




NDMA Plan for Disaster Contingencies Winter - October to December 2025

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) - Pakistan

NDMA - WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2025)

1. **General**. Pakistan experiences a diverse winter season from **October to March**, characterized by snowfall, primarily in the Northern regions. This season brings various hazards such as avalanches, landslides, cold waves, blizzards, and fog/Smog across different parts of the country. In recent years, climate change-induced extreme weather patterns have further exacerbated these challenges, presenting unprecedented risks to communities and infrastructure.

2. The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**, under the mandates defined in **Clauses 9(a) and 9(b) of the National Disaster Management Act 2010 (Annexure A)**, holds a central role in overseeing disaster management activities. Guided by the **PR3 framework** (Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Rehabilitation), NDMA ensures the effective coordination of disaster-related efforts. While the Act delegates disaster management responsibilities to provincial and federating units, NDMA facilitates a unified approach by issuing **early warnings, guidelines and advisories** to federal and provincial departments, disaster management authorities, and rescue services. This enables timely mitigation measures and the development of contingency plans to address anticipated hazards.

3. In collaboration with federal and provincial stakeholders, NDMA has developed the **National Winter Contingency Plan (October to December 2025)**. This comprehensive plan incorporates:

   a. Input / Scenarios.

   b. **Forecasted Seasonal Outlook (Disaster Early Warning; DEW-4 from October to December 2025)**

   c. Consideration of the **likely impacts of climate change**.

4. The plan outlines detailed **guidelines for all tiers of disaster management** and other relevant stakeholders. These guidelines focus on:-

   a. Mitigation of **potential winter hazards.**

   b. Preparedness measures for the most likely and least likely scenarios.

   c. Mounting a **timely and effective response** to disasters.

5. By adopting a collaborative and proactive approach, the **National Winter Contingency Plan (October to December 2025)** aims to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure during the winter season while ensuring a robust recovery and rehabilitation process, where required.

6. **Aim**. The aim of the **Winter Contingency Plan (October to December 2025)** is to ensure timely preparedness, effective coordination and efficient response to winter-related hazards across Pakistan, including extreme cold, heavy snowfall, avalanches, fog, smog, landslides, and rain-induced emergencies. The plan seeks to minimize loss of life, protect critical infrastructure, maintain essential services and strengthen community resilience through proactive measures and inter-agency collaboration.

7. **Scope**. The Plan shall encompass following: -

   a. **Part I - General Aspects**

      (1) Hazard Profile.

(2) Responsibilities and Sequential Actions.

(3) Preparedness Phase.

(4) Early Warning.

(5) Response - Rescue, Relief & Early Recovery Phase.

(6) Coordination Aspects

b. **Part II - Threat and Vulnerabilities**. Disaster Early Warning (DEW-4).

c. **Part III - National Response Guidelines for Winters October to December 2025**

(1) Snowfall / Rainfall Safety Guidelines for Rural / Mountainous Areas.

(2) Winter Smog Guidelines for Pakistan.

(3) Thunderstorm & Lightning.

(4) Key Guidelines for Winter Travel Safety.

(5) Home & Car Winterized Checklist.

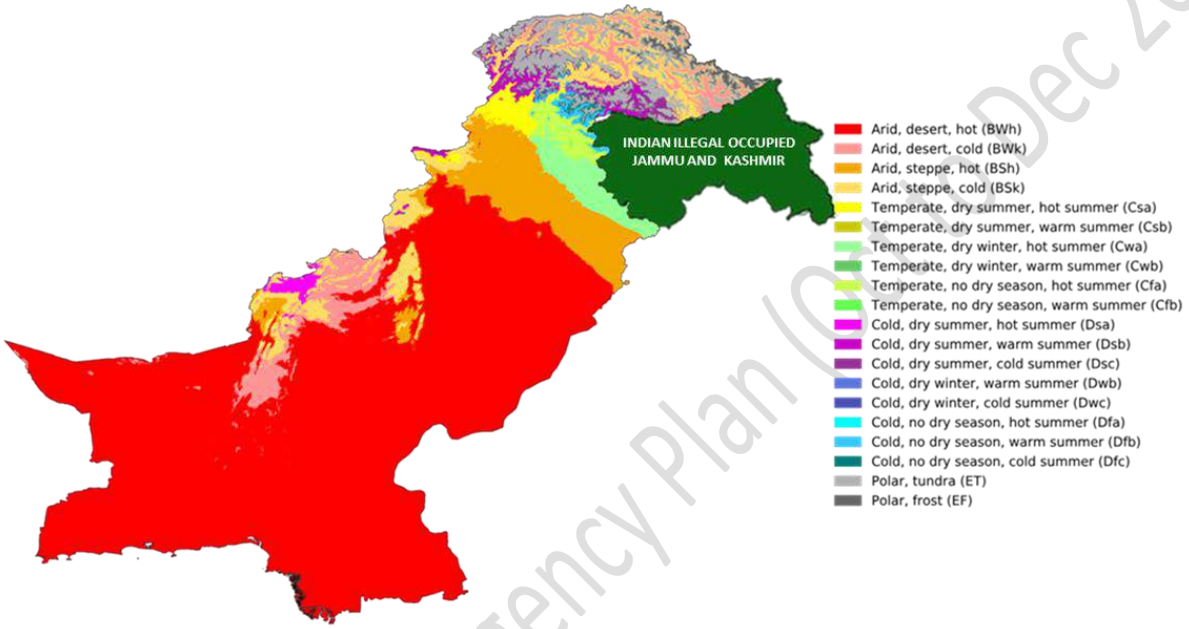
(6) Guidelines for Hypothermia & Frostbite.

NDMA - WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2025)

PART I - GENERAL ASPECTS

Hazard Profile

8. **Climatic Zones**. Pakistan is divided in five climatic zones (Map-I below) based on severity of winters by PMD. Impacts of likely winter hazards in each zone varies because of different levels of precipitation during the season. These zones encompass all provinces of the country; Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan and the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.



Map-I Climate Zone

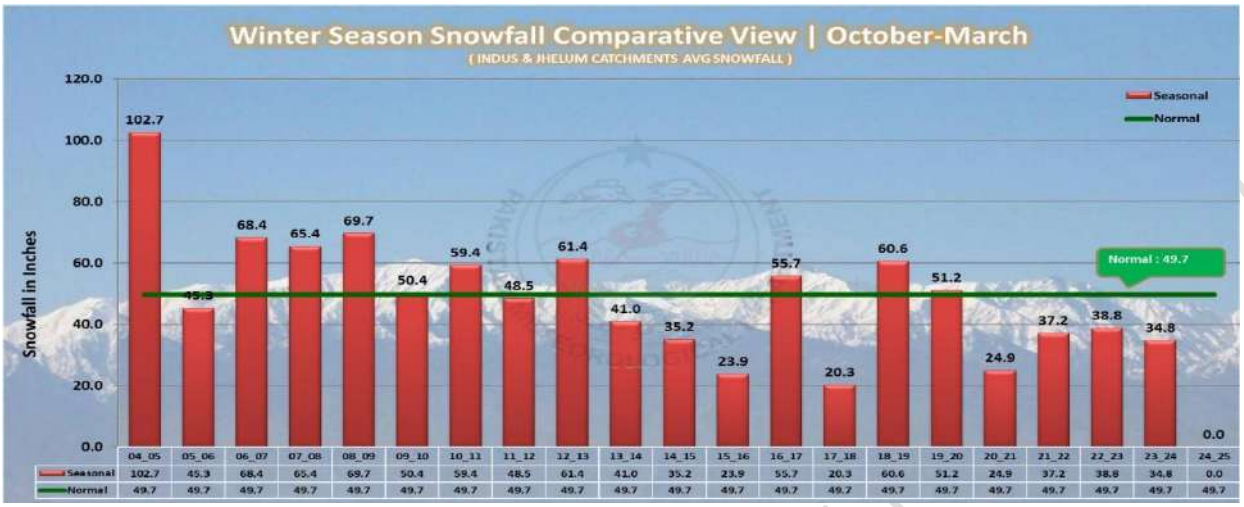
9. **National Hazard & Risk Profile**

a. **Landslides**. Northern portion of Pakistan is at considerable risk of landslides. Sediment disasters i.e., landslides are defined as the phenomena that causes direct or indirect damage to lives and property through a large-scale movement of soil and rock. Sediment disasters are likely to occur in mountainous areas of Pakistan due to the geological composition of mountain slopes and their inherent instability. Landslides mostly occur after heavy hydro-meteorological activity or seismic events which weaken the soil / ground. In particular, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and AJ&K are vulnerable to landslides because of topography.

b. **Avalanche**. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and AJ&K are vulnerable to avalanches on a seasonal basis. Local communities surrounding avalanche prone areas are vulnerable to this disaster. Avalanches are a kind of local natural disaster, and their impact is limited to the communities living within the downward path of the avalanche.

c. **Heavy Snowstorms / Blizzards**. Blizzards are severe snowstorms marked by strong, sustained winds and low visibility, often lasting for extended periods of 4 to 5 hours. Regions at risk of this

hazard include the mountainous and hilly areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Murree region, and AJ&K.



Graph-I below depicts data of last 20 years of average snow fall during winters.
{Graph-I Catchments Average Winter Season Snowfall (Inches)}

d. **Smog**. Smog is a severe form of air pollution that intensifies in Punjab during the winter months, largely due to agricultural practices like crop-stubble burning, releasing large amounts of particulate matter and pollutants into the air. This issue is compounded by emissions from vehicles, industries, and other urban activities, creating a dense layer of polluted air that lingers due to colder, stagnant atmospheric conditions. The problem is further aggravated by cross-border crop burning in neighbouring regions of India, which contributes additional pollutants that drift into Pakistan, worsening the air quality. This dense smog not only reduces visibility, affecting transportation and daily activities, but also poses significant health risks.

e. **Freezing Rain / Ice-storms**. It's a winter storm marked by the accumulation of freezing rain that forms a thick, often damaging layer of ice on surfaces. To be classified as an ice storm, ice accumulation generally needs to reach at least 0.25 inches (6.35 mm). This build- up coats everything it contacts - trees, power lines, roads, and buildings - resulting in a hazardous, slick glaze that can cause significant disruption and damage. Areas which can be affected by this include mountainous / hilly areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Murree Region and AJ&K.

f. **Hailstorms**. A hailstorm is a severe thunderstorm distinguished by the formation and descent of hail - balls or chunks of ice ranging in size from small pellets to large stones. Hailstones form within intense updrafts in storm clouds, where water droplets are lifted to freezing altitudes and freeze. As these hailstones are circulated within the storm, they gather additional layers of ice with each pass, growing larger until they become heavy enough to fall to the ground. Events can occur in any part of the country if appropriate hydro-meteorological conditions are met.

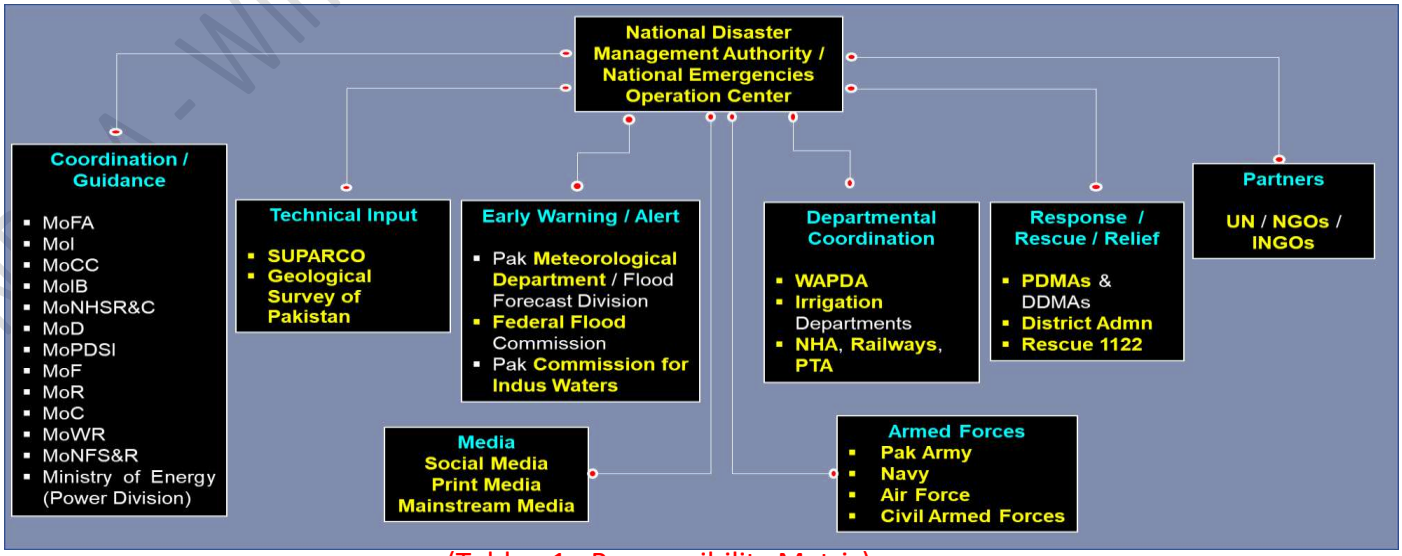
g. **Fog**. Fog is a common occurrence that forms when water vapour condenses into tiny water droplets suspended in the air, creating a low-lying cloud. This fog can greatly reduce visibility, impacting outdoor activities, especially motor transport and aviation. Regions most affected by this phenomenon include the low-lying plains of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Islamabad and AJ&K.

h. **Drought**. A drought is a prolonged period of insufficient rainfall that leads to water shortages, affecting agriculture, water supply and the environment. In Pakistan, droughts can have severe consequences, especially in arid and semi-arid regions like Balochistan and Sindh, where water scarcity is already a pressing issue. The impact includes reduced crop yields and food insecurity, which can lead to economic losses for farming communities and increase reliance on imported food. Water shortages during droughts also strain urban and rural water supplies, affecting daily life and hygiene. Additionally, droughts can lead to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and increased desertification, which can harm Pakistan's natural resources and make recovery more difficult.

i. **Cold-wave**. A cold wave is a weather phenomenon marked by a rapid drop in temperature within a 24-hour period due to cooling air. In Pakistan, a cold wave occurs when temperatures fall 4.5°C below the seasonal average. Such conditions require heightened precautions to protect agriculture/ livestock from the intense cold and increase the demand for home heating.

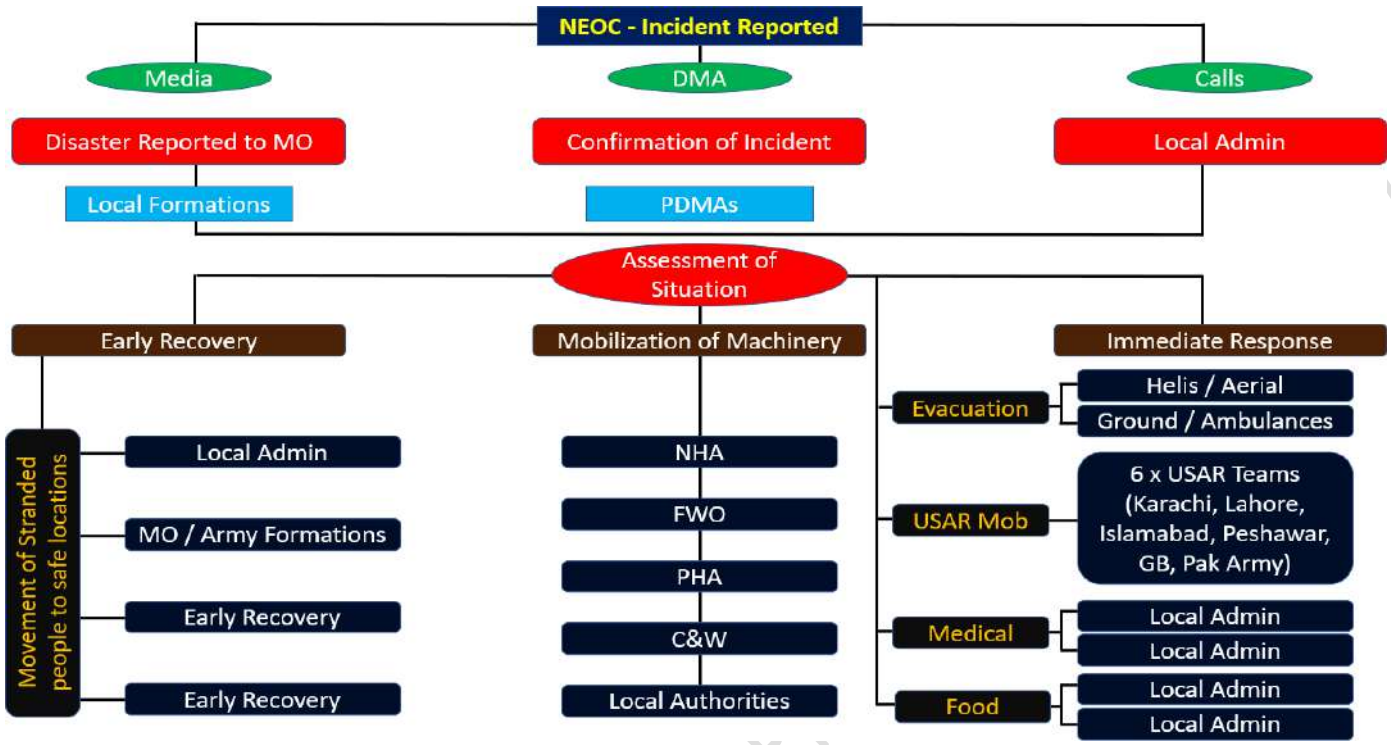
Responsibilities & Sequential Actions

10. **Responsibility Matrix**. Following graphical representation (Table-1) highlights the basic responsibilities of departments and is followed by sequence of actions by various stakeholders in line with their tasks and functions in case of emergency / disaster like situation. The actions under the contingency plan are set in motion as soon as an early warning / alert is issued, based on developing weather system.



(Table - 1 - Responsibility Matrix)

11. **Sequence of Actions**. From occurrence / reporting of an incident sequence of actions envisaged from concerned stakeholders is depicted below (Table-2).



(Table - 2 - Sequence of Actions)

RESPONSE GUIDELINES FOR WINTERS - (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2025)

12. National and provincial response guidelines for winters' contingency scenarios are as per the Seasonal Winters' Outlook (October to December 2025) generated by NEOC and PMD, comprising different phases, which are covered in following paragraphs.

Preparedness Phase

13. **Major Actions**. Following measures are essential for proactive preparations by all stakeholders:-

a. **Resource Mapping**. Resource mapping of respective Provinces / State and its timely intimation to NDMA.

b. **Placement of Earth Moving Machinery**. Placement of earth/ snow moving machinery at vulnerable areas for timely clearance of roads from landslides / debris / snow.

c. **Coordination Conferences**. Special conferences by relevant stakeholders on occurrence of any extreme events will assist timely decision-making process.

d. **Conduct of Mock Exercises and Reconnaissance**. It is critical for all responders to carryout reconnaissance of the vulnerable areas to develop acquaintance and gather local information.

e. **Provision of Timely Information**. Timely provision of occurrence based SITREP by PDMAs / GDMA / SDMA / ICT. PDMAs / GDMA / SDMA / ICT to make use of NDMA's standardized SITREP format, which has been forwarded already to all stakeholders.

f. **Updating of Database**. DDMAs to update miscellaneous data which may be needed during disaster response e.g., database of volunteers, miscellaneous resources, medical / health facilities, stocking level of warehouses etc.

g. **Baseline Data**. For calculating accurate effects/ impacts of disasters/ emergency impacts, it is essential to have baseline data for comparison with post emergency/ disaster situation.

h. **Awareness Campaign**. Every possible mean; especially the one more effective in respective regions, must be utilised for raising awareness among masses.

14. **Measures against Winter Hazards**. Following protective measures based on past experiences will help to mitigate disaster / losses: -

a. Preparation of hazard maps of major cities, districts and known vulnerable areas based on recorded history for sensitization, awareness, early warning and evacuation of vulnerable communities.

b. Identification of vulnerable areas especially near communication arteries and population.

c. Awareness and sensitizing local community and tourists of possible risks and adherence to laid down guidelines.

d. Community based early warning system as part of response mechanism be instituted in landslide / avalanche prone areas by nominating local notables to ensure that alerts are timely disseminated. Measures may include use of watchmen, loudspeakers / megaphones, loudspeakers of Mosques, whistles, SMS alerts, telephone and any other arrangements of similar nature.

e. Capacity building of Municipal Corporations with due attention to availability of requisite number of heavy-duty machineries for pre-placing / deployment at most vulnerable areas.

f. Widening, dredging and de-silting of water channels to prevent waterlogging and saturating soil.

g. Removal of encroachments / hinderances to provide full access / way to traffic and rescue personnel with their machinery when in case of need.

h. Serviceability and operability of available machinery with sufficient fuel etc.

i. Provision of backup electricity arrangements in form of generators.

j. Establishment of committees for planning and implementation of contingency plans at municipal level.

k. Provision of dedicated manpower for DM management.

l. Identification of likely evacuation sites and relief / medical camps.

m. Coordination with all stakeholders for keeping communication arteries open and immediate mobilization of required machinery in time of need.

n. Identification and coordination with local health officials for stocking medicine, in case of being cut off or likely outbreak of health emergency, especially against diseases likely in winters.

o. Availability of paramedics and ambulances with respective district health departments.

p. Coordination with private and government hospitals to prepare a synergized plan for meeting emergent requirements.

q. Measures for creating redundancy in utility supply to inaccessible areas especially drinking water.

r. Pruning of trees especially ones close to roads, electricity supply lines, homes and other infrastructure.

s. Emergency contact numbers of local and other emergency services must be displayed at various locations and made part of all coordination meetings for maximum awareness.

t. Fixing of loose billboards, hoardings, sing posts and other similar fixtures must be ensured.

u. Encouragement of communities to remain indoor and restrict movement immediately upon development of weather and especially when a weather advisory / alert is issued.

v. Vulnerability based stocking be carried out under local administration and line departments.

w. Utilization of all possible platforms for spreading required information and keep local radio stations involved in relaying critical information.

x. Pictorial guidelines and alerts will be issued on NDMA's mobile application for general public.

y. Utilizing NDMA disaster Alert mobile application.

Early Warning

15. **Early Warning / Advisories**. NDMA and PMD will be the focal organizations for providing weather based early warnings (NEOC/ PMD will be the primary source of weather information and will issue all official weather forecasts and early warnings). NDMA will issue advisories/ guidelines / Instructions for all DM stakeholders, while provincial / district DM authorities and line departments will be responsible for issuing and implementing area / region specific instructions for effective coordination / actions: -

a. Seasonal outlook will be updated by NEOC/ PMD, at least once a month, especially highlighting a major departure from original outlook.

b. Weather updates will be issued as per developing situation by NEOC/ PMD.

c. Specific weather advisory of NDMA and PMD will be issued by respective PDMAs to disseminate warning to district authorities / relevant stakeholders via **Fax / Email / Telephone / SMS / WhatsApp Message / X** and will be immediately uploaded on their website / portals and may

also be incorporated into the NDMA's mobile application (Pak NDMA Disaster Alert) to reach a wider audience.

d. NDMA and PMD will also release breaking caption / news or tickers to all major TV stations / channels including PTV. Moreover, PMD has also constructed a fully equipped studio for TV broadcast in its own building. Radio broadcasts will also be used from national and FM radio stations to keep the public aware of any upcoming disaster and related advisories.

e. PMD will nominate a focal person authorized to deal with weather and flood forecast which will be notified to all concerned and will be readily available to all stakeholders, when required.

f. NEOC and PMD will also critically analyse and share any possibility of blizzards & cold waves in the country and will timely intimate the same to NDMA and other relevant stakeholders.

g. NDMA Disaster Alert mobile application will communicate alerts regularly.

16. **Community Early Warning through Advisories**

a. Public Service Messages (PSMs) through print / electronic media must be generated forthwith by PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA, DDMAs and relevant ministries and departments.

b. Bill-boards, posters, banners, brochures and warning signs may be used to educate / warn people of at-risk areas.

c. All concerned departments and local communities must be apprised about the forecast and it's likely unfolding at the onset.

d. Community must be informed about safer places, relief camps and evacuation plan by concerned departments.

e. To ward off "**False Warning**", all DM authorities will ensure implementation of Clause 35 of NDM Act 2010.

f. Community based indigenous early warning system must be institutionalized as part of response mechanism in areas vulnerable to landslides and avalanches by following means:-

(1) Placing of around the clock lookouts especially at night or during the period of intense rain / snow.

(2) Use of sirens or announcements on loud speakers from Mosques and vehicles for mass awareness and sensitizing local communities. These measures will be ensured by all DDMA.

(3) Lightening of fire and drum beating by the people living at higher places in such areas.

(4) Practicing of evacuation drills.

(5) Conduct of mock exercises and reconnaissance of vulnerable/ at-risk areas.

g. Issuance of SMS Alerts through PTA in only affected & threatened areas using GIS fencing.

Response - Rescue, Relief and Early Recovery Phase

17. **Tiers of Response**. Drawing on the lessons learned from past contingencies, disasters and recognizing the structural challenges in our response mechanisms, the following tiered response approach has been developed to enhance our ability to mitigate the impact of future events: -

a. **1st Tier**. Local emergency response by DDMAs with the support of district / provincial / Armed Forces resources.

b. **2nd Tier**. Provincial effort in support of district authorities.

c. **3rd Tier**. NDMA response (national efforts / resources) in support of Province(s), GB, AJ&K and ICT with / without external assistance.

18. **Disaster Management (DM) Planning**

a. PDMAs to ensure resource mapping of volunteers {Civil Defence, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Boy Scouts & Girl Guides}, UN Agencies, NGOs / INGOs and ambulances at district level.

b. Coordination must be carried out with Civil Defence, PRCS, Pakistan Boy Scouts Association and Pakistan Girl Guides Association at district level to provide support at various relief camps under the overall guidance and supervision of the district administration.

c. Location of relief camps must be earmarked and necessary administrative arrangements be made accordingly. It must be incorporated on past experiences and should be need based. Relief camps should be accessible / closer to main arteries so that relief goods are easily delivered to the affected people.

d. Fool proof measures be planned against rains / flash floods in relief camps established for Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs).

e. Resource Mapping and prepositioning of dedicated earth moving machinery at landslide / avalanche erosion prone highways / link roads and isolated mountainous areas of KP, AJ&K and GB by respective Governments. Ministry of Communications, NHA, FWO, respective Communication and Works Departments and other relevant organizations to ensure such arrangements alongside Bailey Bridges and enhanced number of maintenance teams at all critical sections especially regions highlighted in hazard maps.

f. Contingency Plans be updated by all concerned based on NDMA's National Contingency Plan-Winters October to December 2025 and respective SOPs. All provincial / State / GB authorities will be responsible to collect / analyze respective DDMA plans.

g. To identify most vulnerable communities for sensitization, awareness, early warning and evacuation in emergency, district hazard maps must be updated down to the union council level.

h. Planning for the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups be made on the basis of available authenticated gender, age and disabled disaggregated data at district level.

i. Stocking to provide immediate relief as per National Stocking policy by all concerned to be ensured.

19. **Mitigation Works / Schemes**. All projects and schemes underway must be completed immediately. PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration to formulate monitoring mechanism for immediate completion, where possible and taking required measures for maximum safety where the projects / schemes are likely to complete later (during / after the season).

20. **Rescue Measures**

a. Availability and serviceability of rescue equipment will be ensured by all concerned.

b. Respective departments / organizations / parent ministries / federal departments will be responsible to carryout audit of equipment held with sub-departments and expedite measures to make up deficiencies through procurement / coordination.

c. Equipment be strategically placed, as to respond to contingencies in different regions.

d. Availability of trained operators be coordinated and ensured during entire season.

e. Readiness of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams will be ensured for rescue operations in collapsed buildings / landslides in respective province or other provinces (when requisitioned).

f. Availability of staff of all relevant departments especially hospitals and emergency services on holidays and during active weather systems must be ensured.

g. PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration will incorporate input from Rescue 1122, emergency services, civil defence, volunteers and police / law enforcement agencies during planning process for effective coordination during response/ rescue operations.

h. PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT administration will coordinate with respective governments / departments for aerial support for immediate evacuation.

i. Aviation effort can be requisitioned through NDMA/ Askari Aviation. Expenditures will be borne by respective province / region.

21. **Rescue Operations**

a. Forced evacuation must be planned in case of limited warning time, by utilising all available resources at provincial / district levels.

b. DDMAs as first responders should mobilize communities for disaster response. This will encourage community involvement, strengthen their own efforts and also address the issue of absence of human resource.

c. Priority in rescue / evacuation will be given to vulnerable groups (age, disabled, women and

children).

d. Ministry of Communications, NHA, FWO, Pakistan Railways, PTA and Pakistan Post will restore the communication infrastructure / alternate routes / means of delivery, as early as possible.

e. SUPARCO will provide satellite imageries and assessment of projected developments, where possible. Pre, during and post season snow cover and its impacts will also be compiled and shared with NDMA and relevant ministries / departments.

f. Traffic arrangements; creating diversions and guidance for tourists, be made for regulating traffic on national and provincial arteries in case of damage to infrastructure by floods.

g. Disaster tourism must be curbed.

22. **Relief Operations**. All stakeholders should incorporate NDMA's Guidelines on Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), Minimum Standards of Relief in Camp and Ex-gratia Assistance to the persons affected by natural and man-made disasters, in their respective plans. Moreover, special attention may also be given to following: -

a. A standardized food pack must be designed as per local requirements to meet the needs of affected persons. Energy biscuits and other such food items which are not part of the daily diet of local community, be avoided. Instead, items like rice, wheat bags, ghee and milk for babies etc should be included.

b. Water purification tablets and filtration systems for the provision of clean drinking water to affected people must be stocked in advance.

c. Relief management is the most significant part of response to any disaster. The main purpose of the relief management is to provide life sustaining commodities to the affected communities through a fair and organized system; therefore, distribution method should be decided in consultation with local communities.

d. Based on past experiences, need must be formalized and the list of relief goods should be available with all DDMAs and displayed on websites to facilitate donors to provide need- based relief goods in emergency.

e. Relief packages should be according to the region's cultural context and food requirements be ensured for lactating mothers, pregnant women, infants, children and elderly persons. Stockpiling and contingency planning should incorporate special needs of older persons and persons with disabilities particularly with regards to special equipment such as wheel chairs etc and must be able to cater for the needs of family, as a whole.

f. Trained community level teams should assist in planning and setting up emergency shelters, distributing relief among the affected people, identifying missing people and addressing needs

of education, health care, water supply, sanitation and food etc of the affected community. Relief teams should also engage active women from within the community in distribution of food in the relief camps.

g. Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) is an international standard of care which is normally implemented at the onset of every emergency to reduce mortality, morbidity and disability among populations (particularly women and girls) affected by disaster. This can be achieved by increasing the provincial and district capacity to implement the MISP during disasters, creating a data bank of trainers and trainings, strengthening the coordination stakeholders for responding in a timely and effective manner.

h. To ensure the continuity of quality education, even during emergencies, it is crucial to establish robust emergency preparedness plans within the education sector. By implementing minimum standards and guidelines, we can mitigate the impact of disasters and maintain structured learning for all students.

i. Dignity of all the affected persons should be especially ensured during all relief phases of rescue / relief / early recovery etc.

j. Disease early warning system to be put in place by provincial health departments, once situation arises. National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN) should establish liaison and necessary coordination with provincial health authorities. District and city administration should prepare for upcoming season in advance in coordination with health departments.

k. Health authorities must ensure stockpiling of medicines, vaccines in all health facilities with placement at lowest possible tier for distribution.

l. Supply chain of relief goods must be maintained and followed in true letter and spirit. DDMAs are the first tier supported by PDMAs to provide immediate relief. Similarly, second tier (PDMAs supported by NDMA) should be ready to render assistance once the stocks of DDMAs are exhausted. Third Tier of NDMA supported by national resources to extend relief support required by the provinces / regions: -

(1) NDMA maintains its stocks at strategic locations.

(2) PDMAs are responsible to collect the stocks once released by NDMA from a particular location.

(3) NDMA stocks will be requisitioned only in case of extreme emergency and with sufficient reaction time.

(4) Distribution of NFIs at site must be avoided. People must be motivated to come to relief

camps.

(5) At no point of time would NDMA's stocks placed in mutually shared warehouses to be utilized without prior approval of NDMA.

(6) PDMAs to keep relief stocks maintained as per National Stocking Policy.

23. **Early Recovery / Damage Assessment**. MIRA is the first step of the Assessment & Monitoring Framework designed to identify strategic humanitarian priorities including scale of a disaster, priority areas of assistance and identify gaps in disaster response after the onset of natural disasters or complex emergencies. NDMA and UNOCHA have developed MIRA with the aim of sharing common procedures and assessment methodology for needs data collection as under: -

a. In case of need, MIRA module will be deployed for which PDMAs / DDMAs will be required to provide requisite human resource, trained for the module.

b. Rapid assessment will be carried out by NDMA / PDMAs / UN / INGOs / NGOs to identify needs and priorities of affected and vulnerable communities.

c. Initial report will be shared with Disaster Management Authorities within one week and final report within two weeks.

Coordination Aspects

24. **Inter Provincial / Regional Coordination**. During management of disasters, inter provincial / regional coordination mechanism is essential to acquire assistance for affected areas especially in far flung regions for immediate availability of nearby resources in shortest possible time thus reducing sufferings of distressed population. Information about resources of neighbouring provincial / regional government departments must be coordinated by DM stakeholders based on their respective vulnerability and these aspects need to be incorporated in contingency/ response plans.

25. **Coordination Spectrum**

a. All stakeholders will monitor situation by activation of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs). EOCs will be activated by NDMA, PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT and DDMAs, Line departments / concerned ministries, LEAs and Pakistan Armed Forces and all relevant stakeholders as per respective SOPs.

b. All stakeholders will nominate respective Liaison Officers for NEOC by 30 November 2025.

c. Daily coordination conference will be organized by NDMA in case of an emergency / disaster in NEOC at 1000 hours. All LOs will attend and brief the conference.

d. Information about any significant event will be interpreted and shared by PMD with NDMA.

e. All significant information will be immediately passed to NEOC by respective PDMAs.

f. Facility of a Cloud Based Video Conference System e.g., Google Meet, Microsoft Team, WebEx &

Zoom etc is available at NDMA. Necessary hardware (Cameras) and Software are held with PDMAs / DM stakeholders to connect to the NDMA. Same may be utilized for effective communication when required. Necessary details of the system are as under: -

(1) Point of Contact: E&M and Response Directorate.

(2) Alternate Skype ID: ndmapk

(3) Prior coordination for setting up of video conference required as per SOP.

g. **Coordination with UN Agencies and INGOs / NGOs**

(1) Support of UN Agencies and INGOs / NGOs will be utilised in a coordinated manner, mostly in preparedness, relief, post disaster assessments and rehabilitation phases.

(2) Each organization capabilities must be ascertained to ensure its optimal utilisation.

(3) Need based employment of UN Agencies will be regulated by NDMA and PDMAs.

(4) NGOs / INGOs duly cleared / approved by concerned ministries will be allowed to assist in relief operations.

26. **Reports and Returns**

a. All PDMAs/ SDMA/ GBDMA and ICT Administration will ensure training of staff to feed data on the portal and same will be utilised for forming cumulative SITREP during the season.

b. NDMA and PDMAs will update the situation on respective websites daily.

c. SUPARCO will provide the imageries of developing situations on daily basis or immediately availability (affected due to cloud cover etc).

d. To ensure a coordinated response, National Humanitarian Network (NHN) / Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) / UN Agencies and PRCS will share location of their stocks and human resource mapping with NDMA / PDMAs.

e. All PDMAs / relevant stakeholders will share telephone directory of respective Provinces / Regions with NDMA and host it at respective website by 10 December 2024.

27. **Assistance / Coordination with Ministries / Departments**. Following ministries / departments are requested for assistance as mentioned against each: -

a. **Ministry of Defence (MoD)**. Conduct of relief / rescue operations through Pakistan Armed Forces (helicopters, troops & rescue equipment) when required.

b. **Ministry of Interior (MoI) & Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)**. Availability of aviation assets for emergency response, at a short notice.

c. **Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA)**. Airing of public service messages for community awareness on all media channels during prime hours.

d. **Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)**. To facilitate generation of SMS alerts for early

warning, emergency relief and evacuation to required populace.

e. **Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC)**. Provision of timely weather / flood related information to tourists including protection from dangers of flash floods, landslides, GLOF events etc and help evacuation of stranded tourists through local Government / Pakistan Armed Forces.

f. **Ministry of Communication (MoC)**. Conduct assessment for early restoration of communication infrastructure. Remain prepared to shift earth moving machinery to areas.

g. **Ministry of Railways (MoR)**. To monitor railway tracks on regular basis and assist transportation of relief goods to affected areas.

h. **Press Information Department (PID)**. Assist in running of awareness campaign through electronic and print media.

i. **Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation & Coordination (MoNHSRC)**. Coordination for deployment of medical teams and equipment.

28. **Requisitioning of Armed Forces**. Armed Forces will be requisitioned subject to provision of rules / regulations by PDMAs / DDMAs only in case of emergency. Aviation support will be coordinated centrally by NDMA based on request of provinces and regions when called to assist in "Aid to Civil Power" under Article 245 of Pakistan's Constitution. Authorities utilizing services from Armed Forces will **bear the cost of assets used** which will be processed immediately after their employment. Armed Forces will be employed for following: -

a. Rescue/ relief operations by Field Units of Pakistan Army, Pakistan Navy & Pakistan Air Force.

b. Aviation support including provision of C-130 by Pakistan Air Force.

c. Support of rescue and medical teams of Armed Forces.

d. Medical support teams of all three services.

e. Search and rescue in urban areas collapsed structures and landslides / avalanches by USAR team of Pakistan Army.

29. **Information Management**

a. NDMA, Provincial / State / GB DMAs will update respective websites on daily basis during entire season. Mobile App will provide early Warning.

b. In case of a significant activity / event, it will be updated on 6 hourly bases.

c. Print and electronic media / internet be utilized for dissemination of timely and accurate information.

d. Regular press releases, media tickers and press briefings will be ensured to present real time picture of ongoing activities, developing situations and losses / damages, if any.

e. To ensure post transmission record as well as redundancy, information will be disseminated through SMS, emails, fax and telephones.

f. SMS / WhatsApp Groups of relevant stakeholders will be made to ensure real time information sharing.

g. This plan is also available at NDMA website www.ndma.gov.pk.

30. Large Scale Climate Drivers. The following climatic drivers generally enhance rainfall over the Bay of Bengal, eastern India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, while western South Asia (Pakistan, NW India) shows near normal metrological patterns.

a. **El Niño–La Niña Southern Oscillation (ENSO).** Global forecasts suggest a transition towards a weak La Niña during Oct–Dec 2025. For south asia, this typically favors slightly wetter than normal conditions in the northern and eastern regions during late autumn, with an increased likelihood of early winter rains.

b. **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)**. A negative IOD in the early season tends to suppress rainfall over western South Asia, including Pakistan's southwest (Baluchistan and lower Sindh). This could reinforce drier-than- normal conditions in these areas, while eastern Pakistan may still benefit from La Niña–related rainfall.

c. **Siberian High**. Currently weak but projected to strengthen by late November and through winter. As it builds, it will drive cold air intrusions into South Asia northern and central regions, leading to sharp temperature drops from late November onwards, and enhancing cold wave potential into December.

d. **North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)**. A nominal negative phase of NAO supports slightly increased influence of western disturbances by interacting with the Azores High. This increases the probability of western disturbances (WDs) reaching in November–December, bringing rainfall and snowfall HKH region.

e. **Subtropical Jetstream (STJS)**. If zonal flows dominate, WDs weaken before reaching South Asia, leading to drier spells. However, climate models suggest episodes of meridional flows, which would strengthen WD.

f. **Northern Hemisphere Snow Cover**. Expanding snow cover will strengthen the Siberian High and weaken WDs, but also channel cold northerly winds towards Pakistan. This points to strong counter balancing of Siberian High with WD in the late November–December, alongside reduced mobility of WDs in December.

31. **Global DEW**. From October to December 2025, South Asia's climate will be influenced by a weak La Niña and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, bringing slightly wetter than normal conditions to the east and south, including Bangladesh, northeast India, Sri Lanka, and south peninsular India. In contrast, Pakistan and northwest India are likely to see mixed or near normal rainfall. Temperatures are expected to cool across the northern belt and Himalayan foothills, while plains and southern regions may remain closer to normal

temperature. Overall, the season points low to moderate weather induced risks, including localized floods, landslides, and agricultural disruptions across the South Asian region, while deteriorating air quality and episodes of smog are also likely, particularly over norther western India and Pakistan during late October to December, driven by cooler temperatures, stagnant winds, and seasonal crop residue burning.

a. **Precipitation**. During October 2025, above normal rainfall is likely over northeast India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan, increasing the risk of localized flooding and landslides in hilly terrain. South peninsular India and Sri Lanka are expected to experience the onset of the northeast monsoon with near to above normal rainfall. In contrast, Pakistan (particularly the northern and central parts) along with northwest India may receive localized rainy spells from westerly disturbances, but overall seasonal totals are expected to remain near normal, while southern Pakistan will likely remain drier. In November and December, rainfall patterns are projected to shift east and south. Eastern South Asia, including Bangladesh, eastern India, and coastal areas along the Bay of Bengal, face continued above normal rainfall, particularly in November. Sri Lanka and southern India are expected to remain wet under the influence of an active northeast monsoon extending into December. Meanwhile, Pakistan and western India are likely to stay comparatively drier, though northern areas may still receive occasional rainfall from episodic western disturbance.

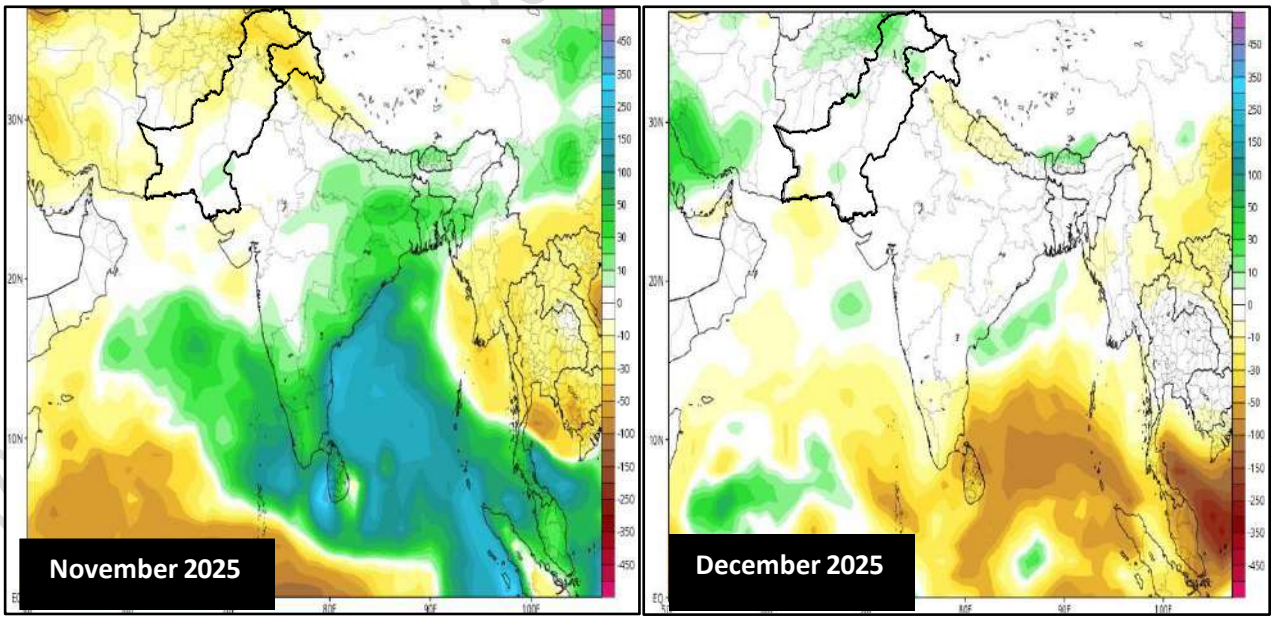


Fig.1 Total accumulated Precipitation anomaly (November-December 2025)

b. **Temperature**. In October, most parts of northern and central South Asia will experience cooling of day and night time temperature as the monsoon withdraws and westerly systems become more active, bringing cooler continental air into the region. As the season progresses into November and December, the weak La Niña pattern is expected to favor slightly cooler conditions across the northern belt and Himalayan foothills. In contrast, the plains and southern regions are projected to experience near normal to slightly above normal temperatures.

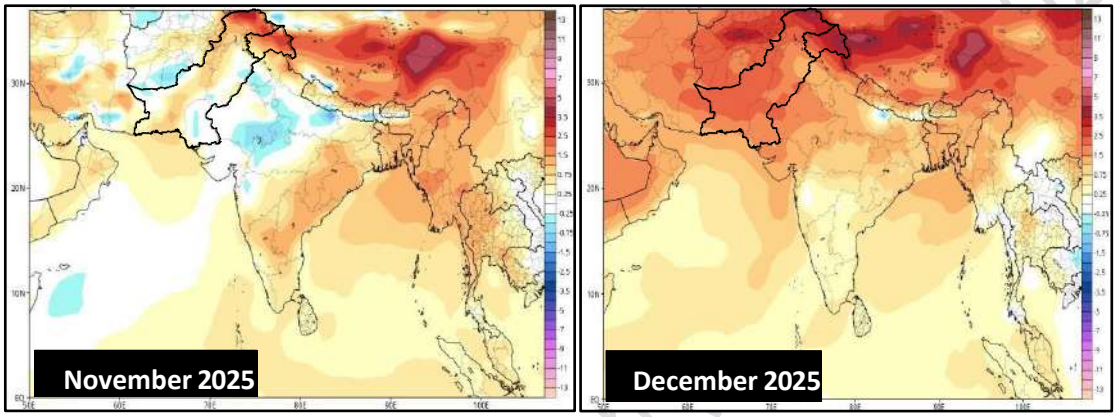


Fig.2 Temperature anomaly (November-December 2025)

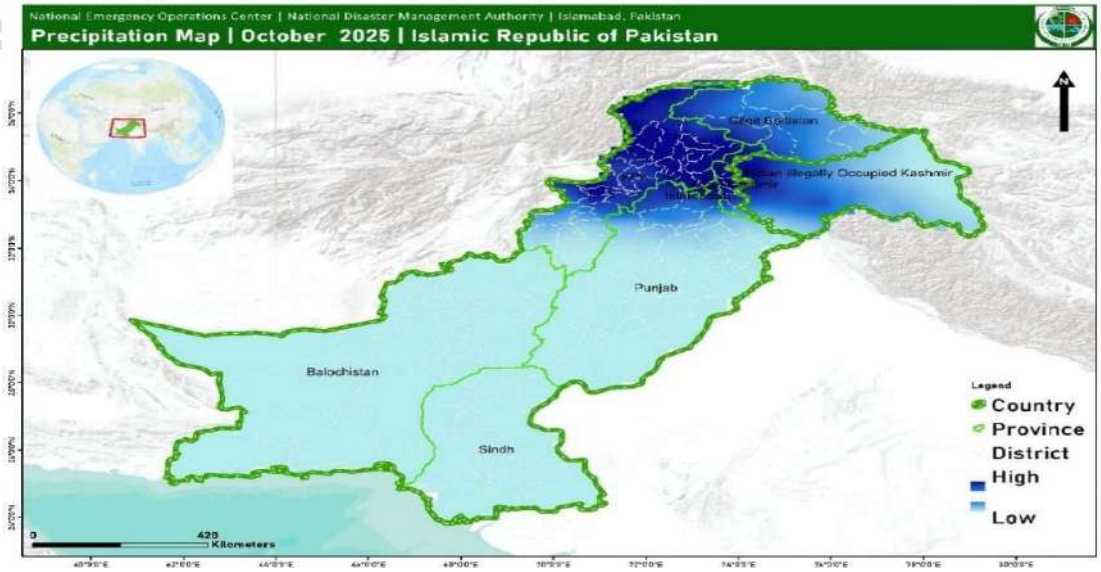
32. **National DEW**

a. **Precipitation Outlook (October 2025)**

(1) Overall, near normal conditions are likely over northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and AJ&K.

(2) Southern and central Punjab, and southeastern Sindh may experience slightly above normal rainfall, mainly from residual monsoon incursions and weak low-pressure systems.

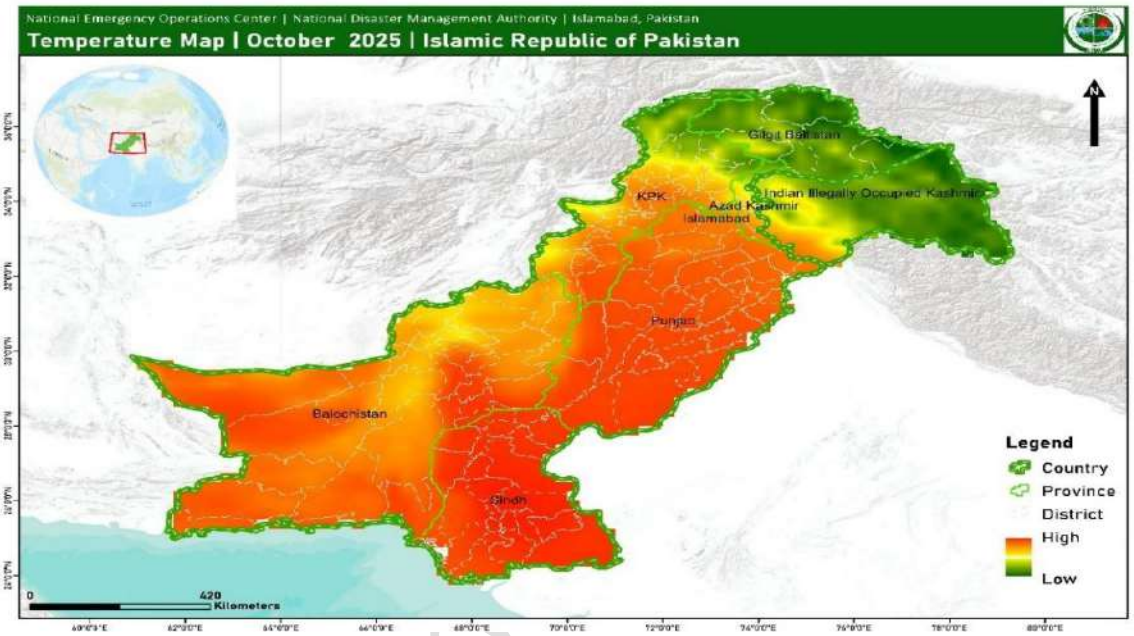
(3) Western Balochistan expected to stay near normal. The following figure highlights these patterns.



b. **Temperature Outlook**

(1) Daytime temperatures expected to remain slightly above normal in most regions, particularly Sindh and Balochistan.

(2) Nights will gradually cool in northern areas, with anomalies close to normal. The following figure highlights these patterns.

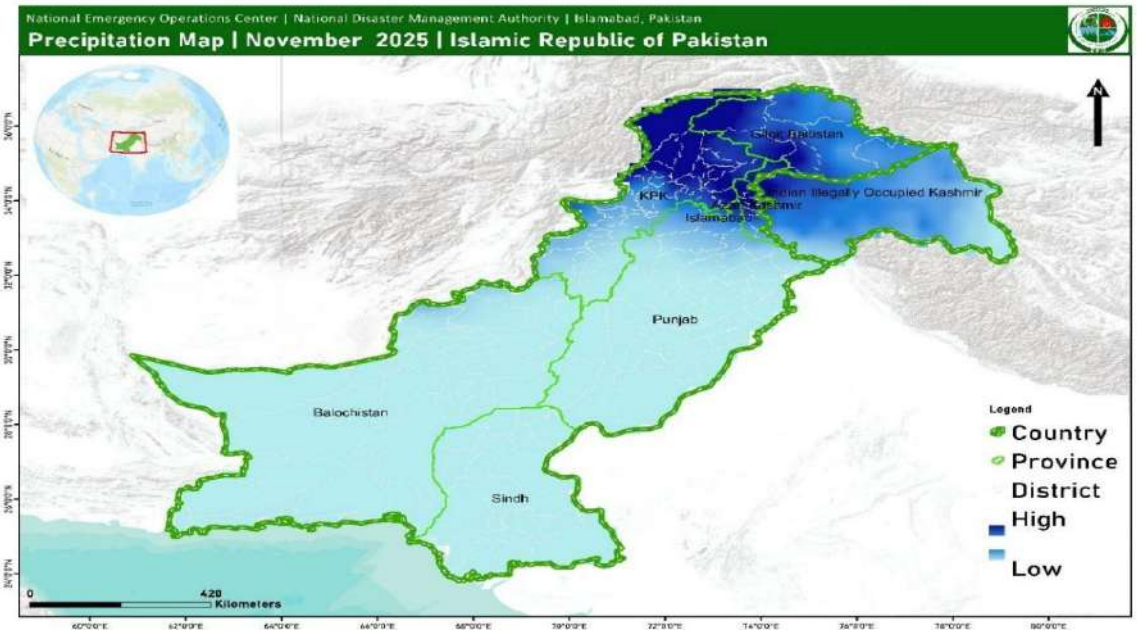


c. **Precipitation Outlook (*November 2025*)**

(1) Near normal conditions are expected across most of Pakistan.

(2) Light to moderate rainfall spells may occur in upper Punjab and northern Pakistan due to westerly troughs.

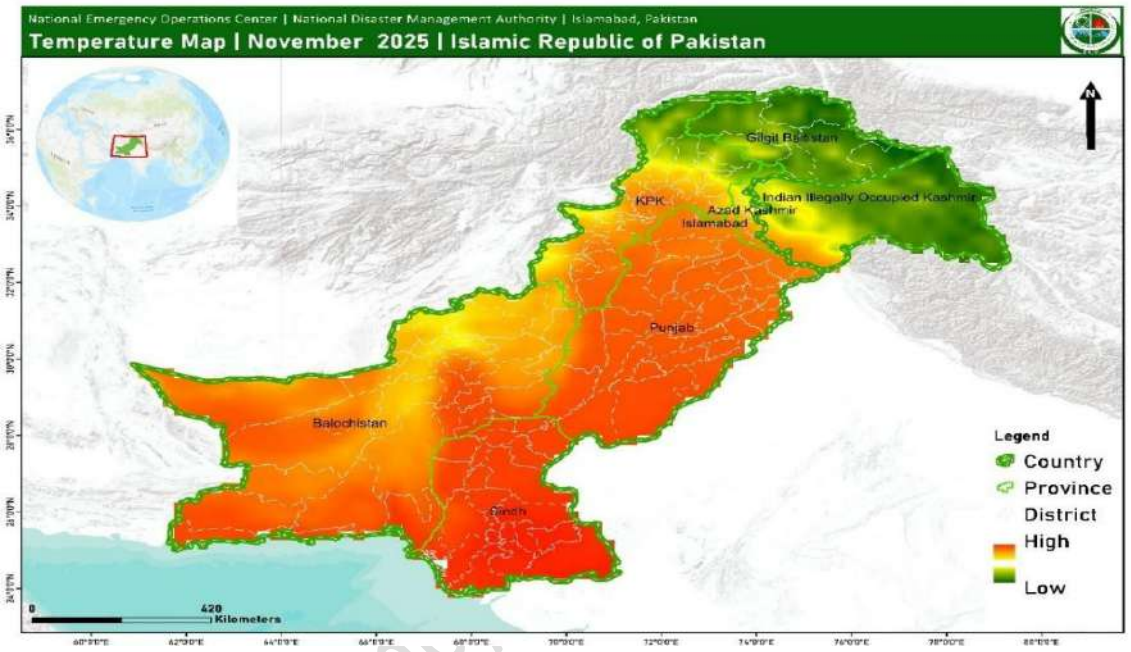
(3) Sindh and Balochistan remain mostly dry. The following figure highlights these patterns.



d. **Temperature Outlook**

(1) Above normal temperatures likely in southern Pakistan, extending into central Punjab.

(2) Northern areas (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, AJK) to experience a significant drop in night temperatures, with anomalies close to normal or slightly negative. The following figure highlights these patterns.

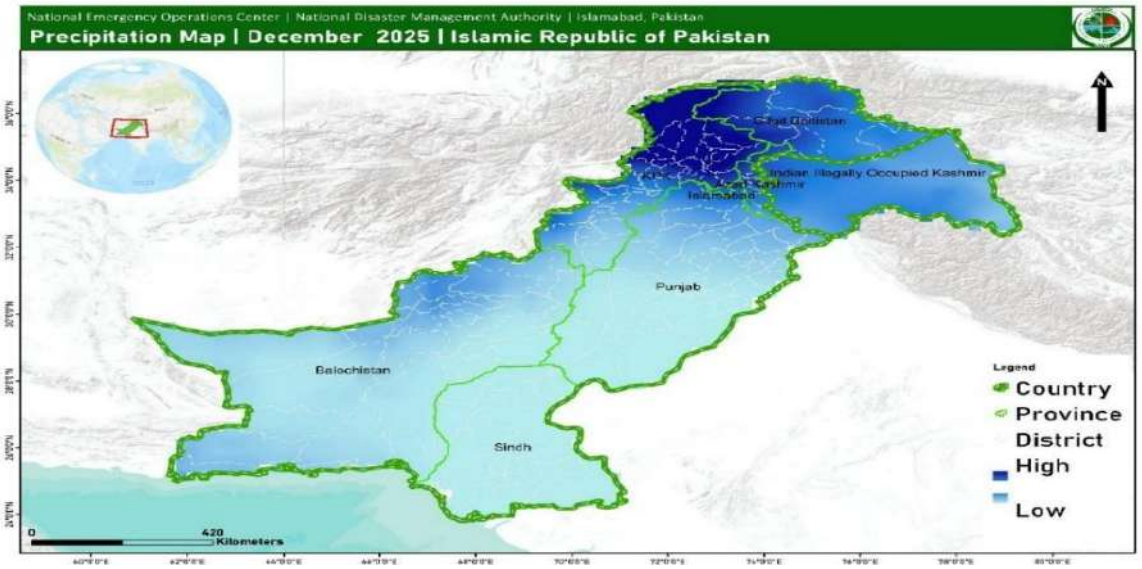


e. **Precipitation Outlook (*December 2025*)**

(1) Western disturbances expected to become more active.

(2) Northern of the country (including Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, northern KP) may receive near-normal precipitation, including early snowfall at higher altitudes.

(3) Southern parts of the country (Sindh, Balochistan, southern Punjab) will mostly remain dry as shown in the figure below.

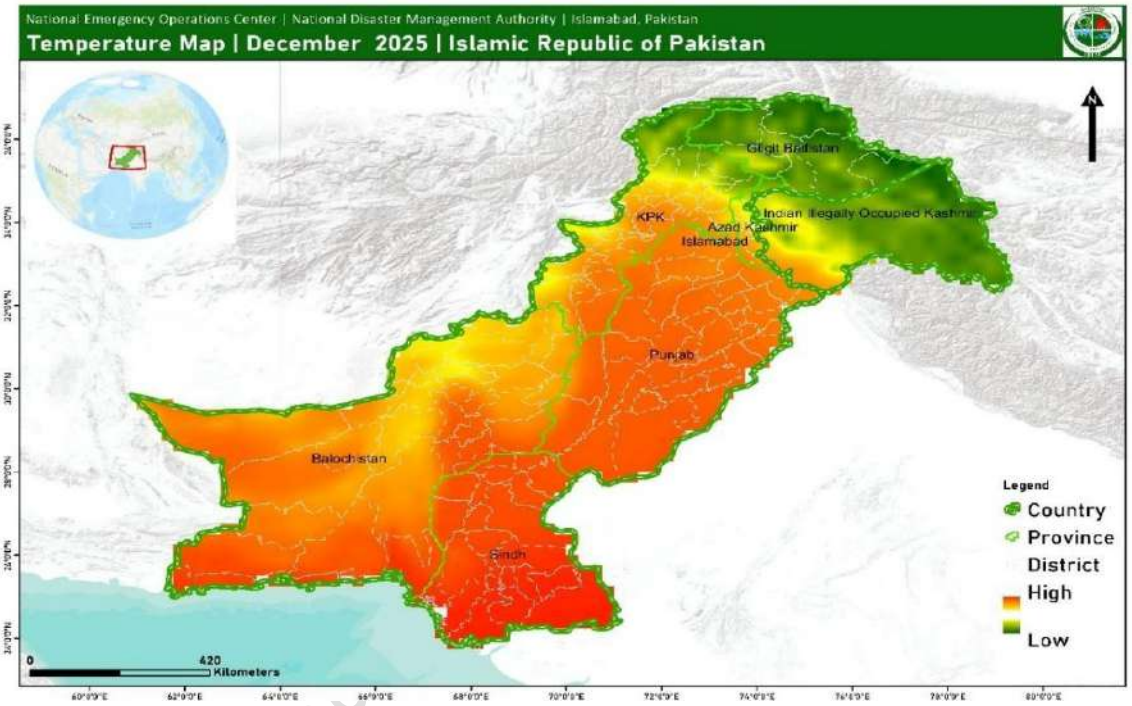


f. **Temperature Outlook**

(1) Cooler than normal nights expected in northern Pakistan.

(2) Slightly above normal daytime temperatures likely to persist in southern and southwestern parts of the country.

(3) Seasonal shift into winter will be more pronounced in high altitude regions. The following figure highlights these patterns.

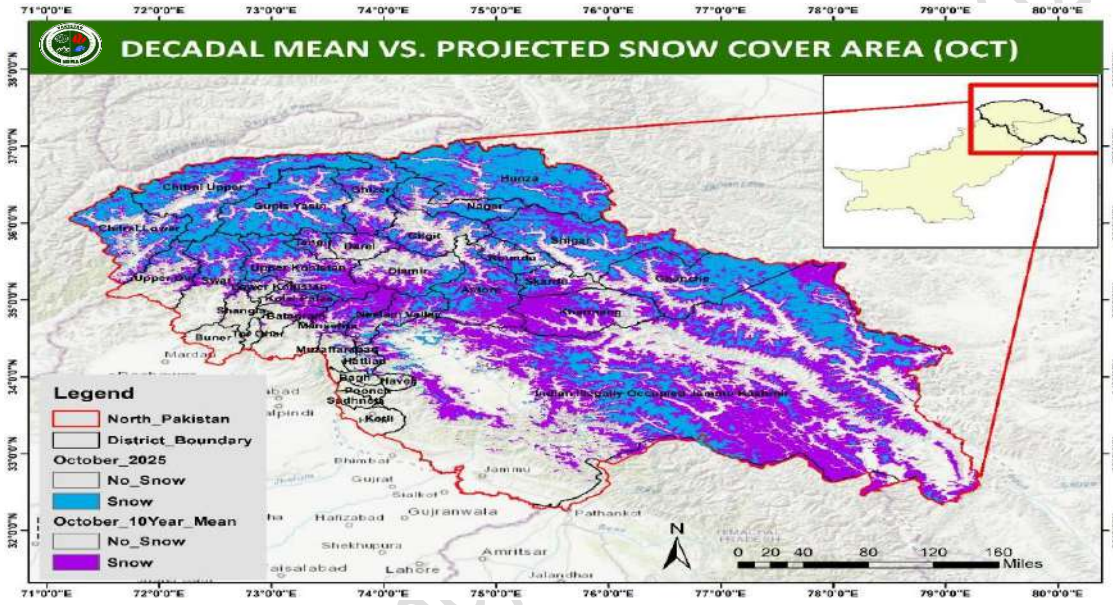


33. **Implications**

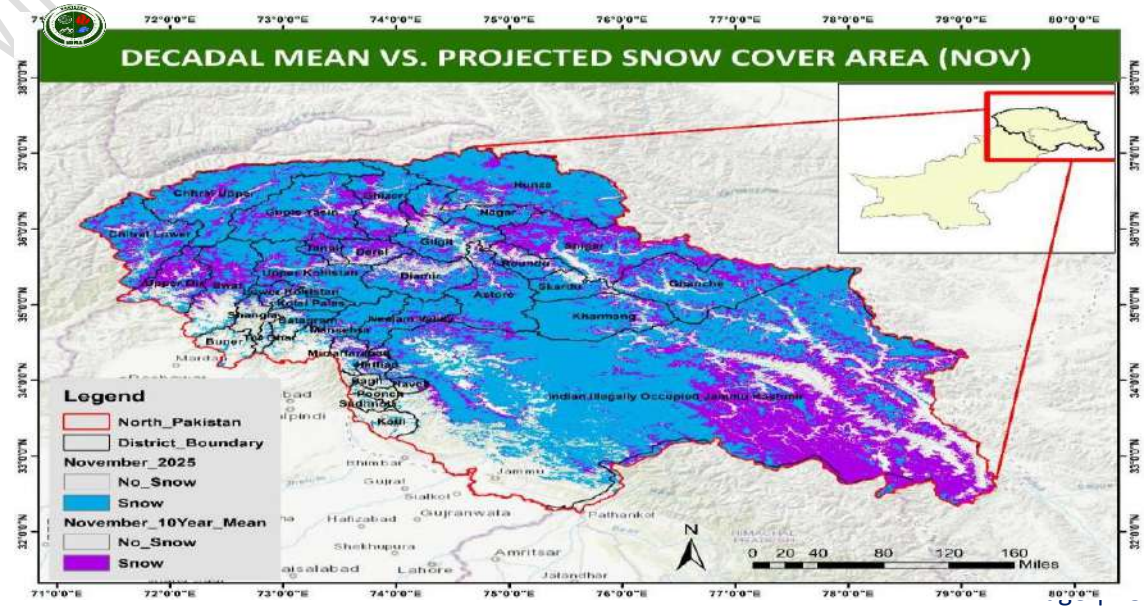
a. **Snowfall**. Snowfall trend across Pakistan for the months Oct-Dec is projected to be slightly below compared to its climatological average, particularly in areas like Gilgit-Baltistan, Pirpanjal range, Galiyat region, and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that traditionally receive seasonal snow during these months. Western Disturbances are expected to continue bringing winter precipitation to the northern mountains, but global and regional forecasts suggest drier-than-normal conditions, reducing overall snow accumulation. This will have implications for water availability in the northern regions, as much of Pakistan's summer river flows are fed by snowmelt and glaciers, particularly in the pre-monsoon months of 2026. However, the downstream areas will not be at much threat owing to the filling of major dams due to the monsoon 2025 rainfall. Reduced snow cover further accelerates glacier retreat by exposing ice earlier in the season, making high-altitude regions more vulnerable to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) when spring and summer temperatures rise.

NDMA - WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2025)

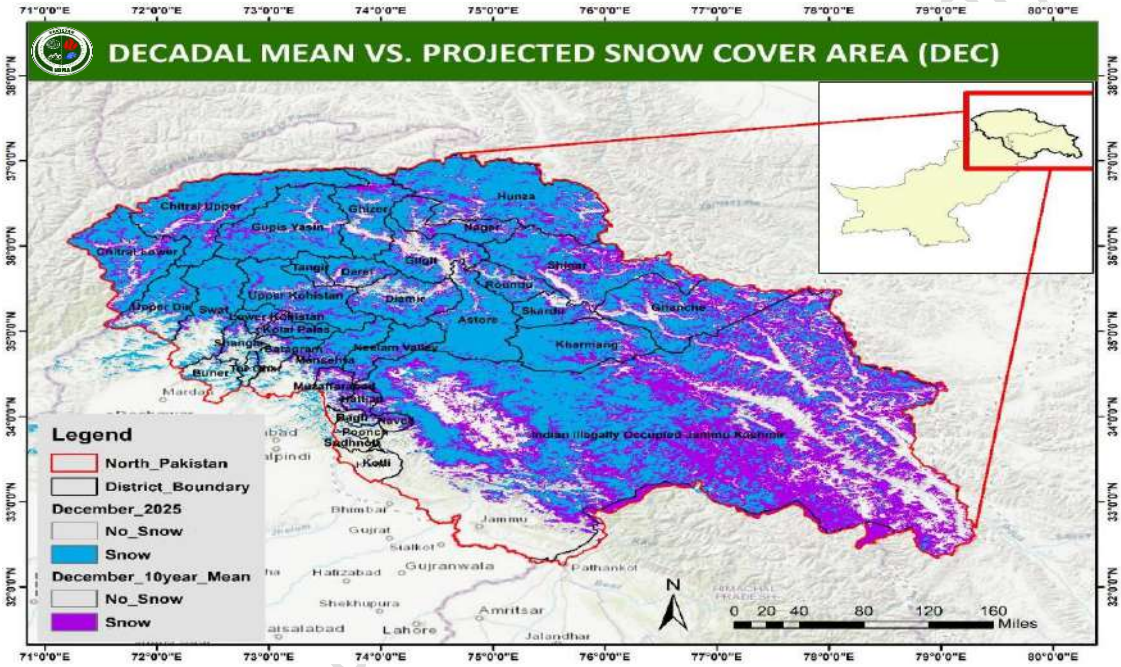
(1) In **October 2025**, Pakistan's snowfall will remain limited to the northern high-altitude regions, as the Siberian High is still building and Western Disturbances are only beginning to appear. Weak La Niña conditions may enhance occasional precipitation, allowing for light and patchy early snow in Gilgit-Baltistan, Chitral, and upper KP valleys. Plains will stay mostly dry, with only scattered rains in the north and a wide day–night temperature range.



(2) In **November 2025**, snowfall in Pakistan is expected to become more frequent and widespread across the northern mountains as La Niña influence strengthens and Western Disturbances gain consistency. A stronger Siberian High will trigger cold air outbreaks, bringing mild cold spells and frost in high-altitude areas and even northern plains by late month. Temperatures will run slightly below normal in the north, supporting snow accumulation in Gilgit-Baltistan, Chitral, and upper KP, while the upper plains may receive occasional rainfall from passing WDs.



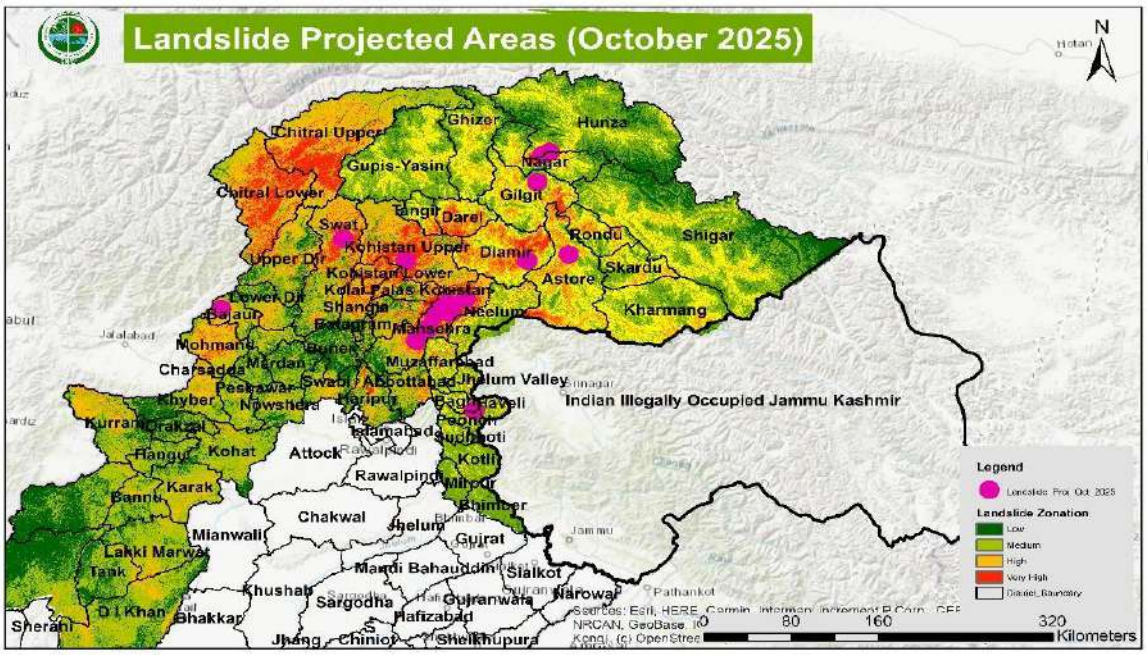
(3) In **December 2025**, snowfall activity over Pakistan will intensify as La Niña-driven teleconnections align with a well-established Siberian High and more regular Western Disturbances. By mid-month, steady jet streams will support frequent storms, leading to significant snow accumulation across the high mountain zones of Gilgit-Baltistan, Chitral, and upper KP. Northern plains may experience cold spells with rain from WDs, while southern and central regions are likely to remain comparatively drier if moisture inflow is limited.



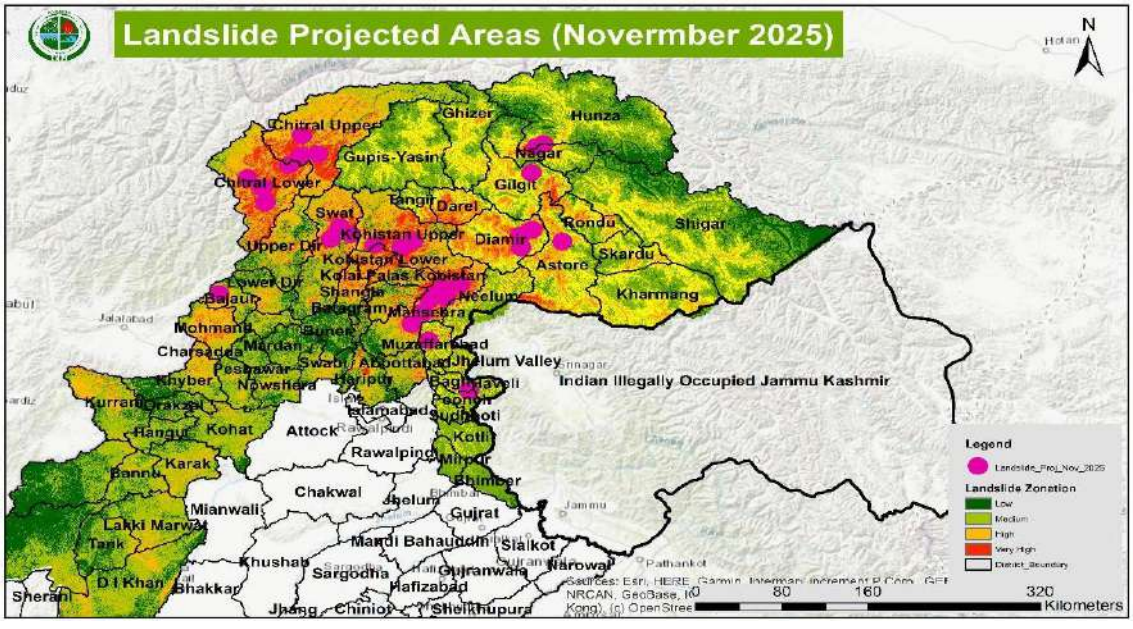
b. **Landslides**. Northern Pakistan, encompassing the mountainous regions of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)**, is highly susceptible to landslides due to its rugged topography, steep slopes, fragile geology, and active tectonic setting along the Himalaya–Karakoram–Hindukush ranges. Seasonal **monsoon rains, snowmelt, and glacial processes** contribute to soil saturation and slope instability, while frequent seismic activity further aggravates vulnerability. Expanding infrastructure, such as roads, hydropower projects, and settlements along river valleys, also increases human exposure to landslide hazards. As a result, this region remains one of the most landslide-prone areas in South Asia, where even **moderate rainfall or seismic triggers** can cause significant slope failures, blocking highways, damaging property, and threatening lives.

(1) **October 2025**. In October, northeastern Pakistan is expected to receive **normal to near-normal precipitation**. With the soils in northern regions still moist following the monsoon season, the terrain remains vulnerable to instability. The projected landslide-prone areas are concentrated in **Kohistan (Upper and Lower), Kolai Palas, Batagram, Mansehra, Astore, and Nagar**, extending towards parts of Diamir and Neelum. Although the precipitation is not projected to be extreme, the residual soil saturation

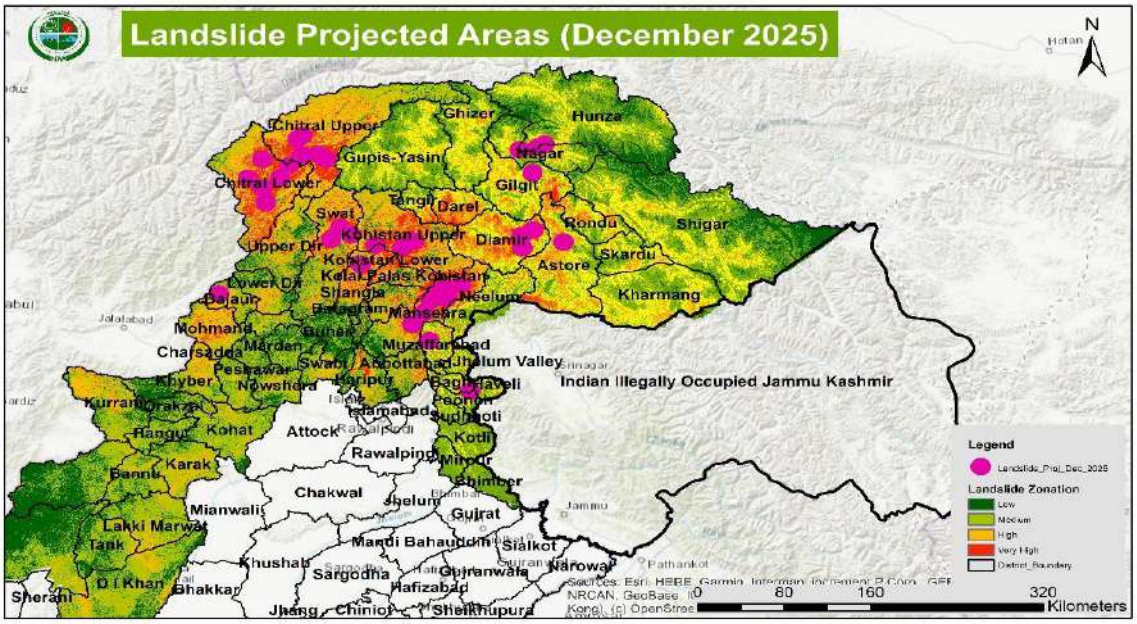
enhances the **medium probability** of landslides. This indicates localized slope failures, especially along fragile mountain slopes and road corridors connecting Gilgit-Baltistan with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).



(2) **<u>November 2025</u>**. By November, widespread **high to very high landslide susceptibility zones** are projected across **Kohistan, Swat, Batagram, Mansehra, Muzaffarabad, Diamir, Neelum, and Nagar**, with more points marked compared to October. Normal to near- normal precipitation is anticipated, but cumulative soil wetness and seasonal temperature drops may further weaken slopes. The **medium probability of landslides** persists, with higher risks in **Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Swat, and Azad Jammu & Kashmir districts**. Infrastructure in these regions, including highways (such as the Karakoram Highway and Neelum Valley Road), may face disruptions due to increased susceptibility to slope failures.



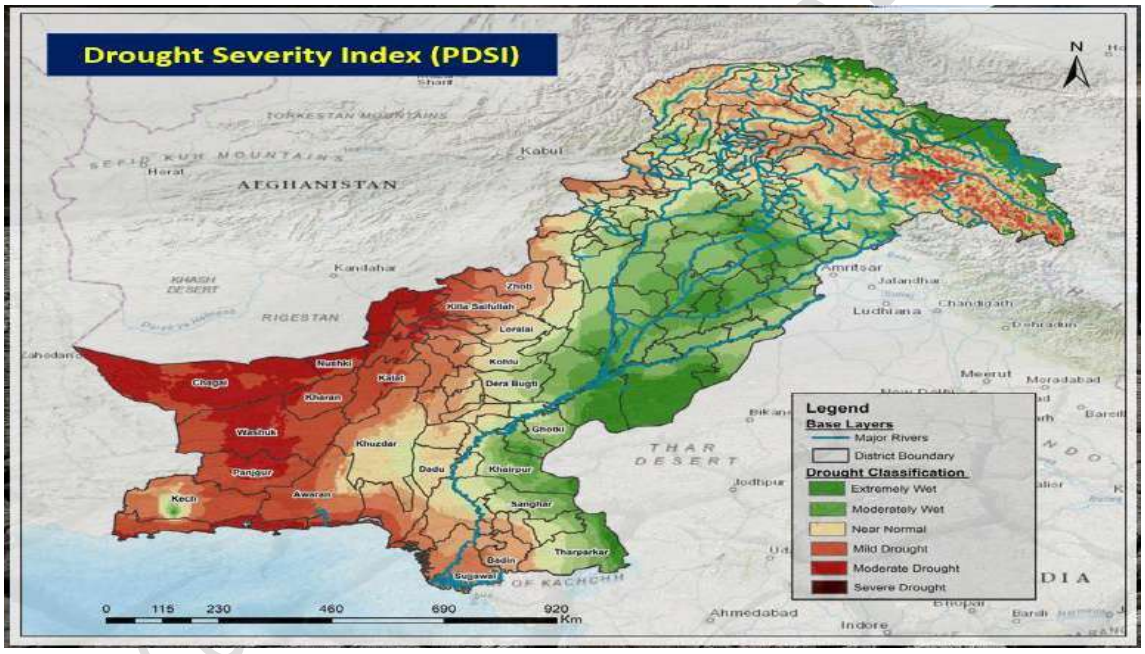
(3) **December 2025**. In December, despite precipitation continuing at **normal to near-normal levels**, the already saturated soils combined with freezing conditions can trigger slope instability. The projections show significant **very high-risk zones in Chitral, Kohistan, Diamir, Astore, and parts of Gilgit-Baltistan (Nagar and Gupis- Yasin)**. Compared to November, the spread of landslide points decreases slightly, but the intensity within identified hotspots remains elevated. The **medium probability of landslides** holds, especially in northern high-altitude valleys where snow accumulation and thawing cycles can induce additional slope pressure.



(4) **Overall Assessment**. Across **October to December 2025**, north-eastern Pakistan is expected to experience **normal to near- normal precipitation**, but with soils still moist from preceding monsoon rains, the **northern mountainous belt (KP, Gilgit-Baltistan, and AJK)** faces a **medium probability of landslides**. The risk escalates where fragile geological conditions coincide with steep terrain, particularly along transport corridors and populated valleys. Authorities should prioritize **monitoring and preparedness in Chitral, Kohistan, Batagram, Diamir, Neelum, Nagar, and Astore**, where recurrent slope instability may cause localized hazards.

c. **Meteorological Drought**. It refers specifically to below-average precipitation levels co*mpared with long-term climatological norms.* The projections are based on climate models, historical rainfall patterns, groundwater and temperature data, as well as the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI). These insights aim to support policymakers, provincial and district disaster management authorities along with local communities in preparing for possible rainfall shortages and their impacts on water availability and livelihoods during the period October-December 2025.

(1) **Outlook (October to December 2025)**. As per Meteorological projection of Tech EW, in the coming months (i.e., October – December 2025), Pakistan will experience normal to near normal precipitation in the north western parts while the southern Pakistan will experience mainly dry conditions. Met projections coupled with the reservoir level due to above normal rainfall in monsoon 2025 indicate less likelihood of drought. However, the south-western part of Balochistan and some parts of Sindh, which are already classified as arid climate zones, will experience mild to moderate meteorological drought. In addition, the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) indicates mild drought in some northern regions of Pakistan, although this is primarily linked to snow cover rather than rainfall deficit.



Projections (Oct-Dec 2025)

(2) **Regional Drought Assessment**

(a) **Balochistan**. The province remains the most affected province in the forecast. Several districts are projected to experience meteorological drought ranging from mild to moderate intensity. The persistence of meteorological drought in these districts is linked to their reliance on groundwater, sparse rainfall, and the limited capacity of local infrastructure to store excess water from wet years. **Mild Drought:** the districts include Killa Saifullah; Kharan**,** Awaran, Kalat, Zhob, Mastung. **Moderate Drought:** the districts include Chagai, Washuk, Nushki, Panjgur, Parts of Gwadar.

(b) **Sindh**. While much of Sindh remains in near-normal to moderately wet conditions, isolated districts in the **southern and western parts** are expected to show **mild meteorological drought tendencies**. These localized impacts highlight

the importance of continuous monitoring of rainfall and irrigation flows in the province.

(3) **Overall Assessment**. The NEOC drought outlook for October–December 2025 indicates that **Pakistan will likely avoid a nationwide meteorological drought crisis** due to normal to near- normal rains in the north of the country. However, **localized mild to moderate meteorological drought** conditions in parts of **Balochistan and Sindh** demand focused attention. Proactive planning, combined with community-level awareness and preparedness, will be crucial in mitigating the impacts on agriculture, livelihoods, and water resources. The findings underscore the need for **short-term and long-term drought resilience strategies**, including investment in water storage infrastructure, groundwater management, and climate-smart agriculture practices, to reduce vulnerability in the most drought-prone regions.

d. **Smog**

(1) A toxic mixture of air pollutants, mainly fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and secondary aerosols trapped near the surface. It causes severe health impacts (respiratory & cardiovascular diseases), reduces visibility, affects transport, and disrupts economic activities. In Pakistan, it forms primarily (October– December) due to:

(a) **Meteorological Conditions**. Temperature inversion, low wind speed, low precipitation, and high relative humidity.

(b) **Emission Sources**. Crop residue burning, vehicular emissions (especially motorcycles and old diesel vehicles), industrial smoke (brick kilns, steel, cement), and power generation from coal / furnace oil.

(c) **Geography**. The Indo-Gangetic Plain (Punjab and Eastern KP) traps pollutants between the Himalayas, worsening smog intensity.

(d) **Climate Pattern**. Cool nights and reduced diurnal temperature variation trap emissions near the surface.

(2) **Smog Projections**. Smog conditions in Pakistan are expected to intensify from October through December 2025, driven by seasonal meteorology and high emission loads. In October, Diurnal temperature variation and temperature inversion will begin trapping pollutants near the surface, while crop residue burning in Punjab and across the border adds to the burden of vehicular and industrial emissions.

(a) In **October 2025**, Low to moderate smog episodes are expected in central and eastern Punjab, especially Lahore, Faisalabad, Sheikhupura, and Gujranwala and

adjacent areas, with AQI levels greater than 250 (very unhealthy) The onset of temperature inversion and seasonal crop residue burning will drive visibility reduction during mornings. Low to Moderate smog episodes are expected in southern Punjab (Multan, Vehari, DG Khan and adjacent areas). Peshawar Valley (Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera) may see low smog, linked to vehicle exhaust and stagnant conditions.

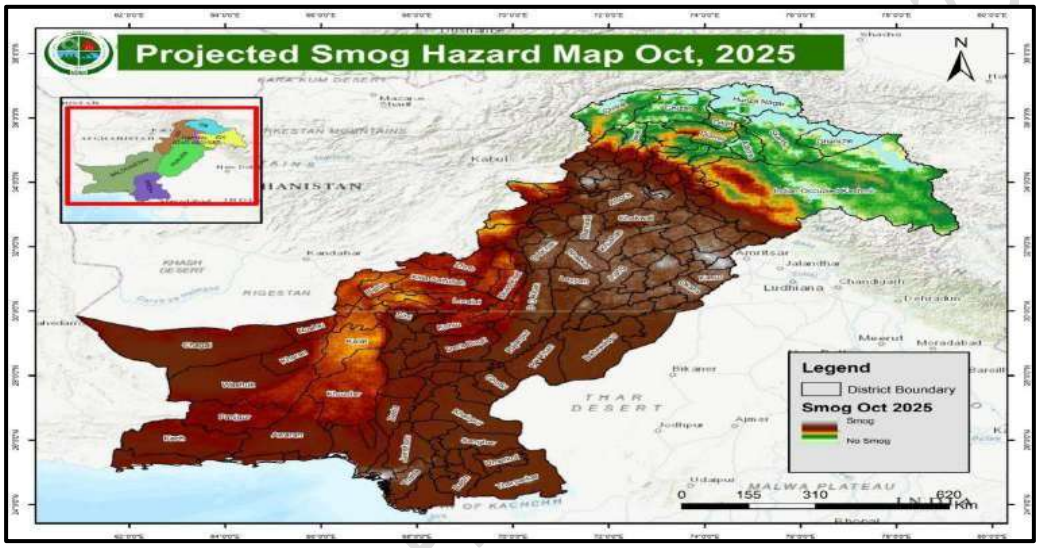


Figure: Projected Smog Hazard Map (October, 2025)

(b) In **November 2025,** the combination of a stronger and more persistent inversion layer, calm winds, and higher humidity will lead to a buildup of fine particulate matter and gases. This period is projected to mark the seasonal peak of smog (Moderate to Dense), with unhealthy to hazardous air quality across Punjab's industrial and agricultural belt, and moderate smog episodes extending into KP urban valleys. Smog will peak with dense and persistent episodes across central and eastern Punjab, with AQI values greater than 350 (hazardous).

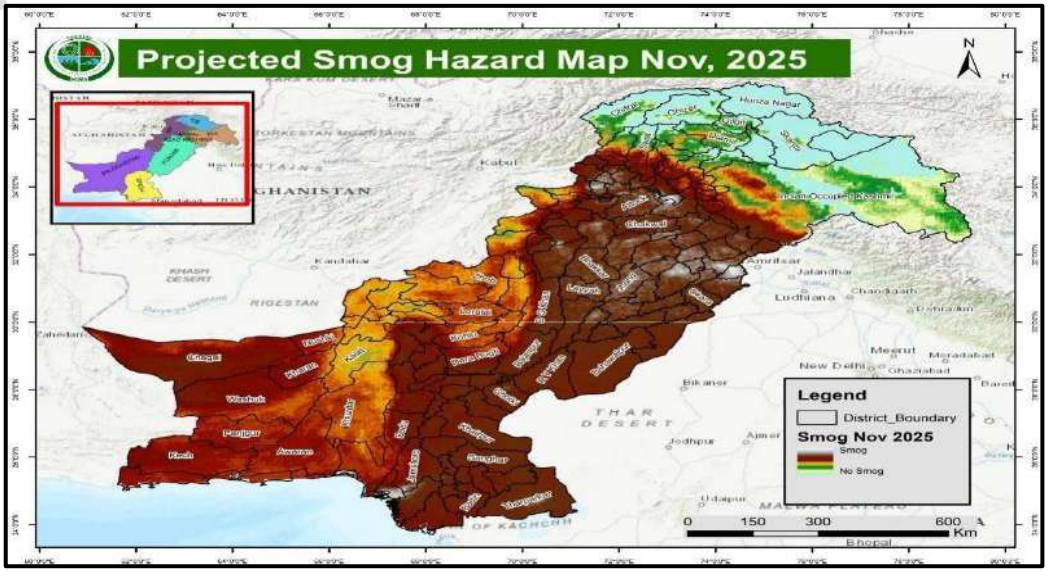


Figure: Projected Smog Hazard Map (November, 2025)

(c) **December 2025**, smog in Pakistan becomes severe due to strong temperature inversion, calm winds, and stagnant conditions that trap pollutants near the surface. Although crop burning declines, emissions from vehicles, industries, brick kilns, and domestic heating keep particulate levels high. High humidity at night enhances haze formation, often mixing with fog. Punjab's urban centers, especially Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Gujranwala, and adjacent areas, will probably face (moderate to dense smog episodes) with AQI Greater than 300 (hazardous). KP Peshawar Valley (Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera) may also see Low to moderate smog episodes.

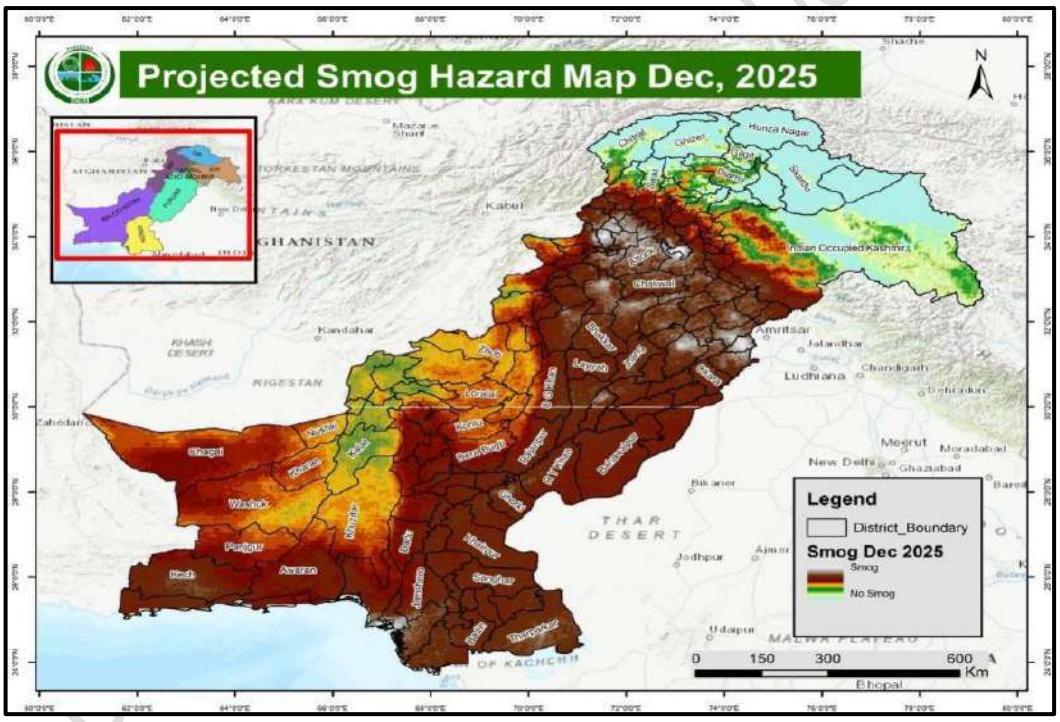


Figure: Projected Smog Hazard Map (December, 2025)

34. **Conclusion**. The climate outlook for Pakistan during October– December 2025 reflects a complex interplay of evolving weak La Niña conditions, a persistent negative Indian Ocean Dipole, and active Western Disturbances, shaping both opportunities and risks. While northern regions are expected to receive near-normal precipitation and episodic snowfall, overall snow accumulation may fall below climatological averages—posing long-term implications for water resources, glacier health, and downstream summer flows in 2026. Concurrently, northern high-altitude areas remain highly vulnerable to landslides, particularly in Chitral, Kohistan, Diamir, and AJK, where fragile terrain, residual soil moisture, and winter precipitation may trigger slope failures and disrupt critical transport routes**.** In contrast, southern Pakistan—especially Balochistan and parts of Sindh—is projected to face localized mild to moderate drought, stressing water-dependent livelihoods despite the replenishment of major reservoirs from the 2025 monsoon. Moreover, smog emerges as an acute seasonal hazard, with Punjab and urban valleys of KP likely to experience prolonged

episodes of hazardous air quality, especially during November–December, severely affecting public health, transport, and the economy. Overall, the outlook underscores the need for **multi-sectoral preparedness**: -

a. **Snow and Glacier Monitoring** to anticipate GLOF risks and manage 2026 water supplies.
b. **Landslide Risk Management** with early warning and slope stabilization in northern valleys.
c. **Targeted Drought Mitigation** in arid Balochistan and Sindh through groundwater management and climate-smart agriculture.
d. **Aggressive Air Quality Interventions** in Punjab and KP to reduce smog-related health and economic losses.
e. Timely action by federal, provincial, and local authorities will be crucial to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience against the diverse set of hazards projected for the winter season 2025–26.

FORECASTED SEASONAL OUTLOOK

Outlook for October-November-December (OND), 2025

1. Current meteorological conditions

During the July–August–September (JAS) season, normal to above normal rainfall was recorded in most parts of the country. However, Gilgit-Baltistan received slightly below normal rainfall during the season. Since the onset of the monsoon in the last week of June, around ten rainfall spells have been recorded. Some isolated heavy downpours triggered severe urban and flash flooding, particularly in the northern and eastern regions. Temperatures generally remained normal to slightly above normal, with the highest positive departures observed over Gilgit-Baltistan (Table 1).

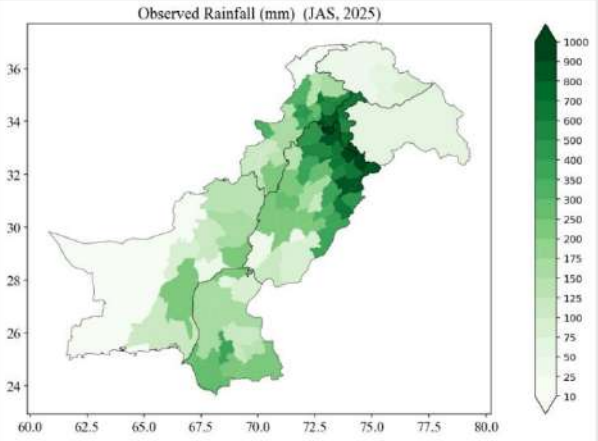


Figure 1: Observed rainfall (mm), JAS 2025

Table 1: Summary of the JAS 2025 Observed Rainfall and Temperature

Region	Total Rainfall (mm)	Normal* Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Departure (%)	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	266.5	224.1	+19.4	29.6	+0.5
AJK	663.6	594.1	+11.7	27.5	+0.2
Balochistan	66.1	51.7	+29.1	30.4	+0.9
Gilgit-Baltistan	50.6	56.5	-10.5	26.4	+2.3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	288.1	286.5	+2.0	27.8	+0.7
Punjab	518.6	402.9	+28.7	30.0	-0.3
Sindh	156.9	115.6	+35.6	32.2	0.0

* Normal Period (1991 – 2020)

2. Seasonal Rainfall Outlook:

The seasonal outlook is based on the outputs of nine global seasonal prediction models with optimal skill. The models' outputs are combined using the Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) technique to generate operational outlooks for seasonal rainfall and temperature. Currently, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is in a negative phase and is expected to remain negative during the season. Meanwhile, the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), currently in a marginally negative phase, is expected to persist in this state during the forecast season.

Given these conditions, the forecast indicates a general tendency for **normal*** **to below-normal** rainfall in most parts of the country. The northern half is likely to experience below-normal rainfall, with the highest deficits expected over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, and northern half of Punjab. In contrast, nearly normal rainfall is expected over the southern half, including most areas of Sindh, southern Balochistan, and southern Punjab, during October 2025 (Figure 2, 3). The first month of the season is expected to be wetter than the rest of the season.

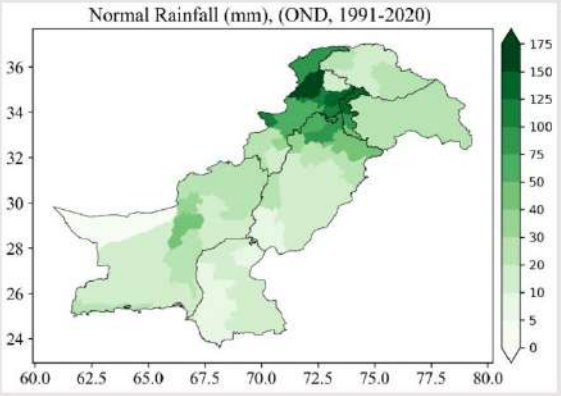


Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall (mm) for OND

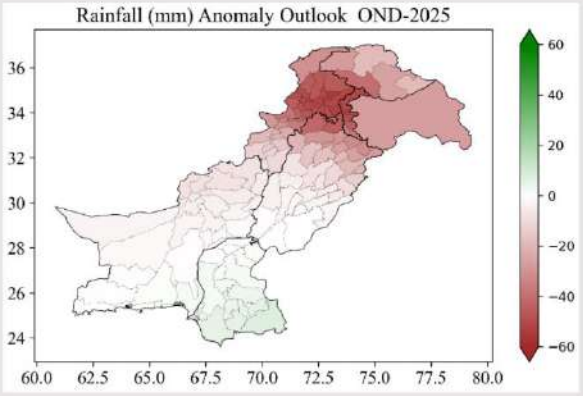


Figure 3: Monthly rainfall (mm) anomaly for OND 2025

The probabilistic rainfall outlook reflects a consensus among all models used in the ensembles. The tercile probability output (Figure 4) indicates that most ensemble members predict the likelihood of near normal rainfall in southern half of the country, whereas, the northern half is likely to receive below normal rainfall during the season SON 2025.

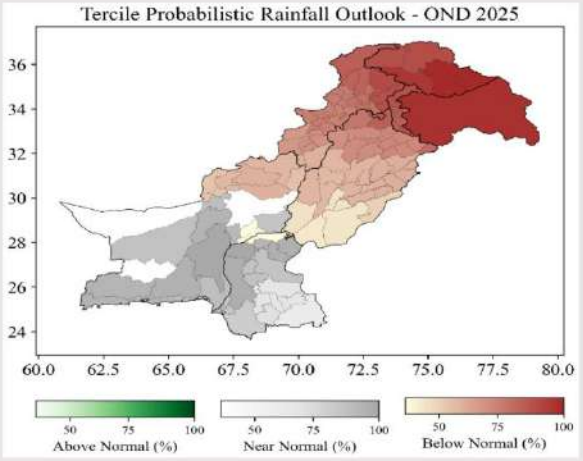


Figure 4: Probabilistic (%) rainfall outlook for OND 2025

* Normal = 30-years average climatology

3. Seasonal Temperature Outlook:

Mean temperatures are expected to remain **above normal*** throughout the country, with maximum departure over eastern Gilgit Baltistan during OND 2025 (Figure 5, 6).

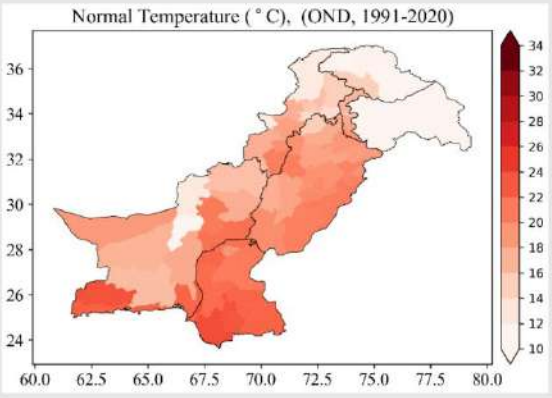


Figure 5: Normal (1991 - 2020) temperature for OND

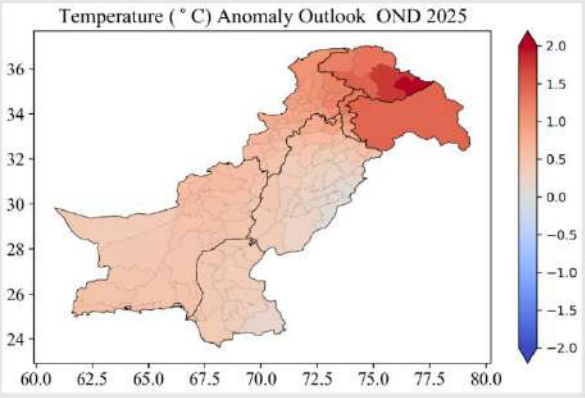


Figure 6: Monthly temperature anomaly outlook for OND 2025

The tercile probabilistic temperature outlook (Figure 7) shows that most models predict above-normal temperatures across the country, with the highest likelihood over northern parts (Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir, northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern Punjab) during the forecast season.

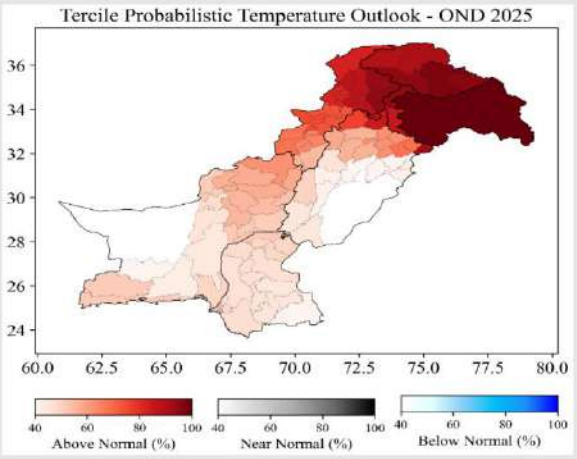


Figure 7: Probabilistic (%) temperature outlook for OND 2025

4. Impacts:

- Below normal rainfall in rain fed areas may lead to reduced water availability for irrigation. Therefore, the reliance on supplementary irrigation could increase costs and would deplete water resources.
- Less than normal rainfall may cause inadequate soil moisture levels for sowing Rabi crops, thus farmer should remain vigilant for cultivation and consult periodic agriculture bulletin of PMD.
- In areas where floodwater is still logged, sowing should be delayed until fields are sufficiently dry and soil conditions become suitable for cultivation, to avoid poor germination and crop losses.
- Isolated showers, hail, or windstorms may pose a risk to Kharif crop harvesting activities, particularly in northwestern regions, potentially leading to crop damage and losses.
- The anticipated temperature and humidity conditions in major cities, especially in central and southern areas, may create an environment conducive to a dengue outbreak during October and November, warranting public health preparedness.
- Prolonged dry spells towards the end of the season may lead to an increased risk of fog and smog formation in plain areas, potentially resulting in deteriorated air quality and associated impacts on human health and visibility.

Note: The Seasonal Outlook is updated monthly in the first week of the month. The forecast reliability varies with location, time of year, and global ocean/atmospheric conditions. It provides general trends using probabilities rather than precise predictions and compares expected conditions to historical averages. For better decision-making, it should be used alongside short-term forecasts and other climate data.

NATIONAL RESPONSE GUIDELINES FOR WINTERS (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2025)

SNOWFALL/ RAINFALL SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR RURAL / MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

1. In continuation of reference letter, as per the PMD prediction, snowfall/ rainfall is expected in the areas mentioned in above referred letter. Heavy snowfall/ rainfall in these areas can lead to road blockages, avalanches, and structural damages, especially to weak and unreinforced buildings. It is crucial for residents to take preventive measures to safeguard lives and properties. Keeping in view these conditions, the following additional guidelines for snowfall areas are enclosed for information and necessary implementation at all levels:-

a. **Roof Safety Precautions**

(1) **Reinforce Weak Structures**. If your house has a weak roof, strengthen it before inclement weather by adding wooden or metal support beams.

(2) **Remove Excess Snow**. Regularly clear accumulated snow from the roof using a shovel or broom to prevent excessive weight buildup.

(3) **Avoid Flat Roofs**. Houses with flat roofs are at greater risk of collapse. If possible, construct sloped roofs to allow snow/ water to slide off.

(4) **Use Waterproof Sheets**. Covering roofs with waterproof plastic sheets can reduce snow/ water accumulation and moisture absorption.

(5) **Check for Warning Signs**. Watch for cracks in walls, sagging roofs, or creaking sounds, which indicate structural weakness.

b. **Personal Safety Measures**

(1) **Stay Indoors during Heavy Snowfall/ rainfall**. Avoid going outside unless necessary to prevent exposure to extreme cold and snow-related accidents.

(2) **Keep Emergency Exits Clear**. Regularly remove snow - *accumulated over time* - from doorways and windows to maintain entry / exit routes.

(3) **Stock Essential Supplies**. Store food, drinking water, warm clothing, medicine, and firewood in case of prolonged snowfall/ rainfall.

c. **Heating and Fire Safety**

(1) **Use Safe Heating Methods**. Avoid open flames inside the house and use properly ventilated heaters or stoves.

(2) **Prevent Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**. Ensure proper ventilation when using wood or coal-burning stoves to avoid toxic gas buildup.

d. **Community-Based Actions**

(1) **Help Neighbours**. Assist elderly and disabled community members in clearing snow / accumulated rain water and ensuring their safety.

(2) **Strengthen Local Shelters**. If community centers or schools are used as shelters, ensure they are structurally sound and stocked with emergency supplies.

(3) **Stay Informed**. Follow weather forecasts and advisories from local authorities and disaster management agencies.

WINTER SMOG GUIDELINES FOR PAKISTAN

1. With the onset of winter, Pakistan faces an increasing challenge of severe smog, particularly in urban and industrial regions. This seasonal phenomenon results from a combination of factors, including temperature inversions, industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, and agricultural burning. The smog not only disrupts daily life but also poses significant health risks, with respiratory issues, reduced visibility, and environmental impact on the rise. In response to these pressing concerns, comprehensive Winter Smog Guidelines aimed at mitigating the effects of winter smog across the country are shared for vide dissemination / compliance: -

a. **Public**

(1) Avoid outdoor activities, especially strenuous exercise, during high-smog hours (early morning and late evening when smog levels usually highest).

(2) Spend more time indoors, especially if you have respiratory conditions, asthma, or cardiovascular issues.

(3) Wear high-quality masks, such as N95 or KN95 masks, when going outdoors as per local administration advisories. These masks can filter out fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that is common in smog.

(4) Avoid using cloth masks, as they offer limited protection against small smog particles as per local administration advisories.

(5) Keep windows and doors closed during high-smog days to prevent outdoor pollutants from entering.

(6) Use air purifiers indoors, especially in rooms where you spend the most time, to reduce indoor air pollution.

(7) Check daily air quality index (AQI) updates through NDMA Mobile App to stay informed of pollution levels, and limit outdoor exposure when the AQI is high, as this indicates poor air quality.

(8) Drink plenty of water to stay hydrated, as it can help flush out toxins from the body.

(9) Eat antioxidant-rich foods like fruits and vegetables to strengthen your immune system and protect against the harmful effects of air pollution

(10) Refrain from smoking, as it adds to respiratory strain and worsens the effects of smog exposure.

(11) Avoid using wood stoves, incense, and candles that can contribute to indoor pollution.

(12) Minimize the use of private vehicles to reduce the overall pollution levels. Carpool or use public transportation whenever possible.

(13) Avoid unnecessary trips to reduce your exposure to outdoor air and help decrease traffic emissions.

(14) Individuals with respiratory conditions, children, and the elderly should have regular checkups to monitor their health during smog season.

(15) Consult a doctor if you experience symptoms like difficulty breathing, coughing, or eye irritation.

(16) Use exhaust fans and ventilators to help circulate indoor air, but avoid directly venting outdoor air during peak smog hours.

(17) Consider natural air-purifying indoor plants (e.g., snake plants or spider plants) to improve indoor air quality.

(18) Stay updated with local government warnings, advisories and precautionary guidelines to protect yourself and your family.

(19) Promote energy-efficient practices at home, such as using energy-saving appliances, minimizing heating fuel and avoiding unnecessary waste burning.

b. **Media**

(1) Broadcast health advisories on the dangers of smog, especially for vulnerable groups like children, elderly and those with respiratory issues.

(2) Share information on precautionary measures, such as staying indoors during peak smog hours, wearing masks as per local administration advisories and avoiding strenuous outdoor activities.

(3) Educate public on the causes of smog, including vehicle emissions, industrial pollution and agricultural stubble burning.

(4) Provide daily and real-time AQI updates on television, radio and online platforms, especially in Eastern and Central Punjab with severe smog conditions.

(5) Collaborate with NEOC, PMD, PEOCs, Environmental Protection Agencies and other concerned departments to give accurate and timely weather forecasts related to smog and pollution levels.

(6) Encourage community-level actions, such as carpooling, minimizing vehicle use and proper waste disposal to reduce individual contributions to pollution.

(7) Conduct investigative reporting on key pollution sources, such as unregulated industrial plants, unmonitored construction sites and instances of illegal waste burning.

(8) Report non-compliance entities to local administration and raise public awareness, for corrective action.

(9) Utilize social media to quickly share urgent smog alerts, AQI levels and precautionary information, reaching a broad and diverse audience.

c. **District / Provincial Governments and PDMAs**

(1) Enforce laws to curb pollution sources, including regulations on vehicular emissions, industrial pollutants and waste burning.

(2) Actively monitor and penalize instances of crop residue burning, a significant contributor to winter smog particularly in agricultural areas like Southern Punjab.

(3) District Authorities / DDMAs to regularly report local AQI levels to provincial authorities and collaborate in developing region-specific policies.

(4) To disseminate smog precautions locally, conduct awareness workshops in community centers, schools and use public announcements via radio and Mosques. Additionally, leverage social media for real-time updates and engagement.

(5) Promote carpooling in govt departments, schools / colleges, to reduce vehicle use.

(6) Enforce restrictions during high-smog periods, such as limiting industrial operations, imposing traffic restrictions and temporarily closing schools to protect children's health.

(7) Work with the local police and environment officers to identify and curb illegal activities that contribute to air pollution.

(8) Distribute masks and air-purifying equipment to vulnerable communities and provide guidance on reducing exposure.

(9) Coordinate with local health departments to ensure adequate medical facilities for respiratory issues, especially in smog-prone areas.

(10) Develop and regularly update smog-specific disaster management plans, including preemptive measures and emergency response actions during severe smog episodes.

(11) Engage community leaders and local NGOs to promote smog-related safety measures, ensuring the message reaches remote and rural areas.

d. **National Highway and Motorway Police**

(1) Regularly issue safety advisories and warnings through electronic signs / billboards, SMS alerts, and social media about areas with high smog density and low visibility.

(2) Educate drivers about using fog lights, reducing speed, and other precautionary measures when driving in smog.

(3) Enforce strict speed limits on highways and motorways during smog to ensure the safety of all road users.

(4) Collaborate with NEOC, PMD and PEOCs to receive updated information on smog forecasts and visibility conditions.

(5) Conduct public awareness campaigns on the health risks of smog and preventive measures, targeting motorists, commercial drivers and pedestrians.

THUNDERSTORM & LIGHTNING

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING
Be Prepared

A **natural electrical discharge** during thunderstorms, igniting wildfires in **dry vegetation** or forests.

Lightning Facts

Lightning is a leading cause of **injury** and **death** from **weather-related hazards**

Direct lightning strikes on **humans** are relatively **rare** but can be **fatal**

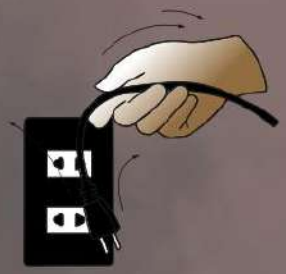
Lightning can **ignite wildfires** by **striking** the **ground** or **flammable objects**

IF YOU ARE UNDER A THUNDERSTORM WARNING, FIND SAFE SHELTER RIGHT AWAY

When thunder roars, **go indoors**

Pay attention to **alerts and warnings**

Move from **outdoors** into a **building or car**



Unplug appliances

Do not use **landline phones**

Stay away from **tall trees and metal objects**

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING

Be Prepared

Prepare

Cut down or **trim trees** that may be in **danger** of **falling** on **your home.**

Consider buying **surge protectors**

Secure outside furniture.

Secure Doors and Windows

During

If indoors, **avoid running water** or using **landline phones.** Electricity **can travel through plumbing** and **phone lines.**

If **boating or swimming**, get to land and **find a sturdy, grounded shelter** or **vehicle** immediately.

Avoid flooded roadways.

If necessary, take **shelter in a car with a metal top and sides. Do not touch** anything **metal.**

After

Pay attention to authorities and **weather forecasts** to know whether it is **safe to go outside** and to **get information** regarding **potential flash flooding.**

f the time between seeing the lightning and hearing the thunder is less than 30 seconds, it indicates that the storm is within about 6 miles (10 kilometers) and could be dangerous.

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING
Be Prepared
Individual Guidelines

Install a **Lightning Conductor**

Stay Inside for 30 Minutes After the Last Thunderclap

Do not use an Umbrella

If a Power Line Falls, **don't lift your feet; shuffle along the ground, maintaining contact.**

If you are in a group during a thunderstorm, separate from each other. This will reduce the number of injuries if lightning strikes the ground.

Lightning can be deadly, but a person **apparently killed by lightning can often be revived by prompt mouth to mouth resuscitation, heart massage, or artificial respiration.**

If your hair stands on end, lightning is about to strike you. Drop to your knees and bend forward but don't lie flat on the ground. Wet ground is a good conductor of electricity.

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING
Be Prepared
Livestock Guidelines

Ground wire fence

Current can travel up to two miles through a wire fence, which could be harmful to both livestock and humans.

Remove Single Trees

Remove single trees in pastures to prevent animals from congregating under them

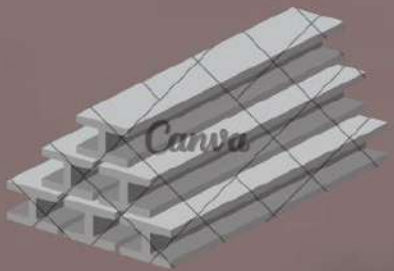
Install a lightning conductor for animal shelter

Ensure good drainage and elevation.

Remove dead trees or objects from fields or livestock areas that may serve as potential flying debris.

If possible, bring animal into a barn or shelter well in advance of a storm and secure the place.

Gather and dispose of trash, limbs, wire, and damaged equipment that could harm livestock.



Do not use metal objects to build the barn

Avoid clustering livestock together to minimize the risk of multiple animals getting affected by lightning

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING

Be Prepared

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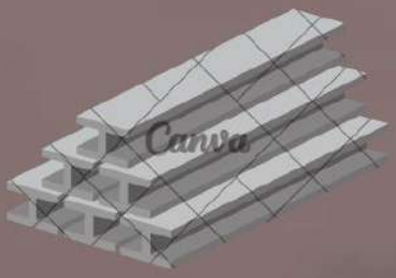

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KEY GUIDELINES FOR WINTER TRAVEL SAFETY

Key Guidelines for Winter Travel Safety

Check Weather Forecast

Regularly check NDMA's website & mobile app for updated weather information.

Check Alerts/Advisories

Check websites of respective PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA for area specific alerts / advisories.

Check NH&MPH Website

Before departing, check with National Highways & Motorway Police (NH&MP) on their website for road conditions of intended route.

Take Travel Essentials

Carry basic travel necessities i.e., drinking water, medicine and enough snacks / food which can suffice for basic needs of all accompanying travelers for a period of at least 48 hours.

Ensure Availability of Anti-Skid Chains

Check requirement of anti-skid/ tire chains and coordinate its availability in case of need.

Vehicle Maintenance Before Travel

Ensure proper checking and maintenance of vehicle from a mechanic before commencement of journey. Also carry a spare tire, radiator fluids and lubricants, as advised by the mechanic.

Carry Warm Clothes

Carry enough quantity of warm clothing for all passengers to keep warm during extreme weather conditions and provide an option of changing into dry clothes, if required.

Confirm Accommodation Before Travel

Ensure availability of accommodation and seek prior confirmation from hotel / guestroom for reservations before departing on trip, including:-

(a)Prevailing situation in the area
(b)Road condition and diversions
(c)Traffic flow pattern and busy hours to avoid traffic jams.
(d)Availability of medical and health facilities

Ensure Fresh Air Circulation

Keep passage for fresh air circulation through air conditioning mechanism or keeping a window slightly open.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Key Guidelines for Local Administration / Hotel Management

Strengthen Local Monitoring Systems

Energize existing local administration / DDMA and line department-based monitoring and reporting mechanism.

Community-Based Hazard Monitoring

Engage local communities at hazard prone sites to enable round the clock monitoring and feedback mechanism for early warnings and alerts.

Awareness Campaigns on Region level

Prepare general and region specific awareness campaigns and ensure wide spread propagation of likely threats / hazards.

Pre-Position Machinery

In coordination with NHA / FWO, local C&W and line departments to devise and pre-place appropriate machinery at vulnerable / choke points.

Deploy Medical Resources

Medical resources, paramedics, equipment and medicine be deployed as per the vulnerability / risks identified in different regions.

Traffic Management Plans

Devise city-based snow clearance and traffic management plans especially in snow prone areas likely to face greater influx of tourists.

Travel Advisory on Road Conditions

LEAs along with traffic police to advise travelers regarding likely situations of road closure/slippery conditions and use of precautionary measures.

Establish Emergency Operations Center

Establish Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) at district and provincial levels for continuous monitoring of the situation. Ensure coordination of response efforts among relevant agencies through these centers.

Warn Tourists About Risk Zones

Travelers and tourists be forewarned about likely risks posed at vulnerable locations.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

HOME & CAR WINTERIZED CHECKLIST

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.

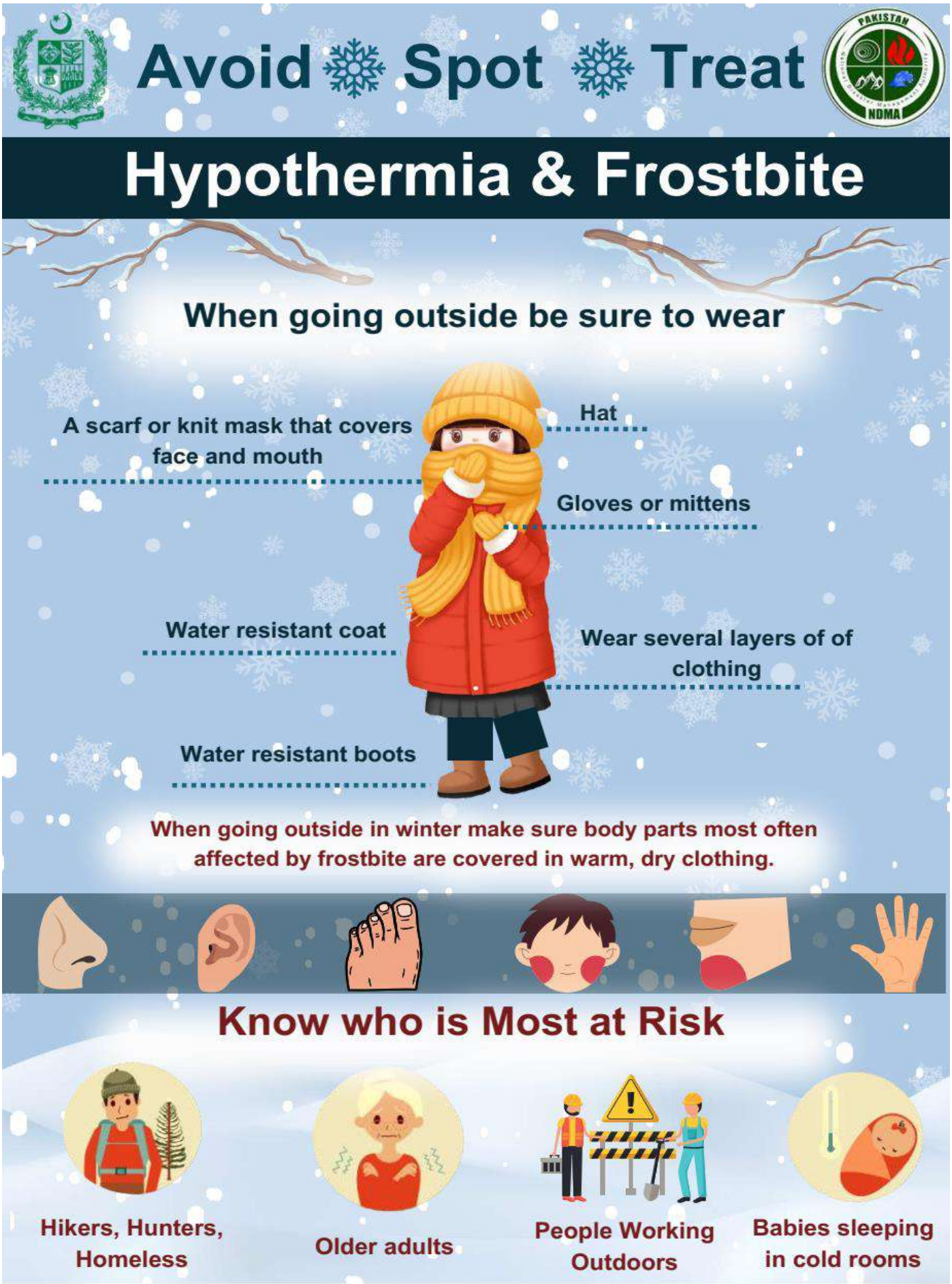
CHECK YOUR SPARE TIRE:

- 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.

GUIDELINES FOR HYPOTHERMIA & FROSTBITE



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

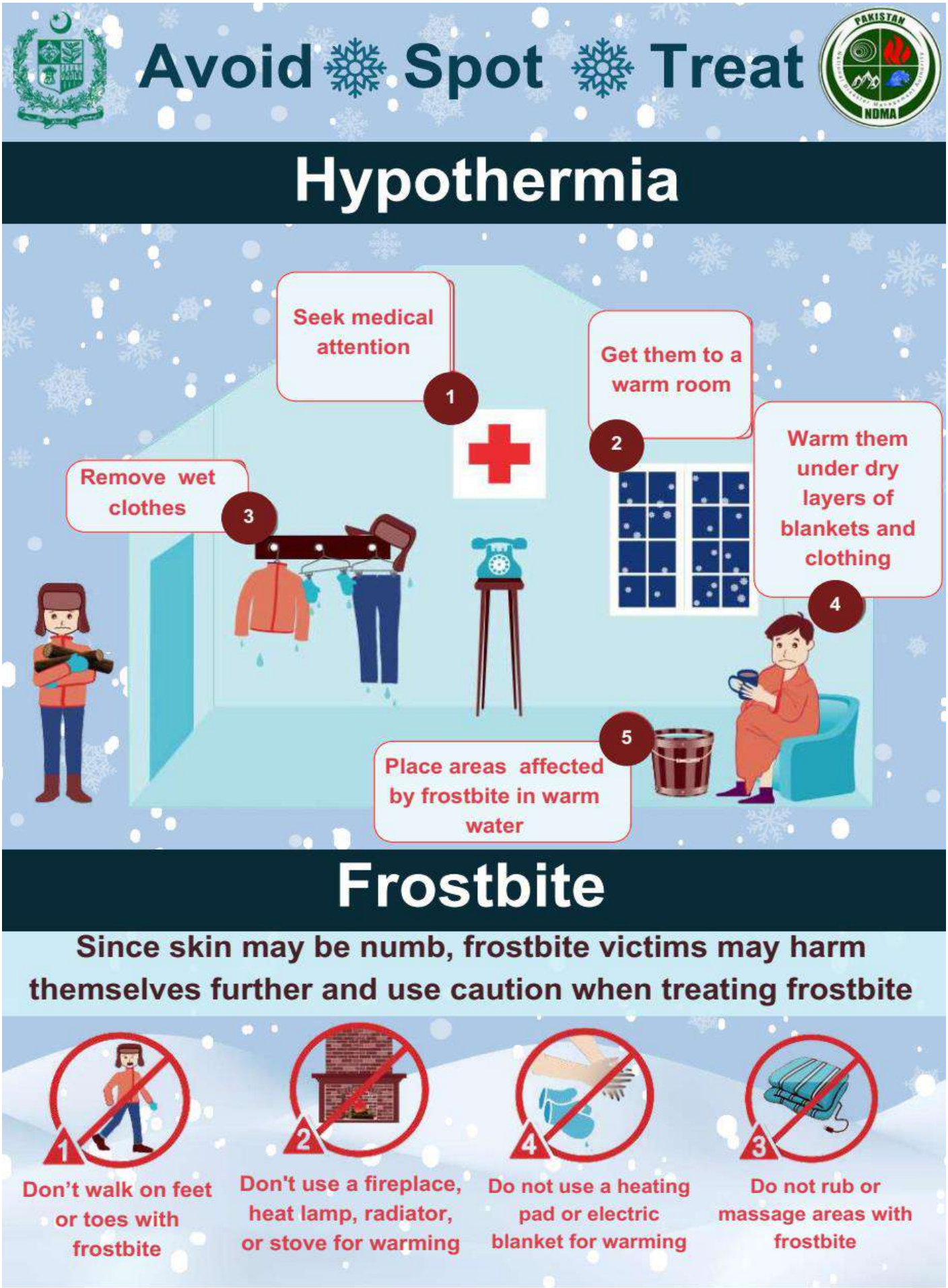
Signs & Symptoms

- 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
Seek medical attention
1
Get them to a warm room
2
Warm them under dry layers of blankets and clothing
4
Remove wet clothes
3
Place areas affected by frostbite in warm water
5
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

Conclusion

1. In the context of the upcoming Winter Season (Oct to Dec) 2025, Pakistan finds itself situated in a region where the frequency of extreme weather events has witnessed a concerning uptick in recent years. It is noteworthy that despite contributing less than 1% of global greenhouse emissions, Pakistan ranks as the seventh most vulnerable state to the adverse impacts of climate change. These realities underscore the urgent necessity for an efficient, proactive, and well-coordinated response mechanism, a collaborative effort that brings together all stakeholders.

2. Drawing from past experiences and considering the higher number of extreme climatic events experienced in 2024, the imperative to address this challenge is now more pronounced than ever. It is evident that climate-related hazards pose significant risks to both the populace and vital infrastructure in Pakistan.

3. To mitigate these risks and enhance resilience in the face of a rapidly changing climate, the focus must be on preparedness, timely early warning systems, and the development of a well-orchestrated response strategy capable of adapting to evolving situations.

4. As we look ahead to the Winter Season (Oct to Dec) 2025, we must recognize that the challenges presented by climate change are dynamic and multifaceted. Collaborative efforts, knowledge sharing, and a collective resolve to safeguard the lives and property of our citizens will be paramount in navigating the challenges that lie ahead. This necessitates the active participation and commitment of government agencies, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and international partners to work together effectively in a concerted response to climate-related hazards. By doing so, we can collectively strive to build a more resilient and sustainable future for Pakistan.

Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority
Islamabad
Dated: 8 October 2025

Brigadier
For Chairman NDMA
(**Kamran Ahmed**)
Tel: 051-9030843
Fax: 051-9030729

Annex A

NDM ACT 2010 CLAUSE-9

Powers and Functions of the National Disaster Management Authority. The National Authority shall:-

(a) Act as the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;

(b) Prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Commission;

(c) implement, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy;

(d) lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or departments and the Provincial Authorities;

(e) 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;

(f) co-ordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(g) 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;

(h) 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;

(i) promote general education and awareness in relation to disaster management; and

(j) perform such other functions as the National Commission may require to perform.