents, streams in the mountainous region, which fed rivers downstream in the planes of the province. Heavy concentrated rainfall in the hill sides result in unprecedented flow of water in the hill torrents, which due to lack of water storage facilities, encroachments and deforestation results in soil erosion, sedimentation of water ways and dams. Flash floods have a devastating effect, due to higher population growth and urban sprawl, the situation is exacerbated with narrowness of water ways, streams and hill torrents, it increases velocity of flowing water that results in colossal damages to life and property. This emerging challenge can be mitigated through construction of check dams in hilly areas, small water reservoirs, water channels, embankments, dykes, bioengineering slope stabilization techniques and afforestation measures throughout the province. An integrated planning is required to secure vulnerable areas by adapting to mitigation measures through the high priority schemes in development planning at all levels in the province to secure population from impacts of floods. At present there is lack of aforementioned measures, which increases the vulnerability of the province to climate induced hazards. There are certain challenges faced, that have exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities of the province to climate change effects.

6.2 Challenges

6.2.1 Limited Flood Protection Arrangements

This is an obvious fact that the Province of KP lacks all the protective arrangements, in order to extend the desirable protections to safeguard the vulnerable population against disasters of floods. Though there are some protective arrangements present in the province, which protects DI Khan city along with the Indus.

lood Protection Arrangements

Insufficient flood protection walls, gabion structures, spurs, embankments which is not fulfilling the needs to safeguard this province from the mighty Indus, Kabul and other rivers flowing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

6.2.2 Conventional Metrological Grid in the Province

There are 16 met stations in the province, whereas, the same are in immediate need of technological upgradation. Long range radars in some elevated points will cover major parts of the province, while installation of automatic weather stations in hill stations will be sufficient to enhance the weather forecasting capacity of Pak Met Department, which is mandatory for climate based smart planning.

6.2.3 Low Tech Based Flood Early Warning Arrangements

The existing arrangements rely on flood gauging through telemetry system of WAPDA and some other basic systems of gauges being deployed by the Irrigation Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Due to the limited capacities of forecasting, which the existing arrangements provides, give less time to prepare for floods. Real time telemetric devices have to be deployed at existing irrigation gauging points on different rivers and streams in the province. At present an ADP scheme of Provincial Government will cover only 07 sites for installation of hydro metrological telemetric devices, however, 40 more sites have to be covered at least to provide accurate real-time information to fore warn vulnerable communities in high risk zones.

6.2.4 Encroachments

Encroachment, by people, in the province, on river's banks is one of the major causes of losses (both life and property) during all floods and that of 2010, which witnessed a catastrophic situation and circumstances in the province. Population incursion along all the major rivers, especially, Panjkora, Swat and Kabul Rivers as well as along Indus and all those areas which are prone to floods by hill torrents in the North are mainly responsible for the loss of life and property, in times of floods. Similarly, blocked and heavily encroached drainage systems of settled areas, especially in Peshawar valley, plays a major role in inundation which results in damages and destructions.

6.2.5 Capacity Gaps at District levels

Monsoon preparedness activities are initiated at provincial and district levels to identify vulnerable hot spots and device a response plan keeping in view the existing vulnerabilities. However, the agencies responsible for response lack sufficient machinery and face capacity issues regarding their human resources. Regular mock drills are not conducted at district level. Thereby leaving gaps, which has to be covered to strengthen the preparedness capacity of DDMUs that is vital for a proactive response to disaster management. The mentioned factor, along with inadequate resources, undermines the response capacities at both levels. The reactive response strategies at district and provincial levels did help save lives and provide solace to the flood effected population to large extent, however, extraordinary efforts are required, which are only possible in times of proactive measures.

6.2.6 Non-Observance of Early Warnings by General Public

Another serious aspect, which is witnessed, especially in Charsadda, Nowhere and Peshawar, was the lack of seriousness to observe and care for the flood early warning(s) by general public of the province. People had tendency to stay in their home and resisted to evacuate till flood water completely overwhelmed and marooned them. Consequently, scarce as well as late rescue resources (boats and helicopters) were over burdened by salvage missions.

6.2.7 Insufficient Water Storage and Regulation Capacity

The water storage facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been reduced drastically, and with the passage of time, ranging from 70- 30% in different storage reservoirs, mainly due to silting, which has ultimately reduced their flood mitigation capacities. 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.

.2.8 Upstream and Downstream Poor Water Management by Damming Authorities

Damming Authorities have arrangements in placed for upstream catchment areas which measures flow of water, however, there are no arrangements in placed to regulate flow of water into and from dams so as to maintain sufficient balance of water as well manage inflow and outflow of water by Damming Authorities. It was the extensive release of water from Tarbela Dam which push backward the River Kabul flow at Khairabad, which resulted in backward movement of Kabul, which spread havoc in Nowshehra. This can be managed if damming authorities prudently manage inflow and outflow of water regularly.

6.2.9 Non-Implementation of Building Codes and Land Use Plans

There are legal provisions for implementation of building codes with TMAs, however, the enforcements are not made in its true spirit, which results in urban sprawl and low-quality infrastructure that is prone to shocks of earthquakes and cyclones. Additionally, there is lack of land use plan, which results in conversion of agriculture land into residential zones that have huge implications for future food security, as most of the fertile land in the province is subject to the expansion of real estate business, which seems apparently attractive for the landowners. BoR must in place strict rules and impose ban on transfer of land whereas local governments must cancel NOCs of real estate firms/agents which is causing urban sprawl.

6.2.10 Strengthening of DDMUs and Conduct of MHVRA

District Disaster Management Units are the first responders to any disaster event. Therefore, their capacities are of utmost importance. Unfortunately, this important tier has been ignored in planning phase, which needs to be capacitated with the requisite resources for swift emergency response to monsoon and other hazards.

MHVRAs (Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment) is a standardized tool used for risk assessment in a district. This provides a baseline for elements at risk and provides technical insights for future development in the area. In developed countries all public and private infrastructure like buildings, bridges, roads and other facilities are constructed keeping the technical input available from the MHVRA dataset. In absence of MHVRAs sound judicious development cannot be undertaken. Therefore, PDMA KP has included a project to be financed through the financing avenue of NDRMF, which provides funding for disaster risk reduction to provincial governments on cost sharing basis.

6.2 Way forward

i. Upgradation of Met Observations and Installation of Automatic Weather Stations
ii. Improving Storage Capacities at District Level for Relief Stocking
iii. Upgradation of Flood Early Warning System in the province.
iv. Anti-Encroachment Campaigns by District Administration and Irrigation Dept
v. Strengthening Water Storage and Regulatory Capacity
vi. Improving Incident Command System for swift emergency response
vii. Use of technology for timely information and swift instructions by senior management.
viii. Participation of senior management for preparation of sectoral monsoon response plans.

CHAPTER -7

CONTACTS DIERECTORY

7.1 PDMA CONTACT LIST

PDMA				
	Mr. Perwaiz Khan, Director General	9213855	0333-9118803	105
	Mr. Yasir Nisar, AD (Warehouse).	-	0321-5778404	125
RELIEF WING				
	Miss. Tabassum, Director Relief		0345-9059833	120
	Mr. Taimur Ali, AD (Focal Person Media)		0346-4081890	109
Complex Emergency Wing				
	Mr. Zeeshan Abdullah, Director	9216532	0333-9997446	Ph: 9216403 Fax: 9216520

7.2 PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (PEOC) IN PDMA

Incharge Name	Telephone Number	Fax Number
Mr. Fahad Tahir Incharge PEOC Whatsapp# 0311 -9281272	091-9213845	091-9214025
	091-9213878	
	091-9213867	
	091-9213880	
	091-9212059	
	091-9213713	
	091-9213714	
	1700 (Toll Free Number for General Public)	

7.3 LIST OF DIVISIONAL REPORTING OFFICERS OF PDMA

S.No	Name	Designation	Divisions	Contact No
1	Muzakir shah	Reporting Officer	Mansehra	0345-9500474
2	Muhammad Umar khan	Reporting Officer	Mardan	0345-9373099
3	Muhammad Faheem	Reporting Officer	DIKhan	0332-9737678
4	Salman Mulk	Reporting Officer	Malakand	0334-9023995
5	Maqsood Anwar	Reporting Officer	Kohat	0345-9052824

7.4 CONTACT LIST OF NDMA AND OTHER PDMA'S

S.No	Name and designation	Office no/ fax no	Cell no
1	Lt. General Muhammad Afzaal, Chairman, NDMA. Maj. Amjad, Staff Officer to Chairman, NDMA (0333 -8875905/ 051-9201056)	051-9222373 051-9212444 Fax no: 051-9202407/9204197	0321-8142678
2	Lt. Col. Muhammad Ala -Ud-Din, Director Response, NDMA	dirresponse@ndma.gov.pk	0331-1131313
3	National Emergency Operation Center	UAN: 111157157, 051-9205037/ 051-9205086	
4	Mr. Syed Salman Shah DG, PDMA, Sindh.	021-35381810 99266004	0302-8207555
5	Mr. Raja Khurram Shahzad Umer DG PDMA, Punjab.	042-99203164-5 Fax no: 042-99204405	0304-0920096
6	Mr. Imran Zarkun, DG, PDMA, Balochistan.	081-9241118	0321-8180009
7	Mr. Syed Shahid Muhiyuddin Zadri, Secretary/DG, SDMA, Muzaffarabad, Kashmir.	05822-921536 921643	0300-5721192
8	Farid Ahmad, DG, Gilgit Baltista n Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA).	05811-922030 920874 Fax no: 05811-920875 Fax no: 0919216520	0346-9217555

7.5 RESCUE 1122 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OFFICERS

RESCUE 1122 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OFFICERS				
S.No	**Name**	**Office**	**Mobile/Whatsapp**	**Email**
Peshawar District				
1	Mr. Sher Dil Khan	091-9225304	0344-2379332	engrmalik98@gmail.com
Mardan District				
2	Mr. Kamal Shah	0937-9230770/ 791	0345-9365432	kamaal.safi@gmailcom
Charsadda District				
3	Mr. Ghayoor Mushtaq	091-6515382	0313-5410976	ghayur15@hotmail.com
Kohat District				
4	Mr. Naveed Khan	0922-9260048	0313-9518401	
Swat District				
5	Mr.Imran Khan	0946-9240262	0314-9629626	immik.mrd@gmail.com
D.I.Khan				
6	Mr. Kashif Salam	0966-9280438	0344-9108968	
Chitral District				
7	Mr. Zafar Ud Din	0943-414092	0344-5188581	
Abbottabad District				
8	Mr. Shariq Khattak	0992-9310519	0313-7775858	shariqkhattak@hotmail.com
Haripur				
9	Mr. Awais Baber	0995-920185/86	0333-9410249	
Nowshera				
10	Mr. Mir Alam	0923-9220312	0311-8242148	
Hangu				
11	Mr. Jawad Khalil		0333-9211455	
Malakand				
12	Mr. Arshad Iqbal	0932-411281/282	0333-5958151	
Swabi				
13	Mr. Inayat Shah	0938-280328/329/427	0335-5106092	
Bajaur				
14	Mr. Amjad Khan	0942-220845	0312-9693612	
Bannu				
15	Haroon-Ur-Rasheed	0334-8845770	0333-8876363	
Buner				

RESCUE 1122 Control Rooms				
Name	***Office #***	***Mobile #***	***fax #***	***Email ID***
Peshawar District				
Control Room	091-9225304		091-9225306	peshawarcontrol1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	091-9225305			
Army Control Room (Peshawar Cantt)	091-5273421	Whatsapp # 0313-3731965	102 Brigade	
Swat District				
Control Room	0946-9240251			swatcontrol1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0946-9240262			
Mardan Disrtict				
Control Room	0937-9230771			atta111222@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0937-9230770			
Abbottabad District				
Control Room	0992-331564		0992-331560	deoofficeabbottabad@gmail.com
Distt Emergengy Officer	0992-9310519			
D.I.Khan District				
Control Room	0996-715166			dikhanrescue1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0996-9280438			
Chitral District				
Control Room	0943-414093			rescue1122chitral@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0943-414092/93			
Charsadda				
Control Room	091-9220191/5			charsaddarescue1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	091-6515382			
Nowshera				
Control Room	0923-9220312/92			rescue1122nowshera@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0923-9220299			
Haripur				
Control Room	0332-9141122			
Distt Emergency Officer	0995-920985			
Kohat				
Control Room	0922-9260060			
Distt Emergency Officer	0922-9060048			

Khyber				
Control Room	091-5820404/			
Distt Emergency Officer	0915-820404			
Bajaur				
Control Room	0942-220845			
Distt Emergency Officer	0312-9693612			
Bannu				
Control Room	0334-8845770			
Distt Emergency Officer	0333-8876363			
Bunner				
Control Room	0939-510126			
Distt Emergency Officer	0345-9492450			
Lower Dir				
Control Room	0945-9250177			
Distt Emergency Officer	0343-9665052			
Upper Dir				
Control Room	0307-8578449			
Distt Emergency Officer	0334-9135735			
Hangu				
Control Room	0925-621360			
Distt Emergency Officer	0313-9211455			
Karak				
Control Room	0927-210364			
Distt Emergency Officer	0345-9805740			
Kohistan Lower				
Control Room	0998-405013			
Distt Emergency Officer	0301-5323986			
Kohistan Upper				
Control Room	0312-9902562			
Distt Emergency Officer	0334-5889846			
Lakki Marwat				
Control Room	0313-9338244			
Distt Emergency Officer	0312-9271163			

Malakand				
Control Room	0932-411282			
Distt Emergency Officer	0333-5958151			
Mansehra				
Control Room	0997-920126			
Distt Emergency Officer	0321-5266593			
Mohmand				
Control Room	0313-9795980			
Distt Emergency Officer	0346-9043935			
Shangla				
Control Room	0996-850400			
Distt Emergency Officer	0346-3811911			
Swabi				
Control Room	0938-280423			
Distt Emergency Officer	0335-5106092			

7.6 EMERGENCY CONTROL ROOM CONTACT LIST

Emergency Control Rooms Contacts			
NDMA Control Room	**051-9205037**	**051-9087825**	**051-111157157** **051-9030848 Fax (Direct Response)**
PDMA (Emergency Complex Wing)	9216483 -403 (Control Room)		
Peshawar District	091-9211338	EWS 0313 -8789087 Sajid EWS 0300 -9366366	Police Control Room: 9212222
Charsadda District	091-9220024 /9220137 (PDMA -Haroon)	091-9220021	**Fax:** 9220137
DENGUE CR PESHAWAR	9210851		**PMD Helpline 1315**
Nowshera District	0923 -9220099	**DC Home:** 092 3-9220098	
Khyber District	091-9211901/2	PA Khyber 091 -9211901/2	
Mohmand District	0924 -290004		
Malakand Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Buner District	0939 -510450		abdul salam
Shangla District	0996 -850005 (Control Room)	0996 -8500 08 Night Shift	0996 -850911 (ADC office)
Swat District	0946 -9240341(DC Office) (Salim 0333 -9488321)	0946 -9240338 (0946 -9240337 after office timing)	0946 -9240339 (CR), 0946 -9240008
Chitral Lower District	0943 -412519	0943 -413858	
Chitral Upper District	0943 -470355/356	0943 -470025	Mumtaz Hussain (Relif Section) 0301 -8953961
Dir Lower District	0945 -9250029	0945 -9250002/1	0333 -9327929 Obad
Dir Upper District	0944 -880104/3		0334 -8434711 (Raess (Steno))
Malakand District	0932 -452080,	0932 -452043	
Bajau r	0942 -220432		

Hazara Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Mansehra	0997-920170	0311-5539346	0997-920174 (CR)/304148 (Steno)
Abbottabad District	0992-9310200	0992-9310464	0992-9310553 (Control Room)
Haripur District	0995-613391 (DC Off)	0995-6141 15	0995-610455(DDMO) 0995-613389 (Control Room)
Battagram District	0997-310136		0997-310071 (DPO House)
Kohistan Upper District	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407029 (Control Room)
Kohistan Lower District	0998-405166	0998-405031	DC Office 0998 -405091
Kolai Pallas Kohistan	0346-9653522 (AC)	DC Cell # 0345 -9088265	
Tor Ghar	0346-9708912 Faisal Latif (PS to DC)		
Mardan Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Mardan District	0937-9230701, 9230048/45	Nisar Malang: 0332 - 6700005(InchargeC.Room)	(1122 No. 0937-9230770/71) (Contol Room 0937 -9230048/45)
Swabi District	0938-920016 DC Office 920009		0938-920006(Control Room)
Kohat Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Kohat District	0922-9260304 (AC)	0922-9260268 CR	0922-9260046
Hungu District	0925-623968	0925-621175	
Karak District	0927-210825	0927-210600	
Kurram	0926-520399, 0926310599		
Orakzai	0925-690008/690003		
D.I.Khan Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
D.I.Khan	(DC) 0966 -9280116	(AC) 0966 -9280117	0342-9479768 Liaqat Laghar i
Tank District	0963-510835 Control Room	(AC) 0963 -512290	(DC) 0963 -511326
South Waziristan	0963-510364	0963-510709 (Clerk)	
Banuu Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Banuu District	0928-9270032	0928-9270039	0332-3080397 (Sabir - Focal Person)
Lakki Marwat District	0969-538330	(AC) 0969 -510548	
North Waziristan	0928-230257		

Important Control Rooms Contacts			
Peshawar District (Rivers Gauge Reader)	9212114	1052	
Army Office (Lt. Osama)	5273190		Major Asad: 0321 -4683833
Federal Flood C ommission 05-9244616	Flood Forecast Lahore 042 -99200139		HQ 10 Corp: 051 -9280782
Seismic Earth Quake 051 - 9250597 051-9250291	Warsak Dam (Control Room 2385103)		Operation Room CPO: 9210457, 9214090 Fax (9213165) whatsapp (0344 -2272211)
Rescue 1122 Team			
Saeed Khan (S) 0333 -9045741	Saeed Khan 0345 -9426908	Nasir Saleh 0334 -4022837	

7.7 COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

Commissioners Contact List					
Name	**Division**	**Office**	**Fax**	**Mobile/Whatsapp**	**Email**
Mr. Riaz Khan Mahsod	Malakand	0946-9240226,0946 - 9240185	0946-9240229 - 178,0946-9240223(House)	0300-8599055	commissionermkd@gmail.com
Mr.Zaheer UL Islam	Hazara	0992-9310111/9310222/9310444	0992-9310500	0344-9598383	commissionerhaz ara@gmail.com
Mr. Mutahir Zeb	Mardan	0937-9230572 -73	0937-9230578	0333-9017359	commissionermrd@yahoo.com
Mr. Amjad Ali Khan	Peshawar	091- 9211337	091-9214085	0341-0992323	commissionerpsh@gmail.com
Mr. Syed Abdul Jabar Shah	Kohat	0922-9260002	0922-9260105	0344-9047828	commissionerkohat@gmail.com
Mr. Adil Saddiq	Bannu	0928-9270044	0928-9270041	0333-9118813	commissionerbannu@hotmail.com
Mr. Javed Khan Marwat	D I Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	0313-5020202	commissionerdikhan@yahoo.com

7.8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

Deputy Commissioners Contact List								
S#	**District**	**Name of Officer**	**Office**	**Residence**	**Fax**	**Mobile**	**Whatsapp No.**	**Email**
1	Abbottabad	Mr.Muhammad Mugheez	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-931046 4	0992-9310202	0321-4671595	0321-4671595	depcomabbottabad@gmail.com
2	Bannu	Mr. M. Zubair Niazi	0928-9270032	0928-927003 2	0928-9270079	0301-8388835	0301-8388835	dcbannu@gmail.com
3	Battagram	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan	0997-310030/310136	0997-31013 6	0997-310051	0341-6333090	0341-6333090	ap.batagram@gmail.com
4	Buner	Mr. Muhammad Khalid	0939-510450	0939-51088 8	0939-510427	0334-9373333	0334-9373333	pstodcbuner@gmail.com
5	Charsadda	Mr. Adeel Shah	091-9220024	091-922002 0	091-9220021	0334-8889178	0334-8881978	dccharsadda@gmail.com
6	Lower Chitral	Mr. Naveed Ahmad	0943-412055/412519/412368	0943-41251 9	0943-412421	0304-8208884	0304-8208884	deputycommissionerchitral@gmail.com
7	Upper Chitral	Mr. Shah Saud	0943-470025		0943-470356	0346-9181510	0346-9181510	shamsheralibooni1@gmail.com
8	D.I.Khan	Mr.Muhammad Umair	0966-9280116	0966-928002 2	0966-9280110	0300-2025434	0300-2025434	dcderaa@gmail.com

9	Dir Lower	Mr. Saadat Hussain Shah	0945-9250003/09459250031	0945-925000 2	0945-9250001	0333-5585201	0333-5585201	dcdirlower@gmail.com
10	Dir Upper	Mr. Khalid Iqbal Khattak	0944-880394	0944-880104	0944-881130	0332-9604323	0332-9604323	dcdirupper@gmail.com
11	Hangu	Mr. Mansoor Arshad	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0333-9142078	0333-9142078	dc.hangu@gmail.com
12	Haripur	Mr. Capt (R) Nadeem Nasir	0995-920200	0995-611149	0995-615412	0344-7524233	0344-7524233	dcharipur2015@yahoo.com
13	Karak	Mr. Shahrukh Ali	0927-210825/828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0927-210925	0321-2576568	0321-2576568	dckarak.kp@gmail.com
14	Kohat	Mr. Capt (R) Abdul Rehman	0922-9260268	0922-926003 1	0922-9260032	0333-8181828	0333-8181828	dcokohat@gmail.com
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Muhammad Arif	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0345-5056262	0345-5056262	
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Khalid Khan	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	0346-9308866	0346-9308866	dc.kohistanlower.kp@gmail.com
17	Kolai Pallas	Mr. Shah Jehan				0345-9088265	0345-9088265	
18	LakkiMarwat	Mr. Abdul Haseeb	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0333-9417841	0333-9417841	dclakkimarwat@hotmail.com
19	Malakand	Mr.Rehan Gul	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0346-8298525	0346-8298525	dco_malakand@yahoo.com
20	Mansehra	Mr. Capt (R) Aurangzeb Haider	0997-920174	0997-920174	0997-305513	0333-5480546	0333-5480546	dcmansehrakpk@gmail.com
21	Mardan	Mr. Abid Ali Khan Wazir	0937-9230048/45	0937-923045 7	0937-9230303	0300-9597523	0300-9597523	dcmardan0937@gmail.com
22	Nowshera	Mr. Noor Wali Khan	0923-9220099/98/9220098/99	0923-922009 8	0923-9220159	0347-5000002	0347-5000002	dconsrpk@gmail.com
23	Peshawar	Mr. M.Ali Asghar	091-9212302	091-921133 8	091-9211418	0333-5215858	0304-0030032	
24	Shangla	Mr. Imran Hussain Ranja	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0996-850006	0333-5002015	0333-5002015	dco.shangla@gmail.com
25	Swabi	Mr. Shahid Mehmood	0938-920006	0938-221220	0938-221500	0300-6990799	0300-6990799	
26	Swat	Mr.Saqib Raza	0946-9240340/337	0946-924033 8	0946-9240329	0345-1288888	0345-1288888	

27	Tank	Mr. Kabir Afridi	0963-511326	0963-511326	0963-510300	0333-8393939	0333-8393939	
28	Tor Ghar	Mr.Tanveer Ur Rehman	"(Faisal Latif) 0346 9708912			0333-5705222	0333-5705222	dctorghar@gmail.com
29	South Waziristan	Mr. Hameed Ullah	0963-510364/510386		0963-510442	0336-5357510 0334-9181315	0336-5357510 0334-9181315	
30	Bajaur	Mr. Fayaz Sherpoo	0942-220558/9		0942-220388	0345-9314089	0345-9314089	pa.kurram786@gmail.com
31	Kurram	Mr. Shah Fahad	0926-310599/313532/310766		0926-310520/311797	0333-9680299	0333-9680299	pamohmand@gmail.com
32	Mohmand	Mr. Iftikhar Alam	0924-290001 (Adc 0924-290189)		0924-290075	0333-4909853	0333-4909853	
33	North Waziristan	Mr. Shahid Ali	0928-300798		0928-300642/300600	0346-9293209	0346-9293209	
34	Khyber	Mr. Mehmood Aslam	9211901/4		9211900	0333-5109329	0333-5109329	
35	Orakzai	Mr. Wasil Khan	0925-690008/3		0925-690007	0333-9713982	0333-9713982	

7.9 CONTACT LIST OF DDMOs

S.No.	Name	District	Mobile Phone	Whatsapp	PTCL	Offcie Fax
1	DR. Mujtaba Arafat	ABBOTABAD	0333-6754701	0333-6754701	0992-9310203	0992-9310202
2	Mr. Shoozeb Abbas Naqvi	BANNU	0344-8708007	0344-8708007	0928-9270039	0928-9270039
3	Mr. Tayyab Hayat	BATTAGRAM	0345-7744990	0345-7744990	0997-310391(ac)	0997-310051
4	Mr. Latif Ur Rehman	BUNER DAGGAR	0333-9112385	0333-9112385	0939-511444/0939510234	0939-510427
5	Mr. Adnan Jamil	CHARSADDA	0333-5035538	0333-5035538	091-9220137/haron0333 9319906	091-9220026
6	Mr. Abdul Wali Khan	CHITRAL LOWER	0345-6666018	0345-6666018	0943-413686,0943412368 (Rasheed (Asst) 03025976631)	0943-413686
7	Mr. M. Riaz	CHITRAL UPPER	0333-8080333	0333-8080333	0943-470025	0943-470025
8	Mr. Mohsin Salah Uddin	D I KHAN	0322-4014378	0322-4014378	0966-9280117	0966-9280110
9	Mr. Shah Jameel	DIR LOWER	0300-5444048	0300-5444048	Home-0945-9250002/03 Office-0945-9250029	0945-9250001

10	Mr. Obaid UR Rehman Doghar	DIR UPPER	0336-4184283	0336-4184283	0944-880506/880594/880278	0944-881130
11	Mr. Umair Awais	HANGU	0334-4114641	0334-4114641	0925-622682/623782 Shahid Munawar P.A to DDMO 0336-5821996-0333-9677749	0925-621175
12	Mr. Muhammad Hassan Ahsan	HARIPUR	0322-4742074	0322-4742074	0995-610455	0995-615412
13	Mr. Abdus Samad	KARAK	0331-7140578	0331-7140578	0927-210710	0927-210825
14	Mr. Furqan Ashraf	KOHAT	0333-6682044	0333-6682044	0922-9260046	(ASSISTANT DDMU 03339622415)
15	Mr. Nosherwan	KOHISTAN LOWER	0346-4689015	0346-4689015	0998-405091	
16	Mr. Anwar Akbar	KOHISTAN UPPER	0300-9039462	0300-9039462	0998-407029	(Fazal Haq Assistant 0313-5885509 whatsapp) 0998-407001
17	Mr. Asim Abbasi	KOLAI PALLAS	0346-5683212	0346-5683212		
18	Mr. Nadir Shahzad	LAKKI MARWAT	0301-3848791	0301-3848791	0969-510548	0969-350955
19	Mr. M. Sohail	MALAKAND	0344-9758646	0344-9758646	0932-412254/0342-8281294 Rlief Asst	0932-413199
20	Miss. Talat Fahad	MANSEHRA	0333-9339807	0333-9339807	0997-300751	0997-305513
21	Miss. Gul Bano	MARDAN	0333-9596975	0333-9596975	0937-9230701/ 0341-5376622 islam	0937-9230303
22	Mr. Talha Zubair	NOWSHERA	0323-4012950	0323-4012950	0923-9220104	0923-9220220
23	Miss. Sarah Rehman	PESHAWAR	0312-5777057	Haseeb 03329085616	091-9212304-9210077/Haseeb 03329085616	091-9212303091-9214025
24	Mr. Zohaib Butt	SWABI	0345-9510044	0345-9510044	0938-221401	938221917
25	Mr. Wajid Ali	SHANGLA	0345-1463523	0345-1463523	0996-850007/3337/850793	0996-850006
26	Mr.Amir Ali Shah	SWAT	0333-8999185	0333-8999185	0946-9240341-9240008/ 0333-9488321 m.saleem	0946-9240329
27	Mr. Abdul Hameed Afridi	TANK	0333-9554599	0333-9554599	0963-512290/510835	0963-510300
28	Mr. Syed Safdar Azam Qurashi	TOR GHAR	0333-9967699	0333-9967699	Faisal Latif (PS to DC) 0346-9708912	0997-322029 not working
29	Mr. Naik Muhammad Bangash	KHYBER	0333-9619004	0300-9396779	9211905	9211900
30	Mr. Muhammad Ilyas	BAJAUR	0346-9476052	0346-9476052	0942-220558/9	0942-220388
31	Mr. Hamid Iqbal	MOHMAND	0345-9563000	0345-9563000	0924-290004	0924-290075
32	Mr. Shahid Rafique	KURRAM	0336-6300106	0306-5790041	0926-520399	0926-310520

7.10 CHIEF ENGINEER (NORTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FLOOD SEASON, 2020

District	Appointment	Name	Office cell/Fax No	Resident	Civil	Mobile	Email
Peshawar	Chief Engineer (North)	Engr. Nasir Ghafoor	091-9212123			0314-9061283	
Peshawar	Superintending Engineer (H/Q)	Engr. Farooq Ahmad	091-9212113			0345-9130833	
Peshawar	Technical Officer	Engr. Tahir Khan	091-9222719			0332-9811986	
Peshawar	Deputy Director Design	Engr. Wahid Ullah				0336-5004344	
Peshawar	Canal Collector	Tariq Iqbal	091-9222819		0345-9320802	0335-9527387	
Peshawar	Superintendent (SWO)	Sherzaman				0333-9102952	
Mardan	Superintending Engineer	Hayat Ud Din		0937-9230194		0300-5885154	
Mardan	Execuve Engineer	Sardar Zafar		0937-9230195		0300-5689899	
Mardan	SDO Mardan	Sher Akber		0937-9230235		0345-9994010	
Malakand	Execuve Engineer	Engr. Ali Rehman		0932-452049		0300-5888936	
Malakand	SDO W/W	Bakhtiar Khan		0932-452063		0345-3978855	
Swat	Superintending Engineer	Ghulam Ishaq		0946-9240164	0946-725437	0308-8885566	
Swat	Execuve Engineer	Wasim Mailk		0946-9240165	0946-725437	0335-9735318	
Swat	SDO Matta	Nazir Ahmad		-		0344-9454444	
Dir	Execuve Engineer	Sohail Khan		0945-9250068		0333-9161619	
Dir	SDO Balambat	Jehanzeb		0945-9250110		0344-9165952	
Dir	SDO, Dir Chakdara	Tahir Said				0313-5779500	

SWABI IRRIGATION CIRCLE							
Swabi	Superintending Engineer	Engr. Yasin Khan`		0938-224204		0346-9006616	
Swabi	Execuve Engineer	Jawad Khan		0938-530484		0303-8718300	
Swabi	SDO Shahbaz Garhi	Sherin Khan		0938-530329		0345-9669510	
Swabi	Execuve Engineer	Engr. Imran Ullah		0938-221392		0333-9138412	
Swabi	SDO Pehur	Engr. Hassan Khan		0938-221392		0341-9741709	
Swabi	SDO Mehra	Engr. Rooh Ul Amin				0343-4055000	
Abboabad	Execuve Engineer	Zubair		0992-9310247		0333-5561677	
Abboabad	SDO Abbotabad	Imran		0992-9310247		0315-9585444	
Abboabad	SDO Haripur	Nisar		0995-319323		0345-3430533	
Abboabad	SDO Kohistan	Gul Shahzad				0333-5603920	
Chitral	Execuve Engineer	Ali Ahmad		0943-412641	0945-3412641	0301-8979077	
Chitral	Sub Division Officer	Azeem Ullah				0340-1917695	
Peshawar	Execuve Engineer	Idrees Khan		091-9212120	0943-412641	0302-8594444	
Peshawar	Sub Division Officer	Qudraat Ullah		091-9212120		0300-5979223	

7.11 CHIEF ENGINEER (SOUTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FLOOD SEASON, 2020

Dis:	Designation	Name	Office cell/Fax No.	Mobile	E-Mail
Peshawar	Chief Engineer (South)	Engr: Sahibzada Muhammad Shabir	9212116	03339331123	chiefo ce@yahoo.com
-do-	Superintending Engineer, South (H/Q)	Engr: Zahoor Muhammad	9212174	03009152983	
-do-	Technical Officer	Ayesha Amir	9212122		
-do-	Deputy Director (Planning)	Masood	9112119		
-do-	Deputy Director (Design)	Engr: Ahmad Ameen	9212119	03131313276	
-do-	Canal Collector	Mr.Arshad Naseer	9210659	03339682555	
-do-	Administrative Officer	Mr. KhitabGul	9212118	03339732322	

Executive Engineer, Hydrology Irr: Divn: Peshawar					
Peshawar	Executive Engineer	Engr. Hafiz Yasir Ali	9212114	03162211396	
-do-	SDO I rr: Sub Divn: Peshawar	Mr. Jehanzeb Khan	9111907	03348800705	
Abboabad	SDO Abbo abad	Mr. Muhammad Sadiq	0922-9310354	03459637939	
Bannu	SDO Bannu	Mr: Fahullah	0928-9271997	03339748548	
Peshawar	Project Director	Engr: Saeed Ur Rehman	9222774	03339233643	
-do-	Project Manager	Engr: Rohel Mohsin	9222775	03339059030	
Peshawar	Project Director	Engr. Wilayat Khan	2617053/5	03469314743	
Peshawar	Deputy Director	Engr. Fakhre Alam	2617055	03009016466	
Peshawar	Deputy Director	Engr. Zar Gul	2617055	03168066666	
Peshawar	Assistant Engineer	Musharraf Shah	9222775/4	03459060687	
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer		9222774/5	03469304228
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer			03018094864
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer		5200710	03005877907
S.E Peshawar Irr:	Circle Peshawar.	Engr. Aftab Khan	091-9212115	03339331123	
Peshawar		Execuve Engineer		9210102	03419604967
-do-		SDO KRC		9210113	03339130739
-do-		SDO Civil Canal		9210102	03339130739
-do-		SDO Drainage		-	03449685122
-do-		Deputy Collector		-	03018826283
Peshawar	Execuve Engineer	Engr. Sher Zaman	9212502	03208889995	
-do-	SDO	Mr. Farman khan	9212502	03345448165	
-do-	SDO	Engr. Shahbaz Khan	9212502	03459777505	
-do	SDO	Eng: Inayat Khan	9212502	03339102711	
Peshawar		Execuve Engineer		9222731	03024478228
-do-		SDO T/W SDivn: Pesh:		9222731	03333404466
-do-		SDO T/W Pabbi		-	03439677728
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer		9222774/5	03469304228
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer			03018094864
Peshawar		Assistant Engineer		5200710	03005877907

S.E Peshawar Irr:	Circle Peshawar.	Engr. Aftab Khan	091-9212115	03339331123	
Xen Charsadda Irr Divn:					
Charsadda	XEN	Engr. BatoorZaman	6514641	03008591803	Charsadda
-do-	SDO Charsadda	Engr. Saif Ullah		03449035864	-do-
-do-	SDO Tangi	Daud Khan	6181144	03018822009	-do-
-do-	SDO Zaim	Farid Gul	628144	03139191366	-do-
SE Bannu Irr: Circle Bannu					
Bannu	SE Bannu	Engr: Sheikh Jalil	0928-9270061	03339962522	Bannu
-do-	XEN: Marwat Canal	Engr: Ameer Muhammad	0928-9270063	03469278118	-do-
-do-	SDO Civil Canal	Engr. Fareed Ullah Khan	0928-9270063	03459791923	-do-
-do-	SDO Sarai Nourang	Engr. Saeed Ullah	0928-9270063	03459806595	-do-
Bannu	XEN: Bannu Canal	Engr: Anwar Kamal	0928-9270056	03005904181	Bannu
-do-	SDO Head Work	Engr. Nora Jan	0928-9270056	03348805591	-do-
-do-	SDO Jani Khel	Mr. Nora Jan	0928-9270056	03348805591	-do-
-do-	SDO Tajori	Hidat Ullah Khan	0928-9270056	03315698058	-do-
Kohat	XEN: Kohat	Engr: Taimoor Zahid	0922-9260173	03059685529	Kohat
-do-	SDO Tanda Dam	Engr. Mehmood Sultan	0922-9260173	03337075576	-do-
-do-	SDO Project	Mr. Mazhar Hussain	0922-9260173	03139980188	-do-
-do-	SDO Irr:S/Divn:	Mr. Daud	0922-9260173	03339619339	-do-
-do-	SDO Karak S/Divn”	Mr. Munir	0922-9260173	03339675426	-do-
SE D.I.Khan Irr: Circle DIKhan					
DIKhan	SE DIKhan	Engr: Khizer Hayat	0966-9280238	03355660003	DIKhan
Pharpur	XEN: Pharpur	Engr: Aqeel Azhar	0966-9280127	03317875554	Pharpur
Pharpur	SDO	Khawar Nadeem	0966-9280127		Pharpur
Pharpur	SDO	Malik Safder	0966-9280127	03329811986	Pharpur
CRBC	XEN CRBC	Engr: Sulaiman Daud	0966-9280237	03119594466	CRBC
CRBC	SDO	Naqeeb Ur Rehman	0966-9280113	03339733117	CRBC
CRBC	SDO	Javed Ullah	0966-720074	03339746161	CRBC
D.I. Khan	XEN: Flood	Engr: Ghulam Rasool	0966-713303	03459843010	xenflooddik@gmail.com
D.I. Khan	SDO	M. Rizwan	0966-713303	03467847305	
D.I. Khan	SDO	Zulqarnain	0966-713303	03366770590	
D.I. Khan	SDO	Jamshed Ahmad Raees	0966-713303	03339971908	
D.I. Khan	XEN: Gomal Zam	Engr: Tariq Ali	0966-9280336	03367761949	xengomalzamdik@gmail.com

D.I. Khan	SDO	M. Rizwan	0966 - 713303	0346784 7305	
D.I. Khan	SDO	Zulqarnain	0966 - 713303	03366770590	
D.I. Khan	SDO	Jamshed Ahmad Raees	0966 - 713303	03339971908	

CONTACT DETAILS OF PKHA

Name	Designation	Office	Cell Number
Engr: Amir Nadeem Durani	Managing Director	91 92 10 557	300-8593050
Engr: Munir Hussain	Director	91 92 10 963	300-9110660
Engr: Tufail Ahmad	DD (Head Quarters)	91 92 13 522	313-99 00 053
Engr: Nauman Bashir	DD (Procurement)	91 92 12 892	311-9262889
Engr: Adnan Khan	DD (South)	91 92 11 469	336-3640444
Engr: Fawad Abbasi	DD (East)	992 382607	333-9312584
Engr: Moen	DD (RMU)	91 62 24 397	345-7733444
Engr: Abdus Salam	DD (North)	946 92 40 118	332-3866600

7.12 ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETRIES OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMEMTS

	Name and Designation	Telephone	Mobile	Ext:	Mobile/ Whatsapp No.	Email
RELIEF REHABILITATION AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT	Mr. Muhammad Abid Majeed	9212058	-	222	0301 - 8822965	
	PS to Secretary Mr. Sher Nawab,	9212058	0336 - 9112105	119		nawazpscm@yahoo.com
	Additional Secretary Mr. Muhammad Roshan Masood	9213250	0333 - 9282828	139	0345 - 2666888	

S.No.	Name and Designation	Telephone	Mobile	Ext:	Whatsapp	Email
1	Food Department.	Nisar Ahmad	9225373	9225374 - 9225378	0345 - 4744721	fooddirectoratekpk@gmail.com
2	Health Department	Imtiaz Hussain Shah	9210342	9210419	0321 - 91111 23	secretaryhealthkp@gmail.com
3	Higher Education, Archives And Libraries Department.	Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai	9210337	9210368		secyhed@yahoo.com
4	Home & Tribal Affairs Department.	Mr. Ikram Ullah Khan	9211121	9210201	0344 - 8333111	htanwfp@gmail.com

5	Information And Public Relations & Culture Department.	Muhammad Yahya Akhunzada	9210365	9210387	0300-5861711	
6	Irrigation And Power Department.	Mr. Tahir Orakzai	9210845	9210874	0301-8580908	irrigaonpsh@gmail.com
7	Local Government, Election Rural Dev: Department	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad Mian	9211450	9210323	0300-9440821	secylgkp2013@gmail.com
8	Mineral Development Department	Mr. Nazar Hussain Shah	9223553	9223554	0321-9111999	
9	Planning And Development Department	Mr Humayun	9210516	921136 9	0333-9106754	secretary.kpkpnd@gmail.com
12	Populaon Welfare Department	Mr. Asghar Ali	9211535	9213466	0333-9400455	asghar48@gmail.com
10	Sports, Tourism and Museums Department	Mr. Khushal Khan	9212086	9212535	0300-8597134	secretarytourismkp@gma il.co m
11	Zakat, Usher and Social Welfare & Women	Mr. Idrees Marwat	9211931	9213238	0333-5558382	secretaryzuswd@gmail.com
12	C&W Department	Engg. Ijaz Hussain Ansari	9210859	091-9223454	0334-8111555	cwd.gkp@gmail.com

7.13 TEACHING HOSPITALS IN THE PROVINCE

Designation	Name		Residence
H:Director LRH	Dr.Khalid Masud (HD)	9211402,	0313-9311656
Ml Direc: LRH	Dr.Suleman Khan (MD)	9211400,	0303-2931111
DMS(Admn)	Dr.Khizer Hayat	9211430 -40-Exchang:	0314-9029065
Director Finance	Mr.Javed Afridi	9211 403	
H:Director KTH	Dr.Zafar Afridi (HD)	9216832	0333-9120753
Medical Director	Dr.Irshad (MD)	9216362, 9216340 -48	0304-0772202
H:Director HMC	Dr.Shehzad Akbar (MD)	9217043	0345-9222202
Medical Director	Dr.Faisal Shahzad (HD)	9217188, 9217140 -46	0342-1118882
H: Director ATH	Dr.Ahsan Aurangzeb (MD)	0992/382728	0300-8111023
Medical Director	Dr.Nadeem Akhtar (HD)	0992/380871	0333-9116578
H,Director MMC	Dr.Mukhtiyar (MD)	0937/9230431	0344/4888833
M.Director MMC	Dr.Tariq Mehmood (MD)	0937/923001 5, 9230051	0316-5700033
HD,Qazi Hussain	Dr. Arif (HD)	0923/9220330	0301-8869420
Ahmed Medical Complex Nowshera		0923/9220335	0347/9118903
H.D, MMM DIK	Dr.Umar Shah (HD)	0966/747067	0346-7844895
MS, MMM	Dr.Ismail (MD)	0966/9280315	0331-5039955
H.D, KGN Bannu	Dr.Akbar Jan (HD)	0928/5892704	0333-9988051
M.D -do- ,	Dr.Muhammad Hussain (MD)	0928/633634	

7.14 DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

District Name	Name	Office	Cell
DHO Abbottabad	Dr. Shah Faisal Khanzada	0992/9310192	03038035716
DHO Mansehra	Dr. M Javed	0997/920169	0300/5641455
DHO Haripur	Dr. Saifullah	0995/353576	0321/9806506
DHO Battagram	Dr. Minhaj Ul Haq	0997/310507	0333-5057383
DHO Torghar	Dr. Iftikhar Iqbal	0997/215215	0336/9986204
DHO Kohistan Upper	Dr. Taj	0998/407132	0312/9915735
DHO Peshawar	Dr. Siraj	9225387 Fax 9225388	0300/5853816
DHO Nowshera	Dr. Gulman shah	0923/580759	03350951925
DY: DHO		0315-9880680	
DHO Charsadda	Dr. Idrees	9220158/ FAX 9220148	0300/5961964
Deputy DHO	Dr.Fazal Rabi		0300/5960787
DHO Mardan	Dr. Muhammad Asghar	0937/9230030	0345/9294157
DHO Swabi	Dr.Niaz Mohammad	0938/280008 / FAX	0321/9981001
DHO Kohat	Dr. Musharraf Khan	0922/514100	0333/8869292
DHO Karak	Dr. Sadiq Shah	0927/290537	0333/4961919
DHO Hangu	Dr. Malik Niaz	0925/623034	0334/4207708
DHO Bannu	Dr. Rasool Jan	0928/9270132, Fax: 9270227	0300/5972506
DHO Lakki	Dr. Rahim Khattak	0969/510474	0301/8322099
DHO D.I.Khan	Dr. Arif Mehmood	0966/9280199,	0345/9807442
DHO Tank	Dr. Naik Nawaz	0963/510755	0333/9207237
DHO Swat	Dr. Ikram Shah	0946/9240139	0333/9106066
DHO Buner	Dr. Rahman Ullah	0939/510138	0335/9684549
DHO Shangla	Dr. Abdur Rahman	0996/850653, 850824	0346/9376612
DHO Dir (Upper)	Dr. Fayaz Ali	0944/880516	0300/9036992
DHO Dir (Lower)	Dr. Nazir	0945/9250098, 0945/9250176	0301/8535800
DHO Chitral	Dr. Hadir Ul Mulk	0943/412734, 412754	0302/5514323
DHO Malakand	Dr. Wahid Gul	0932/410399	0333/9153513
DHO Kohistan Lower	Dr. Muhammad Geer		0344/9711107
DHO Kohistan Koli Palas	Dr. Ikram Ullah		0345/2416124
DHO Bajaur	Dr. Adnan	0942-221291	0333-3888897
DHO Mohmand	Dr. Muhammad Hayat	0924-290220	0333-9119606
DHO Khyber	Dr. Tariq Hayat	091-5820301	0333-5925252
DHO Orakzai	Dr. Muhammad Umar	0925-690098	0302-5599166/0332-5599166
DHO Lower Kurram	Dr. Inayat Ur Rehman	0926-520522-3	0333-9552414
DHO Upper Kurram	Dr. Atta Ullah	0926-310493	0334-9184585
DHO NWA	Dr. Israr	0928-300788	0332-9400848
DHO SWA	Dr. Wazir Safi	0965-210422	0333-4446180
DHo Sub Division Hassan Khel	Dr. Nauman Dawar	091-2322466	0333-4734003
Sub Division Dara Adam khel	Dr. Sajid	0922-513351	0333-7843414
Sub Division Wazir Bannu	Dr. Sher Zali	0928-623316	0336-8181686
Sub Division Bettani Lakki	Dr. Kifayat	0969-510789	0345-9771846
Sub Division Jandola Tank	Dr. Abbas Sherani	0966-852806	0346-9075192
FR DIKhan	Dr. Naik Muhammad	0966-852908	0303-8875900
DHO Tank	Dr. Naik Nawaz	0963/510755	0333/9207237
DHO Swat	Dr. Ikram Shah	0946/9240139	0333/9106066
DHO Buner	Dr. Rahman Ullah	0939/510138	0335/9684549
DHO Shangla	Dr. Abdur Rahman	0996/850653,	0346/9376612

7.15 Meteorological Department

Name	Designation	Office No.	Cell No.
Syed Mushtaq Ali shah	Director	091-9210190	0333-5041282
Alamzeb	Dy Director	091-5279717	0300-5683101
Muhammad Fahim Ahmad	Dy Director	091-9212410	0333-5224566
Muhammad Nadeem Ahmad	Meteorologist	091-9212410	0348-9455873

7.16 Stations wise Focal Person

Station	Name	Designation	Office No.	Cell No.
Chitral	Manzoor Ahmad	In charge	0943-412934	0346-9892825/03339989155
	Imtiaz Ahmad	SO		0344-9700978
	Hafeez ur Rahman	SO		0300-7319486
	Ihtisham ul Haq	Observer		0348-9236868
	Altaf ur Rahman	RM		0346-9893941
Timergara	Ishrat Abbas	SO	0340-9497177	0333-9054716
	Qasim Khan	SO		0310-9510799
	Amjad Ali	NQ		0344-5693845
	Rahim Ullah	Chowkidar		0312-9338515
Dir	Nasruddin	Met Asstt Incharge	0944-881380	0300-9001159
	Muhammad Amin	SO		0345-9517656
	Shakir ullah	SO		0345-9000970/ 0314-9000970
	Muhammad Usman	SO		0315-9535665
Mirkhani	Fazal e Amin	SO		0344-9705251
	Zahid Senior	Observer		0345-9858627
	Aftab ul Mulk	SO		0345-2775009
Kalam	Naveed Ali	Met Asstt Incharge		0321-9676079
	Akhtar Ali	SO		0313-9423721
	A Gafoor	SO		0314-9746073
	Anwer Hussain	SO		0345-0994795
	Ishaq	NQ		0349-3848569
	M. Iqbal	NQ		0314-9701936
	M. Alam	Chowkidar		0315-2217555
Drosh	Abdullah	Met Asstt Incharge		0307-8522615
	Shah Khalid	SO		0346-9894150
	Muhammad Alam	SO		0324-9891903
	Farht Ali Shah	SO		0342-9633622
	Fazal Karim	BM		0344-2801559
	Mehrab Hussain	Chowkidar		0345-9332095
	Yousuf Ali	Khakrob		0341-1177211
Saidu Sharif	Niaz Wali	Met Asstt Incharge		0346-0507540
	Sher Hussain	SO		0346-9311545
	Sajjad Ali	SO		0346-9365340
	Hazrat Khan	SO		0313-9360963
	Asim Javed	SO		0331-9097528
Pattan	Sulaiman Shah	Met Asstt Incharge		0345-9133583
	Naveed Khan	SO		0349-9022092

PHOTO GALLERY

Chairman NDMA Visit to PDMA KP

CS KP Visit PDMA Building for Inspections of Measures for Accessibility of PWD

Minister Relief Addressing Issues of Merged Districts

Secretary Relief Chairing Review Meeting on Newly Merged Districts

DG PDMA Chairing the Coordination Meeting with Humanitarian Partners

PDMA KP Observing National Disaster Resilience Day

APPENDEXES

APPENDEX-I: MINIMUM STANDARDS (PROVISSION OF RELIEF)

1. STANDARD NFI KIT (PER FAMILY)

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 expected to live in camps)

2. STANDARDS FOOD PACKAGE (PER FAMILY)

S No	Name of Item	Quantity
1	Wheat Flour	40 kg
2	Matches	4 Nos
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)	10 Bottles
13	Tea	476 Gm

3. STANDARD HYGIENIC 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 Soup	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	
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

4. 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.

5. NON-FOOD ITEMS SPECIFICATION

S No	Items	Specification
1	Plastic Mat	8x10 feet (nylon carp et), 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)

APPENDIX – II: IDENTIFIED CAMP SITES IN THE PROVINCE

Division	District	Tehsil	Evacuation Center and its detail	Location
Hazara	Mansehra	Mansehra	Regional Institute for Teacher Educatio n Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 70 Tents capacity = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3350	Main Shahrah e Resham, Near Ghazi Kot Town Ship, Mansehra.
			Govt Post Graduate College, Mansehra Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 100 Tents capacity = 16,0 0 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,500	Labor Kot College Doraha, Mansehra
		Balakot	Govt High School Balakot City Open space = 04 Kanal Rooms = 28 Tents capacity = 80 No. of people to be accommodated = 540	Mansehra Naran Road
			2. Govt Degree Col lege Balakot Open space = 70 Kanal Rooms = 55 Tents capacity = 1,400 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,275	Hassa, Mansehra Naran Road
		Oghi	Govt Degree College for Boys, Oghi . Open space = 90 Kanal Rooms = 45 Tents capacity = 1,800 No. of people t o be accommodated = 9,225	College Road Oghi
			2.Govt English Medium Secondary School, Oghi Open space = 36 Kanal Rooms = 46 Tents capacity = 720 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,830	Main Battagram Road.
	Battagra m	Battagram	Newly Cons tructed Social Welfare Building. Open space = 12 Kanal Rooms = 28 Tents capacity = 240 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,340	Shahrah e Resham, Chapargam Battagram

			2.Govt Degree College Battagram Open space = 65 Kanal Rooms = 52 Tents capacity = 1,100 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,760	College Road, Shahrah e Resham, Battagram
		Alai	Sports Ground, Alai Open space = 49 Kanal Tents capacity = 980 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,900	Kasai Bana, Kwand Road Alai
	Torghar	Hassan Zai	Sports Grou nd, Hassan Zai Open space = 35 Kanal Tents capacity = 700 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,500	Thakot Darband Road
	Kohistan Lower	Pattan	Govt Degree College Pattan Open space = 35 Kanal Rooms = 32 Tents capacity = 700 No. of people to be accommodat ed = 3,660	WAPDA Colony Road, Pattan
			Govt. Higher Secondary School, Pattan Open space = 07 Kanal Rooms = 40 Tents capacity = 140 No. of people to be accommodated = 900	Tehsil Road, Main Bazar Pattan
			Govt High School, Jijal Open space = 08 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacity = 180 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,010	Karakorum Highway, Jijal
			Govt Higher Secondary School, Chakai Open space = 08 Kanal Rooms = 26 Tents capacity = 180 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,030	Karakorum Highwa y, Chakai
	Kohistan Upper	Dassu	Govt Centennial Model High School and Adjacent Ground, Dass u. Open space = 10 Kanal Rooms = 18 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,090	Karakorum Highway Road, Das su City

			Newly Constructed Distr ict Head Quarter Hospital, Dassu Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 45 Tents capacity = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,225	AC Colony Link Road, Karakorum Highway Dassu
			Govt High School Seo, Dassu Open space = 10 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,100	Dassu Seo Road, Seo
	Kolai Palas	Batera	Govt Higher Secondary School, Batera Open space = 10 Kanal Rooms = 26 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,130	Batera Bisham Road, Batera
		Palas	Govt Girls High School, Pala s Open space = 04 Kanal Rooms = 18 Tents capacity = 80 No. of people to be accommodated = 490	Ziarat Road, Palas
			Wild life Building, Palas Open space = 15 Kanal Tents capacity = 300 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,500	Ziarat Road, Palas
	Haripur	Haripur	Pak China Fertilizer Colony, Haripur Open space = 25 Kanal Rooms = 300 Tents capacity = 500 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,000	Hatar Road Near Kot Najib Ullah
			Afghan Refugee Camp Basso R oad i. Open space = 20 0 Kanal Ii. Tents capacity = 3,600 iii. No. of people to be accommodated = 18,000	SariKot Link Road Basso
			Govt High School, Panian Open space = 14 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents capacity = 220 No. of people to be accom modated = 1,180	Main GT Road, Panian
			Padhana Camp Site Open space =40 Kanal Halls = 3 Tents capacity = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,250	Padhana Road near Tarbela Jeal

		Ghazi	WAPDA Ground (Infront of AC Office) Open space = 30 Kanal Tents capacity = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,000	Serikot Ghazi Road
			Govt Degree College, Ghazi Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 1400 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,150	Ghazi Hamlet Road
			3. Sports Stadi um Hussan Pur Open space =40 Kanal Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated =4,000	Tarbela Road Hussan Pur
			4. Govt High School, Ghazi Open space =10 Kanal Tents capacity = 200 Rooms = 40 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,200	Tarbela G hazi Road
		Khan Pur	2. Govt High School, Khan Pur Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms =15 Tents capacity = 340 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,775	Khanpur Haripur, Road
			3. Govt: Degree College Khanpur Open space = 40Kanal Rooms = 35 Tents capacit y = 700 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,675	GT Road, Jabbri
	Abbottab ad	Abbottaba d	1. Govt: High School No3 Abbottabad Open space = 15 Kanal Rooms = 15 Tents capacity = 240 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,275	Eidgah Road Abbottabad
			2. Govt: Post Graduate College No 1 Abbottabad Open space = 75 Kanal Rooms = 40 Tents capacity = 1,400 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,200	College Road Abbottabad
			3. Cricket Stadium Nawan shehr, Abbottabad Open space = 140 Kanal Tents capacity = 2,400 No. of people to be accommodated = 12,000	Muree Road, Abbottabad

			4. Cricket Ground Township Nawan shehr Open space = 20 Kanal Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,000	Township Road Mandrach Nalai, Abbottabad
			5. Govt: Post Graduate College, Mandian Open space = 70 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 1,300 No. of people to be accommodated = 6,650	College Road Mandian, Abbottabad
		Havelian	Govt Degree College, Havelian Open Space = 50 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents Capacity = 90 0 No of people to be accommodated = 4,650	Kiala Road Havelian
			Abbottabad University of Science & Technology, Havelian Open Space = 70 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,300 No of people to be accommodated = 6,500	Kokal Barseen Road, Havelian
Peshawar	Charsadda	Charsadda	Govt Post Graduate College Charsadda Open space = 90 Kanal Rooms = 44 Tents capacity = 1,800 No. of people to be accommodated = 9,220	Prang Road Charsadda
		Shabqadar	Govt Degree College Shabqadar Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacit y = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,110	Battagram Road, Shabqadar
		Tangi	Govt Degree College, Tangi Open space = 90 Kanal Rooms = 57 Tents capacity = 1,800 No. of people to be accommodated = 9,285	College Road Tangi
	Nowshera	Pabbi	Ja1. Jozai Camp Open space = 3,000 Kanal Tents capacity = 60,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 300,000	Chirat Pabbi Road, Jalozai
		Nowshera	Government Technical College Open space = 50 Kanal Rooms = 100 Tents capacity = 1,000 No. of people to be accomm odated = 5,500	Nowshera Mardan Road

			Benazir Complex, Risalpur Open space = 150 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 3,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 15,100	Bara Banda link Road Risalpur, Nowshera.
		Jehangira	Govt: High School, Khairabad Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms = 33 Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,165	Nizam Pur Road Khairabad
		Peshawar	Govt Girls Degree College, Chagharmatti Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms = 44 Tents capacity = 1,800 No. of people to be ac commodated = 3,970	Landi Sarak Charsadda Road
			Govt Degree College Naguman Open space = 10 Kanal Rooms = 50 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,250	Naguman Charsadda Road
			Zamung Kor Open space = 10 Kanal Rooms = 126 Tents cap acity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,630	Khazana Charsadda Road
	Mohman d	Halimzai	Ja1.Govt Higher Secondary School, Ghalanai Open space = 120 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents capacity = 1,100 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,625	Colony R oad Ghalanai Head Quarter
			Sports Complex Ghalanai Open space = 70 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,350 No. of people to be accommodated = 6,750	Main Bajaur Mohmand Road, Ghalanai
			Govt Degree College Chanda Open space = 35 Kanal Rooms = 60 Tents capacity = 620 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,400	Dawat Kor Road Chanda Ghalanai
		Ekka Gund	Govt: Degree College, Ekka Gund Open space = 200 Kanal Rooms = 100 Tents capacity = 3,700	Shabqadar Road Ekka Gund

			Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Mamad Gut Open Space = 80 Kanal Spare Rooms = 30 Tent Capacity = 1,500 No of people to be accommodated = 7,650	Mamad Gut Chamarkand Road
	Khyber	Bara	Govt Degree College, Kohi Sher Haider Open space = 50 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 950 No. of people to be accommodated =4,900	Tera Bara Road
			Govt Girls Higher Se condary School, Kalanda, Aka Khel Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms = 23 Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,115	FR road Bara
		Jamrud	Jamrud Cricket Ground Open space = 80 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Peshawar Jamrud Road
		Landi Kotal	Govt Degree College, Landi Kotal & Adjacent Rehman Baba Tomb Ground i. Open Space = 500 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents Capacity = 10,000 No of People to be accommodated = 47,500	Peshawar Landi Kotal Road
Malakand	Dir Lower	Adenzai	University of Malakand Ground Open space = 254 Kanal Tents capacity = 5,080 No. of people to be accommodated =25,400	Chakdara Ramda/University Road
		Lal Qila	Govt Degree College, Lal Qila Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 42 Tents ca pacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,210	College Road, Maidan
		Timergara	Govt Degree College Timergara Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 53 Tents capacity = 1,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,265	Maidan Road, Haji Abad, Timergara Road
		Samar Bagh	Govt Degree College, Samar Bagh Open space = 35 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents capacity = 700	Samarbagh Timergara Road

	Dir Upper	Wari	Govt Technical College Wari Open space = 45 Kanal Rooms = 55 Tents capac ity = 900 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,775	Main Wari Bazar, Dir Chitral Road
		Dir	Sports Stadium Dir Open space = 35 Kanal Tents capacity = 700 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,500	Dir Chitral Road, Main Dir Bazar
		Sheringal	Shaheed Benazi r Bhutoo University Ground Open space = 40 Kanal Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,000	Dir Kumrat Road
	Chitral Lower	Chitral	Polo Ground Chitral Open space = 130 Kanal Tents capacity = 2,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 13,000	Peshawar Chitral Road
			2. Govt Centennial Model School Ground Open space = 80 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Shahi Masjid Road, Chitral
		Drosh	Col Murad Stadium Open space = 80 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,60 0 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Chitral Peshawar Road, Drosh
	Bunner	Daggar	1. Govt: Higher Secondary School Jowar Open space = 60 Kanal Rooms = 19 Tents capacity = 1,200 No. of people to be accommodated = 6.095	Main Barikot Daggar Road
			2. Govt: Higher Secondary School Jawkhela Open space = 60 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacity = 1,200 No. of people to be accommodated = 6,110	Daggar Pir Baba Road
		Gagra	Govt Hig her Secondary School Gagra Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,110	Gagra Tehsil, Road

		Bahrain	Govt: High and Higher Secondary School, Kalam Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms =32 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,160	Tehsil Road, Kalam
			Govt High School Bahrain Open space = 02 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 40 No. of pe ople to be accommodated = 300	Tehsil Road, Bahrain
			Govt: higher Secondary School, Madyan Open space = 08 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents capacity = 160 No. of people to be accommodated = 925	School Road Madyan
		Kwazakhel a	Govt Degree College Madyan Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms =30 Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,150	Madyan Mingora Road
		Matta	Govt: Post Graduate College Matta Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 36 Tents capacity = 1,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,180	Matta Mingora road
		Kabal	Govt: Higher Secondary School, Kabal Open space =40 Kanal Rooms = 26 Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,130	Police Line Kabal
			Govt: Dr. Khan Shaheed Degree College, Kabal Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms =16 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,100	Kabal Mingora Road
	Shangla	Alpuri	Govt: Degree College, Alpuri Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 43 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,215	College Road, Alpuri
			Govt: Hig h School, Derai Open space =05 Kanal Rooms = 16	Alpuri Bisham Road, Derai

			Govt: High School, Kuz Kana Open space = 02 Kanal Rooms = 12 Tents capacity = 40 No. of people to be accommodated = 260	Shahpur Karora Road, Kuz Kana
			Govt: High School, Karora Open space = 02 Kanal Rooms = 21 Tents capacity = 40 No. of people to be accommodated = 305	Alpuri Bisham Road, Karora
		Bisham	Govt Higher Secondary School, Botyal Open Space = 08 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents Capacity = 160 No. of people to be accommodated = 910	Kurakuram highway, Bisham
			KDP Ground, Botyal i. Open space = 40 Kanal Ii. Tents capacity = 800 Iii.No. of people to be accommodated = 4,000	Kurakuram highway, Bisham
		Puran	Govt Degree College Puran Open space = 15 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents capacity = 30 0 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,580	Yakh Tangi Puran road
			Govt High School, Puran Open space =10 Kanal Rooms = 14 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,070	Yakh Tangi Puran road
		Chakesar	Govt: High School, Chakesar Open space = 04 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents capacity = 80 No. of people to be accommodated = 480	Karora Chakesar, road
			Govt Degree College, Chakesar Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 21 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,105	Karora Chak esar, road
	Bajaur	Khar	Sports Complex, Khar Open space =98 Kanal Rooms = 10 Tents capacity = 1,900 No. of people to be accommodated = 9,550	Nawagai Khar Road, Khar

			Govt: Degree College, Khar Open space =80 Kanal Rooms =80 Tents capacity = 1,520 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Munda Khar Road Khar
		Nawagai	Govt Degree College, Nawagai Open space = 200 Kanal Rooms =47 Tents capacity = 3,600 No. of people to be accommodated = 20,035	Mohmand Naw agai Road, Nawagai
		Mamund	Govt Degree College Bar khalozai Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 1,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,600	Khar Mamund Road, Mamund
			Govt: high School, Bar Kalozai Open space =60 Kanal Rooms = 15 Tents capacity = 1,100 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,575	Khar Mamund Road, Mamond
		Barang	Govt High School, Ghani Adai Open space =30 Kanal Rooms = 15 Tents capacity = 560 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,875	Khar Barang Road, Khar
	Chitral Upper	Mastuj	Govt Girls Degree College, Booni Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms =55 Tents capacity = 360 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,075	Main Chitral Booni Road, Booni
			Govt: Boys Degree College Booni Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 56 Tents capacity = 360 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,070	Main Chitral Booni Road, Booni
			3 Ghali Ground, Mastuj Open space = 70 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,300 No. of people to be accommodated = 6,500	Main Chitral Booni Road, Booni
	Malakand	Batkhela	Govt: Degree College, Totakan Open space =80 Kanal Rooms = 100 Tents capacity = 1,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Batkhela Totakan Road, TOtakan

			Govt: Higher School Heroshah Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 18 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,090	Harichand Dargai Road, Heroshah
			Govt: Degree College, Badraga Open space = 50 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 950 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,900	Badraga Jahazono Dag Road, Badraga
			Govt: Higher Secondary School, Sakhakot Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 21 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,105	Hospital Road, Sakhakot
Bannu	Bannu	Bannu	1. Bannu Sugar Mill Open space =150 Kanal Halls = 04 Tents capacity = 3,000 No. of people to be a ccommodated = 15,800	Bannu-D.I.Khan Road
		Domain	1. Kashu Bridge Open space =1,000 Kanal Tents capacity = 20,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 100,000	Indus High Way Bannu Link Road
			2. Govt Degree College. Landi Jalandar Open space = 1,000 Kanal Rooms =42 Tents capacity = 20,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 100,210	Peshawar D.I.Khan Road
			3. Govt: Degree College Spina Tangi Open space = 200 Kanal Rooms = 65 Tents capacity = 4,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 20,325	Kohat Ba nnu Road
		Baka Khel	TDP Camp Baka Khel Open space = 1,600 Kanal Tents capacity = 32,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 160,000	Miranshah Road Baka Khel
	Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	Govt High Centennial Model School Open space = 12 Kanal Rooms = 46 Tents capacity = 200 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,230	Kacheri Road, Lakki City

		Datta Khel	Datta Khel Camp Near Newly Constructed Tehsil Building Open space = 3000 Kanal Tents capacity = 55,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 275,000	Miran Shah Datta Khel Road, Datta Khel
		Mir Ali	Govt Degree and Elementary Teachers Training College ,Mir Ali Open space = 50 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,000	Bannu Miranshah Road, Mirali
D.I.Khan	D.I.Khan	D.I.Khan	1. Sports Complex D.I.Khan Open space = 335 Kanal Tents capacity = 6,700 No. of people to be accommodated = 33,500	Bannu Road D.I.Khan
			Gomal Medical College Ground: Open space = 75 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,500	Drabin Road D.I.Khan
		Kulachi	Sports Stadium Kulachi Open space = 50 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,000 No. of pe ople to be accommodated = 5,000	Kachri near Kulachi D.I.Khan Road
		Parao	1. Sports Stadium Parao Open space = 40 Kanal Tents capacity = 800 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,000	Indus High Way Parao
		PaharPur	Govt: Degree College, Paharpur Open sp ace = 35 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacity = 700 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,610	Pahar Pur D.I.Khan Road
	South Waziristan	Ladha	Govt Degree College, Ladha. Open space = 40 Kanal Rooms = 35 Tents capacity = 750 No. of people to be accommo dated = 3,950	Makin Wana Road, Ladha
		Sarwakai	Moula Khan Surai Hospital, Sarwakai Open space = 35 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents capacity = 620 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,225	Jandola Wana Road, Sarwakai
		Wana	Wana Cricket Stadium & Adjacent Area Open space = 70 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,300	Makin Road, Wana

			Govt Degree College, Tank Open space = 60 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 1100 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,650	Tank D.I.Khan Road
			Muhajir Camp near Army Fort Open space = 1500 Kanal Tents capacity = 26, 000 No. of people to be accommodated = 130,000	Tank South Waziristan Road
			Jehaz Ground Tank City Open space = 750 Kanal Tents capacity = 14,000 No. of people to be accommodated = 70,000	D.I.Khan Tank Raod
Kohat	Kohat	Kohat	Qila Ground, Kohat Open Space = 50 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,000 No of people to be accommodated = 5,000	Peshawar Chowk, Kohat
			Govt Post Graduate College, Kohat Open Space = 6 0 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents Capacity = 1,200 No of people to be accommodated = 6,150	College Road, Kohat
		Lachi	Govt Girls Degree College, Lachi Open Space = 5 0 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents Capacity = 1,000 No of people to be accommodated = 5,125	Indus Highway, Lachi
	Orakzai	Upper Orakzai	Govt Degree College Ghiljo Open Space = 50 Rooms = 25 Tents Capacity = 1 ,000 No of People to be accommodated = 5,125	Ghiljo Khadizai Road
			Sports Stadium Ghiljo Open Space = 1,000 Kanal Tents Capacity = 20,000 No of people to be accommodated = 100,000	Ghiljo Dabari Road
		Lower Orakzai	Kalaya Sports Ground Open Space = 80 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,600 No of people to be accommodated = 8,000	Kalaya Ghiljo Road
	Hangu	Hangu	Sports Complex, Hangu Open Space = 6 0 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,200 No of people to be accommodated = 6,000	Hangu Thall Road, Hangu

			Khwaja Khizar (Forest Land) i. Open Space = 1,500 Kanal ii. Tents Capacity = 28,0 00 iii. No of people to be accommodated = 140,000	Kohat Hangu Road
		Thall	Govt Higher Secondary School, Doaba Open Space = 4 0 Kanal Rooms = 32 Tents Capacity = 800 No of people to be accommodated = 4,160	Hangu Thall Road, Doaba
			Govt Degree College, Thall Open Space = 30 0 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents Capacity = 5,600 No of people to be accommodated = 30,150	Hanu Thall Road, Thall
	Kurram	Upper Kurram	Govt Degree College, Parachinar Open Space = 60 Kanal Rooms = 90 Tents Capacity = 1,200 No of people to be accommodated = 6,450	Sadda Parachinar Road, Parachinar
			Sports Stadium, Pa rachinar Open Space = 7 0 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,400 No of people to be accommodated = 7,000	Karakhela stadium road
			Sports Complex, Parachinar Open Space = 120 Kanal Tents Capacity = 2,400 No of people to be accommodated = 12,000	Sadda Parachinar Ro ad, Parachinar
		Lower Kurram	Govt Degree College, Sadda Open Space = 4 0 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents Capacity = 800 No of people to be accommodated = 4,100	Sadda Alizai Road, Sadda
			Cricket Ground, Sadda Open Space = 5 0 Kanal Tents Capacity = 1,000 No of p eople to be accommodated = 5,000	Tablighi Markaz Road, Sadda
			Govt High School, Alizai Open Space = 60 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents Capacity = 1,200 No of people to be accommodated = 6,075	Thall Sadda Road, Alizai
		Central Kurram	Govt High School, Dogar Open Space = 4 0 Kanal Rooms = 14 Tents Capacity = 700	Dogar Sadda Road, Dogar

			Govt Post Graduate College, Karak Open space = 200 Kanal Rooms = 100 Tents capacity = 1,800 No. of people to be accommodated = 9,500	Bannu Karak, Road
		Takht – e-Nasarati	Takht- e- Nasarati Sports Complex Open space = 60 Kanal Tents capacity = 1,100 No. of people to be accommodated = 5,500	Takht-e-Nasarati Main Bazar
			Govt Degree College, Takht -e-Nasarati Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 70 Tents capacity = 400 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,350	Takht-e-Nasarati Road leading to Indus Highway
		Banda Daud Shah	Govt Degree College, Banda Daud Shah Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents capacity = 1,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,625	Bannu Kohat Road, Ahmadi Banda
			Govt Girls Degree Colleg e Banda Daud Shah Open space = 75 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 1,400 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,150	Bear Teri Chowk Mian Bannu Kohat Road
Mardan	Mardan	Mardan	Govt Post Graduate College Mardan Open space = 90 Kanal Rooms = 60 Tents capacity = 1,700 No. of people to be accommodated = 8,800	College Chowk Mardan. Nowshera Mardan Road
			Military Dairy Farm Mardan Open space = 1600 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 7,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,000	Mardan Charsadda Road
			Govt Degree College, Toru Open Space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tent Capacity = 1,500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,650	Toru Marha ti Banda Road, Toru
		Katlang	Govt Degree College for Girls, Sawaldher, Katlang	Rustam Katlang, Road

		Rustam	Sports Complex, Rustam. Open space = 50 Kanal Tents capacity = 9,00 No. of people to be accommodated = 4,500	Bunner Rustam Road, Rustam
			2.Govt Girls Degree College, Rustam Open space = 08 Kanal Rooms = 60 Tents capacity = 220 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,100	Rustam Mardan Road, Rustam
			3. Govt Degree College Khair Abad , Rustam Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 60 Tents capaci ty = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,300	Rustam Mardan Road, Khair Abad
		Takhtbhai	Govt Degree College, Takhtbhai Open space = 80 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 1500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,600	Charsadda Takhtbhai Road, Takhtbh ai
			Govt Degree College, Lund Khwar Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 35 Tents capacity = 600 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,175	Lund Khwar Shergarh Road, Lund Khwar
			Govt Higher Secondary School, Hathian Open space = 25 Kanal Rooms = 30 Tents capacity = 450 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,500	Shergarh Hathian Road, Hathian
	Swabi	Topi	Govt High School, Topi Open space = 15 Kanal Rooms = 16 Tents capacity = 250 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,330	Zaida Topi Road Topi
			Govt Girls Degree College Topi Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 360 No. of people to be accommodated = 1,900	Zaida Road Marghuz
		Lahor	University of Swabi Open space = 100 Kanal Tents capacity = 1800 No. of peo ple to be accommodated = 9000	University Road

		Razzar	Govt Degree College Yar Hussain Open s pace = 40 Kanal Rooms = 20 Tents capacity = 750 No. of people to be accommodated = 3,850	Swabi Mardan Road
			Govt. Degree College, Shewa Open space = 20 Kanal Rooms = 25 Tents capacity = 380 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,025	College Road, Shew a
		Swabi	Govt Polytechnic Institute Shahmansoor, Open space = 30 Kanal Rooms = 22 Tents capacity = 550 No. of people to be accommodated = 2,860	Swabi Jehangira Road
			Baja Sports Complex Open space = 80 Kanal Tents capacity = 1500 No. of people to be accommodated = 7,500	Swabi Topi Road

APPENDEX -2: SENSITIZING THE PUBLIC (The Mass Awareness Campaigns PDMA)

i. Awareness Campaigns on Social Media

PDMA KP uses social media tools to reach wider audience in the digital world. Broushers developed by Media Section for awareness raising are regularly shared on its facebook, twitter pages where huge no of following make it easy for wider public outreach w ith zero financial implications.

ii. Social Media/Whats App Groups

PDMA KP is using modern communication technologies for wider public dissemination and information management. For this purpose the following social media accounts and groups have been formulated.

i. Facebook Account (close liaison with Directorate of Information and other line Departments)
ii. Twitter Account
iii. Skype Group
iv. Whats App Groups
v. PDMA official Group
vi. PDMA/DDMOs Group
vii. PDMA Information Highway
viii. PDMA Media Cell
ix. PEOC official Group
x. Android Applicat ion
xi. Official Website

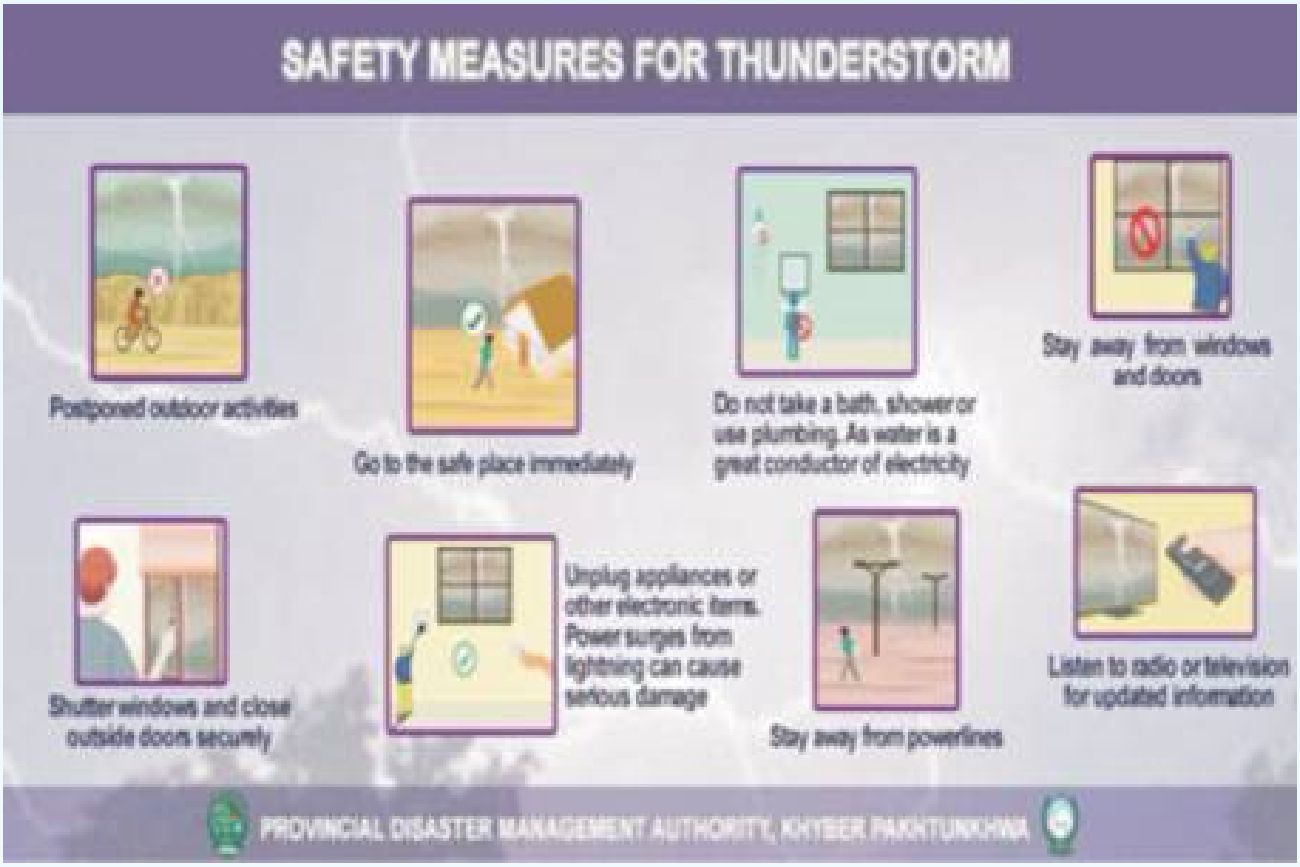
ii. Awareness Campaigns on Print Media and Radio Channels

PDMA has adapted a strategy by engaging news analysts in briefings on disaster risk reduction and impacts of climate change on communities. It results in publication of various fea tures, stories and reports related to disaster management and guidance to general public. It has reduced the expenditure of dedicated media campaigns.

i. Press Releases
ii. Tickers for electronic media
iii. Newsletters
iv. Website (www.pdma.gov.pk)
v. Social Media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and whats app groups etc.)
vi. Backdrops, Poster, Flyers, Broachers, Banners, Flags, Stickers
vii. Billboards (Targeted Places)

v. Awareness Campaigns in Schools/Colleges and Universities

PDMA KP has conducted series of training and awareness sessio ns with students at various levels in order to rely on the use of "word of mouth". A volunteer task force has been formulated at school and college levels to help communities during emergency situation. These trained volunteers will provide


SAFETY MEASURES FOR THUNDERSTORM
Postponed outdoor activities
Go to the safe place immediately
Do not take a bath, shower or use plumbing. As water is a great conductor of electricity
Stay away from windows and doors
Shutter windows and close outside doors securely
Unplug appliances or other electronic items. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage
Stay away from powerlines
Listen to radio or television for updated information
PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA


پشکال بارانونو کښې دیر احتیاط
د طوفاني بارانونو او سیلاب نه بچ کیدو لپاره احتیاطي ګامونه
0919213867 / 1700


خیبر پختونخوا کے 5 دریاؤں اور 2 ناؤں
ڈیجیٹل ٹیلی میٹری سسٹم نصب
لاگت 6 کروڑ روپے


درخت لگائیں


پشکال بارانونو
کښې دیر احتیاط
091 9213867-1700
پراونشل ډیزاسټر مینجمنټ اتھارټی


SAFETY MEASURES DURING MONSOON
VERY IMPORTANT FOR
YOUR PROTECTION
ENSURE CLEANING OF ROOFS AND DRAINAGE OF WATER ALONG WITH COATING OR CEMENT PLASTER ON MUD BUILT WALLS.
RESIDENTS OF LOW-LYING AREAS MUST KEEP THEIR IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE ITEMS AT A SECURE AND HIGHER PLACE IN THEIR HOMES.
ENSURE TIMELY RELOCATION FROM DAMAGED "KAPCHA" HOUSES AND BUILDINGS IN CASE OF RAIN.
ADOPT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND ENSURE TIMELY VACCINATION FOR PROTECTION FROM DISEASES ESPECIALLY CHOLERA/SKIN DISEASES.
DON'T TRY TO CROSS FLOOD WATER, DRAINS AND RIVERS.
STAY UPDATED FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REGARDING SECURE LOCATIONS AND RELIEF CAMPS.
0919213867 OR 1700
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Relief Rehabilitation & Settlement Department
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

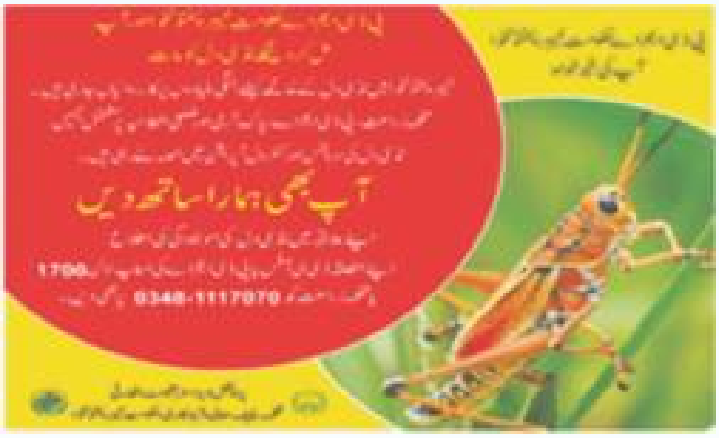

مون سون خصوصی آگاہی مہم
موسم برسات ۔۔۔ بہت احتیاط
برساتی نالوں اور سیوریج سسٹم میں کوڑا خصوصاً پلاسٹک
بوتلیں وغیرہ نہ پھینکیں
پراونشل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی
حکومت خیبر پختونخوا
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
PDMA


ڈینگی بخار
ڈینگی بخار کی علامات
ڈینگی بخار سے بچاؤ کی احتیاطی تدابیر


پی ڈی ایم اے اپڈیٹس
پی ڈی ایم اے کا ایمرجنسی اپریشن سنٹر
مکمل فعال ہے عوام ٹول فری نمبر
0800001700 پر رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں۔
ڈی جی، پی ڈی ایم اے
آپ کی خیر خواہ
حکومت خیبر پختونخوا


عوام کورونا وائرس سے محفوظ رہنے،
معلومات و رہنمائی کے لئے رابطہ کریں
0800-01700
کورونا وائرس
سے محفوظ
خیبر پختونخوا
ہم سب کا قومی فریضہ


وزیر اعلیٰ e-رضا کار
ٹول فری نمبر 1700 پر رابطہ کریں


آپ بھی ہمارا ساتھ دیں

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Civil Secretariat, Peshawar, Pakistan

Ph: (091) 9213867, 9211854

Fax: (091) 9214025

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