



NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN 2024/25



This document has been prepared under the patronage of
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Message from Chairman NDMA

All praise be to Allah to Whom belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is in the earth. As Chairman National Disaster Management Authority, I am honored to present the National Disaster Response Plan 2024 / 25, a comprehensive strategy aimed at safeguarding our nation against the unpredictable challenges of natural and man-made disasters.



This comprehensive plan is not merely a document; it is a testament to our unwavering commitment to the safety and well-being of every individual. It is the result of tireless efforts, collaboration and foresight from dedicated professionals, experts and stakeholders across various sectors. At its core, the National Disaster Response Plan embodies the principles of preparedness, response and recovery. It outlines a strategic framework that encompasses all phases of disaster management, from risk assessment and mitigation to relief distribution and rehabilitation.

One of our primary objectives is to strengthen early warning systems to provide timely alerts and reduce the loss of life and property. We will invest in cutting-edge technology and leverage data analytics to enhance our predictive capabilities and ensure swift action in the face of impending disasters. We prioritize the protection of vulnerable populations, ensuring no one is left behind in times of crisis. Furthermore, the plan emphasizes coordination among government agencies, non-governmental organizations and international partners to ensure a unified and swift response to disasters.

Central to our approach is the principle of inter-agency coordination and collaboration. We will work closely with government ministries, agencies, non-governmental organizations and international partners to leverage resources, share expertise and streamline efforts for maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

However, the success of this plan ultimately hinges on the active participation and engagement of every citizen. I urge each of you to familiarize yourselves with the National Disaster Response Plan, educate your families and communities about emergency preparedness and actively participate in drills and exercises. Together, we can mitigate the impact of disasters and build a safer and more resilient nation for generations to come.

Yours sincerely,
Lieutenant General Inam Haider Malik HI(M)
Chairman
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

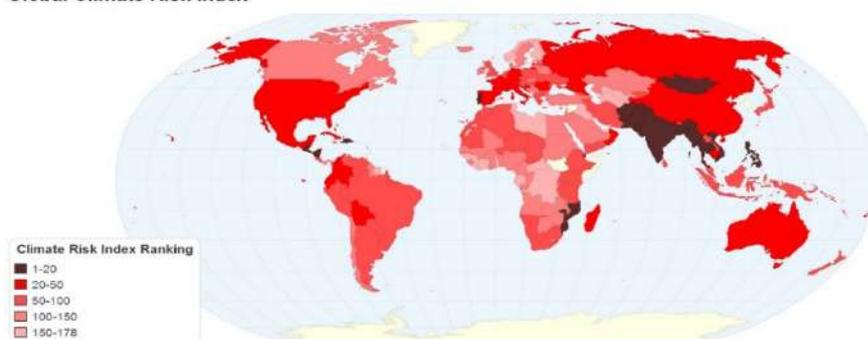
Preface

1. Pakistan is geographically and topographically a diverse country with high snowcapped and rugged mountains ranges like the Hindukush - Karakorum - Himalayan (HKH) in the north, numerous hill ranges spread throughout the country down to vast plain areas in the centre and deserts in south along with an expansive 1,000 km long coastline; providing a picture of immense diversity. This immense diversity comes at a cost of diverse natural and human induced hazards.

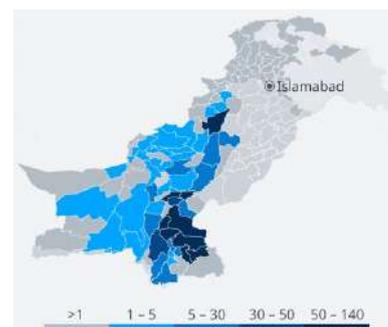


2. Pakistan is the 8th most vulnerable country on the Global Climate Risk Index. Developing countries like Pakistan, and least developed countries, while contributing negligible share to the global emissions, are facing brunt of the climate change impacts. High population density, economic inadequacies and lack of adequate infrastructure add to Pakistan's vulnerabilities. Other contributing

Global Climate Risk Index



factors include unique regional diversity in its topography, climate and weather; geographical location that makes it vulnerable to both natural and human-induced disasters; temperate zone that classifies Pakistan as one of the most arid countries of the world receiving less than 250 mm of rain annually; nearly 80 % of the land area is arid or semiarid, about 12 % land area is dry sub-humid and remaining 8 % is humid; central parts and mid-river basins are vulnerable to consistent flooding, 77% of Pakistan's population lives along Indus Basin, which is prone to severe flooding in Monsoon Season of July and August while Southern Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan are vulnerable to drought.



3. Pakistan, throughout its history, has faced a wide variety of disasters including floods (riverine, flash, urban, glacial lake outburst and hill torrents), earthquakes, heatwaves, droughts, landslides, avalanches, forest fires, cyclones, pandemics and industrial incidents etc. These disasters have caused significant



loss of life, property and livelihood as well as social and economic disruption, affecting millions of people across the country. However, over a period of time, learning from the past experiences

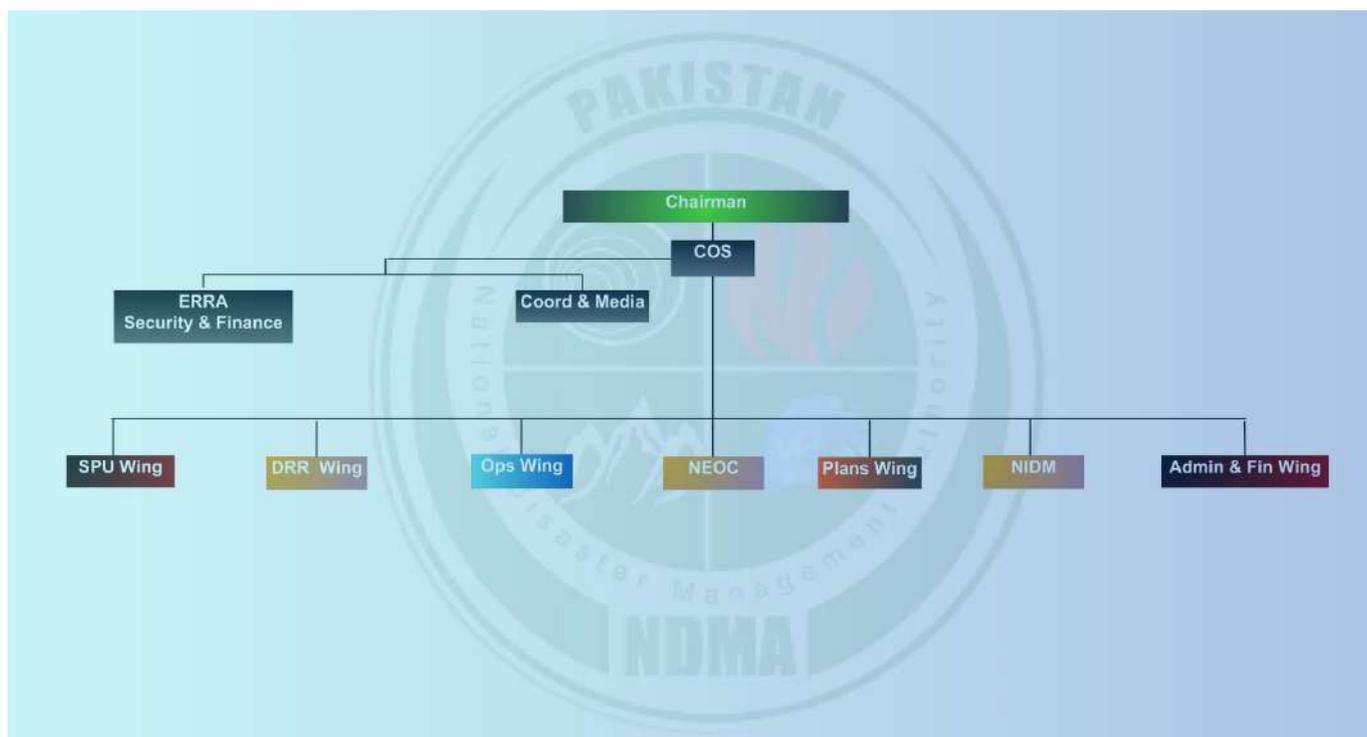
has highlighted the importance of proactive preparedness and planning for a effective disaster response.

4. The National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) is among the key documents for outlining guidelines for pro-active management and response to disasters in the country. NDRP was first developed in 2010 and was revised in 2019. However, with new vision of NDMA of pro-active, all-hazard and anticipatory approach to deal with whole range of natural and anthropogenic disasters, revision of NDRP-2019 was considered essential to cope with ever increased and erratic nature, greater intensity and frequency of disasters. Other factors warranting the revision of NDRP are: -

- a. Recurrent disasters after 2019, especially COVID-19 Pandemic and 2022 Floods required lessons learnt to be incorporated in the document.
- b. To align the document with recently published National Disaster Management Plan-III 2024 (NDMP-24).
- c. Incorporation of rationalized and existing roles and responsibilities of government departments, ministries, authorities and armed forces.
- d. On-ground capacities (rescue services, coordination mechanism, early warning) for disaster preparedness and response at all three tiers of the system.

About NDMA

5. **NDMA's Organization.** NDMA was established in 2007 as the lead authority of Pakistan at federal level to implement, coordinate and monitor the whole spectrum of disaster management including preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation programmes. As per the ***National Disaster Management (NDM) Act 2010***, the Authority is headed by a Chairman. The Chairman also acts as the ex-officio Secretary of the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) which is the apex body for disaster management in the country and is chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The NDMC is a commission with



representation from all provinces, senior political leadership from ruling party and the opposition as well the armed forces and NDMA serves as the Secretariat of NDMC. To carry out assigned tasks and functions, NDMA is organised into five wings (approval of new organization is under process), each headed by a Member, the National Emergencies Operation Centre (NEOC) headed by a Director and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) headed by a Chief Coordinator, under the oversight of Chairman NDMA. Tasks are as outlined below (detailed organogram at ***Annex-A***): -

a. **Operations (Ops) Wing**

- (1) Formulation, coordination and generation of National response in face of any disaster.
- (2) All coordination / liaison with stakeholders, including federal / provincial ministries, departments, Armed Forces, rescue departments, PDMA's etc.
- (3) Formulation and issuance of response SOPs, guidelines and contingency plans.

- (4) Planning, coordination and conduct of Simulation Exercises (SimEx).
- (5) Formulation and issuance of advisories and alerts.
- (6) Issuance of SITREPs / situational updates and progress on response operations.
- (7) Coordinate & conduct of conferences / meetings / visits etc.
- (8) Preparation and conduct of briefs and presentations on response matters.
- (9) Coordination for aviation assets and required support.
- (10) Employment of SAR assets within and outside country.
- (11) Need assessment and coordination for requirement of logistics support through Logistic Directorate.
- (12) Provision of Ex-Gratia assistance to affectees of natural and man-made disasters as per NDMA Guidelines.
- (13) Issuance of tax exemption certificate for import / export of relief items by donors / UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs as per SROs issued.
- (14) In case of maj disaster / international appeal, coordinate with UN system and government stakeholders for Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA).
- (15) Coordinate with relevant INGOs / NGOs in coordination with DRR Wing for recovery and rehabilitation activities.
- (16) Formulation, updation and implementation of national stocking policy
- (17) Maint of national reserves of relief items and initiate timely replenishments
- (18) Monitor, supervise and ensure / oversee all warehouse ops i.e. receipt, delivery, transportation, storage, security, emergency action plans.
- (19) Formulation, approval, issuance and coordination of all relief receipts and distribution.
- (20) Allocation, re-allocation and adjustment of resources as per disaster.

- b. **National Emergencies Operation Centre (NEOC)**. NEOC is a dynamic, integrated and ICT enabled (including AI and ML) facility comprising all relevant disaster management stakeholders and partners to affect synergy, smooth and efficient coordination & response enabling proactive and informed decision making by national authority in face of any natural or man-made disaster. It is mandated to develop collage of all available technical inputs to proactively predict future disasters as a high end national early warning capability.



Through national databases, available satellites input and IT spectrum to generate a daily National Common Operating Picture (NCOP) for all relevant stakeholders in the disaster management system.

- (1) Impact extents through multi-hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments and risk profiling of Pakistan for potential disasters.
- (2) Vulnerable area needs and gaps for streamlined relief provision.
- (3) Provision of technical input and projections for issuance of early warning, alerts and advisories.
- (4) Support data (pre-coordinated and pre-planned) with global organisations, UN and diplomatic channels.
- (5) Enable risk communication for at-risk community alerts system through all media means.

c. **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Wing**

- (1) Handles all matters related to DRR Policies concerning all types of disasters, risk insurance and disaster awareness.
- (2) Mainstreaming of DRR into development sector as well as all other sectors.
- (3) Matters relating to vulnerable groups and gender in disaster risk management.
- (4) Development of national anticipatory actions framework, dialogue and measures.
- (5) Preparation of all PC-I/II matters related to NDMA, concerning any Wing.

d. **Administration and Finance (A&F) Wing**

- (1) Provides all admin and finance support for NDMA operations.
- (2) Deals with procurement, transportation and record keeping of relief goods.
- (3) Management of admin, transport and human resource matters of NDMA.
- (4) Carry out the financial management of all the funds including regular budget and grants.
- (5) Financial advisers on all finance matters of NDMA.
- (6) Ensures financial propriety through implementation and observance of prescribed financial rules and NDMA rules in utilization of all financial resources at the disposal of the organization.

e. **Plans Wing**

- (1) National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) including implementation and progress.
- (2) Planning, coordination, execution, management and monitoring of all projects executed by NDMA with donors / development partners assistance.
- (3) Monitoring and evaluation of plans, strategies at national, provincial, district levels as well as civil sector.

- (4) Coordination with UN Agencies, bilateral / multilateral organizations and INGOs / NGOs on DRR.
- (5) Coordinating all matters related to International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG).
- (6) Monitoring and execution of MHVRA at national and provincial levels.

f. **Special Purpose Unit (SPU)**

- (1) Management of international cooperation, global frameworks, regional organizations and all conferences / meetings.
- (2) Undertaking regional military cooperation and coordination for disaster management.
- (3) Undertaking interventions and projects for disaster risk management under the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- (4) Conducting disaster management audits of already constructed public infrastructure and under construction projects in order to ensure that disaster risk reduction mainstreaming has been carried out.

g. **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)**. Serves as a national think tank and knowledge hub for disaster management in the country with outreach to nationally and globally to universities to foster greater ties for research and development in disaster management. Functions include: -

- (1) Conducting research on disaster risks, vulnerabilities, and best practices in disaster management.
- (2) Providing training programs for government officials, disaster response personnel, and community members on various aspects of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery
- (3) Establishing and maintaining a comprehensive database of disaster-related information and resources.
- (4) Raising public awareness about disaster risks and promoting community-based disaster preparedness initiatives.
- (5) Providing technical advice on disaster management policy and planning.

6. **Revision of NDM Act 2010**. In light of complexities involved in undertaking proactive and streamlined disaster risk management (DRM), the Government of Pakistan accorded approval for the revision of the NDM Act 2010 to make a single comprehensive legislation at national level in March 2018. The federal cabinet directed NDMA to undertake drafting of a new law, addressing all the issues related to effective management of disasters in the country and to carry-out the subsummation of Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) into NDMA. After exhaustive consultations with all relevant stakeholders at federal and provincial levels, the Prime Minister approved the draft legislation, and the revised Act has been placed before the Cabinet

Committee for Disposal of Legislative Cases (CCLC) after which it will be submitted to Parliament for final approval process. The National Disaster Management (Amendment) Act 2023 includes following major changes: -

- a. **New Definitions**. Additions of new definitions to the act which includes; disaster affected area, appointing authority, disaster, categorisation of disasters levels, disaster management, etc.
- b. **Composition of NDMC**. Revision of the members in National Disaster Management Commission to reflect present ministerial and government structure, including representation from civil society of all provinces / regions.
- c. **Powers & Functions**. A revision of the powers and functions of all tiers of the disaster management system in order to enable proactive disaster risk management in the country. Key revisions include streamlining powers of DMAs at national, provincial and district levels.
- d. **Establishment of NEOC**. Official establishment of the National Emergencies Operation Centre (NEOC) as part of NDMA to serve as a hub of national DM databases, technical inputs, early warning and all functions related to mitigation and management disasters and national emergencies.
- e. **Islamabad Capital Territory DMA**. Establishing of Islamabad Capital Territory Disaster Management Authority under the local administration / deputy commissioner office to undertake all primary and secondary functions of as outlined under the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs).
- f. **New Role of NIDM**. Outlining the revised role of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) as a national think tank and hub for academia and coordination of research and collaboration at provincial, national and international levels.
- g. **Streamlining DM Funds into NDMF**. Merger of various federal funds i.e. Presidents Funds and Prime Minister's Funds for disaster management into the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF).
- h. **Subsumption of ERRAs into NDMA**. Subsuming of ERRAs into NDMA inline with Government of Pakistan decision along with all assets, sanctioned posts, budget and liabilities. Furthermore provision of adequate funding from the federal government in order to complete pending ERRAs projects.

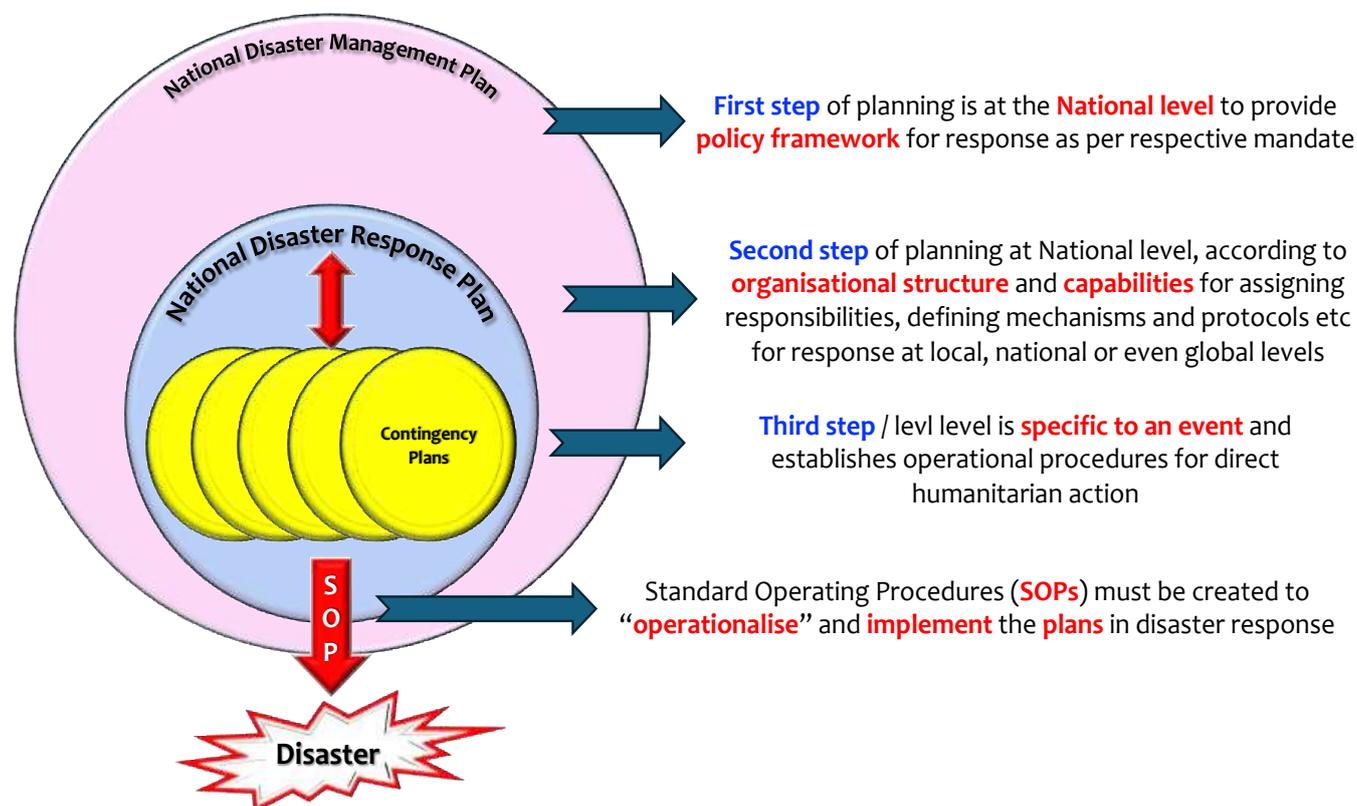
About NDRP

7. **About NDRP 2024/25.** A disaster is a sudden, catastrophic event that causes significant disruption, destruction and suffering, often resulting in loss of life, displacement of people, and damage to property and infrastructure. Hence, inline with the mandate of NDMA, National Disaster Response Plan 2024/25 (NDRP-24/25) has been formulated as a guiding document to establish processes, procedures and structure for systematic, coordinated and effective response generation and delivery of judicious / need based assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster in the country. NDRP-24/25 is structured around NDMA's core commitments in various phases of disasters / emergencies. These commitments outline the role of NDMA, other government departments / institutions and humanitarian stakeholders in managing and responding to disasters / emergencies in Pakistan.

8. NDRP-24/25 will facilitate NDMA and all relevant stakeholders to work in a pro-active, coordinated, synergised and accountable way during disaster response. It will allow different government institutions and relevant stakeholders to understand what is expected from whom and when, ensuring appropriate contributions and effective disaster and emergency response. It will serve the following: -

- a. Frame NDMA's disaster preparedness mandate.
- b. Contribute to ensuring that disaster response is harmonized between all stakeholders and follows national and international standards.
- c. Ensure that all necessary resources, personnel and procedures are in place before a disaster occurs.
- d. Facilitate effective communication and collaboration among various agencies, organizations and stakeholders involved in disaster response.
- e. Enable prompt and efficient deployment of emergency services, such as search and rescue teams, medical assistance and supplies.
- f. Minimize impact of disasters on human life, property and the environment through proactive measures and strategic planning.
- g. Support communities in recovering from the aftermath of a disaster by providing aid, rebuilding infrastructure and restoring essential services.
- h. Educate the public about potential hazards, preparedness measures and how to respond effectively during emergencies.
- i. Continuously assess and evaluate the effectiveness of response efforts, identify areas for improvement and update plans accordingly to enhance future disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

9. NDRP-24/25 recognizes the need to minimise any ambiguity in responsibility framework. It specifies responsibilities and those responsible at different stages of managing and responding to disasters in wake of national calamities / disasters in any part of the country. It is designed in such a way that it can be implemented as needed on a flexible and scalable manner. It shall serve as guideline for formulation of contingency plans at national, provincial and district levels while SOPs at lower tiers of response.



10. **Documents Affiliated with NDRP.** Policy documents and guidelines prepared by NDMA as mandated by the National Disaster Management Act 2010 were consulted during the revision of NDRP. Some of these essential documents are listed below and NDRP is **to be read in conjunction** with (*details of documents enclosed at Annex-B*): -

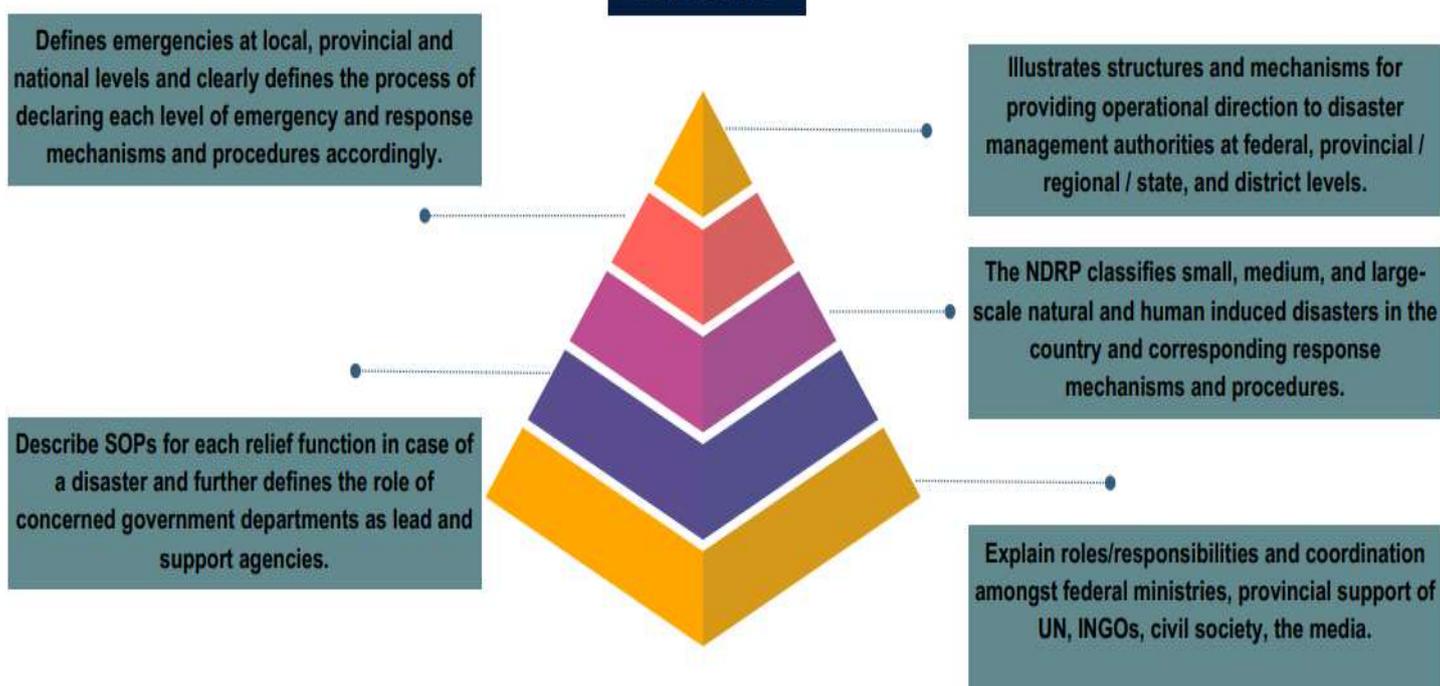
- National Disaster Management Act 2010.
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013.
- National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters 2014.
- Host Nation Support Guidelines 2018.
- NDMA Stocking Policy 2023.
- NDMA Ex-gratia Compensation Guidelines.
- National Disaster Management Plan-III 2024.
- NDMA Anticipatory Actions in Disaster Management: A Comprehensive Guide.
- NDMA National Contingency Plans for Various Hazards (Summers, Monsoon, Winters, etc).

11. **Purpose of the Plan.** NDRP is the Government of Pakistan’s “Multi-hazard” Response Plan. The purpose of the National Disaster Plan 2024/25 (NDRP-24/25) is to enhance the country’s ability to manage all disasters through a comprehensive and synergized national approach. It outlines the processes and mechanisms to facilitate a coordinated response by the national and / or at the provincial / local departments / agencies.

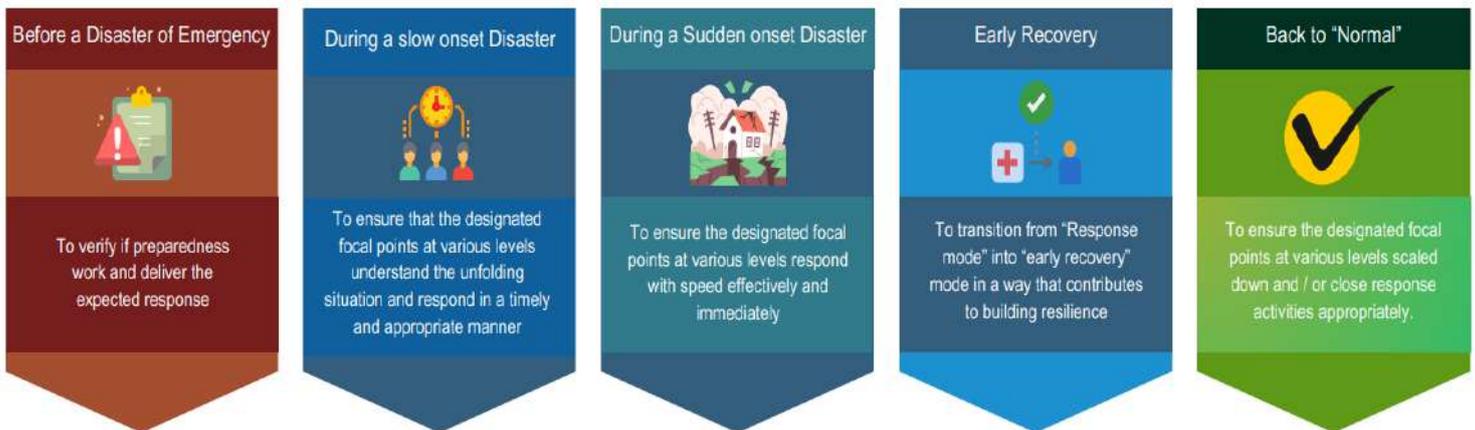
12. **NDRP in Perspective.** NDRP classifies different types of hazards, levels of vulnerabilities and their causes, as well as the stature, functions and coordination mechanisms of Disaster Management Authorities (DMAs) at all tiers (NDMA, PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and DDMA), concerned ministries, departments, Non-Govt Organisations (NGOs / INGOs), UN Agencies, media charities / foundations, private sector and community based organisations (CBOs) at all levels of governance. It focuses on the existing relief system in Pakistan, the procedure of declaring calamity-hit areas, early warning systems and the information flow from national to provincial to district and district to community level and vis-à-vis in wake of different disasters. Local government institutions are responsible for development and implementation of local response plans related to their areas of responsibilities and underlying risks. NDRP-2024/25 prescribes the relevant activities on how disaster response shall be conducted as augmentation or assumption of response functions to the disaster affected areas.

13. **Scope of NDRP.** NDRP illustrates the structure and mechanism for providing operational guidance to disaster management authorities / stakeholders, defines emergencies at all three tiers, classifies scales of disasters and responses. Furthermore, SOPs for stakeholders are defined along with explaining the roles, responsibilities and coordination amongst all stakeholders in the country.

Scope of NDRP



14. **Applicability of NDRP.** National Disaster Response Plan provides guidelines / directions for proactive preparations and responses during pre-disaster phase, during a disaster (slow or sudden onset) and during post-disaster phase for early recovery, rehabilitation and moving towards reconstruction. NDRP has been specifically developed to assist disaster management stakeholders for preparedness, mitigation and response to disaster situations. It is required to be read in conjunction with relevant plans and documents which are affiliated with this plan.



Profile of Pakistan

15. Pakistan is located in South Asia, sharing national borders with China in the Northeast, Afghanistan in the Northwest & West, Iran in the West & Southwest and India in the East. The Country has a total area of 881,913 sq km (including the State of AJ&K).

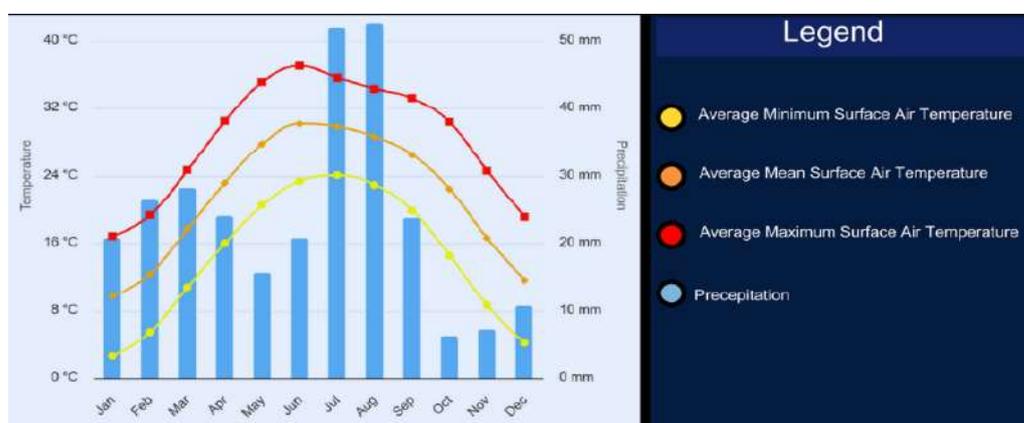
16. Geographically, Pakistan is divided into three major regions i.e. Northern Highlands, the Indus River Plains and Balochistan Plateau. Pakistan has a diverse landscape varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the South to the mountains ranges of the Hindu Kush, Karakoram, Himalayan (HKH), and



extensive glaciers in the North. Numerous inter-mountain valleys make up most of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and rugged plateaus cover much of Balochistan in the West. In the East, irrigated plains that lie along River Indus cover much of Punjab and Sindh. The Country's main river is the Indus (2,749 km within Pakistan) and its tributaries are the Chenab (730.6 km), Ravi (680.6 km) and Jhelum (611.3 km). There are multiple deserts; Cholistan and Thal in Punjab, Tharparkar in Sindh and Kharan in Balochistan.

17. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates; where Sindh and Punjab lie on the North-Western corner of the Indian plate while Balochistan and most of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian Plateau, some parts of the Middle East and Central Asia.

18. Most of Pakistan has a generally dry climate and receives less than 250 mm of rain per year, although the northern and southern areas have a noticeable



climatic difference. The average annual temperature is around 27°C. However, temperatures vary with elevation from 30°C to 10°C during the winters in the mountains / northern areas and to 50°C during the warmest months in parts of Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan. Mid-December to March

is dry and cool, April to June is hot with 25-50% humidity, July to September is the wet Monsoon Season, whereas October to November is the dry post-Monsoon Season.

19. According to 2023 Population Census, Pakistan has an estimated population of 241.49 million. Between 2017 and 2023, the average population has grown approximately at the rate of 2.55% annually. With the average household size being 6.30 persons per family. Pakistan's population has a substantial proportion of young people. Whereas, 35.4%

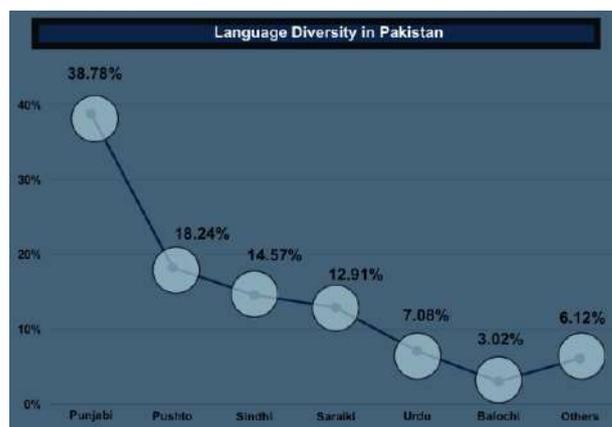


population was in the age group of 10-14 years, 60.4% between 15-64 years, and only 4.2% in the age group of 65 and above. According to government

statistics, 51% of the population is male and 49% are females. Moreover, the country's population is concentrated in the Eastern Provinces of Punjab and Sindh, which contains 76% of the total population, 38.82% of the

population lives in urban areas and 61.18% live in rural areas.

20. Urdu is the national language while English is the official language of Pakistan. Urdu and English are most often used in business and government offices. Punjabi is the most common language, spoken by 44.2% of the population, followed by Pushto 15.2%, Sindhi 14.1%, Saraiki 10.5%, Urdu 7.8% and Balochi 3.8%. Smaller linguistic groups include the Hindko in KP, Persian speaking Hazaras in Balochistan, and Brohi in Sindh and Balochistan.

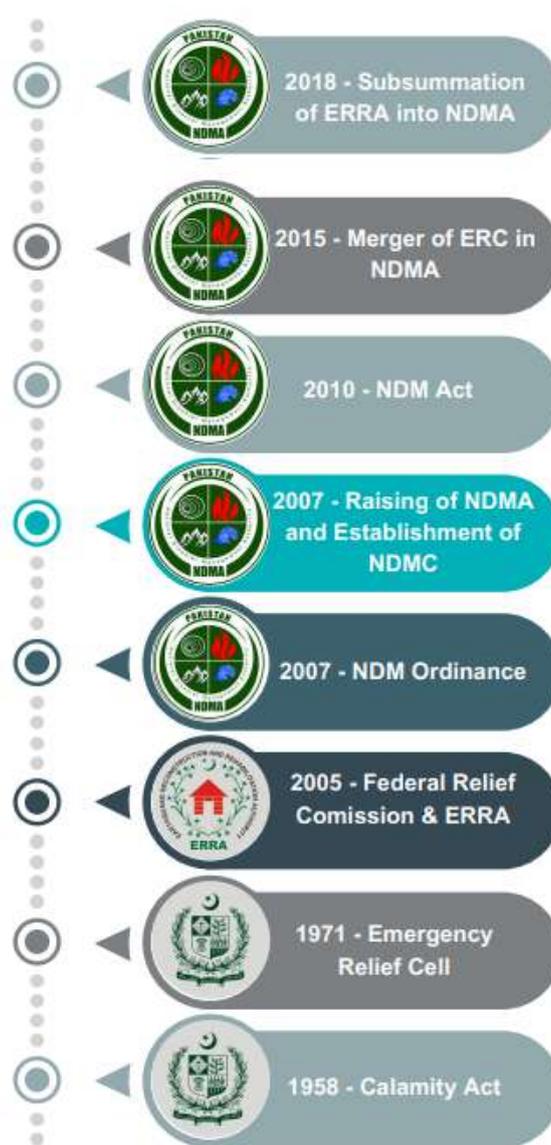


21. Pakistan is prone to a multitude of natural and human induced hazards including floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, oil / chemical spills, fires, industrial incidents, epidemics, to name but a few. These hazards have been turning to disasters of varying magnitudes in the past, affecting the lives and livelihoods of people. These disasters continue to frustrate the development efforts and challenge poor people / government's capacities to respond.



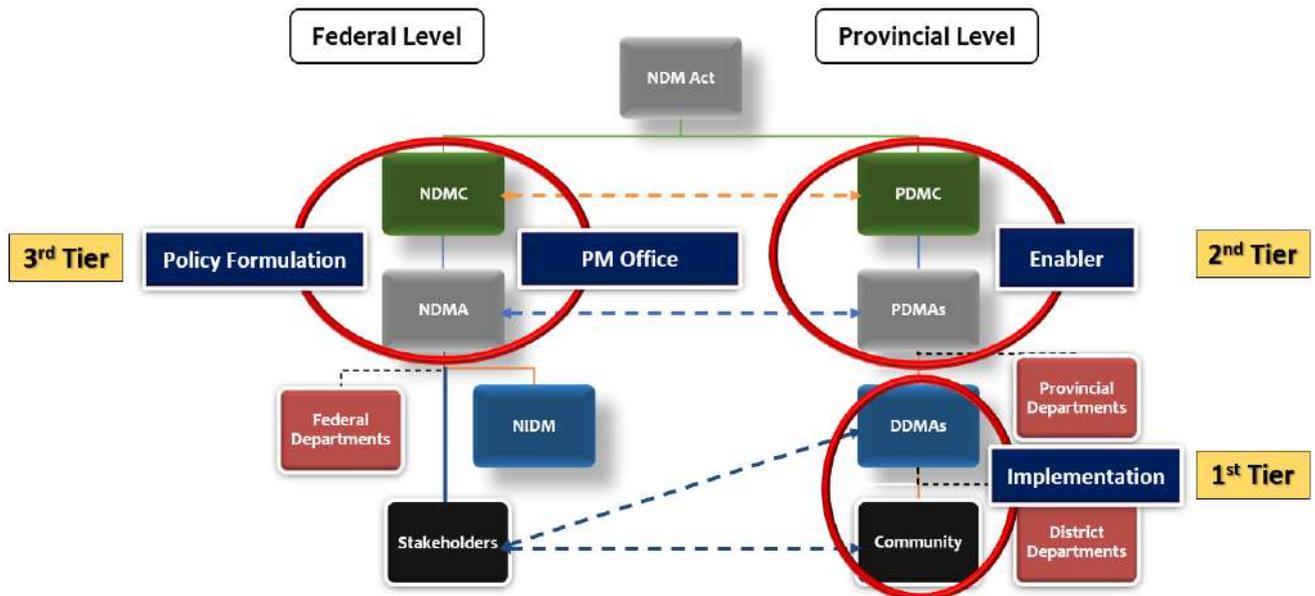
Humanitarian Structure

22. **Evolution of Disaster Management System.** West Pakistan National Calamities Act 1958 and Civil Defence Act 1952 provided for the maintenance and restoration of order in calamities affected areas by relief against such calamities and focused on emergency response. Based on the Act, an Emergency Relief Cell was created within the Cabinet Division in 1971 and was responsible for disaster relief at the national level. It provided assistance in cash and in-kind support to supplement the resources of the provincial governments and administered the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund. In the backdrop of 2005 Earthquake, the National Disaster Management Ordinance was promulgated in 2006, which after approval by Parliament became the National Disaster Management Act in 2010. The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) headed by the Prime Minister was established to expedite the formulation of overall policies at the national level. Under this act, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted as the lead agency for disaster management at the Federal level to provide technical guidelines to federal and provincial level organizations on formulation of plans, strategies and programs for disaster management. Chairman NDMA acts secretary of the NDMC. On 26 October 2011, the Government of Pakistan placed NDMA under the newly established Ministry of National Disaster Management which was later renamed as Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) on 18 April 2012. In March 2018, the Government decided to put the NDMA directly under the Prime Minister's Office with the aim to remove bureaucratic hiccups and improve efficiency / effectiveness of the Authority.



23. Pakistan has three-tiered disaster management system i.e. federal, provincial and district. At the provincial level, the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities are the lead agencies for disaster management. Similar to the national level, the Provincial Disaster Management Commissions (PDMC) are headed by the Chief Minister (or Prime Minister in case of State of AJ&K) of the respective province who acts as Chairman of the Commission. At the district levels, the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) are established. However, they are

operated through ad-hoc arrangement under the respective Deputy Commissioner offices. An overview of the three tiers of Pakistan’s disaster management system is outlined as follows: -



Functions & Role of Disaster Management Authorities

24. **Functions / Role of Disaster Management Authorities.** As per National Disaster Management Act 2010, NDMA, PDMAs and DDMA's have following major role / functions: -

a. **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

- (1) Act as the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management.
- (2) Prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Commission.
- (3) Implement, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy.
- (4) Lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or departments and the Provincial Authorities.
- (5) Provide necessary technical assistance to the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Commission.
- (6) Co-ordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (7) Lay down guidelines for or give directions to the concerned Ministries or Provincial Governments and the Provincial Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (8) For any specific purpose or for general assistance requisition the services of any person and such person shall be a co-opted member and exercise such power as conferred upon him by the Authority in writing.
- (9) Perform such other functions as the National Commission may require to perform.

b. **Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs)**

- (1) Formulate the Provincial disaster management policy obtaining the approval of the Provincial Commission.
- (2) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, National Plan and Provincial Plan.
- (3) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the province to different disasters and specify prevention or mitigation measures.
- (4) Lay down guidelines to be followed for preparation of disaster management plans by the Provincial Departments and District Authorities.
- (5) Evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to disaster and to enhance preparedness.
- (6) Coordinate response in the event of disaster.
- (7) Give directions to any Provincial department or authority regarding actions to be

taken in response to disaster.

- (8) Promote general education, awareness and community training in this regard.
- (9) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to district authorities and local authorities for conveying out their functions effectively.
- (10) Advise the Provincial Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management.
- (11) Examine the construction in the area and if it is of the opinion that the standards laid down has not been followed may direct the same to secure compliance of such standards.
- (12) Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly.
- (13) Perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the National or Provincial Authority.

c. **District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)**

- (1) Preparation of disaster management plan including district response plan.
- (2) Coordinate and monitor implementation of national & provincial policy, national, provincial and district plans.
- (3) Ensure areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for prevention and mitigation of its effects are undertaken by govt depts
- (4) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.
- (5) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster as may be necessary.
- (6) Lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district.
- (7) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the government at the district level.
- (8) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Department of the Government at the district level.
- (9) Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district.
- (10) Facilitate community training & awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and NGOs.

- (11) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to the public.
- (12) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines.
- (13) Coordinate with and give guidelines to local authorities in the district to ensure that pre-disaster and post-disaster management activities in the district are carried out promptly and effectively.
- (14) Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities, or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- (15) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of a disaster situation be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places.
- (16) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice.
- (17) Provide information to the Provincial Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management.
- (18) Encourage the involvement of NGOs and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- (19) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- (20) Perform such other functions as the provincial Government or provincial authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the district.

Emergencies Operations Center

25. Emergencies Operation Centres (EOCs)

- a. EOCs serve as the digital / linked hub for issuing early warnings, alerts, advisories and information to the public, media, ministries, departments and humanitarian response agencies. The EOCs

also lead / ensure coordination and management of relief operations in affected areas. All the agencies such as rescue services,



armed forces, civil defense, law enforcement agencies, and other humanitarian agencies efforts are coordinated by the EOCs at each respective tier; national, provincial and district. EOCs function throughout the year in disaster and non-disaster times. In disaster times, the EOCs coordinate rescue, relief and recovery and non-disaster time they work towards ensuring disaster preparedness planning.

- b. **National Emergencies Operations Centre (NEOC)**. NEOC is an indigenous, dynamic, integrated and ICT enabled (including AI and ML) capability of proactive disaster management comprising all relevant disaster management stakeholders and partners to affect synergy, smooth and efficient coordination & response enabling proactive and informed decision making by national authority in face of any natural or man-made disaster. It serves as a unified national hub to plan, execute and coordinate all responses to disasters facing the country. Main functions / features of NEOC are:-

(1) To develop a collage of all available technical inputs to predict future disasters as a high end national early warning capability. National databases, available satellites input and IT spectrum to generate daily National Common Operating Picture (N-COP) for informed decision making by national authority and for 'need to know' basis dissemination.

(2) **Main Functions / Features**

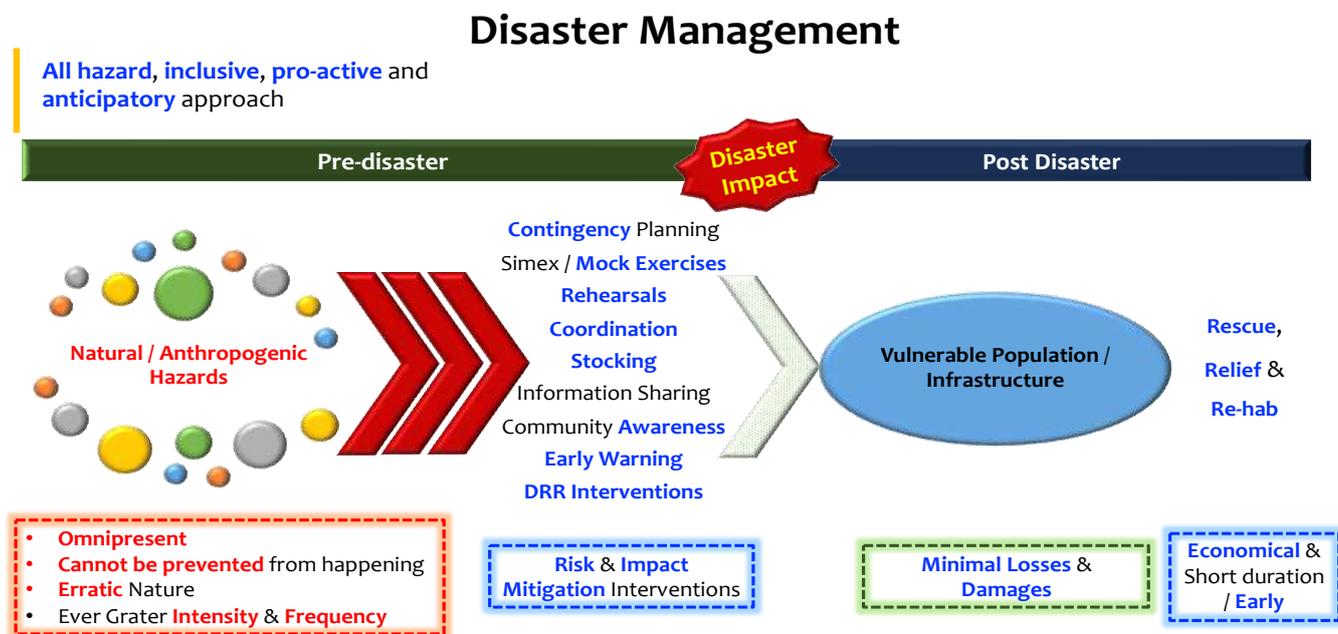
- (a) Modern and digitized hub to carry out principles of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and management at national level.
- (b) Guide national institutions to brace for impact and swiftly recover, from unavoidable disasters.
- (c) Collect, analyze and share information; vulnerable areas' needs and gaps in relief provisions.

- (d) Coordinate plans and determine current and future needs.
- (e) Impact extents of potential disasters (time, area, populace).
- (f) Support data (pre-coordinated and pre-planned) with global organizations, UN and diplomatic channels.
- (g) Minimize financial stress and achieve damage control.
- (h) Enable risk communication for communities' alert system through all media mediums.
- (i) House representatives from all relevant ministries, line departments, Armed Forces as well as major donors, UN agencies, selected NGOs / INGOs.
- (j) To determine:-
 - i. Impact extents of potential disasters (time, area, populace).
 - ii. Vulnerable areas' needs and gaps in relief provisions.
 - iii. Support data (pre-coordinated and pre-planned) with global organisations, UN and diplomatic channels.
- (k) **Operational Potential**
 - i. Monitor and predict occurrence of disasters, much in advance.
 - ii. Provide early warnings to all stakeholders gaining adequate buffer time to prepare, plan and adjust (as required).
 - iii. Guide national institutions to brace for impact and swiftly recover, from unavoidable disasters.
 - iv. Minimise financial stress and achieve damage control.
 - v. Enable risk communication for communities alerts system through all media mediums.

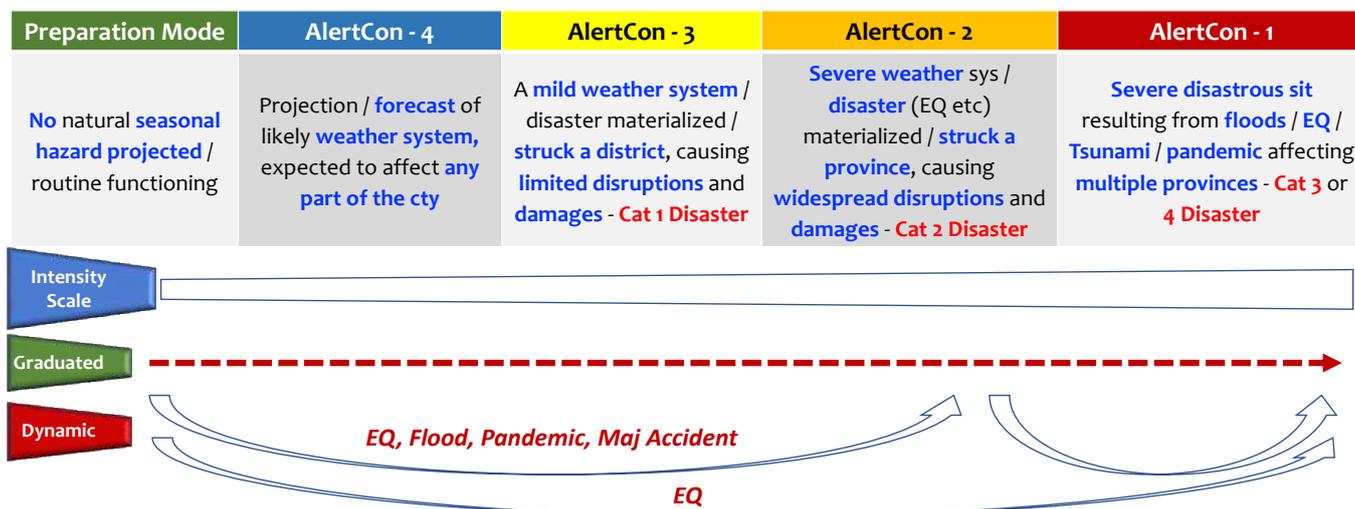
(3) **NEOC's Strategic Utility in Public Advisory Domains**

- (a) **Risk Control Policies**
 - i. Reliable and credible projections of disasters.
 - ii. Automated updation and fusion of social national databases.
 - iii. Early identification of high risk zones and guide investments' communities.
- (b) **Climate Studies**
 - i. Readiness for GLOF, rains, avalanches etc.
 - ii. Timely relocation of likely vulnerable people & livestock.
 - iii. Clearance plans for encroached waterways and hydraulic structures.
 - iv. Infrastructure control and land use plans.

26. **Disaster Management.** Disaster management involves the process of organizing and managing available resources and assigning responsibilities for dealing with all aspects of disaster preparedness from contingency planning, coordination, information sharing, community awareness, early warning, disaster risk mitigation and the actual response measures to disaster. It involves a systematic approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. The process is outlined below: -



27. **Functioning of NEOC.** NEOC will function 24/7 and staffed by requisite technical and operational staff of NDMA. Functioning of NEOC will be regulated through different Alert Conditions, referred as AlertCons. AlertCons are a system of graduated, dynamic, proactive and disaster threat conformed alertness states of NOEC to streamline disaster management architecture in order to enable DM responders, stakeholders and partners to conduct synergised, well-coordinated and effective response in face of any natural / man-made disaster. PEOCs and DEOCs may formulate respective alert statuses as required. Details of NEOC AlertCons are outlined below (further details at **Annex-C**): -



a. **Preparation Mode**

Alert Control	Obtaining Environment	Effects Desired	Maj Actions	Desired End State
Preparation	No natural seasonal hazard projected / routine functioning	Min readiness status so to ensure smooth and effective transition to AlertCon - 4 or even AlertCon - 1 if situation so warrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring emerging hazard patterns, projections, forecasting and scenario development Tech Team Capacity building of govt departments DRR Community level activities (awareness, capacity building) Coord with humanitarian partners, eMHVRA General resource mapping of humanitarian partners NEOC manning by duty staff and Tech Team Resp Routine coord / planning Media Development of Public Awareness Messages Media training workshops Monitoring e-media social media and scanning of print media Routine restocking and inspection Log Prequalification of manufacturers, clearing agents & transporters Communication and confirmation of Ops, Log and other requirements to Pak Missions abroad and prospective partners IC Utilizing diplomatic channels to establish relationships, partnerships and forging connections IC Research initiation / consultation with National / international think tanks on anticipated hazards / potential causes and effects of disasters Focused research analysis through experts for potential threat / research guidelines for preemptive actions Sharing global best practices in such situation with Ops Wing Recommendations through NIDM portal to all concerned for coordinated rescue and relief NIDM 	Updated data base / plans

b. **Alert-Con 4**

Alert Control	Obtaining Environment	Effects Desired	Maj Actions	Desired End State
AlertCon 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projection / forecast of likely weather sys, expected to affect any part of the city Accident (train etc) 	Enhanced monitoring and sit awareness for info decision making by Natl Auth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term forecasting and initial hazard impact analysis and hazard trajectory development Tech Team Information sharing update of situation to partners DRR Area wise resource mapping of humanitarian partners Be prepared to assist Ops wing, if required NEOC manning by Duty Staff, Tech Team, essential staff - Ops Wing Resp Activation of concerned PEOC / DEOC, if required Continuous monitoring of developing weather / situation Pub service messages / alerts, if required Liaison with line departments / ministries SMS Alerts / RBT / Press release / SM awareness campaign Media Coord with PDMAs for stocking level state Log Identify places for emergency storage Route optimization Utilizing diplomatic channels to coord with prospective partners, establish relationships and forge connections IC Mob / engagement with volunteers NIDM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ident & updating plans / likely city Enhanced awareness Liaison establishment Early warning for evacuation from likely affected areas

c. **Alert-Con 3**

Alert Control	Obtaining Environment	Effects Desired	Maj Actions	Desired End State
AlertCon 3	<p>A mild weather system / disaster (EQ < 5 etc) materialized / struck a district / division, causing limited disruptions and damages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cat 1 Disaster 	Essential resource mobilization and preps for impending natural disaster / sit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused Hazard Monitoring, Multi indicator impact assessment, risk profiling Tech Team Articulate Pre positioning of stocks of humanitarian partners as per anticipated needs DRR Enhanced coordination NEOC manning by Duty Staff, Tech Team and essential staff of Ops Wing & DRR Wing Resp LOs called from line depts, if req Focal persons from ministries on call Issuance of advisories / alerts Order / preparations for evacuation Dissemination of alerts through MoIB, ISPR Media Issuance of public service messages Log Pre placing of stocks near likely affected area Emergency tender for medicine and food Recoupment of PDMA stock if required Mob / engagement with volunteers NIDM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All req preps / coord completed for imed response to likely natural disaster Log aspects / required ident / initiation of emergency procurement, if required Evacuation from likely affected completed Concerned PEOC / DEOC fully functional

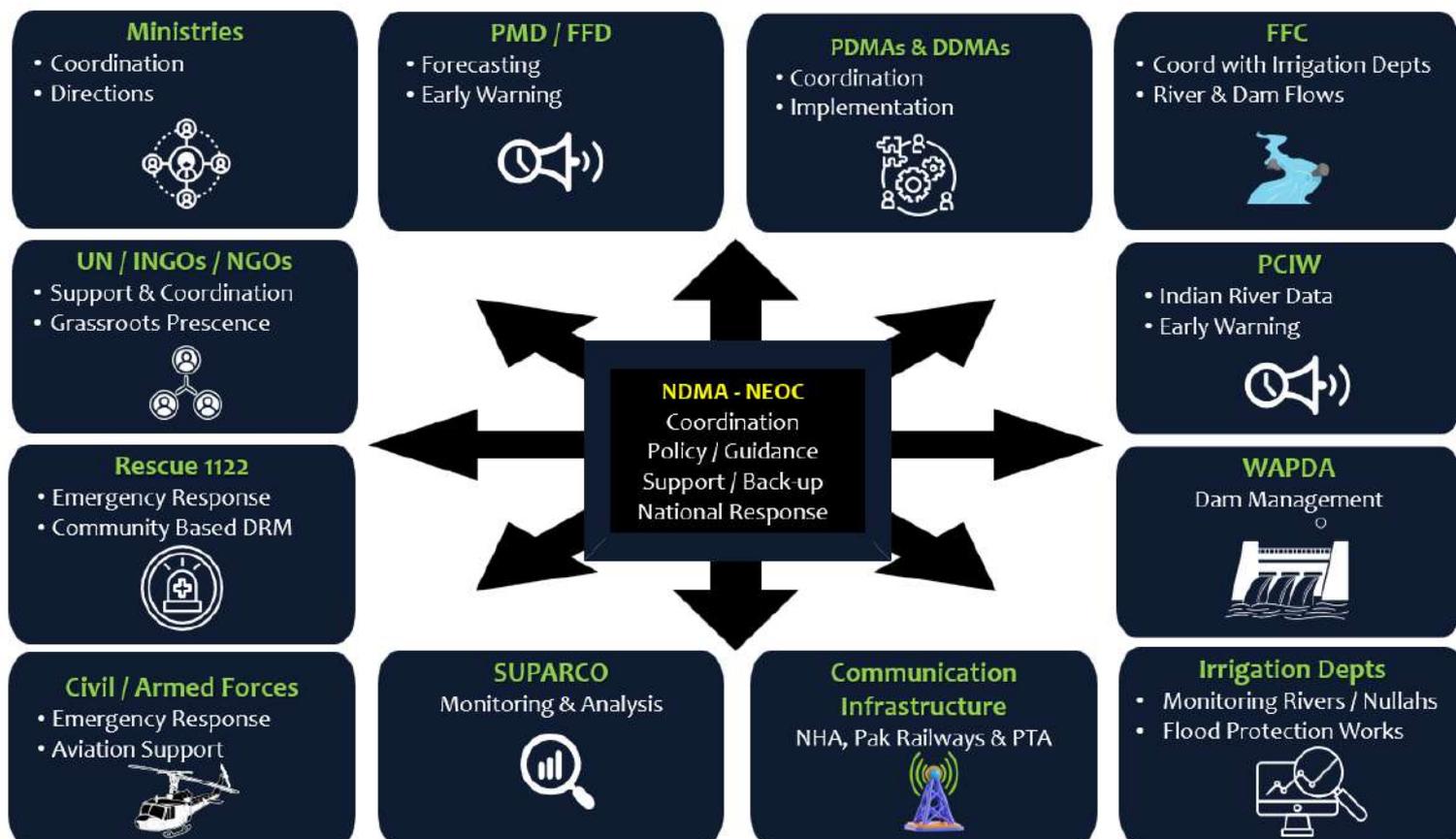
d. **Alert-Con 2**

Alert Control	Obtaining Environment	Effects Desired	Maj Actions	Desired End State
AlertCon 2	A severe weather sys / disaster (EQ > 5 etc) materialized / struck a province , causing widespread disruptions and damages - Cat 2 Disaster	Generation of synergized / coord and effective response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Analysis, secondary and cascaded hazard projections, continuous monitoring and impact and loss calculation Tech Team • National level coord with humanitarian partners DRR • Coordination with humanitarian partners for relief activities in the affected areas • Full activation of NEOC with complete compliments Resp • LOs called from line depts • Requisition of Armed Forces by respective provinces • Initiation of rescue / relief operation • Alerts through social media Media • Projection of relief & rescue activities • Commencement of relief operation at direction of CA Log • Emergency tendering of medicine and food • PDMA's stock replenishment • Need gap assessment IC • Coordinating / mobilizing High end critically required demand / resources / emergency procurements from foreign partners, governments, Pak Missions abroad • Mob / engagement with volunteers NIDM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All concerned EOCs fully operational / manned • Rescue & relief operation continued • AFs deployment in respective IS areas • Orders for need based emergency procurements placed, if required

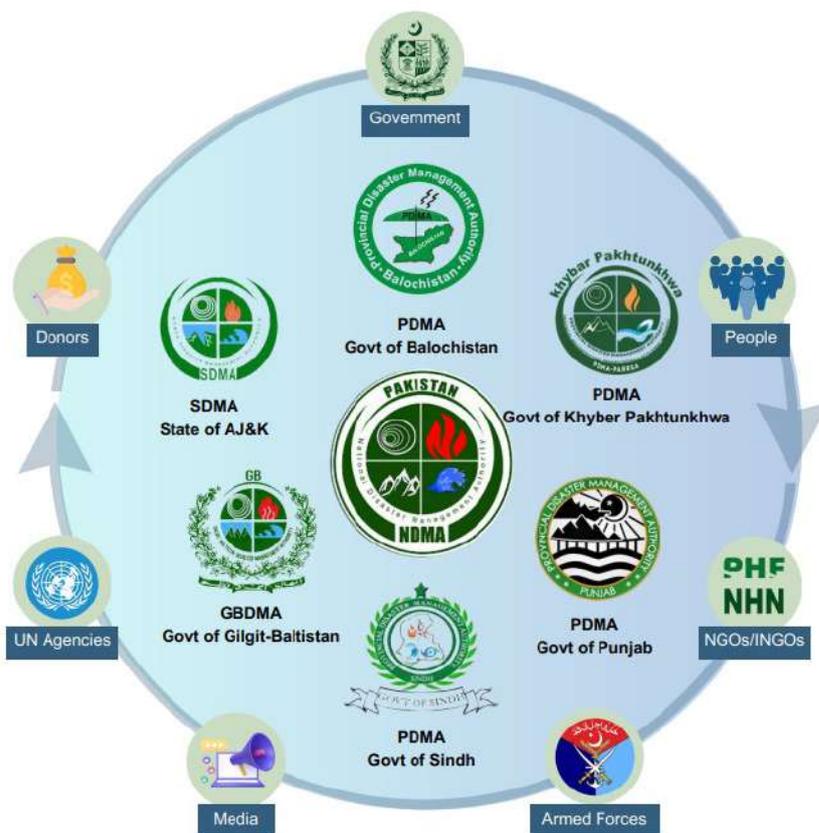
e. **Alert-Con 1**

Alert Control	Obtaining Environment	Effects Desired	Maj Actions	Desired End State
AlertCon 1	Severe disastrous situation resulting from floods / EQ / Tsunami / pandemic affecting multiple of provinces Cat 3 or 4 Disaster	Generation of synergized / coord and effective national response with minimal losses / damages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Monitoring, probable loss calculation, exposure and impact assessment, cascaded hazard projections Tech Team • Continuous monitoring and assessment of situation DRR • On ground coordination with humanitarian agencies • Appeal launching in case of deteriorating situation and decision of PM • International relief coordination in cooperation with Ops Wing • Declaration of Natl Emergency Resp • Mobilization of resources • Issuance of Advisories, Sitreps, Guidelines • Continuous monitoring of Situation / Coord • Highlighting Needs of affected population Media • Projection of recovery and rehabilitation activities • All ware houses operational 24/7 Log • Coord with IC / Response for international assistance • Further projections and need gap in coord with tech team • Coordinating and managing Resource mobilization / emergency procurements from international partners for facilitating seamless Relief Supply Chain (RSC) process IC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All concerned EOCs fully operational / manned • Rescue & relief operation continued • AFs deployment in respective IS areas • Orders for need based emergency procurements placed • Intl Flash Appeal • NDMA teams at designated ports of entry deployment

28. **NDMA - NEOC Coordination Mechanism.** A structured coordination mechanism is in place at national level to manage and coordinate preparations and responses to disaster situations involving multi-stakeholder approach to ensure timely communication, monitoring, assessment and implementation of required response / measures. Coordination aspects are outlined as below: -



Role of Stakeholders & Enablers



29. **Functions / Role of Stakeholders.** Various major disaster management partners and stakeholders in the disaster management system play an important role in the full spectrum of disaster management from mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Details are as below: -

- a. **Armed Forces.** Pakistan Armed Forces; Army, Navy and Air Force have always played a vital pivotal role during any national level emergencies in the country. The role of Armed Forces in disasters spans from rescue & relief operations to recovery, rehabilitation and in certain cases reconstruction as well. Armed Forces are considered suitable for such operations due to their well organization strength, trained human resources and availability of required equipment / resources. As per NDM Act 2010, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is empowered to call upon services of Armed Forces, Civil Armed Forces or any other person for the purpose of disaster management (chapter V, section 23 (c) read in conjunction with section 1 (f). The employment of Armed Forces, including various assets will be determined by NDMA as per the requirement / situation. Mechanism for civil-military coordination has been outlined at **Annex-D**. Responsibilities which can be assigned to the Armed Forces are



summarized as under: -

- (1) Support disaster management authority in preparing contingency and response plans.
- (2) Conduct rescue, relief and evacuation operations in conjunction with disaster management authorities.
- (3) Provide available resources / equipment like helicopters, airplanes, ships and machinery, etc for disaster response.
- (4) Assist the disaster management authorities in setting up camps / tent villages and organizing medical camps in close coordination with the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation & Coordination and respective health departments.
- (5) Support disaster management authorities in conduct of assessment (situation / damages etc).
- (6) Support disaster management authorities in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase.
- (7) Provide security during the disasters, as required.

- b. **Pakistan Maritime Security Agency**. PMSA maintains considerable SAR capabilities that are crucial for safeguarding lives and ensuring maritime safety within Pakistan's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone. With a focus on maritime security and rescue operations, PMSA has trained and dedicated team of personnel along with a fleet of vessels and aircraft equipped with advanced SAR quipment. These capabilities enable PMSA to respond swiftly and effectively to various maritime emergencies such as shipwrecks, oil spills and distress calls from fishermen and vessels in emergency situation. Their expertise extends to medical evacuations, firefighting and disaster response at sea. Furthermore, PMSA collaborates closely with other maritime agencies and international partners to enhance its SAR capabilities and contribute to regional maritime security and safety.



- c. **Provincial Relief Departments**. Are headed by Relief Commissioners / Secretaries which are responsible for coping with any disaster situation in respective province through respective PDMAs which fall under their command. Funds remain at the disposal of the Relief Commissioners which are released to the District Administration through the PDMAs for provision of facilities to affectees as per the rate of compensation for casualties, houses / crop damages proposed by provincial technical committees headed by the Relief Commissioner. All relief items, goods, cash and grants are distributed by the district administration.

- d. **Urban Search and Rescue Teams**. 6 x USAR Teams were established with the support of NDMA and international donors in order to capacitate national search and rescue capabilities in the country. These teams are placed under the administrative command of various authorities and NDMA maintains a lien to deploy them for operations as and when required.
- (1) **Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad (MCI)**. Original team constituted of 86 x members and was placed under administrative control of Capital Development Authority (CDA), now it maintained by MCI. Current strength of team has reduced to approximately 62 x members, due to inter-departmental postings and non-existent relief / rotation mechanism. The team's basic capability is of SAR operations in collapsed buildings / rubble along with canine component for assisting in search operations. The K9 team is posted on secondment from the army. The team also provides assistance in firefighting and response to any other disaster / emergency situation in Islamabad Capital Territory jurisdiction.
 - (2) **Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC)**. A total of 54 x members were trained, however the existing strength has reduced to 45 x members. The team's core capability is operating in collapsed buildings / structures along with firefighting. The team aids in firefighting and response to other emergency situations in Karachi Metropolitan area jurisdiction.
 - (3) **USAR Team Gilgit Baltistan (GB)**. Team of 54 x persons was trained. The team can conduct rescue operations in collapsed structures / rubble / avalanche, conduct technical rescues (high altitude rope rescue) and firefighting. The team is currently placed under Rescue 1122 GB. Central training of the team was carried out in 2012 at Emergency Services Academy (ESA) Lahore and a refresher course was conducted in 2018. The team also acquired high altitude training through Agha Khan Foundation. The team provides assistance in routine rescue operations and mountain rescue as and when required.
 - (4) **USAR Team Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**. A total of 50 x personnel were trained for SAR operations in collapsed structures / rubbles, firefighting and rope rescue. The team received its first training in 2011 at Emergency Services Academy, Lahore. The team is distributed among the Rescue 1122 KP and operates as a single unit on requirement basis. The team undertakes routine rescue operations and is only assembled for specialised USAR role on requirement basis.
 - (5) **USAR Team Lahore**. A total of 91 x personnel constitute the team which operates under Rescue 1122 Punjab and has successfully acquired INSARAG certification. The core capabilities of the team include urban SAR in collapsed structures, rescue from depth and confined spaces or height and water rescue.

Managed by Rescue 1122 Punjab and trained at ESA, this team is well maintained in terms of personal and equipment. This team helps in routine rescue operations and is deployed for specialised rescue operations both nationally and internationally.

- (6) **USAR Team Pakistan Army.** Formed with personnel from Army Corps of Engineers and has a total strength of 56 x personnel. The team acquired its basic training from MCE Risalpur and has seen regular relief / rotation of its members. Annual training is conducted to maintain capabilities. The team is capable of SAR operations in collapsed structures / rubbles, firefighting and rope rescue and does not have its integral K9 component. This team provides assistance on requisition basis from NDMA and is deployed for specialised rescue operations both nationally and internationally.
- e. **Rescue 1122 Services.** Rescue 1122 services are now operational in all provinces of the country including the State of AJ&K. They perform the role of first responders for handling of various emergencies including fire, rescue and ambulance. They are capacitated with trained human resources with requisite technical expertise and specialised equipment.
- f. **Fire Brigades.** Many municipalities are still maintaining separate fire brigades for the dedicated purpose of combatting fires at municipal and tehsil levels. These fire brigades are fully trained in firefighting and are equipped with the necessary equipment and expertise to combat fires as well as provision of basic first aid and lifesaving skills.
- g. **Civil Defence.** The Civil Defence Department was established through an ordinance 1951. It is now governed by the Civil Defence Act 1952. Before 1993, it was mandated to “take measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording defence against any form of hostile attack by a foreign power or for depriving any form of hostile attack by foreign powers of its effects, wholly or in part, whether such measures are taken before during or after the time of attack”. However, after some time, it was assigned the additional task to take remedial measures against natural or human induced disasters during peace. The main function of the Civil Defence is to: -
- (1) Assist local administration / armed forces in rescue, relief and evacuation measures.
 - (2) Form search & rescue teams and train them in each province / district of the country.



- (3) Organize training / refresher training and simulation exercises for government departments, youth in colleges / universities and volunteers on search and rescue and first aid.
 - (4) Organize training on bomb disposal / reconnaissance to the personnel of armed forces, law enforcement agencies and all other concerned stakeholders.
 - (5) Develop a database of volunteers at district, tehsil and union council levels and organize trainings on search & rescue and first aid.
 - (6) Organize trainings on fire fighting for firefighters, government staff and volunteers at district and tehsil level.
 - (7) Create community awareness at community level.
- h. **Civil Armed Forces**. In addition to the armed forces, Pakistan possesses well established and capacitated para-military service with a nationwide footprint: -
- (1) **Rangers**. Responsible primarily for security, law and order along Pakistan's eastern and southern borders. However, it is also entrusted with the security of important installations and national assets in various cities of Punjab, Sindh, Islamabad and Gilgit Baltistan. Rangers have traditionally contributed towards maintaining law and order. It also assists in emergency situations with rescue, relief assistance and provision of free medical camps etc.
 
 - (2) **Frontier Corps**. Responsible primarily for security, law and order along Pakistan's western borders. However, it is also entrusted with the security of important installations and national assets in various cities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Frontier Corps has traditionally contributed towards maintaining law and order. It also assists in emergency situations with rescue, relief assistance and provision of free medical camps etc.
 

 - (3) **Frontier Constabulary**. Provided a pivotal function to police the border between the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the erstwhile FATA. The constabulary also supports and assists provincial / local police, military and other LEAs in maintaining law and order and strengthening the writ of the government in restive and turbulent areas throughout the country. It also assists in aiding rescue and relief operations and provision of security to relief and medical camps in KP.
 

(4) **Coast Guard**. Entrusted with safeguarding Pakistan's coastal areas and maritime interests. It is equipped with trained personnel and a fleet of coastal vessels and aircraft to respond swiftly and effectively to maritime emergencies. Its personnel are proficient in conducting SAR missions, medical evacuations and firefighting operations.



i. **Law Enforcement Agencies**. Various law enforcement agencies, i.e. Police Services, National Highway & Motorway Police, Railway Police, etc. provide support during emergencies by securing the area of operation, traffic control / management, and provision of security and support at public and private infrastructure, relief and medical camps.



j. **National Institute of Health (NIH)**. An autonomous organisation under the Ministry of National Health Services & Regulation (MoNHSRC) established in 1965 as a multi-disciplinary public health organisation with dedicated setups for disease control, research, laboratories, nutrition, vaccine development & production and environmental health. Through its Centre for Disease Control (CDC) it supports the federal and provincial governments in maintaining field disease and epidemiology surveillance to monitor infections and conditions of public health importance. It is mandated to undertake / coordinate epidemic & pandemic response, develop and implement national testing and quarantine policies and undertake / augment the national contact tracing efforts of exposed or infected individuals.



k. **Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)**. PRCS has contributed widely to disaster response in Pakistan with the support of other stakeholders. It primarily works in disaster preparedness, response and contributes significantly in providing relief, recovery, rehabilitation and capacity building activities. Presently it is working nationwide in Pakistan and State of AJ&K. PRCS is well equipped and provides ambulance services, blood bank and health support.



l. **Pakistan Boy Scouts & Girl Guides Association**. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are the largest voluntary organizations in Pakistan, with a membership base of over 1 million persons. They are routinely trained in technical outdoor skills and possess skills and training to aid professional rescuers in undertaking SAR ops and assist in establishing relief camps.



- m. **Humanitarian Networks (NHN and PHF)**. The National Humanitarian Network (NHN) and Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) are working as the coordinating bodies / umbrella organisations for Local and International Non-governmental Organizations respectively for delivering humanitarian assistance and support in coordination with NDMA, PDMA and DDMA.

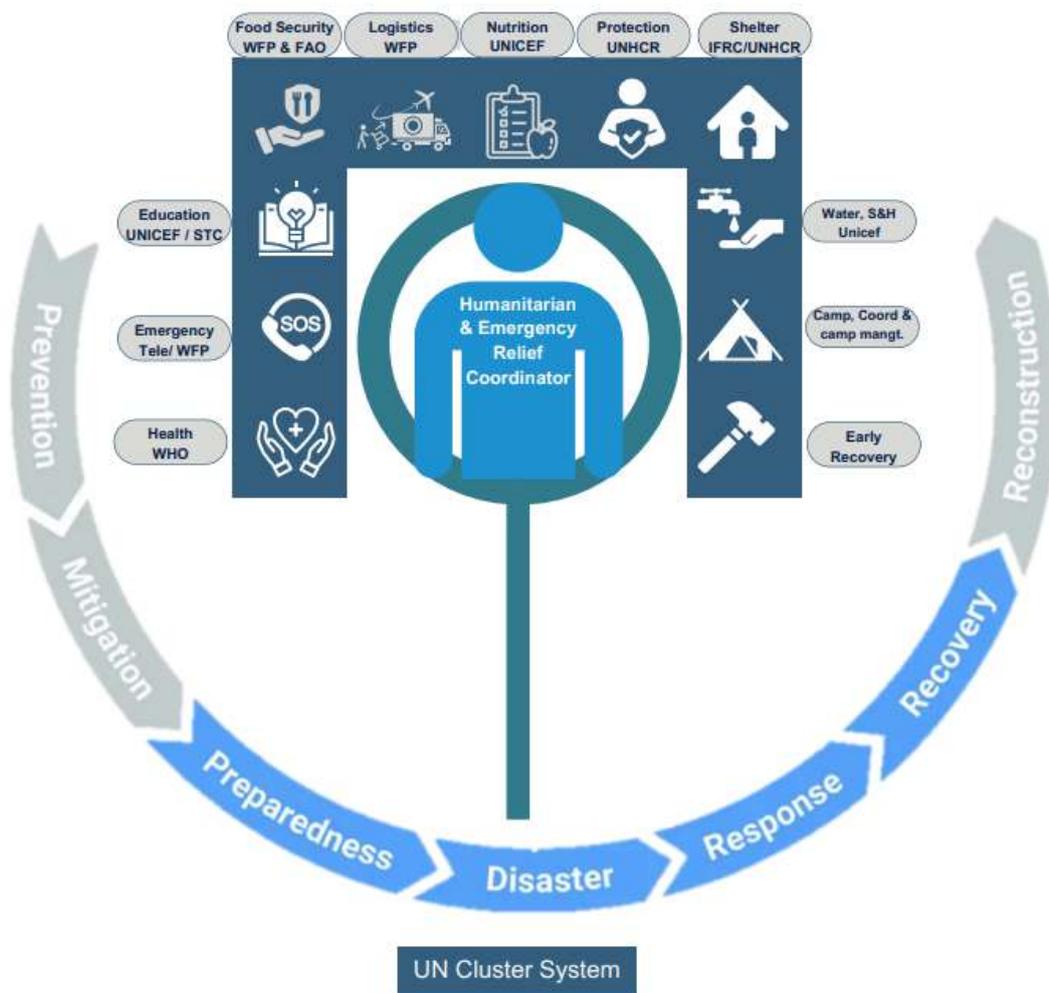


- n. **Community Based Organisations (CBOs)**. Play an important role in augmenting the government's efforts for disaster management and provision of relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress and promote / facilitate recovery of disaster victims. These organisations such as Al-Khidmat, Edhi, Chhipa, Agha Khan, etc can also play an important role in dissemination of early warning, evacuation and first aid.

- o. **United Nations Agencies / Cluster System**. UN Agencies play a key role in disaster management especially in assessment, planning, coordination, response, recovery, rehabilitation and longer-term disaster risk reduction interventions. UN takes a lead role in establishing the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) at global level to organize and coordinate periodic meetings of UN and INGOs to monitor Response of various agencies whereas at national level, Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG). Moreover, the UN Agencies plays an important role in capacity building of Public Sector in Policy formulation, providing technical support to Provinces and Districts for disaster management plannings. Clusters are activated by UN Agencies in the backdrop of National level calamity. Clusters are groups of humanitarian organizations, both UN and non-UN, in each of the main Sectors of humanitarian action e.g. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and Logistics, etc. They are designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and have clear responsibilities for coordination. The Cluster Approach was pioneered for the first time in Pakistan following the 2005 Earthquake. The aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and provide clear leadership and accountabilities in the main areas of humanitarian response. At country level, it aims to strengthen partnerships and the predictability and accountability of international humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the role and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations.



UNITED NATIONS



- p. **Media.** The media plays a pivotal role in saving lives and property before, during and after the disaster through dissemination of important information on / for preparedness, early warnings and disaster response (situation updates, covering stranded communities / missing people, search & rescue / evacuation, survivor needs, health messages to prevent communicable diseases etc.). Media can also be of great help in coordinating operations of various agencies / organisations.
- q. **Local Communities.** Being the primary stakeholder in disaster management and the direct affectees of any emergency or disaster situation, are also the very first responders in case of any untoward situation. Proactive engagement of local communities down to grassroots level remains a primary mandate of all disaster management stakeholders to build their capacity.

- r. **Federal Ministries, Authorities and Departments.** In the light of Clause 7 of the NDM Act 2010, NDMA is mandated to lay down guidelines for or give directions to all concerned Ministries / Authorities / Departments at all levels regarding measures to be taken by them in Response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster. List of key Federal Ministries / Authorities / Departments having important role for disaster management: -

Federal Ministries, Authorities & Departments



Federal Ministries



Federal Departments & Authorities

Ministry of Defence	Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)
Ministry of Interior	Federal Flood Commission (FFC)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority (PCAA)
Ministry of Communication	Survey of Pakistan (SoP)
Ministry of Climate Change	Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)
Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives	National Highway Authority (NHA)
Ministry of National Food Security and Research	National Logistics Cell (NLC)
Ministry of Housing and Works	Frontier Works Organisation (FWO)
Ministry of Human Rights	Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters (PCIW)
Ministry of Industries and Production	Pakistan Public Works Department (PWD)
Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)
Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication	Pakistan Railways (PR)
Ministry of Law and Justice	Police Service of Pakistan (PSP)
Ministry of Energy	Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA)
Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Department of Plant Protection (DPP)
Ministry of Railways	National Institute of Health (NIH)
Ministry of Water Resources	Press Information Department (PID)
Ministry of Science and Technology	Indus River System Authority (IRSA)
Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	

Contingency Planning

30. **Contingency Planning.** Disaster response and contingency planning leads to organizational readiness in anticipation of an emergency / disaster. This includes management of human and financial resources, availability of emergency supplies and communications procedures. Such planning can help mitigate destructive effects of a disaster by ensuring timely and effective and coordinated responses and provision of humanitarian aid to those most in need. The time spent in disaster response and contingency planning equals time saved when a disaster occurs as delays in provision of services can result in needless suffering for individuals and families affected by a disaster and create additional burdens for those responding. It also helps in building realistic expectations and to ensure a coordinated response: goals, strategies, roles and responsibilities have been clarified in advance.

31. To undertake proactive multi-hazard contingency planning at NDMA, the hazards as per their likely occurrences have been divided into specific seasons throughout the year. These contingency plans are based on specific events or known risks at local, national, regional or even global levels (e.g. earthquakes, floods or disease outbreaks) and establish operational procedures for response, based on anticipated resource requirements and capacity. This is accomplished by undertaking contingency planning for summer hazards, monsoon hazards, winter hazards and non-seasonal hazards.

April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Summer Contingencies			Monsoon Contingencies			Winter Contingencies			Non-seasonal		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locust • Heatwaves • Glacier Melt / GLOF • Landslides • Avalanches • Local Riverine Flood • Forest Fires • Drought 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy / Extreme Rains • Riverine Floods • Flash Floods • Hill Torrents • GLOF • Urban Floods • Landslides 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter Rains • Urban Flooding • Heavy Snow • Blizzards • Avalanche 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes • Tsunami • Industrial • Pandemics 		

- a. **Summer Contingency Planning.** Summer season in Pakistan runs from March to May annually, which is categorized by high / hot temperatures and less rainfall. The likely hazards for which contingency planning is undertaken are heatwaves, glacial lake outburst floods, avalanches, forest fires and flash floods. In order to ensure timely preparedness and response NDMA plans an annual spring / summer hazards national simulation exercise (SIMEX) during the last week of February. All relevant stakeholders exercise their protocols and procedures against multi-hazard scenarios in order to identify any gaps or shortcomings during the SIMEX. This is followed by the national coordination conference for summer contingencies during the third week of

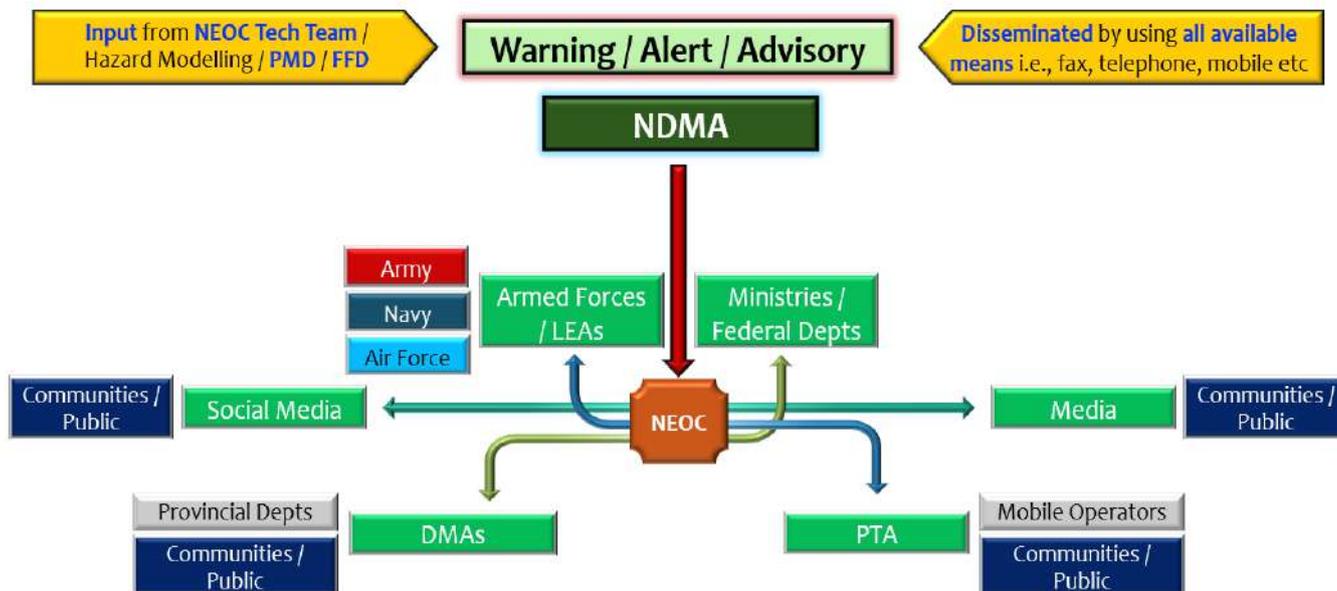
March where all stakeholders present their plans for summer contingencies after which all input from stakeholders is mapped and the national contingency plan for summer hazards is published.

- b. **Monsoon Contingency Planning.** Monsoon season in Pakistan runs from July to September annually, which is categorised by warm temperatures, high humidity and heavy rainfall which in turn can trigger riverine floods, flash floods, hill torrents, glacial lake outburst floods, urban floods and landslides in various parts of the country. The national monsoon coordination conference is held during the fourth week of April where all stakeholders present their monsoon plans. In order to ensure proactive preparedness and response, NDMA conducts a national monsoon SIMEX during first week of June where all relevant stakeholders exercise their protocols and procedures against a multi-hazard scenario to identify any gaps or shortcomings. All input from stakeholders is consolidated and the national contingency plan for monsoon hazards is published during the last week of June.
- c. **Winter Contingency Planning.** Winter season in Pakistan runs from November to February annually, which is categorised by low / cold temperatures snowfall over the hills and mountains and rain in other parts of the country. In order to ensure timely preparedness and response, NDMA plans annual winter hazards SIMEX and coordination conference during the third week of October. Stakeholders exercise their protocols and procedures against a multi-hazard scenarios in order to identify any gaps or shortcomings and present their plans. All input from stakeholders is consolidated and incorporated in national winter hazards contingency plan which is published during the first week of November.

32. **Disaster Management Annual Calendar.** To ensure a more proactive approach towards disaster preparedness in the country, planning for disasters in the country can be facilitated through outlining all required disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities through an annual calendar. The same method has been utilised by federal and provincial authorities and has been recognised as a best practice globally.

33. **Guidelines for Hazards.** NDMA has developed guidelines for multiple hazards. These guidelines are specifically devised for use down to community level, and may also be utilised by disaster management authorities to better understand basics for preparedness and mitigation of winter & summer hazards, earthquakes and forest fires (***Annex-E***).

34. **Early Warning Mechanism.** The national early warning mechanism for disasters / emergencies has been refined over a period of time after learning from past experiences of multiple disasters which have occurred in the country. The system outlines the most efficient manner in which to disseminate early warnings, alerts and advisories down to grass roots level, utilising all available means of communications including telephone, fax, mobile, social networking services, word of mouth, etc. The system is outlined as follows: -



Anticipatory Actions for Preparedness

35. **Anticipatory Actions.** Disaster preparedness anticipatory actions are actions taken to prevent or mitigate potential disaster impacts before a shock or before acute impacts are felt. They are based on forecasts or predictions of how the event will unfold. Anticipatory actions can help reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, and support people to build resilience to future shocks. Anticipatory actions are part of the broader disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategies of the Government of Pakistan and the disaster management structure in the country.

36. NDMA has organised the “1st National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Actions” from 19-20 December 2023 at Islamabad, in order to promote shared understanding of anticipatory actions for disaster risk management in the country and develop a cohesive way forward for their implementation. This dialogue platform was attended by more than 200 participants from various government departments / organisations, UN agencies, Red Cross / Red Crescent Movements, humanitarian sector, development partners, international financial institutions, and academia.

37. Traditionally, humanitarian agencies responded to crises after they began. However, this approach can take time: agencies must assess needs, then draw up response plans and source the necessary funds. Meanwhile lives and livelihoods are lost due to the unfolding crisis and the significant time lag between the onset of the shock and the delivery of urgent assistance. Yet scientific progress over recent decades means that we can now make increasingly precise predictions about when and where many hazards / disasters are likely to occur, and what their likely impacts on local communities will be. These advances in forecasting make anticipatory action possible. Anticipatory actions aim to reduce the need for reactive actions, by acting before a hazard becomes a disaster. Some examples of anticipatory actions for preparedness are: -

- a. Pre-positioning relief items for rapid disbursement.
- b. Activating early warning and alert systems.
- c. Identification of safe evacuation zones.
- d. Evacuating people from high-risk areas.
- e. Reinforcing shelters.
- f. Distributing cash or vouchers.

38. Through national dialogue and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, templates are being developed outlining key anticipatory actions for preparedness at district / local, provincial, and federal levels which can be undertaken by all relevant disaster management stakeholders. A detailed document as been developed by NDMA; “**Anticipatory Actions in Disaster Management: A Comprehensive Guide**” to assist relevant stakeholders in understanding and implementing anticipatory actions for disaster management. Basic concept for anticipatory actions to be undertaken for response preparedness is included at **Annex-F**.

Actions under NDRP

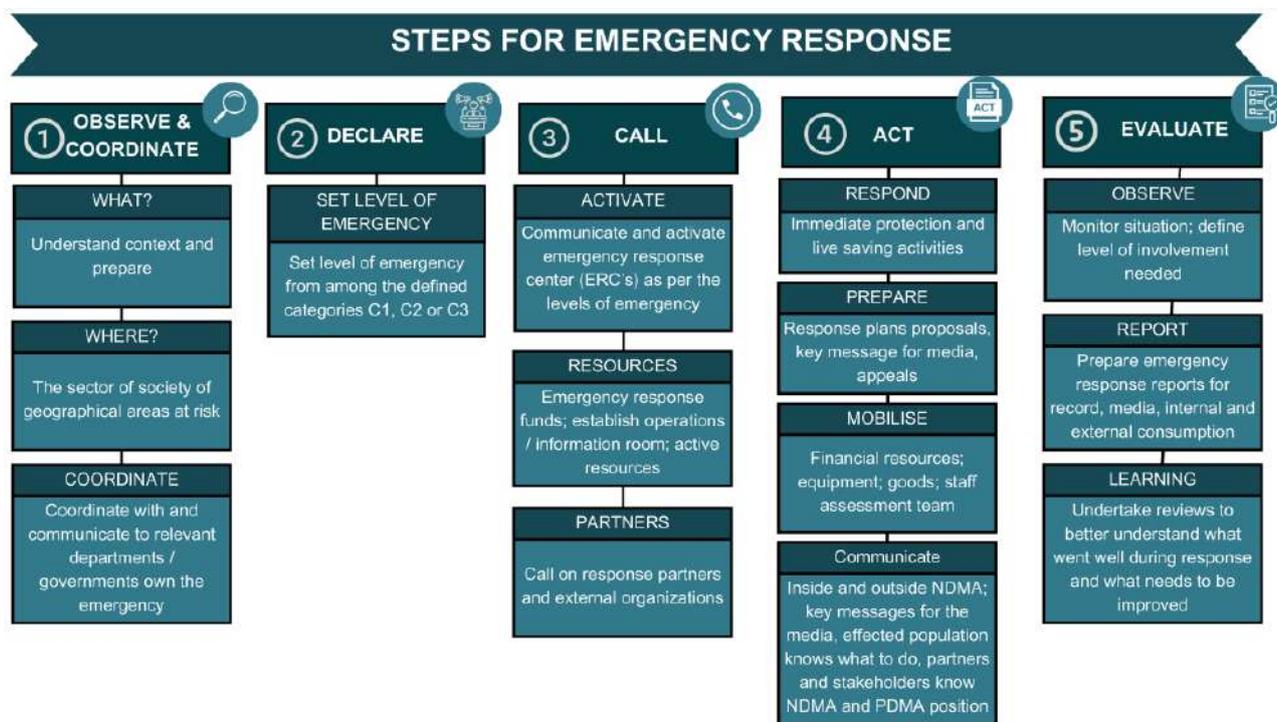
39. **Declaration of Emergency.** The declaration of emergency depends upon the nature and magnitude of the disaster. Disaster situations of a smaller scale which are within the capacity of district authorities would be managed by the respective DDMA. In case of disaster situation of a relatively larger scale which overwhelms the capacities of district government / authorities but are within the capacities of provincial governments / authorities to manage, emergency shall be declared by the provincial government. In case of disaster situation of a larger scale that overwhelms the capacities of provincial governments / authorities but are within the capacities of federal government to manage primarily through national resources would be declared by the federal government as a national emergency. However, international assistance can be requested by the federal government in case of disaster situation is of mega scale when the national capacities are overwhelmed.

40. **Criteria for Declaring an Area Calamity Affected.** As per the National Calamities Act 1958, if more than 50% loss of livelihoods of the affected population has occurred the district and provincial authority declares the area “**Calamity Affected**”. Normally, a technical committee is formed to assess the situation after a relief phase and make recommendations to Prime Minister for the national calamity and to the respective Chief Minister for provincial calamity for declaring the area calamity affected.

41. **Basic Criteria for Declaring Emergency.** Following are some of the important considerations for declaring an emergency: -

- a. Loss of human lives.
- b. Loss of property.
- c. Loss of livelihoods.
- d. Loss of agriculture (crops / orchards).
- e. Loss of livestock / fodder.
- f. Loss of storage foods.
- g. Severe damage to infrastructure.
- h. Mass displacement.

42. **Actions for Emergency Response.** Five basic steps are to be employed to outline actions for undertaking emergency response which include observation of the situation, coordination and communication with stakeholders, declaration of emergency level, mobilisation of assets / resources, undertaking response measures and evaluation of efforts.



43. **Categorisation of Emergency / Disaster.** NDRP outlines four categories of emergencies or disasters which can be declared at UC / Tehsil / District, Provincial or National levels. Each categorisation outlines basic actions to be undertaken for response at respective levels. Details outlined below:-



44. **Summary of Key Actions - Pre & During Disasters.** A number of key actions or steps are to be undertaken by disaster management authorities at federal, provincial, district, tehsil and union council levels to ensure preparedness, mitigation, community awareness, timely early warning and effective response. Details are outlined below: -

National Disaster Management Authority

PRE-DISASTER

- Prepare Emergency Preparedness Plans at National Level.
- Prepare hazard specific National level contingency plans.
- Provide technical support to Province in preparation of Contingency Plans.
- Lay down the guidelines for preparing disaster management plans for different Ministries, Department and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities.
- Continuous monitoring of weather/climatic conditions and issue alerts/advisories to all concerned.
- Provide necessary technical assistance to the Provincial Government/PDMAs for preparing Disaster Management Plans in accordance with guidelines laid down by the National Commission.
- Prepare, review, maintain and upgrade the communication mechanisms for early warning and devise such information dissemination strategy that the information reaches the end user.
- Coordinate with PDMAs/DDMAs for emergency stocks piles of relief material to ensure that such material is available at short notice.
- Implement, coordinate and monitor the National Disaster Response Strategy/ Policy.
- Promote general education and awareness with regards to disaster management and perform such other functions that the National Disaster Management Commission may require it to perform.
- Review and update National Plan at an appropriate interval
- Capacity building trainings across the Country.
- Establish partnerships.
- Stock taking of resources.
- Educate people about building codes and Land Use Planning.

DURING DISASTER

- Activate NEOC.
- Manage National level incidents and support Provinces / Districts in incident management.
- Inform / alert concerned Federal Ministries / Departments about the disaster / emergency.
- Inform concerned Ministries / Department to join the NEOC.
- Mobilize and deploy teams e.g. search and rescue, technically skilled people (e.g. Armed Forces, USAR etc) heavy machinery, immediately to the affected areas.
- Mobilize and send food and non-food items to the PDMAs and DDMAs for distribution.
- Lead rapid assessment and MIRA in the affected area.
- Coordinate with relevant Ministries / Department e.g. Armed Forces, NLC, MoFA, Pakistan Railways, NHA, PIA, PCAA, Social Welfare, Health and Education etc to prepare themselves, activate and deploy resources.
- Coordinate with PDMAs in the affected areas and provide them with the required assistance.
- Necessary technical / financial assistance for relief operation.
- Establish and maintain communications with incident command authorities to ensure a common and current operating picture regarding critical resources requirement.
- Coordinate with UN agencies, humanitarian organizations, I / NGOs for mobilizing their relief assistance.

Provincial Disaster Management Authorities

PRE-DISASTER

- Prepare Provincial Preparedness Plans.
- Prepare Provincial Disaster Response Plan, guidance can be sought from sphere standards.
- Project minimum standards in emergency response.
- Prepare hazard specific Provincial Contingency Plans.
- Provide technical support to Districts in preparation of Contingency Plans.
- Provide necessary technical assistance to the Provincial Government/PDMAs for preparing Disaster Management Plans in accordance with guidelines laid down by the National Commission.
- Prepare, review, maintain and upgrade the communication mechanisms for Early Warning and devise information dissemination strategy that allows information to reach the end user.
- Establish stockpiles of relief and rescues materials and or ensure preparedness to make such material available at short notice.
- Review and give feedback to disaster preparedness emergency response Plans prepared by the departments of Provincial Government.
- Identify vulnerable areas to disaster in the province and take measures for prevention of disaster and the mitigation of its effects, and coordinate with other government departments to work together to prevent and mitigate the effects.

DURING DISASTER

- Activate Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC).
- Conduct Rapid Assessment
- Coordinate with relevant Provincial departments for response
- Incident management at Provincial level
- Conduct post disaster rapid assessment and actively play role in emergency declaration notification process.
- Mobilize, activate and deploy resources for disaster response at Provincial / Regional level.
- Coordinate with rescue services and Armed Forces at Provincial level to mobilize resources and deploy for effective response.
- Closely coordinate and update NDMA on disaster situation.
- Provide timely and essential relief goods and logistics support to the affected areas of the province
- Monitor hazards risks and vulnerable conditions within the province on regular basis and prepare Plans accordingly
- Encourage participation and facilitate NGOs, voluntary organizations and communities in different aspects of disaster response.
- Coordinate and facilitate humanitarian organizations, UN and Private Sector organizations for effective response.

Provincial Disaster Management Authorities

PRE-DISASTER

- Prepare and update SOPs for each department at Provincial level for disaster response.
- Ensure that communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are being carried out regularly.
- Monitor preparedness at all government and non-government levels for effective response to disasters.
- Ensure that minimum standards are applied in the response.
- Settle long standing issues.
- Prepare hazard maps and carry –out land use planning
- Enforce vacation of encroached areas by vulnerable population.
- Clearing of River Plains, Nullahs / natural drainage system before Monsoon Season.
- Inter-provincial coordination.

DURING DISASTER

- Inform Public of the latest situation periodically through Print and Electronic Media.

District Disaster Management Authorities

PRE-DISASTER

- Prepare disaster management Plans.
- Prepare Contingency Plans cover all potential hazards in the district.
- Identify areas vulnerable to disaster in the district and take measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects.
- Organize and coordinate trainings program for DDMA team, departments and voluntary Rescue workers at District level.
- Facilitate community trainings and awareness program for prevention /mitigation of disaster impacts with support of departments and local NGOs
- Update SOPs for each department at District levels.
- Prepare, maintain and upgrade the mechanism for early warning and device information dissemination strategy that information reach to the end user.
- Identify and prepare list of Public Buildings which can be used as relief Centre in the event of disaster and prepare plans for various supplies (Water & Sanitation etc) for these buildings.
- Stockpile relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such material available at short notice
- Monitor hazards, risks and vulnerable conditions within the district on regular basis and device plan accordingly.

DURING DISASTER

- Activate DEOC.
- Inform/ make district level departments ready for Emergency Response.
- Periodically inform PEOC and NEOC about the latest situation.
- Conduct rapid and multi-sectoral assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage.
- Incident management at District level.
- Organize evacuation on priority basis.
- Prepare detail Plans for the resources requirement for relief operations and share it with the PDMN and NDMA.
- Provide food, drinking water, medical supplies, non-food items to the affected population.
- Deploy medical, search & rescue and emergency response teams immediately.
- Set up relief Camps.
- Coordinate with PDMA and NDMA to deploy resources for emergency response.
- Coordinate and facilitate with I/NGOs, UN bodies and Philanthropist organizations for resource mobilizations for response.
- Develop complaint mechanism system and set up complaint mechanism cell in the DEOC and at sub-district level.
- Organize regular Media and Public information briefings.

District Disaster Management Authorities

PRE-DISASTER

- Encourage participation of NGOs and voluntary social welfare organizations and communities in different aspects of emergency response.
- Enforce vacation of encroached areas (in hazard prone areas) by vulnerable population.
- Clearing of River Plains, Natural drainage system before Monsoon Season.
- Educate people about Building Codes and Land Use Planning.

Tehsil / Taluka / Administrations

Below District level, there is Tehsil / Taluka / Town levels. Administration has communication with local communities on regular basis. They play a vital role disaster response during and after the event. The following roles are outlined in emergency operations: -

- Prepare Contingency Plans covering potential hazards in the area.
- Organize and conduct damage/ loss assessment.
- Incident management at Tehsil/ Taluka level.
- Organize and conduct rapid assessment for relief needs and response.
- Assist and post-disaster assessment for early recovery and post-disaster rehabilitation.

DURING DISASTER

- Organize detailed assessment for the early recovery program and prepare proposal and submit to PDMA and NDMA.
- Prepare Situation Report on daily and weekly basis and circulate to the PDMA, NDMA and all stakeholders etc.

Union Council Administrations

Union Councils are the lowest tier in the government structure, with elected representatives from villages and ward levels. Traditionally UCs plays an important role in relief distribution at village level in the affected area. The following are the main function of the UCs in disaster response: -

- Assist assessment team in damage and loss assessment.
- Prepare a list of beneficiaries in affected area.
- Provide storage facility and security for relief goods at village level.
- Assist government in distribution of beneficiaries.
- Assist government in verification of relief.
- Prepare a record of relief distribution.

District Disaster Management Authorities

Tehsil / Taluka / Administrations

- Assist and organize relief operation in affected area of the Tehsil/ Taluka.
- Identify and prepare a list of Public Buildings which can be used as Relief Centers in the event of disaster and prepare Plans for various Supplies (Water and Sanitation etc) for these building.
- Organize and manage Relief Camps in the affected area.
- Organize water and sanitation facilities with help of PHED department for relief camps.
- Identify and prepare list of vulnerable groups for relief response.
- Distribute relief goods through District Government to the affected communities and priorities given to poorest child headed household, women headed household, disabled and elderly in the community.
- Coordinate and facilitate government departments, UN, I/NGOs and Philanthropists for relief activities.
- Facilitate and local support District government and local government/ elected representatives in relief.
- Coordinate with district administration and update them on relief activities.
- Prepare final report on relief operation and send it to NDMA.
- Monitor relief operation regularly and report to DDMA.

Union Council Administrations

- Identify and prepare a list of public Building which can be used as Relief Centre in the event of disaster and prepare Plans for various Supplies (water and Sanitation etc) for these buildings.

Ethics of Disaster Response

45. Ethical Disaster Response for Government Officials

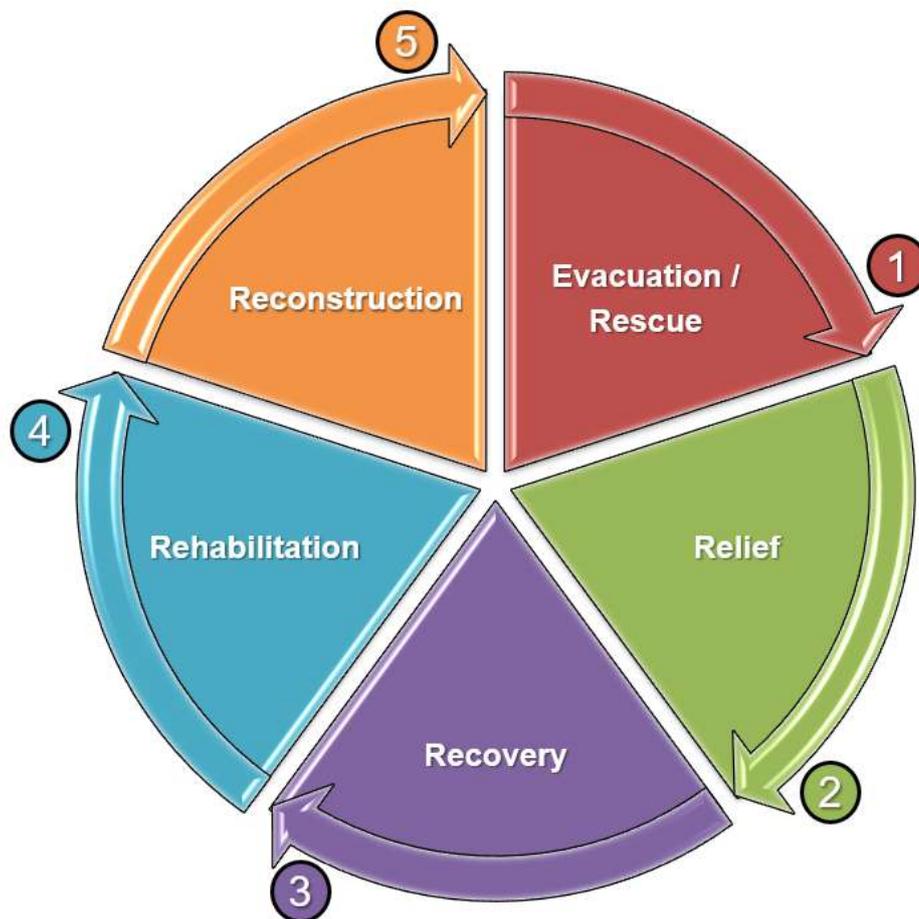
- a. In the event of disaster, affectees go through a difficult time and they are more demanding than they would be in normal circumstance. Government officials also have a lot to deal with in the situation; however, they are obligated to adopt a caring attitude towards the survivors in terms of being responsive to their needs.
- b. Following ethical priorities during disaster is often difficult for people in need and government officials alike. This difficulty is amplified when government officials are likely to face pressure from a host of political, religious / sectarian, ethnic, and tribal quarters. Nonetheless, they must be ethically strong enough to withstand the pressures to ensure the well-being of the entire affected population.
- c. To act morally, emergency management professionals' actions should ensure moral courage, integrity, honesty, respect, kindness, professionalism, competence, impartiality, and objectivity. Ethical decision-making is strongest when the knowledge and skills to analyze the ethics of complicated situations and the moral character to act in the best way possible are both present.
- d. A social contract exists between citizens and their governments (federal, provincial and district), with duties and obligations on both sides. As citizens and as emergency management professionals, there is an obligation to obey the law. But there is an important distinction between what is legal and what is moral. The law is prescriptive, not aspirational, and represents minimal standards of morality. There are times when it is sufficient to simply obey the law, and there are other times when obeying the law is not enough to satisfy moral imperatives. For example, the law does not require emergency management professionals to treat victims with kindness, but it is moral to do so.
- e. Trust is an asymmetrical relationship, which means that it is hard to gain and easy to lose. Trusting relationships are essential to effective emergency management practice. Trust is gained by having a virtuous character, being competent, following the law, and avoiding conflicts of interest.
- f. Ethical dilemmas (having to choose between two rights or two wrongs) presents difficult choices between competing ethical principles. Ethical dilemmas occur because of different ethical perspectives (such as the greater good versus individual rights) lead to different decisions. When faced with an ethical dilemma there is generally no one correct answer. In addressing these dilemmas, a transparent, inclusive and effective decision-making process should be used to arrive at an equitable outcome based on ethical reasoning.

46. Ethical Responsibility Standards for Disaster Management Professionals

- a. Recognize that diversity in needs exist and must work to provide services without discrimination, bias or preference.
- b. Use their expertise to communicate clearly, effectively, and appropriately regarding risks.
- c. Collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to understand vulnerabilities, exposures, threats, and the unique characteristics of communities in determining risk reduction measures.
- d. Advance the development and implementation of programmes, plans, strategies, and initiatives to support public safety, reduce or eliminate damage to property and the environment, and support minimum quality of life for affectees.
- e. Be aware of and operate within applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, and procedures.
- f. Educate, inform, and promote changes in programmes, policies, regulations, guidelines and laws that conflict with the professional and effective and unbiased practice of disaster management.
- g. Support and guide evidence-based choices and actions by clearly communicating the adverse impacts of hazards and threats based on scientific evidence.
- h. Stay informed about new research, practice standards, relevant tools, and technologies.
- i. Make sound fiscal decisions that support effective practice and the stewardship of resources for disaster management.
- j. Seek to protect the natural environment from harm and, where practical, nurture its recovery.
- k. Respond appropriately to unprofessional and problematic behavior of their colleagues.
- l. Undertake relevant actions without deviating from professional standards.
- m. Have a duty to provide decision makers with all available relevant facts, data, and resources so that they are able make informed decisions.
- n. Have a duty to further the standing of the profession through their words, behaviors, and actions.

Disaster Response

47. **Response Measures.** Key response measures have been outlined in this section as per the response cycle (below) with focus on primary actions such as evacuation, search and rescue, medical assistance, provision of relief, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



48. **Evacuation.** It is the immediate relocation / shifting of vulnerable people away from the hazard prone / disaster affected area to safer locations (identified camps sites, government buildings, etc.). Evacuation can be of small-scale evacuation i.e. removal of people from dangerous / damaged / collapsed buildings; and large-scale evacuation i.e. movement of communities (population of villages, etc.) of an area. Evacuations may be carried out before, during or after disasters for which evacuation plans are developed to ensure the safest and most efficient evacuation. Evacuation of people to safer place is the primary responsibility of district administration / DDMA. Some important steps involved in emergency evacuations are as follows: -

- a. **Evacuation Plan.** Plans must be prepared beforehand, some of the salient features of the Plan are: -
 - (1) Identity safe places and routes in respective areas.
 - (2) Formulate Transport Plan for evacuation.
 - (3) Assign roles & responsibilities to government departments / officials or

designated staff.

- (4) Integrated Evacuation Teams form Government officials (from different departments), Armed Forces and volunteers.
 - (5) Recognition of potential threat.
 - (6) Develop communication mechanisms for information sharing with communities and volunteers.
 - (7) Train and equip Evacuation for emergency evacuation of disabled persons.
- b. **Execution.** In situations like floods, cyclones and other incidents; the government may make decision for mandatory evacuation and then the responsible government officials at district and below district level shall try to convince local communities for voluntary evacuation leading up to mandatory measures. At times, governments may have to use pressure or force (LEAs, Police, Rangers, FC or Armed Forces) to evacuate local communities to protect them from the potential disaster. In emergency evacuation, whether it is voluntary or forced, communities should be allowed to take along minimum essential items / belongings / cattle. The following measures are to be undertaken to aid efforts: -
- (1) Prior arrangements for shelters at earmarked evacuees' lodgment sites.
 - (2) Provision of basic facilities (water & sanitation, etc.) in camps.
 - (3) Adequate arrangements for transportation of the affected communities and their minimum belongings, including livestock.
 - (4) Priority of evacuation be allocated to vulnerable groups, elderly, pregnant women and disabled persons.
 - (5) Fool proof security arrangements for during evacuation and in the Camps.
 - (6) Separate camps for cattle.

49. **Search and Rescue.** The first 12 hours of any emergency or disaster situation are regarded as critical hours. Timely deployment of search & rescue assets / teams can save precious lives. Search & Rescue may have to be carried out in different areas such as plains, mountain, water (flood water / lakes / dams etc.) and collapse structures & buildings in fire, etc., therefore, search & rescue teams must be trained and equipped (mediums helicopters, boats, hovercrafts) accordingly. For the purpose of Urban Search and Rescue, NDMA has raised and deployed heavy and medium search and rescue teams as described earlier.

50. **First Aid / Medical Assistance.** Access to healthcare is a critical determination for survival in the initial stages of disaster. Disasters almost always have significant impact on the public health and well-being of affected populations. Provision of medical assistance can be a simultaneous action during search & rescue and all subsequent phases.

51. **Transportation of Injured and Deceased**. Triage / Tagging is followed for injured & dead. The process of prioritizing transfer of injured for evacuation based on firsthand assessment by the medical officers / paramedics on site. Evacuation priority is based on the identification of the patients by attaching Red Tag to the top priority patients, Yellow Tags to the second priority patients, Green Tag to the third priority patients and Black Tag to least priority (dead) persons.

52. **Considerations for Vulnerable Groups**. It has been established that the effects of disaster are more pronounced on the vulnerable groups of society such as women, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. Within these categories there may be even more vulnerable groups, such as females heading their households, children with disabilities or persons with mental health issues. Because of their vulnerabilities, at times these groups have limited access to relief commodities. It is therefore imperative for the responders to safeguard the rights of vulnerable people in disaster. They must be accorded priority in rescue operations and all other activities of response. It is also essential to cater to the unique needs of these groups while planning for and executing the response.

53. **Rapid Needs Assessment**. RNA is carried out by the Government alone or in conjunction with UN System, immediately following a sudden onset of a disaster. The aim of the assessment is to acquire basic information on the needs of affected populations and to support the identification of strategic humanitarian priorities. It thus enables the Governments and other stakeholders, a common understanding of the situation and its likely needs for immediate interventions. To identify the relief needs, NDMA in coordination with UNOCHA finalized the Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) methodology to be followed by all for Rapid Need Assessments in the country. Main features of the methodology are as follows: -

- a. **Purpose**. To help decision-makers on the nature and dynamics of the crisis and to further define strategic humanitarian priorities.
- b. **Timeline**. Conducted within 72 hours, a situation overview based primarily on secondary data (remote sensing) and other sources. Furthermore, within 7 days, carry out a field assessment on community level to identify needs and priorities of the affected / vulnerable population.

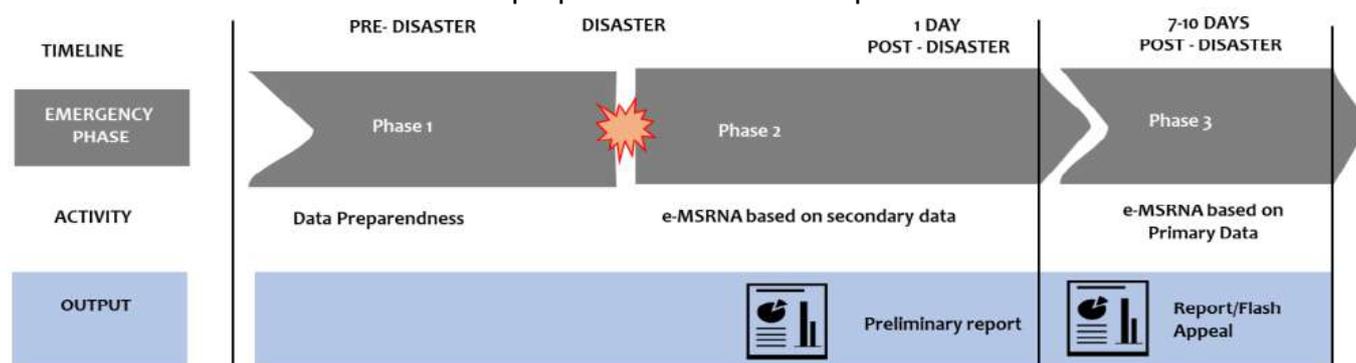


- c. **Process**. MIRA process and reporting encompasses following three main steps: -
 - (1) Review and analysis of secondary data which is the basis for the situation overview.
 - (2) Community-level field assessment and Primary data collection based on key

informant interviews and structured observations.

(3) Final inter-sectoral analysis and release of final MIRA report.

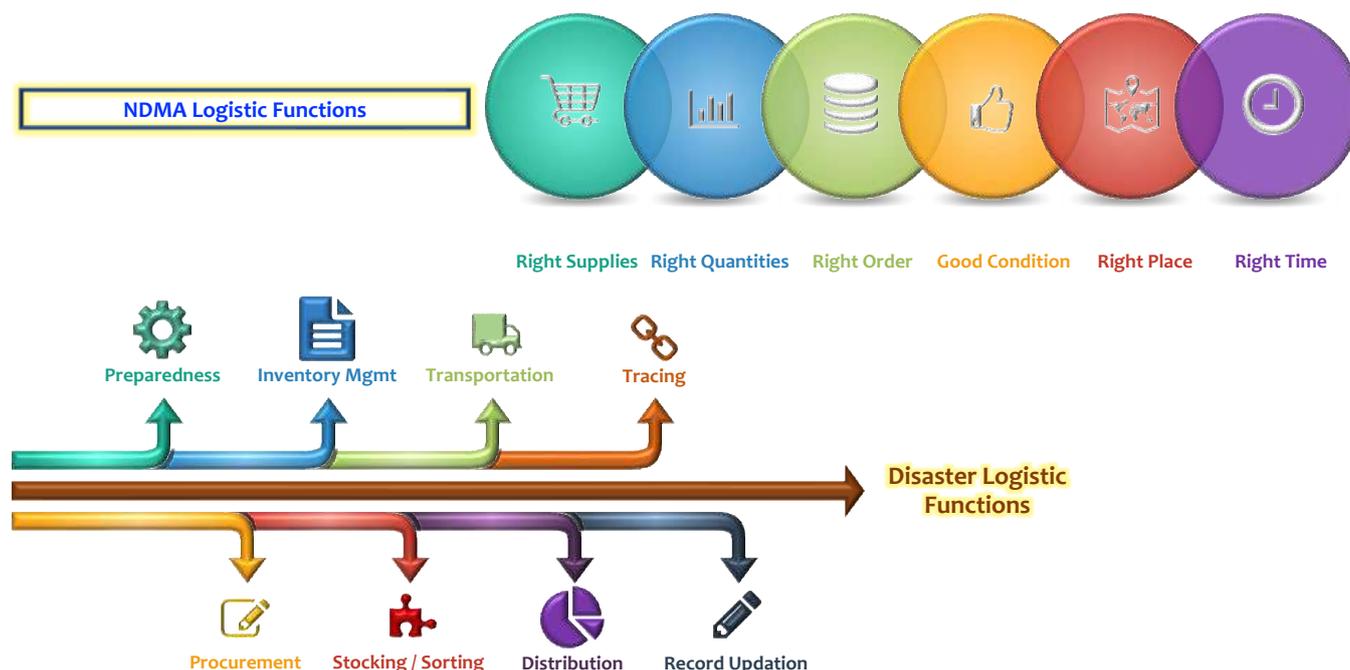
54. **e-Multi-sector Rapid Needs Assessment**. In order to further refine assessment process, NDMA in collaboration with UNOCHA is in the process fully digitizing / revising MIRA. The e-MSRNA aims to help enhance the institutional capacity of all relevant stakeholders to conduct rapid needs assessment in the direct aftermath of a disaster situation. The adoption of this system which is enabled through digital disaster risk databases and predictive modelling will establish a process to enable swift provision of emergency assistance informed by reliable data to cater for needs of affectees. The proposed timeline for implementation of e-MSRNA is below:-



55. **Logistics Management in Disaster Response**. Disaster and emergency logistics comprises processes and systems that can effectively mobilize people, resources, skills and knowledge to assist disaster affectees. Disaster response logistic process includes need gap assessments / pre-assessments, logistic action plan, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the disaster response process.

- a. **Need Gap Assessment**. Need gap assessment is a result of pre-disaster planning and preparations and the preliminary assessment once the disaster has struck. It includes materials and human resources requested visavis available during the disaster response.
- b. **Logistics Plan**. Logistics plan is determining the most appropriate transportation mode of material and human resources to the area affected duly considering the region where the disaster occurred, likewise determining the transportation and storage of supplies.
- c. **Implementation of the Logistics Plan**. It includes transportation of available materials, personnel and equipment to the disaster area in accordance with the needs and available means of transportation in most accurate, with speed and most cost effective manner.
- d. **Monitoring and Evaluation of the Response**. Is the evaluation and analysis of the disaster process to report results for overall system effectiveness and improvement.

56. **NDMA Logistic Philosophy.** NDMA's logistic policy is provision of quality and efficient humanitarian aid and services with speed at accurate amounts, on right time and in right conditions to the places in need.

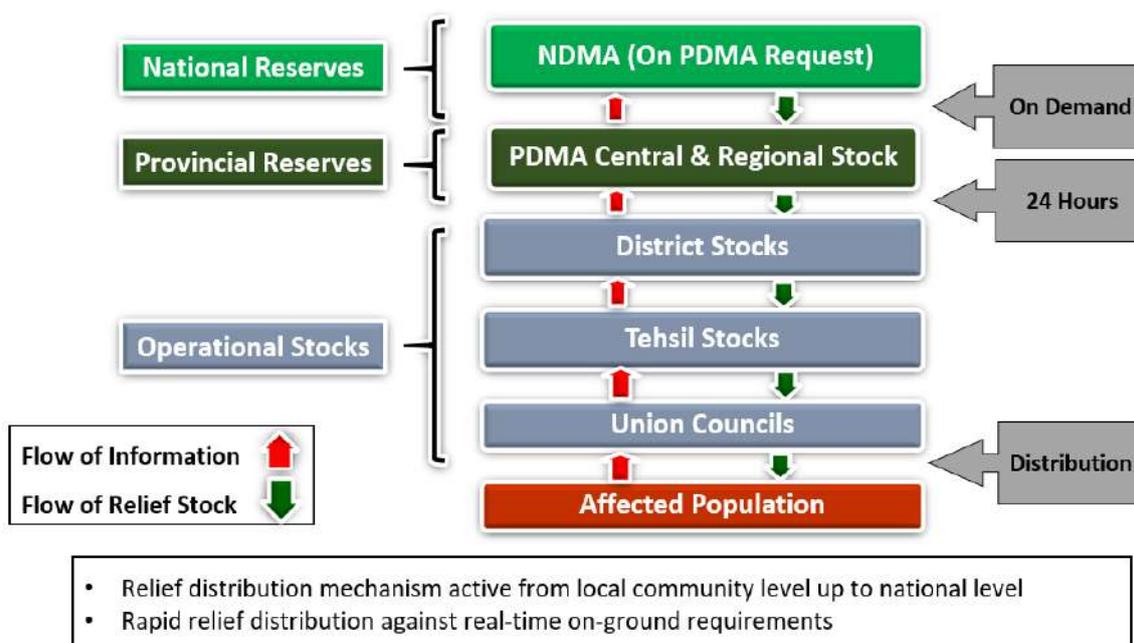


57. Provision of services and humanitarian assistance during or immediately after disaster to save lives, alleviate suffering of the people, reduce health impact and meet basic subsistence needs of the affected people. During the relief phase, the focus of all DM response tiers must be provision of food, shelter, health assistance and WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene). Efforts be made to conclude relief operation within three months, after which recovery must begin. However, in certain / exceptional cases it may surpass if situation so warrants. Government agencies are the major relief provider; however, philanthropists, civil society organisations, Pakistani communities abroad, UN system in the country, regional / friendly countries and donors also take part in the relief depending upon the magnitude of the disaster. Some of the important aspects of NDMA's effective relief system are: -

- a. Coordination mechanism and streamlined operations.
- b. Establishment of utilisation of an elaborate relief distribution mechanism.
- c. Non-discriminatory practices and ensuring special care of vulnerable groups.
- d. Efficient logistics system for timely flow (receipt & distribution) of relief goods.
- e. Liberty of action and facilitation for relief workers / humanitarian community.
- f. Efficient and transparent cash grant system and compensation mechanism.
- g. Information management.
- h. Proactive media handling.

58. **Cardinals for Provision of Relief.** To ensure transparency, fairness and efficacy in provision of relief to disaster affectees, NDMA follows following cardinals for relief distribution: -
- a. Based on damage and need (of an area / district).
 - b. Total and affected population.
 - c. Relief already provided / being provided (by various entities).
 - d. Need based equitable share.
 - e. Poverty profile and socio-economic conditions.
 - f. Logistical aspects.
59. **Determination of Relief Stocking Levels.** Following factors are to be considered to determine minimum required stocking levels of relief goods: -
- a. Vulnerability of the areas viz-a-viz degree of exposure to multiple hazards as defined in National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) (as amended from time to time).
 - b. Historical evidence / record of hazards at district / sub district level.
 - c. Optimum case load based on worst hazards faced viz-a-viz recurring frequency of hazards.
 - d. Accessibility to the area viz-a-viz road communication infrastructure.
 - e. Weather conditions that may preclude relief operation by air / sea in case of emergency.
 - f. Reaction time in provision of relief from nearest warehouse of district / province.
60. **Stocking of Perishable Goods.** Perishable items i.e. food items and medicines will not be stocked and any requirement shall be met from emergency procurements as per rules and procedures in place at NDMA and PDMA levels.
61. **Responsibility for Maintenance of Stocks.** In order to ensure quick and timely response against any disaster, stocks will be maintained at different levels (district, provincial, national): -
- a. **District Level.** The first tier for maintenance of stocks for entire district including all tehsils / union councils. Sufficient stocks of relief and rescue items will be stocked at district level to meet any emergency situation and support its tehsils down to union councils respectively if required, until PDMA augments the relief operations. Even some portion of relief stocks may be kept at historical hazard prone areas.
 - b. **Provincial Level.** PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA will be responsible to hold sufficient stocks at carefully selected locations to support relief operations at any given time and must have enough capacity to support districts on an immediate basis before exhaustion of respective stocks. Stocks may be maintained at more hazards prone districts and Tehsils to meet immediate response at short notice.
 - c. **National Level.** NDMA will be responsible to keep sufficient stocks on central as well as regional basis as per NDMA Stocking Policy 2023.

62. **Flow of Relief Mechanism.** Relief supply chain should be maintained to ensure efficient relief operation during any disaster. A continuous flow of information from lower levels, i.e. Union Councils, Tehsils, Districts, Provinces up to Federal is necessary for prompt provision of assistance from disaster management authorities to the affected communities. This tiered system ensures that operational stocking should be maintained down to district level with readily available support in the form of reserves from both provincial and federal level be available on needs basis. The outlay of the system is as follows: -



63. **Relief Items Scale.** As per the NDMA Stocking Policy 2023, a determination has been made on the number of specific items i.e. relief items, support items and rescue items to be allocated per persons / households. Details are as follows: -

Sr	Items	Scale
Relief Items		
1.	Tents	At the scale of 6 - 8 individuals per household
2.	Shelters	Only for school, medical camps and other Government buildings District administrations store and maintain for future use
3.	Blankets	For Cold regions high thermal and for rest of areas medium thermal blankets will be stocked and issued accordingly. Three (3) Blankets per household of six (6) will be issued.
4.	Tarpaulins	One Tarpaulin will be issued with each tent in winter.
5.	Plastic Mats	1 per household with the tents in all areas of Pakistan.
6.	Mosquito Nets	Issued to warm region only. 2 – 3 per family of six (06) persons
7.	Hygiene Kits	One (1) per household in all regions
8.	First Aid Kits	One (1) per household at isolated places where medical camps are not established in closer vicinity

9.	Kitchen Sets	One (1) set per household (6 – 8 persons) may be provided where cooked food is not provided
10.	Jerry Cans	At the scale of 12 individuals per household
Support Items		
11.	Generators 120KVA	All provincial authorities to have at minimum one generator. NDMA may have 1 each at regional stocks and two (2) in the center at Islamabad
12.	Generators 31-50 KVA	One (1) generator for 5000 people will be stocked.
13.	Generators 2-5 KVA	One (1) generator for 2500 people will be stocked.
14.	De-Watering Pumps	One (1) De-watering Pump small for 100 people will be stocked. One (1) De-watering Pump Large for 1000 people will be stocked.
Rescue Items		
15.	Rescue Boats	Rescue boats with OBM should be stocked 1 per 4500 people.
16.	Life Jackets	Life jackets should be stocked 1 per 100 people.
17.	Medicines	Essential lifesaving and water purification medicines may be stored on regional basis.

64. **Minimum Stocking Levels for Relief.** All respective disaster management authorities at provincial and national levels and humanitarian stakeholders will maintain minimum required stocks of relief items which have been determined as per caseloads of targeted population. While IC Wing of NDMA shall coordinate with Pakistani diplomatic missions abroad, in pre-disaster phase, to map high-end items in respective countries and coordinate their dispatch to Pakistan once required and after decision by the Government of Pakistan to accept international assistance. The same has been outlined in the NDMA Stocking Policy 2023 (details at **Annex-F & Annex-G**), overview is below: -

Rescue, Relief & Support Items	NDMA	PDMAs	UN / NGOs	International
Tents	✓	✓	✓	
Shelter Tents	✓		✓	
Winterized Tents	✓	✓	✓	
Blankets / Sleeping Bags	✓	✓	✓	
De-Watering Pumps	✓	✓		✓

Rescue, Relief & Support Items	NDMA	PDMAs	UN / NGOs	International
Life Jackets	✓	✓		
Boats / OBMs	✓			✓
Generators	✓	✓		✓
Water Tanks	✓			
Water Filtration Plants	✓			✓
Food Items (as req)	✓	✓	✓	
Tarpaulins		✓	✓	
Plastic Mats		✓	✓	
Mosquito Nets		✓	✓	
Hygiene Kit		✓	✓	
First Aid Kit		✓	✓	
Kitchen Set		✓		
Jerry Can (16 Lits)		✓		
Latrine Tent		✓		
Water Cooler		✓		
Mattress		✓		
Heli / Cargo Flights		✓		✓
Field Hospitals		✓		✓
Bailey Bridges		✓		✓

65. **Ex-gratia Assistance.** As per sub-Section (c) of Section 11 of National Disaster Management Act 2010, “National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is to lay down guidelines for ex-gratia assistance on account of loss of life and also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood”. In pursuance of the Act, NDMA prepared “Guidelines for Minimum Ex-Gratia Assistance to the Persons affected by Natural and Man-Made Disasters” which were approved by the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2016 and circulated throughout the country. Keeping in view the experiences of Floods 2022, NDMA

undertook the revision of these guidelines. In this regard, necessary amendments have been incorporated and shall be shared with all concerned approved by the NDMC.

66. **Early Recovery**. Restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors in termed as recovery. The main purpose is returning the affected population, restoring critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services back to a functional, if not pre-disaster state. The action is often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures. Recovery activities may begin when the emergency has ended. In some cases, recovery activities can be undertaken alongside the relief activities. During recovery, interventions must be focused on shelter, agriculture, food security, health & nutrition, education, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), government, livelihood and community infrastructure. Thematic areas of DRR, gender, environment and protection should be mainstreamed in all the sectors during recovery interventions.

67. **Early Recovery Needs Assessment (ERNA)**. To determine the recovery needs, RNA is conducted. A comprehensive methodology for RNA has been formulated by NDMA in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The assessment is based on the primary data collected by the government authorities, verification by the joint teams and analysis. Based on the assessment, the recovery needs are outlined for all sectors to ensure streamlined implementation of early recovery measures leading to long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction.

68. **Damage Needs Assessment (DNA)**. DNA is initiated with the objective of estimating the extent of overall damages and the required needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged assets and infrastructure, and restoration of livelihoods and economic productivity. Globally the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank leads the assessment process in close coordination with government. In our context, Economic Affairs Division (EAD) initiates the request to conduct DNA, whereas all required coordination is undertaken by NDMA and respective PDMA's. For the estimation of the effects / impact of the disaster, the methodology tools developed by United Nations are used. Data from district / tehsil levels is collected by the government and verified / validated by the DNA Sector Teams. The data received by the DNA Sector Teams is validated through a number of measures including field damage inspection visits by Sector Teams; interviews with stakeholders; desk review; satellite imagery and GIS data comparisons; and other plausibility checks. Based on the above, analytical work is undertaken by Sector Teams for a comparative pre and post disaster assessment of the infrastructure and services affected. The impact of the disaster on each sector of the economy is estimated with the following three costs: -

- a. Direct damage referring to the monetary value of completely or partially destroyed assets, such as social, physical and economic infrastructure after the disaster.

- b. Indirect losses referring to income losses, comprising of both the change of flow of goods, services, and other economic flows such increased expenses, curtailed production and diminished revenue, which arise from direct damage to production capacity, social and economic infrastructure.
- c. Reconstruction costs, measuring the cost of rebuilding lost assets and restoring lost services, assessed as the replacement cost with a premium added for building back better.

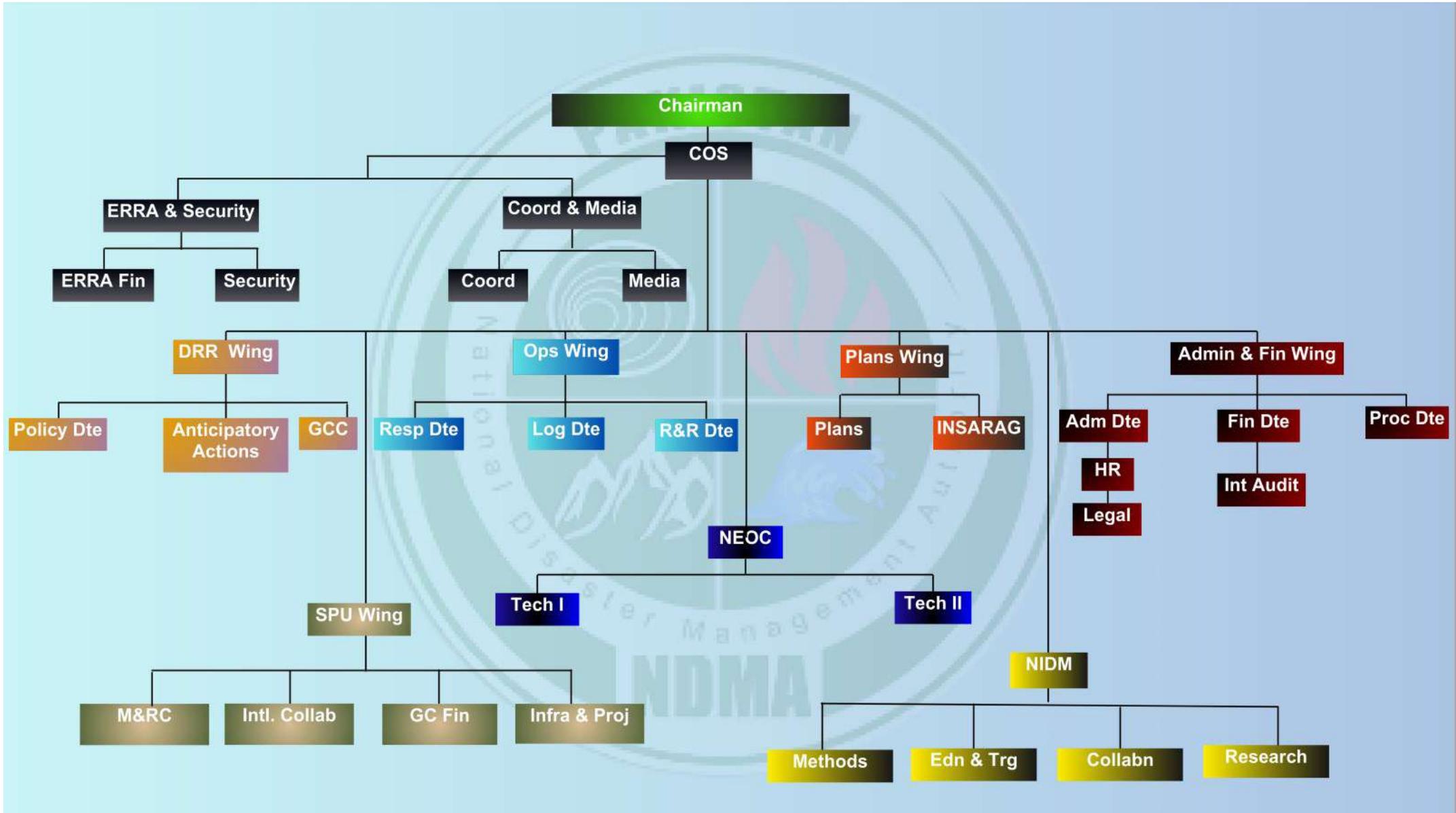
69. **Monitoring and Evaluation**. During the execution of response, to track the progress and facilitate the mid-course correction, effective / efficient monitoring is mandatory. Mechanism for monitoring response activities must be devised by DMAs at all tiers. Frequent interaction with non-government actors can be an effective measure to monitor their activities. Post disaster evaluation is vital to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives and assist in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learnt. The best practices adopted during the execution of response must be recorded, analyzed and shared with all concerned and implemented in future courses of action.

Media Guidelines

70. The media plays a primary role for disaster risk management in the country, through being the eyes and ears of the public on events which may be unfolding on the ground. Media's mandate in society places a heavy responsibility for ensuring that information shared with the public is accurate and conveyed to the public in a concise and respectful manner. In this regard ethical disaster reporting is essential. The following basic guidance aims to balance the need for information along with rights and well-being of affectees and the public: -

- a. **Impartiality.** Reporting should remain impartial and not show bias or discriminate any particular party or group on nationality, race, religion, class or on political opinions. Focus should remain on humanitarian matters and the protection of all affected individuals.
- b. **Respect and Dignity.** The rights of affectees and individuals specifically their respect and dignity should not be compromised, this includes avoiding sensationalism in reporting and respecting the right to privacy.
- c. **Accuracy.** It is absolutely essential that all information should be verified and accurate to the best knowledge before reporting to the general public. Dissemination of unverified rumours as information can lead to public panic and can be deemed as spreading mis-information.
- d. **Minimising Harm.** Reporting to the public should be conducted with the explicit intent to minimise harm to disaster affectees. This especially includes being sensitive to the emotional state and wellbeing of the affectees and the general audience viewing the reporting.
- e. **Transparency.** Media Persons / Journalists should always remain transparent about their methods and intentions while reporting on disasters and should disclose any potential conflicts of interest.
- f. **Accountability.** Media Persons / Journalists should hold themselves accountable for their reporting and its potential impact on affectees and the public.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Documents Affiliated with NDRP - 2024

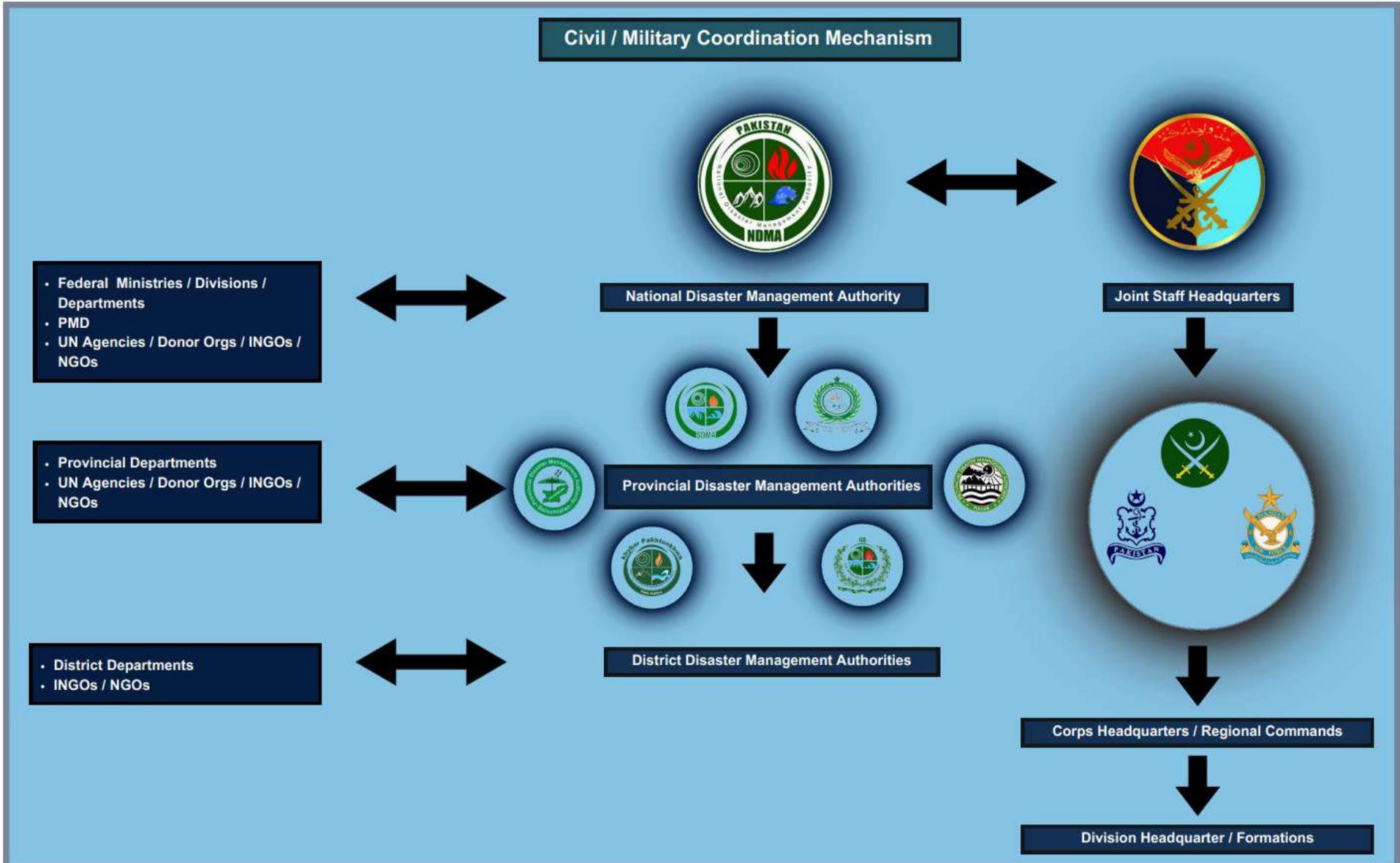
Ser	Document	Details
1.	National Disaster Management Act 2010	Parliamentary Act which outlines the disaster management system, mandate of relevant authorities and powers assigned.
2.	National Disaster Management Plan-III 2024	National Disaster Management Plan 2024 stands as a crucial tool for enhancing Pakistan's preparedness and resilience to disasters and climate change.
3.	National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters 2014	Guidelines on catering for needs of vulnerable groups during disasters.
4.	Host Nation Support Guidelines 2018	Guidelines for foreign countries undertaking response activities in Pakistan and outlines Govt Depts roles and mandates during such emergency.
5.	NDMA Stocking Policy	Policy document outlining national stocking policy for relief items.
6.	NDMA Ex-gratia Compensation Guidelines	Updated National Ex-Gratia Compensation Guidelines incorporating lessons learnt from Floods 2022.
7.	NDMA Anticipatory Actions in Disaster Management: A Comprehensive Guide.	Comprehensive guide for development and implementation of anticipatory actions for disaster management in Pakistan.
8.	NDMA Annual National Contingency Plans for Various Hazards (Summers, Monsoon, Winters, etc).	Annual National level contingency plans published by NDMA tackling various hazards such as Summers, Monsoon, Winters and others.

EOC Responsibilities

National Emergencies Operation Center (NEOC)	Provincial Emergencies Operation Centre (PEOC)	District Emergencies Operation Centre (DEOC)
a. The NEOC serves as the nerve centre and hub of activities of NDMA (analysing hazards, issuing alerts / advisories etc to all stakeholders.	a. The PEOC will serve as the hub actives for receiving Early Warning and issuing alerts / advisories to Response Agencies, Public and Media etc.	a. DEOC will serve as the hub of activities and act as headquarters ensuring implementation of Disaster Response at District level.
b. NEOC will accommodate reps / liaison officers from different ministries, depts, humanitarian organizations in order to streamline coordination for response.	b. The PEOC will coordinate disaster response at provincial & district levels.	b. DEOC will receives Early Warning / Alerts / Advisories, disseminates to Public down at village level and ensures counter actions (measures to evacuate people).
c. The NEOC will coordinate response (rescue, relief, early recovery etc) by all government / NGOs / UN and humanitarian organizations at national level.	c. The PEOCs are headed by the Chief Coordinator PEOC. Overall functioning of PEOC is supervised and directed by the DG PDMA.	c. The DEOC will coordinate management of relief operations in affected areas.
d. Preparation of daily Situation Reports/ updates (SITREPs) and dissemination to all stakeholders.	d. The PEOC will function throughout the year in disaster and non-disaster times.	d. The DEOC will function throughout the year in disaster as well as non-disaster times.
e. Prepare media briefs for wider circulation and organize regular Media Briefings for awareness of general Public.	e. In disaster times the PEOC will disseminate early warnings, alerts / advisories, coordination & management of disasters.	e. In disaster times the DEOC will disseminate early warnings, issue alerts / advisories and carry out rescue, relief and recovery coordination.

National Emergencies Operation Center (NEOC)	Provincial Emergencies Operation Centre (PEOC)	District Emergencies Operation Centre (DEOC)
<p>f. The NEOC is headed by the Director Response and supported by Staff from Operations, Communications, Public Information, Finance and Administration & Logistics. However, overall activities of NEOC are supervised / directed by the Chief Coordinator (Member Ops).</p>	<p>f. In non-disaster times the focus will be on preparedness and contingency planning.</p>	<p>f. In non-disaster times, the emphasis will be on emergency preparedness and contingency planning in the district.</p>
<p>g. The NEOC works round the clock during the disaster time and in normal office hours during non-disaster time.</p>	<p>g. The PEOC is located in each province / region at PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA Headquarters.</p>	<p>g. The DEOC is located in DC Office, in the District Headquarters and is overall supervised by the DC of the District.</p>

Mechanism for Civil - Military Coordination



Guidelines for Hazards



BE PREPARED FOR BLIZZARDS



Winter storms with **strong winds** and **heavy snowfall** can create blizzard like conditions, **reducing visibility** and causing **drifting snow**.



Peak season is
December through March



Can last a Few Hours
or Several Days



Greater than
56 kph



Visibility of Less than 0.4
km

Blizzard-prone areas in Pakistan include Gilgit Baltistan (**Skardu, Gilgit, Hunza, Astore**), Northern Balochistan (**Quetta, Ziarat, Pishin**), KP's high-altitude regions (**Malakand, Chitral, Dir, Mansehra, Galliyat**), Muree and certain parts **AJ&K**.

Likely Impacts of Blizzards



Snow Accumulation & Avalanches



Colder Temperatures



Reduced Visibility



Road Closures



Power Outages



Communication Disruption



Isolation of Communities



Livestock and Agriculture



Structural Damage



Health and Safety Risks

Before an Onset of Blizzard



Dramatic Drop in Temperature



Reduced Visibility



Cumulonimbus Clouds



Increasing Wind Speeds



Blowing Snow



Weather Observation from Nearby Areas

In Case of Emergency Contact

	PDMA KP 1700	Rescue 1122 KP
	GBDMA 05811 922 030	Rescue 1122 GB
	SDMA 05822 921 536	Rescue 1122 AJ&K

1122

Surviving a Blizzard

Essential Safety Guidelines



Prepare Now



Be cautious of **disrupt** to **utilities** and **services**.



Verify **hotel reservations**.



Refer to the home winter checklist for additional details.

Insulation, caulking, and weather stripping of houses.



Pay attention to **weather reports**.



Gather **supplies**.



Emergency supply kit for car.



Learn basic of **treating**, **frostbite** and **hypothermia**.

Survive During



Refer to the car winter checklist for additional details.

Stay **off roads**. If trapped in your car, **stay inside**.



Minimize **outdoor** exposure, **layer up** for warmth.



Avoid **carbon monoxide** & **carbon dioxide** poisoning.



Watch for **signs** of **frostbite** and **hypothermia**.



Check on neighbors. **Older adults** and young **children** are more **at risk**.



Keep communication **devices** **charged**.

Recognize & Respond

Frostbite causes **loss of feeling** and **color** around the **face**, **fingers**, and **toes**.

- **Signs:** **Numbness**, **white** or **yellow** skin, and firm or **waxy** skin.
- **Actions:** Go to a **warm room**. **Soak** in **warm water**. Use **body heat** to warm. **Do not massage** or use a **heating pad**.

Hypothermia: **Emergency** if **body temperature** drops below **35°C**.

- **Signs:** **Shivering**, **exhaustion**, **confusion**, **fumbling hands**, **memory loss**, **slurred speech**, and **drowsiness**.
- **Actions:** Warm **center** of the **body** **first**-**chest**, **neck**, **head** and **groin**. Keep **dry** and **wrapped up** in **warm blankets**, including the **head** and **neck**.

In case of emergency, call **RESCUE 1122**



Blizzard Mitigation and Prevention Measures



Public awareness campaigns.



Collaborate with local hotels and transport in case of emergency.



LEAs and traffic police to advise on road dangers, closures, precautions.



Alert travelers to risks at vulnerable locations.



Involve locals in monitoring for early warning.



Pre-positioning of machinery at vulnerable points.



Deployment of medical resources based on needs.



Pre-placement of winterize tents, and essential food items.



Establishment of evacuation routes.



Regular drills for emergency preparedness.



Establishment and activation of tourist / traveler's facilitation centers.



Implement regulations for assessing snow loads on public structures.

For additional guidance, please visit NDMA's website and adhere to NDMA's Plan for Winter Contingencies and Tourist Guidelines



BE PREPARED FOR AN AVALANCHE



An **avalanche** is a large movement of snow and debris moving quickly down slope.



Can be caused by people, fresh snowfall, and wind



Can move at speeds of 90–120 kph



Peak season is December through March

The Northern Areas of Pakistan lie in the **Mountainous Hindukush-Karakorum-Himalayan (HKH)** Ranges which features mostly highly glaciated and avalanche fed terrain.

People Caught in Avalanches may Suffer from



Hypothermia



Frost Bite



Cardiac Arrest



Trauma



Suffocation



Internal injuries

How to Spot an Avalanche Risk

Dramatic change in weather.



Pay attention to even slight snow movement.

snow texture & unstable snow conditions.



Snow on Rocks on big open slopes

Cracks in snow cover.



Rapidly increasing temperatures.

In Case of Emergency Contact



GBDMA	05811 922 030
SDMA	05822 921 536
PDMA KP	1700

Rescue 1122 KP
Rescue 1122 GB
Rescue 1122 AJ&K

1122



Essential Safety Guidelines

Prepare Now



Check on **weather forecast**.



Learn how to use **safety and rescue equipment**.



Take **first aid training for hypothermia**



Travel with a **guide**



Ask **Local community for avalanche prone areas**.



Always travel in **pairs**.



Follow **avalanche warnings** on paths and roads.

Survive Durring



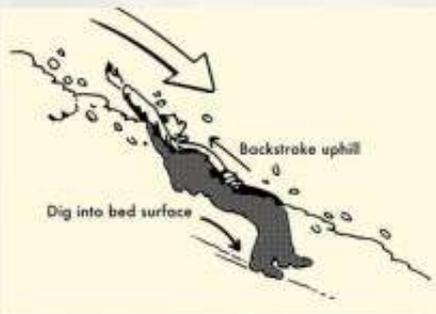
Wear a **helmet and use torch** to help u in case of an emergency.



Use an **avalanche airbag**.



If possible, grab onto a **tree or rock** to anchor yourself.

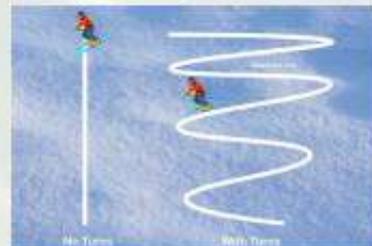


Swim to stay atop the avalanche **using arm and leg motions**.



Signal for help by yelling or making noise.

Recognize & Respond



Survive an avalanche by **moving diagonally** to the side, not straight down.

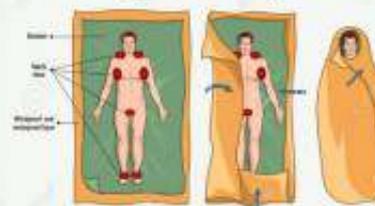


Cup hands over mouth to create an air pocket, if buried.



Before initiating search, call **Rescue 1122**, then proceed.

Hypothermia Wrap



Treat others for **suffocation, hypothermia, injury, or shock**.



Mitigation and Prevention



Construct **avalanche dams and fences** in vulnerable areas.



Utilize **explosives, artillery, Gazex** for controlled avalanche.



Install **avalanche warning signs** and information boards.



Install **automated snowpack sensors**.



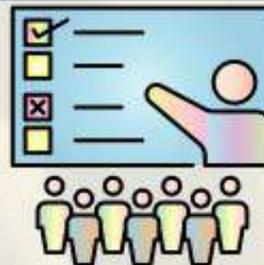
Enforce **zoning regulations** in tourist areas.



Regular **Satellite monitoring** of snow cover in high risk areas.



Public awareness campaigns



Training programs for professionals.



Develop **emergency response plans.**



Integrate **avalanche-resistant designs** in high-risk zones.



Establish effective communication channels for timely alerts.



Enforce **permits** for activities in avalanche-prone zones.

For Additional Guidance, Please visit NDMA's Website and Adhere to NDMA's Plan for Winter Contingencies and Tourist Guidelines



Avoid ❄️ Spot ❄️ Treat



Hypothermia & Frostbite

When going outside be sure to wear



When going outside in winter make sure body parts most often affected by frostbite are covered in warm, dry clothing.



Know who is Most at Risk



Hikers, Hunters, Homeless



Older adults



People Working Outdoors



Babies sleeping in cold rooms



Avoid ❄️ Spot ❄️ Treat



Hypothermia & Frostbite

Hypothermia



Signs & Symptoms

Adults

- Shivering
- Exhaustion
- Confusion
- Fumbling hands
- Memory loss
- Slurred speech
- Drowsiness

Infants

- Bright red, cold skin
- Very low energy

Frostbite



Signs & Symptoms

- Redness or pain in any area of skin

Other Signs

- White / grayish yellow skin area
- Skin that feels
- Unusually firm or waxy skin
- Numbness



If a person's temperature is below **35°** get medical attention immediately.



Avoid ❄️ Spot ❄️ Treat



Hypothermia



Frostbite

Since skin may be numb, frostbite victims may harm themselves further and use caution when treating frostbite



1 Don't walk on feet or toes with frostbite



2 Don't use a fireplace, heat lamp, radiator, or stove for warming



4 Do not use a heating pad or electric blanket for warming



3 Do not rub or massage areas with frostbite



Home Winterized Checklist



FOOD SUPPLIES

- Stock up on non-perishable food items that require minimal cooking, such as canned goods, rice, and lentils.
- Ensure you have an ample supply of diapers, formula, and other necessities for infants and young children.



EMERGENCY COOKING

Have an alternative means for cooking in case of power outages, such as a portable stove, etc.



FIRST AID KIT

- Assemble a basic first aid kit with essential supplies.
- Bandages, Band-aids, Alcohol Pads, etc.
- Essential Medicines; Paracetamol, Aspirin, Imodium, etc.



INSULATION IMPROVEMENTS

- Use locally available materials for additional insulation, such as heavy curtains or blankets on windows and doors.
- Insulate water pipes to prevent freezing
- Allow faucets to drip during extremely cold nights to prevent pipe freezing.



TRADITIONAL HEATING METHODS

- Explore traditional heating methods like charcoal braziers or clay stoves if modern heating sources are limited.
- Avoid Carbon monoxide poisoning through proper ventilation.



BACKUP POWER

- Ensure you have a backup power source, such as a generator or battery-operated power packs.
- Have extra batteries for flashlights and other devices.



SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT

- Have snow shovels, ice melt, and a snow blower if necessary.
- Keep paths and driveways clear to prevent accidents.



WARM CLOTHING AND BLANKETS

- Ensure you have enough warm clothing, including hats, gloves, scarves, and thermal socks.
- Have extra blankets for warmth.



LEARN BASIC FIRST AID

- Learn Basic First Aid:
- Refresh your knowledge of basic first aid techniques to handle common winter related injuries.



PLAN FOR EVACUATION

Know your local evacuation routes and have a plan in case you need to leave your home.



Car Winterized Checklist



FLUIDS:

- Check and top off engine oil.
- Ensure the radiator has a proper mixture of antifreeze/coolant.
- Check brake fluid, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, and windshield washer fluid levels.



BATTERY:

- Inspect the battery for corrosion and clean the terminals.
- Test the battery to ensure it has enough power to start the car in cold conditions.



TIRES:

- Check tire tread depth and replace tires if necessary.
- Ensure tires are properly inflated, as tire pressure tends to drop in cold weather.
- Consider using winter tires for better traction in snow and ice.



BRAKES:

- Inspect the brakes for wear and tear.
- Check brake fluid level.



LIGHTS:

- Ensure all exterior lights are working (headlights, brake lights, turn signals, and hazard lights).
- Clean lights and lenses from dirt, snow, and ice regularly.



FUEL:

- Keep your gas tank at least half full to avoid fuel line freezing.



CARRY CHAINS OR TRACTION MATS:

- Depending on your location and the severity of winter conditions, consider carrying tire chains or traction mats for added traction in snow and ice.



CHECK THE DEFROSTING AND HEATING SYSTEMS:

- Ensure your defrosting and heating systems are functioning properly to maintain visibility and keep the interior comfortable.



CHECK YOUR SPARE TIRE:

- Ensure your spare tire is in good condition, and you have all the necessary tools to change a flat tire.



EXHAUST SYSTEM:

- Inspect the exhaust system for leaks.
- Make sure the exhaust system is free of snow and ice buildup.



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 in a closed car.



Avoid strenuous 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



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.

During



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.

Respond



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 air-conditioned 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.



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



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



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



Take preventative measures against fires where possible



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



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



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



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.





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



Controlled Burning

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



Firebreaks

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



Watch towers

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 community-based 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 well-prepared 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.



Earthquake

Be Prepared

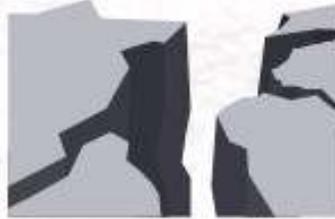


Earthquakes are the **sudden, rapid shaking of the earth**, caused by the **breaking and shifting of underground rock**.

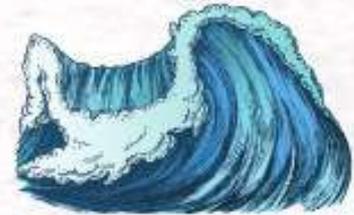
Earthquake Facts



Give **no warning**



Cause **fires** and **damage roads**



Cause **tsunamis, landslides,** and **avalanches**

If an Earthquake Happens



If in a vehicle, **pull over** and **stop**.



If in **bed, stay there**.



If outdoors, **stay outdoors**.



Do not **get in a doorway**.



Find an **open spot**.



Do not **run outside**.



Earthquake

Be Prepared



Prepare Now

Secure items such as televisions and objects that hang on walls.



Create a family emergency communication plan.



Make a supply kit that includes enough food and water for at least three days, a flashlight, a fire extinguisher, and a whistle.



Consider a retrofit of your house if it has structural issues.



Survive During

Drop, Cover and Hold



Cover your head and neck.



Avoid using elevators if in a building.



If near slopes, cliffs, or mountains, be alert for falling rocks and landslides.



Safe After

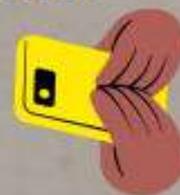
Expect aftershock



If in a damaged building, go outside and do not enter any damaged building.



If you are trapped, send a text or bang on a pipe or wall.



If you are in an area that may experience tsunamis, go inland or to higher ground immediately after the shaking stops.





Earthquake Mitigation & Prevention



BEFORE



Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning



Building Codes and Infrastructure Standards



Infrastructure Inspection and Maintenance



Public Awareness and Education

AFTER



Timely Mobilization of Search & Rescue Teams



Timely Mobilization of Heavy Machinery



Psychological Support



Shelter and Temporary Housing



Centralized Coordination and Communication



Damage Assessment & Reporting



Community Outreach and Recovery Support



Deployment of personnel to maintain order



Timely Mobilization of Medical Teams & Medical Camps

Anticipatory Actions

1. **Floods (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan and State of AJ&K)**
 - a. Weather / flood advisories and alerts.
 - b. Close monitoring of rivers flows and local nullahs.
 - c. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with all stakeholders.
 - d. Need assessment based on impact analysis.
 - e. Coordination for preparation of contingency planning and conduct of mock exercise & drills by rescue agencies.
 - f. Identification of critical infrastructure and mitigating measures against likely hazard.
 - g. Identification of evacuation routes and preplacement of vehicles/ boats.
 - h. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations and aerial support.
 - i. Coordination for pre-placement and activation of rescue teams, machinery, relief stocks and equipment.
 - j. Coordination for identification of evacuation sites and medical camp sites.
 - k. Coordination for preplacing of WASH facilities
 - l. Coordination with stakeholder for on ground monitoring, reconnaissance, live data and satellite imageries.
 - m. Placement of Mobile-EOCs, if required.
2. **Tropical Cyclone (Balochistan & Sindh)**
 - a. Weather advisories and alerts.
 - b. Close monitoring of cyclone movement and direction.
 - c. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with NGOs, INGOs and volunteers.
 - d. Need assessment based on impact analysis.
 - e. Coordination for preparation of contingency planning and conduct of mock exercise & drills by rescue agencies.
 - f. Identification of critical infrastructure and mitigating measures against likely hazard.
 - g. Identification of evacuation routes and preplacement of vehicles / boats.
 - h. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations and aerial support.
 - i. Coordination for pre-placement and activation of rescue teams, machinery, relief stocks and equipment.
 - j. Coordination for identification of evacuation sites and medical camp site.
 - k. Coordination for preplacing of WASH facilities.

- l. Coordination with stakeholder for on ground monitoring, reconnaissance, live data and satellite imageries.
 - m. Placement of Mobile-EOCs, if required.
3. **Drought (Balochistan, South Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, South Punjab and Sindh)**
- a. Drought Advisories.
 - b. Risk Assessment and Identification of vulnerable areas and population.
 - c. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with NGOs, INGOs and volunteers.
 - d. Need assessment based on impact analysis.
 - e. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations.
 - f. Coordination for identification of relief sites and medical camp site and preplacing of WASH facilities, food items and fodder for livestock.
 - g. Sensitizing farmers to cultivate drought resilient crops.
 - h. Placement of Mobile-EOCs, if required.
4. **Heatwave (Nation-wide)**
- a. Heatwave advisories and alerts
 - b. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with NGOs, INGOs and volunteers.
 - c. Awareness and sensitize the general public
 - d. Coordination at national level for preposition of mobile health equipment and emergency medical supplies.
5. **Avalanche (Northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and State of AJ&K)**
- a. Avalanche advisories and alerts.
 - b. Coordination for snow cover assessment and provision of satellite imageries.
 - c. Coordination for on ground monitoring and reconnaissance.
 - d. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations and aerial support.
 - e. Coordination for activation of rescue teams, and pre-placement earth moving & road clearing machinery, relief stocks and equipment.
 - f. Identification of critical infrastructure and mitigating measures against likely hazard.
 - g. Public awareness.
6. **Fog (Khyber Pahtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh)**
- a. Issuance of smog advisory/ alerts and precautionary measures.
 - b. Public awareness to ensure public safety and apprise trevelers of prevalent foggy conditions.

7. **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan)**
 - a. GLOF advisories and alerts.
 - b. Coordination for satellite and on ground monitoring and reconnaissance of GLOF sites.
 - c. Public awareness and sensitization.
 - d. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with NGOs, INGOs and volunteers.
 - e. Need assessment based on impact analysis.
 - f. Coordination for preparation of contingency planning and conduct of mock exercise & drills by rescue agencies.
 - g. Identification of critical infrastructure and mitigating measures against likely hazard.
 - h. Identification of evacuation routes and preplacement of vehicles.
 - i. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations and aerial support.
 - j. Coordination for activation of rescue teams, and pre-placement earth moving & road clearing machinery, relief stocks and equipment.
 - k. Coordination for identification of evacuation sites and medical camp sites.
 - l. Coordination for preplacing of WASH facilities.
 - m. Placement of Mobile-EOCs, if required.
8. **Landslides (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan and State of AJ&K)**
 - a. Landslide advisories and alerts.
 - b. Coordination for satellite and on ground monitoring and Reconnaissance of Landslide sites.
 - c. Coordination for satellite and on ground monitoring and reconnaissance of GLOF sites
 - d. Public awareness and sensitization.
 - e. Impact analysis, identification of gaps and coordination with NGOs, INGOs and volunteers.
 - f. Need assessment based on impact analysis.
 - g. Coordination for preparation of contingency planning and conduct of mock exercise & drills by rescue agencies.
 - h. Identification of critical infrastructure and mitigating measures against likely hazard.
 - i. Identification of evacuation routes and preplacement of vehicles.
 - j. Coordination for pre-mobilization of local formations and aerial support.
 - k. Coordination for activation of rescue teams, and pre-placement earth moving & road clearing machinery, relief stocks and equipment.
 - l. Coordination for identification of evacuation sites and medical camp sites.
 - m. Coordination for preplacing of WASH facilities.
 - n. Placement of Mobile-EOCs, if required.

NDMA Stocking Levels for Relief & Rescue Items

Provinces / Region	Locations	Status	Caseload	Household (HH) - 6 x Persons	Quantity / Number					
					Family Tents	Winterized Tents	Shelter Tents	Blankets	Water Tanks	Water Filtration Plants
					(1 per HH)	(1 per 4 HH)	(1 per 83 HH)	(3 per HH)	(1 per 16 HH)	(1 per 200 HH)
Islamabad / North	Islamabad (I-11, H-11)	Central*	110,000	18,333	18,333	6,499	223	45,000**	938	105
Punjab / North	Lahore (HRF)	Regional	30,000	5,000	5,000	500	60	15,000	313	25
	Muzaffargarh (HRF)	Regional	40,000	6,667	6,667	1,667	80	20,000	417	30
KP / North	KP (HRF Jalozei)	Regional	60,000	10,000	10,000	2,500	120	30,000**	625	50
GB / North	Gilgit (HRF)	Regional	20,000	3,333	3,333	2,000	40	30,000**	417	0
AJ&K / North	Muzaffarabad (HRF)	Regional	40,000	6,667	6,667	2,500	80	35,000**	417	0
Sindh / South	Karachi (RGDO)	Central*	90,000	15,000	15,000	0	181	10,000	938	75
	Hyderabad (HRF)	Regional	20,000	3,333	3,333	0	40	5,000	208	40
	Sukkur (HRF)	Regional	40,000	6,667	6,667	1,667	80	10,000	417	50
Balochistan / South	Quetta (HRF)	Regional	50,000	8,333	8,333	3,500	100	50,000	521	42
Total			500,000	83,333	83,333	20,833	1,004	250,000	5,208	417

Provinces / Region	Locations	Status	Caseload	Rescue Items		Support Items	
				Life Jackets (1 per 100 pers)	Boats w/ OBMs (1 per 4500 pers)	De-Watering Pumps (1 per 1000 pers)	Generators 31-50 kva (1 per 5000 pers)
Islamabad / North	Islamabad (I-11, H-11)	Central*	110,000	1,500	33	150	18
Punjab / North	Lahore (HRF)	Regional	30,000	300	8	20	6
	Muzaffargarh (HRF)	Regional	40,000	200	9	20	8
KP / North	KP (HRF Jalozei)	Regional	60,000	200	0	60	12
GB / North	Gilgit (HRF)	Regional	20,000	100	0	0	8
AJ&K / North	Muzaffarabad (HRF)	Regional	40,000	100	0	0	4
Sindh / South	Karachi (RGDO)	Central*	90,000	1,500	36	100	18
	Hyderabad (HRF)	Regional	20,000	500	10	50	4
	Sukkur (HRF)	Regional	40,000	500	15	100	8
Balochistan / South	Quetta (HRF)	Regional	50,000	100	0	0	10
Total			500,000	5,000	111	500	100

PDMAs / GBDMA / SDMA Stocking Level for Rescue, Relief & Support Items

Ser	Items	Scale / Persons	PDMA Pb	PDMA BIn	PDMA Sindh	PDMA KP	SDMA	GBDMA	Total
			Stock Lvl @1 Mn Pop	Stock Lvl @ 0.15 Mn Pop	Stock Lvl @ 0.5 Mn Pop	Stock Lvl @ 0.35 Mn Pop	Stock Lvl @ 0.1 Mn Pop	Stock Lvl @ 0.05 Mn Pop	
<u>RESCUE ITEMS</u>									
1	Life Jackets	100	10,000	1,500	5,000	3,500	100	50	20,300
2	Drilling Hammers	1800	556	83	278	194	56	28	2,994
<u>RELIEF ITEMS</u>									
3	Family Tents	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333*	16,667*	8,333*	358,339
4	Blankets	2	500,000	75,000	250,000	175,000*	50,000*	25,000*	1,075,002
5	Mattresses	2	500,000	75,000	250,000	175,000	50,000	25,000	1,075,002
6	Quilts	2	500,000	75,000	250,000	175,000	50,000	25,000	1,075,002
7	Sleeping Bags	1	1,000,000	150,000	500,000	350,000	100,000	50,000	2,150,001
8	Tarpaulins	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333	16,667	8,333	358,339
9	Mosquito Nets	2	500,000	75,000	250,000	175,000	0	0	1,000,002
10	Hygiene Kits	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333	16,667	8,333	358,339
11	Kitchen Sets	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333	16,667	8,333	358,339
12	Latrine Tents	24	41,667	6,250	20,833	14,583	4,167	2,083	89,607
13	Water Jerry Cans	12	83,333	12,500	41,667	29,167	8,333	4,167	179,179
14	Water Coolers	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333	16,667	8,333	358,339
15	First Aid Kits	6	166,667	25,000	83,333	58,333	16,667	8,333	358,339
16	Kerosene Heaters w/ Jerry Cans	6	0	0	0	0	16,667	8,333	25,000
17	Warm Clothing	2	0	0	0	0	50,000	25,000	75,000
<u>SUPPORT ITEMS</u>									
18	Dewatering Pumps	100	10,000	1,500	5,000	3,500	0	0	20,100
19	Generators Smalls	100	10,000	1,500	5,000	3,500	1,000	500	21,600
20	Hand Pallet Trolleys	5,000	200	30	100	70	20	10	5,430

Glossary of Terminologies

1. **Disaster / Emergency**. A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following; human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. Emergency is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.
2. **Disaster Response**. Can be termed as the provision of emergency services and public assistance immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce public health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected by the disaster. Timely and well-coordinated interventions by all stakeholders is the essence of good and effective response which not only limits casualties but saves lives, alleviates suffering, restores essential life support & community facilities, mitigates further damages and rather provides foundation for subsequent recovery and rehabilitation of the affectees / infrastructure to normalcy through linking relief with recovery and subsequently to rehabilitation.
3. **Acceptable Risk**. The level of loss a society or community considers it can live with and for which it does not need to invest in mitigation.
4. **Biological Hazard**. Biological vectors, microorganisms, toxins and bio active substances, which may cause injury or loss of life, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.
5. **Capacity**. A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of Risk, or the effects of a Disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personnel or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.
6. **Capacity Building**. Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk. In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, at different levels of the society.
7. **Climate Change**. The Climate of a place or region is changed over an extended period (typically decades or longer), there is a statistically significant change in measurements of either the mean temperature or variability of the climate for that region.

8. **Disaster Risk Management (DRM)**. The comprehensive approach to reduce the adverse impacts of a disaster. DRM encompasses all actions taken before, during, and after the disasters. It includes activities on mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
9. **Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Reduction**. The measures aimed to minimize vulnerabilities and Disaster Risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.
10. **Early Warning**. The provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, to communities and individuals so that they can take action to reduce their risks and prepare for effective response.
11. **Emergency Management**. The management and deployment of resources for dealing with all aspects of emergencies, in particularly preparedness, response and rehabilitation.
12. **Hazard**. Potentially damaging physical event or phenomenon that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can be natural (geological, hydro-meteorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.
13. **Geological Hazard**. Natural earth process that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. For example: earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity an emissions, landslides, rockslides, rock falls or avalanches surface collapses, expansive soils / debris flow or mudflows.
14. **Hazard Analysis**. Identification, studies and monitoring or any hazard to determine its potential, origin, characteristics and behavior.
15. **Indus River System (IRS)**. Refers to “River System” by major rivers, namely; Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej including other major tributaries such as Swat and Kabul Rivers.
16. **Land-Use Planning**. Branch of physical and socio-economic planning that determines the means and assesses the values or limitations of various options in which land is to be utilized, with the corresponding effects on different segments of the population or interests of a community taken into account in resulting decisions. Land-use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks by discouraging high-density settlements and construction of key installations in hazards-prone areas, control of population density and expansion.
17. **Hydro-meteorological Disaster**. Disasters resulting from meteorological phenomena, such as floods, Cyclones, Droughts, Glacial Lake Outbursts Flooding (GLOF), Landslides due to heavy rain and Avalanches.

18. **El Nino and La Nina**. Comparing with the normal condition of sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, El Nino is characterized by unusually warm temperatures and La Nina by unusually cool temperatures. They have a strong impact on the continents around the tropical Pacific, and some climatic influence on half of the planet.
19. **MIRA**. Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment.
20. **PERP**. Proactive Emergency Response Preparedness.
21. **Prevention**. Activities to ensure complete avoidance of disaster or the adverse impact of hazards.
22. **Preparedness**. Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.
23. **PROE**. Post-Response Operations Evaluation.
24. **Public Awareness**. The processes of informing the general population, increasing levels of consciousness about risks and how people can reduce their exposure to hazards. This is particularly important for public officials in fulfilling their responsibilities to save lives and property in the event of a disaster.
25. **Recovery**. Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving to the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.
26. **Relief / Response**. The provision of assistance during or immediately after a disaster to meet the preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term, or protracted duration.
27. **Resilience**. The capacity of a community, society or organization potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing, in order to maintain an acceptable level of functioning. Resilience can be increased by learning from past disasters for better future protection and in order to improve risk reduction measures.
28. **Risk**. The chance of losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disruption or environmental damage) resulting from interactions between hazards and disruption or environmental damage) resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable social conditions. Risk is expressed as $Risk = Hazards \times Vulnerability$. Some experts also include the concept of exposure when referring to the physical aspects of vulnerability.
29. **Risk Assessment / Analysis**. A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing vulnerability that could pose a potential threat to people, property, livelihoods and the environment.

30. **Structural / Non-Structural Measures**. Structural measures refer to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include Engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure. Non-structural measures refer to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, and methods and operating practices, including participatory mechanisms and the provision of information, which can reduce risk and related impacts.
31. **Sustainable Development**. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of “needs,” in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and the future needs (Brundtland Commission, 1987).
32. **Technological Hazards**. Danger originating from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures or certain human activities, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Some examples: industrial pollution, nuclear activities and radioactivity, toxic wastes, dam failures; transport, explosions, fires and spills.
33. **Vulnerability**. Conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community or society to the impact of hazards.



**Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
<http://www.ndma.gov.pk>**