



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority



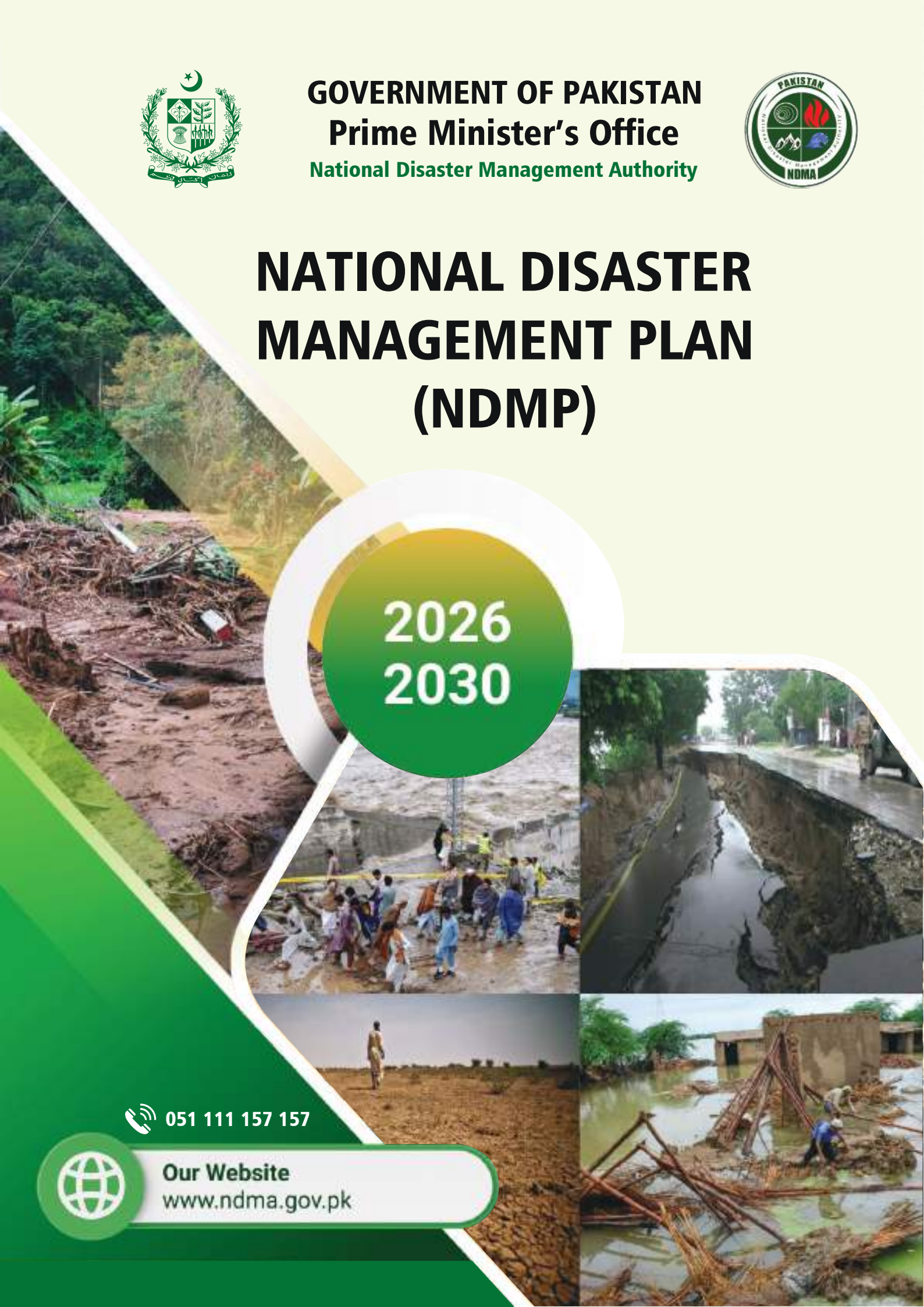
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (NDMP)

2026
2030

 051 111 157 157



Our Website
www.ndma.gov.pk



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Executive Summary

Pakistan experiences an increasingly complex and intensifying disaster risk landscape driven by climate change, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Despite contributing less than one percent to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan remains among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, exposed to recurrent floods, droughts, heatwaves, earthquakes, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), cyclones, and industrial and technological hazards. These evolving risks necessitate a shift from reactive disaster response to anticipatory, integrated, and resilience-oriented disaster risk management.

The **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2026-2030** provides Pakistan's overarching strategic framework to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters in a coordinated and sustainable manner. Developed under the legal mandate of the **National Disaster Management Act, 2010**, the Plan operationalizes national disaster risk governance through a three-tiered system encompassing federal, provincial, and district authorities, led by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). It builds upon previous national plans while integrating lessons learned from recent large-scale disasters, particularly climate-induced emergencies.

Aligned with the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)**, the NDMP 2026-2030 translates global commitments into actionable national priorities across four pillars: understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and enhancing preparedness for effective response and "Build Back Better" recovery. The Plan mainstreams disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation into national development planning, public investment frameworks, and sectoral policies, ensuring coherence with Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the National Climate Change Policy.

A defining feature of NDMP 2026-2030 is its **proactive and anticipatory approach**. The Plan institutionalizes **Anticipatory Action (AA)** by linking scientific forecasting, multi-hazard early warning systems, and pre-arranged financing to early, pre-emptive interventions that reduce human, social, and economic losses before disasters strike. The transformation of the **National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)** into a nationwide **Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)** represents a major strategic shift, integrating real-time data, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and GIS-based decision support across all administrative levels.

The Plan places strong emphasis on **community resilience and inclusive disaster risk management**, ensuring that women, persons with disabilities, minorities, and other vulnerable groups are systematically represented and protected across preparedness, response, and recovery. Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), inclusive early warning dissemination, gender-responsive planning, and disaggregated



data systems are embedded as core governance requirements rather than standalone initiatives.

Operational readiness is strengthened through an integrated National framework for **operations, logistics, and search and rescue**, including the development of **Integrated National Search and Rescue (INSaR)** capabilities, upgraded humanitarian response facilities, standardized operating procedures, and enhanced civil-military coordination. International and regional cooperation is further reinforced through structured foreign pre-coordination, engagement with multilateral and regional DRR platforms, and interoperability with international humanitarian systems.

To ensure accountability and continuous improvement, the NDMP is supported by a vigorous **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** framework and the **e-NDMP digital platform**, enabling real-time tracking of implementation, performance benchmarking, and evidence-based decision-making across federal, provincial, and district levels.

Overall, the NDMP 2026-2030 positions Pakistan's disaster management system on a decisive trajectory toward anticipatory, people-centered, and climate-resilient governance- strengthening national preparedness, reducing disaster losses, and safeguarding sustainable development in an era of accelerating climate risk.



List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
AA	Anticipatory Action
BBB	Build Back Better
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BISP-SR	Benazir Income Support Programme – Shock Responsive
CAP	Common Alerting Protocol
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CBEWS	Community-Based Early Warning System
CISE	Comprehensive International Simulation Exercise
CMIP	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DEW	Disaster Early Warning
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EWS	Early Warning System
FFD	Flood Forecasting Division
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBDMA	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
GCC	Gender & Community Cell
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRF	Humanitarian Response Facility
INSaR	Integrated National Search and Rescue
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHEWS	Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MIS	Management Information System
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package



NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMC	National Disaster Management Commission
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NDRR	National Disaster Risk Reduction
NEOC	National Emergencies Operation Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PWD	Person with Disability
SAR	Search and Rescue
SADD	Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UC	Union Council
WFP	World Food Programme



Message from the Chairman, NDMA

Pakistan's diverse landscape, from snow-capped mountains and dense forests to riverine plains, expansive deserts, and coastal regions makes our nation vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards. Over the years, we have faced numerous disasters, learning valuable lessons that have strengthened our disaster management systems at local, provincial, and national levels.



It is with great honour that I present the National Disaster Management Plan 2026-30 (NDMP-2026-30), a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy designed to enhance Pakistan's resilience against unforeseen disasters. This plan is not just a policy document; it is a commitment to safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. It reflects the collective dedication of experts, professionals, and stakeholders who have worked tirelessly to develop an inclusive, proactive, and effective disaster management framework.

A key focus of NDMP-2026-30 is the advancement of early warning systems to ensure timely alerts, reducing the risk to human life and property. We are integrating cutting-edge technology, data analytics, and satellite-based monitoring to enhance our predictive capabilities, ensuring a swift and coordinated response in times of crisis. Furthermore, we place utmost importance on protecting vulnerable populations, ensuring that no one is left behind in our disaster preparedness and response efforts.

This plan also emphasizes collaboration and coordination among government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners to enable a unified and effective disaster response. However, disaster resilience is not solely the responsibility of the government-it requires the active participation of every citizen. I urge all Pakistanis to familiarize themselves with NDMP-2026-30, educate their communities on disaster preparedness, and actively engage in emergency drills and training exercises.

Together, through vigilance, preparedness, and collective action, we can mitigate the impact of disasters and build a safer, more resilient Pakistan for future generations.

Lieutenant General Inam Haider Malik HI (M)
Chairman NDMA



Chapter 1

Policy, Governance & Regulatory Framework

“Establishing a United National System of Disaster Governance, Compliance, and Policy Integration.”

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Introduction

1. The increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters in Pakistan, exacerbated by the country's vulnerability to climate change, have highlighted the significant need for a comprehensive disaster risk management (DRM) system. Despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan ranks among the top ten countries most adversely affected by climate change, as demonstrated in the Global Climate Risk Index. The nation encounters significant threats from a range of Natural as well as man-made hazards, highlighting the pressing need to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

2. In response to these challenges, Pakistan has made significant progress in enhancing its disaster management capacity. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), established under the **National Disaster Management Act 2010**, has **played a central role** in shaping the country's disaster risk management strategy. Key initiatives, such as the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy of 2013, the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), and the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP), have laid the foundation for a multi-tiered approach to disaster management, involving collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities.

3. The National Disaster Management Plan incorporates international best practices, which advocate for proactive strategies and planning. These frameworks have empowered the country to enhance its disaster risk reduction efforts, focusing not only on risk mitigation but also on building resilience at the grassroots level, particularly for vulnerable populations.

4. Way forward, the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) will guide the country's future disaster risk management efforts. This plan focuses on proactive measures, including **anticipatory actions, strengthening institutions, and integrating disaster risk management with national development programs**. The NDMP (2026-2030) emphasizes a gender-inclusive, climate-adaptive strategy to disaster management, ensuring comprehensive preparedness, response, and recovery across all sectors.

5. By building on past achievements and adapting to emerging climate risks, Pakistan aims to safeguard its people, infrastructure, and natural environment against the growing challenges posed by climate change and natural hazards. Cooperation among government bodies, civil society, and international partners remains vital in creating a more resilient and sustainable future.



Aim

6. The NDMP (2026-2030) aims to strengthen integrated disaster management frameworks, empowering communities, cultivating proactive preparedness, and ensuring sustainable recovery in response to evolving risks and climate challenges.

Purpose

7. The Purpose of NDMP 2026-2030 is to strengthen the disaster management framework that prioritizes integrated proactive planning and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management. This involves actively engaging all stakeholders throughout the disaster management cycle, implementing innovative interventions, and promoting collaboration with Stakeholders, PDMAs/ GBDMA/ SDMA, Humanitarian Partners, and donor agencies. Our focus is on enhancing preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities, ensuring that communities are equipped to effectively address evolving risks and climate challenges while maintaining a state of coordinated readiness for any emergency or disaster.

Objectives

8. The primary objectives of NDMP (2026-2030) include the following:
- a. **Proactive Disaster Management System.** Develop and implement a proactive disaster management system that anticipates potential hazards and prepares timely interventions to mitigate their impact on communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods.
 - b. **Hazard Analysis & Assessment.** Conduct comprehensive Hazards, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessments (MHVRA's) to identify vulnerabilities, evaluate threats, and prioritize risk-reduction measures to ensure effective disaster preparedness and response strategies.
 - c. **Provincial Coordination.** Strengthen coordination among provincial authorities, such as PDMA's & DDMA's, to ensure a unified and efficient response during disasters, enhancing communication, resource mobilization, and policy alignment across all levels of government.
 - d. **Community Resilience.** Enhance community resilience through INSaR by building local capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, promoting public awareness, education, and the adoption of risk-reduction practices at the grassroots level.
 - e. **Stakeholders' Engagement.** Encourage stakeholders' engagement with humanitarian agencies, NGO's/INGOs, private sector entities, and international



bodies, through collaborative partnerships and ensuring shared responsibility in disaster risk management efforts.

- f. **Crisis Communication.** Establish an effective crisis communication framework that encourages the active role of media, military entities, Diplomats, and Defense Attaches to ensure the timely, accurate, and transparent dissemination of information during disasters, addressing public concerns, and guiding safe and informed actions.
- g. **Resilient Risk Management.** Integrate resilient risk management practices across all sectors, emphasizing anticipatory actions, infrastructure resilience by conducting the National Infra Audit & Analysis, and through adaptive strategies to reduce disaster risks and enhance long-term sustainability.

Scope

9. The scope of the NDMP focuses on proactive strategies for disaster preparedness, risk reduction, hazard assessments, and prioritized interventions by key stakeholders. It emphasizes building community resilience, implementing climate adaptation measures, and strengthening public-private partnerships, while also strengthening international collaborations for effective disaster management.

Institutional Framework for Disaster Preparedness

10. The Government of Pakistan promulgated the National Disaster Management Ordinance in 2007 to establish a National Disaster Management System in the country. The Ordinance was later enacted as the *National Disaster Management Act in December 2010*. The Act created a three-tier disaster management system at the national, provincial, and district levels. At the national level, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) was established, tasked with formulating policies and guidelines for disaster risk management and approving the National Plans. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), created in 2007 as the executive arm of the NDMC, serves as the implementing, coordinating, and monitoring body for disaster risk management at the national level. Alongside the Ordinance (now Act), the National Disaster Risk Management Framework was developed by the NDMA in March 2007, serving as a comprehensive guideline for disaster risk management at national, provincial, and district levels.

11. As per Section 9 of the National Disaster Management Act 2010, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is responsible for acting as the implementing, coordinating, and monitoring body for disaster management. It prepares the National Plan, which is subject to approval by the National Commission, and ensures the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the national policy. The NDMA lays down the guidelines for the preparation of disaster management plans by various Ministries,



departments, and Provincial Authorities, while also providing necessary technical assistance to Provincial Governments and Authorities to help them prepare their plans in alignment with the National Commission's guidelines. In the event of a threatening disaster situation or disaster, the NDMA coordinates the response and issues directions to the concerned Ministries, Provincial Governments, and Provincial Authorities regarding the actions they should take. It can requisition the services of any individual for specific purposes or general assistance, with such individuals being co-opted members, exercising the powers conferred upon them in writing by the Authority. Additionally, the National Disaster Management Plan is formulated in accordance with the legal framework of the NDMA, and it is expected that stakeholders, including provincial and district authorities, will implement it within the scope of their respective powers, functions, and responsibilities.

Provincial and District-Level Preparedness Mechanism

12. Under the National Disaster Management Act 2010, section 16, the Provincial Authority is responsible for the implementation and coordination of disaster management policies and plans within the province. This includes aligning with National Plans and monitoring their execution.

13. The Provincial Authority's primary functions include formulating policies, assessing vulnerabilities, recommending mitigation measures, and establishing guidelines for disaster planning by provincial departments and district authorities. Additionally, it coordinates disaster response, evaluates preparedness, provides technical assistance to local authorities, and advises the provincial government on financial matters and on the construction of safety standards.

14. Section 20 of the Act designates the District Authority as the key body for planning, coordinating, and implementing disaster management activities at the district level. The District Authority is required to take all necessary measures for disaster management in accordance with the guidelines set by the *National and Provincial Authorities*.

15. At the district level, District Authorities are tasked with preparing disaster management plans, ensuring preparedness, and coordinating response efforts. They are also responsible for providing resources and delivering relief during emergencies.

16. ***All disaster management plans at the provincial, district, and local levels must align with national guidelines.*** Additionally, all plans are subject to an annual review to ensure their relevance and effectiveness, alignment with the ***Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)***



Integration of Sendai Framework Priorities in NDMP (2026-2030)

17. The National Disaster Management Plan NDMP (2026-2030) has been designed in alignment with the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)**, ensuring that Pakistan’s disaster governance, planning, and resilience-building efforts contribute directly to global DRR obligations.

- a. **Sendai Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk.** NDMP (2026-2030) promotes a comprehensive risk understanding approach by institutionalizing multi-hazard risk assessments, climate and hydrometeorological modelling, GIS-based data systems, and standardized vulnerability profiling. Risk information is integrated into national, provincial, and district planning processes to enable informed decision-making and evidence-based policy formulation.
- b. **Sendai Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance.** The Plan reinforces the legal and institutional mandates under the NDMA Act, establishing clear coordination mechanisms across **NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA, government ministries, armed forces, and local authorities**. It strengthens regulatory frameworks, accountability systems, and inter-agency coordination to ensure coherent and predictable disaster risk governance.
- c. **Sendai Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.** The plan embeds DRR into national development planning, climate adaptation policies, and public sector investment frameworks. It prioritizes resilient infrastructure, enforcement of land-use planning and building codes, ecosystem-based solutions, and risk financing mechanisms, including insurance, contingency funds, and green financing instruments. These actions align with Vision 2030, SDGs, and the National Climate Change Policy.
- d. **Sendai Priority 4: Enhancing Preparedness for Effective Response and Building Back Better.** The Plan enhances readiness through strengthened emergency response systems, anticipatory action protocols, community-based preparedness mechanisms, national search and rescue coordination, and standardized damage and needs assessments. Post-disaster recovery strategies incorporate Build Back Better (BBB) principles to ensure that reconstruction contributes to long-term resilience. By integrating these principles, the NDMP (2026-2030) localizes the Sendai Framework within Pakistan’s institutional and socio-economic context. It transforms global commitments into actionable national strategies supported by monitoring, reporting, and evaluation mechanisms in line with the Sendai Framework Monitor.



Chapter 2

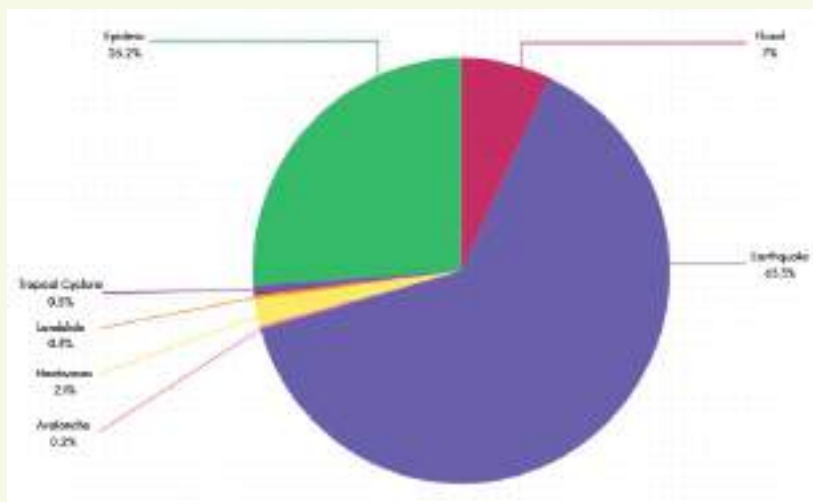
Climate Risk Analysis & Early Warning Systems

"Enhancing Scientific Forecasting and Ensuring Timely, Actionable Early Warnings for All Hazards."



Overview

1. Despite contributing less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan remains one of the most climate-vulnerable countries. With rising global temperatures, glacier retreat, irregular monsoon patterns, and fluctuating precipitation, the country continues to suffer an increasing frequency and intensity of climatic hazards.
2. These climate shifts have exacerbated hydrometeorological risks while increasing socioeconomic vulnerabilities in communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Similarly, through its national plans and contingency frameworks, the NDMA recognizes these increasing climate hazards as the most serious challenges to Pakistan's sustainable development and human security.



Natural Disaster Deaths by Percentage (2000 - 2025)

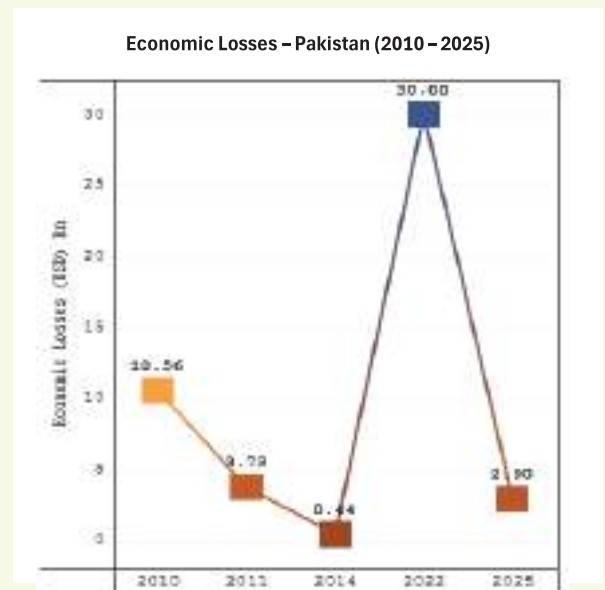
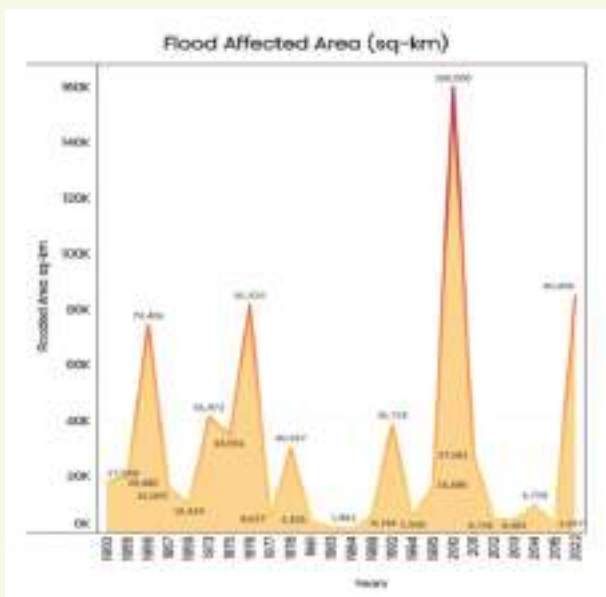
Key Emerging Threats & Climate Risks

Floods

3. **Floods** are the most frequent and disastrous natural hazard that affects millions of people in Pakistan. Most of the flood disasters are caused by monsoon depressions originating from the **Bay of Bengal between July and September**. During the last seven decades, Pakistan has experienced recurring monsoon-induced floods almost every year, causing extensive loss of life, infrastructure damage, and livelihood disruption.
4. Climate change is severely amplifying flood disasters in Pakistan by increasing atmospheric warming, which intensifies rainfall, accelerates glacier melt, and destabilizes glacial lakes. Warmer temperatures cause the atmosphere to retain more moisture, resulting in more rainfall during monsoon seasons and flash floods in mountainous areas.
5. Accelerated warming of the **Hindu Kush-Karakoram-Himalaya (HKH)** glaciers leads to an unexpected meltwater surge and the expansion of glacial lakes, thereby

raising the risk of GLOF events. At the same time, shifting monsoon patterns, extended wet spells, and saturated soils reduce the land's absorption capacity, resulting in widespread riverine flooding throughout the Indus Basin.

6. Pakistan has experienced severe economic losses from recurrent floods over the past fifteen years, with losses showing an alarming growth pattern. **As illustrated in the graph, the 2010 floods caused \$10.56 billion in economic damages, marking one of the worst natural disasters in the country's history. Losses declined to \$3.73 billion in 2011 and \$0.44 billion in 2014, suggesting a period of relatively lower flood intensity. However, the 2022 floods represented a catastrophic surge, with economic losses soaring to \$30 billion, the highest on record, as unprecedented monsoon rains submerged one-third of Pakistan and displaced 33 million people. The 2025 monsoon floods resulted in \$2.90 billion in damages (Rs. 822 billion), though this preliminary figure is expected to rise.**

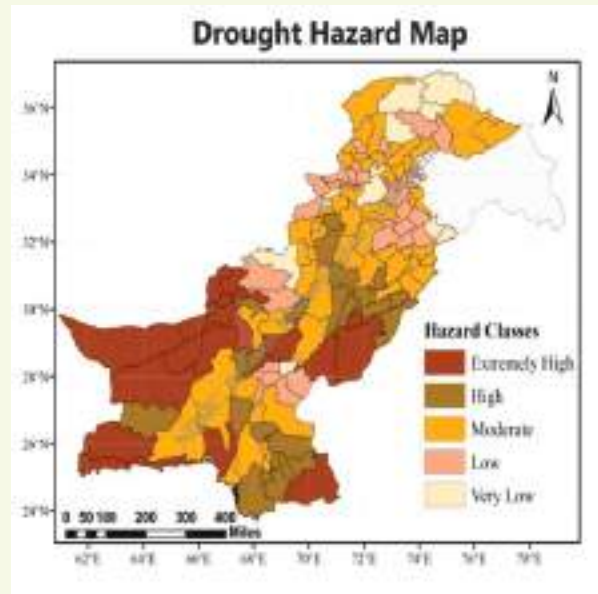


Drought

7. Drought is a period of abnormally low rainfall that leads to water scarcity and impacts land, ecosystems, and human populations over an extended period. It has aggravated the condition in the arid and semi-arid regions of Balochistan, Sindh, and southern Punjab.



8. Climate change is intensifying drought conditions in Pakistan by altering the country's rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures, and disrupting large-scale circulation systems. Rising heat accelerates evaporation and reduces soil moisture, while changes in monsoon timing and strength lead to prolonged dry spells. Drought variability in Pakistan is strongly linked with climate-driven changes in *El Niño*, *La Niña*, *the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)*, and *Indian Ocean temperature patterns*, all of which increasingly suppress rain over Pakistan's arid and semi-arid regions. As a result, provinces such as Sindh, Balochistan, and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are experiencing more frequent, severe, and persistent drought episodes, making Pakistan highly vulnerable to climate-induced water scarcity.



9. According to the NDMA and PMD assessments, Pakistan as a whole received significantly below-normal rainfall from September **2024 to March 2025**, which resulted in critical water shortages in the major reservoirs like Tarbela and Mangla. Furthermore, this prolonged dry spell, combined with temperatures approximately 2-3°C above normal, poses serious risks to agriculture, hydropower generation, and the drinking water supply.

Riverine Floods	Flash Floods	Urban Floods	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods	Coastal Floods
Affect major river basins such as the Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, and Sutlej, resulting from heavy monsoon rains, snowmelt, or upstream water releases.	Impact hilly and mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and Gilgit-Baltistan, often triggered by intense and short duration rainfall.	Occur in major cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Faisalabad, primarily due to inadequate drainage systems, encroachments on natural waterways, and unplanned urban expansion.	Threaten northern valleys in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral, caused by the sudden breach of glacial lakes formed due to accelerated glacier melting.	Affect low-lying coastal districts of Sindh and Balochistan, particularly Karachi, Thatta, Sujawal, and Qambar, as a result of tropical cyclones, storm surges, and high tides.

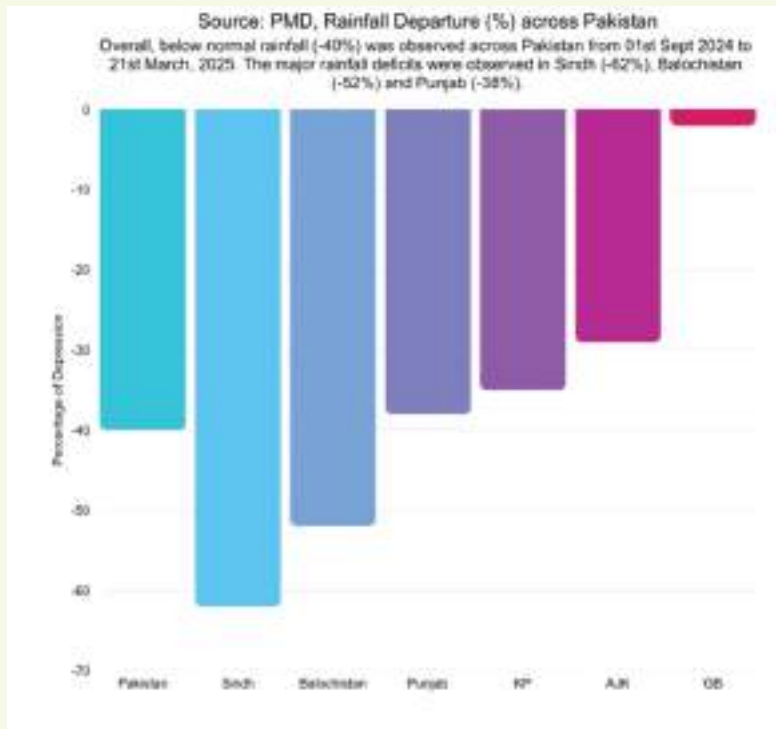


Heatwave

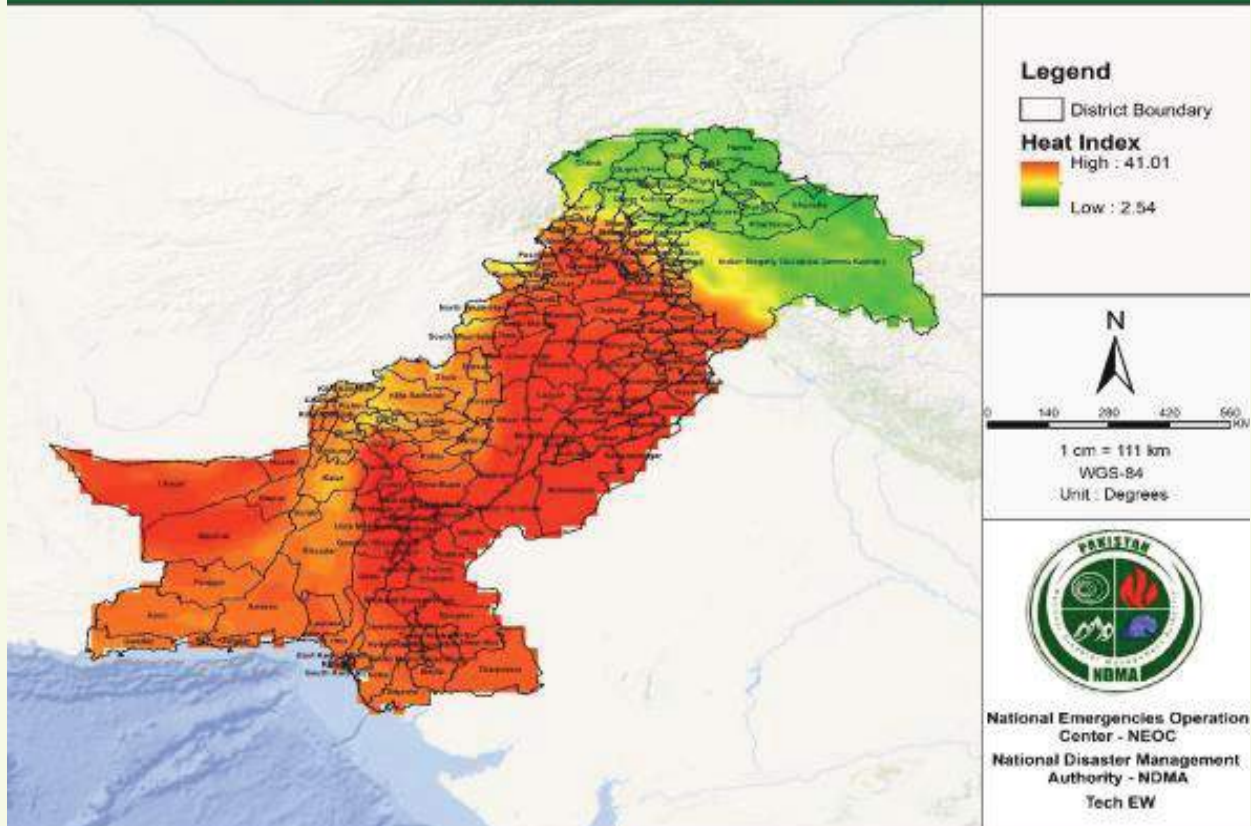
10. Heatwave is a prolonged period of abnormally high temperatures that creates serious hazards to human health, ecosystems, and infrastructure. Heatwaves are steadily increasing in frequency, duration, and intensity in Pakistan.

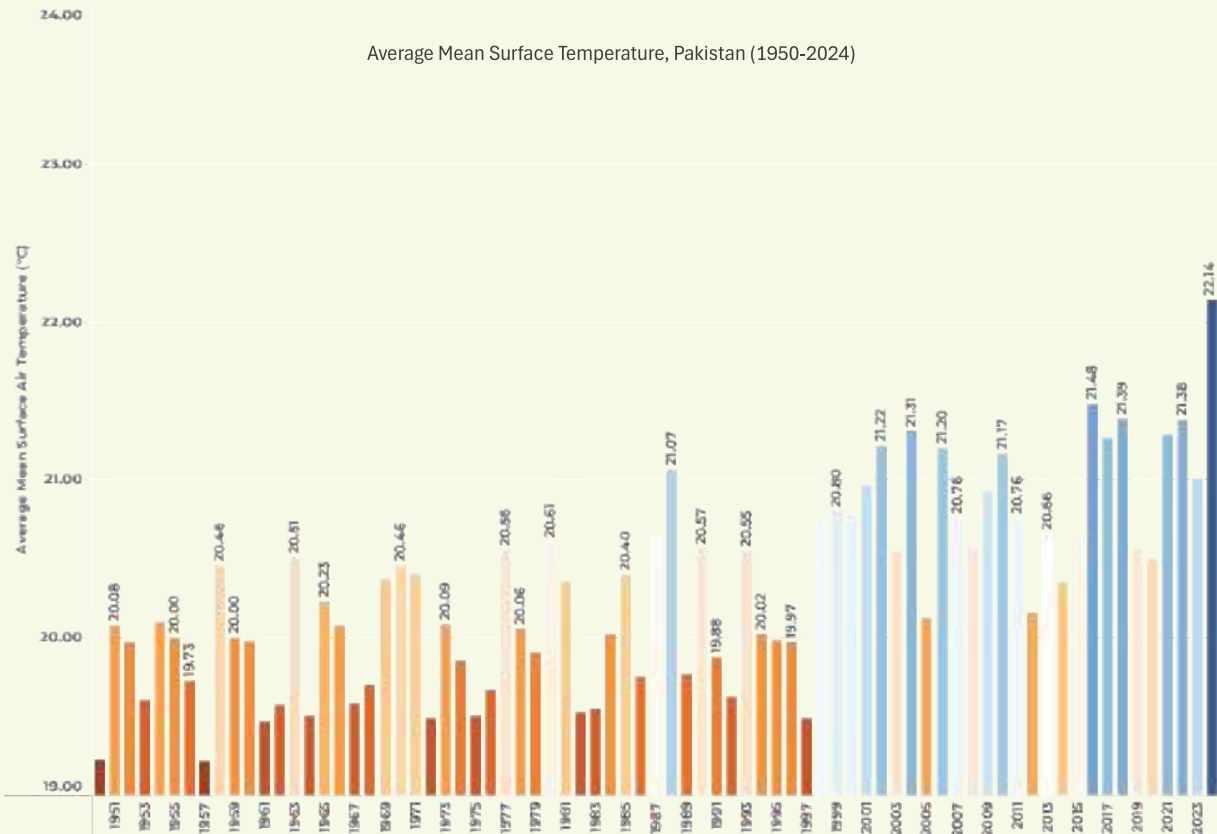
Temperatures above 50°C have been recorded, particularly during the 2024–2025-time frame, in major urban centers such as Karachi, Jacobabad, Larkana, and Lahore. The

country's mean temperature for the year 2023 was recorded at 0.51°C above the 1961–1990 average, one of the highest on record.



HEATWAVE HAZARD MAP - PAKISTAN





Source: EM-DAT (The International Disaster Database)

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)

11. These natural disasters occur when unstable glacial lakes, formed by accelerated melting, suddenly release large volumes of water due to the failure of ice or moraine dams. So far, the accelerated melting of glaciers has led to the formation of over 3,000 glacial lakes in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral, with 36 of them being highly vulnerable. More than 7.1 million people in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are at risk from GLOF hazards.



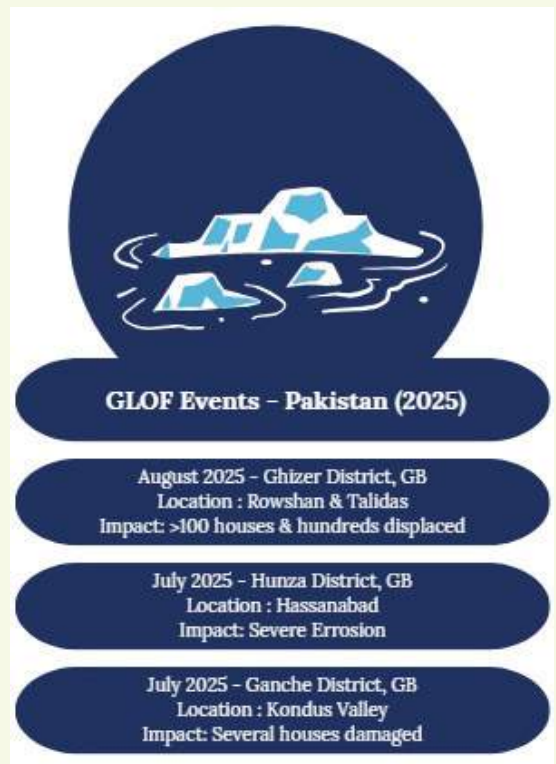
Five Major GLOF Sites - Pakistan, Source: NDMA

12. In 2022 alone, **nearly 75 GLOF events occurred in northern Pakistan, with 64 in Gilgit-Baltistan and 11 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, resulting in severe flooding and damage to roads and communities.



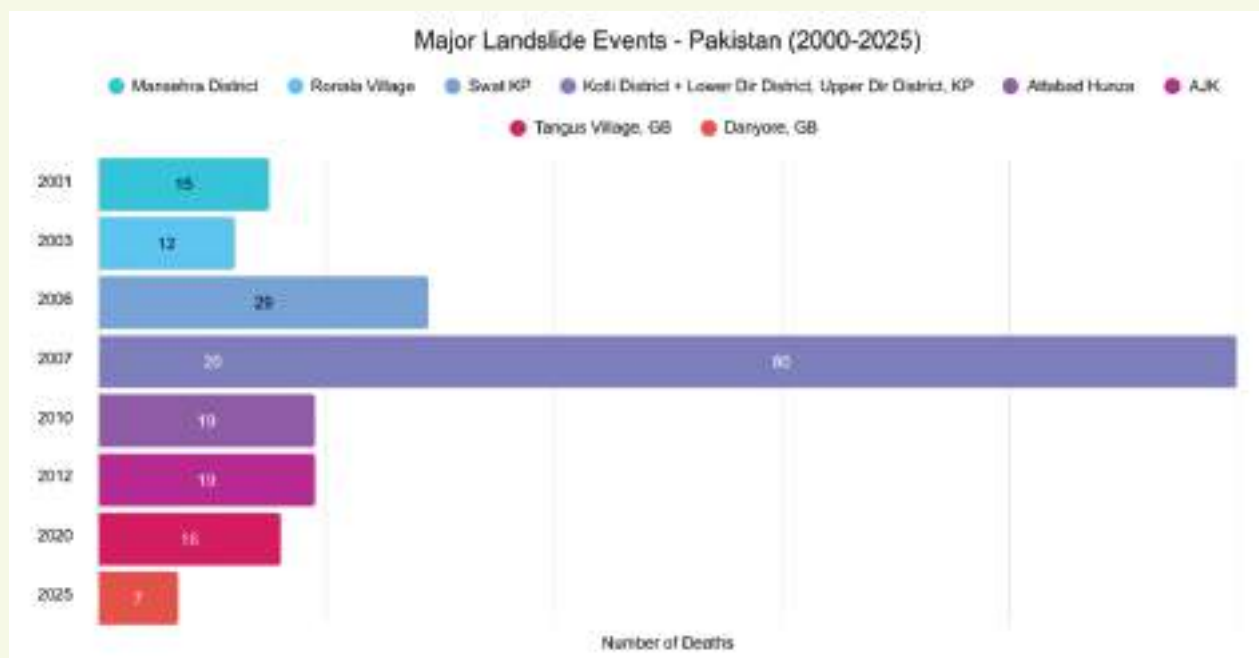
13. The Karakoram and Himalayan region of Pakistan is a critical part of the earth's cryosphere and serves as a major source of freshwater for the Indus Basin. This area plays a central role in regulating river flows that support drinking water supplies, irrigated agriculture, hydropower generation, and ecological systems across the country.

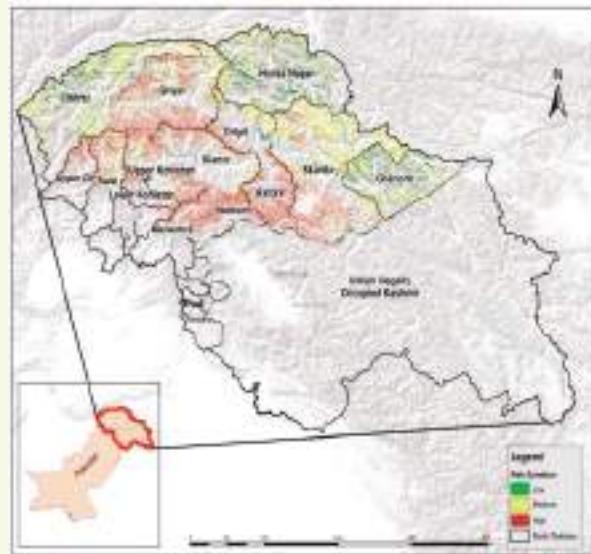
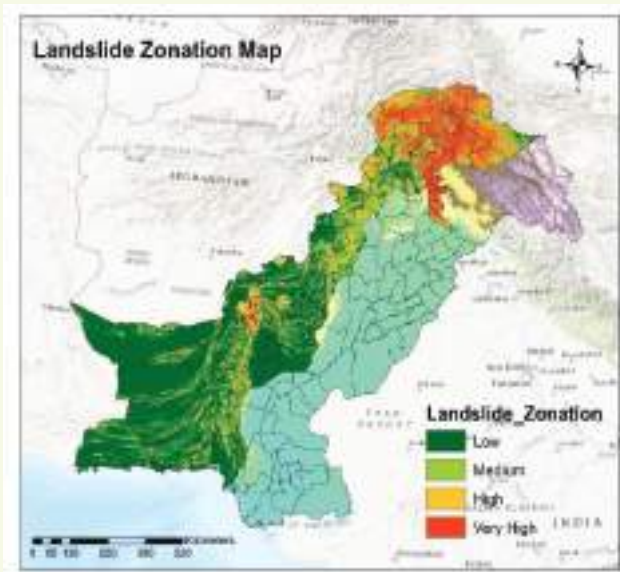
14. Rising temperatures are accompanied by shifts in rainfall patterns, changes in the snowfall period, and increased deposition of dark particles such as black carbon on glacier surfaces. These changes influence how glaciers absorb heat and how quickly they melt. As a result, many glaciers in the Himalayan ranges are experiencing faster melt rates. This has direct consequences for the Indus River System, where more than half of the annual river flow comes from snow and glacier melt.



Landslides

15. Landslides are often triggered by heavy rainfall, earthquakes, and unplanned construction. The mountainous terrain of AJK, Gilgit-Baltistan, and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remains prone to landslides due to steep slopes, fragile geology, and deforestation. Historical events such as the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and 2010 Attabad landslide demonstrate the devastating impacts of slope instability.

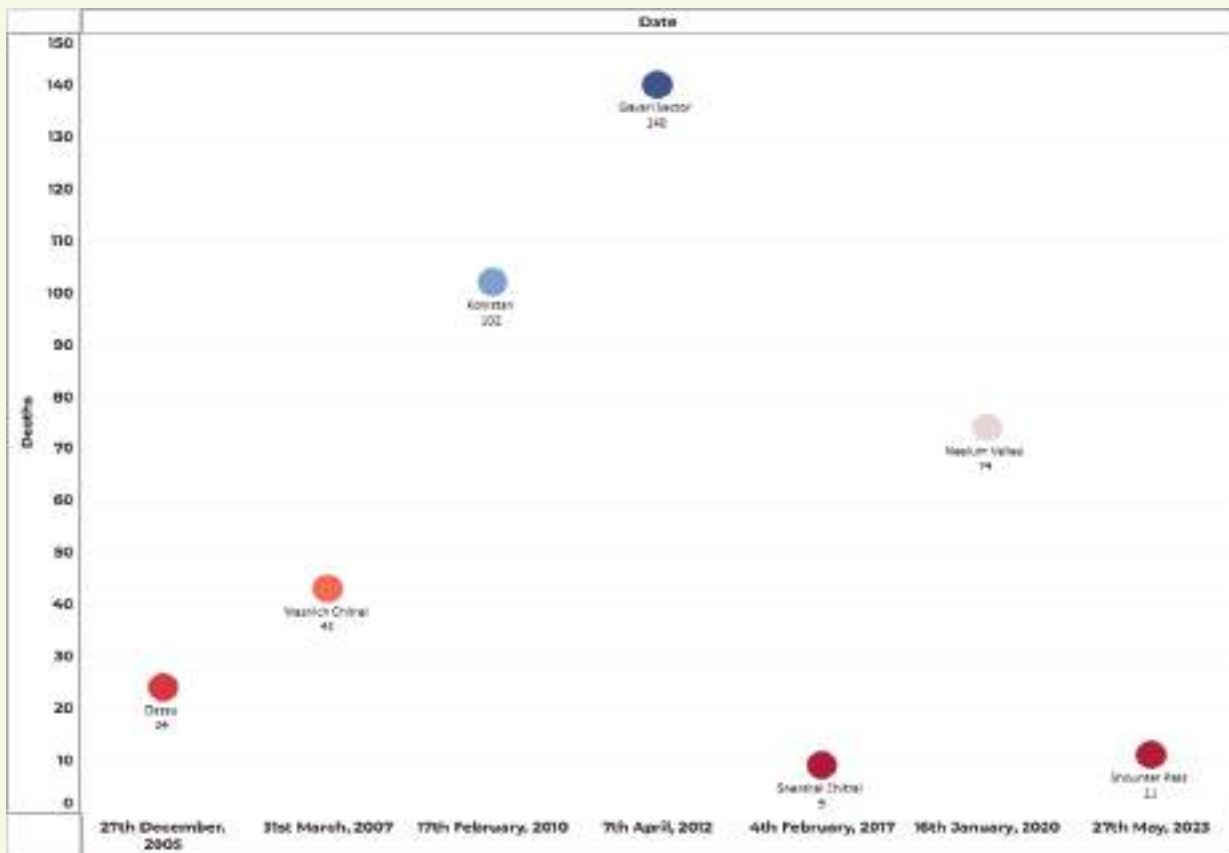




Avalanche Zonation Map - Pakistan

Avalanches

16. Avalanches are rapid down-slope motions of snow, ice, and debris that pose many natural risks in mountainous places around the world.

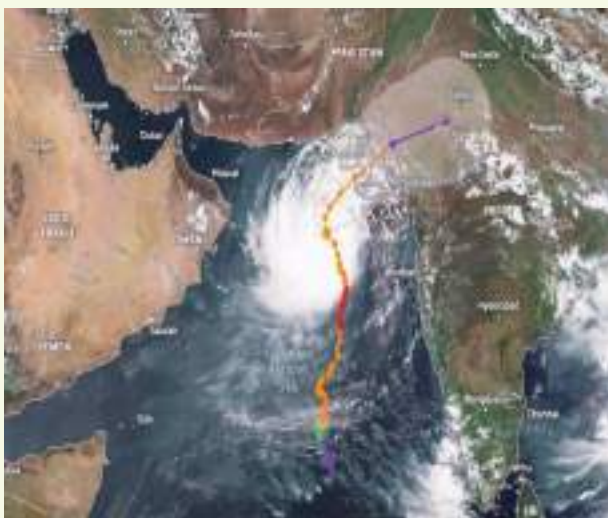


Major Avalanche Events – Pakistan (2000 – 2025)

17. Climate change has a substantial impact on avalanche patterns and behavior in mountainous regions around the world. Rising temperatures result in more frequent freeze-thaw cycles, which can either stabilize or destabilize snowpack depending on the timing and intensity. Warmer winters may reduce overall avalanche frequency in some areas while significantly increasing wet avalanche danger. Changes in precipitation patterns affect snowpack formation, with more intense snowfall events generating unstable layers within the snowpack, increasing avalanche danger. Seasonal changes are particularly concerning because earlier spring warming and changing snowmelt patterns are disturbing the traditional avalanche season. Pakistan's northern mountainous regions, particularly Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, are highly prone to avalanches.

Tropical Cyclones

18. **Tropical Cyclones** pose growing threats to Pakistan's coastal regions, especially Sindh and Balochistan, during the pre- and post-monsoon seasons. Although these storms do not occur every year, these periods mark the peak of cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea when atmospheric and oceanic conditions are most conducive to storm formation. Cyclones such as ***Biparjoy (2023)*** caused widespread flooding and infrastructure damage across Sindh's coastal belt. Rising sea surface temperatures have made cyclonic patterns more variable, requiring enhanced coastal early warning and evacuation systems.



Cyclone Biparjoy in the Arabian Sea inching closer to the coastal areas of Pakistan and India on June 13, 2023



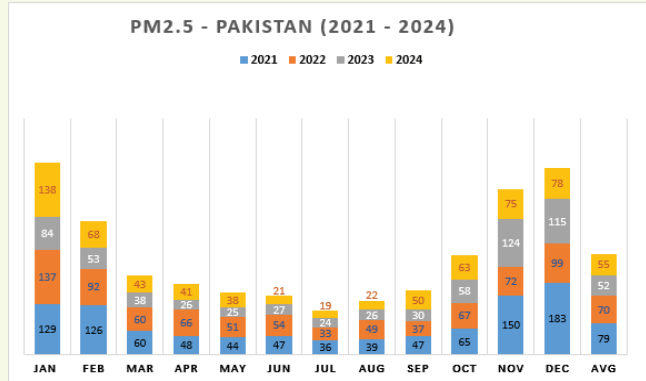
Smog

19. Smog has emerged as a critical environmental and public health threat, primarily in Punjab and Sindh. It is a complex mixture of fog, smoke, and chemical pollutants that typically forms during the winter months under meteorological conditions such as

temperature inversions, low wind speeds, and high humidity, which trap pollutants near the surface and create dense layers of smog. Cities such as Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, and Karachi have recorded hazardous air quality levels, particularly between October and January. Major contributing factors include vehicle emissions, crop residue burning, and industrial pollution.



Source: AQI

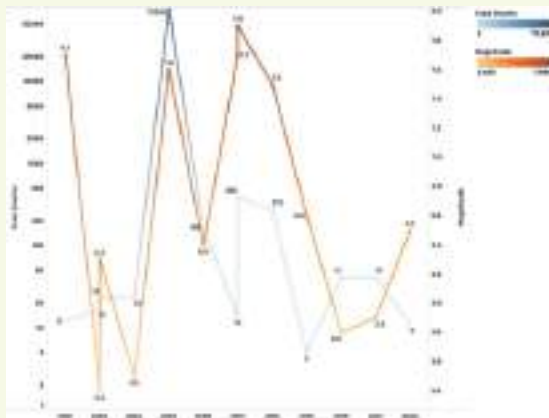


Source: AQI

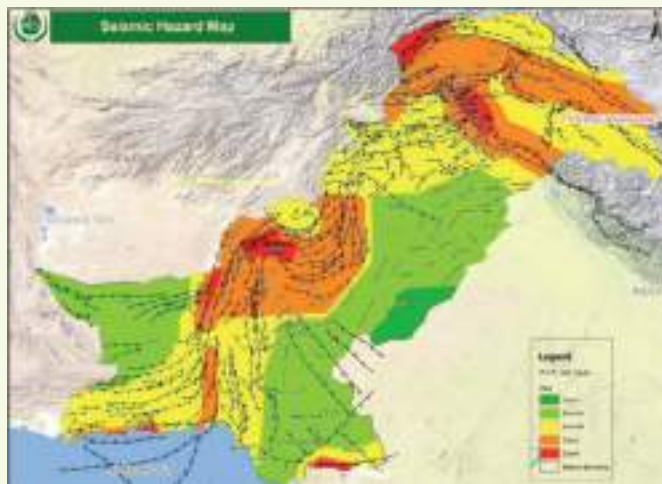
Earthquake

20. Pakistan lies within a highly active seismic zone formed by the convergence of the Indian and Eurasian plates. Key fault lines include the Chaman Fault, Main Mantle Thrust (MMT), and Makran Subduction Zone.

21. Major earthquakes such as those in 1935 (*Quetta*) and 2005 (*Kashmir*) caused catastrophic impacts. Continuous seismic monitoring, strict enforcement of building codes, and community drills remain essential for earthquake preparedness.

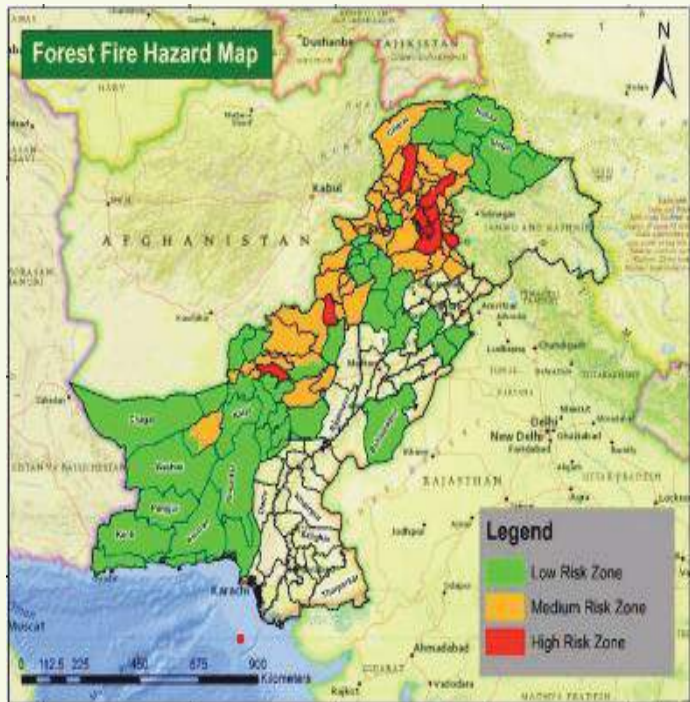


Major Earthquake Events in Pakistan – Magnitude & Deaths (2000 – 2025)



Forest Fires

22. Pakistan has become an increasing threat as the country’s arid and semi-arid climate, coupled with rising temperatures, declining rainfall, and prolonged dry spells, has made forested regions, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, and Gilgit-Baltistan, highly prone to recurring fire incidents. Between 2001 and 2024, KP recorded the highest rate of forest loss, averaging 244 hectares annually, particularly in Swat, Dir, Abbottabad, and Mansehra. In Balochistan, areas such as Ziarat, Sherani, and Harnai remain at high risk due to dry pine forests and strong winds, while the Margalla and Murree Hills in Punjab face increased fire activity due to dense vegetation and tourism-related human activities.



Forest Fire Hazard Map – Pakistan



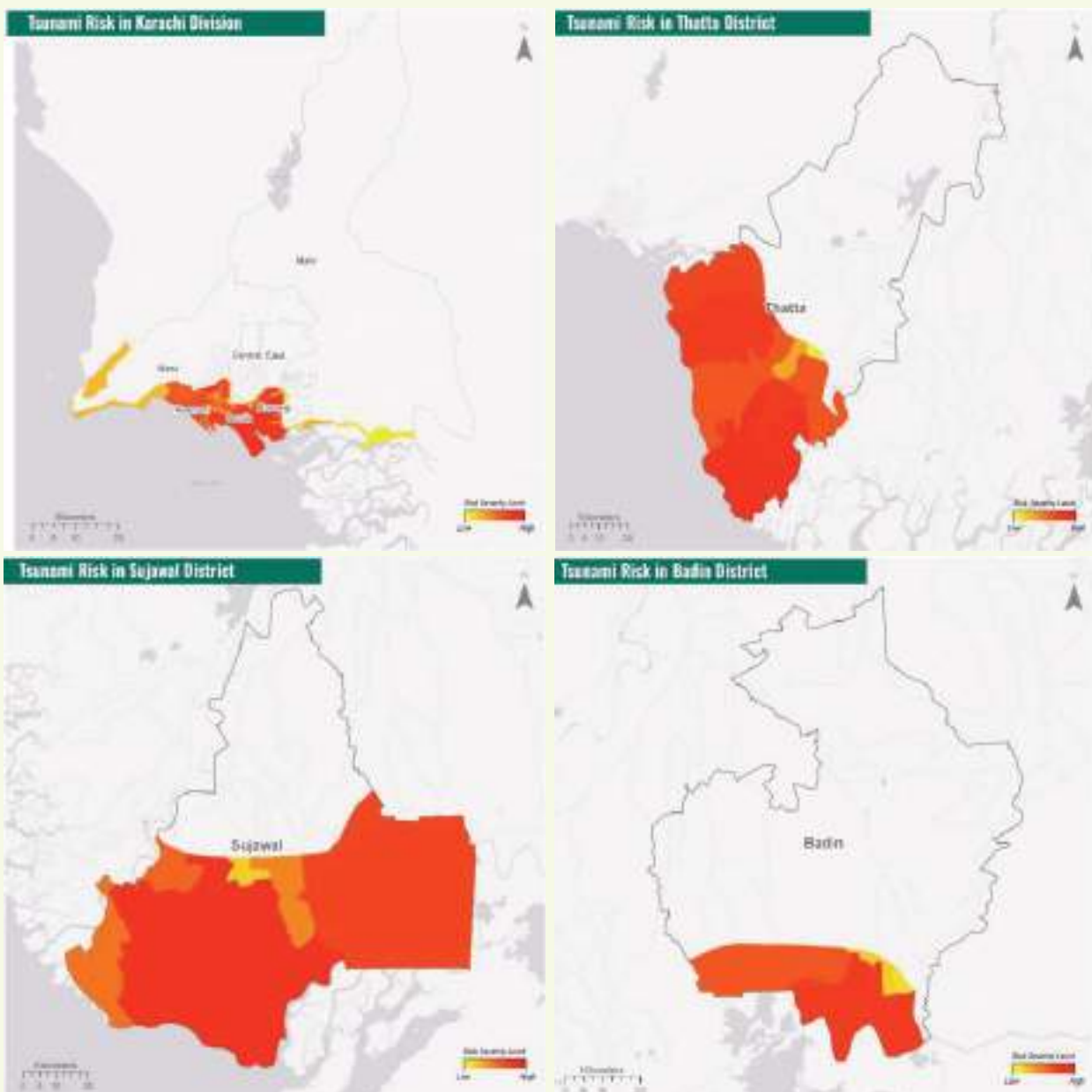
Total tree Cover loss from fires in different provinces of Pakistan (2001-2024)

Tsunamis

23. Tsunamis pose a significant, yet infrequent, hazard to Pakistan’s coastal belt, particularly along the Makran Subduction Zone (MSZ) in the Arabian Sea, where the Arabian Plate subducts beneath the Eurasian Plate. Although not every undersea earthquake in this region generates a tsunami, large seismic events causing vertical



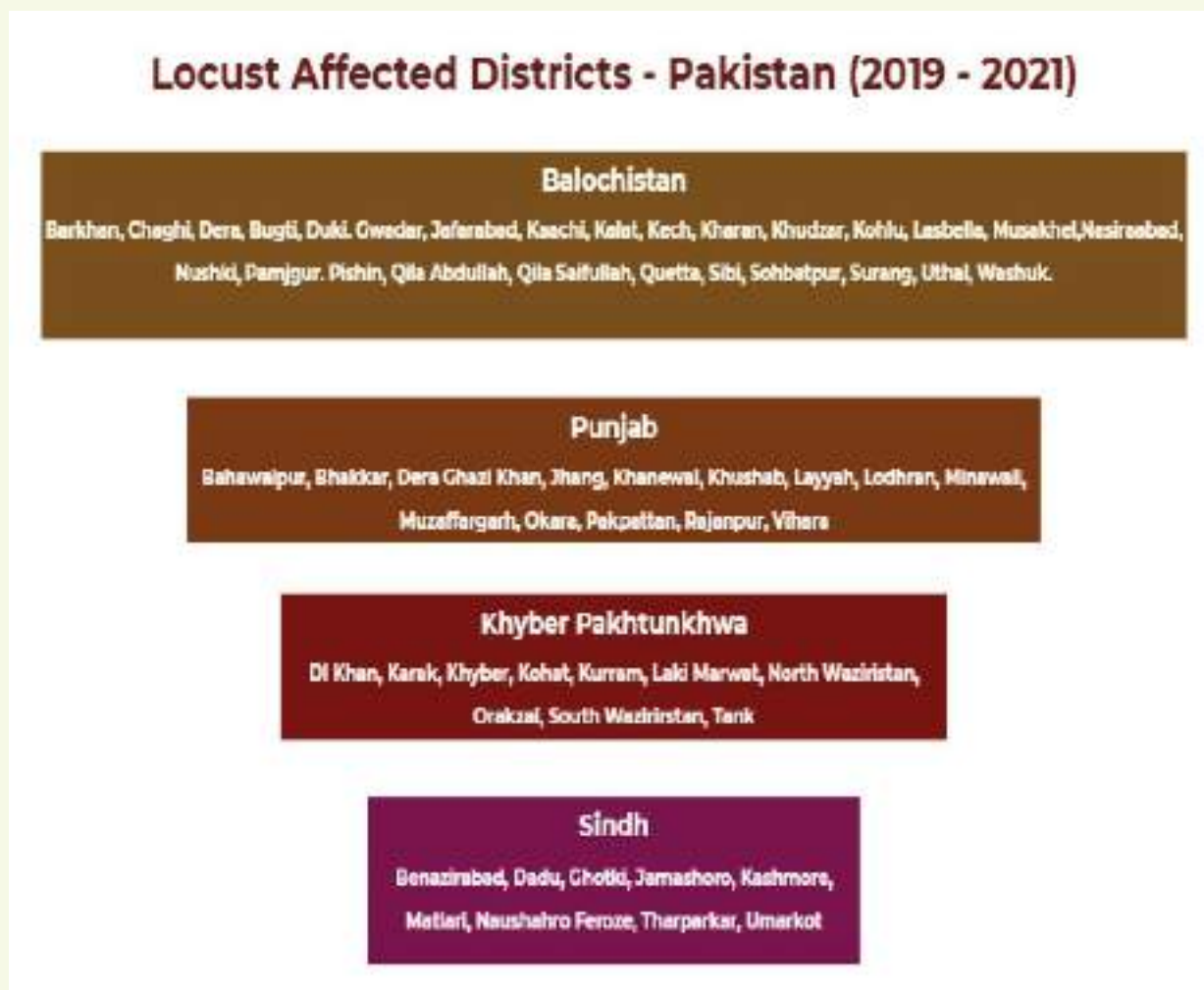
displacement of the seafloor can produce destructive waves. The 1945 Makran earthquake (magnitude 8.3) remains the most catastrophic recorded event, generating waves up to 15 m high and resulting in over 4,000 fatalities. *NDMA's tsunami modeling and simulations highlight that coastal districts, including Gwadar, Lasbela, Korangi, Malir, Karachi South, Karachi West, Thatta, and Sujawal, are highly vulnerable.* These areas could experience rapid inundation within 25–45 minutes following a major offshore earthquake.



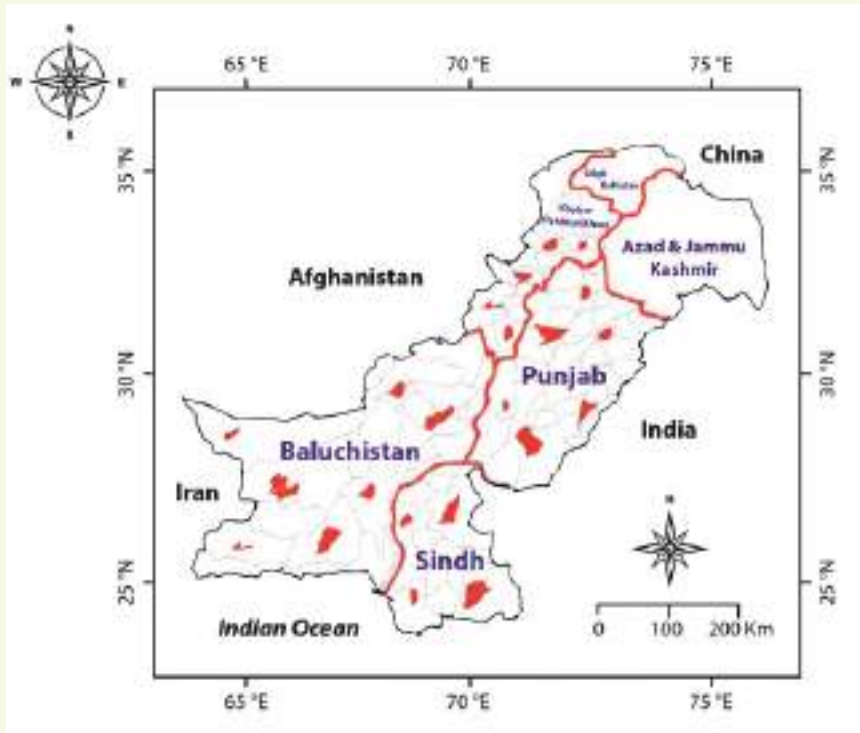
Source: PMD Sindh

Locust infestation

24. Desert locusts are short-horned grasshoppers capable of forming large, fast-moving swarms that can devastate crops and vegetation. Pakistan remains highly vulnerable to these infestations due to its extensive arid and semi-arid landscapes, which provide ideal breeding and recession zones.



25. Approximately 38% of Pakistan's land area is susceptible to locust breeding, mainly in Balochistan, Sindh, and southern Punjab. The 2019–2020 outbreak affected 60 out of 154 districts across the country and caused severe damage to crops, rangelands, and fruit orchards.



Dessert Locust afflicted provinces (indicated by red areas), Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jipm/pmab036>

Snowstorms/ Blizzards

26. Snowstorms/ Blizzards are recurrent winter hazards primarily affecting the northern mountainous regions of Pakistan, including Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and northern Punjab. These are intense snowstorms marked by powerful, sustained winds and limited visibility that persist for an extended duration, usually lasting 4-5 hours.

27. Although such events often occur in sparsely populated high-altitude zones, their impacts become significant in areas with higher population density and tourism activity.



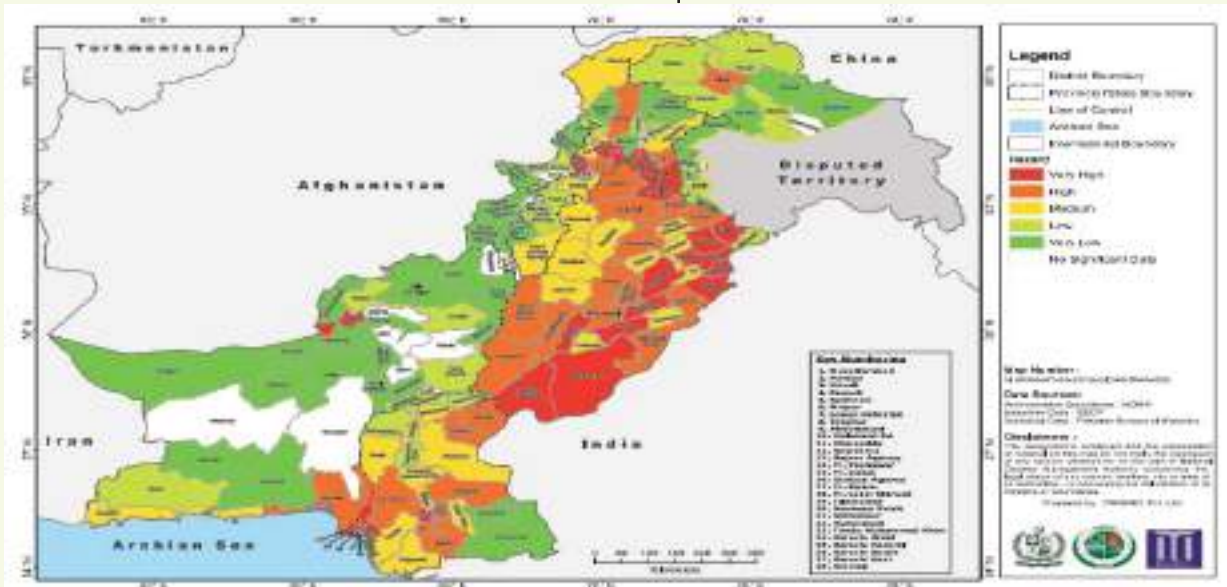


7–8th January 2022, Snowstorm Murree - Pakistan

Industrial and Technological Hazards

28. Several major cities in Pakistan, including Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujrat, Gujranwala, and Sialkot, are at high risk of industrial disasters, which may result from chemical leaks, oil spills, or accidents involving biological, radiological, or nuclear materials. Coastal areas, particularly major ports, are additionally vulnerable to maritime incidents. A significant example occurred in 2003, when the Greek oil tanker MT Tasman Spirit ran aground near Karachi Port, releasing approximately 12,000 tons of oil into the sea. The spill contaminated 14 kilometers of Clifton Beach, posed serious health risks to residents, and caused extensive damage to marine life, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems.

Industrial Hazard Risk Map - Pakistan





27th July 2003, Tasman Spirit Oil Spill, Port of Karachi



11th September 2012, Baldia Factory Fire, Karachi



March 2022, Chlorine Gas Leakage incident, Karachi



11th September 2012, Shoe Factory Fire, Lahore

National Early Warning System and Forecasting Operations

29. The National Emergencies Operations Centre (NEOC) at NDMA serves as the national hub for disaster early warning, forecasting, and anticipatory risk analysis. It routinely issues global and area-specific seasonal climate outlooks, hazard advisories, and near-real-time alerts to support early warning, preparedness, and response across Pakistan, while also monitoring emerging regional and global hazard trends.

30. Early warning operations are implemented through a structured, year-round Disaster Early Warning (DEW) framework, under which the calendar year is divided into four early warning quarters:

- a. **Disaster Early Warning 1, DEW 1 - (January-March)**
- b. **Disaster Early Warning 2, DEW 2 - (April-June)**
- c. **Disaster Early Warning 3, DEW 3 - (July-September)**
- d. **Disaster Early Warning 4, DEW 4 - (October-December)**

31. Each quarter aligns with ***Pakistan’s seasonal climatic patterns and cascading hazard risks***. Climate modeling and hydro-meteorological analyses, integrating satellite data and ground observations, generate impact-based risk advisories, vulnerability windows, probable loss estimates, and hazard risk trajectories. This enables the synchronization of national preparedness and response actions based on pre-identified disaster risks. To ensure operational readiness, NDMA conducts area-specific hazard Simulation Exercises (SimEx) to test early warning processes, risk assessment tools, interoperability protocols, standard operating procedures, and decision-making under stress. These exercises involve national stakeholders, including PDMAs, DDMA, line ministries, federal agencies, and humanitarian partners. In addition, Comprehensive International Simulation Exercises (CISE) are organized to facilitate regional and global risk-sharing, with participation from academia, government institutions, UN agencies, and international NGOs. Ahead of high-risk seasons, NDMA disseminates early preparedness guidelines to PDMAs, line ministries, and key stakeholders in line with the DEW framework. Institutional data-sharing arrangements, coordinated risk communication, and joint preparedness planning support timely response activation.

32. Continuous issuance of hazard trajectories and probable loss estimations is undertaken for climate-induced hazards, including floods, droughts, landslides, heatwaves, forest fires, cold waves, cyclones, snowfall, avalanches, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). During disaster situations, detailed analyses of short- and long-term climatic variables and weather patterns are conducted using satellite imagery, reanalysis and modeled datasets, in-situ observations, and multi-source data inputs. Area-specific impact zonation and exposure mapping are generated and shared to guide preparedness and strategic response planning. Inclusive risk communication platforms using audio, visual, sign-language, and easy-read formats ensure outreach to vulnerable populations. Media engagement and stakeholder outreach strengthen public awareness, preparedness messaging, and risk literacy. To advance anticipatory disaster governance and innovation, NDMA hosts Pakistan’s Disaster Early Warning Technical Expo (DEWTE), providing a national platform to showcase AI-enabled technologies, advanced monitoring tools, and next-generation early warning solutions.

33. Operational decision-support systems include the National Common Operating Picture (NCOP), which provides a unified real-time national view of hazards, exposure, and potential impacts through integration of climate, meteorological, hydrological, satellite, and field data. The Global Common Operating Picture (GCOP) supports anticipatory action by incorporating global and regional weather models, satellite rainfall estimates, and upstream hydrological trends to identify emerging risks. The Automatic Risk Calculator (ARC) serves as the operational hub for forecast validation and issuance of impact-based advisories and early warnings, ensuring consistent dissemination to PDMAs, line departments, media, and the public. These platforms, supported by the Hydro-Analytics Portal, enhance flood early warning through the analysis of rainfall intensity, river flows, catchment responses, and historical thresholds, improving lead time and identifying high-risk riverine and flash-flood areas, including during the 2025 floods.



34. In response to evolving transboundary hydrological risks, NDMA developed a GeoAI-based reservoir storage prediction system to forecast upstream flow dynamics during monsoon seasons. This capability strengthened early warning issuance and enabled timely evacuation of populations in at-risk areas.

Climate Emerging Threats Prioritized for 2026 & New Datasets/Models Used for Forecasting

35. For 2026, Pakistan has identified four emerging climate risks as national priorities: accelerated glacial melt and glacier lake outburst floods, compound extremes of heat, rainfall, and drought, flash and riverine floods, and prolonged agricultural droughts. To strengthen forecasting and early warning capabilities, new datasets and modelling tools are being employed, including high-resolution satellite imagery for glacier and flood mapping, reanalysis products for monitoring compound events and drought conditions, and downscaled climate projections integrated into ensemble hydrologic and sub-seasonal-to-seasonal forecasting models (Sentinel-1/2, TanDEM-X DEMs, ERA5, CHIRPS, GPM, SMAP, CMIP6/CORDEX, PMD, S2S)

36. Transforming NEOC into a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)

- a. **Integrated Technology Framework.** Under NDMP, the priority is to transform the National Emergencies Operations Centre (NEOC) into a nationwide Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS). This will be achieved through an integrated, technology-enabled framework that enhances forecasting, monitoring, and risk communication across all administrative levels. The transition will begin with the centralization of real-time data streams from the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Flood Forecasting Division (FFD), SUPARCO satellite feeds, and hydrological and seismic sensors onto the NDMA Data Backbone, supported by secure API connectors linking federal systems with Provincial and District Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
- b. **Federated Alerting Architecture.** A federated alerting system will disseminate tiered early warning products through SMS and cell broadcast, FM radio, community siren networks, and mobile applications, ensuring last-mile communication reaches vulnerable populations.
- c. **Standardization and Capacity Building.** NDMA will enforce uniform Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), hazard-specific trigger thresholds, and interoperable dashboards to provide real-time situational awareness at all tiers of government. District administrations will benefit from structured capacity-building programs, including regular multi-level simulation exercises, community drills, and the establishment of local Early Warning Committees, ensuring preparedness down to the grassroots level.



- d. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** To ensure accountability and continuous improvement, NDMA and PMD will jointly track Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), including lead time, warning coverage, community reach, and false-alarm ratio. Quarterly reviews will align with the Sendai Framework and Vision 2030 resilience benchmarks.
- e. **Community Outreach and Engagement.** Public awareness will be strengthened through school-based disaster education, local training workshops, and targeted risk communication campaigns. These initiatives aim to enhance community understanding of early warning messages and promote appropriate emergency actions.

Predictive and Impact-Modelling Tools for 2026

37. NDMA will deploy advanced predictive and impact-modelling tools by integrating numerical weather prediction, artificial intelligence, and computer-vision systems to strengthen national forecasting capacities. Dynamical downscaling of global models will generate high-resolution regional forecasts, which will be further coupled with hydrologic and hydraulic models to simulate flood behavior, streamflow dynamics, and inundation patterns. AI-based models will enhance hazard impact assessments, economic loss estimation, and sector-specific risk forecasting, while computer-vision models will produce rapid satellite-based flood and damage maps within two hours of an event. All outputs will be integrated into the NEOC's national Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Data Backbone, significantly improving warning lead times, forecast accuracy, and decision-support capabilities across federal, provincial, and district disaster management institutions (**NDMA, NEOC, MHEWS, WRF, WRF-Hydro, HEC-RAS, LSTM, PINNs, GNNs, U-Net, Mask R-CNN, ECMWF, NOAA, UK Met Office**).

Scaling AI, GIS, and Remote-Sensing Technologies Through a Secure National Geo-Intelligence Platform

38. The use of AI, GIS, and remote-sensing technologies will be expanded through the establishment of a secure National Geo-Intelligence Platform that integrates data streams from PMD, SUPARCO, and provincial agencies. AI analytics will process continuous real-time satellite imagery and IoT-based sensor inputs to support early hazard detection. **GIS-enabled dashboards will provide EOCs** with dynamic exposure and impact maps, improving situational awareness and operational decision-making.

39. To ensure speed and reliability, the system will utilize edge computing and cloud-based APIs, enabling high-velocity data processing supported by end-to-end encryption, anonymization of community-level information, and strict access controls aligned with the National Cyber Security Policy 2021. A comprehensive data governance framework, led by NDMA, will enforce privacy-by-design, audit trails, and regulate data sharing with authorized provincial authorities and humanitarian partners.



Pre-Determined Impact Assessment Models

40. Predetermined impact assessment models provide standardized, evidence-based tools to support rapid, consistent, and risk-informed decision-making across all phases of disaster management. These models integrate hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity data to generate timely impact estimates, enhance early warning and anticipatory action, and guide prioritization of preparedness, response, and recovery interventions at national and subnational levels. Central to this framework is the electronic Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (e-MHVRA), a strategic national risk information system that combines probabilistic hazard modelling, vulnerability mapping, and a digitalized database to generate multi-hazard risk profiles at district and Union Council levels. Implemented through a phased, risk-based approach covering all districts, the e-MHVRA applies a uniform methodology to quantify hazard-specific and composite risks using the relationship

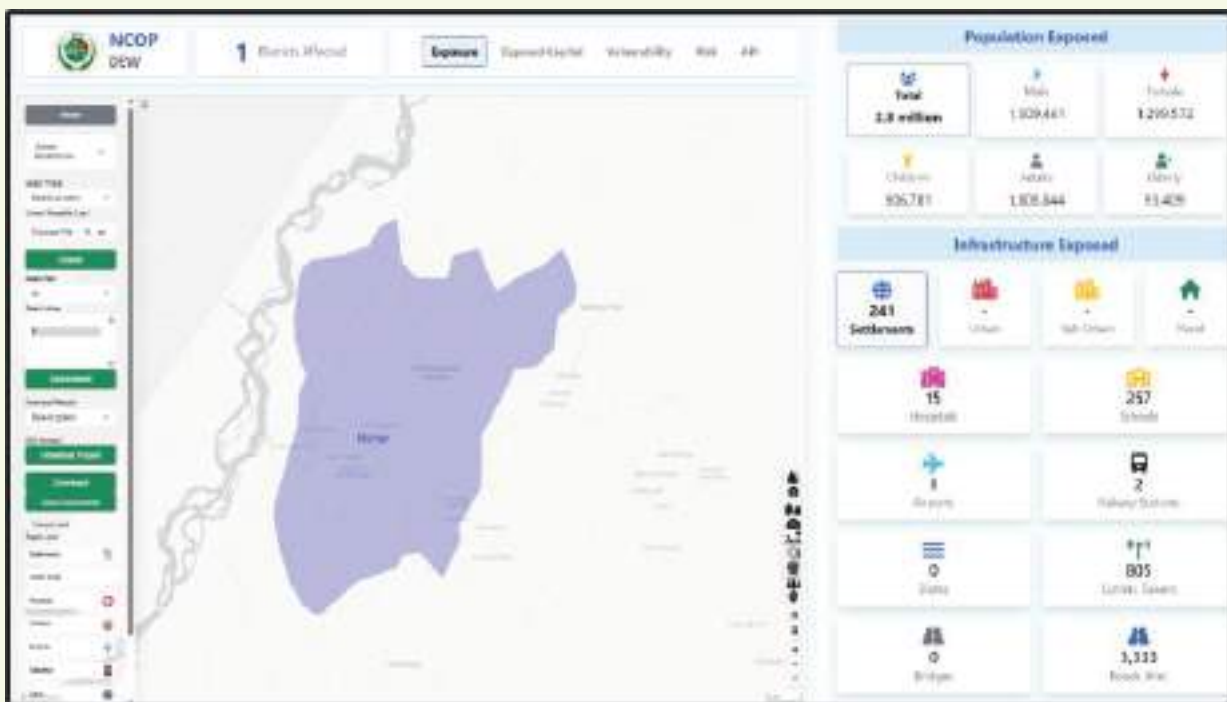
$$\text{Risk} = (\text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} \times \text{Vulnerability}) / \text{Capacity}$$

41. The resulting scientifically validated risk scores support contingency planning, anticipatory action, Disaster Risk Financing, and Risk-informed development, and provide a consistent basis for prioritizing preparedness, mitigation, and resilience investments across federal, provincial, and district authorities.

42. The *e-MHVRA Portal*, developed by NDMA, serves as a technologically advanced platform that helps to strengthen Pakistan's national capacity for multi-hazard risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, and preparedness planning. The platform's key capabilities include multi-hazard GIS mapping, district-wise risk classification, historical disaster timelines, infrastructure exposure analytics, and province-level hazard summaries, which assist in comprehensively evaluating the risk drivers and anticipating potential impacts. Its integrated layers on critical infrastructure, transportation networks, floodplains, fault lines, and hazard-specific inundation zones enable precise identification of vulnerable assets and communities. Features such as interactive dashboards, opacity controls, district search tools, and region-of-interest analysis further support operational planning and coordination among NDMA, PDMAs, and DDMAAs.



43. The Automated Risk Calculator (ARC) system, operationalized through a national web-based GIS dashboard, serves as a spatial decision-support platform to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning capabilities. It integrates standardized national base layers, including population, settlements, transport networks, hydrology, and critical lifeline infrastructure, within a unified geospatial environment. The system enables visualization of hazard and risk profiles at the Union Council and district levels and allows authorized users to define Areas of Interest (AOIs) for real-time spatial analysis, including overlay and zonal assessments. ARC generates automated risk classifications to support evidence-based planning, preparedness, and anticipatory actions across federal, provincial, and district disaster management authorities.



Strengthening Preparedness & Response Capacities

44. These technical approaches will significantly enhance preparedness and response capacities by enabling faster, evidence-based decision-making and coordinated early action. Real-time AI and GIS analytics will improve warning lead times and enhance the accuracy of impact forecasts, supporting the pre-positioning of relief supplies, targeted evacuations, and early protective measures for at-risk communities. Integrated MHEWS dashboards will connect national, provincial, and community nodes, ensuring seamless data flow and standardized alerting formats. Predictive models will support scenario planning and resource optimization, while continuous machine learning updates will refine hazard forecasts on an annual basis. Collectively, these systems will institutionalize data-driven disaster governance, reduce **response delays by up to 40%**, and align national capabilities with the Sendai Framework **priorities and Vision 2030**.

Action Plan & Targets

45. The National Emergencies and Operations Center (NEOC) serves as the National hub for proactive disaster risk management, providing advanced early warning, real-time monitoring, and coordinated emergency operations. Multi-hazard tracking and forecasting tools have been developed to support risk monitoring, projection, and dissemination of early warnings. The operational capability of NEOC is well established, and Pakistan's early warning and emergency coordination models are increasingly recognized and shared at regional and international levels. To sustain and advance these capabilities, a dedicated Center of Excellence for disaster management training has been established and is fully functional, strengthening the professional capacity of NEOC personnel and disaster management practitioners nationwide.

46. Over the next five years, NEOC capabilities will be systematically replicated at the provincial level through the establishment and operationalization of Provincial Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), aligned with NEOC systems, protocols, and staffing standards. A standardized human resource template based on NEOC staffing structures will be adopted across provincial EOCs to ensure consistent operational readiness. In parallel, national hazard monitoring will be expanded through integrated sensor networks and multi-source data platforms, enabling comprehensive, real-time risk surveillance. Institutional roles in disaster early warning will be clearly defined to eliminate duplication and ensure seamless coordination among all contributing agencies. The Center of Excellence will be further strengthened as a national and regional training hub, supporting advanced forecasting, emergency coordination, and the progressive integration of automation and artificial intelligence in disaster early warning systems.

Key Targets (2026–2030)

47. Some of the key EWS targets for 2026-2030 are listed below:
- a. **Provincial EOC Replication.** Establish and operationalize NEOC-equivalent Emergency Operations Centers in all provinces with interoperable, API-based system integration.
 - b. **Standardized Staffing.** Apply the NEOC human resource template in all provincial EOCs, achieving at least **80%** staffing readiness.
 - c. **Integrated National DEW.** Develop a fully integrated National Disaster Early Warning (DEW) architecture, connecting PMD, satellite systems, ground sensors, and other contributing agencies through unified data platforms.
 - d. **Multi-Hazard Surveillance.** Implement full hazard-spectrum monitoring through expanded IoT-based sensor networks, reaching at least **60% national coverage.**



- e. **Duplication Control Mechanism.** Institutionalize a clear coordination and response framework to eliminate operational duplication among disaster response agencies.
- f. **Center of Excellence Expansion.** Strengthen the Center of Excellence as a national and regional hub for disaster management training, developing **5,000 trained** forecasters and emergency coordination specialists.
- g. **AI-Enabled Automation.** Introduce artificial intelligence–driven automation in disaster early warning and monitoring systems, *achieving at least 90% automation of DEW processes.*



Support Partners

Prime Minister's Office, Relevant Ministries, National Databases, Global tech support, PDMA's, Tech innovative hubs



Chapter 3

Community Resilience & Inclusive DRR

“Empowering Communities and Ensuring no one is Left Behind in Resilience Building”



Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion: Inclusive Disaster Risk Management

1. This framework operationalizes Pakistan's constitutional and legislative obligations for inclusive disaster risk management (DRM). It institutionalizes gender equality, disability inclusion, and social protection across preparedness, response, and recovery, ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs), transgender and gender-diverse persons, minorities, migrants, and informal urban and rural communities are systematically represented, consulted, and protected.

2. Issued under *Sections 11 and 37 of the National Disaster Management Act (NDMA Act 2010)*, and aligned with the *National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP 2019)*, *National Disaster Management Plan Phase II* and the *National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (NDRR Policy 2013)*, this framework translates inclusion from a policy aspiration into a measurable governance obligation with clear accountability at federal, provincial, and district levels.

Strategic Objectives

3. The following outlines the strategic objectives guiding Pakistan's disaster management priorities for 2026:

- a. **Ensure Equitable Access.** Guarantee that all population groups have non-discriminatory access to early warning systems (EWS), evacuation, and life-saving services.
- b. **Inclusive Governance.** Institutionalize representation of women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), minorities, and other vulnerable groups in disaster risk management (DRM) governance structures from the Union Council (UC) to the federal level.
- c. **Mainstream Protection.** Integrate sexual and reproductive health (SRH), gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, disability accessibility, and child protection across all preparedness, response, and recovery measures.
- d. **Evidence-based Planning.** Generate and use sex, age, and disability-disaggregated (SADD) data to guide equitable planning and resource allocation.
- e. **Accountability and Transparency.** Publish an **Inclusive Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Scorecard** by 2026 to track progress and identify gaps in inclusion, accessibility, and social protection.



Inclusive DRM Operationalization Matrix

4. The Inclusive DRM Operationalization Matrix for NDMP provides a sequenced, equity-driven roadmap for embedding inclusion across Pakistan's disaster risk management system at all levels, from community to national. It focuses on four main areas, including community-based DRM and early warning, representation and protection of vulnerable groups, data and evidence systems, and inclusive recovery and livelihoods. This matrix ensures, through concrete actions, standardized mechanisms, and quantifiable indicators, that women, persons with disabilities, minorities, and other groups at greater risk are systematically represented, protected, and supported before, during, and after disasters. Anchoring itself through the strengthening of CBDRM structures, integration of inclusive early warning technologies, institutionalization of SADD-driven decision-making, and expansion of safety nets and psychosocial services, the NDMP transforms Pakistan's DRM architecture toward an increasingly anticipatory, people-centered, and resilience-oriented system in line with national and global commitments.

Area	Action	Mechanism	Indicators	Responsible Units	Verification
CBDRM & Early Warning Systems	Notify & sustain CBDRM committees in over half of UCs by 2026	Integrate CBEWS into NDMA DEW 1–4 using mosque loudhailers, WhatsApp, HF/VHF radios, pictorial alerts	Over half of UCs are submitting quarterly hazard updates	DDMA, PDMA & NDMA	District hazard maps, NDMA MIS
Representation & Protection	Ensure one-third of women, one PWD, and one minority in all DRM committees by 2026	Appoint VGFPs, activate MISP within 72 hrs, establish GBV referral cells & women-and-girls-	VGFP notifications; shelters meet accessibility standards; MISP activated timely	NDMA, Provincial Health & Social Welfare, DDMA	Shelter audits, MISP reports, VGFP registry



		friendly spaces			
Data & Evidence Systems	Include SADD fields in all reporting templates & MIS	Automated pipelines linking DDMA → PDMA → NDMA for real-time aggregation	Quarterly SADD datasets; Inclusive DRM Scorecard	NDMA, Provincial IM Cells	MIS dashboards, quarterly validation
Livelihoods, Psychosocial Support & Safety Nets	Scale up CfW, micro-grants for women & PWDs, MHPSS services	Integrate livelihood modules into BISP/BISP-SR, deploy mobile MHPSS teams, and establish 10 recovery clusters	Proportion of MPC beneficiaries' women/WHH; MHPSS delivered; quarterly cluster reports	NDMA, MoHR, BISP, PRCS & NGOs	MPC logs, MHPSS deployment reports, cluster submissions

Anticipatory Actions

5. Anticipatory Action (AA) provides a structured mechanism to translate hazard forecasts into pre-planned, pre-authorized, and pre-financed measures, activated when scientific triggers indicate imminent risk. NDMP mandates the institutionalization of AA across federal and provincial DRM systems to minimize human, social, and economic losses. This includes:

- a. Establishment of national coordination and technical platforms to ensure coherent implementation;
- b. Integration of AA within contingency planning, operational SOPs, and sectoral preparedness frameworks; and
- c. Expansion of pilot-tested models for floods, droughts, heatwaves, and other priority hazards into scalable national practice.

6. Key elements required for systematic delivery include:

- a. Enhanced risk information and early warning systems with clear activation protocols;



- b. Operational readiness and delivery mechanisms to ensure rapid deployment of anticipatory measures;
- c. Pre-arranged and trigger-based financing instruments to enable timely action.

Anticipatory Action is a core enabler for resilience, ensuring that early warnings lead to early action, safeguarding vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure, and essential services before disaster impacts occur.

Action Plan & targets

7. Over the past year, guided by the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework, NDMA, in collaboration with key stakeholders, has made significant progress in operationalizing DRR across Pakistan's provinces. National-level DRR sectoral plans were drafted and shared with provinces, with broad engagement at the consultative stage and several provinces translating these plans into operational instruments. A provincial coordination cell was established as part of NEOC, ensuring functional engagement from all provinces and regions, particularly during seasonal monitoring and major incidents. Multi-hazard maps were developed for priority high-risk districts, primarily focusing on flood- and seismic-prone areas. DMCF quarterly meetings were conducted, although with limited structured follow-up, and provincial coordination for major and high-impact incidents has improved through standardized reporting mechanisms. Pakistan International Expos on DRR were held over the past two years, attracting regional and international participants, and the AI-powered National DRR Platform is under development, with initial modules conceptualized or piloted.

8. Looking forward, efforts will focus on consolidating and mainstreaming DRR coordination mechanisms, strengthening provincial engagement, and expanding operational coverage to address priority risk areas. The professional capacity of DRR personnel will continue to be developed through the Center of Excellence and targeted training programs, while national platforms and information systems will be enhanced to support anticipatory action, early warning, and multi-hazard monitoring. Regional and international collaboration will be sustained, and overall disaster management practices will be progressively improved through innovation, technology integration, and proactive preparedness measures.

Key Targets (2026–2030)

- 9. Some of the key targets for 2026-2030 are listed below:
 - a. **DMCF Coordination.** Ensure the **DMCF** functions as a standing coordination forum, with regular provincial and regional participation and anticipatory action reflected in routine agendas **(80–85% participation)**.



- b. **District-Level DRR Implementation.** Scale DRR activities to cover approximately **70–80% of districts**, prioritizing high- and medium-risk zones according to provincial sequencing.
- c. **Gender and Inclusion.** Embed gender-supportive provisions in 100% of federal DRR policies and promote adoption in **(60–70%)** of provincial DRR instruments, respecting devolved mandates.
- d. **International Collaboration.** Sustain Pakistan International Expos on DRR and joint planning mechanisms, achieving a **(30–40%)** increase in regional and international participation over the baseline period.
- e. **Human Resource Development.** Grow trained DRR personnel incrementally, reaching approximately **20,000 personnel cumulatively by 2030.**
- f. **Reduction of Avoidable Losses.** Achieve a (10–15%) reduction in avoidable losses in selected pilot districts **(20–25% of high-risk districts)** through the application and assessment of DEW, preparedness, and anticipatory actions.



Support Partners

Provincial Governments, all regional DMAs,
National DRR societies, Global agencies, and
Humanitarian Partners



Chapter 4

Risk Communication & Public Awareness

“Ensuring Transparent, Accessible, and Trust-based Communication Before, During, and After Crises.”



Risk Communication

1. Risk communication is an essential component of disaster risk reduction (DRR). Effective communication builds public trust, supports informed decision-making, and enables timely action. Conversely, inadequate communication can fuel rumours, undermine public confidence, delay response efforts, and exacerbate risks. It may also cause individuals or institutions to underestimate certain hazards while overestimating others, resulting in misallocation of resources and avoidable loss of life.
2. The National Disaster Management Plan NDMP (2026-2030) identifies risk communication as a core component of disaster management, emphasizing the dissemination of timely, accurate, and accessible information before, during, and after disasters. The approach is multi-stakeholder, inclusive, and community-centric, promoting shared responsibility between national institutions and local populations.
3. To operationalize two-way communication, NDMA collaborates with *provincial and district-level media outlets, local leaders, and community-based organizations to establish platforms through which the public can both receive alerts and provide feedback*. These channels may include hotlines, community meetings, mobile applications, and social media interfaces.
4. This interactive model ensures that communities are not only recipients of warnings but also contributors of ground-level information and concerns, effectively closing the feedback loop. NDMA's Media Wing, in collaboration with the DRR & Planning Wing, is working to institutionalize this participatory approach to risk communication through the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) framework.

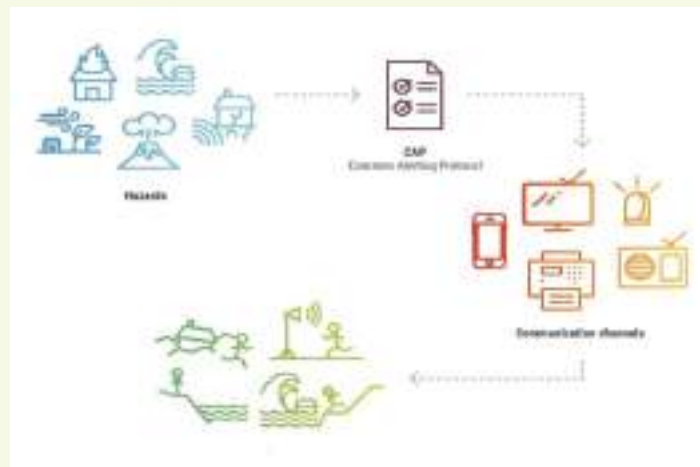
Multi-Channel Alerting Innovations (Last-Mile Coverage)

5. A multi-channel risk communication strategy is implemented to ensure early warning messages reach the last mile. Alerts are disseminated via SMS and cell broadcasts in partnership with Jazz, which has delivered over 300 million geo-targeted messages for floods, heatwaves, and other hazards. Real-time warnings are also issued through mobile applications, including the Pak NDMA Alert app and corresponding provincial apps, ensuring timely and accessible information for all communities.
6. Traditional communication channels remain integral. ***Sirens, loudspeakers, and local FM/radio broadcasts are used to relay warnings to remote communities, often reinforced through mosque announcements and community volunteers.*** Social media platforms, including X (Twitter), Facebook, and WhatsApp channels, are also used for rapid and wide dissemination of information.
7. To modernize and unify these efforts, NDMA is developing the *United Emergency Alert Interface (UEAI)*, a CAP-compliant, technology-driven alerting system. Pakistan



faces multiple recurring natural hazards, including floods, earthquakes, cyclones, heatwaves, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). However, current communication protocols are *fragmented and largely manual*, causing delays, duplication of efforts, and inconsistent messaging. During disasters, even a delay of *10–15 minutes can result in significant loss of life and property*.

8. The *UEAI* system aims to ensure:
 - a. End-to-end automation of alert issuance across all critical platforms
 - b. Reduction of dissemination time from hours to seconds
 - c. Consistency of messages across formats and platforms
 - d. Scalability to address future disaster and climate risks
 - e. Compliance with Sendai Framework Priority 4 (Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response)



9. AI chatbots and automated social media systems are being explored to further expand outreach and engagement. Pakistan is also adopting hybrid communication models similar to **Japan's J-Alert system, which integrates mass media (TV/radio), mobile alerts, and sirens for multi-layered public warnings**. Examples include combining radio broadcasts with interactive SMS polls or call-in programs to ensure alerts reach low-connectivity regions while enabling two-way communication.

PAK NDMA-Disaster Alert

10. A user-friendly digital platform (mobile app) has been developed to strengthen early warning and risk communication. It enables NDMA to issue timely alerts and share critical information before, during, and after disasters. The platform is designed to enhance public awareness, preparedness, and safety by providing clear and accessible risk information to communities. The system follows international best practices for emergency alerting. Each alert includes a color-coded warning level, a brief description

of the hazard, expected location and timing of impact, likely severity, and specific guidance on actions to be taken by individuals and communities.

11. In addition, the platform serves as a unified repository for national disaster management plans, guidelines for responders and affected populations, and public service messages. Short video clips and simplified content are used to support easy understanding and wider outreach.



Countering Misinformation & Building Trust

11. The National risk communication framework promotes a unified messaging approach to counter misinformation, dispel rumors swiftly, and ensure that only credible information reaches the public. NDMA coordinates official communication so that all institutions speak with one voice. To enhance accuracy, NDMA is developing a network of media professionals and disaster communication focal persons who receive direct briefings and follow standardized protocols for information sharing. This ensures that news reports remain factual, consistent, and responsible.

12. Throughout the year, training workshops are conducted for journalists and media personnel on disaster reporting, fact-checking, ethical communication, and emergency information management. During crises, NDMA works in coordination with the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's Fake News Buster Desk** to proactively monitor rumors across television, print, and digital platforms. False or misleading information is identified, verified, and corrected before it spreads further.

13. Public education is also prioritized through media literacy campaigns, community awareness sessions, and the dissemination of guidelines to help citizens distinguish official sources from misinformation. Building on successful models such as *Pakistan's polio eradication campaign*, NDMA engages trusted community figures, including religious leaders, teachers, local influencers, and volunteers, to relay verified information

and collect community feedback. These efforts significantly increase public confidence and improve message acceptance.

14. NDMA maintains an active presence across all official platforms, including *social media, website, mobile applications, and mass media networks, to ensure continuous, transparent, and easily accessible communication*. Collectively, these measures strengthen institutional credibility, enabling the public to trust official warnings and follow safety guidance during emergencies.

15. NDMP 2026-2030 promotes a *people-centered, feedback-driven early warning system* to ensure warnings are timely, understandable, and locally relevant. NDMA, with support from provincial authorities, humanitarian partners, academia, and media outlets, establishes multiple channels for community feedback. These include community hotlines, SMS/WhatsApp reporting services, local consultations, surveys, suggestion boxes, and volunteer networks. After each warning or disaster event, authorities actively collect community input on whether messages were received, clearly understood, and actionable. Questions focus on accessibility, preferred languages, communication channels, and any rumors or challenges encountered. This information is relayed to the *National Emergencies Operations Centre (NEOC)*, where it is displayed on *real-time dashboards*. Decision-makers analyze feedback to identify gaps or confusion in message delivery and adjust content, timing, or dissemination channels accordingly. Post-event reviews, consultations, and after-action evaluations are institutionalized to ensure local insights directly shape future warning protocols and communication strategies. Communities are informed about how their feedback led to improvements, closing the feedback loop and reinforcing trust. Through this continuous, adaptive, and community-informed approach, Pakistan ensures that early warning systems remain effective, inclusive, and resilient.

16. These existing initiatives, together with proposed enhancements such as the UEAI system, AI-supported communication tools, and institutionalized feedback mechanisms, reflect a shift from a one-way, response-focused communication model to a proactive, people-centered approach. While some systems are already operational and others are under development, they collectively aim to ensure that early warnings are trusted, understood, and acted upon. By combining technology with community participation, strengthening collaboration between institutions and the media, and countering misinformation through credible channels, Pakistan is moving towards a risk communication framework where public trust becomes a core resilience asset. The success of this approach will depend on sustained implementation, capacity-building, and continuous adaptation informed by community feedback and evolving climate risks.

Action Plan & targets

17. Based on the risk communication framework discussed above, NDMA has strengthened mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of disasters and annual recurring



hazards, providing early warnings that enable timely relocation plans and area-specific responses. Over the past years, NDMA, through NEOC, has developed and continuously upgraded indigenous mobile applications as the foundation of Pakistan's e-risk communication system. These systems deliver timely disaster risk information through multiple channels, including media platforms, mobile apps, and public service messages. In 2025, approximately 65% of the domestic population had access to risk information. Pakistan's proactive disaster management practices and experiences are increasingly shared on regional and global DRR forums. The components of the Mobile Alert App are regularly updated, integrating indicative DEW data and global disaster alert platforms to enhance situational awareness.

Key Targets (2026–2030)

18. Moving forward, the targets and strategic priorities for 2026–2030 are outlined below

- a. **Automated Mobile and Global Apps.** Fully optimized and tested automated version of national and global disaster alert applications to ensure full operational functionality (100%).
- b. **AI-Driven Social Media Linkages.** Launch AI-powered technologies to enhance accuracy, updates, and automation of social media-based risk communication (40%).
- c. **Global DEW Integration.** Strengthen Pakistan's leadership role in collating, analyzing, and disseminating global Disaster Early Warning (DEW) products (100%).
- d. **Universal Risk Communication System.** Continue to strengthen the universal risk communication system for multi-channel dissemination of alerts and information (45%).
- e. **Secure Technology and Software Access.** Ensure secure access to annual technology franchises and paid global software platforms to support risk communication capabilities (90%).



Support Partners

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Global Tech components, National Telecommunication Organizations, and GSMA



Chapter 5

Operations and Logistics

“Ensuring Timely, Coordinated, and Efficient Operational.”



National Logistics and Operational Framework

1. The National Disaster Management Plan NDMP (2026-2030) envisions strengthening Pakistan's national coordination and operational readiness through an integrated command, control, and communication system. Building on the previous NDMP's framework, the National Emergencies Operation Centre (NEOC) continues to serve as the central hub, operating 24/7 and staffed by NDMA's technical and operational experts. The NEOC's operations are governed through a system of Alert Conditions, establishing dynamic, proactive, and synchronized states of readiness across all response tiers, national, provincial, and district levels. This structured mechanism ensures seamless coordination among federal ministries, PDMAs/GBDMA/SDMA, local responders, the Armed Forces, NGOs, and international partners. During disaster situations, the NEOC functions as a unified command and control center, enabling real-time decision-making, information sharing, and resource allocation to optimize response operations. Complementing this, the Mobile National Emergency Operation Centers (M-NEOCs) extend the NEOC's capabilities to disaster-affected field areas, providing localized command facilities for rapid coordination and situational assessment. These mobile units strengthen communication between national and district levels, ensuring that strategic decisions remain aligned with ground realities.

3. Recognizing the escalating impacts of climate change on Pakistan, the demand for effective and timely disaster response has significantly intensified. Accordingly, NDMP (2026-2030) emphasizes the need to expand NDMA's relief storage capacity through the establishment of new **Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs)** and the upgradation of existing ones. This framework draws on NDMA's operational experiences during the **2022 and 2025 flood relief efforts**, incorporating lessons learned from inter-agency coordination and logistical management.

Upgradation of NDMA Warehouses / HRFs

4. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) maintains a network of **11 strategically located national warehouses across Pakistan**, serving as critical hubs for federal-level emergency response and international humanitarian assistance. These facilities function as central nodes to provide immediate logistical support and resource mobilization to provincial disaster management authorities (PDMAs/GBDMA/SDMA) and other response partners.

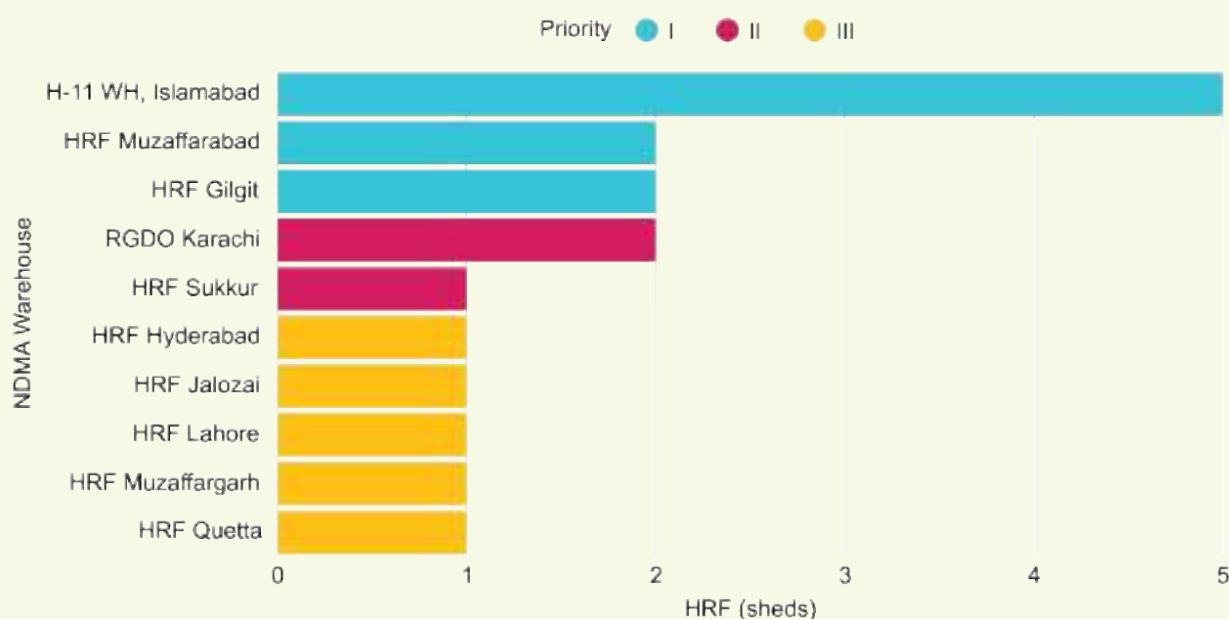
5. To enhance operational efficiency and ensure compliance with international humanitarian logistics standards, NDMA has partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) for the phase-wise upgradation of existing warehouse facilities. This initiative aims to modernize infrastructure, introduce automated inventory management systems, strengthen cold chain capabilities, and improve last-mile delivery mechanisms.



6. The phased implementation plan, developed jointly with WFP, prioritizes critical locations based on hazard exposure, accessibility, and response timelines, ensuring that relief commodities can be deployed rapidly and efficiently during emergencies.

NDMA Warehouse	HRF (sheds)	Priority	Remarks
H-11 WH, Islamabad	05	I	1 st priority - Being the largest storage facility, which acts as a central Hub for supporting provincial HRFs, and also the most deteriorated storage facility
HRF Muzaffarabad	02	I	Existing storage in Rub Halls is inadequate to support disaster relief operations at AJ&K
HRF Gilgit	02	I	No NDMA storage is available. Currently, NDMA stocks are stored in shared storage at HRF GBDMA
RGDO Karachi	02	II	To enhance storage for supporting the Sindh region and accommodate relief arriving through sea
HRF Sukkur	01	II	Existing storage is in Rub Hall, so additional Concrete sheds are required to enhance storage to support the Balochistan /Sindh region
HRF Hyderabad	01	III	To enhance storage to support the Sindh region
HRF Jalozei	01	III	To enhance storage to support the KP region
HRF Lahore	01	III	To enhance storage to support the Central region
HRF Muzaffargarh	01	III	To enhance storage to support the Balochistan region
HRF Quetta	01	III	To enhance storage to support the Balochistan region





Establishment of New Warehouses

7. The NDMA Warehouse in Islamabad functions as the primary logistics artery for both national and international relief operations. To further strengthen this core capability, NDMA, in collaboration with a humanitarian partner, is establishing a new warehouse facility in Rawalpindi. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2027 and will augment the existing Islamabad/Rawalpindi storage network by adding an additional 6,000 tons of stockage capacity.

8. Furthermore, in line with the NDMP objective of enhancing decentralized response capability, NDMA has engaged the World Food Programme (WFP) to facilitate the construction of new provincial-level Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs) as per the following plan:

NDMA Warehouse	HRF (sheds)	Priority	Earmarked Location
Balochistan	02	I	Turbat & Khuzdar (1 each)
Gilgit-Baltistan	01	I	Skardu
KPK	02	I	D.I Khan & Swat (1 each)
AJ&K	02	I	Kotli & Rawalakot (1 each)



National Logistics Coordination Mechanism

9. To strengthen Pakistan's disaster logistics and ensure an integrated national supply chain, NDMA is deliberating the establishment of a National Logistics Coordination Cell (NLCC) in consultation with relevant federal ministries, the Armed Forces, National Logistics Corporation (NLC), and humanitarian partners.

10. The proposed NLCC will serve as a centralized coordination platform for managing national-level warehousing data, overseeing inter-provincial stock reallocation, and ensuring real-time synchronization of logistics operations among government and partner agencies. This mechanism will enhance visibility of relief assets, reduce duplication of efforts, and improve response efficiency through a unified, data-driven logistics management system.

Standardization of Relief Stock Specifications and Replenishment Cycles

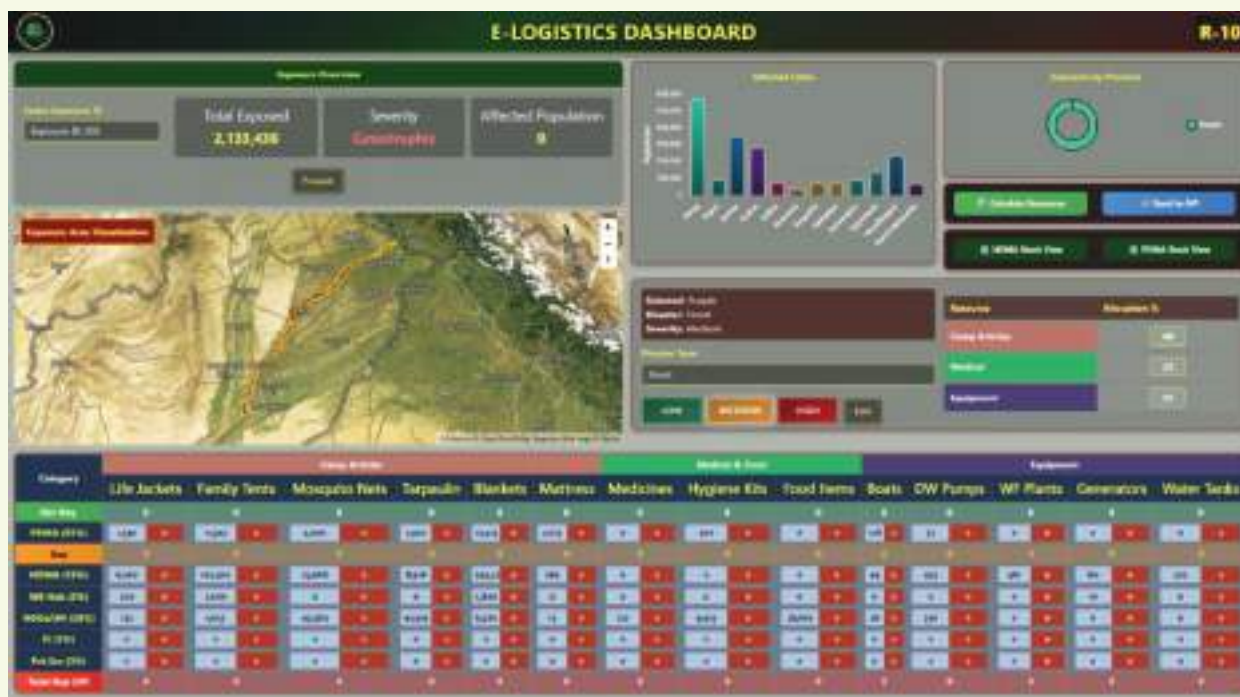
11. To strengthen national preparedness and ensure timely, coordinated disaster response, NDMA is standardizing relief supply management through unified stock standards and clearly defined inventory protocols

- a. **Unified National Relief Stock Standard.** Building on the NDMA Stocking Policy 2023, NDMA is developing a Unified National Relief Stock Standard to harmonize the specifications of rescue and relief items across all tiers, such as federal, provincial, and district levels. This initiative will ensure consistency, interoperability, and quality control in the management and deployment of relief supplies nationwide.
- b. **Defined Stock Levels and Replenishment Cycles.** Under the National Stocking Policy, NDMA has defined minimum stock levels for provincial inventories and established standard replenishment cycles for Pre-Monsoon and Pre-Winter seasons. NDMA continuously coordinates with PDMAs to ensure adherence to these cycles, maintaining readiness for rapid mobilization during seasonal hazards.

Real-Time Logistics Tracking and Coordination Mechanism

12. NDMA has developed National Logistics Stock Portals integrated within the National Emergencies Operations Centre (NEOC). These digital portals provide real-time visibility of relief stocks held by PDMAs, the Armed Forces, and humanitarian partners. The system facilitates rapid needs assessments at both national and provincial levels, enabling data-driven coordination, efficient resource reallocation, and transparency in logistics management.





Contribution of Operational Mechanisms to Future Preparedness and Response Efficiency

13. Operational mechanisms enable NDMA to turn plans into action, ensuring timely, coordinated, and anticipatory responses. By combining preparedness, coordination, technology, and community engagement, these systems strengthen efficiency, reduce delays, and enhance resilience across all levels of disaster management.

- a. **Proactive Preparedness and Anticipatory Actions.** The NDMP framework emphasizes anticipatory disaster management, linking early warning systems with predefined action plans and pre-arranged financing mechanisms. This proactive approach enables NDMA and partner institutions to mobilize resources swiftly and implement protective measures, such as evacuations, before disasters strike.
- b. **Institutional Coordination and Simulation Readiness.** Regular Simulation Exercises (SimEX) and contingency planning sessions conducted through the NEOC and provincial authorities ensure that all stakeholders, civil, military, and humanitarian, remain well-rehearsed and aligned in their operational protocols. This continuous cycle of testing, feedback, and improvement enhances response efficiency and minimizes operational confusion during real emergencies.
- c. **Technology-Enabled Response and Knowledge Integration.** The integration of tools such as e-MHVRA and digital coordination portals enables data-driven risk assessments and evidence-based decision-making. These platforms help identify vulnerable zones, prioritize resource allocation, and maintain operational

transparency. The digitalized system enhances both national situational awareness and local implementation capacity.

- d. **Strengthening National Resilience.** Collectively, these mechanisms establish a resilient, responsive, and adaptive disaster management ecosystem. By transforming the system from a reactive to a predictive model, NDMA ensures faster coordination, reduced delays, and improved community-centered response capabilities.

Action Plan & targets

14. The National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) has been issued to ensure a well-regulated and effective national disaster response, covering search and rescue operations, coordinated deployment of volunteers, and smooth logistics support for relief efforts by NGOs and UN partners. All stakeholders' plans have been readied and tested, federal stocks are fully maintained, and disaster impacts are reported accurately to facilitate timely national and international relief. Currently, NDMA logistic stocks are being utilized at 88%, with the recoupment process underway. The NDRP for 2024–25 has been updated, and formal contingencies for NDRP-2026 have been issued. Plans have been developed to establish four additional warehouses, while international organizations and the Pakistani diaspora have been informed of Pakistan's disaster management needs. Proactive procurement has secured an extra 25% of essential items to support export relief, and provinces have been formally directed to meet ex gratia requirements for first-tier support.

Key Targets (2026–2030)

15. Moving forward, the targets and strategic priorities for 2026–2030 are outlined below

- a. **Enhanced National Logistics Capacity.** Maintain national disaster management logistics at 125% capacity, including a dedicated 25% reserve for foreign humanitarian assistance, to ensure sustained readiness for domestic and international response operations.
- b. **Regional Logistics Support System.** Develop a regional system of logistics support in collaboration with friendly nations to enable coordinated cross-border relief and resource mobilization during major disasters.
- c. **Integration of Military Hub Stocks.** Integrate regular military hub stocks into the national disaster logistics framework to ensure rapid deployment and optimized utilization of strategic reserves.



- d. **Secured Financial Allocations for Relief Stocks.** Establish dedicated financial mechanisms to secure proactive procurement and maintenance of relief stocks for national and international humanitarian requirements.
- e. **Smart and Secure Warehousing.** Upgrade and integrate all NDMA warehouses with high-end IT systems, real-time inventory management, surveillance, and security infrastructure to ensure efficient and protected logistics operations.
- f. **Automated e-Ex Gratia System.** Implement an automated e-Ex Gratia platform incorporating e-PDNA, satellite data, and physical intelligence to enable transparent, rapid, and evidence-based disbursement of first-tier relief assistance.



Support Partners

Prime Minister's Office (PMO), all regional DMAs, NGOs & INGOs, UN group, and AID organizations



Chapter 6

International & Regional Cooperation

“Positioning Pakistan as a Proactive Regional Leader in DRR Collaboration and Learning.”



Foreign Pre-Coordination and Global Disaster Engagement

1. Foreign pre-Coordination is a core component of Pakistan's disaster management framework. It involves systematic and proactive engagement with friendly countries, development partners, and multilateral organizations before disasters. This anticipatory approach **enables the Government of Pakistan to establish coordination mechanisms, mobilize resources, and ensure operational readiness, allowing for rapid and efficient response during emergencies.**

2. Through early engagement with Pakistan's missions abroad and foreign missions in Pakistan, NDMA ensures that bilateral and multilateral coordination channels remain functional and effective. These efforts include arrangements for humanitarian assistance, logistical facilitation, and the exchange of technical information on risk assessments, emergency operations, and recovery planning.

3. Pakistan's participation in regional and global DRR platforms such as the SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC), ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre), Türkiye's AFAD, U.S. FEMA, and its commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) have significantly strengthened national preparedness. These platforms facilitate the exchange of best practices, collaborative resilience-building, and coordinated responses to transboundary disasters.

4. The success of this approach was particularly evident during the 2022 floods. Pre-established diplomatic and operational partnerships enabled rapid mobilization of humanitarian aid, technical equipment, and financial assistance from international partners, reducing response times and supporting early recovery. NDMA continues to institutionalize such cooperation to enhance readiness for future large-scale disasters.

Institutional Mechanism for International Collaboration

5. International collaboration in disaster management operates under a structured framework, with the International Collaborations (IC) Wing of NDMA serving as the principal coordinating body. It strengthens Pakistan's global partnerships in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), preparedness, response, and recovery. The IC Wing works closely with diplomatic missions, international development partners, and the Pakistani diaspora to facilitate knowledge exchange, humanitarian cooperation, and global visibility of Pakistan's disaster management initiatives. This collaboration enhances institutional capacity through strengthened bilateral, multilateral, parliamentary, and diaspora linkages.

6. In recent years, NDMA has strengthened international cooperation mechanisms **through diplomatic outreach, diaspora partnerships, and multilateral engagement to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and resilience.**



Domain	Key Activities
Diplomatic Engagements	Coordination with foreign missions in Pakistan and Pakistani missions abroad to ensure operational readiness.
Federal Ministries	Align inter-ministerial actions on international DRR cooperation and resource mobilization.
Parliamentary Engagements	Brief Parliamentarians on DRR priorities, national preparedness measures, and international support mechanisms.
Diaspora Connectivity	Engage the Pakistani diaspora for advocacy, technical support, financial mobilization, and humanitarian assistance.

7. Foreign pre-coordination and international engagement are central to Pakistan's disaster management framework, ensuring that preparedness, response, and early recovery operations are timely, efficient, and well-coordinated. Through a structured, phase-based (annexure 3). NDMA engages diplomatic missions, multilateral partners, the Pakistani diaspora, and key national stakeholders to establish operational readiness, secure logistical and financial arrangements, and facilitate rapid deployment of resources.

8. This phased approach, as outlined in the timeline below, ensures that international coordination is proactive, responsibilities are clearly assigned, and outcomes are measurable. Experience from previous large-scale disasters, **including the 2022 and 2025 floods**, demonstrates that proactive international coordination reduces response times, optimizes resource mobilization, and strengthens national resilience. By institutionalizing these mechanisms, NDMA ensures that Pakistan's disaster management system remains anticipatory, adaptive, and aligned with global best practices, safeguarding communities and minimizing human and economic losses during emergencies.

Regional & Military Cooperation

9. NDMA continues to strengthen bilateral and multilateral partnerships in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness with regional and global disaster management stakeholders. ***The Comprehensive International Simulation Exercise (CISE) has emerged as a key platform to promote anticipatory actions through proactive engagement***, deepen mutual understanding, strengthen regional and international cooperation, and facilitate the exchange of best practices in disaster management.



10. In view of the increasing frequency and severity of climate-induced disasters, a Proactive Disaster Management Strategy was formulated and operationalized. CISE is a core implementation mechanism of this strategy, showcasing Pakistan's institutional capabilities while strengthening collaborative DRR efforts. Pakistan has demonstrated this capability to representatives **of over 54 countries, including National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs), United Nations Agencies, Regional Organizations, Academia, and Military Components of partner nations.**

11. The key objectives of CISE are to:

- a. Strengthen high-end technical cooperation.
- b. Establish integrated, shared early warning systems for hazard monitoring and rapid response.
- c. Mobilize climate finance for collaborative action.
- d. Promote resilient infrastructure development to mitigate the impacts of disasters.
- e. Assess hazard impacts, community exposure, and losses and damages.
- f. Develop interoperability frameworks for shared capacities, regional asset relocation, multi-agency response, and pre-coordinated logistics.
- g. Enhance online communication, training, and simulation-based learning.
- h. Institutionalize joint contingency planning and strategic command centres (citadels).
- i. Conduct syndicate-based exercises, reconnaissance missions, and strategic simulations.
- j. Generate post-exercise reports and outline follow-up actions.

Enhancing Regional Disaster Response and Cooperation

12. Strengthening regional disaster response and mutual utility capabilities requires coordinated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and integrated planning. Aligning national policies with regional strategies, harmonizing multi-hazard risk assessments, advancing transboundary research in disaster risk reduction, and jointly addressing shared vulnerabilities are critical for efficient resource utilization and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

13. Effective regional disaster response can be facilitated through cross-border contingency protocols, joint rapid response teams, and pre-positioned emergency resources, enhancing preparedness and operational readiness across the region. On the technical front, interoperable communication systems, integrated early warning networks, and knowledge-sharing platforms enable real-time data exchange and coordinated



decision-making. Bilateral visits and collaborative engagements further expand avenues for mutual learning, sharing of best practices, and refinement of response strategies.

14. Pakistan's proactive engagement in 2025 exemplifies this approach. **NDMA hosted delegations from countries including the US, KSA, France, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Germany, Thailand, the UK, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, Türkiye, Jordan, Oman, and South Africa.** These interactions facilitated knowledge exchange, technical assistance, joint training initiatives, and disaster early warning (DEW) sharing, thereby strengthening Pakistan's capacity and aligning national disaster management practices with international standards.

15. The establishment of a regional disaster management platform, serving as a central body for mobilizing regional resources, can further enhance collective preparedness and response. Leveraging NEOC's advanced early warning and coordination capabilities, NDMA Pakistan can act as the regional disaster management center, activating emergency response coordination upon formal notification or request. Member states may commit pre-identified national assets and capabilities to support joint rescue and relief operations, ensuring rapid and coordinated action during regional emergencies.

- a. Aligning national policies with regional frameworks.
- b. Harmonizing multi-hazard risk assessments across borders.
- c. Promoting transboundary research and shared vulnerability assessments.
- d. Establishing joint contingency protocols, rapid response teams, and pre-positioned regional emergency reserves.

16. On the technical front, interoperable communication systems, integrated early warning networks, and real-time data-sharing platforms are essential for enhanced coordination and decision-making. Bilateral visits and expert exchanges facilitate knowledge transfer, mutual learning, and refinement of response strategies. Below are some of the key lessons learnt:

- a. The need for synchronized and synergistic actions across national, regional, and international levels.
- b. Adoption of best practices, including Thailand's Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) model using the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) for multi-channel, localized early warning dissemination.
- c. Importance of preparedness through pre-positioned resources and strategic forecasting of needs.
- d. Refinement of international logistics coordination, focusing on prioritizing essential relief items and ensuring equitable distribution via national systems, NGOs, and private sector partners.



- e. Strengthening appeal mechanisms by pre-assessing hazard intensity and geographical spread.

Improved Regional Preparedness and Shared Learning

17. The CISE platform has played a pivotal role in simulating hazard scenarios by comparing Pakistan's risk profiles with those of participating countries. It promotes an inclusive and adaptive response model based on realistic needs assessments, mutual capacities, and the use of advanced technologies and smart humanitarian interventions.

18. Through these efforts, CISE has emerged as a critical enabler for regional disaster response, strengthening synergy with partner nations, refining strategic planning, and supporting coordinated actions across all operational levels. By establishing reliable channels of cooperation and mutual trust, these engagements reinforce long-term resilience. Emphasizing regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) collaboration empowers both the state and its citizens to respond effectively to disasters independently or in partnership with regional allies, positioning Pakistan as a proactive and dependable contributor to regional disaster resilience.

Green Climate Financing

19. Climate finance constitutes a critical enabler for implementing Pakistan's disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and resilience-building priorities. It refers to financial resources and instruments mobilized to support actions that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance adaptive capacity, and strengthen resilience to climate-induced and multi-hazard risks. Given Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change and recurrent disasters, scaling up climate finance is essential to safeguard human life, infrastructure, livelihoods, and economic stability.

20. Climate finance in Pakistan is mobilized through public and private, domestic and international sources, utilizing instruments such as grants, concessional and market-based loans, sovereign green bonds and sukuk, guarantees, blended finance mechanisms, carbon markets, and climate-responsive public budgeting. International climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF), as well as development partners such as UNDP, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and bilateral agencies, remain key sources of external climate financing.

- a. Priority utilization of climate finance shall support
- b. Strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure and critical facilities
- c. Flood risk management and water resource security
- d. Climate-resilient agriculture and food systems



- e. Early warning systems and risk-informed decision support
- f. Urban resilience and heat mitigation
- g. Coastal protection and marine livelihood resilience
- h. Glacier monitoring and cryosphere risk management
- i. Community-based disaster risk reduction and social protection mechanisms

21. Recognizing persistent financing gaps, Pakistan will pursue innovative resource mobilization approaches, including green bonds, Islamic green sukuk, disaster risk financing and insurance solutions, debt-for-climate swaps, and participation in emerging carbon markets. Climate budget tagging and climate public expenditure tracking will be strengthened to enhance transparency, accountability, and alignment of public investments with national climate and disaster risk reduction priorities.

22. NDMA, in coordination with the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Ministry of Finance, provincial disaster management authorities, and development partners, shall facilitate access to international climate finance, strengthen institutional readiness, and promote an enabling environment to attract private sector investment in resilience and low-carbon development. Scaling up climate finance, particularly for adaptation and resilience, is indispensable to achieving the objectives of this Plan and ensuring a climate-resilient, disaster-safe, and sustainable Pakistan by 2030.

Action plan & targets

23. To enhance international and regional partnerships for proactive disaster management, Pakistan actively showcases NDMA's methods and models on global platforms to strengthen cooperation and knowledge exchange. These engagements aim to ensure effective responder interoperability aligned with global Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks. To date, initial Memoranda of Understanding and diplomatic missions have been reviewed to ensure structured follow-up and real deliverables, achieving 40% progress. Monthly Comprehensive International Simulation Exercises (CISE) have been conducted

with 55 partner nations, reaching 67% implementation, to enhance joint preparedness and operational coordination. Conventions have been established to identify international supply sources for critical relief items to address Pakistan's disaster-response gap requirements. Bilateral visits of national leaders, NDMA equivalents, regional organizations, and foreign military components have been conducted to demonstrate the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) and its operational utility, reaching 75% completion. In parallel, diplomatic channels are regularly updated on Pakistan's flood risks and evolving disaster scenarios, while the scope of international cooperation in disaster management continues to expand.



Key Targets (2026–2030)

- a. **International Partnerships.** Consolidate and formalize over **50 active** international partnerships to strengthen cooperation in disaster risk reduction. (Target: 60%)
- b. **Diaspora Financial Support Mechanisms.** Establish a structured diaspora-based financial support framework, targeting the creation of 1–2 formal mechanisms. (Target: 20%)
- c. **NEOC Capacity Building via Diplomatic and Diaspora Channels.** Strategically coordinate NEOC capacity-building initiatives through diplomatic engagement and diaspora support to enhance operational readiness. (Target: 30%)
- d. **Specialized Training and Skill Development.** Implement targeted national and international training programs to reinforce institutional and technical capabilities in disaster risk reduction and emergency response management.
- e. **Global DRR Leadership and Advocacy.** Elevate Pakistan’s DRR narrative as a leading voice in international forums, enhancing global advocacy and thought leadership. (Target: 30%)
- f. **Mobilization of Global Humanitarian Pledges.** Facilitate the unlocking of global humanitarian pledges through sustained diplomatic engagement, establishing NDMA Pakistan as a regional vanguard for DRR coordination

Expanded Comprehensive International Simulation Exercises (CISE). Execute multinational simulation exercises with over **85 partner countries** to strengthen joint preparedness, interoperability, and coordinated response mechanisms. (Target: 78%)



Support Partners

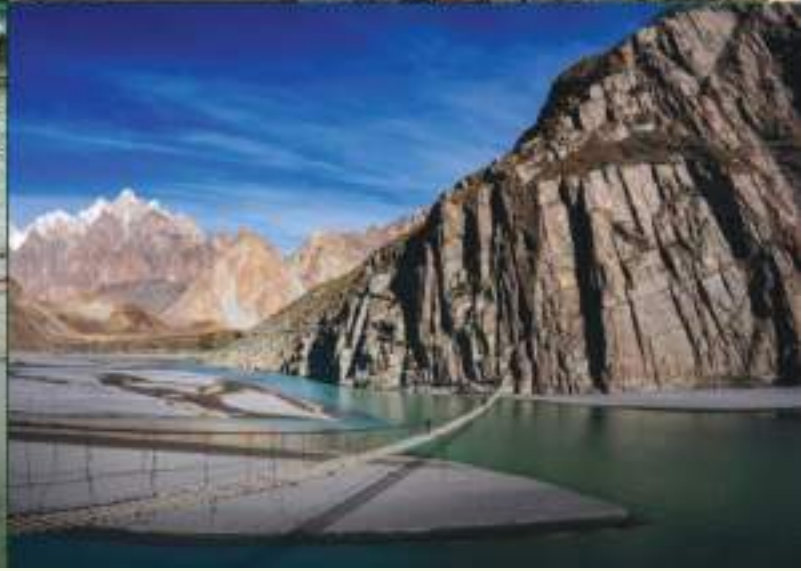
MoFA, Relevant Ministries, NDMA Equivalents, Pak and Foreign Missions, Mil HQs & Pak global diaspora



Chapter 7

National Infrastructure Resilience Framework (NIRF)

“Risk-Informed Planning, Standards, and Implementation”



National Infrastructure Resilience Framework (NIRF)

1. The National Infrastructure Resilience Framework (NIRF) provides an integrated, risk-informed system for planning, constructing, and upgrading infrastructure in a climate-resilient and hazard-aware manner. Its core components include:

- a. Risk and Exposure Tools: Infra Risk Atlas, Pre-Disaster Exposure Calculator, and Probabilistic Damage Assessment Portal.
- b. Pre-Disaster Assessment Tools: Infrastructure Audit Guidelines, Infrastructure Resilience Index (IRI), and the National Digital Audit Toolkit (NDAT) for systematic audits and retrofitting.
- c. Resilient Construction Guidance: Zone-wise templates, standardized housing and infrastructure typologies, and Material & Equipment Hubs for rapid, safe reconstruction.



Objectives

- a. Risk-informed Development: Integrates hazard, exposure, and loss data into PC-I/PC-II processes, prioritizing resilient investments aligned with Vision 2030
- b. Disaster Loss Reduction: Enables early detection of structural vulnerabilities and cost-effective retrofitting of public buildings and community assets

- c. Enhanced Recovery & “Build Back Better”: Provides standardized, resilient designs and pre-positioned materials to accelerate post-disaster reconstruction.
 - d. Community Resilience: Offers practical advisories and zone-specific guidance for households, engineers, and local authorities.
2. This framework operationalizes NDMP’s shift from reactive response to anticipatory, risk-informed infrastructure planning.

National Standardization of Technical Tools

3. Mandatory pre-disaster assessments shall be institutionalized across federal, provincial, and district-level departments through the adoption of the National Disaster Assessment Tool (NDAT), Infrastructure Audit Guidelines, and the Infrastructure Resilience Index (IRI). These instruments shall be formally integrated into planning and approval standard operating procedures, including PC-I and PC-II reviews, through the systematic use of the Infrastructure Risk Atlas, Pre-Disaster Exposure Calculator, and Damage Portal, ensuring that all new infrastructure projects are grounded in hazard, exposure, and loss baselines. Outputs generated from these tools shall further inform disaster risk financing decisions by guiding retrofitting priorities, contingency budget allocations, and the strategic management of high-risk public assets.

Resilient Construction Templates & Material Hubs

4. National reference designs shall be formally notified to establish zone-specific, resilient housing and infrastructure typologies for public buildings, community facilities, and housing projects. In parallel, six material and equipment hubs shall be planned nationwide, based on standardized designs and bills of quantities (BOQs), to enable rapid and coordinated mobilization for post-disaster reconstruction.

Integration into Governance & Planning

5. Within federal and provincial planning processes, the Infrastructure Risk Atlas layers shall inform the screening, ranking, and justification of high-priority investments across identified districts and development corridors. Risk-based mapping shall further guide infrastructure prioritization by identifying critical assets for detailed audits, Infrastructure Resilience Index (IRI) scoring, and phased retrofitting interventions. Data generated through the Pre-Disaster Exposure Calculator and Damage Portal shall be embedded within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and disaster risk financing workflows to support pre-disaster loss estimation, retrofitting prioritization, and advance resource pre-allocation.



Nationwide Infrastructure Audits

5. A two-stage infrastructure audit system shall be institutionalized, combining macro-level risk screening with micro-level and non-destructive testing (NDT) assessments for schools, hospitals, shelters, and lifeline infrastructure. To ensure consistency and quality, engineers shall be trained and certified in the standardized application of the National Disaster Assessment Tool (NDAT). Audit guidelines and green infrastructure standards shall be fully integrated into PC-I and PC-II scrutiny processes, national and provincial building codes, and relevant municipal by-laws.

Hazard-Specific Housing Prototypes

6. A three-phase implementation roadmap shall be adopted, beginning with the development phase (2025–26), focused on preparing region-specific designs for seismic, floodplain, coastal, and high-altitude zones. This shall be followed by a piloting phase (2026–27) in selected high-risk districts to assess technical performance, cost efficiency, and community acceptance. From 2027 onward, the scaling phase shall operationalize national reference models, linking them with material and equipment hubs, disaster risk financing mechanisms, and PC-I/PC-II approval processes.

Institutional Mechanisms

7. Provincial Infrastructure Audit Units (PIAUs) shall be established to facilitate systematic infrastructure audits and oversee retrofitting interventions at the provincial level. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) shall provide oversight through the issuance of technical advisories and policy briefs informed by audit findings, hazard–exposure–loss modelling, and post-disaster assessments. Private sector engagement shall be promoted through PEC-accredited training programs, standardized developer guidelines, and mandatory audit compliance requirements for major infrastructure projects.

Operational Outcomes

8. Risk-informed investment decisions shall be ensured by assessing all infrastructure projects against established hazard–exposure–loss baselines. Early identification of structural vulnerabilities and systematic retrofitting of at-risk assets shall contribute to reduced disaster losses. Post-disaster recovery shall be accelerated through the use of standardized designs, pre-positioned materials, and zone-specific technical guidance. Collectively, the development of trained engineers, certified auditors, and institutionalized risk assessment tools shall strengthen national capacity and ensure sustainable infrastructure resilience across sectors.

9. The National Infrastructure Resilience Framework (NIRF) is more than a set of technical tools; it is Pakistan’s roadmap for building safer, stronger, and more resilient



communities. By carefully considering hazards, exposure, and potential losses, NIRF ensures that our schools, hospitals, homes, and critical infrastructure can withstand disasters and recover quickly.

10. Through standardized designs, digital tools, and pre-positioned materials, the framework empowers engineers, local authorities, and planners to act proactively, identifying vulnerabilities before they become crises and taking steps to protect people and assets. Provincial Infrastructure Audit Units, material hubs, and trained professionals across the country create a network of preparedness that connects communities with national and international support.

11. By embedding resilience into planning, construction, and recovery, NIRF helps reduce disaster losses, accelerate rebuilding, and strengthen trust in public infrastructure. Ultimately, it is about safeguarding lives, protecting livelihoods, and giving every community the confidence that they can weather future challenges with resilience and hope.

Action plan & targets

12. To ensure resilient infrastructure, innovative methods and technologies are being integrated into national systems for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure types across every geographic zone. The formal NDMA Infrastructure Assessment and Planning & Development (IA&PD) Strategy has been approved at the national level, defining roles, responsibilities, and escalation pathways for infrastructure resilience across all tiers of government. Infrastructure material hub templates have been replicated locally across geographic zones. National seminar reports have been published, and advisories issued for risk contingencies covering all categories of infrastructure exposure, both public and private. National infrastructure audit guidelines have been issued, while Build Back Better frameworks and post-disaster evaluation checklists have been developed to guide resilient reconstruction. Additionally, three material hub templates have been established to support coordinated logistics and recovery planning.

Key Targets (2026–2030)

- a. **Governance Integration and Monitoring.** Accomplish 100% governance integration, supported by real-time monitoring and scalable audit mechanisms.
- b. **Budgetary Strategy Mainstreaming.** Embed the strategy in budgetary frameworks, ensuring maximum provincial adoption.
- c. **Infrastructure Standards and Audits.** Codify key sector infrastructure standards and audit 50% of projects annually.



- d. **Strategic Infrastructure Mapping.** Map 25% of strategic infrastructure assets using real-time extrapolative stakeout.
- e. **Automated E-Infrastructure Audits.** Conduct 25% automated e-infrastructure audits to validate ground reporting.
- f. **Infrastructure Resilience Index Deployment.** Fully deploy the Infrastructure Resilience Index (IRI). (Target: 100%)
- g. **Material Hub Transfer and Logistics Alignment.** Transfer 100% of material hubs to provinces, industry, and NGOs, with control and stocking responsibilities aligned with logistics policy.



Support Partners

Prime Minister's Office (PMO), PDMA and all regional DMAs, all NGOs (Natl, Intl), UN group & AID organizations.



Chapter 8

Humanitarian Coordination and Partner Engagement

"Strengthening Synergy among National, International, and Humanitarian Partners for Coherent Action."



Contributions of Humanitarian Partners in Pakistan

1. Humanitarian partners have been pivotal in Pakistan's disaster management landscape, especially during flood events. Their contributions span early warning dissemination, anticipatory action, response, and recovery:

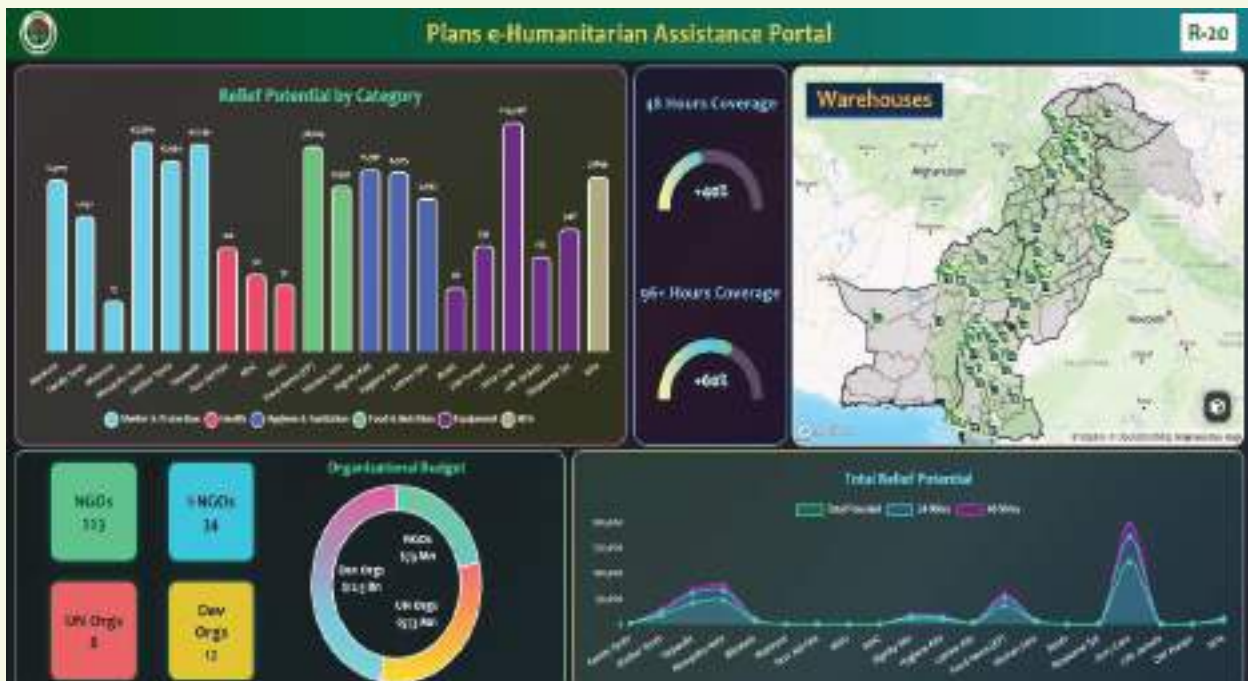
- a. **Preparedness & Anticipatory Action.** Partners support early warning systems, conduct community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) trainings, and engage in pre-positioning relief in high-risk zones.
- b. **Relief Operations.** Financial, logistical, and technical support is provided to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and NDMA to ensure timely, effective relief. Pre-assured finance from donors and engagement in anticipatory actions are key enablers.
- c. **Community Engagement & Capacity Building.** Programs to enhance local resilience, combined with sectoral expertise in health, WASH, shelter, food security, and protection, complement government-led interventions.
- d. **Multi-Stakeholder Coordination.** Humanitarian partners bridge gaps between public institutions and private stakeholders, ensuring a coordinated approach in pre- and post-disaster scenarios.

2. This multi-tiered involvement, guided by the Composite Response Matrix (CRM), ensures that each stakeholder operates in a clearly defined role, optimizing resources and minimizing overlaps.

e-Humanitarian portal

3. Subsequent to the operationalization of the National Emergency and Operations Center (NEOC) in 2023, NDMA adopted a technology-centric, anticipatory disaster risk management architecture. The e-Humanitarian Portal functions as an interoperable digital registry, integrating verified datasets of national and international NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, and development partners to enable real-time coordination, data validation, and decision support. Concurrently, advanced geospatial analytics deployed through the national GIS consortium enabled high-resolution hazard, exposure, and impact mapping of affected areas, facilitating precision targeting, predictive situational awareness, and optimized allocation of response and recovery resources.





4. **Achievements & Operational Highlights.** Monsoon 2024: More than 40 NGOs/INGOs and UN agencies coordinated ~78% coverage of affected areas, guided by Composite Response Matrix (CRM) sectoral and geographic alignment.

- a. **Monsoon Relief & Recovery 2025.** More than 50 NGOs/ INGOs and five donor agencies implemented CRM-guided actions, ensuring coordinated relief and recovery.
- b. **Capacity Building.** Stakeholder readiness achieved 75% completion through refresher programs aligned with CRM roles.
- c. **Resource Visibility.** e-Humanitarian Portal, integrated with CRM, enabled real-time stockpile tracking and rapid deployment, reducing redundancy.
- d. These results demonstrate CRM's value as a strategic coordination tool that standardizes multi-tiered, sectoral, and geographic interventions.

5. **Policy Directions for Future Coordination.** To strengthen humanitarian engagement and institutionalize CRM, NDMP prioritizes:

- a. Institutionalize the e-Humanitarian Assistance Portal for 90% partner integration and real-time coordination.
- b. Full Adoption of CRM as the standard framework for phased, multi-tiered disaster response (target: 90%).
- c. Develop Sectoral Roadmaps to guide all humanitarian actors, avoid duplication, and optimize resource allocation (target: 85%).



- d. Align Funding with Evidence-Based Interventions for anticipatory and long-term recovery actions (target: 95%).
- e. Third-Party Evaluations to integrate lessons into national disaster response policies (target: 90%).
- f. Provincial Integration by embedding national-level lessons into provincial response plans and harmonizing with sectoral roadmaps (target: 50–55%).
- g. By integrating CRM as the backbone of coordination, NDMA ensures a structured, proactive, and accountable humanitarian response that maximizes impact, strengthens resilience, and reduces vulnerabilities nationwide.

6. **Simulation Exercises.** For disaster preparedness, NDMA institutionalizes multi-hazard simulation and contingency-based exercises aligned with Pakistan’s seasonal and risk profile, including summer monsoon, winter extremes, spring-related hazards, and industrial and technological emergencies. These exercises are designed as full-scale, real-time operational scenarios, ensuring end-to-end testing of command, control, coordination, and communication mechanisms.

7. The simulation framework ensures the structured participation of all stakeholders, with a dedicated focus on humanitarian partners. Through these exercises, NDMA systematically assesses the operational readiness, surge capacity, coordination protocols, and standard operating procedures of humanitarian actors. A flagship component is the joint Pak-UN National Simulation Exercise, which evaluates inter-agency interoperability, civil–military coordination, and cluster-based response arrangements under realistic emergency conditions.



8. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) mandates the institutionalization of simulation exercises at national, provincial, and district levels to ensure vertical and horizontal preparedness across governance tiers. Disaster preparedness is recognized as a whole-of-society responsibility, requiring the active engagement of government entities, humanitarian and development partners, the private sector, and communities. Proactive preparedness planning is therefore essential to



reduce disaster risks, enhance response effectiveness, and strengthen resilience to recurrent and emerging hazards in Pakistan.

Targets (2026-2030)

- a. **Timely Partner Alerting Mechanism.** Establish a timely alerting system for NGOs, UN agencies, and other development partners to enable proactive response coordination. (Target: 80%)
- b. **Monthly Simulation Exercises.** Conduct monthly simulation exercises for all responders against emerging disaster scenarios, with clear risk impact information shared. (Target: 80%)
- c. **AI-Driven Humanitarian Response Orchestrator.** Develop and operationalize an AI-driven Humanitarian Response Orchestrator platform to enhance response coordination and decision-making. (Target: 80%)
- d. **e-NDMP and Cluster Placement Design.** Formulate the e-NDMP and design UN and NGO cluster placement frameworks to strengthen structured response alignment. (Target: 80%)
- e. **Composite Response Matrix (CRM).** Establish a comprehensive CRM outlining actions by all stakeholders for three months pre- and post-disaster to ensure coordinated response planning. (Target: 100%)



Support Partners

Provincial Governments, All regional DMAs, All NGOs (Natl, Intl), Mil HQs, Industry, Private Sector, UN group, AID organizations



Chapter 9

Integrated National Search & Rescue (INSaR)

"Building Pakistan's Rapid, United and Capability-Driven Rescue Force"



Integrated National Search & Rescue (INSaR)

1. Pakistan requires a modern, integrated, and capability-based Search and Rescue (SAR) system in view of its complex and multi-hazard disaster profile, encompassing earthquakes, floods, landslides, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), cyclones, industrial and technological accidents, and complex anthropogenic emergencies. The INSaR Concept Paper highlights that existing SAR capacities operate in fragmented and siloed arrangements, lack national standardization and interoperability, and do not adequately harness the full potential of institutional assets and trained volunteer networks across the country.
2. The INSaR framework suggests a unified, multi-tiered national SAR system that unites government organizations, volunteers, aid organizations, and specialized rescue teams to address these shortcomings.

Hazard Exposure

3. The diverse topography of Pakistan, which includes both coastlines and rugged mountains, results in region-specific hazards that call for specialized SAR capabilities (urban collapse, desert, riverine, coastal, GLOF, and mountain). The necessity of a structured framework is further supported by the growing frequency and severity of disasters.

Operational Gaps in the Current SAR System

4. The concept paper highlights several areas where the current SAR system may benefit from additional strengthening. It highlights that existing capacity often operates independently and could be enhanced by a more cohesive system. To enable coordinated actions, it also emphasizes the necessity of clearer legal and procedural frameworks. Variations in equipment, training, and methods of operation among agencies suggest the possibility of standardization. An improved location for specialized staff can also speed up response times. Additionally, the INSaR Concept highlights the need to augment the vital assistance that the Armed Forces offer during major disasters and the possibility of greater participation from volunteers and humanitarian organizations.

Alignment with NDMP Vision

5. The mandate reinforces a proactive, anticipatory, and all-hazards response mechanism. The operationalization of INSaR enhances the National disaster preparedness, response, and coordination pillars by ***institutionalizing standardized, interoperable, and expert-led response capabilities nationwide***, thereby strengthening surge capacity, reducing response latency, and improving multi-agency operational coherence during emergencies.



6. The vision for the National Search and Rescue (SAR) system under the NDMP is to establish a unified, anticipatory, inclusive, and technologically enabled mechanism capable of delivering rapid, well-coordinated, and specialized responses to all geo-based and human-induced emergencies across Pakistan. The framework also aims to **standardize training, equipment, safety measures, and operating procedures for all agencies towards the direction of uniformity and interoperability**. To enhance the level of preparedness and reduce deployment time, specialist SAR teams are positioned in advance, taking into consideration the different area hazard profiles. Additionally, through prompt and effective technical procedures, the objective is to reduce reaction time, avoid loss of life, and decrease the level of damage. Moreover, the establishment of a **National SAR Certification Framework consistent** with international standards would ensure that teams maintain high professional standards while being able to function effectively in both national and international response scenarios.

7. **Role of Key Institutions**

Institutions	Roles
NDMA	Policy, coordination, national activation, standard-setting
PDMAs/DDMAs	Employment, logistics, local activation, and volunteering mobilization
Rescue 1122 / Provincial Emergency Services	Core operational SAR lead
Pakistan Army, PMSA, PCG	Specialist and backup deployments
Civil Defence, Boy Scouts/Girl Guides, NGOs	Supplementary SAR, first aid, logistics, and dead body management
National Volunteer Corps (NVC)	Accredited community volunteers for first response

Structure of INSaR Teams

8. The INSaR proposes five regional teams in line with the country's varying geographic and hazard profiles, each tailored to the particular operating requirements of the region concerned.



Teams	Areas	Hazards
INSaR-1	KP, AJ&K, and GB	GLOF, riverine Floods, forest fire control, and urban rescue operations,
INSaR-2	Punjab	Urban collapse, riverine floods, desert crisis, HAZMAT incidents, road and rail accidents, and heatwave response
INSaR-3	Balochistan	Coastal rescue, collapsed structure rescue, desert rescue and operations, and industrial HAZMAT response
INSaR-4	Sindh	Coastal and riverine rescue, urban collapse, industrial crises, and desert response
INSaR-4	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	Natural and anthropogenic hazards

National Certification Framework

9. The National Certification Framework will create a uniform system for search and rescue workers, including government agencies, NGOs, and volunteer responders. This framework aims at standardizing the capabilities of all responder groups, at the same time as setting appropriate operational, safety, and equipment standards. An accredited team must meet both national and international criteria to maintain uniformity and professionalism in search and rescue operations. Moreover, competency and preparedness need to be refreshed every two years with reviews.

Community Resilience through INSaR

10. INSaR emphasizes the strengthening of community-based support as a foundational pillar of the national Search and Rescue (SAR) system. It recognizes the ***need to train and certify local-area volunteers through structured programs such as the National Volunteer Corps (NVC), while positioning Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Civil Defence personnel, and NIDM-trained volunteers as auxiliary SAR responders.*** It acknowledges the critical role of established local humanitarian organizations, including the ***Edhi Foundation, Chhipa Foundation, Al-Khidmat Foundation, Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH),*** Helping Hand for Relief and Development, and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) as integral components of the emergency response continuum.

11. Operation Framework

- a. **Activation.** INSaR teams shall be mobilized to ensure immediate response by utilizing existing mechanisms of control and coordination. The activation at the local level may be initiated by the control rooms at DDMA and PDMA based on



incident reports or upon increasing operational demand. The NDMA will trigger the activation at the national level for inter-provincial deployment, large crises, or international involvement. Activation may also be triggered through the early-warning systems of the NDMA, whereby the teams begin deployment in anticipation of any imminent threat. Standardization of this procedure for activation will ensure early decision-making and rapid deployment in the field.

- b. **Deployment Protocols.** Once activated, INSaR teams shall follow a set of deployment standards that would ensure efficiency, safety, and operational coherence. This is in the form of pre-disaster coordination, rehearsals between agencies, and rapid mobilization, which could normally be within 30 to 60 minutes of receiving a warning. Impacted regions for complicated urban operations would be divided into sectors to enable the assignment of work. Responsibilities regarding search and rescue, medical assistance, logistics, and communication shall be clearly specified to avoid overlaps and ensure that multi-agency operations run smoothly. These standards help to ensure a coordinated and timely response in a range of operating environments.
- c. **Command & Control.** The activities of INSaR will be managed through a unified command and control structure, ensuring synchronization and cooperation among all responding bodies. ICS forms the basic operating structure to enable uniformity in decision-making and optimum use of resources. There is a clear, uniform reporting chain through NDMA-PDMA for the flow of information from the field teams to their superiors and relevant authorities. Liaison officers are also assigned so that non-government organizations, the Armed Forces, volunteer groups, and other stakeholders can be coordinated smoothly. This integrated command structure promotes interoperability and helps in effective SAR during crises.
- d. **International Deployment Capability.** INSaR-certified teams will be prepared to meet international standards, allowing them to pursue INSARAG certification and engage in regional or worldwide humanitarian relief operations. These teams may also be deployed for cross-border search and rescue operations, subject to national permission procedures. Strengthening this foreign deployment capacity not only improves operational preparedness but it also helps to raise Pakistan's reputation as a responsible and capable humanitarian actor in the global disaster response community.

12. Over the five-year implementation horizon, ***INSaR will serve as Pakistan's harmonized, proactive, and capability-driven national Search and Rescue framework.*** Its phased integration into the NDMP will progressively strengthen national resilience through ***standardized SAR capacities, interoperable response systems, and institutionalized coordination across federal, provincial, and district levels.*** The implementation of INSaR will contribute to the reduction of disaster-related losses



by enabling faster, integrated, and multi-tiered response operations, while optimizing the deployment of governmental, humanitarian, and volunteer resources. Through sustained capacity development and alignment with international best practices, Pakistan's adoption of INSaR represents a strategic transition toward a fully integrated, anticipatory, and globally coordinated disaster response architecture.

Targets (2026-2030)

- a. **Mission-Ready SAR Capability:** INSaR will operate fully mission-ready search and rescue teams with optimized personnel and equipment to ensure rapid deployment. (Target: 100% operational readiness by 2030)
- b. **Gap-Based Training and Certification:** Deliver training programs based on identified capability gaps, achieving nationally recognized certification standards. (Target: 80% personnel certified by 2030)
- c. **Integrated Resource Management and Deployment:** Fully implement integrated resource management and strategic deployment protocols to enable rapid, coordinated, and scalable response across all disaster scenarios. (Target: 100% system implementation by 2030)



Support Partners

PDMA, DDMA, Rescue 1122, NGOs/INGOs
& Civil Defense



Chapter 10

Mainstreaming DRR in Academic and Professional Training

“Institutionalizing Research Integration to Enhance Preparedness, Resilience, and NDMP Outcomes.”



Academia & Research through NIDM

1. Recognizing the critical role of research and academic expertise in strengthening disaster resilience, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has prioritized partnerships with universities, research institutions, and think tanks to develop a sustainable knowledge base in disaster risk reduction (DRR). By leveraging academic research, NIDM aims to generate evidence-based solutions, integrate scientific insights into training programs, and build institutional capacities that ensure a continuous pool of skilled disaster management professionals across Pakistan.



Integrating DRR into Academic Programs

2. NIDM has systematically embedded DRR concepts into academic and professional training programs to cultivate a culture of preparedness and resilience. DRR modules have been integrated into the curricula of Civil Services Academies in

Balochistan and Sindh and within the Pakistan Girl Guides Association (PGGA) training programs. In addition, NIDM has standardized the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training manual, ensuring a consistent and scalable approach to community-level resilience education nationwide. These initiatives enable academic institutions to serve as conduits for knowledge dissemination and practical skill development in disaster management.

Academia Advisory Pool: Linking Knowledge to Practice

3. The Academia Advisory Pool formalizes collaborations with universities, research institutions, and national think tanks to embed scientific and technical expertise into Pakistan's disaster management ecosystem. This partnership facilitates applied research in GIS, remote sensing, climate analytics, hazard mapping, vulnerability assessments, critical infrastructure risk analysis, and climate impact modelling.

4. To date, NDMA has formalized Letters of Agreement (LOAs) with 93 universities (approximately 40% of the network), institutionalized the Simulation Exercise (SimEx) model at the Balochistan Civil Services Academy (57%), and scaled best practices across 150 partner universities and line departments (50%). By 2026, the Academia Advisory Pool aims to:

- a. Implement a standardized disaster management training curriculum for all key stakeholders (target: 60–70%).
- b. Establish a fully operational national research hub and knowledge exchange platform with academia and global centres.
- c. Compile 100% of best practices across all disaster types and integrate them into national training modules.
- d. Implement provincial-level disaster management training aligned with NIDM standards and establish research linkages to capture and share best practices.

5. Key institutional partners, including HEC, NIDM, and the Universities Network, ensure a structured mechanism for evidence generation, knowledge synthesis, and policy translation.

Applied Research & Policy Translation

6. Universities provide scientific and technical expertise, while NIDM ensures research outcomes are operationally relevant and policy-ready. Collaborative studies focus on hazard-specific scenarios, risk assessments, and scenario modelling, with outputs consolidated in a national data repository accessible to planners, emergency managers, and operational agencies.



7. A structured research-to-policy translation mechanism ensures systematic screening, synthesis, and prioritization of findings. Evidence is converted into actionable decision-support products, including maps, models, scenario outputs, technical guidelines, SOPs, and best practices. Expert groups comprising NDMA, academia, and research organizations review and validate outputs for integration into sector-specific planning guidelines and competency-based training frameworks. Regular evaluations, workshops, and knowledge exchange platforms maintain alignment with NDMP objectives, ensuring research continuously informs policy, training, and operational planning.

DRR Societies & Advisory Pools

8. DRR societies and advisory pools under NIDM and NDMA function as permanent evidence-to-policy platforms, integrating multidisciplinary experts, government agencies, academic institutions, and community representatives. These platforms:

- a. Translate research outputs, field evidence, and modelling results into actionable guidance and standardized procedures.
- b. Support continuity in capacity building, inter-agency coordination, and adaptive learning.
- c. Provide timely, context-specific inputs for risk reduction planning and policy formulation.
- d. Ensure alignment of disaster management strategies with NDMP priorities, enhancing preparedness, reducing vulnerabilities, and strengthening resilient development nationwide.

9. Through this structured integration of academia, research, and training, NDMP (2026-2030) envisions a vigorous ecosystem for applied disaster research, scenario modelling, and high-impact training. This approach establishes a sustainable knowledge-to-policy pipeline, strengthening Pakistan's overall disaster resilience and readiness.



Targets (2026-2030)

- a. **Integration of Academia Guidance into Social Policies.** Convert prescribed academic guidance into national social policies. (Target: 80%)
- b. **Development Sector Mainstreaming.** Integrate disaster resilience into development sectors, including water security, food and agriculture, and infrastructure. (Target: 75%)
- c. **Provincial PIDM Model Establishment.** Establish Provincial Integrated Disaster Management (PIDM) models across all zones, with NIDM providing scope-setting and oversight. (Target: 80%)
- d. **Community Digital Information Access.** Make digitized disaster risk and preparedness information available to communities. (Target: 85%)
- e. **National Volunteer Force Expansion.** Expand trained national volunteers to a strength of five million to support disaster preparedness and response.



Support Partners

DM academia, PM Youth Programs, PDMAs,
Military HQs, UN & NGOs



Chapter 11

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

"Tracking Progress, Driving Resilience, Ensuring Accountability"



Overview

1. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), ensuring that strategic objectives, operational actions, and performance targets are tracked, assessed, and improved over time. Effective M&E allows NDMA to maintain focus on national disaster management priorities, measure progress against planned actions, and strengthen accountability across federal, provincial, and district authorities, as well as partner organizations.

Purpose of M&E

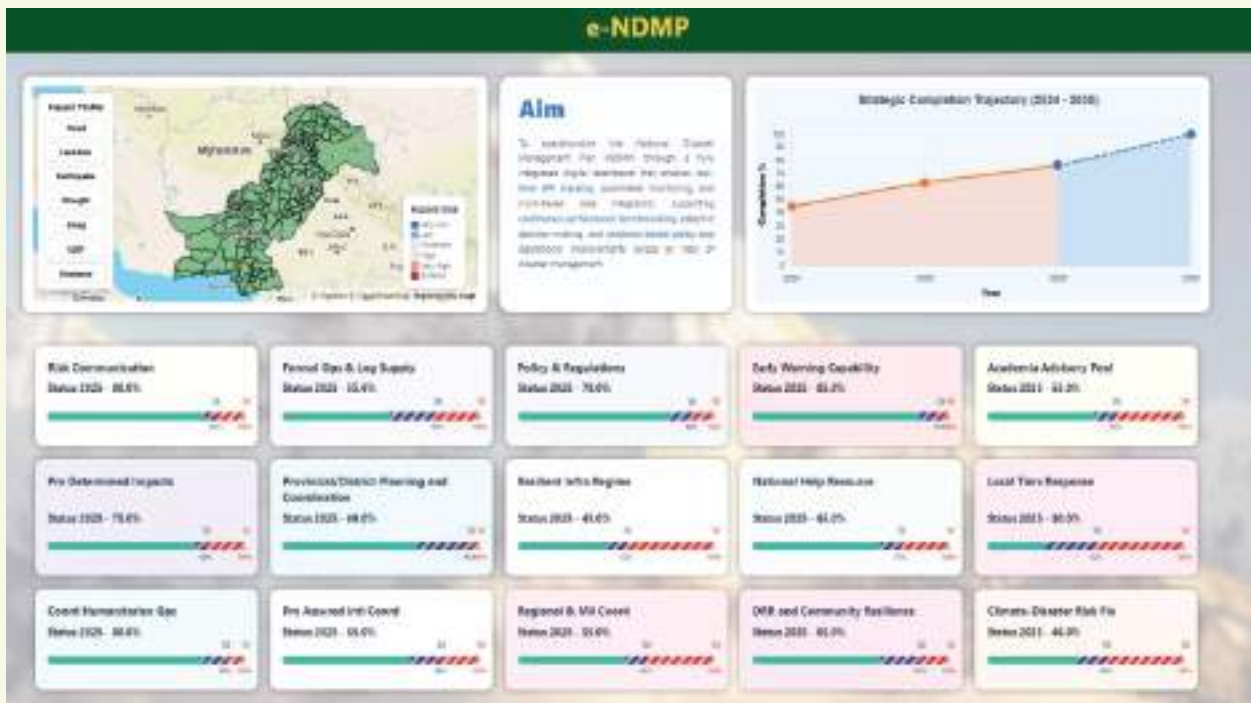
2. M&E provides a structured mechanism to:
 - a. Track the implementation of NDMP strategies and actions.
 - b. Measure performance against defined key performance indicators (KPIs).
 - c. Identify gaps and enable timely corrective measures
 - d. Ensure that resources, both human and financial, are effectively utilized.
 - e. Strengthen multi-tier coordination and evidence-based decision-making.

Through a vigorous M&E system, NDMA can ensure that the **NDMP remains a living, actionable plan**, aligned with **Pakistan's Vision 2030** and responsive to emerging disaster risks.

e-NDMP: Electronic National Disaster Management Plan

3. The e-NDMP portal is a fully integrated digital platform designed to operationalize the NDMP by translating policy objectives into actionable, time-bound workflows. The system enables:
 - a. Real-time monitoring of ongoing tasks and performance against benchmark indicators.
 - b. Automated progress tracking, providing actionable insights into achievements and gaps across disaster management sectors.
 - c. Multi-tier alignment, connecting federal, provincial, and district authorities under NDMA coordination.





4. Currently, the e-NDMP dashboard is partially operational within NDMA, with approximately 60–80% of tasks and KPIs uploaded. Basic progress tracking functionality is active, allowing preliminary monitoring of activities and offering initial insights into performance across disaster management focus areas.

5. Operational Benefits of M&E and e-NDMP

- Continuous Performance Benchmarking.** Compares ongoing progress with planned objectives, enabling timely adjustments.
- Enhanced Multi-Tier Coordination.** Ensures federal, provincial, and district stakeholders work in alignment, reducing gaps and duplication.
- Evidence-Based Decision Making.** Provides real-time insights to guide operational and strategic interventions.
- Systemic Resilience Tracking.** Measures improvements in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities across all administrative levels.
- Transparency and Accountability.** Makes tasks, responsibilities, and outcomes visible to all relevant stakeholders. As **e-NDMP moves towards full operational readiness**, it will support comprehensive real-time monitoring, enhanced disaster preparedness, and measurable improvements in national resilience.





6. Monitoring and Evaluation, supported by the e-NDMP digital platform, represents a transformative approach to disaster management in Pakistan. By institutionalizing real-time monitoring, performance tracking, and multi-tier coordination, NDMA ensures that NDMP objectives are systematically implemented and measurable. This integrated M&E framework strengthens accountability, enables evidence-based decision-making, and promotes proactive, risk-informed planning. As e-NDMP reaches full maturity, it will empower Pakistan to continuously enhance national disaster preparedness, accelerate response capabilities, and build resilient communities across the country.



Annexures



ANNEX

List of Annexures

ANNEX-I

List of Concerned Organizations at National and Provincial Levels

Ser	Department	Contact Number
1.	Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	051-9250367 051-9250368 051-9250364
2.	Flood Forecasting Division, Lahore	042-99200208
3.	Army Flood Control Centre, Engineers Directorate	051-5202059 051-5202060 203525 (DEFKOM) 8000-30855 (PASCOM)
4.	DG NHEPRN	051-9255708-9
5.	Federal Flood Commission	051-9244604 051-9244616
6.	IRSA, Islamabad	051-9244600 051-9244599
7.	SUPARCO Islamabad	051-9075265
8.	Nullah Lai Control Room	051-9250566
9.	Rescue 1122 Punjab	042-37423372
10.	Rescue 1122 Rawalpindi	051-9291185
11.	Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	091-9222483-4
12.	Rescue 1122 Gilgit Baltistan	05811-922137
13.	Rescue 1122 Azad Jammu & Kashmir (SDMA)	0333-3331122
14.	Geological Survey of Pakistan, Islamabad	051-9269579 051-9255141



15. COMKAR Karachi	021-48506113 021-48501705
16. Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, Karachi	021-99214624 021-99214625
17. PCIW (Pakistan Commission for Indus Water) Lahore	042-99212783-86
18. GM, Pakistan Railway Lahore	042-99201700
19. Punjab Irrigation Department	042-99212117-8
20. Balochistan Irrigation Department	081-9201074
21. Sindh Irrigation Department	021-99222949 021-99222950
22. Azad Jammu & Kashmir Irrigation Department	05822-921596 05822-921157
23. KPK Irrigation Department	091-9210845 091-9212116
24. Civil Defence Punjab	042-99212109 042-99212111
25. Civil Defence Sindh	021-99243765
26. Civil Defence KPK	091-9212176 091-2263158-59



ANNEX-II**Contact Details of NEOCs and PEOCs**

Ser	Emergency Operation Centers	Contact Number
1.	National Emergency Operation Centre (NDMA) Islamabad	UAN-051-111 -157-157 051-9205037
2.	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) Punjab	042-99204408 042-99203163
3.	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) Sindh	021-99332005 021-99332003
4.	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) Baluchistan	081-9241133 081-9241118
5.	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) KPK	091-9213867 091-9213845 091-9213855
6.	State Emergency Operation Centre (SDMA) SDMA AJ&K	05822-921536 05822-921643 05822-921101
7.	GBDMA Emergency Operation Centre, Gilgit	05811-922030 920874-75



ANNEX-III

Composite Response Matrix (CRM)

Organization	Actions Template: National & Global Stakeholders			
	D – 90 to D – 30	D – 30 to D Day	D Day to D + 30	D + 30 to D + 90
Academia Thru NIDM (NDMA)	Update archives, Ai B.Pracs: as per DEW Specific tasking of DRR societies Collated inclusion of intl academia input Academia interface svy in Vuln Zs Integrate inputs with PDMAs Develop community training plans	Make practical plans Reconfirm impact estimates of ARC Enhance community trainings Ready National Volunteers in Zs	Monitor volunteers & DRR societies Ensure learned HR to join P/D DMAs Be part of natl relief & donations plan Prepare plans to raise contributions Invoke intl academia recovery support	Share obsns with GoP, intl academia Determine next research & trg needs Develop indep analyses reports Issue guidance to natl academia
NDMA NEOC (Tech, DRR)	Develop & issue Disasters Early Warning Share community readiness plans DRR Coordinate with military, NGOs, UN Conduct DEW specific SimEx & CISE Develop natl need gap analysis Collate natl infra, agri, svcs audits	Engage ministries, diplomats, DMA's Update PMO on natl readiness Confirm DEW with PMD, SUPARCO etc Coord with regional equivalents, mil Rehearse plans with provincial govts Make ready multi layered logistics	Activate Provincial Coord (PCC) Generate multi-tiered response Keep PMO informed on losses, ex gratia Confirm losses & dev ePDNA Manage external log sp, donations	Update GoP on disaster (PDNAs) Monitor & evaluate natl response Guide rehab and coord appeal support Revision of Plans, as req Recoup stocks & ready for poly crises Redefine scope next SimExs, Trg , log etc
PDMAs (All sectors)	Maintain readiness as 1st & 2nd tiers Update audits, needs svy: infra, agri, services Add tech compliance at districts levels Clear encroachments in flood plains Deploy mobile EOCs in / close to vuln Zs Ready log stocks as per policy, NGOs coord Capacity built of InSAR, local volunteers Update HR database & hold refresher trg Register additional HR: B Scoutes, G Guides Ctgy rehearsals with communities in Vuln Zs Integrate local plans with mil, LEAs, PDMAs Inspect INSaR eqpt inventory and seek sp	Assign provincial resources to vuln Zs Finalize relocation plans, as req Execute grand risk communications Implement natl plans (NDMP, NDRP) Train with resident mil, LEAs Revisit flood plains, strat infra svy Pre-position plant eqpt, as required	Conduct Search & rescue ops, ex gratia Establish relief camps (with med, rations) Coord additional support (NDMA), if req Smooth regulations NGOs Ops Regulate provincial donations	Conduct physical svys to recfm ePDNA Recoup log stocks Complete transparent ex gratia SOPs Complete relief cycle till rehab, review Ensure safe return of relocated people Clear debris, restore livelihoods
Local Volunteers, & S&R (INSaR)		Keep Regional InSAR teams equipped Review specialties and standards Participate with communities Stay interoperable: other US&Rs, teams	Employ trained teams with DDMA's Support in camps management Activate reserves, if req	Recoup resources & data collection Transfer of care responsibility Recalibrate future training & plans Incentivize technical HR



Annexures

Infra	<p>Sensitize infra audit in DEW's vuln Zs</p> <p>Compile data and suggest plans</p> <p>Maintain material hubs, with NR, PDMA</p> <p>Add into NIDM's local rebuild needs</p> <p>Develop DEW risk communication plans</p> <p>Pre-coord with all mediums</p> <p>Organize TV talks, media seminars</p> <p>Seek global networks pre-support</p>	<p>Guide: infra svy, retrofit, Zs clr ops</p> <p>Suggest: pub, pvt protective techs</p> <p>Issue advisories: immediate action</p>	<p>Collate infra damages intel</p> <p>Release from material hubs: template</p> <p>Collaborate with pub reconst orgs</p> <p>Provide regional resilience models</p>	<p>Recoup material hubs thru NR, NGOs</p> <p>Refine templates – rebuild & maint</p> <p>Participate in quality control</p> <p>Guide inspections: pvt, industry build</p>
Media & Alert App	<p>Maintain national stocks, inspect status</p> <p>Direct others to raise policy stocks</p> <p>Plan resources cmt sequence</p> <p>Pre-coord PM's Relief packages</p> <p>Plan log transport (ground, air, avn)</p> <p>Ready PM's asst overseas</p>	<p>Radiate NDMA disasters app's msgs</p> <p>Register: worship places comm</p> <p>United Disasters Media Sp</p> <p>Gps Ops</p> <p>Global media connectivity</p>	<p>Ensure accurate impact reporting</p> <p>Prepare all for next phases</p> <p>Control panic, synergise response</p> <p>Be part of Pak appeal messaging</p>	<p>Incentivize natl support</p> <p>Elevate hope & natl narrative</p> <p>Showcase Pak resilience efforts</p> <p>Share reports with global partners</p>
Operations & Logistics	<p>Update plans & stock military hubs</p> <p>Rehearse emp: engrs, aviation, medical</p> <p>Mock drills: DDMA's, LEA's, communities</p> <p>Ensure response equipment readiness</p> <p>Participate in national NDMA SimEx</p>	<p>Pre-position log stocks in vuln Zs</p> <p>Pre-recce relief camps, plan log sp</p> <p>SimExs with P / D DMA's</p> <p>Coord mil mobilization plans</p>	<p>Organize flow of all resources</p> <p>Invoke NGOs sp in log</p> <p>Prepare to receive foreign support</p> <p>Coordinate natl donations & use</p> <p>Update PMO on current ops</p> <p>Apply response variants, when req</p>	<p>Sustain assistance, if req</p> <p>Rebuild natl stocks & fin capacity</p> <p>Regulate intl S&R, loan articles etc</p> <p>Conclude transparent ex-gratia</p> <p>Stock for parallel overseas asst</p>
Military	<p>Initiate appraisals: MoFA & ambassadors</p> <p>Recfm pre-assured logistics support</p> <p>Invite diplomatic participations in CISEs</p> <p>Conclude fin flow: with Pak Ambs, diaspora</p>	<p>Work with PDMA's & area admin</p> <p>Deploy anticipatory resources</p> <p>Prepare floods breach sites, PDMA's</p> <p>Position mil plant eqpt: in vuln Zs</p> <p>Jt intl log sp plan: with NDMA O&L</p>	<p>Mobilize, as planned / ctgys trg</p> <p>Conduct joint Search & Rescue ops</p> <p>Aviation svy, evacuation, recce</p> <p>Log supplies in camps (with others)</p>	<p>Hand over stable areas to DDMA's</p> <p>Repatriate foreign mil eqpt, as req</p> <p>Sp in poly crises stages</p> <p>Drawdown & review for stage next</p> <p>Continue ops in selected areas, if req</p>
Intl Coord, Diplomacy	<p>Pre-svy vuln Z (as per DEW)</p> <p>Operationalise</p> <p>Cluster approach: NDMA</p> <p>Conduct CBDRM trainings</p> <p>Engage with donors: proactive finance</p> <p>Participate in Anticipatory Actions plans</p>	<p>Seek foreign S&R support (if req)</p> <p>Keep Pak embassies updated</p> <p>Digital forums diaspora for support</p> <p>Hold updates for Parliament & Mins</p> <p>Brief intl amb's at NEOF, with MoFA</p>	<p>Trigger pre-assured assistance articles</p> <p>Galvanize Pak appeal & attract global fin</p> <p>Reach out addl regions, as req</p> <p>Keep parliament & leaders informed</p>	<p>Audit diplomatic interventions</p> <p>Support local recovery & reconstruction</p> <p>Secure space for added intl collaborations</p> <p>Oversee diaspora's fin sp to NDMF</p>
Pak NGOs	<p>Potential mapping of natl resources</p> <p>Engage & leverage CSR as part of DM</p> <p>Align pledges (in kind or financial)</p> <p>Follow NDMA national relief plan</p>	<p>Initiate donors' AAs projects</p> <p>Rehearse employment sequence</p> <p>Establish camps in assured vuln Zs</p> <p>Coord with NDMA, PDMA's</p> <p>Avoid redundancies, wastages</p> <p>Coord with NDMA, PDMA's</p>	<p>Support PDMA's in initial relief</p> <p>Apply ctgy plans, when needed</p> <p>Take selective control of impact Zs</p> <p>Sustain relief, as per capacity</p> <p>Raise donors support (natl, intl)</p>	<p>Continue flow of excess needs articles</p> <p>Sustain donations</p> <p>Sp in rebuild of temp shelters, as req</p>
Pak National Sources	<p>Support in GoP Relief Account</p> <p>Develop NR's own protective care</p> <p>Extend eqpt support to DDMA's</p> <p>Indicate potential asst area : NDMA</p>	<p>Activate fin collation cmt NDMA / GoP</p> <p>Physically supply articles</p> <p>Join co-located impacted DDMA's</p>	<p>Sustain finance aid, as possible</p> <p>Plan for greater future needs</p> <p>Add on diaspora sp in NR</p>	



	Dev NR as anticipatory altn Risk Fin			
Intl NGOs	Observe national needs' gap & deficits Finalize own provision responsibility Follow NDMA plans to avoid overlaps Initiate own Anticipatory Protocols	Plan interventions in exclusive Zs Work with local NGOs, as req Participate in community training Stay engaged with donors & media	Respond to NDMA directions in vuln Zs Harmonise with area governments Report addl needs to donors	Maintain support (NDMA, PDMA) Provide funds for limited rebuild Upgrade long term needs
UN Orgs	Develop inter-agency plans with NDMA Approach donors for proactive support Prepare to support National Appeal Control duplications & redundancies	Hold conference to sp GoP Appeal Prepare firm UN interventions Select specific coordinated sectors	Observe & respond in plan sequence Update Rapid Needs assessment Join in Pak Appeal	Support GoP's digitised PDNA Focus on pre-coordinated zones Reach donors for long term fin needs Design quantum 'Reconst Appeal'
Donors	Reassure pre commitments, as per DEW Confirm, estimate for risk finance Initiate pledges to GoP, NDMA Provide anticipatory finance	Add compliance-based fin support Identify critical food security needs Prepare to respond GoP Appeal	Urgent release of pre-asured finance Add con contingency needs, if req	Design global support (GCF, GEF, CC) Upgrade Monitoring & Evaluation Finalise observations for review
Risk Finance GoP Fin NDMF	Align GoP proactive spending for DRR Pre-arrange fin for ex gratia, intl asst Keep stocks recouped Guide provinces to have own PDMF	Activate PM Relief Accounts Pre-secure GoP approvals for exp Steer NDRF & intl fin (GCF) to DRR	Act only as federal reserve Pre-secure from Min of Fin, MoFA Keep PM updated	Draw method to fin rebuilt Audit provincial projs for PM info Stabilise EAD allocs, ex synergy Dev intl projs proposals with Mins



ANNEX-IV

Basic Concepts used in this Plan

- a. **Capacity.** The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.
- b. **Disaster.** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.
- c. **Disaster Management.** The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.
- d. **Disaster Management Planning.** Participatory disaster management planning is process in which the community members are involved in analyzing the participatory disaster risk assessment information, towards developing an action plan for disaster risk reduction measures that will help in reducing the prioritized risk of the target communities.
- e. **Disaster Risk.** The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.
- f. **Disaster Risk Assessment.** A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
- g. **Disaster Risk Management.** Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
- h. **Disaster Risk Reduction.** Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.
- i. **Emergency.** Emergency is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or



health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

- j. **Hazard.** A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.
- k. **Mitigation.** Lessening or minimizing of the adverse impact of a hazardous event. Mitigation include undertaking both structural and non-structural measures aimed at reducing the risk from disasters. Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.
- l. **Preparedness.** The knowledge and capacities developed by the governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
- m. **Prevention.** Activities and measures to avoid existing and future disaster risks.
- n. **Reconstruction.** The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risks. Permanent measures to repair or replace damaged dwellings and infrastructure and to set the economy back on course.
- o. **Recovery.** The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
- p. **Rehabilitation.** The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.
- q. **Relief.** Measures that are required in search and rescue of survivors, as well to meet the basic needs for shelter, water, food & health care. [Intervention](#) aimed at [meeting](#) the immediate [needs](#) of the [victims](#) of a [disastrous event](#).



- r. **Resilience.** The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
- s. **Response.** Actions taken directly during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
- t. **Risk.** The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
- u. **Vulnerability.** The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.



ANNEX-V

Prioritized Hazards Prone Districts of Pakistan

District	Division	Province	Flood	Landslide	Earthquake	Tsunami	Cyclone	Drought	Forest Fire	Heat Wave	Smog	Avalanche	GLOF	Total Hazard
Chitral	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	5	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	5	30
Gwadar	Makran Division	Balochistan	4	1	4	5	4	5	0	4	1	0	0	28
Sujawal	Banbhore Division	Sindh	4	0	2	5	5	4	0	5	3	0	0	28
Nagar	Gilgit Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	5	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	5	27
Thatta	Banbhore Division	Sindh	4	0	2	5	5	4	0	4	3	0	0	27
Korangi	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	3	5	3	4	0	4	3	0	0	26
South Karachi	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	3	5	3	4	0	4	3	0	0	26
Skardu	Baltistan Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	5	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	5	25
Sherani	Zhob Division	Balochistan	3	4	4	0	0	3	5	4	2	0	0	25
Badin	Banbhore Division	Sindh	3	0	2	5	5	2	0	5	3	0	0	25
Ghizer	Gilgit Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	5	24
Gilgit	Gilgit Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	5	24
Diamir	Diamer Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	24
Mansehra	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	5	5	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	2	24
Swat	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	4	4	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	2	24
Astore	Diamer Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	23
Shigar	Baltistan Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	5	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	3	23
Darel	Diamer Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	23
Tangir	Diamer Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	23
Neelam Valley	Muzaffarabad Division	Azad Kashmir	4	5	5	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	23
Hattian	Poonch Division	Azad Kashmir	4	5	5	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	23
Ziarat	Sibi Division	Balochistan	4	3	5	0	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	23
Quetta	Quetta Division	Balochistan	4	2	5	0	0	4	1	4	3	0	0	23
West Karachi	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	3	3	3	4	0	4	2	0	0	23
Hunza	Gilgit Division	Gilgit Baltistan	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	5	22



Annexures

Upper Kohistan	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	5	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	22
Lower Kohistan	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	5	4	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	22
Harnai	Sibi Division	Balochistan	3	3	5	0	0	3	4	3	1	0	0	22
Killa Saifullah	Zhob Division	Balochistan	3	3	4	0	0	4	3	4	1	0	0	22
Lasbela	Kalat Division	Balochistan	4	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	22
Usta Muhammad	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	5	1	3	0	0	3	2	5	3	0	0	22
Keamari	Karachi Division	Sindh	3	0	3	4	2	4	0	4	2	0	0	22
Malir	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	2	1	5	4	0	4	2	0	0	22
Gupis-Yasin	Gilgit Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	5	21
Kharmang	Baltistan Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	3	21
Upper Dir	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	4	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	21
Kolai Palas	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	4	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	21
Lower Dir	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	21
Bagh	Poonch Division	Azad Kashmir	4	5	5	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	21
Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad Division	Azad Kashmir	4	5	5	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	21
Poonch	Poonch Division	Azad Kashmir	4	5	5	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	21
Shangla	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	5	4	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	21
Bajaur	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	4	4	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	21
Tor Ghar	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	21
Awaran	Kalat Division	Balochistan	4	3	4	0	0	4	1	4	1	0	0	21
Duki	Loralai Division	Balochistan	3	3	4	0	0	3	2	4	2	0	0	21
Jhal Magsi	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	5	3	3	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	21
Zhob	Zhob Division	Balochistan	3	3	4	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	0	21
South Waziristan	Dera Ismail Khan Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	3	3	0	0	2	4	3	2	0	0	21
Chaman	Quetta Division	Balochistan	3	2	5	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	21
Kohlu	Sibi Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	3	3	4	2	0	0	21
Washuk	Rakhshan Division	Balochistan	3	1	4	0	0	5	2	4	2	0	0	21
Hub	Kalat Division	Balochistan	4	0	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	21
Central Karachi	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	3	1	2	4	0	4	3	0	0	21
East Karachi	Karachi Division	Sindh	4	0	3	1	2	4	0	4	3	0	0	21
Tharparkar	Mirpur Khas Division	Sindh	3	0	2	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	0	21



Annexures

Haveli	Poonch Division	Azad Kashmir	3	5	5	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	20
Khuzdar	Kalat Division	Balochistan	3	4	4	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	0	20
Islamabad	Federal Capital	Federal Capital	4	3	3	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	0	20
Killa Abdullah	Quetta Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	20
Musakhel	Loralai Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	0	20
Bannu	Bannu Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	2	3	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	0	20
Tank	Dera Ismail Khan Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	2	3	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	20
Nushki	Rakhshan Division	Balochistan	3	1	5	0	0	5	1	4	1	0	0	20
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	1	2	0	0	2	2	5	3	0	0	20
Ghanche	Baltistan Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	19
Roundu	Baltistan Division	Gilgit Baltistan	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	19
Kotli	Mirpur Division	Azad Kashmir	3	4	4	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	19
Abbottabad	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	5	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	19
Kurram	Kohat Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	19
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi Division	Punjab	4	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	19
Mastung	Kalat Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	19
Pishin	Quetta Division	Balochistan	3	2	5	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	19
Barkhan	Loralai Division	Balochistan	2	2	4	0	0	2	3	4	2	0	0	19
Nowshera	Peshawar Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	2	3	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	19
Kharan	Rakhshan Division	Balochistan	3	1	4	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	19
Lehri	Sibi Division	Balochistan	4	1	4	0	0	2	1	5	2	0	0	19
Jaffarabad	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	19
Nasirabad	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	19
Sohbatpur	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	19
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	4	0	0	19
Mirpur	Mirpur Division	Azad Kashmir	2	4	4	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	18
Batagram	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	4	5	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	18
Buner	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	3	3	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	18
Khyber	Peshawar Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	3	3	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	18
Mohmand	Peshawar Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	3	4	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	18



Annexures

North Waziristan	Bannu Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	18
Chagai	Rakhshan Division	Balochistan	1	2	4	0	0	5	1	4	1	0	0	18
Dera Bugti	Sibi Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	18
Kalat	Kalat Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	18
Loralai	Loralai Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	0	18
Sibi	Sibi Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	0	18
Surab	Kalat Division	Balochistan	3	2	4	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	18
Karak	Kohat Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	2	3	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	18
Swabi	Mardan Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	18
Attock	Rawalpindi Division	Punjab	3	2	3	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	0	18
Chakwal	Rawalpindi Division	Punjab	4	2	3	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	18
Kachhi	Naseerabad Division	Balochistan	3	1	4	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	18
Panjgur	Makran Division	Balochistan	3	1	3	0	0	5	1	4	1	0	0	18
Larkana	Sukkur Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	18
Mirpur Khas	Mirpur Khas Division	Sindh	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	5	3	0	0	18
Naushahro Feroze	Shaheed Benazirabad Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	18
Tando Allahyar	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	4	0	0	18
Tando Muhammad Khan	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	3	0	0	18
Sudhnoti	Poonch Division	Azad Kashmir	2	4	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	17
Haripur	Hazara Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	2	4	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	17
Hangu	Kohat Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	17
Lakki Marwat	Bannu Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	17
Kech	Makran Division	Balochistan	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	4	1	0	0	17
Kohat	Kohat Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	1	3	0	0	2	1	4	3	0	0	17
Bhakkar	Sargodha Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	4	0	0	17
Jhang	Faisalabad Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	17
Lahore	Lahore Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	17
Muzaffargarh	Dera Ghazi Khan Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	17
Okara	Sahiwal Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	17



Annexures

Ghotki	Sukkur Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	17
Jacobabad	Sukkur Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	17
Kashmore	Sukkur Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	17
Matiari	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	17
Shaheed Benazir Abad	Shaheed Benazirabad Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	5	4	0	0	17
Shikarpur	Larkana Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	17
Sukkur	Sukkur Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	17
Malakand	Malakand Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	16
Mianwali	Sargodha Division	Punjab	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	16
Charsadda	Peshawar Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	0	3	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	16
Peshawar	Peshawar Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	16
Chiniot	Faisalabad Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	16
Faisalabad	Faisalabad Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	16
Gujranwala	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	16
Kasur	Lahore Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	16
Multan	Multan Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	16
Pakpattan	Sahiwal Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	16
Rahim Yar Khan	Bahawalpur Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	16
Sheikhupura	Lahore Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	16
Toba Tek Singh	Faisalabad Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	16
Dadu	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	16
Sanghar	Shaheed Benazirabad Division	Sindh	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	3	0	0	16
Umer Kot	Mirpur Khas Division	Sindh	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	5	3	0	0	16
Bhimber	Mirpur Division	Azad Kashmir	2	3	3	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	15
Orakzai	Kohat Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	15
Khushab	Sargodha Division	Punjab	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	15
Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur Division	Punjab	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	15
Hafizabad	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	15



Annexures

Khanewal	Multan Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	15
Layyah	Dera Ghazi Khan Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	15
Lodhran	Multan Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	15
Mandi Bahauddin	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	15
Nankana Sahib	Lahore Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	15
Rajanpur	Dera Ghazi Khan Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	15
Sahiwal	Sahiwal Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	15
Sargodha	Sargodha Division	Punjab	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	15
Vehari	Multan Division	Punjab	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	15
Khairpur	Sukkur Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	15
Qambar Shahdadkot	Larkana Division	Sindh	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	15
Mardan	Mardan Division	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	14
Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan Division	Punjab	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	14
Jhelum	Rawalpindi Division	Punjab	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	14
Narowal	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	14
Sialkot	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	14
Jamshoro	Hyderabad Division	Sindh	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	14
Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur Division	Punjab	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	13
Gujrat	Gujranwala Division	Punjab	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	13





GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority