



Contingency Plan for Monsoon 2023

Contingency Plan for Monsoon 2023 | Provincial Disaster Management Authority Balochistan





Acronyms

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority (Balochistan)
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
GOB	Government of Balochistan
GOP	Government of Pakistan
NFI	Non-Food Items
CCCM	Camp Coordination Camp Management
UN	United Nations
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PID	Provincial Irrigation Department
PHE	Public Health Engineering Department
PMCP	Provincial Monsoon Contingency Plan
INFORM	Index for Risk Management
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SAR	Search and Rescue
NHA	National Highway Authority
DM	Disaster Management
ADCG	Additional Commissioner General
C&W	Communication and Work Department
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
SOPs	Standard Operation Procedures
AA	Anticipatory Actions
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Cell
WFP	World Food Program
DC	Deputy Commissioner
AC	Assistant Commissioner



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Message from PDMA Minister

As we approach the monsoon season, it is imperative that we take necessary steps to prepare ourselves for any potential disasters that may come our way. The PDMA is fully committed to ensuring that our communities are prepared and equipped to deal with any eventuality.

We have put in place a comprehensive contingency plan that involves various departments, agencies, and organizations to mitigate the impact of any potential disaster. We are actively engaging with all stakeholders to ensure that we have the necessary resources, equipment, and personnel to deal with any situation that arises.

I urge all citizens to be vigilant and take necessary precautions to safeguard themselves, their families, and their communities. We have already initiated flood awareness campaigns and strengthened our emergency operations centers to ensure that we have adequate human capacity and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place.

We are also actively pre-positioning emergency relief stocks in at-risk districts and engaging with the Pakistan Army Engineering Corps to ensure that we are fully prepared to deal with any situation that arises.

We are committed to providing timely and accurate information to all stakeholders and the public at large. We will continue to communicate regularly with mobile phone service providers to ensure that alerts are shared promptly.

I urge all citizens to play their part in this effort and to cooperate with our teams on the ground. Together, we can mitigate the impact of any potential disaster and ensure the safety and well-being of our communities.

Sincerely,

(MIR ZIA ULLAH LANGAU)

Minister for Home and Tribal Affairs
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Balochistan



Message of Chief Secretary Balochistan

As the Chief Secretary of Balochistan, it is my duty and responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of our beloved province, especially during the challenging monsoon season. With the onset of the monsoon in 2023, I would like to extend my warmest greetings and emphasize the importance of our collective efforts in preparing for and effectively responding to any potential disasters.

The Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 has been meticulously developed, taking into account the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by our communities. This plan focuses on proactive measures to mitigate the impact of heavy rains, flash floods, and other monsoon-related hazards. It is a testament to our commitment to safeguard lives, protect infrastructure, and support those affected during these trying times.

Under the plan, we have strengthened our coordination mechanisms with various government departments, humanitarian organizations, and community representatives. We are working tirelessly to ensure timely dissemination of meteorological forecasts, early warning systems, and rapid response mechanisms. Our aim is to facilitate effective communication and preparedness at all levels, from the provincial to the district and community levels.

We recognize the invaluable support and collaboration of our partners, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), in the development of this comprehensive plan. Their expertise and resources have greatly contributed to our preparedness efforts.

I urge all citizens to remain vigilant and proactive in implementing safety measures outlined in the Monsoon Contingency Plan. Stay informed about potential risks, follow evacuation protocols when necessary, and support one another during these testing times. Together, we can build resilience and ensure the well-being of every individual and every community in Balochistan.

In closing, I express my gratitude to all the dedicated individuals, volunteers, and organizations involved in the implementation of this plan. Your unwavering commitment to the welfare of our province is commendable. Let us continue working hand in hand, with determination and resilience, as we face the challenges of the monsoon season and emerge stronger as a united Balochistan.

(Abdul Aziz Uqaili)

Chief Secretary Balochistan



Message of Director General PDMA Balochistan

I am pleased to present the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 developed by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). This plan reflects the collective efforts of our dedicated team, working tirelessly to ensure the safety and security of our citizens during the monsoon season.

As we all know, the monsoon season brings with it a host of challenges, including heavy rainfall, flooding, landslides, and other natural disasters. It is our duty as a responsible organization to ensure that we are fully prepared to respond to any emergency that may arise.

This plan outlines the key roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in disaster management, including government departments, humanitarian organizations, and the private sector. We are committed to working closely with our partners to ensure a coordinated and effective response to any disaster.

I urge all stakeholders to take ownership of their respective roles and work together to implement this plan. Our success in responding to any emergency depends on our ability to work as a team and leverage the strengths and resources of each stakeholder.

I would like to express my gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to the development of this plan. Your efforts are invaluable in ensuring the safety and security of our citizens.

Let us continue to work together towards a safer, more resilient province.

Sincerely,

(NASEER AHMED NASIR)

Relief Commissioner/Director General
Provincial Disaster Management Authority Government of Balochistan



Message from Director Planning and Coordination

As we enter the monsoon season of 2023, I would like to reiterate the importance of preparedness and planning in mitigating the potential impact of floods and other disasters. The Planning and Development department at PDMA is working tirelessly to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to protect the lives and livelihoods of our citizens.

We have been conducting risk assessments and mapping of vulnerable areas to identify and prioritize interventions, and we are actively engaging with our partners in the government, private sector, and humanitarian community to coordinate our efforts. I would like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNOCHA for their support in the development of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023.

As part of our efforts, we are also working to ensure gender-friendly implementation of the plan and are prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations. We are decentralizing our pre-positioning of emergency relief stocks to at-risk districts and appointing focal persons to monitor the situation on the ground.

I would like to urge all relevant stakeholders to come together in a coordinated manner to prepare for the monsoon season. Let us work together to ensure that our communities are informed and equipped to face any challenges that may arise.

Best regards,

(AMANULLAH RIND)

Director (Planning and Coordination)
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Balochistan.



Acknowledgement

Disaster Risk management is not a stand-alone process, rather it's a collaborative effort. Disaster Risk Reduction is the most challenging task in the disaster management process. Prevention and Preparedness must be imbibed as a culture in the society, if disaster risk management must be successful. However, in most cases it's an uphill task for disaster managers who try to build a culture of safety in the society despite adversity and challenges. The task is more tedious when the target group is large.

Further, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Balochistan would like to convey the deep sense of gratitude for all stakeholders belonging to various different including Southern command (Engineering Core), Government Line departments, Divisional Commissioners, District Administrations by sharing the necessary information and data to compile this documents as a well and comprehend Monsoon Contingency plan-2023.

The Monsoon Contingency Plan for the current year 2023 has been developed under the leadership of Mr. Naseer Ahmed Nasir, Director General, PDMA, Balochistan.

Last but not least, the PDMA Balochistan recognize the great contribution of all Humanitarian organizations, such as UN Agencies, INGOs/NGOs in accomplishing of Monsoon Contingency Plan-2023. Moreover, PDMA is also grateful to its staff members Mr. Attaullah Mengal, Mr. Amanullah Rind, Mr. Faisal Panezai, Mr. Faisal Tariq Khan, Mr. Inayatullah Sanjrani, Mr. Zaheer Ahmed Baloch, Mr. Asghar Ali Jamali, Mr. Suleman Aziz & Mr. Abdul Ghani Langau for their kind support and contribution in development of Monsoon Contingency Plan-2023.



Introduction

Pakistan is no stranger to natural disasters, with floods caused by heavy monsoons affecting various parts of the country. In recent years, Balochistan has been particularly vulnerable and has faced several floods, including in 2022. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) assessment, the floods in Balochistan in 2022 led to the destruction of 115,822 shelters and partial destruction of 125,837 shelters. The United Nations has also rated the flooding in Pakistan as the greatest humanitarian crisis in recent history. As a result, contingency planning plays a vital role in mitigating the impact of floods caused by the monsoon. PDMA Balochistan is taking the lead in developing a provincial-level flood impact and vulnerability assessment and monsoon contingency plan for 2023. The plan will involve the effective involvement of various stakeholders such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), provincial government departments, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), and humanitarian organizations, and communities to support and coordinate anticipatory actions in responding to potential floods during the monsoon season.

Purpose of the Plan

Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 for Balochistan is to mitigate the impact of floods caused by the monsoon and to support and coordinate anticipatory actions. The plan is developed through two phases, with the first phase focusing on impact and vulnerability assessment and the second phase involving the development of a contingency plan based on the assessment findings. The plan considered the effective involvement of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), all DDMAs, provincial government departments, humanitarian organizations, and communities in Balochistan.

The Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 aimed to build on the experiences and lessons learned from the 2022 floods in Balochistan.

Scope and Limitations

The monsoon contingency plan 2023 for Balochistan aims to mitigate the impact of potential floods caused by heavy rainfall during the monsoon season. The plan will include a comprehensive assessment of flood impact and vulnerability at the provincial level and will identify areas and populations that are most at risk. It will provide a framework for coordinating and implementing anticipatory actions, such as early warning systems, emergency response protocols, and evacuation plans, to minimize loss of life and property.

There are several limitations to the monsoon contingency plan 2023 for Balochistan that should be taken into consideration. First, while the plan will be developed based on the best available data and expertise, it is impossible to predict the exact timing, severity, and location of monsoon floods. Therefore, the plan will need to be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances. Second, the availability of resources and capacity of government and humanitarian organizations will also affect the implementation of the plan. Third, the plan will focus primarily on mitigating the immediate impact of floods, but may not address the underlying causes of vulnerability, such as poverty, lack of infrastructure, and climate change. Finally, the plan will not be able to fully address the needs and concerns of all affected communities and may require ongoing revisions and updates based on feedback and new information.



Overview of Balochistan's geography and climate

Balochistan is the largest province in Pakistan, covering an area of approximately 347,190 square kilometers. It is in the southwestern part of the country and shares borders with Afghanistan to the north and northwest, Iran to the west, and the Arabian Sea to the south.

The province has a diverse landscape with a wide range of physical features, including the coastal plains along the Arabian Sea, the rugged mountains of the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges, and the vast plateaus and deserts of the Chagai and Kharan regions. The highest peak in Balochistan is Zarghun Ghar, which stands at an elevation of 3,578 meters.

Balochistan has a semi-arid to arid climate with hot summers and relatively mild winters. The province is known for its extreme temperatures, with some areas experiencing temperatures as high as 50°C during the summer months. The monsoon season in Balochistan starts in July and continues till September, with the province receiving most of its annual rainfall during this period.

The rainfall in Balochistan is highly variable, with some areas receiving very little precipitation while others experience occasional heavy downpours. The monsoon rains often cause flooding in low-lying areas and can lead to landslides in mountainous regions.

The province is also prone to other natural disasters, such as earthquakes and droughts, which can have a significant impact on the local communities and the overall economy.

Balochistan, a province in Pakistan, is at risk of tsunamis due to its proximity to the Makran Subduction Zone, a major fault line in the Arabian Sea. In 1945, a major earthquake in this zone triggered a tsunami that devastated the coastal areas of Balochistan.

Given the unique geography and climate of Balochistan, it is essential to have a comprehensive and effective monsoon contingency plan in place to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and protect the lives and livelihoods of the local population.



Risk Assessment and Analysis

The risk assessment and analysis for the plan involve identifying potential hazards and risks associated with the monsoon season, such as heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, and riverine floods. The assessment would also consider the vulnerabilities of the local population, infrastructure, and economic activities, such as agriculture, livestock, and transportation. Furthermore, the analysis would involve estimating the likelihood and severity of potential hazards and their impacts on the local population, and identifying areas that are at high risk of flooding, landslides, or other hazards.

Based on the results of the risk assessment and analysis, the contingency plan is developed, including identifying potential interventions, establishing early warning systems, pre-positioning relief supplies, and mobilizing local communities and responders to ensure a timely and effective response to potential disasters.

Identification of potential hazards

Based on past events and weather patterns, some potential hazards for monsoon 2023 in Balochistan may include:

1. **Flash Floods:** Flash floods are a common occurrence during the monsoon season in Balochistan, and they can be triggered by heavy rainfall. They can be particularly dangerous because they occur suddenly and with little warning, often catching people off-guard.
2. **Landslides:** Monsoon rains can loosen soil and destabilize slopes, increasing the risk of landslides. This can be especially hazardous in areas with steep terrain or where roads and infrastructure are located.
3. **Riverine Floods:** In addition to flash floods, monsoon rains can also cause riverine floods, where water levels rise in rivers and can cause damage to communities located along their banks.
4. **Windstorms:** Monsoon winds can be strong and destructive, causing damage to buildings and infrastructure.
5. **Infrastructure Damage:** Monsoon rains can also cause damage to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and buildings, which can lead to disruptions in transportation and communication.
6. **Crop Damage:** The heavy rainfall during monsoon season can damage crops, affecting agriculture in the region.
7. **Livestock Damage:** Monsoon floods and landslides can also result in the loss of livestock, which can have a significant impact on the livelihoods of communities in Balochistan.

It is important to note that these hazards may not be limited to the above list and may vary depending on the severity and duration of the monsoon season.

Monsoon-induced flooding is a recurrent phenomenon in Balochistan and the need to live with acceptable levels of risks through community resilience is crucial. In 2022, the impact of monsoon-induced flooding was one of the worst in the history of Pakistan, including Balochistan. Flash flooding and hill torrents in hilly/mountainous areas of Balochistan are likely to occur, and the



situation may be worsened by the fact that people's capacity to cope remains low after the impact of the 2022 flooding whose intensity was huge. Balochistan is ranked 6.1 (high) on the 2023 INFORM Risk Index and scores a vulnerability index of 5.8 which is relatively very high as the capacity to cope once exposed to any shocks is limited. Flooding impact during the 2023 Monsoon season is likely to lead to a relapse to vulnerability as capacity to cope remains low in most communities due to the heavy impact on lives, livelihoods, crops, livestock, critical infrastructure like dams and social infrastructure due to the 2022 flood disaster impact. Vulnerability in Balochistan is compounded by the fact that a significant percentage of the population is classified as poor, and an additional percentage is on the borderline. Likewise, a considerable percentage of the population is classified as food insecure, and a significant percentage of children are stunted, while a sizeable percentage of the population is undernourished. Many people were already food insecure before the floods of 2022. The flood disaster of 2022 destroyed a significant number of schools, health facilities, water supply facilities, roads, and railways, further weakening the resilience of the people. Thus, all these factors predispose the people of Balochistan to a host of vulnerabilities with diminished resilience.

Mapping of high-risk areas and populations

Based on the historical data and analysis of flood events, Balochistan has experienced severe damage due to unregulated river flow patterns during monsoon seasons in the past years such as 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2022. As per the assessment of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan and other relevant stakeholders like Provincial Monsoon Contingency Plan (PMCP) for 2021 and 2022, 32 districts out of a total of 36 districts in Balochistan are considered highly vulnerable to flood threats. Among these 32 vulnerable districts, 17 have been identified as extremely vulnerable districts that are at risk of experiencing flash floods or fluvial floods during the monsoon season in 2023.

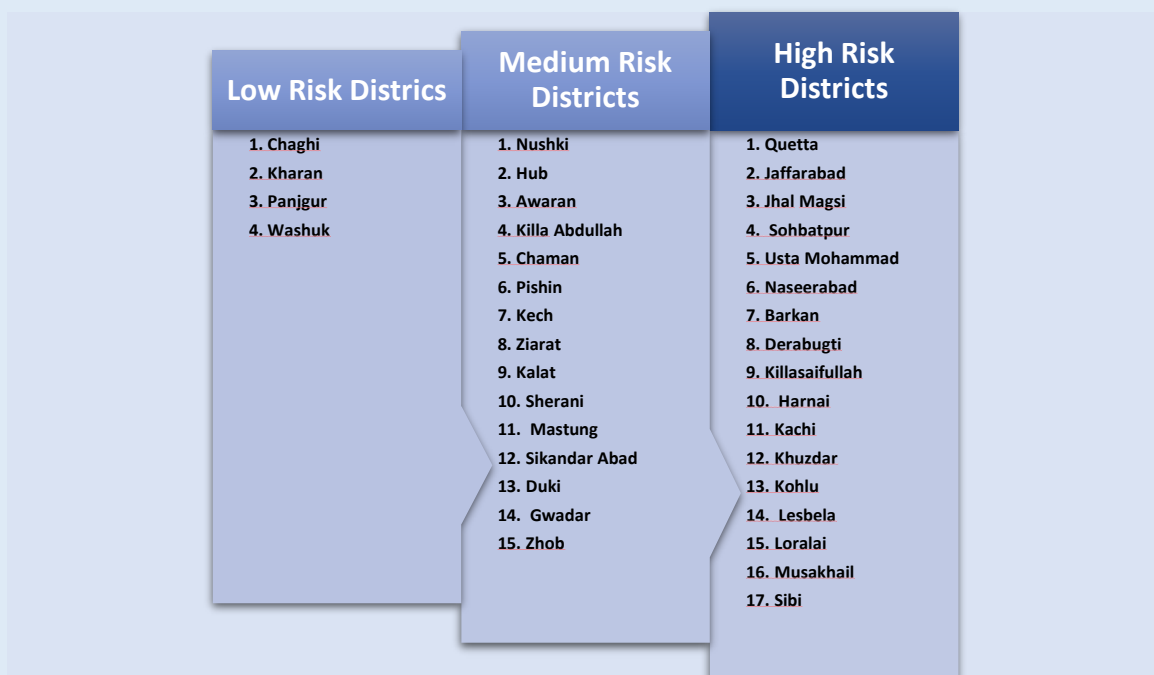


Figure 1: Vulnerable Districts of Balochistan for Monsoon 2023 – Assessment by PDMA Balochistan

High-risk districts: These districts are highly vulnerable to flood threats and are likely to experience severe damage due to the unregulated river flow patterns. They are usually located in low-lying areas and have poor drainage systems. In these districts, there is a high probability of flash floods or fluvial floods, which can result in loss of lives, property, and infrastructure.

Medium-risk districts: These districts are also vulnerable to flood threats but to a lesser extent compared to high-risk districts. They may have better drainage systems, but still, face the risk of flash floods or fluvial floods. In these districts, the impact of flooding can be significant but not as severe as in high-risk districts.

Low-risk districts: These districts are less vulnerable to flood threats and have better drainage systems. They may still experience flooding during heavy rainfall, but the impact is usually limited to low-lying areas. In these districts, the risk of loss of lives and significant damage to property and infrastructure is relatively low.

It is important to note that these categories are not fixed and may change depending on the severity of the monsoon and the capacity of the local authorities to manage the flood risks. A district that was considered low risk in one year may become high-risk in the next year due to changes in the climate and the environment. Therefore, it is essential to conduct regular risk assessments and analysis at DDMA levels to identify the vulnerable districts and develop contingency plans accordingly.

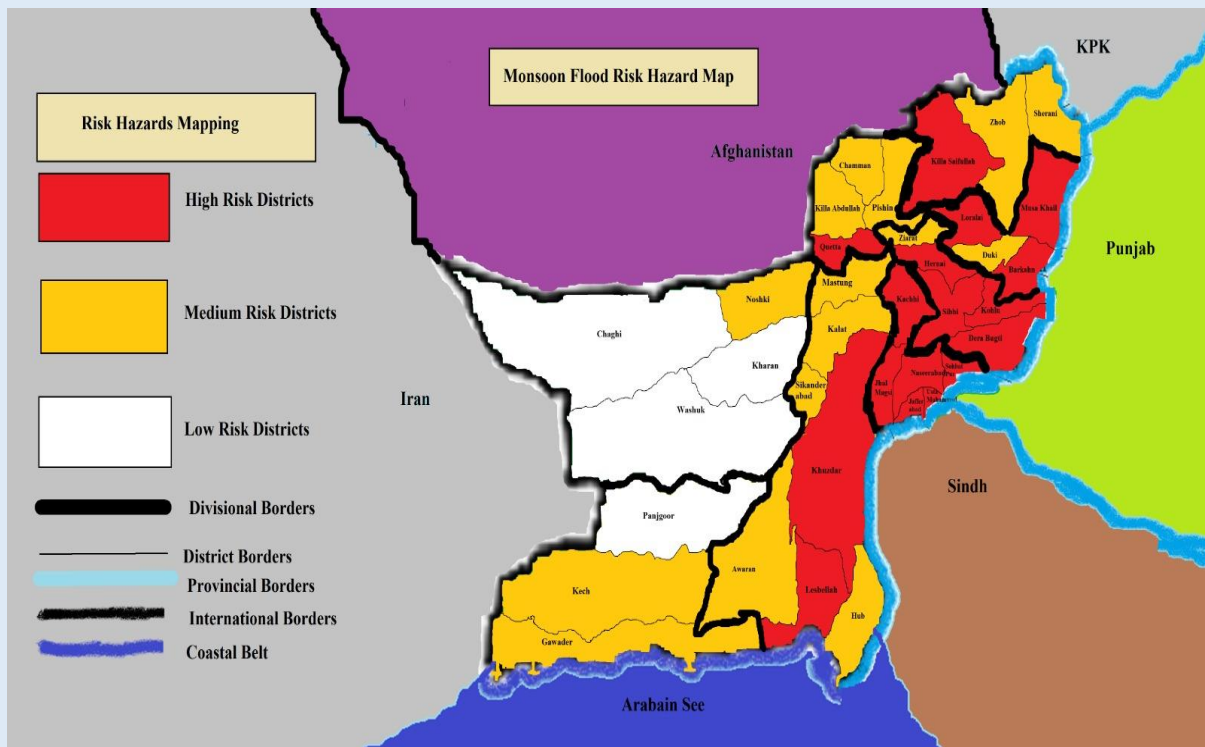


Figure 2: Flood Hazard Map of Balochistan – Map by PDMA

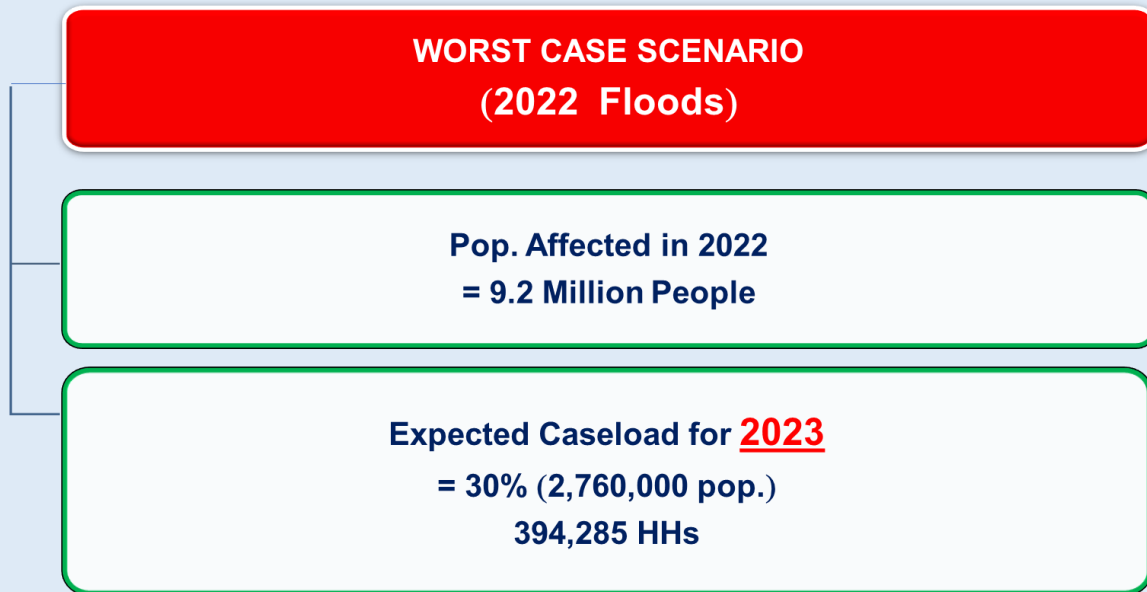
Worst case projection for Balochistan

The monsoon contingency plan for 2023 includes a worst-case disaster scenario that involves extreme hydro-meteorological events such as unprecedented torrential rains over catchment areas leading to riverine floods in major rivers and upstream reservoirs across Balochistan. This



could result in major flooding that impacts the lives and livelihoods of the people. The risk of urban flooding in major cities of Balochistan cannot be ignored, including Naseerabad division, leading to localized displacement of people to higher ground as areas get waterlogged.

Previous Worst-Case Scenarios



Based on meteorological probability of less rainfall than 2022, it is projected that over 15 million people will be affected in overall Pakistan including over 3 million people in Balochistan, with 10 million people in need of assistance in overall Pakistan including 2 million in Balochistan. In response, the Government of Balochistan, PDMA Balochistan, and humanitarian actors will target the 2.8 million most vulnerable people in the 32 worst-affected districts based on the 2022 assessment. The disaster scenario will be regularly updated based on meteorological focus, early warning, anticipatory action, inputs from NDMA-led simulation exercises, and implementation of minimum preparedness actions.

Assessment of the capacity and readiness of local institutions and resources

PDMA Balochistan is a crucial stakeholder in disaster response with guidance from NDMA, coordinating among various departments and agencies at the provincial level. PDMA collaborates with government bodies, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, NGOs, civil society organizations, and international agencies to enhance community resilience and offer emergency assistance. In collaboration with the Government of Balochistan, the humanitarian community established a coordination mechanism and “Sector Approach” to optimize response capacity and resource mobilization.

It is essential for relevant departments/organizations to have timely and effective communication and relevant capacity. The primary data collection through focused group discussions revealed specific capacity gaps that need to be addressed for effective monsoon and flood contingency planning. The qualitative analysis identified prominent capacity gaps, including ineffective communication among departments at the provincial and district levels,



insufficient resources, non-evidence-based decision making, and non-proactive response. These capacity gaps must be addressed beforehand to ensure successful implementation of the contingency plans.



Emergency Response Strategies

Emergency response strategies for monsoon contingency plan 2023 will play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of flooding and other disasters that may occur during the monsoon season. These strategies will be implemented to ensure effective and efficient emergency response by relevant authorities and organizations.

Definition of response objectives

Response objectives refer to the specific goals and targets that are set by emergency response teams and stakeholders to guide their actions and efforts during the monsoon season in 2023. These objectives are formulated based on a thorough analysis of the potential risks and hazards associated with the monsoon season, as well as the capacity and resources available to respond to them.

The response objectives for the monsoon contingency plan 2023 include:

1. **Saving lives:** The primary objective of the response efforts will be to save lives by providing immediate medical assistance, shelter, and food to those affected by the floods.
2. **Providing relief and support:** The response teams will provide relief and support to the affected population by providing emergency shelter, food, and other essential items.
3. **Restoring basic services:** The response teams will work towards restoring basic services such as water, sanitation, and health services to the affected areas.
4. **Mitigating the impact of the disaster:** The response teams will work towards mitigating the impact of the disaster by providing support to affected communities to rebuild their homes and livelihoods.
5. **Ensuring coordination:** The response efforts will be coordinated to ensure that resources are deployed effectively and efficiently, and that all agencies are working towards the same objectives.

The response objectives may vary depending on the specific needs and challenges of different regions and populations in Balochistan. However, they will be designed to be achievable, measurable, and adaptable to changing circumstances. The response objectives should be regularly reviewed and updated based on the evolving situation on the ground, to ensure that the response efforts remain effective and relevant.

Roles and responsibilities of different actors

The effective implementation of the monsoon contingency plan 2023 requires the involvement of various actors at different levels. Each actor has a unique role and responsibility to play in ensuring the success of the plan. The following are the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the implementation of the monsoon contingency plan:

1. **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):** NDMA is responsible for the overall coordination of the monsoon contingency plan at the national level. It will provide guidance and technical support to the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and other stakeholders in the implementation of the plan.



2. **Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Balochistan (PDMA):** PDMA are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan at the provincial level. They will work closely with the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) to ensure the effective implementation of the plan.
3. **District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA):** DDMAs are responsible for the implementation of the plan at the district level. They will work closely with the local administration, communities, and other stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the plan.
4. **Line Departments:** Line departments, including the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), and others, are responsible for providing technical support and input to the PDMA and DDMA in the implementation of the plan.
5. **Humanitarian Organizations:** Humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and other stakeholders, are responsible for providing support in terms of logistics, relief items, and technical support to the government and other stakeholders in the implementation of the plan.
6. **Welfare Trusts:** Welfare trusts can also play a crucial role in supporting the government and other stakeholders in the implementation of the monsoon contingency plan. They can provide financial and material support for relief and rehabilitation efforts and work with communities to promote disaster risk reduction and preparedness. Collaboration between welfare trusts and government entities can strengthen the overall response to monsoon-related disasters in Balochistan.
7. **Communities:** Communities are responsible for their own safety and preparedness during the monsoon season. They are expected to cooperate with the government and other stakeholders in the implementation of the plan by following safety measures and providing information on flood risks and damages.

In conclusion, the successful implementation of the monsoon contingency plan 2023 requires the active involvement and cooperation of all actors. Each actor has a unique role and responsibility to play in ensuring the success of the plan.

Coordination mechanisms

Coordination mechanisms are critical in the effective response to disasters such as floods during the monsoon season. The coordination mechanism involves the arrangement of various actors involved in the disaster response, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and communities. Coordination mechanisms ensure that all actors work together seamlessly, avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing the use of available resources.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) are the primary agencies responsible for coordinating disaster response efforts in Pakistan. At the provincial level, PDMA collaborate with district-level disaster management authorities, local governments, and other stakeholders to ensure an effective response.

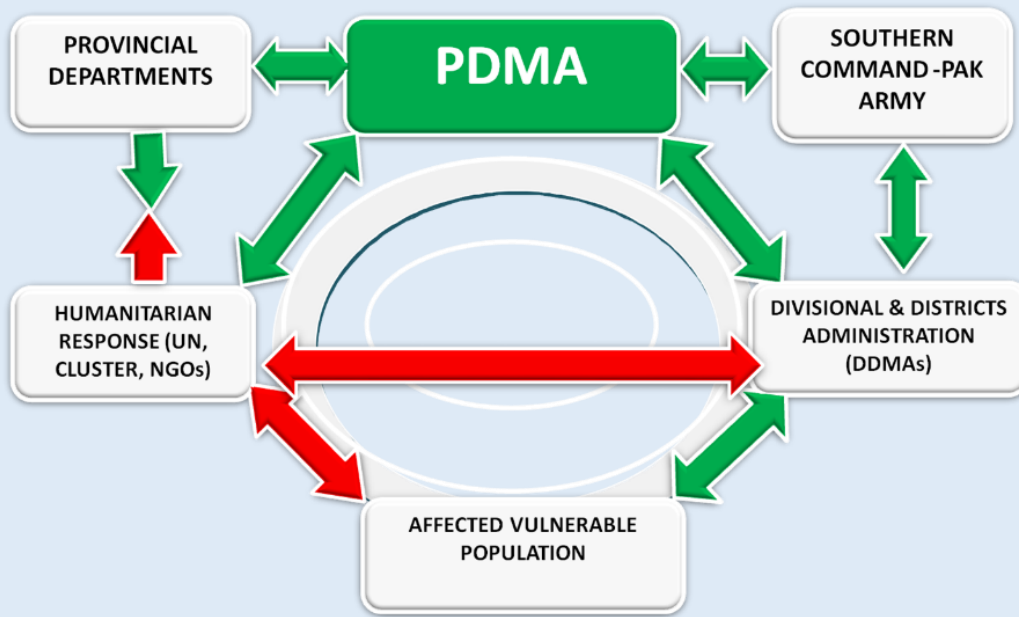


Figure 3: PDMA Coordination Mechanism

In addition, the United Nations (UN) provides coordination support through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA). The UN OCHA provides technical support and guidance to NDMA and PDMA on disaster response planning, coordination, and information management.

Coordination mechanisms also involve the establishment of various working groups, clusters, and task forces responsible for specific aspects of the disaster response, such as water and sanitation, health, shelter, and logistics. The working groups are led by government agencies or NGOs with expertise in the specific area and ensure that response efforts are organized, efficient, and effective.

Furthermore, coordination mechanisms extend to the involvement of communities and civil society organizations. Community participation is essential in the disaster response as they are the first responders and play a significant role in early warning and evacuation efforts.

After the floods of 2022 following sectors are actively involved in emergency response activities:



Shelter, NFI and CCCM Sector
•35 local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Wash Sector
•26 local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Education Sector
•20+ local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Protection Sector
•20+ local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Health Sector
•20+ local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Nutrition Sector
•20+ local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate
Food Security & Agriculture Sector
•20+ local, International, UN, and other relevant government departments participate and coolaborate

These sectors will continue to convene meetings to not only address their ongoing activities in the flood-affected areas of Balochistan but also focus on preparedness for the 2023 monsoon season.

Communication protocols and early warning systems

Effective communication protocols and early warning systems are critical components of any emergency response plan, including the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023. These mechanisms are designed to ensure that critical information is disseminated quickly and accurately to all stakeholders, enabling them to take appropriate action in a timely manner.

Communication protocols refer to the agreed-upon procedures for communicating information during an emergency. This includes the channels and methods of communication, the roles, and responsibilities of different actors in the communication process, and the types of information that should be communicated. In the case of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023, communication protocols would need to be established at the national, provincial, and local levels, to ensure that information is shared effectively across all levels of government and with other stakeholders.

Early warning systems are designed to detect and provide advance notice of impending emergencies, enabling stakeholders to take pre-emptive action to reduce the impact of the emergency. Early warning systems for monsoon-related disasters typically involve a combination of meteorological data, hydrological data, and social data, which are used to develop probabilistic forecasts of potential hazards. These forecasts are then communicated through various channels, such as radio, television, mobile phone alerts, and community networks, to ensure that people at risk are aware of the potential danger and can take appropriate action.



Coordination mechanisms are also critical in ensuring effective communication and early warning. Coordination mechanisms refer to the structures, processes, and procedures that are put in place to ensure that different actors work together effectively in responding to an emergency. This includes mechanisms for sharing information, coordinating activities, and making decisions. In the case of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023, coordination mechanisms would need to be established at the national, provincial, and local levels, involving relevant government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

Procedures for evacuation and relocation

The procedures aim to ensure the safe and timely movement of affected people to higher ground or designated emergency shelters to minimize the risk of loss of life and property damage.

The procedures will involve the following steps:

1. **Identification of vulnerable areas:** The first step is to identify the areas that are most vulnerable to flooding and landslides. This is done through mapping and analysis of historical data and the use of early warning systems within this document.
2. **Communication and alert:** The next step is to communicate the risk to the affected communities and provide an early warning of the impending danger. This can be done through various channels such as radio, SMS, sirens, and door-to-door visits. DDMA's will play their crucial role during this step.
3. **Mobilization of resources:** Once the risk is communicated, the response teams will be mobilized to provide support to the affected communities. This includes the provision of emergency supplies, such as food, water, and shelter, and the deployment of rescue teams to help with evacuation.
4. **Evacuation:** The evacuation process will be well-coordinated, and the routes will be pre-determined to avoid congestion and ensure the safety of the affected communities. The evacuation will be carried out in an organized and orderly manner, with priority given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, and the elderly.
5. **Relocation:** The next step is to relocate the affected communities to safer areas, such as emergency shelters, higher ground, or neighboring communities. The relocation process will be carried out with sensitivity and respect for the affected communities' culture and traditions.
6. **Follow-up support:** After the evacuation and relocation, follow-up support will be provided to the affected communities, such as psychosocial support, medical assistance, and the provision of basic services.

Coordination and communication are critical during the evacuation and relocation procedures. All relevant stakeholders, including the government agencies, NGOs, and community leaders, will work together to ensure that the procedures are carried out effectively and efficiently.

Search and rescue operations

Search and rescue (SAR) operations are an essential component of emergency response strategies for the monsoon contingency plan 2023. These operations involve a systematic and



coordinated effort to locate, access, stabilize, and transport individuals affected by disasters, such as floods, landslides, and other hydro-meteorological events.

In the event of a disaster, SAR operations are typically initiated by local authorities, such as the police, levies, rescue 1122, PDMA rescue force, trained local volunteer and fire department, and may involve specialized teams with training and equipment specific to the type of disaster. These teams may include search and rescue dogs, divers, or helicopter crews with the support of Pakistan Army.

Effective SAR operations require careful planning, communication, and coordination among multiple actors, including local authorities, emergency responders, and volunteers. Clear protocols and procedures will be established for the management of SAR operations, including the establishment of command structures and the use of standardized search and rescue techniques.

SAR operations will prioritize the safety of both rescuers and those being rescued. This includes the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and the consideration of environmental hazards, such as unstable terrain or contaminated water.

Reliable communication systems and early warning systems are also critical to the success of SAR operations. Emergency responders will be able to quickly and accurately communicate with each other and receive timely information on the location and status of individuals in need of rescue.

Overall, effective SAR operations require comprehensive planning, ongoing training, and strong coordination among all actors involved in the monsoon contingency plan 2023. Pakistan Army will be requested through government of Pakistan and Balochistan to provide their support, equipment, and capacities during SAR operations.

Access to emergency supplies

Emergency supplies refer to the materials and equipment needed to address the basic needs of those affected by the disaster, including shelter, food, water, and medical care.

The procedures for accessing emergency supplies will be clearly defined and communicated to all relevant stakeholders. This includes identifying the sources of emergency supplies, establishing distribution mechanisms, and ensuring that supplies are delivered to the affected areas in a timely and efficient manner.

In the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) will play a key role in coordinating the procurement and distribution of emergency supplies. Other actors, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the UN Agencies, may also be involved in the provision of emergency supplies.

Efforts should be made to ensure that emergency supplies are readily available and accessible in areas that are at high risk of being affected by the monsoon. This may involve pre-positioning supplies in strategic locations, such as warehouses or distribution centers, to ensure rapid deployment in the event of an emergency.



In addition, mechanisms for monitoring the availability and distribution of emergency supplies should be established to ensure that they reach those in need in a timely and equitable manner. This may involve setting up information management systems to track the flow of supplies and monitor their distribution.



Preparedness Measures

Preparedness measures refer to the actions taken in advance to reduce the impact of an emergency or disaster, and to facilitate an effective response. In the context of a monsoon contingency plan, preparedness measures include:

Capacity building for emergency responders

It involves providing relevant training, resources, and equipment to ensure that emergency responders are well-equipped to handle disaster situations effectively.

Training programs should cover a wide range of topics, such as first aid, search and rescue, evacuation procedures, communication protocols, and disaster risk reduction. The training should be tailored to meet the needs of different responders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities.

In addition to training, emergency responders should be provided with necessary resources and equipment to carry out their duties effectively. This includes items such as personal protective equipment, emergency communication systems, and rescue tools.

Regular drills and simulations should also be conducted to test the readiness and effectiveness of emergency responders. These drills should involve multiple agencies and stakeholders to ensure effective coordination and communication during a disaster situation.

Stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment

The availability of essential supplies and equipment is crucial to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies. Therefore, it is important to preposition and stockpile essential supplies and equipment in strategic locations before the onset of the monsoon season.

These supplies and equipment include but are not limited to:

1. Emergency food supplies such as rice, wheat, pulses, cooking oil, and sugar.
2. Emergency non-food items such as blankets, tents, tarpaulins, and hygiene kits.
3. Medical supplies including basic medicines, first aid kits, and essential equipment like oxygen concentrators, ventilators, and ambulances.
4. Communication equipment such as radios, mobile phones, and satellite phones.
5. Search and rescue equipment including life jackets, ropes, and boats.

Stockpiling of these essential supplies and equipment requires effective planning, coordination, and management. It is important to ensure that the supplies and equipment are stored in secure and suitable locations and are regularly maintained to ensure their quality and usability. Additionally, proper logistics arrangements need to be in place to transport these supplies and equipment to the affected areas in a timely manner.

In addition to stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment, it is also essential to develop a system for timely procurement of additional supplies and equipment as required. This requires collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities, to ensure that the necessary resources are available when needed.



Current Status of Available Stock

In preparation for the monsoon season, one of the key concerns is ensuring the availability of emergency relief stocks with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). These stocks include essential supplies such as food, medicines, and non-food items like shelter materials.

Food and Non-food items

Following food and Non-food items are available with PDMA as of April 2023:

Food Items		
S#	Item	Quantity
1.	Rice	46920 kg
2.	Grain (Chickpeas)	83810 kg
Non-food Items		
1.	Tent	17740
2.	Shelter Tent	75
3.	Canopy Tent	130
4.	School Tent	330
5.	Tarpaulin Small	32676
6.	Plastic Mat	33810
7.	Quilts	32018
8.	Blanket	28130
9.	Jerry Can	21970
10.	Water Cooler	1712
11.	Plastic Bucket	3920
12.	Gas Cylinder (10kg)	35903
13.	Charpoy	2100
14.	Mosquito Net	45767
15.	Solar Light	10340
16.	Kitchen Set	23831
17.	Soap	9279.5 kg
18.	Hygiene Kit	10299
19.	Water Tank (400 Gln)	1217
20.	Wheelchair	54
21.	Walker	476
22.	Blind Stick	400

Stocks of other equipment

Flood Response Equipment	Quantity
Rescue Lifesaving jackets	645
Life Saving jackets at District Level	282
Life Saving Jackets at Sibi Scouts	100
PDMA Force Boats 23ft	09
Boats at Sibi Scouts	07
Rescue Raft Boats at Kachhi	02
Rescue Raft Boats at Naseerabad	02



Rescue Raft Boats at Sibi	02
Fiber boats 13ft and 25hp with engine at District Level	01
Fiber boats 23ft and 40hp with engine at District Level	06
Boats at Commissioner office Naseerabad	05
4 Stroke Engine 40hp (for 23ft Boats)	09
First Aid Kit Box	443
D-Watering Set	21
Water Bladder	17
Electric D-Watering Pumps at District Level	22

Available Machinery with PDMA

Machinery	Quantity
Logistic Trucks	22 (05 MT)
Heavy Logistic Trucks	07 (50 MT)
Ambulance Boat	01
Ambulances	10
Motorbike Ambulances	05
Mobile Support Units Bus	02
Fire Fighting Trucks	05
Rescue Vehicle	01
Fire Fighting Motorcycle	03
Water Browsers	04
Snowfall removing heavy machinery	02
V-loader/Snow Blower	08
Tractors	12

Establishment of emergency shelters and evacuation centers

In preparation for the monsoon season in 2023, it is essential to establish emergency shelters and evacuation centers to provide a safe place for individuals and families affected by floods and other related disasters. These shelters and centers will be strategically located in areas that are at high risk of flooding, easily accessible, and equipped with essential amenities such as water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.

The shelters and centers will be built or retrofitted to withstand the potential impact of floods and other natural disasters. They will be designed to provide adequate space to accommodate large numbers of people, with separate areas for men, women, and children. Adequate ventilation, lighting, and access to medical care are also essential.

Furthermore, it is crucial to establish a system for managing and maintaining these shelters and centers. This system will include protocols for activating and deactivating the shelters and centers,



procedures for managing the flow of evacuees, and guidelines for maintaining cleanliness and order.

Specific considerations will be given to those districts with “High Risk” establishing emergency shelters and evacuation centers. DDMA will play their role in identification of etiquette emergency shelters and evacuation centers.

Emergency Stock Piling and Logistic Plan

Flood-related disasters, particularly during monsoon season in Balochistan, have become a frequent occurrence (Relief Web, 2020). PDMA has responded to numerous disasters in recent years, with transportation being a major challenge due to the province's vast landscape.

Effective logistics and stock preparedness are crucial in meeting the initial needs in the immediate aftermath of any disaster. PDMA should preposition emergency response stockpiles that are adequate to meet the needs of 1 million households. These stockpiles should be strategically located at the divisional and district levels to minimize the disaster response time as much as possible, as illustrated in the Stockpiles and Logistic Maps below.

Storage of facilities across Balochistan

The storage facilities in the province are illustrated in the table below, which reveals that Quetta is the only district with a HRF capacity of approximately 4400 to 5000 MT. The other districts have Flospan storage facilities with a capacity of 200 to 300 MT.

DISTRICT	HRF (5000 MT)	FLOSPAN (200-300 MT)	WAREHOUSE	RUB-HALL	TOTAL
Quetta	1	1	7	1	10
Gwadar	-	1	-	-	1
Jaffarabad	-	1	-	-	1
Kalat	-	1	-	-	1
Khuzdar	-	1	-	-	1
Killa Saifullah	-	1	-	-	1
Nasirabad	-	1	-	-	1
Sibi	-	1	-	-	1
Turbat	-	1	-	-	1
Ziarat	-	1	-	-	1
Zhob	-	1	-	-	1
Chagai	-	1	-	-	1
Chaman	-	1	-	-	1
Total	-	13	-	-	23



Inundation and Evacuation

The district administration has already identified safe locations in all vulnerable districts. In addition, PDMA and Divisional Commissioners, as well as the Pakistan Army, have access to boats that can be used for evacuation during flood-related emergencies. In areas that are difficult to reach, Pakistan Army helicopters may also be utilized for evacuation purposes. Moreover, PDMA and the Pakistan Army have access to around 74 trucks that can be utilized for evacuation purposes as well.

Safe Evacuation Sites and Available Machinery in the High-Risk Districts (with DDMA)

Details are added in the Annexures.

Role of Relevant Departments

Role of Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Balochistan (PDMA)

PDMA will play a crucial role in disaster risk management by coordinating with relevant government departments and agencies, disseminating early warnings, undertaking search and rescue activities, and conducting relief operations to meet the needs of affected groups. Additionally, PDMA will coordinate with the humanitarian community for joint preparedness, rescue and relief response, and early recovery efforts.

To ensure effective coordination, PDMA works directly with district administrations for adequate early warnings, rescue, and relief efforts. Mutual interaction is also maintained with other provincial PDMA bodies. In this regard, the following action points have been identified for PDMA:

1. Ensure that Provincial Emergency Control Rooms are well-equipped and fully functional.
2. Request all extremely vulnerable DDMA to establish and notify emergency control rooms that operate 24/7 in case of any emergency.
3. Assist DDMA and line departments in the preparation of Monsoon Contingency plans.
4. ADCG has been notified by the government as the focal point for DM activities.
5. Fleet Tracking System has been installed in all PDMA vehicles.
6. Naseerabad division has been provided with five boats and 100 life-saving jackets for rescue and relief purposes.
7. Extremely vulnerable districts will be provided with power supply generators to ensure the smooth functioning of district emergency control rooms in case of electricity shortfalls.
8. Communication mechanisms for early warning systems with the district, the Meteorology Department, Irrigation, and other relevant stakeholders are already established. The Irrigation Department and PMD will regularly send early warnings and alerts to PDMA and DDMA.

Role of PID

The Provincial Irrigation Department (PID) has been directed to prepare Monsoon contingency plans and share them with the concerned Deputy Commissioners at the district level. The plans should include the removal of encroachments in rivers, streams, and waterways to ensure safe



disposal of floodwater, cleanliness operations for streams and Nallas flowing near and within town/city areas, identification of potential threats and vulnerable populations, and construction of protective bunds with estimated costs.

The Field Engineers have been instructed to coordinate with Civil Administration, promptly share relevant information with the concerned Deputy Commissioners, and maintain security cover. They must also share their approved and counter-signed flood contingency plan with all Deputy Commissioners, complete flood protection works before the monsoon season, and deploy heavy machinery and employees at vulnerable points.

PID will establish flood warning centers at each district, divisional, and zonal level, as well as nominate officers to coordinate with various departments and agencies. Liaison with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Headquarter Engineers Southern Command Quetta, Pakistan Metrological Department, police, FC, local population, and Irrigation Department Government of Sindh will be maintained.

The PID will also ensure the stocking of materials at vulnerable points for plugging of breaches and the closing of breaches on a war footing basis through the deployment of earth-moving machinery. To perform the Monsoon contingency plan and preventive activities effectively, the Irrigation Department will provide necessary resources to all Field Engineers. The PID will establish around-the-clock operational control rooms and transmit daily flood situation reports from July 1st to September 30th. Effective coordination and cooperation with the District Disaster Management will be ensured to avoid chaos and uncertainty.

Role of Department of Health

The health department plays a critical role in the monsoon contingency plan for 2023. During the monsoon season, there is an increased risk of water-borne diseases, vector-borne diseases, and other health issues due to flooding, stagnant water, and other related problems. The health department's primary role is to ensure that the necessary measures are in place to prevent and control the spread of diseases during the monsoon season.

1. The health department will work closely with other government agencies and stakeholders to implement a comprehensive health plan that includes the following:
2. **Disease Surveillance:** The health department will conduct regular disease surveillance to monitor and track the incidence of water-borne and vector-borne diseases during the monsoon season.
3. **Health Education and Awareness:** The health department will conduct public health campaigns to educate people about the importance of personal hygiene, safe drinking water, and other health-related issues during the monsoon season.
4. **Medical Supplies:** The health department will ensure that there are adequate medical supplies, including medicines, vaccines, and other medical equipment, to deal with any health-related emergencies during the monsoon season.
5. **Emergency Response:** The health department will coordinate with other agencies to provide emergency medical services in case of any outbreak of disease or other health-related emergencies.



6. Environmental Health: The health department will work with other agencies to ensure that proper sanitation, waste management, and other environmental health measures are in place to prevent the spread of diseases during the monsoon season.

Overall, the health department's role is crucial in ensuring the health and well-being of the public during the monsoon season. By taking proactive measures and working closely with other stakeholders, the health department can help prevent and control the spread of diseases and other health-related issues.

Role of Nutrition Cell

The Nutrition Cell can play an important role in the monsoon contingency plan 2023 by ensuring that the nutritional needs of the affected population are met during and after the monsoon season. The cell will work towards developing a plan for the distribution of food and nutrition supplements to vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, young children, and the elderly. They can also provide training to local health workers and volunteers on appropriate feeding practices during emergencies.

The Nutrition Cell will also collaborate with other departments and organizations to monitor and assess the food and nutrition situation in the affected areas. They can conduct rapid assessments to identify populations in need of assistance and provide guidance on the appropriate nutritional interventions. The cell can work closely with the Health Department and other agencies to ensure that appropriate medical care and nutrition interventions are provided to those in need.

In addition, the Nutrition Cell will work towards developing and implementing public health messaging on appropriate nutrition practices during the monsoon season. This can include information on safe water and food storage, hand hygiene, and other measures to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

Overall, the Nutrition Cell will play an important role in ensuring that the nutritional needs of the affected population are met during and after the monsoon season, and in preventing the spread of diseases and malnutrition in vulnerable populations.

Communication & Work Department

The Communication & Work Department plays a crucial role in the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 by ensuring effective communication and coordination among various departments and agencies involved in the plan. The department is responsible for establishing and maintaining a communication network to disseminate timely and accurate information related to flood warnings, evacuation orders, and other critical updates. Following roles will be the responsibility of C&W:

1. Establishment of Provincial Flood Emergency Cell
2. Formulate and execute flood emergency response plan.
3. Preposition available machinery and plants in vulnerable areas
4. Restore severed land communication.
5. Liaison with local Army Authorities



Role of Public Health Engineering

Public Health Engineering will play the following role:

1. Establishment of a provincial flood emergency control room in PHE department.
2. Conducting assessments of water and sanitation infrastructure in vulnerable areas to identify areas of concern and potential risks.
3. Developing and implementing plans to ensure the availability of safe drinking water, especially in areas prone to flooding.
4. Ensuring the proper disposal of wastewater and sewage to prevent contamination of water sources.
5. Conducting vector control activities to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria.
6. Providing technical support and guidance to local health authorities on water and sanitation-related issues during emergency situations.
7. Preparing and distributing health and hygiene awareness materials to the public, particularly in vulnerable communities.
8. Liaising with local authorities and emergency response teams to coordinate the delivery of essential water and sanitation services during and after a flood.
9. Conducting post-flood assessments to evaluate the effectiveness of PHE interventions and identify areas for improvement in future contingency planning.

Role of Education Department

The role of the Education Department in the monsoon contingency plan may include:

1. Raising awareness: The department can play a crucial role in raising awareness about the risks associated with floods and the importance of being prepared. This can be done through various means such as public announcements, posters, and educational campaigns in schools.
2. Coordination with schools: The Education Department can coordinate with schools to ensure that they have their own emergency plans in place, which include evacuation routes and procedures, and emergency supplies.
3. Safe school buildings: The department can ensure that school buildings are safe and secure from floods, by conducting regular inspections and repairs of roofs, walls, and other structures.
4. Temporary shelter: In case of displacement due to floods, the department can work with other government agencies to provide temporary shelter for affected families, including setting up temporary schools in safe locations.
5. Resuming education: The department can work to ensure that education is resumed as soon as possible after the floods, by providing necessary resources to affected schools and students.
6. Counseling services: The department can also provide counseling services to affected students and teachers to help them cope with the trauma and stress associated with floods.



Role of Civil Defense

Civil defense plays a crucial role in managing emergency situations such as natural disasters like floods. Their main responsibilities include:

1. Conducting awareness campaigns: Civil defense personnel educate people on disaster preparedness, provide information on evacuation procedures, and organize drills to ensure people know what to do during an emergency.
1. Search and rescue: During a flood, civil defense teams are responsible for conducting search and rescue operations for people stranded or trapped in flood-affected areas.
2. Evacuation management: Civil defense personnel work with local authorities to manage the evacuation of people from flood-affected areas to safer locations. They also help provide necessities such as food, water, and shelter to evacuees.
3. Crowd control: During an emergency, civil defense teams help maintain law and order, control crowds, and prevent looting.
4. Rehabilitation and recovery: After a flood, civil defense teams assist in rehabilitating and rebuilding infrastructure, and helping affected people get back on their feet.

Pakistan Metrological Department

The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) plays an important role in the monsoon contingency plan by providing weather forecasts and warnings to help the relevant authorities take necessary precautions and measures to deal with potential flood situations. Some of the roles of PMD in the monsoon contingency plan include:

1. Providing timely and accurate weather forecasts and warnings to the provincial and district disaster management authorities, the irrigation department, and other relevant departments.
2. Monitoring and analyzing weather patterns and changes to detect potential threats, such as heavy rainfall or thunderstorms, that could result in flooding.
3. Sharing weather data and information with the relevant stakeholders to help them make informed decisions and plan appropriate responses.
4. Collaborating with international weather monitoring agencies to obtain and share information about weather patterns and their potential impact on Pakistan.
5. Maintaining and upgrading weather monitoring and reporting systems to ensure the accuracy and reliability of weather forecasts and warnings.
6. Conducting public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the risks of flooding and how to prepare for and respond to flood situations.

Role of (National Highway Authority) NHA

National Highway Authority (NHA): NHA is responsible for the maintenance and repair of national highways and motorways in Balochistan. During the monsoon season, they will be responsible for ensuring the safety and maintenance of these roads, which are often affected by floods and landslides. NHA will work closely with the PDMA and other stakeholders to identify high-risk areas and take preventive measures to minimize damage to roads and ensure uninterrupted transportation. NHA will also be responsible for ensuring that necessary equipment and machinery are available to respond to emergencies on highways and motorways.



Role of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Balochistan

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Balochistan has an important role to play in the monsoon contingency plan 2023. Their role is to provide technical support and advice to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and other stakeholders on matters related to environmental protection during the monsoon season.

Specifically, the EPA Balochistan will be responsible for:

1. Identifying and monitoring potential environmental risks and hazards that may arise during the monsoon season, such as landslides, soil erosion, and water pollution.
2. Providing guidance on how to minimize the environmental impact of relief and rehabilitation activities in the event of a disaster.
3. Ensuring that relief and rehabilitation activities do not cause any long-term damage to the environment, particularly in sensitive areas such as wetlands and forests.
4. Conducting post-disaster environmental assessments to determine the extent of damage and identify measures to prevent future damage.

The EPA Balochistan will work closely with the PDMA, local authorities, and other stakeholders to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed in the implementation of the monsoon contingency plan.

Role of Urban Planning Department

role of the urban planning department in the monsoon contingency plan 2023 can be significant in several ways, including:

1. Identification of flood-prone areas: The urban planning department can identify the areas in urban centers that are more prone to flooding during the monsoon season. This can help in developing appropriate measures to prevent flooding and minimize the damage caused by it.
2. Design and construction of infrastructure: The department can also play a crucial role in designing and constructing infrastructure such as drainage systems, bridges, and culverts that can effectively manage the water flow during the monsoon season.
3. Coordination with other departments: The urban planning department can work in coordination with other departments such as the PDMA, NDMA, and line departments to ensure that the planning and implementation of the contingency plan are integrated and effective.
4. Public awareness: The department can raise public awareness about the risks associated with flooding during the monsoon season and the need to take necessary precautions. This can be done through social media, public service announcements, and other means.

Role of Local Government

The role of local governments in the monsoon contingency plan for 2023 can include:

1. Preparedness: Local governments can ensure that emergency response plans are in place and that all relevant agencies and stakeholders are prepared for the onset of the monsoon season.



2. Risk assessment: Local governments can conduct risk assessments to identify vulnerable areas, communities, and infrastructure that may be at risk of flooding or other hazards.
3. Public awareness: Local governments can educate the public about the risks associated with monsoon season and provide guidance on how to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
4. Evacuation and relief: Local governments can coordinate the evacuation of communities in high-risk areas and provide relief supplies and services to affected populations.
5. Infrastructure maintenance: Local governments can ensure that drainage systems, roads, and other critical infrastructure are properly maintained and functioning to reduce the risk of flooding and other hazards.
6. Coordination with other agencies: Local governments can work closely with other agencies, including the PDMA, NDMA, and other stakeholders, to ensure a coordinated and effective response to monsoon-related emergencies.

Role of Livestock and Agriculture department

The roles of the Livestock and Agriculture Department in the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 may include:

1. Providing technical assistance and advice to farmers and livestock owners on preparing for the monsoon season and minimizing the impact of floods on their crops and livestock.
2. Conducting awareness campaigns to educate farmers and livestock owners on disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, and preparedness measures.
3. Collaborating with other government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and local communities to provide relief and support to farmers and livestock owners affected by floods.
4. Monitoring the impact of floods on agriculture and livestock in affected areas and assessing the need for support and rehabilitation programs.
5. Providing emergency veterinary services to treat and care for animals affected by floods.
6. Coordinating with other government agencies and stakeholders to ensure the timely delivery of agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, to farmers affected by floods, to help them quickly resume their agricultural activities after the floods.

Role of Home Department

The home department is responsible for maintaining law and order and ensuring public safety during the monsoon season. Its role in the monsoon contingency plan includes:

1. Coordination with law enforcement agencies to ensure public safety and security during the monsoon season.
2. Coordination with relevant departments to provide emergency response services in case of disasters, such as search and rescue, medical assistance, and evacuation.
3. Ensuring the availability of essential supplies, including food, water, and medicines, during and after disasters.
4. Developing and implementing communication strategies to disseminate early warning information, safety measures, and updates on disaster situations to the public.
5. Coordination with local communities to ensure their safety and preparedness during the monsoon season.



6. Providing support to the provincial and district disaster management authorities in the implementation of the monsoon contingency plan.

Role of Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department can play a vital role in the monsoon contingency plan by providing support to affected communities. The department can assist in setting up relief camps for displaced people, providing food, shelter, and medical assistance. They can also work with other stakeholders to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and the elderly. Additionally, the department can provide support for psychosocial counseling and rehabilitation of affected communities.

Role of IT department

The IT department can play an important role in the implementation of the monsoon contingency plan by providing technological solutions for effective communication and data management. Some of the key roles that the IT department can play include:

1. Providing a reliable communication system: The IT department can help set up a reliable communication system that enables stakeholders to exchange information quickly and effectively. This can include setting up a dedicated hotline or developing a mobile application that allows people to report flood-related incidents and receive alerts.
2. Developing a database for disaster management: The IT department can help develop a centralized database that contains information on flood risks, vulnerabilities, and damages. This can help stakeholders make informed decisions about preparedness and response measures.
3. Developing a GIS system: The IT department can develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) that maps flood risks, infrastructure, and other key data. This can help stakeholders identify high-risk areas and prioritize interventions accordingly.
4. Providing technical support: The IT department can provide technical support to other departments and stakeholders in the implementation of the plan. This can include training on the use of technological solutions and troubleshooting any issues that arise.

Role of Labour and Manpower

The labor department can play a role in the monsoon contingency plan by providing support to workers affected by the monsoon-related disasters. This can include ensuring the safety of workers during heavy rainfall and floods, providing compensation and support for workers who are injured or affected by the disasters, and coordinating with other departments to ensure the continuity of essential services and businesses during the monsoon season. Additionally, the labor department can help to raise awareness among workers about the risks and safety measures related to monsoon-related disasters.

The Population Welfare Department

The Population Welfare Department can play a role in the monsoon contingency plan by educating communities about family planning and reproductive health. During disasters and emergencies, there is often an increase in the number of unintended pregnancies and a strain on maternal and child health services. The Population Welfare Department can provide information and access to contraceptive methods to help prevent unintended pregnancies and



support reproductive health services in affected areas. They can also work with other departments and stakeholders to ensure the needs of vulnerable populations, such as pregnant women, newborns, and young children, are considered in the planning and implementation of the monsoon contingency plan.

Role of Women Development Department

The Women Development Department can play a significant role in the monsoon contingency plan 2023 by focusing on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women during and after a disaster. The department can:

1. Conduct awareness campaigns to educate women on disaster preparedness, early warning signs, and evacuation procedures.
2. Ensure that women are included in the planning and decision-making processes related to disaster management.
3. Provide support and resources to women who are affected by disasters, such as temporary shelters, medical care, and counseling services.
4. Collaborate with other departments and stakeholders to address the gender-specific needs of women in disaster response and recovery efforts.
5. Train women on disaster risk reduction and response to build their capacity to respond to future disasters.

UN-Agencies/ Humanitarian Organizations

UN-Agencies and other humanitarian organizations play a crucial role in disaster management and response. Their roles include:

1. Providing emergency relief: UN-Agencies and humanitarian organizations provide immediate assistance to people affected by disasters, including food, water, shelter, and medical aid.
2. Coordinating disaster response: UN-Agencies work closely with local authorities and other organizations to coordinate disaster response efforts and ensure that resources are deployed effectively.
3. Conducting assessments: UN-Agencies conduct assessments to identify the needs of affected communities and prioritize response efforts.
4. Providing technical expertise: UN-Agencies have technical expertise in various areas such as water and sanitation, health, and logistics. They provide technical support to local authorities and other organizations to enhance the effectiveness of disaster response.
5. Conducting training and awareness programs: UN-Agencies conduct training and awareness programs to enhance the capacity of local authorities and communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.
6. Preparing contingency plans: UN-Agencies develop contingency plans in collaboration with local authorities and other organizations to ensure a coordinated response in case of a disaster.
7. Mapping capacities and stocks: UN-Agencies and humanitarian organizations map the capacities and stocks of operational partners to ensure effective deployment of resources in case of an emergency.



Planning for the protection of critical infrastructure

In the context of monsoon contingency planning, protecting critical infrastructure is crucial to ensure the continuity of essential services during and after a disaster. Critical infrastructure includes facilities, systems, and networks that are vital to the functioning of society, such as power plants, water treatment facilities, hospitals, transportation systems, and communication networks.

To prepare for monsoon-related disasters, it is important to have a plan in place for the protection of critical infrastructure. This includes assessing the vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to various hazards, such as flooding and landslides, and identifying measures to mitigate these risks. District administration will conduct the assessment of critical infrastructure and prepare a plan accordingly.

Preparedness measures for the protection of critical infrastructure may include:

1. **Conducting risk assessments:** Conducting risk assessments of critical infrastructure to identify potential hazards and vulnerabilities and developing plans to mitigate risks.
2. **Ensuring backup power and redundancy:** Ensuring backup power and redundancy for critical infrastructure facilities to prevent disruptions to essential services in case of power outages.
3. **Developing emergency response plans:** Developing emergency response plans for critical infrastructure facilities to ensure that they can quickly respond to emergencies and minimize damage.
4. **Establishing communication protocols:** Establishing communication protocols with relevant stakeholders, including emergency responders, to ensure that critical infrastructure is protected during and after disasters.
5. **Upgrading infrastructure:** Upgrading critical infrastructure to withstand disasters, such as reinforcing bridges and other structures to withstand high winds and flooding.
6. **Coordinating with local authorities:** Coordinating with local authorities to ensure that critical infrastructure is protected and that emergency response plans are in place.

By taking these preparedness measures, the risk of damage to critical infrastructure can be minimized, and essential services can be restored more quickly in the event of a disaster.

Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation will ensure that the preparedness measures, response strategies, and coordination mechanisms are put into action as planned. It involves the deployment of trained emergency responders, stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment, establishment of emergency shelters and evacuation centers, and planning for the protection of critical infrastructure.

Monitoring will help to ensure that the implementation of the plan is on track and that any deviations from the plan are identified and addressed promptly. It involves tracking the progress of the plan's implementation, evaluating the effectiveness of the response strategies, and adjusting the plan as needed based on the changing situation. Regular monitoring meeting

will be organized to identify any gaps in the plan and allows for timely corrective actions to be taken.

Following step by step process will be followed for implementation and monitoring:



Figure 4: Step by step process of Implementation and Monitoring during Monsoon 2023

Phasing and timing of the response

The phasing and timing of the response for a monsoon contingency plan is crucial in ensuring an effective and efficient response. The response should be divided into several phases, each with its specific objectives and activities, as follows:

1. Pre-monsoon phase: This phase starts before the onset of monsoon and involves preparedness activities, such as capacity building, stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment, establishment of emergency shelters and evacuation centers, and planning for the protection of critical infrastructure.
2. Early warning and monitoring phase: This phase begins with the issuance of early warning alerts and includes continuous monitoring of weather patterns, river levels, and other indicators of flood risk. The objective is to provide timely and accurate information to decision-makers to enable them to take appropriate actions.
3. Response phase: This phase starts when a flood event occurs and includes search and rescue operations, evacuation and relocation of affected communities, provision of emergency supplies, and the establishment of temporary shelters.
4. Recovery and rehabilitation phase: This phase starts after the floodwaters recede and includes activities to restore infrastructure, livelihoods, and the overall well-being of affected communities.



The timing of each phase should be flexible and based on the evolving situation on the ground. The duration of each phase will depend on the severity and duration of the flood event and the capacity of the response actors. Effective communication and coordination among response actors are critical in ensuring smooth transitions between phases.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the response at each phase are essential to assess the effectiveness of the response and make any necessary adjustments. The response should be periodically reviewed to identify areas for improvement and incorporate lessons learned for future planning.

Budget and resource allocation

The budget and resource allocation for the plan will be based on the identified needs and priorities of the plan. The budget will cover the costs of various activities such as capacity building, stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment, establishment of emergency shelters and evacuation centers, and protection of critical infrastructure.

Resource allocation will be done in a way that ensures the equitable distribution of resources and benefits all areas and communities equally. The allocation will also consider the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different communities and ensure that they receive adequate support.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the budget and resource allocation will be done to ensure that the funds are being used effectively and efficiently. Any deviations from the budget or issues related to resource allocation should be addressed promptly to avoid any delay in the implementation of the plan.

Overall, proper budget and resource allocation are critical for the successful implementation of the monsoon contingency plan 2023 and should be given due attention and priority.

Annual Target and Budget for Monsoon Floods in Balochistan

In the worst-case scenario, more than 10 million will be affected (based on the people affected in 2022 floods) with 3 million people being in need. In this view humanitarian actors will target 3.9 million most vulnerable people in worst affected districts based on 2022 assessment.



Budget Requirement

People Affected during 2022 floods

(Joint Survey Report)

- 9.2 Million People
- 1.3 Million HHs

People in Need

(PDMA assessment)

- 2.8 Million
- 394,285 HHs

Required Budget for Humanitarian Response

- PKR 11.83 Billion
- PKR 3.915 Billion (33%)

Evaluation and monitoring of the response

Evaluation and monitoring of the response is a crucial component of the monsoon contingency plan. It ensures that the response is effective, efficient, and in line with the response objectives. The evaluation and monitoring process involves the following steps:

1. Establishing an evaluation framework: An evaluation framework outlines the criteria and indicators that will be used to measure the effectiveness of the response. This framework will be established before the implementation of the response. Following framework will be used:

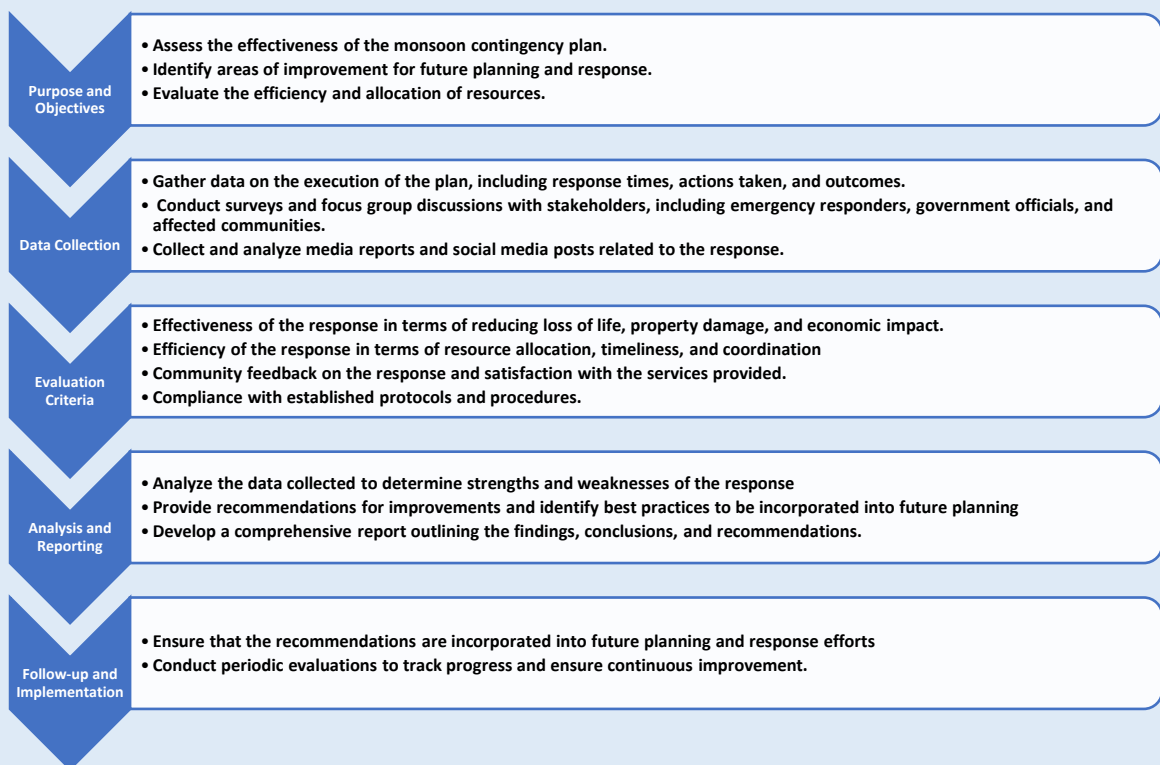


Figure 5: Evaluation framework

2. Monitoring the response: Regular monitoring of the response will be ensured because is necessary to ensure that it is on track and to identify any deviations or challenges. Monitoring can be done through regular reporting and feedback mechanisms from the ground.
3. Conducting periodic evaluations: Periodic evaluations of the response should be conducted to assess its effectiveness, identify strengths and weaknesses, and recommend necessary changes. These evaluations should be conducted by independent evaluators to ensure impartiality.
4. Making necessary changes: Based on the evaluation findings, necessary changes should be made to improve the response. These changes should be implemented as soon as possible to ensure that the response remains effective.
5. Reporting and sharing the findings: The evaluation findings will be shared with all stakeholders, including the government, NGOs, and other humanitarian actors. The findings should be used to improve the response and to inform future planning.



6. Budget allocation: The evaluation and monitoring process should also include budget allocation for the evaluation and monitoring activities. Sufficient resources should be allocated to ensure that the evaluation and monitoring process is effective and efficient.

Communication with affected populations and stakeholders

Communication will be established before, during, and after the emergency response to ensure that affected populations and stakeholders are well-informed and have access to accurate and timely information.

The following are some key considerations for communication with affected populations and stakeholders:

1. Communication Channels: Communication channels will be identified and established in advance and will be appropriate for the target audience. These channels may include radio broadcasts, SMS alerts, social media, community meetings, and information centers. PDMA and DDMA emergency numbers will be ensured to be in working conditions.
2. Language and Cultural Sensitivity: Communication will be in the local language(s) and should be sensitive to the cultural norms and values of the affected population. It should also be accessible to persons with disabilities.
3. Information Dissemination: Timely and accurate information will be disseminated to affected populations and stakeholders. This should include information on the risks and hazards, evacuation routes and procedures, shelter locations, and emergency contact numbers.
4. Two-Way Communication: Communication will be a two-way process, with mechanisms in place to receive feedback and respond to inquiries and concerns from affected populations and stakeholders.
5. Coordination: Coordination mechanisms should be established to ensure that communication is consistent and coherent across all stakeholders and response agencies.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation: Communication activities should be monitored and evaluated to ensure that they are effective and meet the needs of affected populations and stakeholders.
7. Feedback and Learning: Feedback and learning mechanisms will be established to capture lessons learned and to continuously improve communication strategies and approaches.

Lessons learned and recommendations for future improvements

Lessons learned and recommendations are an essential aspect of any emergency response plan. It allows stakeholders to reflect on what worked and what did not work during the response and identify areas for improvement. The following are some key steps that will be taken to facilitate lessons learned and recommendations for future improvements:

1. Conduct a thorough review of the response: A comprehensive review of the response should be conducted to identify successes, challenges, and areas for improvement. This review should be conducted by a diverse group of stakeholders, including



representatives from government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and affected communities.

2. Identify key lessons learned: Based on the review of the response, key lessons learned should be identified. These may include issues related to communication, resource allocation, coordination, and decision-making, among others.
3. Develop recommendations for improvement: Once key lessons learned have been identified, specific recommendations for improvement should be developed. These recommendations should be actionable and prioritize the most critical areas for improvement.
4. Disseminate lessons learned and recommendations: The lessons learned, and recommendations should be disseminated widely to all stakeholders involved in the response. This may include sharing reports, holding debriefing sessions, or creating knowledge management platforms to ensure that the information is easily accessible.
5. Implement recommendations: The recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible. It is important to establish a timeline for implementation and assign responsibilities to ensure that the recommendations are carried out.
6. Monitor and evaluate progress: As the recommendations are implemented, it is important to monitor and evaluate progress. This will allow stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of the recommendations and adjust as needed.

By following these steps, stakeholders can ensure that lessons learned are documented and that recommendations for improvement are developed and implemented. This will help to strengthen future emergency response efforts and improve the overall effectiveness of the monsoon contingency plan 2023.



Priority Minimum Preparedness Actions

To enhance preparedness and mitigate the impact of monsoon in Balochistan, the following minimum preparedness actions should be implemented:

1. Ensure that meteorological forecasts are shared in advance with the government, humanitarian actors, development actors, private sector, and donors to facilitate adequate preparedness and information sharing with at-risk communities.
2. Utilize meteorological forecasts based on probability sciences as they become more accurate as the monsoon approaches.
3. Conduct flood awareness campaigns and strengthen well-resourced emergency operations centers in terms of human capacity and SOPs.
4. Raise awareness on the likely impact of monsoon on the community in the districts that were worst affected in the 2022 flooding through District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA).
5. Decentralize the pre-positioning of emergency relief stocks to at-risk districts through NDMA and PDMA.
6. Appoint PDMA focal persons to districts that are at risk.
7. Engage Pakistan Army Engineering Corps through NDMA.
8. Initiate coordination meetings with all provincial line departments, federal agencies, and humanitarian organizations.
9. Communicate on the removal of encroachment on waterways and opening of drainages in districts and Union Councils through PDMAs and DDMA.
10. Advocate for resources with donors and preposition emergency stocks to at-risk provinces, including hard-to-reach areas, particularly food, medicines, and NFIs/shelter through humanitarian actors.
11. Work on anticipatory action based on triggers and thresholds.
12. Provide surge support when the threshold is above the capacity of the provincial level.
13. Accelerate NOC issuance to humanitarian actors to facilitate a swift response in areas identified to be at risk through engagement with PDMA.
14. Share alerts on disaster impact through engagement with mobile phone service providers.
15. Update 5Ws and activate operational DDMA and inter-sectoral meetings.
16. Develop a resource mobilization strategy and factor in anticipatory action (AA), CERF, and other funding mechanisms through HCT.
17. Continue with risk analysis and monitoring, identify, and prioritize humanitarian interventions, review response capacities across all levels (national, provincial and district), and fill identified gaps using minimum preparedness actions.



Gender sensitive disaster management

Gender is an important consideration in any disaster management plan, including the monsoon contingency plan 2023. It is essential to recognize that men and women may experience disasters differently due to social, economic, and cultural factors, which can lead to differences in their vulnerability and resilience to the impacts of disasters. Therefore, the monsoon contingency plan 2023 should be gender-sensitive and consider the specific needs and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys.

In the context of monsoon disasters, women are often disproportionately affected due to their traditional gender roles and responsibilities, which may limit their mobility and access to resources. For example, women may have limited access to information, communication, and decision-making processes, which can hinder their ability to prepare and respond to disasters effectively. Women may also be responsible for caring for children, the elderly, and the sick, which can increase their vulnerability during disasters.

Therefore, the monsoon contingency plan 2023 will ensure that women are included in all aspects of disaster management, including planning, decision-making, and implementation. This includes ensuring that women's voices are heard, and their needs and priorities are reflected in the plan. Additionally, the plan will aim to promote women's empowerment and leadership in disaster management, by providing opportunities for women to participate in training, capacity building, and leadership programs.

Moreover, the plan will also ensure that gender-based violence (GBV) is addressed and prevented during and after disasters. Disasters can exacerbate existing GBV, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking. Therefore, the plan will ensure that measures are in place to prevent GBV, provide support to survivors, and hold perpetrators accountable.

Following are details of considerations during the implementation of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 for gender-friendly implementation:

1. **Gender analysis:** Conduct a gender analysis of the potential impact of monsoon hazards on women and men, girls, and boys. Identify the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different genders in different contexts.
2. **Gender-sensitive planning:** Ensure that gender is integrated into all aspects of the contingency planning process, from risk assessment to response planning, and budgeting. Consult with women and men from diverse backgrounds, including those who are marginalized, to ensure that their needs and perspectives are included in planning.
3. **Gender-sensitive communication and information sharing:** Ensure that all communication and information sharing related to the contingency plan are gender-sensitive and accessible to all genders, including women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, and women from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.
4. **Gender-sensitive preparedness:** Ensure that all preparedness activities, including training, drills, and simulation exercises, are designed to be inclusive of different genders and to address their specific needs and vulnerabilities.



5. Gender-sensitive response: Ensure that response efforts are gender-sensitive and responsive to the specific needs of women and men, girls, and boys. Provide safe spaces for women and girls, access to healthcare services, and support for gender-based violence survivors.
6. Gender-sensitive recovery: Ensure that recovery efforts are designed to be gender-sensitive and responsive to the specific needs of women and men, girls, and boys. This includes providing support for livelihoods and employment opportunities that are accessible and beneficial for all genders.
7. Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation: Ensure that monitoring and evaluation processes include gender-sensitive indicators and that data is collected disaggregated by sex and other relevant factors. This will help ensure that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different genders are addressed throughout the implementation of the contingency plan.

Overall, ensuring a gender-sensitive implementation of the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2023 will require a commitment to addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and men and ensuring that their voices and perspectives are included in all aspects of the planning and implementation process.



Annexures

Contact numbers of PDMA officers

Name	Designation	Office	Mobile
Mr. Naseer Ahmed Nasir	Director General	081-9241118	0345-8359200
Mr. Attaullah Mengal	Director (Relief)	081-9241123	0344-8060532
Mr. Faisal Naseem Khan Panezai	Director (Admin)	081-9241120	0331-7877000
Mr. Amanullah Rind	Director (Planning & Coordination)	081-9241140	0332-8181077
Mr. Faisal Tariq Khan	Director (R & D)	081-9241117	0331-8004800
Mr. Inayatullah Sanjrani	Director (DRM)	081-9241121	03208888099
Mr. Zaheer Ahmed Baloch	Director (Rescue)	081-9241147	0313-6474831
Mr. Suleman Aziz Mengal	Deputy Director (DRM)	081-9241137	0345-8307493
Mr. Asghar Ali Jamali	Deputy Director (Planning)	081-9241148	0333-1389956
Syed Ghafoor Agha	Deputy Director (M&E)	081-9241139	0300-3890530
Mr. Abdul Ghani Langau	Deputy Director (R&D)	081-9241149	0334-2489437
Mr. Ghulam Fareed Jatoi	Assistant Director (Admin)	081-9241124	0332-8819233
Mr. Nida Muhammad	Assistant Director (Relief)	081-9241125	0300-9383318
Mr. Haji Sher Ahmed	Assistant Director (Transport)	081-9241135	0334-6029626
Mr. Haji Muhammad Ishaq	Assistant Director (Training)	081-9241118	0341-8000728
Mr. Muhammad Younas	Incharge PEOC	081-9241133	0336-8294395

Telephone numbers of the Deputy Commissioners in Balochistan

Designation	Office	Residence	Fax
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta	081-9201406	081-9202399	081-9202193
Deputy Commissioner, Pishin	0826-420200	0826-421311	0826-420806
Deputy Commissioner, Killa Abdullah	0826-612021	0826-612527	0826-612022
Deputy Commissioner, Nushki	0825-872304	0825-872314	0825-872453
Deputy Commissioner, Chagai	0825-211109	0825-211111	0825-211589
Deputy Commissioner, Sibi	0833-9230223	0833-9230222	0833-9230224
Deputy Commissioner, Kohlu	0829-667302	0829-667300	0829-667306
Deputy Commissioner, Dera Bugthi	0835-410234	0835-410235	0835-410378
Deputy Commissioner, Ziarat	0833-920040	0833-560304	0833-560309
Deputy Commissioner, Mastung	0843-895400	0843-895402	0843-895408
Deputy Commissioner, Kalat	0844-210407	0844-210417	0844-210579
Deputy Commissioner, Khuzdar	0853-610251	0848-412655	0848-413253
Deputy Commissioner, Lasbella	0853-610534	0853-610394	0853-610252
Deputy Commissioner, Kharan	0847-510675	0848-510321	0847-510345



Deputy Commissioner, Washuk	0847-520030	0847-520031	0847-520006
Deputy Commissioner, Awaran	0856-511060	0856-511015	0856-511062
Deputy Commissioner, Nasirabad	0838-710661	0838-710520	0838-710040
Deputy Commissioner, Jaffarabad	0838-510700	0838-510290	0838-510703
Deputy Commissioner, Jhal Magsi	0837-430141	0837-430146	0837-430147
Deputy Commissioner, Kachi	0832-415428	0832-415481	0832-415477
Deputy Commissioner, Loralai	0824-410981	0824-410982	0824-410983
Deputy Commissioner, Barkhan	0829-66840	0829-668207	0829-668350
Deputy Commissioner, Killa Saifullah	0823-610552	0823-610445	0823-610430
Deputy Commissioner, Musa Khail	0828-611103	0828-611235	0828-611127
Deputy Commissioner, Zhob	0822-412400	0822-412399	0822-413388
Deputy Commissioner, Kech	0852-411282	0852-411136	0852-412593
Deputy Commissioner, Panjgur	0855-642242	0855-641800	0855-642301
Deputy Commissioner, Gwadar	0864-210027	0864-210029	0864-211362
Deputy Commissioner, Sherani	0822-412207	0822-412363	0822-414372
Deputy Commissioner, Harnai	0833-520500	0833-520501	0833-520201

Provincial Emergency Operation Centre

Sr. #	Name	Control Room Contact No.	Fax No.
1	PDMA (PEOC)	081-9241133, 081-9241122	081-9241132, 081-9241126
2	Quetta	081-9203036	081-9203022
3	Sibi	0833-9230123	0833-9230124
4	Nasirabad	0838-710500,	0838-710730
5	Kalat	0848-41.2654	0848-413253
6	Zhob	0824-410971	0824-410973
7	Makran	0852-413244,0321-2869269	0852-412593
8	Rakhshan	0847-510569	0847-510345



Proposed evacuation plan

S/No	Division	Vulnerable Point	Safe site
1.	Zhob	25 sites	299 boys' school and girl school 106 and 5 other sites
2.	Kalat	64 sites	23 sites
3.	Naseer Abad	complete districts of Usta Muhammad and Jaffer Abad and 29 other sites	School Buildings will utilize for evocation site and 32 other sites
4.	Quetta	34 sites	22 sites
5.	Sibi	43 sites	26 sites
6.	Lorelai	49 sites	34 sites
7.	Rakshan	18 sites	15 sites
8.	Makran	16 sites	14 sites

Available Machineries at Division Level with different Allied Departments of Baluchistan

Division	Available Machinery
Zhob	16 bulldozers, 2 fire truck, 1 water tanker, 9 tractors, Cater piller-01, Ambulance-06, Grader-01 Water bozer-01
Kalat	Water Tanker-02, Bulldozer-24, Grader-01, Tractor-13, Dumper-03, D-Watering-pumps-02, Firebrigade-05, Loader-01
Naseer Abad	Water Tanker-05, Bulldozer-37, Grader-07, Loader-03, Excavator-04, Tractor-22, D-Watering-pumps-36, Firebrigade-03 Ambulance-07 WB-01 Water-Pump-01 Firebrigade-01
Quetta	Bulldozer-17, Grader-03, Tractor-15, Firebrigade-06, Ambulance-12
Sibi	Bulldozer-30, Grader-05, Crane-01, Ambulance-23, Tractor-16, D-Watring-pump-05, Dumper-03, Firebrigade-03, Excavator-02
Lorelai	Bulldozer-22, Tractor-10, Ambulance-08, Grader-01, Firebrigade-02
Rakshan	Ambulance-08, dozer-16, Grader-07, Tractor-07
Makran	Dozer-07, Loader-02, Dumper-07, Tractor-13, Grader-02, D-Watering-pumps-06, Firebrigade-01



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