MOST IMMEDIATE / BY FAX



F.2 (E)/2024-NDMA (MW/Weather-HeatwaveAdvisory) **Government of Pakistan Prime Minister's Office** National Disaster Management Authority (HQ)



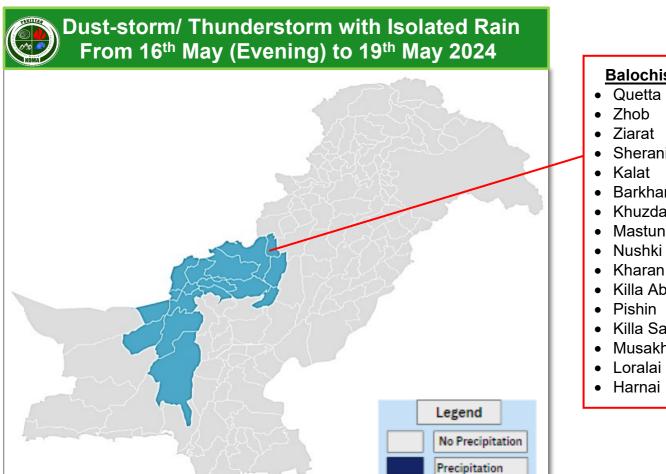
Main Murree Road Near ITP Office, Islamabad

Dated: 16 May 2024

Subject: HEATWAVE CONDITIONS DURING UPCOMING WEEK & DUST-STORMS / THUNDERSTORMS - RAIN EXPECTED IN UPPER PARTS FROM 16-19 MAY

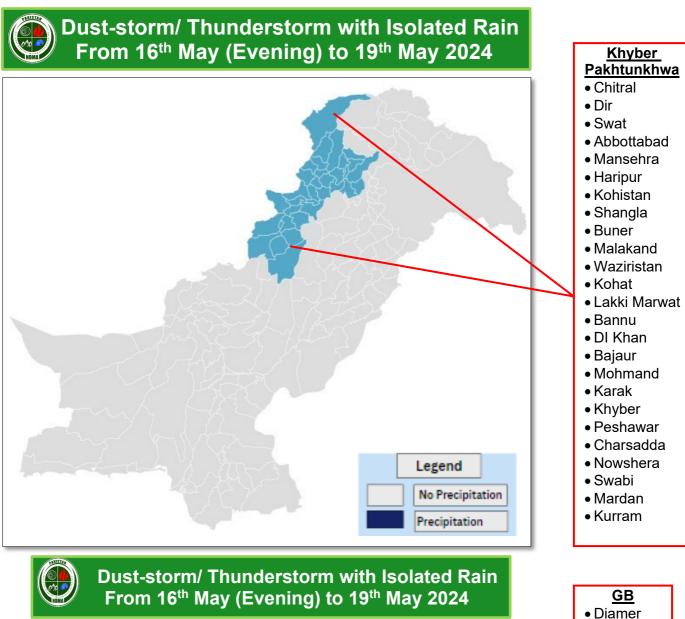
Reference: For further guidance consult NDMA Summer Hazards Contingency Plan 2024.

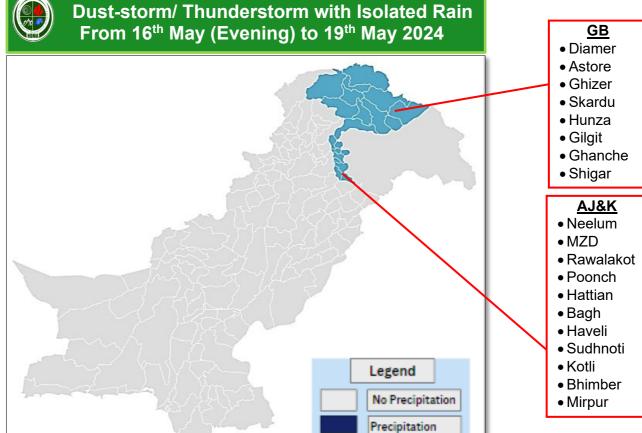
It is forecasted (PMD Press Release at Annex-A) that Heatwave Conditions are likely to develop over Most Parts of the Country, especially Punjab and Sindh from 21 May and likely to advance into Severe Heatwave Conditions from 23 to 27 May. Daytime Temperatures are likely to remain 4-6°C Above Normal in Punjab & Sindh (approx. 35-40°C) from 21-23 May whereas it will remain 6-8°C Above Normal from 23 to 27 May (approx. 45°C or above). Daytime Temperatures in Islamabad, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and State of AJ&K are expected to remain 4-6°C Above Normal from 21-27 May (approx. 35-40°C). Furthermore, a shallow westerly wave is likely to affect Upper Parts of the Country from 16-19 May, due to which dust storms / thunderstorms - rains are expected. Under the influence of forecasted conditions, the following is expected: -



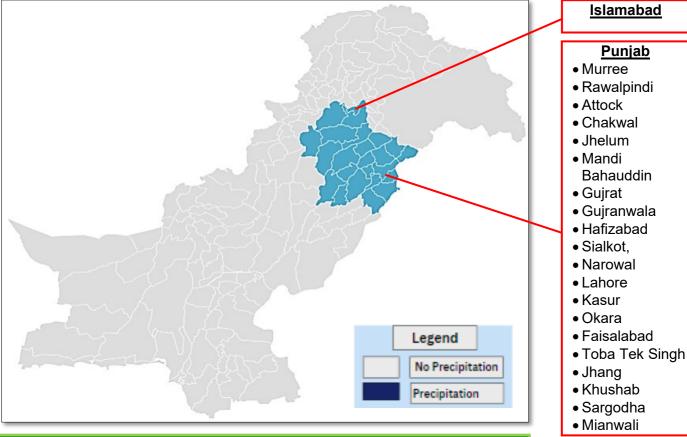
Balochistan

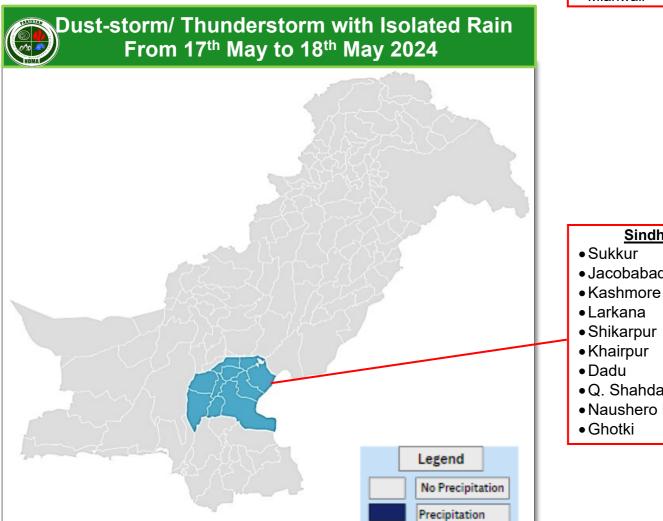
- Quetta
- Ziarat
- Sherani
- Barkhan
- Khuzdar
- Mastung
- Kharan
- Killa Abdullah
- Killa Saifullah
- Musakhel





Dust-storm/ Thunderstorm with Isolated Rain From 16th May (Evening) to 18th May 2024

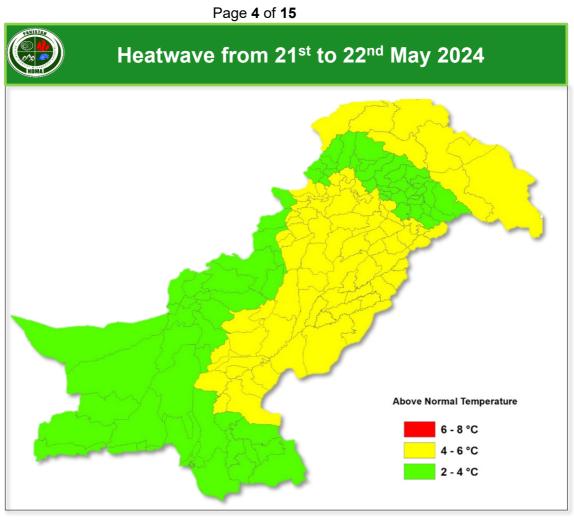


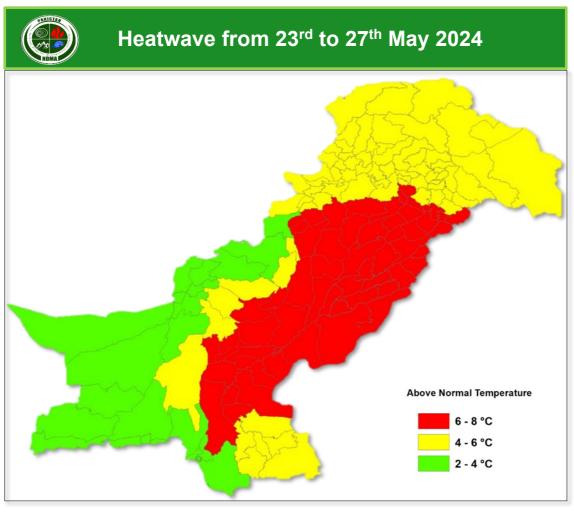


Sindh

- Jacobabad

- Q. Shahdadkot
- Naushero Feroze





- 2. Under the influence of this system, following are likely impacts:
 - a. Temperatures are likely to increase, with a maximum increase during daytime.
 - b. **Heatwave conditions** are likely to prevail.
 - c. **Extremely dry / hot** conditions **may trigger forest / bush fires** in vulnerable areas of the country.
 - d. Farmers are advised to remain **extra cautious** and plan agricultural activity accordingly, ensuring **adequate water supply**.
 - e. **Dust Storms / Thunderstorms** may damage crops, loose structures, etc.
 - f. Thunderstorms may increase the risk of lightning strikes.
- 3. All PDMAs / GBDMA / SDMA and ICT Administration, NHA, NH&MP, FWO, Rescue 1122, Dam Authorities, Line Departments, Ministries and Federal Agencies are required to undertake measures as per respective mandates. However, the following is to be ensured by all concerned, in addition to measures deemed appropriate as per on ground situation / requirements: -
 - Ensure round-the-clock monitoring of the situation through EOCs with regular feedback to PEOCs and NEOC.
 - Ensure that emergency services, personnel and equipment (such as Rescue 1122,
 Fire Brigade, Ambulance and Civil Defense, among others) are available.
 - c. Establish heatwave cooling points / centres and heatstroke treatment centres in urban / rural areas to mitigate adverse effects of the heatwave during forecasted period.
 - d. Advise farmers to take necessary mitigative and precautionary measures to safeguard their crops through timely harvesting, safe storage or any other precaution from adverse effects of dust-storms / thunderstorms and likely increase in temperatures along with ensuring adequate water supply.
 - e. Ensure timely restoration of electricity supply to residential areas as priority.
 - f. Increase awareness amongst responders and general public about signs of heat related illnesses such as heat exhaustion / exposure (excessive sweating, weakness, dizziness, nausea, headache, etc) and heatstroke (high body temperature, dizziness, confusion, loss of consciousness, etc).
 - g. Federal Health Ministry and respective Provincial Health Departments to ensure adequate supply medicines and supplies for treatment of heat related illnesses.
 - h. Proactive monitoring of forested areas for signs of anticipated forest fires and timely response measures.
 - Ensure availability of all forest officers / negenbans / watchers and ensure frequent field visits.
 - j. Responders to ensure that necessary firefighting equipment / vehicles are available and well-maintained, including resistant clothing, personal protective equipment, firefighting tools and communication devices.

- k. Pre-position firefighting resources such as fire engines, water tenders, and hand crews in strategic locations near at-risk / vulnerable forest fire areas to ensure timely response.
- I. Keep a close watch on the news sources and early warning systems to ensure immediate effort to contain fires.
- m. **Preplace necessary emergency equipment** at vulnerable / strategic locations to expedite response efforts and **complete stocking** / replenishment of stocks.
- n. **Judicious** use of water is recommended in all aspects of life during forecasted period.
- Ensure widespread circulation of alerts and advisories, especially in local languages,
 to raise awareness and sensitize travelers / local communities.
- p. Coordinate with relevant departments to secure loose structures such as electrical poles, solar panels, hoardings and under-construction buildings to mitigate potential damages from dust-storms / thunderstorms.
- q. Conduct mass public awareness campaigns to educate residents and travelers in vulnerable areas about the risks of flash flooding / landslides / avalanche / blizzard and take precautionary measures.
- r. Advise general public to seek shelter in safe areas, such as sturdy buildings or underground structures during dust-storms / thunderstorms and avoid objects that pose a risk of falling and avoid being struck by lightning.
- s. **Strengthen coordination** among all **relevant departments** and agencies to facilitate timely **sharing of information** and resources during emergency situations.
- t. **Establish reliable communication channels** with local communities to provide timely updates, instructions and emergency contact information.
- u. Share daily / routine updates with NDMA in case of any eventuality.
- 3. **Heatwave & Forest Fire Guidance**. Please find enclosed graphical guidance for heatwaves and forest fires, respectively at *Annex-B* and *Annex-C* for wider public dissemination.
- 4. <u>Press Information Department Only</u>. With the request to ensure wider circulation and public awareness.
- 5. Forwarded for information / necessary action, please.

(Hammad Sadiq Rana)
Director (Response)

Tel No: 051-9087128 Fax No: 051-9030729

Page **7** of **15**

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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ACAS (Operations), Air Headquarters, Islamabad

Headquarters, Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA), Karachi

Headquarters, Pakistan Coast Guards (PCG), Karachi

PMD PRESS RELEASE



Government of Pakistan Ministry of Aviation (Aviation Division) Pakistan Meteorological Department Sector: H-8/2, Islamabad.

NWFC-5(10A)/2017/75

Date: 16th May, 2024

Time: 14:00 PST

Heatwave conditions predicted in the country during upcoming week Duststorm/thunderstorm-rain is expected in upper parts from 16th (evening) to 19th May

Met office informed that due to the presence of high pressure in the upper atmosphere, heatwave conditions are likely to develop over most parts of the country, especially over Punjab and Sindh from 21st May and likely to convert to severe heatwave conditions from 23rd to 27th May.

Day temperatures are likely to remain 04 to 06°C above normal in Sindh and Punjab from 21st to 23rd and from 06 to 08°C from 23rd to 27th May. Day temperatures are likely to remain 04 to 06°C above normal in Islamabad, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan from 21st to 27th May.

Met office further informed that a shallow westerly wave is likely to affect upper parts of the country on 16th May(evening/night). Under the influence of this weather system:

<u>Balochistan:</u> Duststorm/thunderstorm with isolated rain is expected Quetta, Zhob, Ziarat, Sherani, Barkhan, Kalat, Khuzdar, Qila Abdullah, Qilla Saifullah, Kharan and Mastung from 16th (evening) to 19th May.

Khvber Pakhtunkhwa: Duststorm/thunderstorm with isolated rain is expected in Chitral, Dir, Swat, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Kohistan, Shangla, Buner, Malakand, Waziristan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Bajaur, Mohmand, Karak, Khyber, Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swabi, Mardan and Kurram from 16th (evening) to 19th May.

Gilgit-Baltistan/Kashmir: Rain-wind/thunderstorm is expected in Gilgit-Baltistan (Diamir, Astore, Ghizer, Skardu, Hunza, Gilgit, Ghanche, Shigar), Kashmir (Neelum valley, Muzaffarabad, Rawalakot, Poonch, Hattian, Bagh, Haveli, Sudhanoti, Kotli, Bhimber, Mirpur) from 16th (evening) to 19th May.

<u>Punjab/Islamabad</u>: Duststorm/thunderstorm with isolated rain is expected in Islamabad/Rawalpindi, Murree, Galliyat, Attock, Chakwal, Jhelum, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sialkot, Narowal, Lahore, Kasur, Okara, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, Khushab, Sargodha and Mianwali from 16th (evening) to 18th May.

Sindh: Duststorm/thunderstorm with isolated rain is expected in Sukkur, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Larkana, Dadu on 17th and 18th May.

Possible Impacts and advises:

- The farmers are advised to manage the crops accordingly.
- General public is advised to avoid unnecessary exposure to direct sunlight.
- · Judicious use of water is requested from all aspects of life.
- Extreme dry/heatwave conditions may trigger bush fires/forest fires in the vulnerable areas of Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Northeast Balochistan.

Note: All concerned authorities are advised to remain "ALERT" and take necessary measures to avoid any untoward situation during the heatwaye spell.

For latest weather updates please visit: https://www.pmd.gov.pk/en/

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- Chairman NDMA
- Chairman NHA
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Spokesperson

Page 9 of 15

PMD PRESS RELEASE (URDU)



Government of Pakistan

Ministry of Aviation (Aviation Division)

Pakistan Meteorological Department
Sector: H-8/2, Islamabad.

NWFC-5(10A)/2017/75

S. Br. (1608 8. + 6.11 ... 6 30. 18

آ سم مفضے کے دوران ملک شی سری کی اہر کی پینگلوئی 16 (شام) سے 19 می کے دوران ملک کے بالائی ملاقوں میں سرد آلود ہوائی / جھڑ چلئے اور سرج چک کے ساتھ بارش کی توقع

محکمہ موسیات کے مطابق فضایں بائی پیشر کی موجود گی کی وجہ سے ملک کے بیشتر علاقوں بالنسوس بیٹیاباور سندھ یس 21مئ سے گری کی امیر کی صور تھال بیٹے کا امکان ہے جو کے نیٹے کے آخر تک موجود رہے گی۔ 23 سے 27مئ کے دوران بیٹاباور سندھ میں شدید کری کی امرکان۔

سندھ اور پنجاب میں 21 سے 23 می کے دوران دن کا درجہ حرارت معمول ہے 04 سے 06 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈزیادہ اور 23 سے 27 می کے دوران 60 سے 08 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈزیادہ اور پختو تخواہ سنٹیم ، گلٹ بلتستان اور بلوچستان میں 21 سے 27 می کے دوران دن کا درجہ حرارت معمول ہے 06 ٹگری سینٹی گریڈزیادہ بنے کا امکان۔

تحكد موسميات ك مطابق ايك مفرفي البر6 1 مكر (شام ارات) كوملك ك بالا في علاقول مين داخل بوف كالمكان ب- جس ك باعث:

بلوچتان: 16 (شام) سے 19 می کے دوران: کوئند، ژوب، زیارت، شیر انی، پار کھان، قلات، خضدار، قلعہ عبداللہ، قلعہ سیف اللہ، خاران اور مستونگ شی گردآلود ہوائی / جھڑ چلنے اور گرج چک کے ساتھ بارش کا امکان۔

تھیر پکٹو توان 16 (شام) **سوائی کے دوران:** چر آل، دیر، سوات ایب آباد مانسپر دو ہری اپور، کو بستان، شانگا، او نیر مالا کنڈ، وزیر ستان، کو باٹ، کلی مروت، بنول، ڈیروا تا عمل خان، باجوڑ، مہند، کرک، خیبر، بیثاور، چار سدہ نوشپر د، صوافی، مر دان اور کرم میں گردآلود ہوائیں/ جھڑ چلنے اور گرج چک ساتھ ہارش کا امکان۔

گلت بلتتان / مشیر: 16 (شام) سے 19 می کے دوران: قلت بلتتان (دیامیر، استور، غذر، اسکردو، جنزو، قلت، گا شچے، شگر)، تشیر (وادی نیلم، منظر آباد، راولا کوث، یو تجید، بثیال، باخ، حویلی، سد صنوتی، کو فی، مجمیر، میر بور) میں تین جات کے ساتھ سے بارش کا امکان۔

بوب السلام آباد : 16 (شم) سے 18 می کے دوران میں گرد آباد اسلام آباد اراولینڈی انک، چکوال، جہلم، منڈی بہاؤالدین، گجرات، گو جرانوالد، حافظ آباد، سیالکوٹ، نارووال، لاہور، قصور، اوکاڑہ، فیصل آباد، نوشا۔ وکی جنگ، خوشاب، سرگودھا، مہانوالحاور سابوال میں گرد آبادہ ہوائی اجھڑ جلنے اور گرج جب کے ساتھ مارش کاامکان۔

عدد: 17 اور 18 مى كو: عمر، جيك بابر، كشور، الذكاف اور دادوش كرد آلود مواكي الله هي چنے اور كرج چك كے ساتھ بكى بارش كامكان.

مكندا ثرامت ادراطيا في بمراير:

Date: 16th May, 2024

Time: 14:00 PST

- کسان معزات این ضلول کوموسم کوید نظر د کتے ہوئے اسے معولات ترتیب دیں۔
 - موام كرى سے بھاؤ كے ليے احتياطى عدائير اختيار كريد
 - موام کوزندگی کے تمام شعبوں میں پانی کے درست استعال کی بدایت۔
- اختیالی تعظیہ موسم ا گری کا اور بنجاب، تیر پھٹو تھ ااور شال مشرقی بلوچتان کے متاثر ہونے دالے ملا توں بھی جھاڑ ہے ادر بھگات بھی آگ گھنے کا ہدیت کی تجہ ہے۔ نوٹ: تمام متعلقہ اور ان کو گری کی اور کے دور ان "الرٹ "رہنے اور کمی تاخطوار دا تعد سے بچنے کے لیے تمام ضرور کی اقد امات کرنے کی ہدایت کی جاتی ہے۔

تازوترین معلومات کے لئے /https://www.pmd.gov.pk/en

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- Secretary Agriculture Punjab, KP, GB, Kashmir, Balochistan & Sindh
- Chairman NDMA
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- Chief Commissioner Islamabad
- Commissioner Rawalpindi
- 17. Rescue 1122.
- Directors RMC's & Electronic and Print Media.

تر بهان(محکمه موسمیات)

NDMA Heatwave Guidance



HEATWAVE

Be Prepared



A prolonged period of exceptionally hot weather, characterized by temperatures well above average, posing health risks and environmental challenges.

IF YOU ARE UNDER AN EXTREME HEAT WARNING



Watch for heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.



Find air conditioning, if possible.



Wear light clothing.



Never leave people or pets Avoid strenuous in a closed car.



activities.



Drink plenty of fluids.



Watch for heat illness.

Heat-Related Illnesses



Heat Stroke

Signs

- · Extremely high body temperature (above 103 degrees F) taken orally
- · Red, hot and dry skin with no sweat
- · Rapid, strong pulse
- · Dizziness, confusion or unconsciousness



Heat Cramps

Signs

 Muscle pain or spasms in the stomach, arms or legs



Heat Exhaustion

Signs

· Heavy sweating, paleness, muscle cramps, tiredness, weakness, fast or weak pulse, dizziness, headache, fainting, nausea, vomiting

HEATWAVE



Be Prepared

Prepare



Respond



Keep Your Home Cool



Cover windows with drapes or shades.



Position fans near windows to draw in cooler air overnight and create cross-ventilation.



Plant trees outside windows to provide shade and reduce sunlight indoors.



Use window reflectors such as aluminum foil to reflect heat back outside.



Find places with air conditioning



If you're outside, find shade.



Stay Hydrated.



Do not use electric fans when the temperature outside is more than 95 degrees.



Avoid high-energy activities.



Heat Cramps

Actions: Go to a cooler location. Remove excess clothing. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if cramps last more than an hour.



Heat Exhaustion

 Actions: Go to an airconditioned place and lie down. Loosen or remove clothing. Take a cool bath. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if symptoms get worse or last more than an hour.



Heat Stroke

 Actions: Call for emergency medical assistance. Cool down with whatever methods available and constantly monitor temperature until help arrives.



HEATWAVE

Mitigation & Prevention





Keep close monitoring of vulnerable GLOF sites.



Emergency Services / Fire Brigades to remain on alert against Forest fire



Take preventative measures against fires where possible



Avoid direct exposure to sunlight during peak hours (1000 - 1700 hours).



Make judicious use of water for drinking and cooling-off.



Alert medical services to maintain requisite facilities such as heatstroke centers.



Coordinate with NHA, NH&MP and FWO for necessary alerts to travelers



Inform farmers of greater requirement of water for crops, orchards and cattle.

Forest Fire Guidance



FOREST FIRE

Be Prepared



An uncontrolled and often rapidly spreading blaze that occurs in forested areas, characterized by burning trees, vegetation, and sometimes wildlife habitat

Forest Fire Facts



Can damage your property. Set up defense zones to protect your home.



Often caused by humans or lightning.



Can happen anywhere, anytime. Risk increases with little rain and high winds.

Types of forest fire

Ground Fire

Ground fires burn low vegetation, less intense than crown fires but spread rapidly.





Surface Fire

Surface fires burn on the forest floor, consuming debris like leaves and branches. They vary in speed based on wind, moisture, and terrain.





Crown Fire

intense, spread through treetops fueled by dry vegetation and wind, leap between trees, devastating large forest areas.







EVACUATION PLAN

FOREST FIRE

Be Prepared



Prepare



Make an Emergency Plan

Make sure everyone in your household knows and understands what to do if you need to quickly evacuate.

Strengthen Your Home



Use fire-resistant materials to build, renovate or make repairs.



Find an outdoor water source with a hose that can reach any area of your property.



Fire-resistant zone that is free of leaves, debris or flammable materials for at least 30 feet from your home.

During



Pay attention to emergency alerts and notifications for information and instructions.



Evacuate immediately if authorities tell you to do so!



If trapped, call RESCUE 1122
and give your location, but
be aware that emergency
response could be delayed or
impossible. Turn on lights to
help rescuers find you.



Cover your face and mouth to protect yourself from smoke inhalation or limit your exposure to smoke.



Evacuate the elderly, sick and children first.

After



Do not return home until authorities say it is safe to do so.



Avoid hot ash, charred trees, smoldering debris and live embers. The ground may contain heat pockets that can burn you or spark another fire.



When cleaning, wear protective clothing



Use a respirator to limit your exposure, and wet debris to minimize breathing dust particles



Send text messages or use social media to reach out to family and friends.



FOREST FIRE

Mitigation & Prevention





Utilizing controlled burns to reduce fuel, enhance ecosystem health, and prevent wildfires.



Creating and maintaining firebreaks, clearings that halt fire spread by removing fuel.



Elevated structures offer a vantage point for fire monitoring, enabling quick response and containment...



Community Engagement

Engaging local communities in fire prevention through awareness campaigns, training, and communitybased initiatives.



Clearing Accumulated Debris

Clearing dead wood, branches, and dry leaves from forests is crucial to prevent fires as they serve as fuel.



Fire Bans and Restrictions

Enforcing temporary bans on high-risk activities like open burning, campfires, smoking, and fireworks during periods of elevated fire danger.



Preplacement of Firefighting Machinery

Proactively stationing firefighting machinery strategically in fire-prone areas during peak fire months ensures swift and effective fire suppression.



Fire Drills

Conducting regular fire drills and training exercises to ensure that firefighting personnel are wellprepared to respond to fire incidents promptly and efficiently.



Tourist Awareness Programs

Tourist awareness programs educate visitors on fire safety, responsible behavior, and adherence to fire regulations in forests, using materials, signage, and displays to reduce human-caused wildfires.



Forest Management Practices

Implementing sustainable forest management practices like logging, thinning, and vegetation management reduces fuel, enhances resilience, and lowers wildfire risk.