



NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

WINTER 2022-23

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Prime Minister's Office Islamabad

1. **General.** Pakistan experiences Winter Season from November to February every year with snowfall mostly over Northern Regions. Likely hazards associated with winter include avalanches, landslides, cold waves, blizzards and fog in different parts of the country. With climate change driven extreme weather patterns experienced during the year 2022. Blizzard in Murree, heatwaves across the country, Shishper GLOF in Hasanabad, GB and unprecedented Monsoon rains induced flooding have caused colossal devastation across the country posing challenges to the disaster management (DM) authorities at all tiers.

2. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under clause 9(a) and 9(b) of NDM Act 2010 deals with complete spectrum of DM activities in the paradigm of **PR³** (Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation). NDM Act 2010 is so structured that DM is a subject devolved to the provinces and other federating units. Nonetheless, NDMA renders directions and issues guidelines, early warnings and advisories to various federal, provincial departments and DM agencies to initiate mitigation measures for potential disaster risks and contingency plans for likely disaster situation arising out of contemplated hazard. Recognizing the threat posed by the recurrent disasters vis-à-vis vulnerabilities, NDMA developed a comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)-2013-2022 encompassing disaster interventions. The NDMP is further augmented by a National Disaster Response Plan - 2019, which gives broad guidelines for response related activities. In the same context, issuance of “National Contingency Plan- Winters 2022/23” will be a yearly practice, undertaken before the start of every winter season.

3. “National Contingency Plan - Winters 2022/23” has been prepared in coordination with all DM stakeholders both at federal and provincial levels based on analysis of seasonal forecast by the PMD and likely impact of climate change. In this Plan, explicit guidelines have been outlined for all DM tiers and other relevant stakeholders for mitigation of likely hazards, preparations against most probable and worst-case scenarios for mounting timely response to arising situation.

4. **Overview of 2022.** The year began with an extreme weather event in Murree, where a sudden development of weather system resulted in a blizzard which induced landslides coupled with unprecedented snow, trapping tourists / travellers on the road and resulted in loss of precious lives. Rescue departments in collaboration with Armed Forces launched a rescue operation and were able to recover all casualties and bring trapped to safety. However, the extreme weather event indicated a far greater need for preparation and coordination among rescue departments

and local administration to avert such an incident in future. Similarly, the incident also highlighted the need for engagement of local communities and cooperation from people being affected.

5. Climate change and its impact once again surfaced with transition from winters directly to summers with no spring season this year while heat waves were observed in the month of March. NDMA lead the coordination effort at national level and held daily conferences of all stakeholders and issued guidelines for establishing heatstroke centres in existing health infrastructure and mobile centres at locations which experienced mass movement. Moreover, forest fires posed challenge for all responders and local administration due to inaccessibility. NDMA coordinated among stakeholders to mobilise resources and manpower, it also coordinated with Armed Forces for availability of aerial support and with Islamic Republic of Iran for operations of IL-76 aircraft to suppress the fire in forests of Sherani, Balochistan. Heat waves also induced other challenges such as GLOF in Northern Areas and drought like conditions in South-western regions.

6. To pro-actively prepare for monsoon rains, three conferences starting from February 2022 were organised with issuance of “National Monsoon Contingency Plan - 2022” which was based on PMD’s forecast of “Above Normal Monsoon”. The preparations culminated with conduct of a National Simulation Exercise, which was designed to gather all DM stakeholders and INGOs / NGO operating under UN, at a single platform to develop better understanding of each other’s working along with synchronising responses under emergency / disaster situations.

7. Monsoons - 2022 were unprecedented and posed unique and diverse challenges for all stakeholders. Pre-monsoon spells began from mid-June and resulted in incidents of urban flooding and flash floods. The onset of monsoon from 29 June 2022 brought heavy downpours away from the traditional monsoon areas and greater precipitations were recorded on southern regions. Shifting of area coupled with unprecedented nature resulted in overwhelming repercussions for locals and DM stakeholders. Considering these occurrences, it is imperative that we take proactive measures with the aim to prepare for a stronger winter season. In this regard, NDMA has taken measures for forewarning and has already issued advisories, alerts and guidelines for departments/ authorities/ ministries/ line departments/ rescuers/ DM stakeholders and communities/ tourists/ travellers for proactive measures, preparations, planning and preparations to be taken before onset and during winters on likely impacts of winter hazards. The issuance of “National Contingency Plan - Winters 2022/23” is step in this direction as it lays down guidelines for all stakeholders (ministries / departments / organizations / authorities) in sync with NDMP - 2012 and NDRP - 2019 to prepare and mount an effective, ordinate, efficient and timely response, if and when required.

8. **Aim.** To formulate “National Contingency Plan - Winters 2022/23” for an effective response against likely hazards associated with winter season.

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

a. **Part I - General Aspects**

- (1) Hazard Profile.
- (2) Responsibility Matrix.
- (3) Organizational / Departmental Responsibilities.
- (4) Likely Response Challenges.

b. **Part II - Threat and Vulnerabilities**

- (1) PMD’s Winter Seasonal Outlook 2022.
- (2) Perceived Impact of Winter Seasonal Outlook 2022/23.
- (3) Major Conclusions from Winter Seasonal Outlook 2022/23.
- (4) Winter 2022/23 Contingencies.
- (5) Provincial / District Flood Hazards and Vulnerability Maps.

c. **Part III - National Response Guidelines**

- (1) Preparedness Phase.
- (2) Early Warning.
- (3) Response - Rescue, Relief & Early Recovery Phase
- (4) Coordination Aspects.

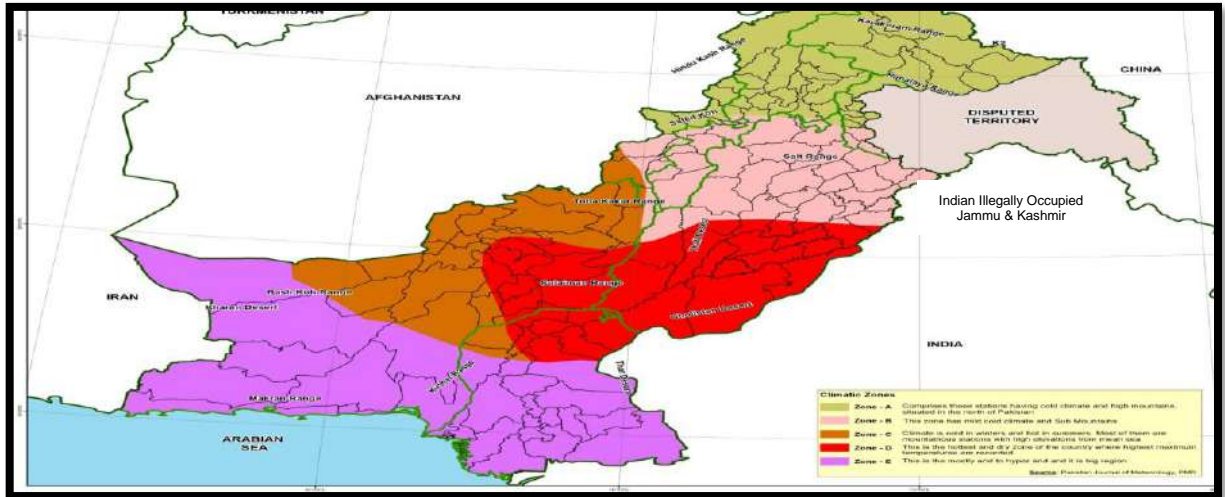
d. **Part IV - Risk/ Vulnerability of Provinces.** Data prepared by respective authorities:-

- (1) Risk / Vulnerability Maps.
- (2) Resources mapping.
- (3) Stocking situation.

PART I - GENERAL ASPECTS

Hazard Profile

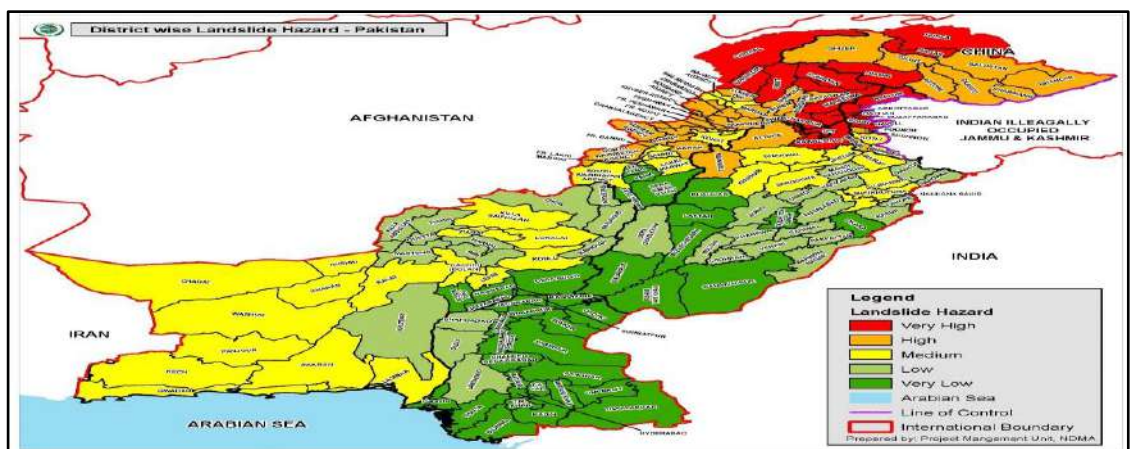
10. **Climatic Zones.** Pakistan is divided in five climatic zones (Map-I below) based on severity of winters by PMD. Impacts of likely winter hazards in each zone varies because of different levels of precipitation during the season.



Map-I Climate Zone

11. **National Hazard & Risk Profile**

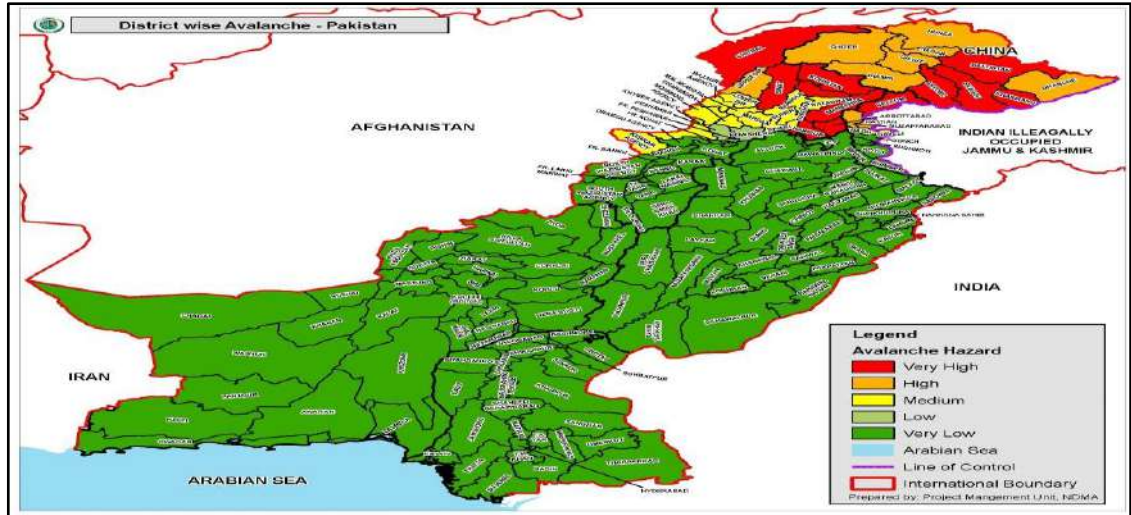
a. **Landslides.** Northern portion of Pakistan is at considerable risk of landslides. Sediment disasters (Map-II below); i.e. landslides are defined as the phenomena that causes direct or indirect damage to lives and property through a large-scale movement of soil and rock. Sediment disasters are likely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



of their topography.

(Map-II District Wise Landslide Hazard Map)

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



the avalanche.

(Map-III District Wise Avalanche Hazard Map)

- c. **Heavy Snowstorms / Blizzards.** These are severe snowstorms characterized by strong-sustained winds and low visibility, which last for a prolonged period of time; typically, between 4-5 hours. Areas which can be affected / at-risk by this hazard include mountainous / hilly areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Murree Region and AJ&K. Graph-I below depicts data of last 20 years of



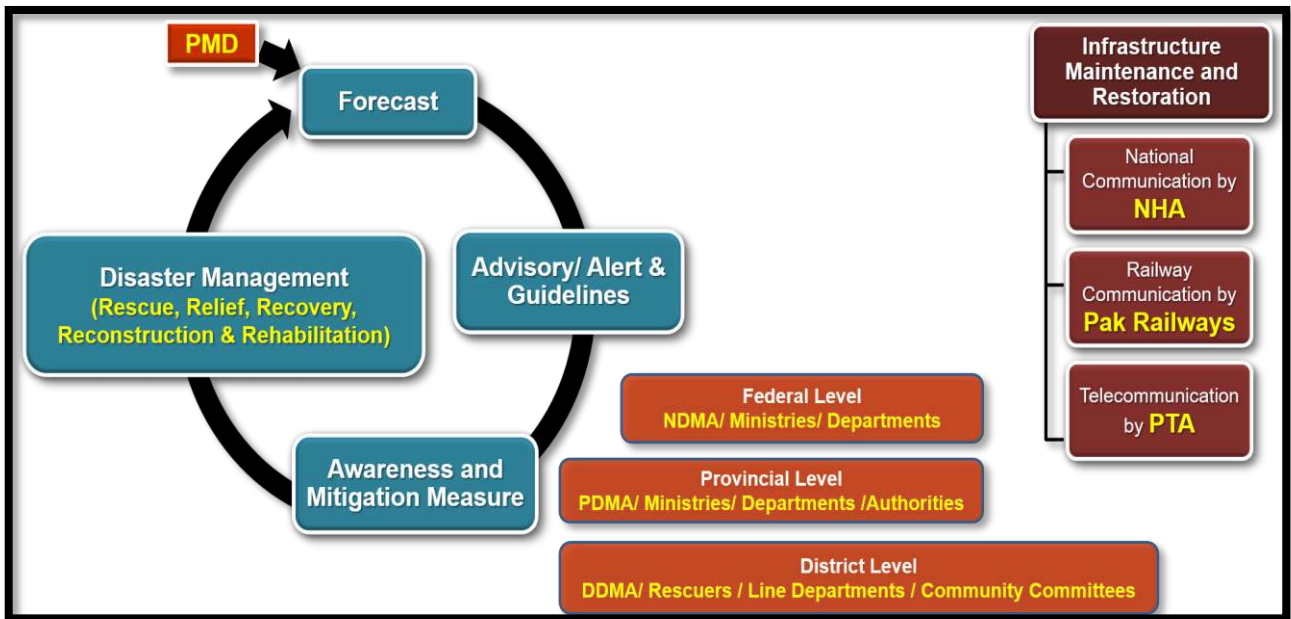
average snow fall during winters.

(Graph-I Catchments Average Winter Season Snowfall (Inches) - PMD)

- d. **Cold-wave.** A weather phenomenon that is distinguished by the cooling of air leading to a rapid drop in temperature within a 24-hours period of time. cold-waves can occur throughout Pakistan when the temperature drops 4.5 °C below the recorded average / normal temperature. This necessitates increased diligence to ensure protection of agriculture and livestock from the colder temperatures and an increased requirement for heating homes.
- e. **Freezing Rain / Ice-storms.** A type of winter storm characterized by precipitation accompanied by cold temperatures causing freezing rain. These storms result in accumulation of ice on exposed surfaces such as roads etc. Heavier accumulation of ice on powerlines and trees can cause these to fall or be damaged. Areas which can be affected by this include mountainous / hilly areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Murree Region and AJ&K.
- f. **Hailstorms.** Occur during thunderstorms when the temperature sufficiently drops causing rain drops to form into hailstones. These events can occur in any part of the country if appropriate hydro-meteorological conditions are met.
- g. **Fog.** Fog is a recurrent event which appears when water vapor condenses to make tiny water droplets which hang in the air causing a low-lying cloud formation or fog. Fog can significantly reduce visibility for all kinds of outdoor activities; including motor transport and aviation. Typically, low-lying and plains of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Islamabad are affected by this phenomenon.
- h. **Smog.** An intense type of air pollution, which occurs in primarily in winter months in Punjab due to the intense agriculture activity of crop-stubble burning. This is further exacerbated by cross border activity of the same nature, moving smog from India into Pakistan.

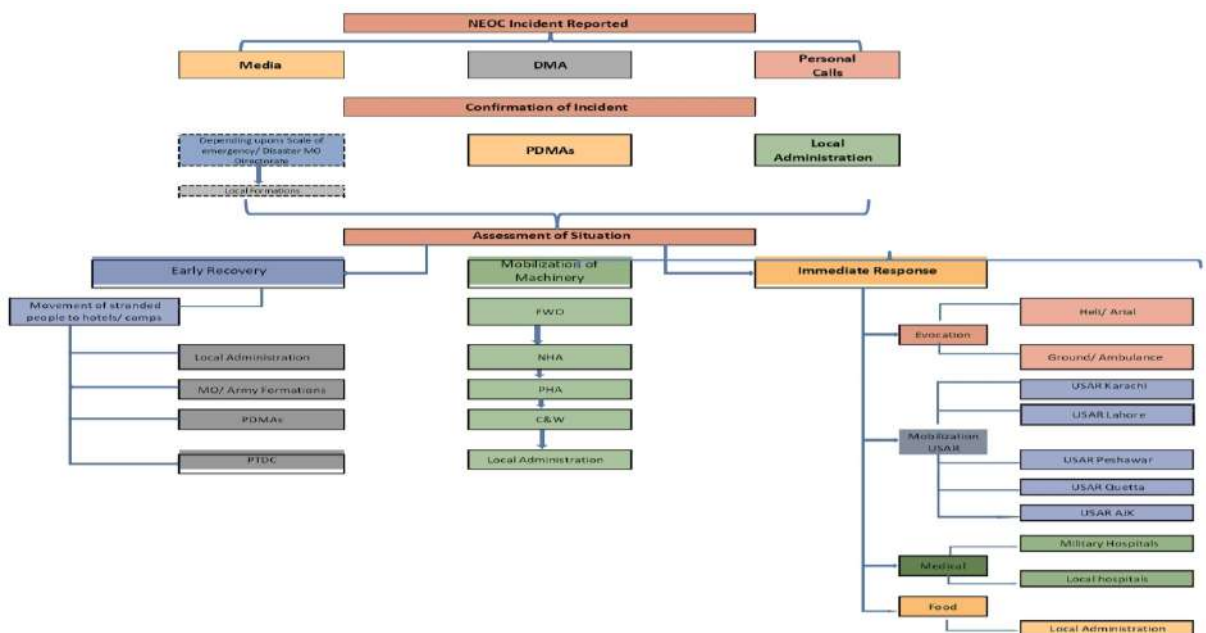
Responsibilities & Sequential Actions

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



(Table-1 - Responsibility Matrix)

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



(Table - 2 - Sequence of Actions)

13. To deal with likely challenges, responsibilities of national and provincial departments are as under: -

- a. **Weather Forecast.** PMD will provide updated seasonal outlook in last week of November 2022 while shall update the outlook on required basis. Updates on developing weather systems will be issued as early as possible to forewarn DM stakeholders and local communities.
- b. **Risk / Vulnerability Assessment.** Respective DDMA / PDMA to carryout risk and vulnerability assessment to identify areas requiring special attention and focus. Moreover, timely supply and storage of required amenities i.e. food, fuel, medicines etc to cater for any blockades / disruption of supplies.
- c. **Reconnaissance of Vulnerable / At-Risk Areas.** DDMA / PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administrations to take lead in organizing and conducting reconnaissance of vulnerable / at-risk areas ensuring participation of all responders in respective areas; to include Rescue 1122, paramedics, fire brigades, LEAs, Armed Forces, NHA, FWO and line departments concerned.
- d. **Conduct of Mock Exercises.** All DDMA to plan and conduct mock exercises in respective areas to rehearse and synergize response measures among all stakeholders including selected communities / areas most vulnerable to winter hazards.
- e. **Repair / Strengthening of Roads / Bridges / Railway Tracks.** NHA, FWO, Pakistan Railway, C&W and line departments to complete their restoration efforts in time, especially in the areas likely to be affected during coming winter season 2022 / 23. PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA and ICT Administration to ensure necessary coordination in this regard.
- f. **Maintenance & Restoration of Communication Arteries.** PDMA to coordinate with respective DDMA to identify critical communication arteries and ensure their timely maintenance through concerned departments and place machinery at the critical points, already identified, to manage restoration efforts in case of further need. Ministry of Communications to ensure implementation of works required and take requisite actions through concerned departments.
- g. **Coordination with Hotel & Transport Associations.** PTDC in collaboration with PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA & ICT Administration, hotel & transport associations to hold coordination conferences at DDMA levels especially in areas likely to face influx

of travellers / tourists during winter season. As an outcome of these conferences / coordination efforts, a set of guidelines / SOPs be issued to all stakeholders for accommodating and transporting stranded people during an emergency / disaster situation.

- h. **Synergized Planning.** PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration are to ensure necessary coordination among all stakeholders. The plans must not cause duplication of efforts and have clear demarcation of responsibility among all stakeholders in consonance with their capabilities.
- i. **Mass Awareness.** PID and MoI&B are responsible for maximum disbursement of weather advisories / alerts utilizing all possible platforms in all regional languages. These press / TV / social media releases be shared with NDMA / PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration for further propagation through respective platforms. PDMA and respective DDMA will ensure sharing advisories / alerts of NDMA / PMD with communities for timely sensitizing people in at-risk areas and with LEAs / traffic police for guidance of tourists / travellers.
- j. **Maintenance & Restoration of Utility Services.** All concerned departments; for electricity, telephone / cell and natural gas, will be responsible to devise respective contingency plans and ensure measures for immediate restoration of utility services as and when disrupted.

14. **Likely Response Challenges.** Aspects observed during year 2022 which need to be considered/ addressed for efficient coordination and response are enumerated in ensuing paras.

- a. **Non-Adaptation of Standardized Situation Report (SITREP) Format** To compile accurate data, analyse, plan and assist quick decision making, NDMA issued a well deliberated and comprehensive SITREP format. However, the efforts did not yield desired results as stakeholders did not follow given format for reporting.
- b. **Stocking of Essential Items.** All PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration should take proactive measures in developing stocks of essential items in areas which are likely to be cut-off in case of landslides, avalanches and unprecedented precipitations / snowfall.
- c. **Lack of Planned Development.** Unplanned development, inadequate town planning, and non-conformity to risk assessments coupled with choked waterways and poor drainage is a perfect case for urban flooding in case of intense rains.

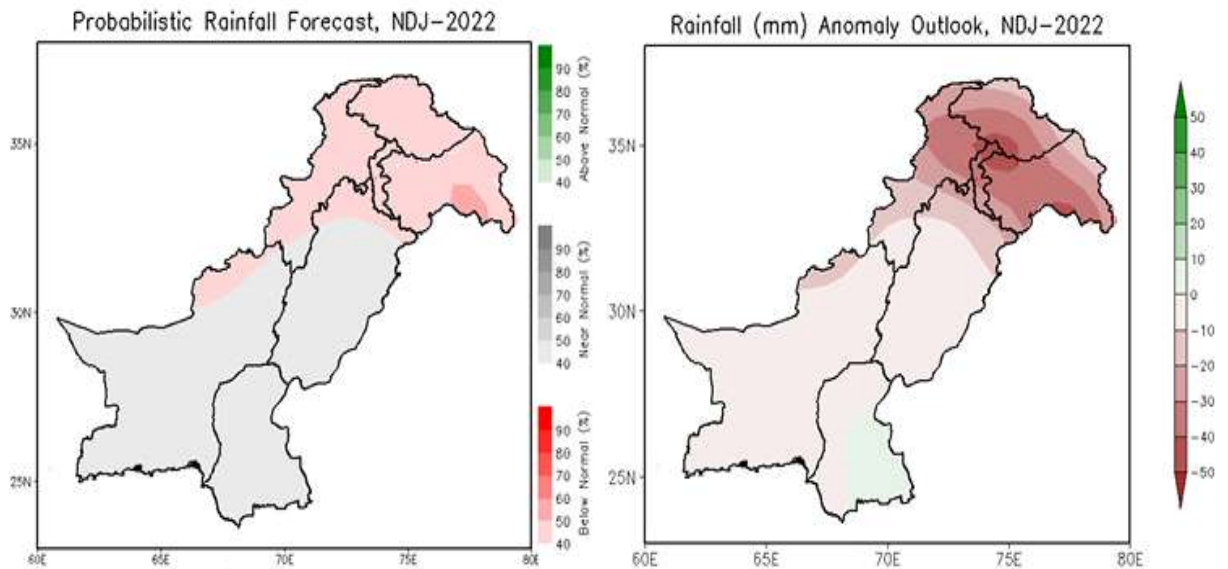
- d. **Lack of Resources**. Non-availability of adequate resources like de-watering pumps, and lack of training of operators also contributed towards worsening of situation.
- e. **Ad-hoc Functioning of District Disaster Management Authorities**. In most of the provinces, dedicated human resource has not been posted in DDMA. The gap at this critical tier of “first response” causes an immediate pull on national resources especially the Armed Forces. This significant limitation leads to weakening of DDMA as a crucial tier of disaster response in the process.
- f. **Encroachment in River Plains / Sewage Channels of Major Cities**. Permanent settlements and encroachments in nullahs, rivers and sewage channels of major cities is a constant challenge for rescue and relief efforts, besides enhancing the threat levels.
- g. **De-silting of Nullahs**. Encroachment and blockage of nullahs / drains pose a serious threat of urban flooding. It is important that all PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA and ICT Administration pay special attention to cleanliness, removal of encroachments and complete the desilting process before onset of winters.
- h. **Enactment / Implementation of River Act**. Though below average monsoon rainfall did not create any riverine flooding; however, enactment of River Act is the need of the hour. Punjab and KP have enacted the said Act, though implementation remains wanting. Other provinces and federating units need to do the same with stringent implementation in respective areas to avert losses of life and property.
- i. **Lack of Redundancy**. Non-availability of electricity backup system / generators for keeping operation rooms and rescue communication functional during emergency / disaster situation.
- j. **Positioning / Forward Placement of Resources**. Timely placement of resources and machinery like snow clearance and earth moving machinery at critical choke points and at-risk areas especially in the difficult terrain must be ensured. Non-availability of such equipment at a vulnerable location often leads to exaggerated emergency / disaster like situation.
- k. **Week Awareness Campaigns**. All DM stakeholders are to take persistent measures to engage local communities and devise plans in coordination with them to ensure positive response in time of emergency/ disaster. However, this aspect is missing in most areas and attempts to seek last minute cooperation adds to coordination efforts.

- l. **Involvement of LEAs / CAF in Planning.** Due to isolated planning by various departments, local administrations find it very difficult to implement the plans on ground. For efficient enforcement, all LEAs / CAF available in the vicinity must be involved in the planning process from the onset.
- m. **Availability of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery.** Non-availability of sufficient number of heavy earth moving machinery remains a hindrance in hilly / mountainous regions of the GB, KP, Balochistan & AJ&K. The challenge gets compounded during bad weather conditions involving long distance movements.
- n. **Social and Cultural Norms Inhibiting Disaster Response.** People in at-risk communities / from vulnerable areas generally resist evacuations till the very last moment and demand relief on site instead of at planned relief camps which increases quantum of rescue and relief efforts. Similarly, keeping tourists and locals away from vulnerable / hazardous locations remains a challenge for local administrations and law enforcement agencies.
- o. **Risk Assessment / Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA).** There is a dire need to undertake a detailed hazard and risk assessment of respective areas / regions to associate correct priorities and carry out effective planning for like hazards.

PART II - SEASONAL VULNERABILITIES

15. PMD's Seasonal Winters' Outlook 2022/23. The Seasonal Outlook for Winters (Graph-II below) covers the period of December 2022 and January-February 2023: -

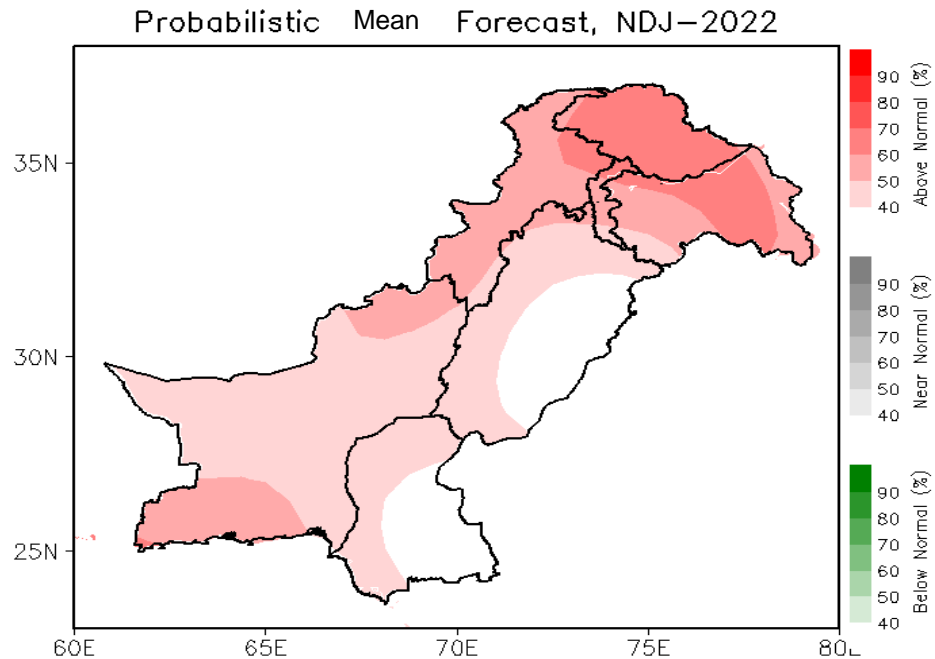
- a. Weak La-Nina condition is also expected to prevail.
- b. Negative phase of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is expected to make transition to neutral during November 2022.



(Graph-II Seasonal Outlook for Winters - PMD)

- c. Based on global and regional circulation patterns, the outlook can be explained as under:-
 - (1) Overall tendency of normal to below normal precipitation is predicted in the country during forecast season with maximum negative departure over northern half.
 - (2) Northern Punjab, KP, Kashmir and GB may receive below normal precipitation.
 - (3) Southern Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh are expected to receive nearly normal precipitation.
 - (4) The likely temperatures pattern (Graph-III, below) is as under: -
 - (a) Remain above normal over northern parts of the country.
 - (b) Slightly above normal over western to south-western parts.
 - (c) Nearly normal over eastern parts.

- (d) Tendency of below normal night time temperatures over south western parts.



Note: The current outlook is based on the October atmospheric conditions. Keeping in view the rapid changes in climate system dynamics, above outlook will be updated on monthly basis - PMD.

16. **Perceived Seasonal Impact - Winters 2022/23.** Predicted impact of climatic conditions are as under: -

- a. Higher temperatures in northern regions may cause increased number of avalanches.
- b. Below normal precipitation in catchment areas will impact the reservoir levels.
- c. Nearly normal precipitation in southern Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh will slow down the drainage of stagnant water from low lying areas.

17. **Major Conclusions - Seasonal Winter Outlook 2022/23.** Considering PMD's outlook for Winters-2022, impediments of existing response mechanism, past experiences and predominant factor of global climate change, following can be concluded: -

- a. Normal to below normal precipitation in catchment areas will impact the reservoirs especially Mangla Dam, which is approximately at 50% of its capacity, it will require greater coordination and water management to meet the requirements of power generation and subsequent irrigation needs.
- b. Higher temperatures in high-altitude areas during summers 2022 augmented with higher-than-normal temperatures during winters will cause: -

- (1) Weakened snow masses resulting in avalanches and possible GLOFs subsequently.
 - (2) Weakened snow masses coupled with rains may generate isolated flash floods and induce landslides.
- c. Based on experience of 2022, there is a chance of isolated extreme precipitation event which entails strategic placing of earth moving machinery along with food stocks, medicines and POL in vulnerable / at-risk areas.
 - d. Timely issuance of qualitative weather forecasts / alerts by PMD will be essential to ensure effective early warning to at-risk / affected areas.
 - e. All stakeholders to conduct mock / table-top exercises to practise coordination and response mechanisms.
 - f. Planning of and undertaking reconnaissance with all stakeholders to develop area orientation will be effective for timely and efficient response.
 - g. Seasonal forecast / outlook will be updated each month by PMD, therefore all concerned will be required to updated their respective contingency plans for keeping their preparation in accordance with perceived outlook (if a major change is reflected in PMD's forecast).

Winters-2022/23 Contingencies

18. **Visualized Contingencies.** Visualised contingency scenarios derived from PMD's Outlook for Monsoon-2022 are as under: -

- a. **Scenario-1 (Most Likely) - Normal to Below Normal**
 - (1) Less rainfall / snow in northern parts of country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab (Murree) and AJ&K.
 - (2) Nearly Normal / beneficial rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Southern Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have nearly normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.
 - (3) Temperatures to decline on a steady scale during winters.
 - (4) Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country.
 - (5) Dust-raising windstorms likely/ expected in Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh.
 - (6) Extreme winter events (blizzards, cold-waves, ice-storms, hailstorms) considered less-likely, however, cannot be ruled out entirely.

- (7) Expectation of temperatures remaining “above normal” in northern parts of the country may lead to avalanches in vulnerable areas where snow on slopes may have weakened / destabilised.
- (8) Likelihood of flash flooding in parts of Balochistan, where soil is already saturated and many check dams were damaged during the recent extreme precipitation of monsoon 2022.
- (9) Cold and relatively dry weather conditions will exasperate the smog conditions, further reducing the air quality index of affected areas.

b. **Scenario- 2 (Likely) - Normal**

- (1) Normal rainfall / snow in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab (Murree) and AJ&K.
- (2) Nearly Normal / beneficial rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Southern Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have nearly normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.
- (3) Temperatures to remain close to average temperatures during winter season 2022/23.
- (4) Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country to be prevalent during earlier part of the season.
- (5) Dust-raising windstorms with less intensity likely in Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh.
- (6) Dry-cold weather conditions will exasperate the smog situation in Punjab further reducing the air quality index of affected areas.
- (7) Potential cold-waves to exasperate winter situation nationwide causing rapid decrease in temperatures and increasing strain on heating fuel for homes.
- (8) Likelihood of flash flooding in parts of Balochistan, where soil is already saturated and many check dams were damaged during the recent extreme precipitation of monsoon 2022.
- (9) Wet spells in colder temperatures may lead to freezing rains / ice-storms in upper parts of the country which may jeopardise above-ground electrical lines due to icing. Furthermore, roads may experience forming of “black-ice” making driving conditions hazardous / slippery.

c. **Scenario-3 (Less Likely) - Above Normal**

- (1) Above Normal rainfall / snowfall in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab (Murree) and AJ&K.
- (2) Normal rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Southern Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have nearly normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.
- (3) Temperatures will decline at increased pace during winter season.
- (4) Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country will be experienced during earlier part of the season.
- (5) Dust-raising windstorms will be less likely Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh.
- (6) Likelihood of flash flooding in parts of Balochistan, where soil is already saturated and many check dams were damaged during the recent extreme precipitation of monsoon 2022.
- (7) Potential cold-waves to exasperate winter situation nationwide causing rapid decrease in temperatures and increasing strain on heating fuel for homes.
- (8) Wet spells in colder temperatures may lead to freezing rains /ice-storms or hailstorms in upper parts of the country which may jeopardise above-ground electrical lines due to icing. Furthermore, roads may experience forming of “black-ice” making driving conditions hazardous / slippery.
- (9) Heavy snowfall in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Murree Region, higher altitude / mountainous areas of Balochistan and AJ&K, which may cause road closures and possible damage to communication infrastructure (roads and telecom)

d. **Scenario-4 (Dangerous) - Above Normal / Extreme Weather Events**

- (1) Above Normal rainfall / snow in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab and AJ&K with increased chances of isolated extreme weather events.
- (2) Normal to Above Normal rainfall in respective southern parts of the country; Southern Punjab and Sindh, whereas Balochistan to have normal rainfall and snowfall in higher altitudes / mountainous areas.
- (3) Temperatures to decline at rapid pace during winter season.
- (4) Development of fog / mist in low-lying / plain areas of the country with lesser intensity during earlier part of the season.

- (5) Likelihood of increased flash floods in parts of Balochistan, where soil is already saturated and many check dams were damaged during the recent extreme precipitation of monsoon 2022.
- (6) Potential cold-waves to exasperate winter situation nationwide causing rapid decrease in temperatures and increasing strain on heating fuel for homes.
- (7) Wet spells in colder temperatures may lead to freezing rains/ ice-storms or hailstorms in upper parts of the country which may jeopardise above-ground electrical lines due to icing. Furthermore, roads may experience forming of “black-ice” making driving conditions hazardous / slippery.
- (8) Very Heavy snowfall with chances of Blizzards in northern parts of the country; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Murree Region & higher altitude / mountainous areas of Balochistan and of AJ&K.
- (9) Greater chances of people / communities being cut-off due to heavy precipitation / snowfall.
- (10) Severe damage to communication infrastructure (roads and telecom).

19. **Provincial / District Hazards and Vulnerability Maps.** Provincial/ district hazard and vulnerability maps are essential part of preparedness. These maps are created on the basis of historical data of affected areas, extent of damage, population density and housing units. It indicates different hazard zones (Very High, High, Medium, Low and Very Low) that have been identified after the analysis, showing possible level of likely hazards in respective area. Avalanche and Landslide hazard maps of provinces / regions are attached as: -

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------|
| a. | Balochistan | - | Annexure B |
| b. | Punjab | - | Annexure C |
| c. | Sindh | - | Annexure D |
| d. | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | - | Annexure E |
| e. | Gilgit Baltistan | - | Annexure F |
| f. | Azad Jammu & Kashmir | - | Annexure G |
| g. | ICT | - | Annexure H |

PART III - NATIONAL RESPONSE GUIDELINES FOR WINTERS-2022/23

20. National and provincial response guidelines for winters' contingency scenarios are as per the Seasonal Winters' Outlook 2022/ 23 generated by PMD, comprising different phases, which are covered in following paragraphs.

Preparedness Phase

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

- a. **Resource Mapping.** Resource mapping of respective Provinces / State and its timely intimation to NDMA.
- b. **Placement of Earth Moving Machinery.** Placement of earth moving machinery at vulnerable areas for timely clearance of roads from landslides / debris.
- c. **Coordination Conferences.** Special conferences by relevant stakeholders on occurrence of any extreme events will assist timely decision-making process.
- d. **Conduct of Mock Exercises and Reconnaissance.** It is critical for all responders to carryout reconnaissance of the vulnerable areas to develop acquaintance with the area and gather local information.
- e. **Provision of Timely Information.** Timely provision of occurrence based SITREP by PDMA's / GDMA / SDMA / ICT. PDMA's / GDMA / SDMA / ICT to make use of NDMA's standardized SITREP format, which will be forwarded separately for all stakeholders. Uniformity of data reporting format enables quick compilation, timely reporting and generating adequate response.
- f. **Updation of Database.** DDMA's to update miscellaneous data which may be needed during disaster response e.g. database of volunteers, miscellaneous resources, medicinal / health facilities, warehouses etc.
- g. **Baseline Data.** For calculating accurate effects/ impacts of disasters/ emergency impacts it is essential to have baseline data for comparison with the post emergency / disaster situation.
- h. **Awareness Campaign.** Every possible mean; especially the one more effective in respective regions, must be utilised for raising awareness among masses.

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

- a. Preparation of hazard maps of major cities, districts and known vulnerable areas based on recorded history for sensitization, awareness, early warning and evacuation of vulnerable communities.
- b. Identification of vulnerable areas especially near communication arteries and population.
- c. Awareness and sensitizing local community and tourists of possible risks and adherence to laid down guidelines.
- d. Community based early warning system as part of response mechanism be instituted in landslide/ avalanche prone areas by nominating local notables to ensure that alerts are timely disseminated. Measures may include use of watchmen, loudspeakers/ megaphones, loudspeakers of Mosques, whistles, SMS alerts, telephone and any other arrangements of similar nature.
- e. Capacity building of Municipal Corporations with due attention to availability of requisite number of heavy-duty machineries for pre-placing/ deployment at most vulnerable areas.
- f. Widening, dredging and de-silting of water channels to prevent waterlogging and saturating soil.
- g. Removal of encroachments/ hinderances to provide full access/ way to traffic and rescue personals with their machinery when in case of need.
- h. Serviceability and operability of available machinery with sufficient fuel etc.
- i. Provision of backup electricity arrangements in form of generators.
- j. Establishment of committees for planning and implementation of contingency plans at municipal level.
- k. Provision of dedicated manpower for DM management.
- l. Identification of likely evacuation sites and relief/ medical camps.
- m. Coordination with all stakeholders for keeping communication arteries open and immediate mobilization of required machinery in time of need.

- n. Identification and coordination with local health officials for stocking medicine, in case of being cut off or likely outbreak of health emergency, especially against diseases likely in winters.
- o. Availability of paramedics and ambulances with respective district health departments.
- p. Coordination with private and government hospitals to prepare a synergized plan for meeting emergent requirements.
- q. Measures for creating redundancy in utility supply to inaccessible areas especially drinking water.
- r. Pruning of trees especially ones close to roads, electricity supply lines, homes and other infrastructure.
- s. Emergency contact numbers of local and other emergency services must be displayed at various locations and made part of all coordination meetings for maximum awareness.
- t. Fixing of loose billboards, hoardings, sign posts and other similar fixtures must be ensured.
- u. Encouragement of communities to remain indoor and restrict movement immediately upon development of weather and especially when a weather advisory/ alert is issued.
- v. Vulnerability based stocking be carried out under local administration and line departments.
- w. Utilization of all possible platforms for spreading required information and keep local radio stations involved in relaying critical information.

Early Warning Phase

23. **Early Warning/ Advisories.** PMD will be the focal organization for providing weather based early warnings (no other agency can issue any forecast on weather and only PMD's weather alert will be relayed by stakeholders) while NDMA will issue basic instructions for all DM stakeholders, while provincial / district DM authorities and line departments will be responsible for issuing and implementing area / region specific instructions for effective coordination/ actions:-

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

- b. Weather advisory will be issued as per developing situation by PMD.
- c. Specific weather advisory of PMD and NDMA will be issued by respective PDMA to disseminate warning to district authorities/ relevant stakeholders via **Fax/ Email / Telephone/ SMS/ WhatsApp Message / Twitter** and will be immediately uploaded on their website / portals.
- d. NDMA and PMD will also release breaking caption / news or tickers to all major TV stations / channels including PTV. Moreover, PMD has also constructed a fully equipped studio for TV broadcast in its own building. Radio broadcasts will also be used from national and FM radio stations to keep the public aware of any upcoming disaster and related advisories.
- e. PMD will nominate a focal person authorized to deal with weather and flood forecast which will be notified to all concerned and will be readily available to all stakeholders, when required.
- f. PMD will also critically analyse and share any possibility of blizzards & cold waves in the country and will timely intimate the same to NDMA and other relevant stakeholders.

24. **Community Early Warning through Advisories**

- a. Public Service Messages (PSMs) through print / electronic media must be generated forthwith by PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA, DDMA and relevant ministries and departments.
- b. Bill-boards, posters, banners, brochures and warning signs may be used to educate / warn people of at-risk areas.
- c. All concerned departments and local communities must be apprised about the forecast and it's likely unfolding at the onset.
- d. Community must be informed about safer places, relief camps and evacuation plans by concerned departments.
- e. To ward off "**False Warning**", all DM authorities will ensure implementation of Clause 35 of NDM Act 2010.
- f. Community based indigenous early warning system must be institutionalized as part of response mechanism in areas vulnerable to landslides and avalanches by following means:-
 - (1) Placing of around the clock lookouts especially at night or during the period of intense rain / snow.

- (2) Use of sirens or announcements on loud speakers from mosques and vehicles for mass awareness and sensitizing local communities. These measures will be ensured by all DDMA.
 - (3) Lightening of fire and drum beating by the people living at higher places in such areas.
 - (4) Practicing of evacuation drills.
 - (5) Conduct of mock exercises and reconnaissance of vulnerable/ at-risk areas.
- g. Issuance of SMS Alerts through PTA in only affected & threatened areas using GIS fencing.

Response - Rescue, Relief and Early Recovery Phases

25. **Tiers of Response**. The national contingency response plan have been evolved keeping in mind the structural challenges in response mechanism and experiences of past floods. National response will be based on following tiers: -

- a. **1st Tier**. Local emergency response by DDMA's with the support of district / provincial / Armed Forces resources.
- b. **2nd Tier**. Provincial effort in support of district authorities.
- c. **3rd Tier**. NDMA response (national efforts / national resources) in support of Province(s), GB, AJ&K and ICT with / without external assistance.

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

- a. PDMA's to ensure resource mapping of volunteers (Civil Defence, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Boy Scouts & Girl Guides), UN Agencies, NGOs / INGOs and ambulances at district level.
- b. Coordination must be carried out with Civil Defence, PRCS, Pakistan Boy Scouts Association and Pakistan Girl Guides Association at district level to provide support at various relief camps under the overall guidance and supervision of the district administration.
- c. Location of relief camps must be earmarked and necessary administrative arrangements be made accordingly. It must be incorporated on past experiences and should be need based. Relief camps should be accessible / closer to main arteries so that relief goods are easily delivered to the affected people.
- d. Fool proof measures be planned against rains / flash floods in relief camps established for Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs).

- e. Resource Mapping and repositioning of dedicated earth moving machinery at landslide / avalanche erosion prone highways / link roads and isolated mountainous areas of KP, AJ&K and GB by respective Governments. Ministry of Communications, NHA, FWO, respective Communication and Works Departments and other relevant organizations to ensure such arrangements alongside Bailey Bridges and enhanced number of maintenance teams at all critical sections especially regions highlighted in hazard maps.
- f. Contingency Plans be updated by all concerned based on NDMA's National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022/23 as well as respective SOPs. Provincial/ State/ GB and ICT plans will be shared with NDMA and relevant stakeholders by last week of November. All provincial/ State/ GB authorities will be responsible to collect and analyse respective the DDMA plans.
- g. To identify most vulnerable communities for sensitization, awareness, early warning and evacuation in emergency, district hazard maps must be updated down to the union council level.
- h. Planning for the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups be made on the basis of available authenticated gender, age and disabled disaggregated data at district level.

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

28. **Rescue Measures**

- a. Availability and serviceability of rescue equipment will be ensured by all concerned.
- b. Respective departments / organizations / parent ministries / federal departments will be responsible to carryout audit of equipment held with sub-departments and expediate measures to make up deficiencies through procurement / coordination.
- c. Equipment will be strategically placed so as to respond to contingencies in different regions.
- d. Availability of trained operators must be coordinated and ensured during entire season.

- e. Readiness of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams will be ensured for rescue operations in collapsed buildings / landslides in respective province or other provinces (when requisitioned).
- f. Availability of staff of all relevant departments especially hospitals and emergency services on holidays and during active weather systems must be ensured.
- g. PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT administration and ICT administration will incorporate input from Rescue 1122, emergency services, civil defence, volunteers and police / law enforcement agencies during planning process for effective coordination during response/ rescue operations.
- h. PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT administration will coordinate with respective governments / departments for aerial support for immediate evacuation.
- i. Aviation effort can be requisitioned through NDMA. Expenditures will be borne by respective province / region.

29. **Salient Preventive Measures**

- a. Communities at-risk / vulnerable to landslides / avalanches, seasonal nullahs / river plains must be identified by local administration in collaboration with communities.
- b. Evacuation plans and identification of relief camps must also be carried out in coordination with local communities to maintain awareness and facilitate early evacuations when required.
- c. Travellers be advised to maintain a bag containing important utility items like first aid kit, medicines, dry ration, water, charged torch, radio set, mobile phone, power-bank, cells / batteries, match box, candles, charged batteries, mosquito repellent / net, warm clothes, plastic sheet and important documents including CNIC and some cash money should always be taken along during trips.
- d. Preventive measures against infectious / skin diseases, cholera, COVID-19 and other seasonal likely diseases etc must be taken and vaccination done at first instance.
- e. Animal vaccination along with arrangements of fodder be made in time.

30. **Rescue Operations**

- a. Forced evacuation must be planned in case of limited warning time, by utilising all available resources at provincial / district levels.
- b. DDMA as first responders should mobilize communities for disaster response. This will encourage community involvement, strengthen their own efforts and also address the issue of absence of human resource.

- c. Priority in rescue / evacuation will be given to vulnerable groups (age, disabled, women and children).
- d. Ministry of Communications, NHA, FWO, Pakistan Railways, PTA and Pakistan Post will restore the communication infrastructure / alternate routes / means of delivery, as early as possible. Contingency plans for winters 2022/23 will be devised and shared with NDMA by 2nd Week December 2022.
- e. SUPARCO will provide satellite imageries and assessment of projected developments, where possible. Pre, during and post season snow cover and its impacts will also be compiled and shared with NDMA and relevant ministries / departments.
- f. Traffic arrangements; creating diversions and guidance for tourists, be made for regulating traffic on national and provincial arteries in case of damage to infrastructure by floods.
- g. Disaster tourism must be curbed.

31. **Parameters of Deploying Machinery & Rescue Operations.** Need based rationalization of quantity of heavy machinery deployment be carried out based on factors mentioned below to ensure optimal response against envisaged threat through availability of sufficient reserves at required tier of response: -

- a. PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT administration to devise internal tiers for response and deployment for deployment and response in coordination with rescuers / responders, volunteers, line departments, internal resources, traffic police, LEAs and local Pak Army Formations.
- b. Respective provinces to ensure establishing the requirement and coordinating availability of machinery vis-à-vis threat / vulnerability / risk assessment.
- c. All supporting agencies to maintain the capability based on the need of the provinces.
- d. PDMA / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT administration must prioritise districts as High Threat (Priority-I), Medium Threat (Priority-II) and Low Threat (Priority-III) based on following aspects: -
 - (1) Historical record of last 30 years.
 - (2) Population density.
 - (3) Urban / rural divide.

- (4) Type of hazard-based vulnerability.
 - (5) Degree of vulnerability and exposure e.g. population centres in proximity of landslide/ avalanche prone areas .
 - (6) Reaction time for deployment.
- e. Response action will have following sequence: -
- (1) **1st Tier - Immediate Response (Immediate but Not Later than 30-40 Minutes)**. By District Administration through Rescue 1122 (if held), Police or trained Volunteers (if held), Civil Defence.
 - (2) **2nd Tier - Build up Response (Immediate but Not Later than 1-2 Hours)** By Armed Forces / Civil Armed Forces in vicinity, when requisitioned. Alongside, PDMAs may shift the resources of respective province from other less threatened districts.
- f. **Priority of Districts**. The priority will be established by respective provinces after due deliberation / consultation and will shared with all stakeholders for standardized planning. The priority should be based on districts with historic record and occurrences with greater frequency and magnitude: -
- (1) Priority - I Districts (High Threat).
 - (2) Priority - II Districts (Medium Threat).
 - (3) Priority - III Districts (Low Threat).

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

- a. A standardized food pack must be designed as per local requirements to meet the needs of affected persons. Energy biscuits and other such food items which are not part of the daily diet of local community, be avoided. Instead, items like rice, wheat bags, ghee and milk for babies etc should be included.
- b. Water purification tablets and filtration systems for the provision of clean drinking water to affected people must be stocked in advance.
- c. Relief management is the most significant part of response to any disaster. The main purpose of the relief management is to provide life sustaining commodities to the

affected communities through a fair and organized system; therefore, distribution method should be decided in consultation with local communities.

- d. Based on past experiences, need must be formalized and the list of relief goods should be available with all DDMA's and displayed on websites to facilitate donors to provide need-based relief goods in emergency.
- e. Relief packages should be according to the region's cultural context and food requirements be ensured for lactating mothers, pregnant women, infants, children and elderly persons. Stockpiling and contingency planning should incorporate special needs of older persons and persons with disabilities particularly with regards to special equipment such as wheel chairs etc and must be able to cater for the needs of family, as a whole.
- f. Trained community level teams should assist in planning and setting up emergency shelters, distributing relief among the affected people, identifying missing people and addressing needs of education, health care, water supply, sanitation and food etc of the affected community. Relief teams should also engage active women from within the community in distribution of food in the relief camps.
- g. Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) is an international standard of care which is normally implemented at the onset of every emergency to reduce mortality, morbidity and disability among populations (particularly women and girls) affected by crises. This can be achieved by increasing the provincial and district capacity to implement the MISP during disasters, creating a data bank of trainers and trainings, strengthening the coordination stakeholders for responding in a timely and effective manner.
- h. Emergency preparedness planning within the education sector is a critical step towards ensuring access to quality education for all learners in times of crises. Minimum standards / guidelines on education in emergencies may be put in place to enable continuity of structured learning during disasters.
- i. Dignity of all the affected persons should be especially ensured during all relief phases of rescue / relief / early recovery etc.
- j. Disease early warning system to be put in place by provincial health departments, once a situation arises. National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN) should establish liaison and necessary coordination with

provincial health authorities. District and city administration should prepare for upcoming season in advance in coordination with health departments.

- k. Health authorities must ensure stockpiling of medicines, vaccines in all health facilities with placement at lowest possible tier for distribution.
- l. Supply chain of relief goods must be maintained and followed in true letter and spirit. DDMA's are the first tier supported by PDMA's to provide immediate relief. Similarly, second tier (PDMA's supported by NDMA) should be ready to render assistance once the stocks of DDMA's are exhausted. Third Tier of NDMA supported by national resources to extend relief support required by the provinces / regions.
 - (1) NDMA maintains its stocks at strategic locations (Annex J).

PDMA's are responsible to collect the stocks once released by NDMA from a particular location.
 - (2) NDMA stocks will be requisitioned only in case of extreme emergency and with sufficient reaction time.
 - (3) Distribution of NFIs at site must be avoided. People must be motivated to come to relief camps.
 - (4) At no point of time would NDMA's stocks placed in mutually shared warehouses to be utilized without prior approval of NDMA.

33. **Relief Goods - Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

- a. Logistics caseloads will be worked out on average relief rendered during hazards experienced in respective districts/ regions / provinces by all PDMA's/ SDMA/ GBDMA and ICT administration.
- b. Stockpiling of relief goods (NFIs) on envisaged caseload will be ensured at district level by Provincial / State / GB DMA's.
- c. An effective mechanism of supply chain management must be established including prequalified suppliers for provision of food items, relief goods (NFIs) and transport contractors for emergency transportation.
- d. Federating Units including AJ&K and GB must ensure stocking of sufficient quantity of wheat and food items before 30 November 2022 in vulnerable areas, owing to possible severance of road links.
- e. Pakistan Utility Stores Corporation (USC) and Canteen Stores Department (CSD) will forward resource mapping along with inventory of items, contingency plan including

capability of mobile utility stores to NDMA, PDMA and all concerned DDMA by 10 December 2022. USC will further ensure maintenance of sufficient stock levels and supply chain to support community in all flood prone areas especially far-flung areas of KP, GB, AJ&K and Balochistan.

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

- a. In case of need, MIRA module will be deployed for which PDMA / DDMA will be required to provide requisite human resource, trained for the module.
- b. Rapid assessment will be carried out by NDMA / PDMA / UN / INGOs / NGOs to identify needs and priorities of affected and vulnerable communities.
- c. Initial report will be shared with Disaster Management Authorities within one week and final report within two weeks.

35. **Needs & Concerns of Vulnerable Groups.** Following aspects must be kept in special focus during all stages of flood management: -

- a. Relief sites and camps should ensure attention to women's security / privacy needs like separate wash-rooms with locks, adequate lights, water and sanitation facilities etc.
- b. Women's fair and equitable access to basic services should be ensured, particularly in health and hygiene.
- c. Female doctors and psychosocial support personnel should be made available for women and children.
- d. Mobile medical units equipped with safe delivery, post-natal facilities and referral should be in place.
- e. Camp management agency should ensure that the registration, profiling and mapping systems record disaggregated data on age, gender and vulnerabilities so as to identify people with specific needs at the earlier stages of entering in the camp site and throughout the duration of camp stay.

Coordination Aspects

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

37. **Coordination Spectrum**

- a. All stakeholders will monitor situation by activation of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs). EOCs will be activated by NDMA, PDMA/ SDMA / GBDMA/ ICT and DDMA, Line departments/ concerned ministries, LEAs and Pakistan Armed Forces and all relevant stakeholders as per respective SOPs.
- b. All stakeholders will nominate respective Liaison Officers (LOs) for National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) by 30 November 2022.
- c. Daily coordination conference will be organized by NDMA in case of an emergency / disaster in NEOC at 1000 hours. All LOs will attend and brief the conference.
- d. Information about any significant event will be interpreted and shared by PMD with NDMA.
- e. All significant information will be immediately passed to NEOC by respective PDMA.
- f. Facility of a Cloud Based Video Conference System e.g. Google Meet, Microsoft Team, WebEx & Zoom etc is available at NDMA. Necessary hardware (Cameras) and Software are held with PDMA/ DM stakeholders to connect to the NDMA. Same may be utilized for effective communication when required. Necessary details of the system are as under: -
 - (1) Point of Contact (POC): ICT Directorate NDMA.
 - (2) Alternate Skype ID: ndmapk.
 - (3) Prior coordination for setting up of video conference besides its testing is required as per SOP.

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

- (1) Support of UN Agencies and INGOs / NGOs will be utilised in a coordinated manner, mostly in preparedness, relief, post disaster assessments and rehabilitation phases.
- (2) Capabilities of each organization must be ascertained to ensure its optimal utilisation.
- (3) Need based employment of UN Agencies will be regulated by NDMA and PDMAAs.
- (4) NGOs / INGOs duly cleared / approved by concerned ministries will be allowed to assist in relief operations.

38. **Reports and Returns**

- a. NITB to update the existing floods portal to incorporate data entry for all likely hazards making the platform dynamic and enable DM stakeholders in data feeding through trainings. The platform should be able to assist federal agencies in making informed decision making.
- b. All PDMAAs / SDMA / GBDMA and ICT Administration will ensure training of their staff to feed data on the portal and same will be utilised for forming cumulative SITREP during the season.
- c. Until maturity of the online portal data feeding mechanism all will ensure submission of daily SITREP to NEOC by PDMAAs / DDMAAs, PMD, FFC, FFD and NHA will be ensured as per already issued NDMA SITREP SOP with effect from 15 June 2022 onwards.
- d. NDMA and PDMAAs will update the situation on respective websites daily.
- e. SUPARCO will provide the imageries of developing situations on daily basis or immediately availability (affected due to cloud cover etc).
- f. To ensure a coordinated response, National Humanitarian Network (NHN) / Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) / UN Agencies and PRCS will share location of their stocks and human resource mapping with NDMA / PDMAAs **by 10 December 2022**.
- g. Important telephone numbers from NDMA perspective are shared at Annex K. All PDMAAs / relevant stakeholders will share telephone directory of respective Provinces / Regions with NDMA and host it at respective website by 30 November 2022.

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

- a. **Ministry of Defence.** Conduct of relief / rescue operations through Pakistan Armed Forces (helicopters, troops & rescue equipment) when required.
- b. **Ministry of Interior & Anti-Narcotics Force.** Availability of aviation assets for emergency response, at a short notice.
- c. **Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA).** Airing of public service messages for community awareness on all media channels during prime hours.
- d. **Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA).** To facilitate generation of SMS alerts for early warning, emergency relief and evacuation to required populace.
- e. **Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC).** Provision of timely weather / flood related information to tourists including protection from dangers of flash floods, landslides, GLOF etc and help evacuation of stranded tourists through local Government / Pakistan Armed Forces.
- f. **Ministry of Communication.** To conduct assessment for early restoration of communication infrastructure and remain prepared to shift earth moving machinery to affected areas.
- g. **Ministry of Railways.** To monitor railway tracks on regular basis and assist transportation of relief goods to affected areas.
- h. **PID.** Assist in running of awareness campaign through electronic and print media.
- i. **Ministry of Health.** Coordination for deployment of medical teams and equipment.

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

- a. Rescue and relief operations by Field Units of Pakistan Army, Pakistan Air Force and Pakistan Navy (Sindh only).
- b. Aviation support including provision of C-130 by Pakistan Air Force.
- c. Support of rescue and medical teams of Armed Forces.


- d. Medical support teams of all three services.
- e. Search and rescue in urban areas collapsed structures and landslides / avalanches by USAR team of Pakistan Army.

41. **Information Management**

- a. NDMA, Provincial / State / GB DMAs will update respective websites on daily basis during entire season.
- b. In case of a significant activity / event, it will be updated on 6 hourly bases.
- c. Print and electronic media / internet be utilized for dissemination of timely and accurate information.
- d. Regular press releases, media tickers and press briefings will be ensured to present real time picture of ongoing activities, developing situations and losses / damages, if any.
- e. To ensure post transmission record as well as redundancy, information will be disseminated through SMS, emails, fax and telephones.
- f. SMS / WhatsApp Groups of relevant stakeholders will be made to ensure real time information sharing.
- g. Mr. Idrees Mahsud, Member (DRR), NDMA is authorized spokesperson of NDMA, his contact no is 0340-6003337 whereas Mr. Zaheer Babar and Mr. Muhammad Farooq, spokespersons of PMD, their contact no are 0321-5023944, 0334-3353933.
- h. This plan is also available at NDMA website www.ndma.gov.pk.

Conclusion. Pakistan lies in the region where extreme weather events have been experienced more frequently in recent past. Pakistan is also considered seventh most vulnerable state due to impact of climate change despite contributing less than 1% of global green-house emissions. Learning from the past experience and higher number of extreme climatic events in 2022 there is a dire need of an efficient, proactive and synergized system for a well-coordinated response mechanism involving all the stakeholders, while addressing grey areas observed in past. Hazard associated risks can be considerably reduced through preparedness, timely early warning and well-orchestrated response against continuously evolving situations. Together, we can face the challenges and safeguard the precious lives of people and their property.

Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority
Islamabad
Dated: 02 December, 2022


Brigadier
For Chairman NDMA
(Muhammad Umar Chattha)
Tel: 051-9030843
Fax: 051-9030729

Distribution List. Attached.

Annexes

- A - NDM Act Clause - 9
- B - Balochistan - Hazard Maps/ Resource Mapping & Stocks.
- C - Rescue 1122 Punjab - Resource Mapping, **Murree** - Vulnerable areas, Focal Person, Placement of Machinery & Facilitation Centres.
- D - KP - Hazard Maps / Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities/Resource Mapping & Stocks.
- E - GB - Hazard Maps / Resource Mapping, Stocks & Contact Numbers.
- F - AJ&K-Hazard Maps / Resource Mapping & Stocks.
- G - SITREP Format.
- H - Country Wide Location of NDMA Warehouses.
- I - Important Contact Numbers.

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60.	Chief Engineer, Tarbela Dam	1
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11.	Secretary Irrigation Department, Government of AJ&K	1
12.	C&W Department, Government of Gilgit Baltistan	1
13.	DG PDMA, Punjab, Lahore	1
14.	DG, PDMA Sindh, Karachi	1
15.	DG PDMA, Balochistan, Quetta	1

Ser	Department / Agencies	No of Copies
16.	DG PDMA, Khyber Pukhtunkhawa, Peshawar	1
17.	DG SDMA AJ&K, Muzaffarabad	1
18.	DG GBDMA, Gilgit	1
19.	DC, Islamabad	1
20.	Director Emergency & Disaster Management, CDA Islamabad	1
21.	DG Rescue 1122 Punjab, Lahore	1
22.	DG Rescue 1122, Balochistan, Quetta	1
23.	DG Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar	1
24.	DG Rescue 1122 AJ&K, Muzaffarabad	1
25.	DG Rescue 1122 Gilgit Baltistan, Gilgit	1
<u>Developmental & Implementation Partners</u>		
1.	Resident Coordinator, UNRC, Islamabad	1
2.	Country Head, WHO, Islamabad	1
3.	Country Head, UNWOMEN, Islamabad	1
4.	Country Director, UNHABITAT, Islamabad	1
5.	Country Head, PHF (Pakistan Humanitarian Forum), Islamabad	1
6.	Country Head, IOM, Islamabad	1
7.	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Islamabad	1
8.	Country Director, UNOCHA, Islamabad	1
9.	Country Director, WFP, Islamabad	1
10.	Country Director, UNHCR, Islamabad	1
11.	Country Director, UNDP, Islamabad	1
12.	Country Director, UNICEF, Islamabad	1
13.	National Humanitarian Network (NHN), Islamabad	1
14.	Chairman, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) National Headquarters, Islamabad	1
<u>Pakistan Armed Forces</u>		
1.	Crisis Management Cell, JSHQ, Chaklala, Rawalpindi	3
2.	Military Operations Directorate, General Headquarters Rawalpindi (For Distribution to Field Formations / Commands / Headquarters)	15
3.	Director (Operations), Naval Headquarters, Islamabad	3
4.	Maritime Security Agency	2
5.	Director (Operations), Air Headquarters, Islamabad	3
6.	Director General, Strategic Plans Division (SPD), Rawalpindi	1
7.	Arms Branch, Engineers Directorate, General Headquarters, Rawalpindi	3
8.	Director General, National Logistic Cell, Rawalpindi	1
9.	Headquarters Punjab Rangers (Operations Branch), Lahore	1
10.	Headquarters Sindh Rangers (Operations Branch), Karachi	1
11.	Headquarters Frontier Corps (Operations Branch), KP (North), Peshawar	1
12.	Headquarters Frontier Corps (Operations Branch), KP (South), D.I. Khan	1

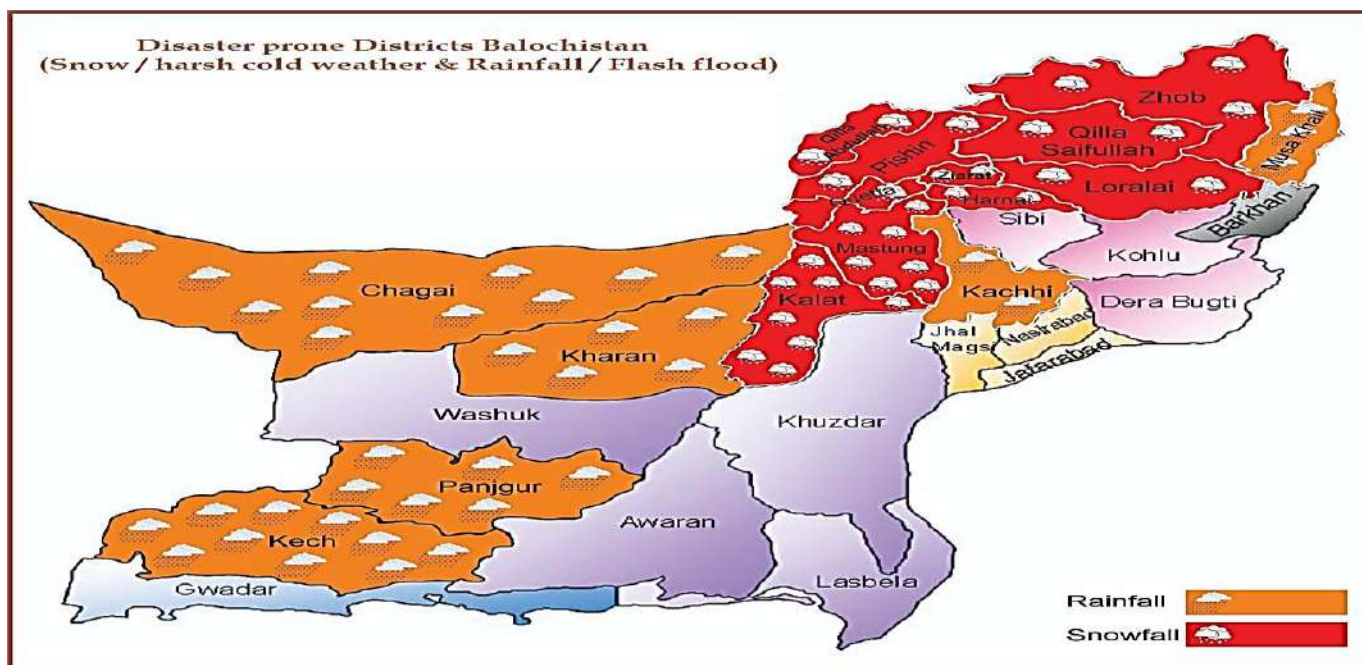
Ser	Department / Agencies	No of Copies
13.	Headquarters Frontier Corps (Operations Branch), Balochistan (North), Quetta	1
14.	Headquarters Frontier Corps (Operations Branch), Balochistan (South), Turbat	1
15.	Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar	1
16.	Commanding Officer, 6 Army Aviation Squadron, Islamabad	1
17.	Headquarters Anti Narcotic Force (Operation Branch), Rawalpindi	1
<u>Internal</u>		
1.	PS to Chairman, NDMA	1
2.	Chief of Staff, NDMA	1
3.	Member (Operations), NDMA	1
4.	Member (A&F), NDMA	1
5.	Member (DRR), NDMA	1
6.	Senior Capacity Building Specialist (NIDM / PMU / Media)	1
7.	Director (Response), NDMA	5
8.	Director (Logistics), NDMA	1
9.	Director (R&R), NDMA	1
10.	Director (Administration), NDMA	1
11.	Director (Finance), NDMA	1
12.	Director (Implementation), NDMA	1
13.	Project Manager (GCC), NDMA	1
14.	Deputy Director (Procurement), NDMA	1
15.	Deputy Director (ICT), NDMA	1
16.	Media Advisor, NDMA	1

NDM ACT 2010 CLAUSE-9

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

- (a) Act as the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;
- (b) prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Commission;
- (c) implement, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy;
- (d) lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or departments and the Provincial Authorities;
- (e) provide necessary technical assistance to the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Commission;
- (f) co-ordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (g) lay down guidelines for or give directions to the concerned Ministries or Provincial Governments and the Provincial Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (h) for any specific purpose or for general assistance requisition the services of any person and such person shall be a co-opted member and exercise such power as conferred upon him by the Authority in writing;
- (i) promote general education and awareness in relation to disaster management; and
- (j) perform such other functions as the National Commission may require to perform.

Vulnerable Areas of Balochistan



Districts Vulnerability Ranking

Ser	District	Risk	Ser	District	Risk
1	Kalat	5	17	Kachi	3
2	Mastung	5	18	Musakhel	3
3	Quetta	5	19	Washuk	1
4	Pishin	5	20	Awaran	1
5	Ziarat	5	21	Khuzdar	1
6	Harnai	5	22	Lasbela	1
7	Killa Abdullah	5	23	Sibbi	1
8	Killa Saifullah	5	24	Kech	1
9	Loralai	5	25	Dera Bugti	1
10	Chaman	5	26	Nushki	1
11	Karezat	5	27	Gwadar	1
12	Zhob	5	28	Sohrab	1
13	Chaghi	3	29	Naseerabad	1
14	Kharan	3	30	Jafferabad	1
15	Panjgur	3	31	Lasbela	1
16	Kech	3	32	Kohlu	1

Preplacement of Machinery - PDMA Balochistan

Ser	Machinery	Nos
1.	Hand Snow Remover	15
2.	Logistic Trucks	23 (05 MT)
3.	Heavy Logistic Trucks	07 (50 MT)
4.	Dewatering Pumps	57
5.	Motorboats	20
6.	Operational Vehicles	59
7.	Ambulances	10
8.	Motorbike Ambulances	05
9.	Mobile Support Units Bus	02
10.	Fire Fighting Trucks	05
11.	Rescue Vehicle	01
12.	Fire Fighting Motorcycle	03
13.	Water Bowsers	03
14.	Snowfall removing heavy machinery	08
15.	V-loader	08
16.	Tractors	12

Appendix-III to Annexure-B

Available Stock Position - PDMA Balochistan

Ser	Items	Quantity
1.	Tent	14425
2.	Shelter Tent	75
3.	Canopy Tent	130
4.	School Tent	330
5.	Camping Tent	270
6.	Tarpaulin Small	14231
7.	Plastic Mat	15995
8.	Quilts	8190
9.	Pillow	2445
10.	Blanket	14780
11.	Jerry Can	15062
12.	Water Cooler	2812
13.	Plastic Bucket	3950
14.	Gas Cylinder (10kg)	7708
15.	Charpoy	2850
16.	Mosquito Net	27067
17.	Solar Light	11500
18.	Kitchen Set	2396
19.	Soap	9904.5 kg
20.	Hygiene Kit	300
21.	Room Cooler	13
22.	Bracket Fan	417
23.	Mist Fan	235
24.	Water Tank (400 Gln)	1254
25.	Wheel Chair	54
26.	Walker	476
27.	Blind Stick	400
28.	Life Saving Jackets	645

District Wise Detail of Operational Resources
Punjab Emergency Service Department

Sr.	District	HR Active Strength	Rescue Stations			Rescue Amb	MB Amb	Fire Vehicles				Rescue Vehicle	Aerial Plat form/ Ladder
			Dis trict	Teh sils	Town			Res cue	Fire Brig.	Water Bow.	Total		
1	Lahore	1360	23	0	0	57	337	24	0	2	26	8	5
2	Rawalpindi	930	6	8	1	45	100	16	8	3	27	6	1
3	Faisalabad	804	5	4	2	37	93	11	5	2	18	3	2
4	Gujranwala	590	4	3	2	30	100	12	3	2	17	4	1
5	Multan	613	5	5	1	35	98	9	6	2	17	3	1
6	Bahawalpur	510	2	4	3	31	50	5	0	1	6	3	0
7	DG Khan	495	2	4	5	33	54	7	0	1	8	5	1
8	Sargodha	515	3	6	0	30	50	4	0	1	5	2	0
9	Sahiwal	353	1	1	2	17	54	4	0	1	5	2	0
10	Attock	232	1	5	1	23	6	3	5	1	9	1	0
11	Bahawalnagar	290	1	4	1	28	50	2	3	1	6	1	0
12	Bhakkar	274	1	3	1	23	23	2	1	1	4	1	0
13	Chakwal	196	1	4	1	18	50	2	0	1	3	1	0
14	Chiniot	240	1	2	1	15	39	4	0	1	5	1	0
15	Gujrat	232	1	3	4	18	50	2	4	1	7	2	0
16	Hafizabad	207	1	1	0	11	25	2	1	1	4	1	0
17	Jhang	286	1	4	2	17	50	3	2	1	6	1	0
18	Jhelum	210	1	3	2	15	50	3	0	1	4	1	0
19	Kasur	341	1	3	4	20	49	3	1	1	5	2	0
20	Khanewal	368	1	3	3	17	50	2	3	1	6	3	0
21	Khushab	269	1	3	0	17	16	2	0	1	3	1	0
22	Layyah	249	1	2	4	19	15	2	3	1	6	1	0
23	Lodharn	250	1	3	0	12	43	1	2	1	4	1	0
24	MB Din	214	1	2	1	16	26	3	3	1	7	1	0
25	Mianwali	225	1	3	4	23	29	3	0	1	4	1	0
26	Muzffargarh	323	1	4	3	25	19	4	0	1	5	1	0
27	Nankana	231	1	2	1	16	50	3	2	1	6	1	0
28	Narowal	195	1	2	1	14	20	2	1	1	4	1	0
29	Okara	270	1	3	0	20	50	3	3	1	7	1	0
30	Pakpattan	220	1	1	1	14	41	2	2	1	5	1	0
31	Rajanpur	219	1	2	1	20	15	3	2	1	6	2	0
32	RY Khan	373	1	3	6	30	23	3	4	1	8	4	0
33	Sheikhupura	396	1	4	4	26	50	2	6	1	9	2	0
34	Sialkot	374	3	3	1	18	18	7	5	1	13	2	3
35	TT Singh	277	1	3	2	17	38	2	1	1	4	1	0
36	Vehari	283	1	2	3	17	37	2	4	1	7	1	0
Total			80	112	68	824	1868	164	80	42	286	73	14
			260					244					

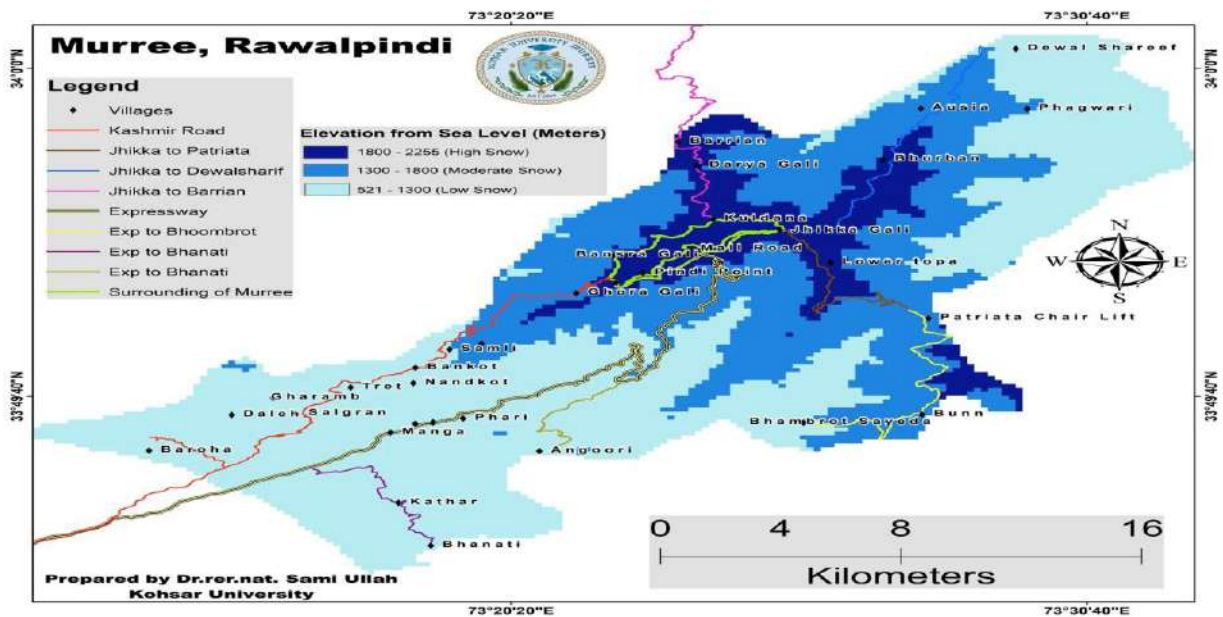
Major Challenges Identified

The following challenges were identified for the upcoming Winter Season after much deliberation and discussion:

- Management of vast influx of tourists
- Timely mobilization of machinery and clearance of roads
- Traffic and parking management
- Effective rescue and relief system
- Loss of communication in load shedding
- Real time information of major roads
- Coordination between all relevant stakeholders

Vulnerable Areas of Murree

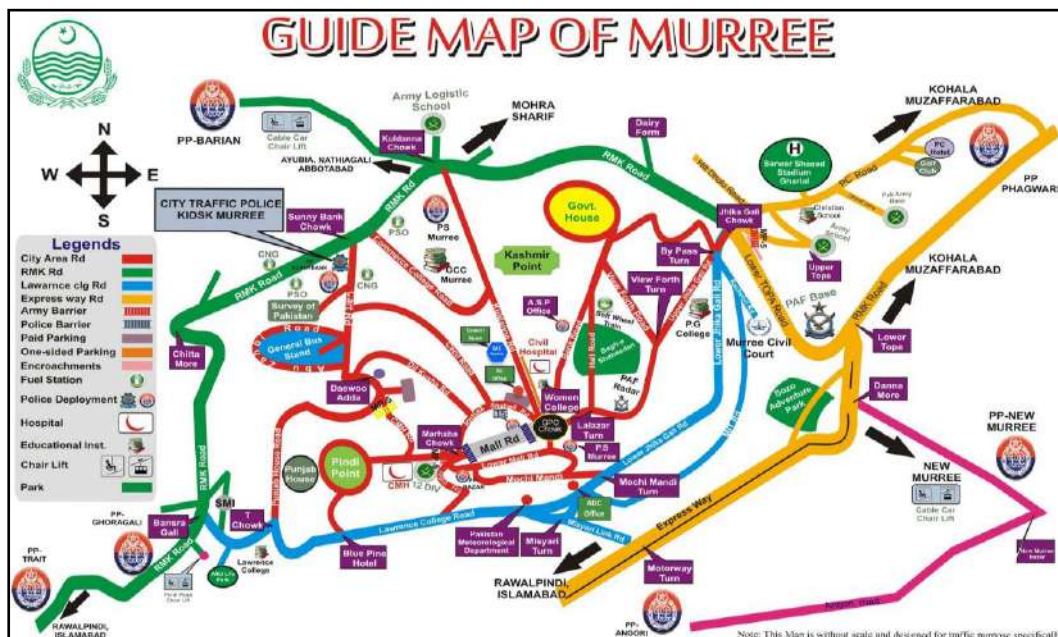
District Administration in collaboration with Kohsar University have prepared a digital map taking into consideration the topography of Teshil Murree and its past climate patterns to identify areas that receive the highest amount of snow. As can be seen from the map below, the following points have been identified as most crucial hence needing utmost attention for all Departments. These can be listed as Lower Topa, Jhika Gali, Bhurban, Mall Road, Pindi Point, Kuldana, Darya Gali, Barrian, Bansra Gali and Ghora Gali (highlighted as dark blue).



Murree Route Guideline

In light of this data the following routes have been identified as being most crucial for snow clearing operation and management of traffic. Some of these major roads have also been notified as one way during peak season. The following roads have been identified as most important as can be seen from the Guide Map below as well.

- Musyari Turn to Lower Topa
- Lower Topa to Seherbagla
- Lower Topa to Jhika Gali
- Jhika Gali to GPO Chowk
- Bank Road
- Hall Road
- Kuldana Road
- Cart Road
- Jhika Gali to PC Bhurban
- Jhika Gali to Kuldana Chowk (via Thanda Jungle)
- Kuldana Chowk to Barrian (via Sandhia and Kali Mitti)
- Kuldana Chowk to Sunnybank
- Sunnybank to Bansra Gali



Focal Persons of Murree

The following focal persons have been notified from each department for liaison during Winter Season

Department	Name & Designation	Contact Number
Traffic Police	Ajmal Satti, DSP	0321 5615668
Highway Machinery	Dilshad, XEN	0300 8666930
Highway Provincial	Faisal Sindhu, XEN	0343 4058878
Forrest Department	Wajih Uddin, DFO	0345 9900011
Rescue 1122	Sibghat Ullah, Incharge	0333 4175110
Motorway Police	Mohd. Tayyab, DSP	0333 5229608
IESCO	Noman Yusuf, XEN	0319 5990106
Tourism Squad	Khurram, AD	0334 6515837
NHA	Saad, DD	0334 5858009

Preplacement of Machinery/ Equipment – Murree

All Departments were directed to submit detail of machinery/equipment at their disposal, which will be utilised during Snow Season. The details of which are as follows.

Department	Available	Additional Required
<u>Highways Machinery</u>		
Snow clearing machinery	16	0
Snow clearing machinery	16	0
<u>Traffic</u>		
4x4 Vehicles	1	6
Fork lifters	1	3
Small cranes	0	2
<u>Forrest</u>		
Chainsaws and spades	3	10
<u>Rescue 1122</u>		
Ambulances	13	0
Fire vehicles	5	0
Rescue vehicles	2	0

Establishment of Control Room in Murree

A major reason for lack of coordination in previous has been identified as an absence of a Control Room. Hence this year a Central Control Room has been established at Jinnah Hall, Murree which will work round the clock for effective communication and coordination.

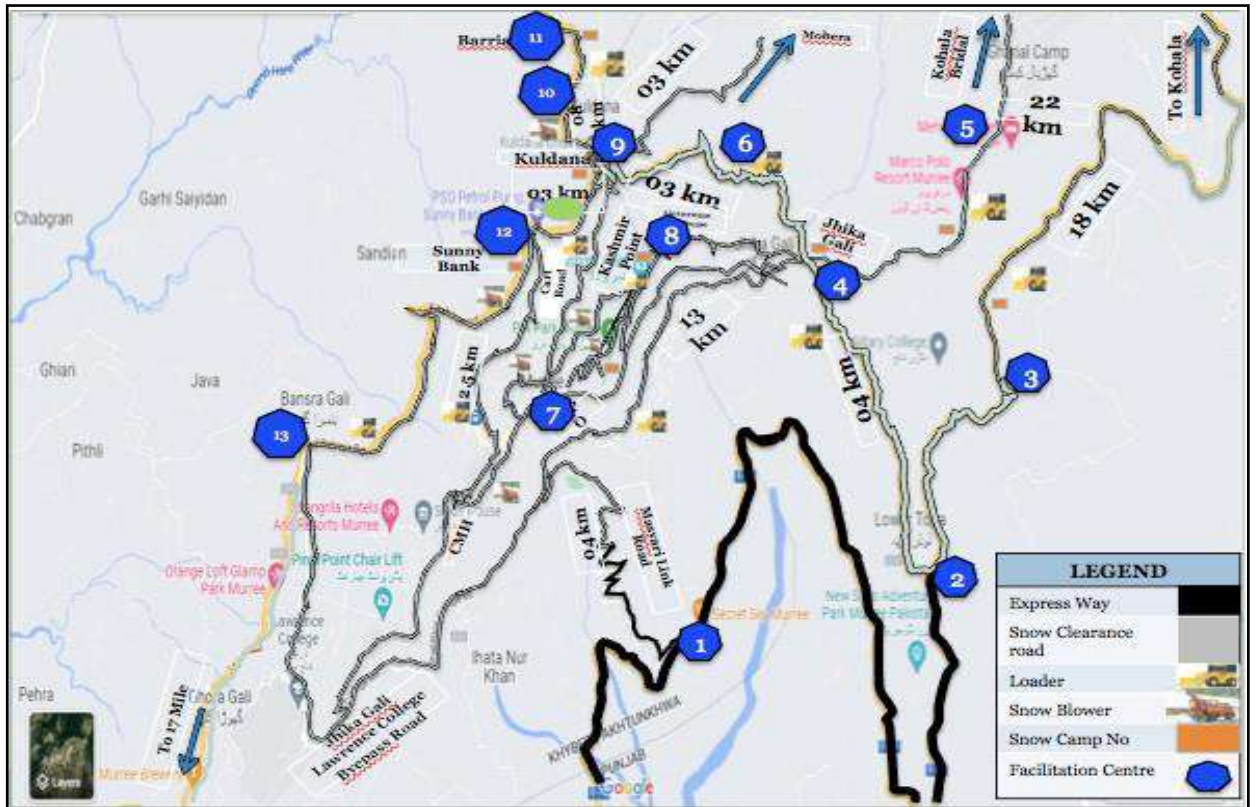
A network of 30 CCTV cameras is being installed at all major roads for real time video feed in the Control Room for constant monitoring.

The PTCL numbers for the Control Room which will be advertised on all forums are the following:

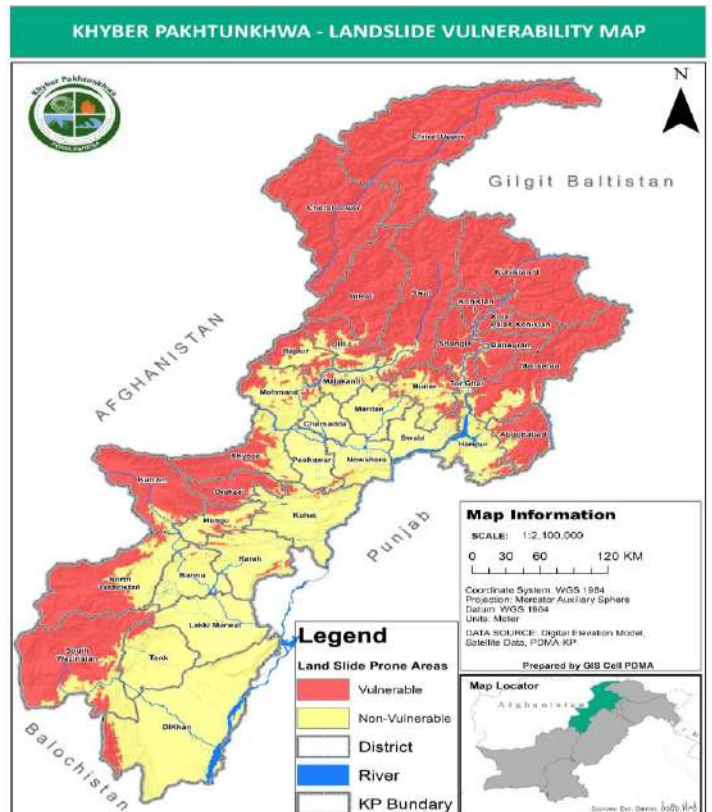
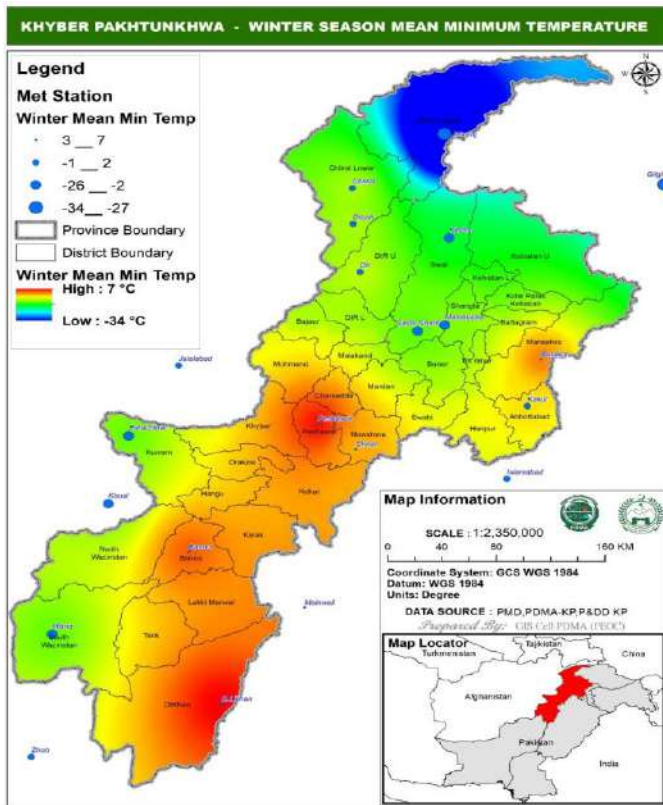
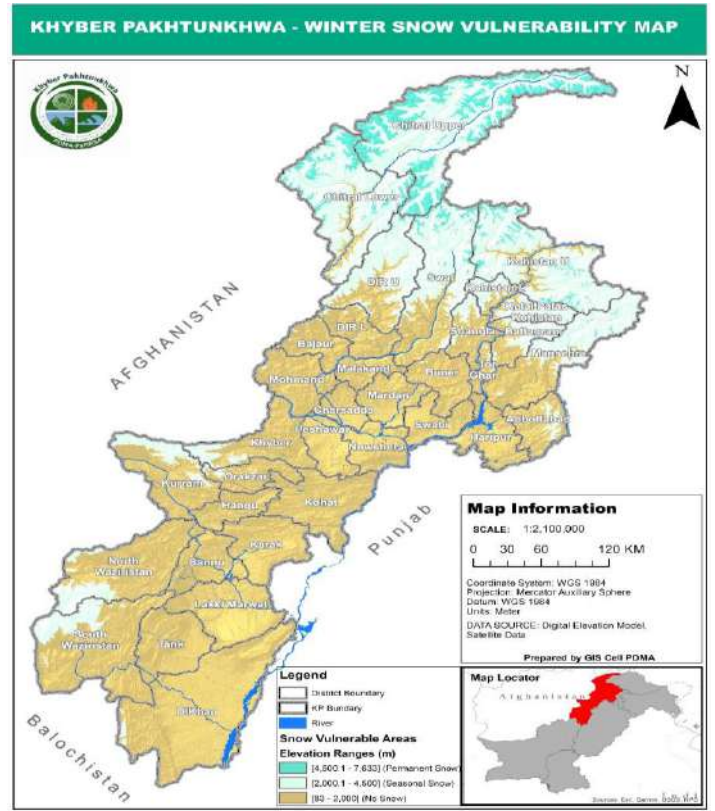
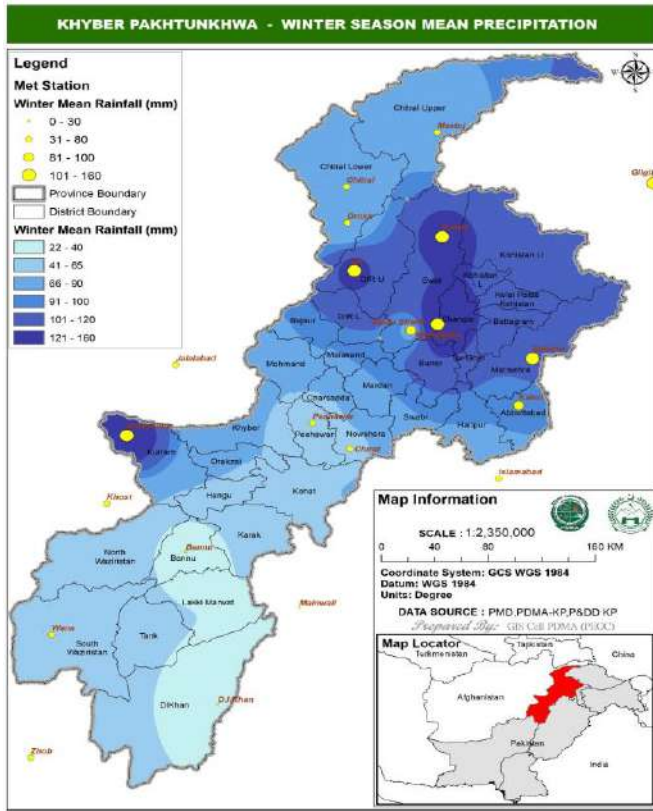
- 051 – 9269015
- 051 – 9269016
- 051 – 9269018

Tourist Facilitation Centres in Murree

The Facilitation Centres will be connected to the Central Control Room by both Wireless sets and PTCL numbers. The position of the Facilitation Centres along with details of resources deployed and routes to be covered are listed below in detail:



Vulnerable Areas of KP



Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of KP

Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA/KKH Road	Type of Vulnerability
Chitral	Garam Chashma	70 km from Chitral town	Remoteness and severe winter hazards
	Arkari Valley	40 km from Chitral town	Rock fall and winter hazards
	Karimabad Valley	30 km from Chitral town	Poor Accessibility and winter hazards
	Noari-Drosh	80 km from Chitral town	Winter hazards and flashfloods
	Madaklasht	60 km from Drosh	Remote location, winter hazards and land sliding
	Yarkhund Valley	150 from Mastuj	Very remote and poor accessibility (near Wahan border, winter hazards)
	Thorkoh Valley	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter Hazards, land sliding, GLOF
	Mulkoh	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter hazards
Kohistan	Kandian Valley	40 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Harband Valley	25 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Jalkot Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Kyak Valley	16 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Palas Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA/KKH Road	Type of Vulnerability
Mansehra	Balakot Tehsil (Narran and Kaghan Valleys)	120 km from Mansehra District HQ	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, EQ, land sliding
	Ughi Tehsil	70 km from Mansehra	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, EQ, land sliding,
Battagram	Allai Valley	70 km from Battagram Dist HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access
	Battang, Rashang, Biari		
Dir (Upper)	Barawal	40 km from District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access.
	Sharengil	60 km from District HQ	
	Wari	45 km from District HQ	
Shangla	Puran Tehsil and Alpuri (28 UCs)		Heavy Snowfall, EQ and remote locations with poor access.
Swat	Bahrain Tehsil (Kalam, Gabral, Mahodand valleys)	80-100 km from Mingora District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches.
	MalamJabba	55 km from Mingora District HQ.	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches
Abbottabad	Galliat	30 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and land sliding, EQ
Dir (Lower)	Miskini	35 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding, avalanches
	Shahi Bin Shahi	40 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, avalanches

Resource Mapping - KP

Ser	District	No of Rescue Stations	Station Location	No of Staff
1.	Abbottabad	05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near GPO Chowk Old Palace Hotel District Nazim Office Abbottabad • Near I-NOOR Hospital Ayub Medical Complex Mandian Abbottabad • Havelian Rescue Station near TMA Office • Nawasher 	137
2.	Bajaur	02	Bajaur Munda Khar Near National Bank	141
3.	Bannu	03	Sports Complex Bannu, City	179
4.	Battagram	01	TMA Rest house , New DHQ Hospital	55
5.	Buner	01	Tehsil Complex, Daggar	65
6.	Charsadda	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Tarnab Adda Charsadda. • Main Mardan Road, Charsadda. 	152
7.	Chitral	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TMA Office Jughoor Chitral • TMA Office New Bazar, Drosh 	83
8.	D.I. Khan	05	Main Kachehri Road near AIOU Regional Centre Inside Cantt Near TMA Fire Brigade Office Near Bab-e-Dera Main Bannu Road Chashma Road	140
9.	Dir Lower	01	Bachelor Hostel, Opposite Irrigation Office Blambat, Timergara	78
10.	Dir Upper	02	School for Disables, Main City	106
11.	Hangu	02	Tehsil Office Hangu Near AC Revenue Office TMO Office Tall	90
12.	Haripur	02	Veterinary Hospital Opposite TMA Office Main G.T. Road Haripur THQ Hospital, Khanpur	79
13.	Karak	02	Jail Chowk KDA Karak THQ Hospital Banda Daud Shah Karak	117
14.	Khyber	02	Tehsil Complex, Jamrud Tehsil Complex, Bara	127
15.	Kohat	05	TMA Office Near Liaqat Hospital, Kohat Tehsil Complex, Gumbat Kohat Development Authority(KDA) Eagle Forte, Sub-Division, Kohat	117
16.	Kohistan Lower	01	THQ Hospital Patan Kohistan Lower.	31
17.	Kohistan Upper	01	DHQ Hospital, near AC Colony, Dasu	58
18.	Kurram	01	Parachinar, Fedral Hostel	73
19.	Lakki Marwat	03	Lakki Town Ship, Tajazai opposite DC Office Main Lakki City	120
20.	Malakand	02	Batkhela Malakand Dargai Malakand	100
21.	Mansehra	01	Kashmir Road, Main Bazar Mansehra City	66
22.	Mardan	08	Near Bacha Khan Medical Collage Sheikh Maltoon Town Mardan. Near Town Hall Collage Chowk Mardan. Near Baraf Khana Bypass Road Mardan	517

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

Ser	District	No of Rescue Stations	Station Location	No of Staff
			Near Khan Qilla Swabi Road Mardan In Tehsil Takht Bhai. In Tehsil Katlang. In Type-D Hospital Rustam Irrigation Office Hathyan Bazaar. Main Swat-Mardan Road, Shergarh	
23.	Mohmand	02	Doctor Hostel, DHQ Hospital, Ghalanai	124
24.	North Waziristan	01	Head Quarter Hospital Miran shah, North Waziristan	66
25.	Nowshera	04	Dak Banglow near Shobra Chowk Nowshera Cantt. Assistant Commissioner Office Pabbi. Basic Health Unit, Shaidu Near Shaidu Stop Jehangira. University of Engineering Jalozaï Campus Jalozaï	240
26.	Orakzai	01	Kalaya H/Q Orakzai	78
27.	Peshawar	14	11 Station Lahore Bus Terminal G.T. Road Peshawar, 22 Near Faqir Abad Police Station Charsadda Bus Stand, 33 Kohati Gate Peshawar, 44 Kohat Road near City Hospital, 55 Tariq Road Peshawar Cantt. 66 University of Peshawar, 77 Near Hayatabad Medical Complex Hayatabad, 88 raggi Model Town, Peshawar. 99 BHU Warsak Road Peshawar, 10 Shah Alam Charsadda Road, 12 Sifat Ghayour Children Hospital G.T. Road, 13 Peshawar Industrial Estate Hayatabad. 14 Irrigation Building, Badhber r,15 FR Peshawar	610
28.	Shangla	02	Tehsil Complex, Alpuri	112
29.	South Waziristan	01	Agriculture park wana Waziristan	63
30.	Swabi	03	Shah Mansor Tehsil Complex Jehngir Road Tehsil Complex Razar	152
31.	Swat	07	Saidu Sharif Matta Swat Public Health Office, Bahrain Tehsil Complex, Kabal Tehsil Complex, Brikot DHQ Hospital, Khwaza Khela	259
32.	Tank	03	11Opposite Nadra Office, Station road tank 22 Near FC.FORT civil Hospital	100
33.	Nowshera	04	Dak Banglow near Shobra Chowk Nowshera Cantt. Assistant Commissioner Office Pabbi. Basic Health Unit, Shaidu Near Shaidu Stop Jehangira. University of Engineering Jalozaï Campus Jalozaï	240
34.	Orakzai	01	Kalaya H/Q Orakzai	78
35.	Peshawar	14	11 Station Lahore Bus Terminal G.T. Road Peshawar, 22 Near Faqir Abad Police Station Charsadda Bus Stand, 33 Kohati Gate Peshawar, 44 Kohat Road near City Hospital, 55 Tariq Road Peshawar Cantt. 66 University of Peshawar, 77 Near Hayatabad Medical Complex Hayatabad, 88 raggi Model Town, Peshawar. 99 BHU Warsak Road Peshawar, 10 Shah Alam Charsadda Road, 12 Sifat Ghayour Children Hospital G.T. Road, 13 Peshawar Industrial Estate Hayatabad. 14 Irrigation Building, Badhber r,15 FR Peshawar	610
36.	Shangla	02	Tehsil Complex, Alpuri	112

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

Ser	District	No of Rescue Stations	Station Location	No of Staff
37.	South Waziristan	01	Agriculture park wana Waziristan	63
38.	Swabi	03	Shah Mansor Tehsil Complex Jehngir Road Tehsil Complex Razar	152
39.	Swat	07	Saidu Sharif Matta Swat Public Health Office, Bahrain Tehsil Complex, Kabal Tehsil Complex, Brikot DHQ Hospital, Khwaza Khela	259
40.	Tank	03	11Opposite Nadra Office, Station road tank 22 Near FC.FORT civil Hospital	100
Total		92		4435

Available Stock - KP

Ser	Items	Quantity	Ser	Items	Quantity
1	Family Size Tents	2819	27	Plastic Sheet	2634
2	Small Tents	940	28	Mosquito Nets	5875
3	Tarpaulin Sheet	14476	29	Ropes	242
4	Hygiene Kits	1174	30	Cane Milk	47
5	Blankets	30032	31	Ceiling Fans	128
6	Mattress	452	32	Surgical Gloves	132
7	Quilts	5226	33	Thermal Guns	20
8	Kitchen Sets	11483	34	Surgical Caps	247
9	Mats	16585	35	Sanitizer 200 ml	162
10	Search Lights	42	36	Domex Cleaner	268
11	Solar Lamp	5628	37	Sprayer Machine	1
12	Sanitary Kit	4000	38	Iron Bed	1
13	Life Saving Jackets	8	39	Folding Bed	133
14	Pedestal Fans	110	40	KN-95	1329
15	Generator	125	41	N-95	140
16	Wheel Chairs	20	42	Face Mask	25000
17	Stretcher	25	43	Gas Cylinder	452
18	Fax Machine	24	44	Jerry Canes	11097
19	Dewatering Pump	17	45	Hand Station Wash	3
20	Water Purification Plant	3	46	Oil Burner / Stove	437
21	Plastic Lota	695	47	Buckets	8848
22	First Aid Box	402	48	Sweaters	10000
23	Room Air Cooler	4	49	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	7117
24	Sleeping Bags	105	50	Baby Diapers	16985
25	Sand Bags Empty	16400	51	Soap (Antibacterial)	12048
26	Towel	330	52	Soap (Fatty Acid)	7400

Vulnerable Areas & Safe Heavens Identified by GBDMA through DDMA's

District	Tehsil	Vulnerable Areas	Safe Places
Gilgit	Gilgit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tholdas • Thingi River Bank • Konadas • Jutal Nullah • Juglote Guro • Gorro 	<p>Tehsil Gilgit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Ground Nomal • Degree College Basin • High School No. 1 Gilgit • High School No. 2 Gilgit • Degree College Minawar
	Danyore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naltar • Sultanabad Golodas • Danyore • Nomal • Bagarot • Batkore 	<p>Tehsil Danyore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oshikhandass High School Ground • Danyore Boys High School
	Julgote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jalabad • Oshikandas • Sassi 	<p>Tehsil Jaglote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys High School Jaglote
Skardu	Skardu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadpara, Surrounding area of Gole Nullah • Hussain Abad Nullah • Burgay Nullah • Catchment areas of indus River Chumik 	<p>HQ Skardu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary School/ Civil Dispensary Broq Hussainabad • Middle School Thorgo Pain/Thorgo Bala • Boys Degree College Skardu • Primary School/ Civil Dispensary Shila
	Gamba Skardu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basho Nullah • Qumrah Nullah • Kowardo Nullah • Staqchan, Shagarthang and soq Kachura • Catchment area of Indus River Hoto 	<p>Gamba Skardu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary School Basingo Basho • Middle School Khar Basho • High School Matlu • Middle School Chunda • Middle School Stiyang • Primary School Shut
	Roundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baghicha • Tormik Nullah • stak Nullah • Saldascho Nullah Triko • Khomra, charri, sordas, Bagardo, Bilamik 	<p>Roundu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Secondary School Thowar • High School Harpo

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

District	Tehsil	Vulnerable Areas	Safe Places
Diamer	Chilas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thore Nullah, • Khiner Nullah, • Niat Nullah, • Batogh Nullah, • Hudur Nullah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thore: Government middle school, kot Thore, Government middle school shahi Mahal Thore. • Khiner: Gov. middle school Sair Dass Khiner • Niat: Gov. middle school Niat Het • Batogah: Gov. middle school Batogah. • Hudur: gov. middle school Hudur Dass • Thak: gov. middle school Dewaray Thak gov. primaryschool Babusar • Gias Bala/Pain: 1. Gov. middle school Gias Bala • Buner: gov. school Maogush Buner, Gov. primaryschool Buner Dass • Ghini: Gov. middle school Ghini • Gonar farm: Gov. high school Gonar Farm • Raikot: Gov. primary school Tato, Raikot. • Darel: Gov. High school Darel, Gov. middle schoolshahi mahal Darel. • Ghimi: Gov. high school Ghayal, • Khanbarri: Gov. middle school Khanbarri • Dodishaal: Gov. middle school Dodishaal. • Tangir: Gov. High school Juglote Tangir, Gov. Middle school uthali yap Tangir.
	Gohar Abad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thak Nullah • Buner Nullah. • Darel Nullah. • Ghini Nullah. • Ghayal Nullah. 	
	Darel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khanbarri Nullah. • Dodishaal Nullah • Tangir Nullah, • Labar Nullah 	
	Tangir		
Ghizer	Gupis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hakis • Chartoi Raheemabad • Nolti, Susot • Damalgan • Gindi • Sultanabad • Gojalti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumal • Rowshan • Gupis proper • Hamardass • Pingal Chashi • Phandar • Teru • Gulamuli • Barsat • Morka • Proper Yasin
	Yasin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bujayot • Sandi • Barkolti, • Omalsit 	

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

District	Tehsil	Vulnerable Areas	Safe Places
	<p style="text-align: center;">Punial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Iskhkuman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darkut • Dalnati • Damas • Hamucha • Hatoon, Hasis • Famani, Birgil • Gahkuch khari • Chatorkhand • Pakora • Butswat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gillapur • Sherqilla • Singul • Gahkuch Bala • Golodas Bubur • Chatorkhand • Pakora • Immit • Bar jangal • Belhains
Ghanche	<p style="text-align: center;">Khaplu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mashabrum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daghoni</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keris • Ghowari • Kuro • Yougo • Barah • Khaplu Town • Frano, • Marcha • Pion • Dawoo Surmo • Talis • Kandy • Marzigond • Balaygond, Ghursay, saltoro Gongma. • Balghar • Dahgoni, Thalley, Kharkoo, Sogha and Salling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High School Keris • High School Ghowari • High School Dagboni • High School Thalley • Middle School Kharkoo • High School Barah • High School Khaplu • High School Partook • High School Machulo • High School Thagas • High School Dumsum • Middle School Dawoo
Astore	Astore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bunji, • Doyan, • Mushkin, • Dashkin, • Parishing, • Gudai, • Rattu, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys High School Bounji • Boys High School Dashkin • Girls High School Dashkin • BHU Harchu • High School Ramkha • High School Thingay • Girls Middle School Hopuk • High School Louse Bala • Boys High School Eidgah • Girls Middle School Fina • High School Gorikot • Girls Primary School Nogam • Boys High School Pakura • Boys High School Gudai

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

District	Tehsil	Vulnerable Areas	Safe Places
	Shounter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zila Bala, • Minimarg, • Chorith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle School Dass Khrim • Middle School Minimarg • Boys Middle School Rehman • Boys High School Rupal • High School Rattu • High School Mirimalik • Middle School Marmay • Boys Primary School Sakamal • High School Bobin
Hunza	Aliabad Gojal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aliabad, • Khanabad, • Hasanabad, • Altit, Mayoan • Karimabad • Garelth, • Ahmadabad • Shimshal, • Chipursan • Shishkat, Ghulkin, Hussaini, • Sost, Passu, Morkhun, • Misgar, Khyber, Gulmit, Galapan. 	<p>Tehsil Aliabad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. Middle School Hussainabad • Govt. Middle School Mayoan • Diamond Jubilee School Hassanabad <p>Tehsil Gojal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FG Primary Scholl/ DJ Middle School Hussaini • DG Primary School/ Community Middle SchoolJanabad • DJ Primary School/ Morkhoon School • DJ Primary School Chuperson
Nagar	Nagar 1 Nagar 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thol Nagar • Miachar • Ratal Hoper • Hankhushal Hoper • Hispar Nagar • Phakar • Hakucher Nagar • Shayar Nagar, • Harigram Nar proper. • Dododass chalth • Sikandarabad Gulmet Nagar • Turbato Dass Chalth • Minapin Nagar • Ber Garamais • Chaprot • Bar Nagar • Budalus • Dass Chaprote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys High School Proper • Boys Primary School Chinar Nagar • B.P.M/S Gashakushal Nagar • B.P/s Nagar proper • G.HSS. Nagar proper • G.M/S Hoper Nagar: • G.P/S Gososhal Hoper • G.P/S Gotushal • G.P/S Nagar Proper • B.H/s Summayer Nagar • B.MS Fhekar Naga • B.P/S Askurdas Nagar • B.P/S Daltho Nagar • B.P/S Hakochar Nagar • B.P/S khai Summayer • G.P/S Ghamedas Nagar • G.H/S Askurdas Nagar • G.M/S Phekar Nagar • G.M/S Summayer Nagar • G.P/S Jator Khan Nagar • G.P/S Yal Ohut Khai

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

District	Tehsil	Vulnerable Areas	Safe Places
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pissan • Chalth payeen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summayer • B.H/S Chalth Nagar • B.M/S Bar Khas Nagar.
Shigar	Shiger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nar • Marapi • Churka • Alchori • Dasso • Braldo • Basha • Tissar • Gulabpur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle School Nar • Civil Dispensary Nar • P/S Nabuchung • Girls P/S Goro • Boys P/S Ghoru • High school Churka, • Civil Dispensary Churka. • Union Council Hall Hasshupi • Middle School Fadingbama • Middle School Dassom • Middle Saider • Civil Dispensary Holo • Middle School Askoli • P/s Thongal, P/S Chongo. • Civil Dispensary Arando • Middle School Saisko • Primary School Bain. • P/S Daimal • Middle School Sibri • Civil Dispensary Niaslo, • Civil Dispensary Chutron • Middle School Wazirpur.
Kharmang	Kharmang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Mehdi Abad • Akhonpa • Ghasing Nullah, • Manthokha Nullah, • Sindo Nullah Marbroq, • Kamango Nullah, Tolti Nullah, • Pari Nullah, Mayurdo Nullah, • Ghandus Nullah • Kharmang Khas Nullah • Baghicha Nullah • Ghavis Nullah • Hamzi Gond Nullah • Tarkati Nullah, • Torghon Nullah • Olding, Memosh, Bresil, • Ganokh ,Nullah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school Mehdi Abad. • Jamia Muhammadia Mehdi Abad. • High School Madupur. • Primary School Sindo. • Girls Middle School Kamango. • High School Tolti. • High School Pari Jamia Haiderya Ghandus. • Jamia Muhammadia Kharmang. • Primary School Palpaldo. • Primary School Memosh Thang. • Middle School Bilargu. • Middle School Morol.

Placement of Earth Moving Machinery to Districts (GB)

Ser	Name of Machinery	Quantity	Gilgit Division				Diامر Division		Diامر Division				Total Distribution	GBDMA HQ
			Ghizer	Gilgit	Hunza	Nagar	Diامر	Astore	Skardu	Shigar	Kharmang	Ghanche		
1.	Wheel Loader with Bucket& blade	3	1				1		1				3	0
2.	Wheel Excavator with Blade	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	0
3.	Chain Excavator With Blade(Existing Machinery)	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
4.	Tractor with bucket, Blade, Hydraulic Trolley, WaterTank with Pump	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	2
5.	Air Compressor	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0
6.	Hand Held Drilling Machine	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	0
7.	Truck Mounted HydraulicCrane	1											1	
Total		66	7	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	63	3

Machinery Available with DDMA's and other Stakeholders

Name	Gilgit	Skardu	Diامر	Ghizer	Ghanche	Astore	Hunza	Nagar	Shiger	Kharmang	Total
Chain Dozer	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Wheel Dozer	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	13
Wheel Loader	10	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	16
Chain Excavator	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wheel Excavator	8	2	0	0	9	1	3	2	2	2	29
Tractor with Bucket/ Blade	5	4	4	2	6	6	3	7	4	2	43
Tractor	8	3	4	5	7	4	5	0	4	4	44
Road Roller	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	0	1	2	24
10 Wheeler Transp.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Welding Plant	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Generator (2kv)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Generator (3kv)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Generator (5kv)	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	13
Air Compressor	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	18
Handheld Drill Machine	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	3	3	21
Water Bowser	5	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	25
Ambulances	20	12	17	12	16	13	11	10	7	4	122
Fire Fighting Vehicles	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rescue Truck	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Water Boats	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Mortuary Van	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Recovery Crane	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	89	40	47	36	58	41	40	27	28	25	

Placement of Vehicle Rescue 1122 (GB)

Vehicle Type	Gilgit	Diamer	Skardu	Ghanche	Hunza	Nagar	Ghizer	Astore	Shigar	Kharmang	Total
Ambulance	6	4	6	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	33
Fire Vehicle	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Recovery Crane4 tone	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Suzuki Ambulance	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Rescue Vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Rapid water rescue	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fire Motor Bike	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
Mortuary VAN	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Rapid Fire Vehicle	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Administrative vehicles	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Operational Motorcycles	5	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ambulance Motor Bikes (WHO)	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	10
Total	29	14	21	10	12	8	11	4	4	4	122
After procurement of vehicles under NDRMF project the fleet position is									122		

Stock Position Available with GBDMA-HQ

Ser	Items	Quantity	Ser	Items	Quantity
1	Tent	25	18	Sleeping Bags	160
2	Winterize Tents	543	19	Generator 13.5	2
3	Tent 2-Pcs	197	20	Generator 50kva	3
4	Food pack	8350	21	Generator 9kva	10
5	Quilts	430	22	Generator 3.5kva	5
6	Quilts (Chines)	727	23	Generator 2kva	55
7	Mattress (Chines)	700	24	Generator 6kva	12
8	Mattress	35	25	T Shirt	2989
9	Pillow	732	26	Man Jackets	670
10	Plastic Matts	1220	27	Women Jackets	647
11	Kitchen Set	909	28	Elder Jackets	673
12	Wheat Flour 5kg	60	29	Child Jackets	423
13	Bulgar 25kg	20	30	Child Shoes	497
14	Wheat Flour 25kg	340	31	Fiber Boat	3
15	buckets and mugs	110	32	Hygiene Kit	179
16	Blankets	9100	33	Gabions	405
17	First Aid	380	34	Portable Washroom	2

Media Reps, News Papers, Radio and TV Stations Contacts (GB)

Ser	Media (Print/ Electronic)	Contact No
1	Naqara Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-452524
2	Nawa-e-waqat	05811-450368
3	Khabare News paper	05811-453031
4	Assaas	05811-454127
5	KPN/K2	05811-453446
6	Sada-e-Gilgit	05811-459444
7	Mahhsib	05811-458978
8	Din	05811-454840
9	Ausaaf	05811-450065
10	Baad-e-Shimal	(051) 2606604
11	Radio Pakistan	05811-455789
12	TV Station	05811-920361

Contact No's of all Stakeholders in GB

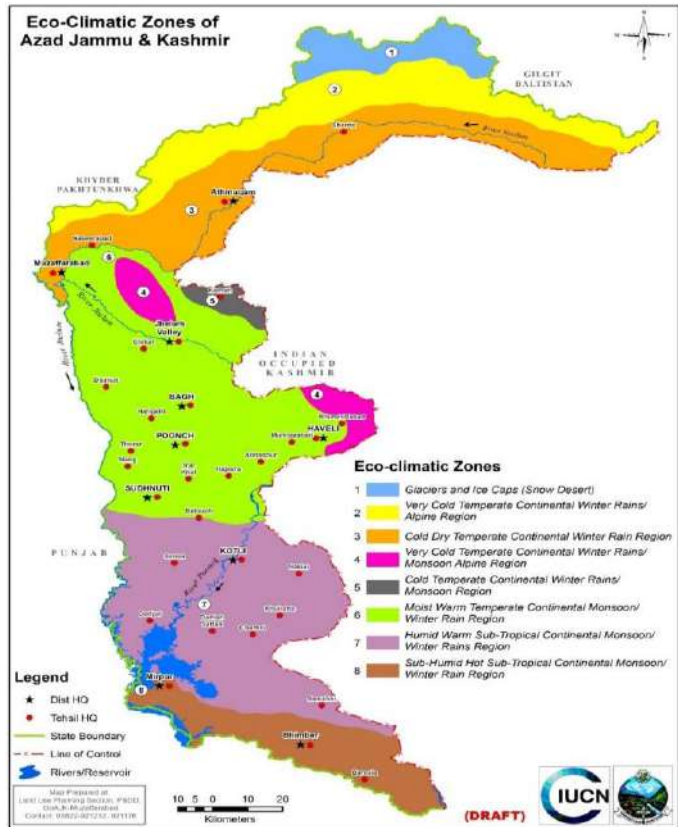
Ser	Designation	Contact No
1.	The Chief Secretary, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920202,200
2.	The Secretary Finance, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920501
3.	The Secretary Home & Prison, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920208
4.	The Secretary Health, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920280
5.	The Secretary Education, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920212
6.	The Accountant General, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920728
7.	The Secretary Works, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920656
8.	The Secretary Water/Power, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920306
9.	The Secretary Tourism, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920173
10.	The Secretary Agriculture, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920962
11.	The Secretary Food, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920211
12.	The Secretary Forest, Environment, wildlife, GB	05811-920229
13.	The Secretary Excise & Taxation, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920393
14.	The Secretary Min/ Ind/ Lab/ Com, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920629

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022 / 23

Ser	Designation	Contact No
15.	The Secretary LG &RD, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920221
16.	The Secretary Law, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920592
17.	The Secretary GB Legislative Assembly, Gilgit-Baltistan	05811-920323
18.	The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, GB	05811-920735
19.	The Principal Secretary to Governor, GB	05811-922200
20.	The DG CMIT, Gilgit	05811-920667
21.	The DG GBDMA, Gilgit	05811-922030
22.	The Director Health, Gilgit	05811-920740
23.	The Deputy Director Health, Gilgit	05811-920281
24.	The Director Edu(Planning)	05811-960295
25.	The Director Edu (Academic)	05811-960290
26.	The Director Edu (colleges)	05811-960001
27.	The Director Water Management, Gilgit	05811-920604
28.	The Chief Eng. water & Power, Gilgit	05811-920991
29.	The Director Agriculture, Gilgit	05811-920838
30.	The Senior Program Coordinator	03008565674
31.	Representative of FCNA	05811-920174
32.	Ex. Chief Economist, P&DD GB	05811-920214
33.	GM AKP BSP	05811-454266
34.	Senior program Manager BACIP	05811-454267
35.	Project Directories WASEP	05811-457150
36.	Program Manager, policy and Partnership, AKRSP	05811-452480
37.	Program Manager, AKRSP	05811-452480
38.	Program Manager, Gender Development, AKRSP	05811-452480
39.	GM, AKRSP	05811-452480
40.	GM AKHSP	05811-452353
41.	GM AKESP	05811-452854
42.	PDCN	05811-454419
43.	PM, AKCSP (Chef Executive Officer)	05811-457988
44.	Regional Program Manager, FOCUS	05811-455804
45.	Senior Conservator Manager WWF-Pak, GB	05811-455658

Climatic Zone in Azad Kashmir

1	Glaciers and Ice Caps
2	Very cold temperate Continental Winter Rains/Alpine Region
3	Cold Dry temperate Continental Winter Rain Region
4	Very Cold temperate Continental Winter Rains/Monsoon Region
5	Cold temperate Continental Winter Rains/Monsoon Region
6	Moist warm temperate Continental Monsoon/Winter Rain Region
7	Humid Warm Sub-tropical Continental Winter Rains/Monsoon Region
8	Sub-Humid Hot Sub-tropical Continental Winter Rains/Monsoon Region



Preplacement of Machinery- AJ&K

Machinery	Mzd	Jhelum Valley	Bhimber	Sudhnuti	Haveli	Rw.kot	Bagh	Neelum	Kotli	Mirpur	Total
Crane	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Crawler Dozer	5	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	18
Wheel Loader	4	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	23
Excavator	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	12
Dump Truck	3	1	0	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	18
Uni-mog Trailer	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	7
Ambulance	20	9	56	1	5	11	0	18	55	10	185
Fire Tender	5	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	18
Boats with OBM	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Disaster Rescue Vehicle	4	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13

- Road clearance machinery will be deployed along the vulnerable and critical points. Well before the start of winter season all the available machinery should be ensured in working condition and deployed at required places.
- Food Department has pre-positioned the flour stock in snow bound districts for entire season.
- Health Department has provided necessary medicine stock in such districts/areas.

Machinery Deployed by Rescue 1122 (AJ&K)

Machinery	Mzd	Jhelum Valley	Bhimber	Sudhnuti	Poonch	Neelum	Kotli	Mirpur	Total
Admin Vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7
Water Bowser	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
Fire Fighting Vehicle	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	20
Disaster Response Vehicle	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	10
Ambulance	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	15
Mini Fire Vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7
Recovery vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Scissor Lifter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Relief Stock Pre-positioned at Central Warehouse-AJ&K

Ser	Item	Quantity
1.	Mattress	301
2.	Tent	995
3.	Foam Seat 3x3	43
4.	Sleeping Bags	867
5.	Plastic Mats (Different Size)	711
6.	Plastics Sheets	960
7.	Blanket	1090
8.	Quilts	1140
9.	Generator	78
10.	Water Filtration Plant	6
11.	CGI Sheet	1200

Relief stock Pre-Positioned at Districts - AJ&K

District	Tents	Plastic Sheets	Plastic Mats	Blankets	Quilts	Shawls	Sleeping Bag
Muzaffarabad	57	35	Nil	35	nil	05	nil
Neelum	50	31	06	50	19	27	Nil
Poonch	50	45	Nil	28	32	08	Nil
Bagh	46	23	10	50	20	10	10
Bhimber	60	75	70	17	40	30	Nil
Jhelum Valley	50	24	32	52	Nil	Nil	6
Sudhnuti	40	25	Nil	01 Bundle	28	Nil	Nil
Kotli	49	60	75	50	40	50	30
Mirpur	8	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haveli	50	28	9	100	10	20	04

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022/ 23

Appendix-III to Annexure-F

IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS Contact Details of SDMA and Emergency Operation Centre

Name	Designation	Contact Nos		Email ID
		Office	Cell	
Saeed-ur-Rehman Qureshi	Director Operations	05822-921591	0312-9059215	srqureshi@hotmail.co.uk
Noman Shafiq	Director Admin	05822-921101	0300-5125378	nomank4@gmail.com
Moazzam Zafar	Dy. Director Operations	05822-921643	0333-5440558	moazamzafar@gmail.com
Mumtaz Ul Hassan Gillani	Asst. Director Admin	05822-921023		Info.sdma@gmail.com
Syed Shahid Akbar	Asst. Director Operations	05822-921643	0334-5251738	Info.sdma@gmail.com
Muhammad Bilal Siraj Sheikh	DRM Officer	05822-921643	0331-2525584	bilalmzd1@gmail.com
Ali Zafar Abbasi	C& Logistic Officer	05822-921643	0334-5701593	alizafar3999@gmail.com
Muhammad Iqbal	Assistant Operations	05822-921643	0343-5152426	eocaa.sdma@gmail.com
Zaeem Ahmed Sheikh	Stenographer	05288-921643	0345-9262762	Info.sdma@gmail.com
Khawaja Adeel	Radio Operator	05822-921643	0334-5502718	
Muhammad Khalid	Radio Operator	05822-921643	0315-5313590	
Amir Ejaz	Radio Operator	05822-921643	0343-5641310	

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022/ 23

Annex G

Situation Report Format For PDMAs / SDMA / GBDMA / ICT Administration and Other DM Stakeholders

Winters 2022 / 23

Situation Report No - 001

(Period Covered: Last 24 hours - 1000 hrs To 1000 hrs)

1. Area Affected in Last 24 Hours

Ser	District/ Tehsil/ UC	Incident Details	Casualties (Segregated based in Hazard and gender)	Losses (Fully or Partial)	Any Other detail	Remarks
a.						

2. Extent of Damages

a. Damages (During Significant Events)

Ser	Category	Nos	Damaged/ Washed Away/ Affected
a.			

b. Summary of Overall Preliminary Damages of Infrastructure & Private

Properties

District/ Tehsil	Roads /Track	Bridge (Extent of Damage & Type of Bridge)	Businesses	Houses		Others
				Partially Damage	Fully Damage	

c. Casualty Reports - Death / Injured (from to)

District	Deaths				Injured			
	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T

3. Response & Relief Activities

- Machinery Deployment
- Manpower Deployed
- Resources Pooled from Neighbouring Districts/ Provinces
- Employment of LEAs/ Armed Forces (with/ without Requisitioning)
- Relief Camps Established

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022/ 23

- f. Rescue Measures
- g. Utilization of Aerial Platforms (Helicopters/ C130/ others)
- h. Requirement of USAR Team
- h. Relief Activities

District	Tents	Food Items (Tons)	Blankets	Plastic mats	Sleeping bags

- 4. **Likely Areas Threatened Areas.** (Based on weather system development pattern/ hydrological conditions/ likely landmass/ snow movement estimations or likely impacts of persistent cold wave etc)
- 5. Mitigation Measures in light of likely Impacts (Para 4 Above)
- 6. Requirement of Additional Resources/ Assistance

Country Wide Location of NDMA Warehouses

1. **Strategic Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs)**

Ser	Location	No of Sheds		
		PDMA	NDMA	Total
a.	Jalozai / KP	3	1	4
b.	Lahore / Punjab	3	1	4
c.	Muzaffargarh / Punjab	2	1	3
d.	Jamshoro / Sindh	2	1	3
e.	Sukkur / Sindh	2	1	3
f.	Quetta / Balochistan	3	1	4

2. **NDMA Warehouses.** In addition to strategic HRFs, NDMA has following warehouses in the Country:-

a. **Punjab**

- (1) Rawalpindi (Central Stock to support Punjab/ KP/ FATA/ AJ&K/GB/ ICT).
- (2) Lahore.

b. **Sindh**

- (1) Karachi.
- (2) Sukkur (Central stock to support Sindh / Balochistan).

c. **Balochistan.** Quetta.

d. **AJ&K.** Muzaffarabad.

e. **GB**

- (1) Gilgit.
- (2) Skardu.

3. **Flospans.** 53 x Flospans have been established at different location across the Country.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ser	Department	Contact No
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) Balochistan	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
8.	Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	051-9250367 051-9250368 051-9250364
9.	Flood Forecasting Division, Lahore	042-99200208
10.	Army Flood Control Centre, Engineers Directorate	051-5202059 051-5202060 203525 (DEFCOM) 8000-30855 (PASCOM)
11.	DG NHEPRN	051-9255708-9
12.	Federal Flood Commission	051-9244604 051-9244616
13.	IRSA, Islamabad	051-9244600 051-9244599
14.	SUPARCO Islamabad	051-9075265
15.	Nullah Lai Control Room	051-9250566
16.	Rescue 1122 Punjab	042-37423372

National Contingency Plan-Winters 2022/ 23

Ser	Department	Contact No
17.	Rescue 1122 Rawalpindi	051-9291185
18.	Rescue 1122 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	091-9222483-4
19.	Rescue 1122 Gilgit Baltistan	05811-922137
20.	Rescue 1122 Azad Jammu & Kashmir (SDMA)	0333-3331122
21.	Geological Survey of Pakistan, Islamabad	051-9269579 051-9255141
22.	COMKAR Karachi	021-48506113 021-48501705
23.	Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, Karachi	021-99214624 021-99214625
24.	Marala Headworks Observatory	052-35021027
25.	PCIW (Pakistan Commission for Indus Water) Lahore	042-99212783-86
26.	GM, Pakistan Railway Lahore	042-99201700
27.	Punjab Irrigation Department	042-99212117-8
28.	Balochistan Irrigation Department	081-9201074
29.	Sindh Irrigation Department	021-99222949 021-99222950
30.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Irrigation Department	05822-921596 05822-921157
31.	KPK Irrigation Department	091-9210845 091-9212116
32.	Civil Defence Punjab	042-99212109 042-99212111
33.	Civil Defence Sindh	021-99243765
34.	Civil Defence KPK	091-9212176 091-2263158-59
35.	Civil Defence Balochistan	081-9201853 081-9201118
36.	Tarbela Dam	0938-281185
37.	Mangla Dam	0544-639353
38.	Rawal Dam	051-9255756 051-9255757-8-9