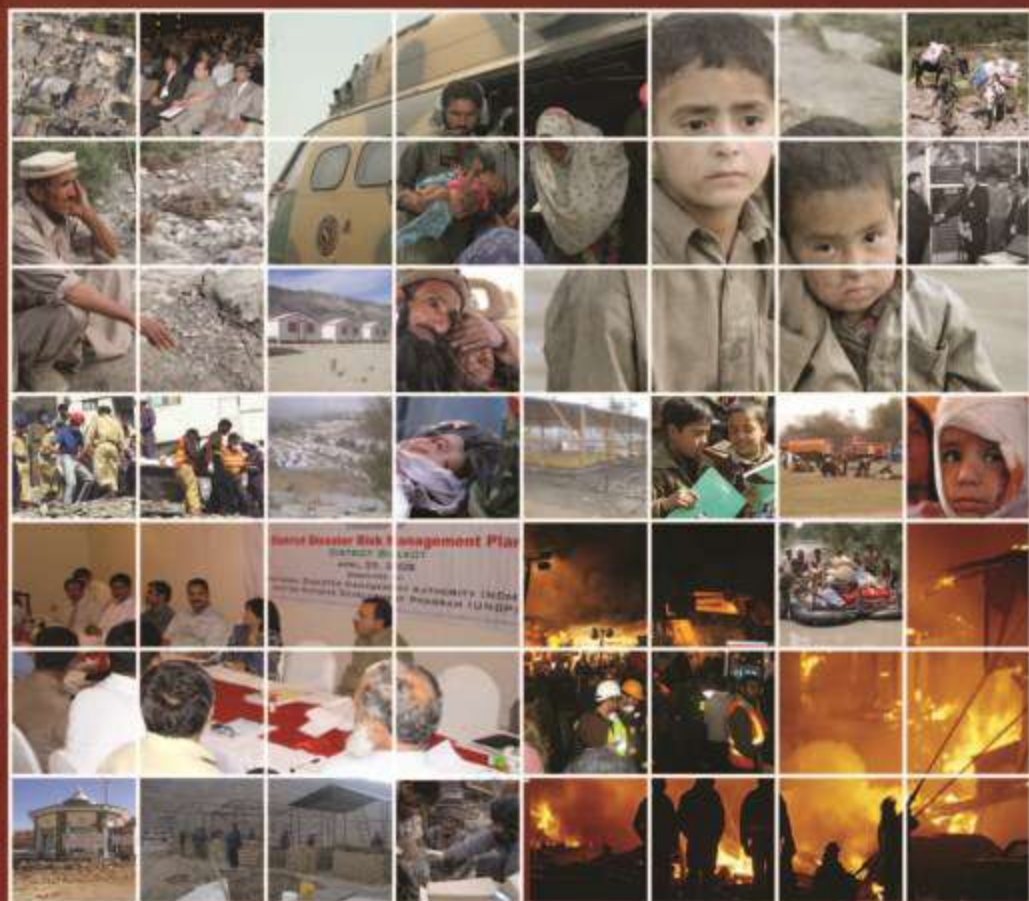




# ANNUAL REPORT 2007 & 2008

NATIONAL  
DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY







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## ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	NCBDRM	National Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management
AJ&K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery	NDMC	National Disaster Management Commission
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	NDMF	National Disaster Management Fund
CDGK	City District Government Karachi	NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Framework
CJCS	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee	NEOC	National Emergency Operation Center
CP	Contingency Plan	NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
CRRTs	Community Rapid Response Teams	NGOs	Non Government Organizations
CSA	Civil Services Academy	NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
CTP	Common Training Program	NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
DCO	District Coordination Officer	NSPP	National School of Public Policy
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	NWFP	North West Frontier Province
DDRMPs	District Disaster Risk Management Plans	NWG	National Working Group
DFID	Department for International Development	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
DMEC	Disaster Management Exhibition and Conference	PDRMP	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PEER	Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PEOCs	Provincial Emergency Operations Centres
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization	PIGIS	Pakistan Institute of Geographic Information System
ERA	Earthquake Risk Assessment	PMD	Pakistan Metrological Department
ERC	Emergency Relief Cell	PMU	Project Management Unit
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority	PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
EU	European Union	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
EWS	Early Warning System	SSWA	Sahil Social Welfare Association
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area	TOT	Training of Trainers
FFC	Federal Food Committee	UCS	Utility Stores Corporation
FRC	Federal Relief Commission	UN	United Nations
GIS	Geographic Information System	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GLDF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HRD	Human Resource Development	USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering	WB	World Bank
INGO	International Non Government Organization	WRRRI	Water Resource Research Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency		
MDMC	Municipal Disaster Management Cell		
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
NADMA	Northern Area Disaster Management Authority		
NARC Nas	National Agricultural Research Center Northern Areas		



## Executive Summary

---

October 2005 earthquake highlighted the potential of natural disasters in the Country that could threaten human life and infrastructure on large scale, as well as pose an impediment to sustained economic growth and social development. The earthquake of 2005 caused damages/direct economic losses of USD 5.2 billion which amounted to 20% of national budget. Similarly, 14 major floods since 1947 have caused direct damages to the tune of USD 6 billion approximately, apart from huge indirect economic losses. Recurring droughts severely affected agriculture, water resources, food security, livestock and environment sectors which lead to aggravate the poverty situation in the country. Apart from these three high impact hazards, Pakistan is also susceptible to disasters due to avalanches, cyclones, epidemics, glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and river erosion. Besides, disasters on account of transport, industrial and nuclear accidents and civil conflicts are also a recurring phenomenon.

A reactive emergency response approach was the predominant way of dealing with disasters in Pakistan till end 2006. The Calamity Act of 1958 was mainly concerned with organizing emergency response. A system of relief commission rate at provincial level was established. An Emergency Relief Cell (ERC) in the Cabinet Secretariat was responsible for organizing disaster response at the federal government level. The awareness of policy makers, media, civil society, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders remained low about the issues of disaster risk management. The Country lacked a systematic approach towards disaster risk management. Post 2005 earthquake, an adhoc Federal Relief Commission (FRC) was established which coordinated the most intricate relief and rescue operation which was hailed world over.

Realizing the importance of disaster risk reduction for sustainable social, economic and environmental development, the Government of Pakistan felt the need for establishing appropriate policy, legal and institutional arrangements, and for initiating strategies and programmes to minimize risks and vulnerabilities. To fulfil this need and in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Provincial Assemblies under Section 144 of the Constitution, the National Disaster Management Ordinance was promulgated in December 2006, wherein a comprehensive system of disaster management, envisaging legal and institutional arrangements at the Federal, Provincial and local levels have been envisaged.

As required under the Ordinance, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) has been established under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, as the

apex policy making body at the federal level in the field of the disaster management. Other members include the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly, Minister for Defence, Minister for Health, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Social Welfare & Special Education, Minister for Communications, Minister for Finance, Minister for Interior, Governor NWFP (for FATA), Chief Ministers of 04 Provinces, Prime Minister of AJ&K, Chief Executive of Northern Areas, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC) or his nominee and representative of Civil Society or any other person appointed by the Prime Minister.

As required under the Ordinance, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was notified on 18th of January, 2007 as the executive arm of the NDMC. It acts as the lead Agency at the federal level to coordinate and implement whole spectrum of disaster management activities. Being an intricate and time sensitive affair, disaster management is required to be done as a One Window Operation through the NDMA to ensure better coordination and optimum utilization of resources, as envisaged under the Ordinance.

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework has been formulated as a policy document to guide the work of entire system in the area of disaster risk management. It has been developed through wide consultations with stakeholders at local, provincial and national levels. 09 priority areas have been identified in this Framework to establish institutions, improve capacities of stakeholders and enable them to launch programmes and activities over the next five years. These include:

- i) Institutional and Legal Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management (DRM).
- ii) Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment,
- iii) Training, Education and Awareness,
- iv) Disaster Risk Management Planning,
- v) Community and Local Level Programming,
- vi) Multi-hazard Early Warning System,
- vii) Main Streaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development,
- viii) Emergency Response System, and
- ix) Capacity Development for Post Disaster Recovery.

Under the new disaster risk management system, as envisaged under the Ordinance and the National Disaster Risk Framework, a paradigm shift has been affected from the conventional reactionary and relief oriented approach to mitigation and preparedness approach. Accordingly, the NDMA initiated a wide range of activities covering all aspects of disaster management i.e. Prevention, Mitigation, preparedness, Response and Recovery and Rehabilitation.

In line with the priorities set out in the Framework, the NDMA has initiated the National Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management (NCBDRM) Project. This is a five year umbrella program to implement programmes and initiatives in the above nine



priority areas. This projects has been signed between the UNDP and the Economic Affairs Division and is being implemented with support from a number of UN Agencies. During the reporting year 2007-2008 NCBDRM focused on the following components in particular:

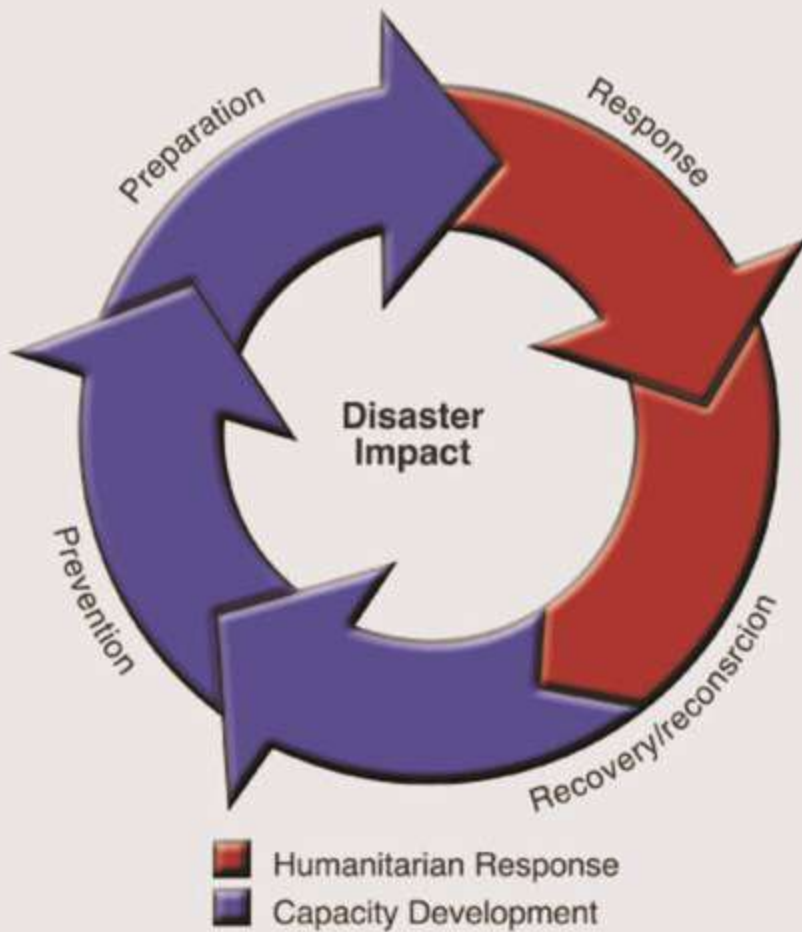
- Human Resource Development (HRD) for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Planning
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Main Streaming
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management Activities
- Response Project - Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) & Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)

In line with its mandate envisaged under the Ordinance, the NDMA made a number of crucial interventions to enhance state of preparedness to mitigate the effects of future disasters. It included formulation of contingency plans and strategic positioning and stockpiling of relief items at various locations of the four provinces, AJ & K and Northern Areas.

As a lead agency at the federal level, the NDMA coordinated relief efforts in different parts of the Country affected by disasters during the reporting period which included Flash Floods in NWFP & Northern Areas, provision relief to IDPs of NWFP & FATA, and recent earthquake in Balochistan. Besides, on behalf of the Federal Government, it also coordinated the provision of relief assistance to foreign countries affected by disasters.



## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE



# 1 INTRODUCTION

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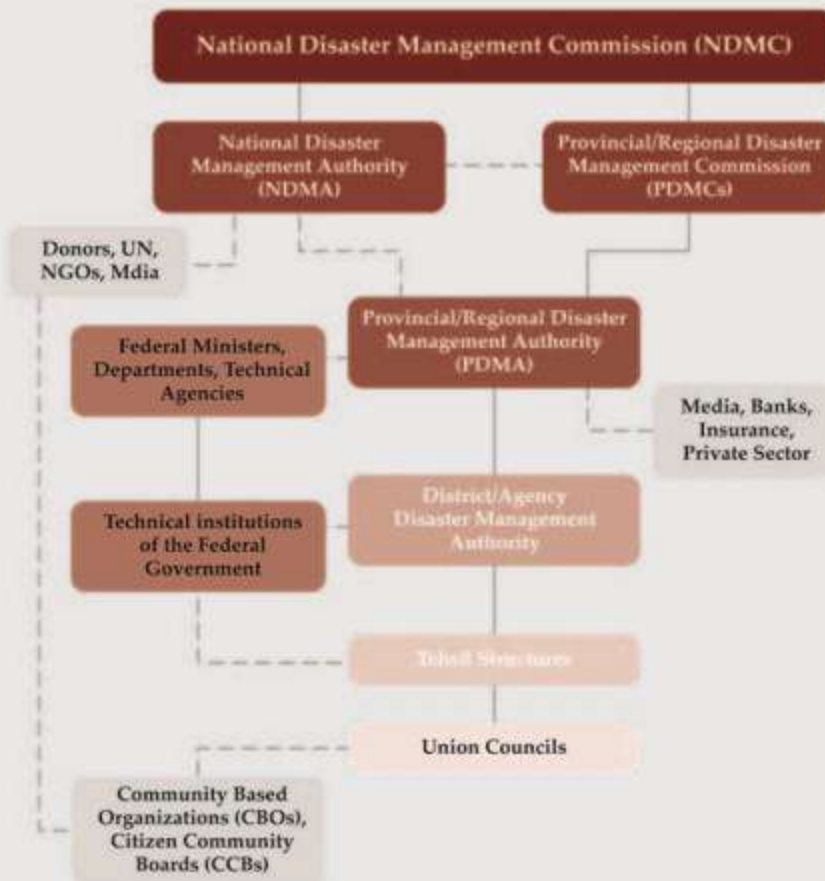
The loss of life and property and the challenges that were faced in the aftermath of October 2005 earthquake affecting Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the NWFP province exhibited the need for establishing appropriate policy and institutional arrangements to reduce losses from disasters in future.

The need for strong institutional and policy arrangements was fulfilled with the promulgation of the National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006, and as a consequence establishment of the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Besides, the National Disaster Risk Management Framework was also formulated to guide the work of entire system in the area of disaster risk management. Nine priority areas have been identified within this framework to establish and strengthen policies, institutions and capacities over the next five years.

Since its establishment on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2007, NDMA has undertaken a wide range of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives across the Country. As the focal agency for coordinating and facilitating implementation of strategies and programmes on disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, the NDMA coordinated the efforts for establishment of Disaster Management Authorities at provincial, regional and district levels.

An important role of the NDMA is to provide technical guidance to national and provincial stakeholders about formulation of plans, strategies and programmes for disaster risk management. The NDMA is also charged with the responsibility of coordinating capacity building and institutional development activities at national, provincial and local levels in collaboration with other stake holders. In this regard during year 2007-2008, NDMA initiated and implemented key interventions, which have been enumerated in detail in the following chapters.

## STRUCTURE FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



## 2 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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NDMA paid special attention to the areas of policy, institutional and legal arrangements in order to form the essential institutions for disaster risk management. The key interventions were following:

### 2.1 National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF)

The Framework was developed through an extensive consultation with all key stakeholders. Nine priority areas have been identified in the framework for capacity development. The Framework was approved by the National Disaster Management Commission on 5th March 2007. The Nine priorities identified in the Framework for national capacity development are as following.

- i) Institutional and Legal Arrangements for DRM
- ii) Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment,
- iii) Training, Education and Awareness,
- iv) Disaster Risk Management Planning,
- v) Community and Local Level Programming,
- vi) Multi-hazard Early Warning System,
- vii) Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development
- viii) Emergency Response System, and
- ix) Capacity Development for Post Disaster Recovery.

### 2.2 National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC)

The NDMC is the apex policy making body in the field of disaster management. First ever meeting of the NDMC was chaired by the Prime Minister on 5th March 2007. Most of the other members attended the meeting. The commission made following important decisions.

- i) Approval of the National Disaster Risk Management Framework
- ii) Approval of the Service Rules of NDMA
- iii) Approval of the National Disaster Management Fund
- iv) Approval of the NDMA Organogram and its Staff
- v) Approval of 8<sup>th</sup> October as the National Disaster Awareness Day
- vi) Approval of the Notification for Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities and Commissions



### **2.3 National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF)**

Under the National Disaster Management Ordinance, the NDMF is required to be established under the NDMA to meet expenses on disaster management. Establishment of this Fund was approved by the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) in March 2007 and the Finance Division notified the fund and its operational procedures accordingly.

The scope of the Fund covers the areas of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery as indicated in the National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006. NDMA is also working with the provincial authorities to encourage them to establish such funds at provincial level.

### **2.4 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)**

Project document of the NIDM has been prepared. In this regard the Government of Pakistan has allotted 5 acres of land in the G-5 sector of Islamabad. The NDMA is currently exploring different avenues of donor funding for the project. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has already informally committed to provide technical support for infrastructural design and development of the NIDM. The NIDM will be the national focal point to provide training and organize research on various aspects of disaster risk management. Training services will be intended mainly for entrance level as well as in-service civil servants. It is expected that civil servants equipped with basic knowledge and skills of disaster risk management will be better able to integrate disaster risk reduction concerns into sectoral development policy, planning and implementation in their respective departments and ministries. This would also enable them to organize emergency response more effectively. The training services at NIDM will also be provided to other stakeholders; e.g. media, NGOs, volunteers, professionals.

# 3

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

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In line with its mandate as envisaged in the Ordinance, the NDMA made a number of crucial interventions to enhance state of preparedness to mitigate the effects of future disasters. It included formulation of contingency plans and strategic positioning and stockpiling of relief items at various locations of the four provinces, AJ & K and Northern Areas.

As a lead agency at the federal level, the NDMA coordinated relief efforts in different parts of the Country, affected by disasters which included Flash Floods (Punjab, NWFP & Northern Areas), IDPs (NWFP & FATA) and recent earthquake in Balochistan. Besides, on behalf of the Federal Government, the NDMA also coordinated provision of relief assistance to Bangladesh, Myanmar and China as they were affected by disasters.

### 3.1 Contingency Plans

Pakistan is vulnerable to earthquakes along the mountainous north and northwest and the Baluchistan coast. Besides the October 8 2005 earthquake, major earthquakes occurred in 1935 in Quetta and tsunami off the Balochistan coast in 1945 resulting in substantial loss of life. Floods along the river plains tend to recur causing much loss to life and national economy. Flash floods are on the increase in the mountainous regions owing to bouts of sudden heavy rain spells engendered by the changing weather pattern. Sea based cyclones are also occurring with regularity along the coastal regions. From 1998-2001 arid regions of the country were subjected to a severe drought whose impact was accentuated by the latent poverty in the affected areas. The country is also vulnerable to a wide range of man instigated hazards which include road and rail accidents, variety of fire and industrial accidents including petro-chemicals, accidents.

The NDMA initiated an integrative contingency planning process for all hazards that can trigger humanitarian disasters or emergencies. These include hydrological, seismic and drought hazards, epidemics and pandemic emergencies by making it as a stakeholders' inclusive exercise.

The main objective of the contingency planning exercise (CP) aimed at achieve the following:-

- Yield integrated national response for anticipated hazards in the country.
- Integrate all stakeholders that are likely to contribute in the disaster response for their inputs and ownership of the planning process.

- ◆ As a capacity building measure introduce contingency planning tool for effective disaster response at the national, provincial and district levels.
- ◆ Contingency planning process to yield inputs for an all-hazard national response plan.
- ◆ Vulnerable communities concerns to be factored in the planning process.

The contingency planning done was as follows:

- a. Winter Contingency Plan
- b. Cyclone Contingency Plan (for Karachi City)
- c. Monsoon Contingency Plan 2007-2008.
- d. Industrial/Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan (advanced stage of finalization)
- e. Marine Oil/Chemical Spill Contingency Plan
- f. Technical Contingency Plan
- g. Future Contingency Planning

#### **a. Winter Contingency Plan**

Winter disaster vulnerability pattern spans upper regions of NWFP, AJK, and Northern Areas, coastal and northern regions of Balochistan. Parts of Rawalpindi district of Punjab are also included. Disasters occur as a consequence of precipitation or snowfall engendering slides and avalanches to isolate vulnerable communities in remote mountainous regions. In lower mountainous regions heavy precipitation tends to cause flash floods that put vulnerable communities at risk. In one such incident Shadi Kor Dam in Pasni, Balochistan collapsed due to severe flash flooding in February 2005 causing significant loss to life and property.

In the past two winters earthquake affected regions of NWFP and AJK were seen to be more prone to precipitation instigated emergencies more due to top soil instability. Relative remoteness and physical isolation of District Chitral of NWFP makes it very vulnerable to winter hazards. The only land route to the district from within NWFP via Lowari Pass is severed from mid-Jan to end March leaving circuitous access through adjoin Afghan territory. So to tackle these kind of winter emergencies a winter contingency plan was very important and NDMA took the initiative to compile it.

The winter contingency plan focuses on emergencies in Pakistan that fall within the period of November to March. Disaster scenarios were built utilizing data and historical records with regards to their incidence. Relevant scenarios were shared with provincial stakeholders for accessing their inputs for determining planning parameters and humanitarian caseloads. Response resources have been mapped, critical deficiencies identified and sources for meeting resource shortfall were identified and contingency based response strategies and plans evolved. Coordination mechanisms for implementing the plans have also been identified.

Some of the important sections of the Winter Contingency Plan are as follows:

- ◆ Aims, Objectives & Scope of the Plan
- ◆ Risk Analysis of the Winter Emergencies



- ◆ Occurrence Patterns
- ◆ Winter Emergencies-Humanitarian Impact Analysis (NWFP, NAs, AJK and Balochistan)
- ◆ Response & Summary of Need Assessment (Worst Case Scenarios)
- ◆ Epidemics & Pandemics
- ◆ Federal Agencies Contribution for Winter Emergencies

#### **b. Cyclone Contingency Plan for Karachi City**

In view of the economic importance of Karachi city being the nerve centre of national economy and gateway of Pakistan vis-à-vis imports and exports of the country, it became imperative to prepare a disaster management plan for Karachi, with focus on tropical cyclone. Accordingly the NDMA, as a first step, has prepared a cyclone contingency plan for Karachi. The contingency plan aims at sensitizing Karachi City stakeholders on the grave threat posed by a cyclone and its possible humanitarian consequences. With regard to the rain emergencies, City District Government Karachi (CDGK), its constituent towns and independent corporations and public sector entities like Pakistan Steel Mills, Port and Airport Authorities, armed forces and Maritime Security Agency have plans for response, through integrating diverse stakeholders' response. However, no plans existed for responding to a possible cyclone.

With population of over 15 million spread over 18 towns covering nearly 3530 square kilometres, Karachi is built to generally poor urban development standards which makes it very vulnerable to natural and man made disasters. Even moderate to high rains tend to bring parts of the City to a standstill with excessive flooding of low lying areas and consequent disruption/ damage to the communication infrastructure. Though Karachi has not experienced cyclone impact as yet, but cyclones have gone close to it like Yemy in 3b causing much losses in the form of human toll and fallen infrastructure in 2007. Cyclones have also caused rain falls in the adjoining districts of Thatta and Badin. Karachi is vulnerable to a major earthquake as numerous fault lines traverse close to the city.

Some of the important sections of the Cyclone Contingency Plan are as follows:

- ◆ Aims, Objectives & Scope of the Cyclone Contingency Plan
- ◆ Case Studies of Major Cyclones
- ◆ Historical Perspectives- Cyclone Occurrence in Pakistan
- ◆ General Information on Karachi
- ◆ Existing Disaster Response Structure
- ◆ Scenarios for Tropical Cyclones
- ◆ Response Scenarios

#### **c. Monsoon Contingency Planning**

Following the contingency plans for winter and cyclone hazards, this plan focuses on planning for the monsoon season and the emergency situations attached with it to identify and analyze related risks for their humanitarian impact, and to define roles

and responsibilities of diverse national stakeholders for preparedness and response. The document also provides timely planning inputs for undertaking similar exercises down the implementation chain.

Hazards combine to cause disasters. Confluence of floods waters from different river systems and releases from reservoirs cause major floods. Cyclones and heavy precipitation tend to generate flash floods. Therefore, summer monsoon hazards tend to be an accumulation of multiple -hazard impact and are rarely a stand alone phenomenon.

Riverine floods that occur in rivers Kabul, Swat and Indus tend to impact the populated districts of central and western NWFP. Flash floods occur astride these rivers to cause humanitarian losses. In Punjab districts adjoining Chenab and Jhelum rivers and Indus in the south tend to be more vulnerable.

In Sindh, districts along Indus in the north and costal regions are vulnerable to riverine floods and tropical cyclones. Besides vulnerability of coastal regions to tropical cyclones, vast tracts of Balochistan are prone to flash flooding. Mountainous regions of AJK and Northern Areas are vulnerable to flash flooding and sliding activity and GLOF at alpine altitudes.

Riverine floods over the Indus Basin have cost more than \$ 5 billion in economic damages and caused losses of over 6000 lives in Pakistan. Some of the important sections of the Monsoon Contingency Plan are as follows:

- ◆ Objectives and Process Steps of the Monsoon Contingency Plan
- ◆ Hazard Context Analysis
- ◆ Flood Management
- ◆ Complex emergencies
- ◆ Health Assessment for Monsoon Emergencies
- ◆ Provincial Hazard Risk Analysis and Resource Mapping (NWFP, AJK, Punjab, Balochistan & Sindh)
- ◆ Provincial Resource Mapping & Determination of External Support for Disaster Response
- ◆ (NWFP, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, AJK and Northern Areas)
- ◆ Federal Agencies Input for Monsoon Contingency Planning
- ◆ National Response-Sectoral Strategies and Plan
- ◆ Health Response

#### **d. Industrial & Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan**

Pakistan has a fairly large industrial sector scattered across the country. A large number of industries are located within the vicinity of congested residential areas, thus rendering a large number of population vulnerable to the effects of industrial and chemical accidents/disasters. Besides, majority of such industries lack disaster management arrangements within the industrial premises which expose the workers



as well as the property to disaster risks emanating from probable disasters. In view of the same the National Disaster Management Authority is developing an Industrial and Chemical Accidents Contingency Plan which is at the final stages of formation. The Plan will be circulated to all stakeholders for implementation.

**e. Marine Oil/Chemical Spill Contingency Plan**

The accident of Tasman Spirit which devastated Karachi Coast in 2003 necessitated finalizing such a contingency. It has been finalized with the help of Pakistan Navy.

**f. Technical Contingency Plan**

Certain Technical Organization are involved in special research projects. NDMA is in the process of preparing Technical Contingency Plans with the help of such outfits.

**g. Future Contingency Planning**

The Contingency planning for drought, earthquakes, Tsunami, mass casualty management is under progress and likely to be completed in the first quarter of 2009.

**3.2. Pre-Positioning & Stockpiling of Relief Items**

As a part of its forward planning to meet emergency requirements of future disasters, the NDMA have made arrangements for advance stockpiling of relief items at various locations across the Country. The pre-positioning of relief items will enable the NDMA to effect a timely response to disasters. The summary of pre-positioned relief items is as under:

Items	Islamabad	Karachi	Rwp	Lahore	Quetta	Total
Tents	9,509	9,966	308	5,520	3,200	28,503
Blankets	5,320	365,990	36,311	-	-	407,621
Plastic Mats	145,235	99,805	-	-	-	245,040
Sleeping Bags	-	234	1,020	-	-	1254
Fibre Glass Sheets	3,543	-	-	-	-	3,543
Net Mosquitoes	18,204	1,800	-	-	-	20,004
Shelter Box	-	400	-	-	-	400
Jackets	52,011	-	-	-	-	52,011
De-Watering Pump	13	2	-	-	-	13
Water Tank	-	36	-	-	-	36
Water Purification Unit	-	1	-	-	-	1
Emergency Water Filtration Kit	-	1,520	-	-	-	1,520
Collapsible Water Carrier	-	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
Generators	70	-	-	-	-	70
Stoves	726	-	-	-	-	726
Miscellaneous	2,415	1,000	-	-	-	3,415



# 4 DISASTER RESPONSE

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During the relief operations for disaster events that occurred during the reporting period, all stake holders, including Federal Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, Armed Forces, INGOs, NGOs, UN Agencies worked through the NDMA in the form of one window operation for smooth and efficient flow of relief activities in the affected areas.

## 4.1. Flood Response (2007)

In its naissance stage NDMA was challenged by the Cyclone and flood disaster that hit Balochistan and Sindh provinces in June-July 2007. About 19 districts from the two provinces were affected by the disaster. Over 400 people lost their lives while about two million were estimated to be affected. NWFP province also experienced the flooding in a couple of districts.

NDMA organized a Disaster Coordination Committee, which was comprised of government departments, PRCS, and representatives of NGOs. Representatives from UN system and donors organizations participated in the Committee meetings from time to time. The Committee was set up on 27<sup>th</sup> of June and it remained functional till September 2007.

The departments which participated in the Committee included following:

- ◆ Emergency Relief Cell, Cabinet Division
- ◆ Federal Flood Commission
- ◆ Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ◆ Ministry of Health
- ◆ Ministry of Interior
- ◆ National Highway Authority
- ◆ National Logistics Cell
- ◆ Pakistan Military (Army, Navy, Air Force)
- ◆ Pakistan Meteorological Department
- ◆ Pakistan Red Crescent Society
- ◆ Utility Stores Corporation of Pakistan
- ◆ WAPDA

NDMA has set up direct communication lines down to the district levels through the PDMAs. Through these channels NDMA received the information on a daily basis on



the relief and response requirements. From departmental reps, NDMA received information about the resources deployed and further actions needs. From MoFA, UN and NGO reps it received information on any support offers/resources, which were then deployed based upon requirements from the field. All participating government departments made available their resources to NDMA for deployment in support of response effort.

In collaboration with the UN system and NGOs, NDMA organized a rapid damage and needs assessment mission. Based upon the findings of this mission, NDMA organized the response operations. NDMA also organized a damage and needs assessment for recovery and reconstruction of the affected people and areas with the help of Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

Apart from relief activities carried out in the Cyclone/Flood affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan, the NDMA also coordinated relief efforts in different areas of NWFP, Punjab, FATA and Northern Areas affected by hill torrents/flash floods during the reporting period.

The overall effect of the floods is summarised below.

Effect	Balochistan	Sindh	NWFP	Total
Villages Affected	5,000	1,449		6,449
Houses destroyed	41,718	29,878	90	71,686
Population affected	2 Million	5,00,000		2.5 Million
No of Deaths	205	215	23	443
Relief Camps	*21	*5		*26
Population in Relief Camps	7182	365		7547

#### Relief Supplies:

Province	Tents (Nos)	Blankets (Nos)	Rations (Ton)	Remarks
NWFP (Dir)	100	300	50	*Including 8180 provided by RC and 8910 provided by the UN Organizations and INGOs
Sindh	15,864	27,000	2,797	
Balochistan	75,002	33,300	5397	
Northern Areas	1000	0	10	
AJ&K	2500	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>*94,466</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>8,254</b>	

## 4.2. Flash Floods 2008

During 2008 various parts of the Country experienced Flash Floods which caused considerable loss of life and property. As per its mandates the NDMA coordinated relief efforts and ensured timely provision of essential relief items to the affected people

across the Country. The summary of the relief items to the affectees of Flash Floods is as under:-

Province	Tents	Blankets	Plastic Mats	Ration Packs	Cooking Utensil Sets
Punjab	3,000	2,000	6,000	-	-
Sindh	2,000	-	-	-	-
NWFP	6,000	8,000	43,000	-	-
Balochistan	-	-	-	-	-
FATA	200	-	-	200	200
Total:	10,200	10,000	49,400	200	200

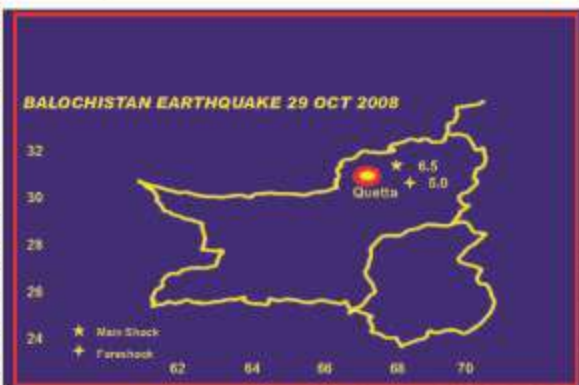
### 4.3. Balochistan Earthquake 2008

An earthquake measuring 6.5 on Richter Scale struck area approximately 70 kms north/north-east of Quetta, on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. As a result of the earthquake, 164 persons were confirmed dead, while 173 sustained injuries.

The NDMA, the lead agency at the federal level for disaster management had already pre-positioned relief items at its warehouse in Quetta as part of its contingency planning as discussed above. The relief items included 3200 tents which were immediately dispatched to the disaster hit areas, for distribution amongst the shelter less. The locally based army units and civil armed forces were quickly deployed to carry out search and rescue operations in the affected areas within hours of the disaster. One advance dressing station and three medical teams of Pakistan Army and Civil Armed Forces were immediately deployed in the affected areas to provide medical cover.

As per SOPs, the NDMA activated the coordination mechanism with the Federal/Provincial Departments, UN Agencies, INGOs/NGOs and other stakeholders to conduct one window operation, immediately after the occurrence of the disaster. The round the clock operations room at the NDMA was activated and relief operations were started within a couple of hours of the occurrence of the disaster.

To share the grief of the affected people, and reassure them of all possible help from the Federal Government in their recovery and rehabilitation efforts, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited the affected areas on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 and handed over a cheque of





Rs. 2.09 billion to the Chief Minister of Balochistan. The amount was in lieu of compensation amount announced by the Federal Government. Accordingly, compensation has been paid @ Rs. 0.35 million for each destroyed house, Rs. 0.15 million to each partially destroyed house, Rs. 0.05million for each house with lesser damages and Rs. 0.015million for each house with minor damages while 0.50 million as death compensation for each deceased. The amount of compensation announced by Federal Government is unprecedented on account of quantum of compensation.

A comprehensive systematic damage assessments was carried out in the affected areas which include identifying the heirs of the deceased person and categorization of damaged houses and preparation of electronic lists of the affectees. The disbursement of compensation was started on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2008, and 96.7% of the same has been completed as on 27.12.2008 which is a record time. To ensure transparency, the affectees were asked to open their bank accounts and the compensation amount was disbursed to the affectees after complete verification through cross cheques. The Government was well cognizant of the fact that affected people are in dire need of winterized shelters in the wake of approaching winter. Accordingly, a comprehensive plan was devised by the NDMA for the provision of 9000 winterized shelters, by end of December, 2008. The money for which has been generated through foreign assistance.

The efficient and effective response to the disaster can be well judged by the fact that there have been no reports of second wave deaths, mass migration, shortage of shelter, food, medicines and spread of epidemics.

The summary of damages to life and property in the earthquake affected areas of Balochistan are as under:-

Districts	Causalities		Villages Affected	House Damaged		
	Death	Injured		Collapsed/ Major	Partial	Minor
Ziarat	163	154	94	3,361	1,261	983
Pashin	1	19	127	1,667	936	1179
Harnai	-	-	31	162	90	143
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,305</b>

#### 4.4. Provision of Relief to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The ongoing operation by the law enforcement agencies in the militant infested areas of NWFP and FATA led to a large scale immigration of civilian population from the effected areas. The NDMA coordinated the overall relief operations for the IDPs, which included provision of relief camps, shelter, essential food items, medicines and clothing. The summary of relief items provided to the IDPs of NWFP and FATA is as

Relief Items	A/U	Qty.	Remarks
Food Packs	Nos	50,000 (851 Tons)	Bannu 5000, Tank 15,000 DI Khan 10,000 Swat 20,000
Tents	Nos	5,600	
Blankets	Nos	20,300	
Quilts	Nos	15,000	
Plastic Mats	Nos	40,000	
Clothing	Bales	100	
Jackets	Nos	4,000	

An earthquake measuring 6.5 on Richter Scale struck area approximately 70 kms north/north-east of Quetta, on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. As a result of the earthquake, 164 persons were confirmed dead, while 173 sustained injuries.

The NDMA, the lead agency at the federal level for disaster management had already pre-positioned relief items at its warehouse in Quetta as part of its contingency planning as discussed above. The relief items included 3200 tents which were immediately dispatched to the disaster hit areas, for distribution amongst the shelter

Items	Bangladesh	Myanmar	China	Total
Medicine	-	5 MT	9 MT	14 MT
Tents	300	300	25,260	21,860
Blankets	-	-	500	500
Plastic Mats	100,000	2000	1000	103,000
Bottled Water	-	-	3 MT	3 MT
Mosquito Nets	-	3 MT	-	3 MT
Rice	10,000 MT	-	-	10,000 MT
Ghee/Cooking Oil	2,000 MT	-	-	2,000 MT
Pulses	2,000 MT	-	-	2,000 MT
Baby Food	4 MT	-	-	4 MT
Medical Mission	1	-	1	2

Pakistan visited the affected areas on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 and handed over a cheque of Rs. 2.09 billion to the Chief Minister of Balochistan. The amount was in lieu of compensation amount announced by the Federal Government. Accordingly, compensation has been paid @ Rs. 0.35 million for each destroyed house, Rs. 0.15 million to each partially destroyed house, Rs. 0.05million for each house with lesser damages and Rs. 0.015million for each house with minor damages while 0.50 million as death compensation for each deceased. The amount of compensation announced by Federal Government is unprecedented on account of quantum of compensation.

A comprehensive systematic damage assessments was carried out in the affected areas which include identifying the heirs of the deceased person and categorization of

normal food supply chain and stabilize prices of the essential food items. The FFC formed a National Coordination Group represented by relevant government departments and private sector. Daily coordination meetings of the Group were held at the NDMA, wherein, daily situation reports were presented and analysed, gaps identified and on the spot decisions made for implementation by the relevant stakeholders. The concerted efforts of the FFC under the NDMA yielded fruitful results which led to restoration of food supply chain and stabilization of prices of essential food items within a short span of time. FFC/NDMA also provided comprehensive suggestions to Federal Government to avoid recurrence of such a crisis. A brief summary of wheat procurement, allocation of provincial quota and flour production enforced by the FFC during the crisis period in order to stabilize flour prices is as under:-

Stocks (Mt)	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Balochistan	USC	Total
12 Jan	1,416,692	228,096	149,880	149,880	0	1,944,548
Daily Quota	21,000	9,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	42,000
Wheat Lifted	1,558,224	542,970	406,828	126,584	295,564	2,930,170
Flour Produced	1,246,579	434,376	325,462	101,267	161,463	@2,269,148

Total Wheat Imported = 1,708,000 Mt

\*13.5 Million 20 Kg bags



# 5 CAPACITY BUILDING

As per its mandate under the Ordinance the NDMA initiated a range of capacity building activities in collaboration with the international donor agencies and relevant stakeholders. The activities aimed at enhancing national capacities in disaster management at all levels. These are in line with global best practices and Pakistan's commitment under the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.

## 5.1 National Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management (NCBDRM)

The NCBDRM project assists the Government of Pakistan in implementing priorities identified in the National DRM Framework to establish appropriate institutions and structures at national, provincial and local levels, and for developing systems and capacities of stakeholders at all levels to deal with issues of disaster risks and vulnerabilities in an effective manner. The Nine priority areas identified include:- i) Institutional and legal arrangements for DRM ii) National hazard and vulnerability assessment, iii) Training, education and awareness, iv) Disaster risk management planning, v) Community and local level risk reduction programming, vi) Multi-hazard early warning system, vii) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development, viii) Emergency response system, ix) Capacity development for post disaster recovery. In this backdrop and realizing the vitality of trained human resource to successfully implement the long-term strategies for disaster risk reduction, the NDMA, with support from UNDP and other international donor agencies launched a five-year project on National Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management (NCBDRM) in August 2007.

During the reporting year 2007-2008, NCBDRM focused on the following components in particular:

- Human Resource Development (HRD) for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Planning
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management Activities
- Response Project - PEER & USAR

### **5.1.1 Human Resource Development (HRD) for Disaster Risk Management(DRM)**

#### **i) Emergency Response Simulation at Civil Services Academy (CSA), Lahore**

The CSA was established in 1973 to impart common training to newly inducted probationary officers belonging to all Federal Services including Commerce & Trade, Customs & Excise, District Management Group, Foreign Service, Income Tax, Military Land and Cantonment Group, Office Management Group, Information, Pakistan Audit & Accounts, Police Service of Pakistan, Postal and Railways. The broad objective of the Common Training Program (CTP) of the CSA is to equip the probationary officers with basic knowledge and administrative skill required for their future responsibilities in order to be able to play their role within the Civil Service of Pakistan.

Given the vital role of the CSA in building capacities and enhancing of the government officers on a range of topics, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) offered to develop course material on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and conduct a 2-day simulation on Emergency Response Management for its newly inducted officers in January 2008.

The CSA responded positively and subsequently two experts from NDMA held meetings with officials in Lahore and carried out the training needs assessment. Based upon the outcome of the assessment, a resource pack was developed for the simulation including some cross-cutting themes.

#### **ii) DCOs' Conference on Role of DDMA's**

To discuss the newly established system of disaster management and to devise strategies for the activation of DDMA's in high-risk districts of Pakistan, the DCOs and the Deputy Commissioners from 37 districts of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP, AJK and Northern Areas were invited to a day-long conference held on June 3, 2008 at the Planning Division Auditorium in Islamabad. Apart from government officers, the representatives of UN agencies, donors and NGOs also participated in the conference. Adviser to the Prime Minister on Interior chaired the Conference.

#### **iii) One-day DRM Workshop at the National School of Public Policy (NSPP), Lahore**

The NSPP is the national apex institution for the training of in-service senior civil servants. Realizing its significance, the NDMA engaged the NSPP for allocating a day for a DRM orientation workshop for the on-going course of 50 officers of BS-19 in June 2008.



#### **iv) DRM Training Courses at District Level**

One of the decisions taken during the DCOs' conference held in June, 2008 was to organize a series of DRM training courses for the district officials and NGOs of the identified priority districts of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP, AJK and Northern Areas.

The core objective of the training courses was to capacitate the district authorities in such a way that they are able to understand the basic concepts of DRM, including disaster risk assessment, preparedness, emergency response, recovery and mitigation with regard to major hazards such as earthquake, flood, cyclone and drought. The respective PDMAs and State Authorities were engaged to contact identified districts for the nominations of their officers. As a result, three officers each were nominated by 47 districts for the proposed training courses. The target was to orientate a minimum of 130 district government officials and 50 representatives of NGOs.

#### **v) DRM Training Courses in Quetta, Balochistan**

The first training activity was organized in Quetta from August 25 to 29, 2008. A total of 20 officers from 6 districts of Gwadar, Kech, Turbat, Khuzdar, Mastung and Quetta, 1 from PDMA and 7 representatives of NGOs participated in the course.

#### **vi) DRM Training Course in Peshawar, NWFP**

The second training activity was organized from October 14 to 18, 2008 in Peshawar. 17 district officers from Peshawar, Mansehra, Chitral, Batgram, Abbotabad, Kohistan and Shangla, 7 NGOs and 2 officers from the FATA Secretariat participated in the workshop.

#### **vii) DRM Course in Gilgit, Northern Areas**

The Northern Areas Disaster Management Authority (NADMA), facilitated the 5-day training course from October 14 to 18, 2008 in Gilgit. Apart from Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Commissioners and NGOs, all the Deputy Commissioners from 6 districts remained present throughout the training activity. The course was well attended by a group of 30 participants.



#### **viii) DRM Course in Lahore, Punjab**

The fourth training course was organized from November 11 to 15, 2008 in Lahore. Director General PDMA and Secretary Relief & Crisis Management Department, coordinated the activity. 28 Government officers from 13 districts, 2 PDMA officers and 4 NGOs attended the course.

#### **ix) DRM Course in Karachi, Sindh**

The fifth training activity was organized in Karachi from December 1 to 05, 2008. A total of 28 officers from 20 districts of Badin, Thatta, Mirpurkhas, Tharparkar, Sanghar, Larkana and Karachi 1 from PDMA and 8 representatives of NGOs participated in the course.

### **5.1.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Planning**

#### **i) Punjab Disaster Risk Management Plan**

As a first step towards achieving the national objective of making people and the infrastructure safe from the natural and human-induced hazards, the NDMA facilitated / provided technical assistance to the Punjab Government in developing the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan (PDRMP). In order to share the first draft of the Plan and seek feedback, a multi-stakeholders' consultation was organized by the Relief & Crises Management Department, Government of Punjab on January 28, 2008 at the Officers' Mess, GOR-1, Lahore. The highlights of the draft Plan were presented to the consultation participants followed by a thorough discussion for the sake of making the Plan more useful for provincial stakeholders. All the suggestions and recommendation were incorporated in the plan which has now been printed and circulated.

#### **ii) Northern Areas Disaster Risk Management Plan**

The Northern Areas Disaster Risk Management Plan has also been compiled for conducting preparedness and mitigatory initiatives for the safety of the people and property of the Northern Areas. The final draft was shared in a consultation workshop on January 29, 2008 at Gilgit which was organized by the Northern Area Disaster Management Authority (NADMA) officials.

The highlights of the draft Plan were presented to the consultation participants followed by a thorough discussion for the sake of making the Plan more useful for regional stakeholders. All the suggestions and recommendation were incorporated in the plan which has now been printed and circulated.

### iii) Provincial/Regional Disaster Risk Management Plans in Printing

Likewise the Punjab and Northern Areas DRM plans the Provincial/Regional DRM Plans of Sindh, Balochistan and AJK are have been finalized after their respective consultation workshops with DRM stake holders in the respective provinces/region and they are now in printing process.

### iv) District Disaster Risk Management Plans (DDRMPs)

To initiate the DRM process at the district level, the NDMA extended technical assistance to the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan in preparing the DDRMPs of the priority districts of Sialkot, Thatta, Badin, Gwadar, Kech and Quetta.

The DCOs of the above-mentioned districts nominated one officer from each district to work with a local planning expert hired by the NDMA for developing the first drafts. The planning guidelines were developed prior to collecting secondary data and organizing meetings with district departments for generating primary information.

All the four drafts were thoroughly reviewed by the NDMA and the Plans were revised in the light of the feedback before organizing multi-stakeholders' consultations at the district level.

Once the reviews were done and changes incorporated, the preparations were made to organize multi-stakeholders consultations on DDRMPs in Thatta, Badin, Gwadar and Sialkot districts. The respective PDMAs circulated the revised drafts to all the DCOs for onwards distribution to other district stakeholders. The district focal persons were engaged to invite consultation participants and make logistical arrangements.



The first day-long consultation was organized in Badin district on April 16, 2008. The district officers of all the line departments, elected representatives, media persons, NGOs and CBOs participated in this consultation workshop. After extensive discussions, each group came up with its set of recommendations / suggestions and the participants adopted / approved most of the points unanimously.

The similar format for consultation workshops was applied to other consultations held in Thatta (April 17, 2008), Gwadar (April 22, 2008) and Sialkot (April 29, 2008).



The changes and suggestion which were shared in these consultation workshops have been incorporated in the plan documents and the final plans have been compiled. All the four plans are in printing stage.

The DRM plans for District Quetta and Kech have also been initiated the first drafts have been compiled and the consultation workshops to finalize these plans are being organized soon.

### **5.1.3 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming**

The primary objective of this initiative is to ensure that future development programs and projects of selected ministries and donors in disaster prone areas incorporate elements of disaster risk assessment and risk reduction in the planning, design and implementation stages so that sustainable economic and social development could be achieved by minimizing the effects of disasters.

#### **i) Development of DRR Mainstreaming Strategy**

To achieve the above stated objectives a three-pronged DRR Mainstreaming strategy is developed and finalized by NDMA. In order to accomplish the objective by taking-up the problems from various angles in a comprehensive manner, a wide range of consultative process has been initiated amongst the key stake holders which include the Planning Commission of Pakistan, four selected Ministries and International donors. Following are the selected federal Ministries/Divisions for this phase of the initiative:

- ◆ Planning and Development Division
- ◆ Housing and Works
- ◆ Water and Power
- ◆ Industries, Production and Special Initiatives
- ◆ Defence

Selected international donors include UNDP, WB, ADB, EU, DFID, JICA, and USAID. Under this strategy working groups have been formed at national and ministerial / sectoral level to achieve the objectives through various activities defined by a work plan. The NDMA is working with these ministries to develop their capacities in incorporating disaster risk assessment and risk reduction in actual design and implementation of development projects based in high risk zones.

#### **ii) Formation of National Working Group on DRR**

National Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction is formed comprising two senior members (principal and alternate) from each of the four federal Ministries, the Planning and Development Division, and from the leading international donors (WB & DFID). Members from NESPAK were included as technical partners.



### **iii) Formation of Sectoral/Ministerial Working Groups on DRR**

After the formation of national working group, all the six sectors / ministries were asked to form sectoral / ministerial working groups under the chair of the principal members of the national working group. Consequently, sectoral / ministerial working groups are being formed to develop sector specific disaster risk reduction strategies. The same working groups will steer the implementation of the ministerial strategy within their own ministry / sector.

Following federal ministries have notified their ministerial working groups on DRR:

- Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives: Notified on 15<sup>th</sup> Sep 2008, comprising 13 members, chaired by Additional Secretary – II
- Ministry of Water and Power: Notified in Sep 2008, comprising 06 members, chaired by Additional Secretary (W&P)
- Ministry of Defence: Notified on 09<sup>th</sup> Sep 2008, comprising 06 members, chaired by Additional Secretary – I
- International Donors: G-7 Group was formed after the Oct 2005 earthquake. DRR Mainstreaming has been added to its mandate, and the same group has become the part of DRR Mainstreaming initiative under NCBDRM project.

Planning Commission of Pakistan and the ministry of housing and works are in the process to notify the working groups.

### **iv) Meetings of the National Working Group on DRR**

Two meetings of the National Working Group (NWG) have been convened so far as described below:

#### **• First Meeting of the National Working Group**

The first meeting of NWG was arranged on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2008 in NDMA, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Islamabad. The meeting was chaired by Lt Gen (R) Farooq Ahmed Khan, Chairman NDMA. Members from the Planning Commission of Pakistan, four ministries, NESPAK and World Bank attended the meeting. Mr. Zubair Murshed (National Disaster Reduction Advisor) appraised the members on the objectives of DRR Mainstreaming initiative and purpose of forming this working group. Members were provided a draft strategy and action plan to accomplish the mainstreaming DRR initiative. Finally the meeting was concluded with the decisions to review the presented strategy, formation of ministerial working groups, to develop sectoral / ministerial strategy on DRR by each ministry, and to develop national guidelines on DRR Mainstreaming for each sector / ministry.

#### ◆ **Second Meeting of the National Working Group**

The second meeting of the NWG was held on 09 Sep 2008 in NDMA, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Islamabad. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Shaukat Nawaz Tahir, Senior Member – NDMA. Members from the Planning Commission of Pakistan, four ministries, NESPAK and World Bank attended the meeting. The prime agenda of this meeting was to follow-up the decisions made in the first meeting, and to discuss the mechanism for providing technical support to the ministries to accomplish the assigned tasks. Following the overall strategy presented in the first meeting, engagement of DRR Consultants for Planning Commission, Ministry of Housing and Works, Ministry of Water and Power and Ministry of Industries and Production were discussed. TORs for these consultants were shared with the members. As per the TORs, major task of the consultants would be to develop technical guidelines, and capacity building need assessment for DRR mainstreaming of the concerned ministry. Members were appraised that a training course for the members of National / Ministerial Working Groups is being arranged in near future.

#### **v) Development of TOR for DRR Consultants**

To provide technical support to the ministries, detailed TORs were developed to engage highly qualified and experienced national / international consultants. The consultants will be engaged initially for a period of 2-3 months on mutually agreed output based TORs. Complete coordination with NDMA and the concerned ministry is being ensured while engaging the consultants. DRR consultants will accomplish their tasks in close coordination with UNDP project team, NDMA and the respective ministry.

#### **vi) Meetings of the Ministerial Working Group on DRR**

After the formation of ministerial working groups, three ministries (Water & Power, Industries and Production, and Defence) have conducted internal meetings of their working groups. Although, Planning Commission of Pakistan has not notified the working group, but an internal meeting, chaired by Member Infrastructure (Mr. Akram Malik) was conducted on 27 Sep 2008 to discuss the formation of the working group and to develop the DRR Mainstreaming strategy for the planning commission.

#### **vii) Engagement of DRR Consultants**

Wide distribution of DRR Consultants TORs were made using contact lists and emailing group network of certain organizations like Pakistan Engineering Council, IEEE-Islamabad, PSGIS. These consultant positions were also floated on UNDP job website and in the nation-wide leading newspapers. In spite of all these hectic efforts very few relevant CVs were received. The main reason is non-availability of professionals in the country in the field of DRM with relevant qualification and experience.

### **viii) Training Course on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**

The 'Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development' training course was organized on 24-26 November 2008 in Muzaffarabad for senior government officials involved in decision making and development process, who are also members of National and Ministerial Working Groups. It is the first training activity under the mainstreaming disaster risk reduction initiative conducted by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pakistan.



The main objective of the course was the provision of disaster risk management knowledge and skills to senior government officers. The aim is to increase understanding of the significance of disaster risk management to sustainable development, and develop approaches to integrate these concerns into development process and practices of the selected ministries.

The specific objectives of the training course were as following:

1. To orient participants on basic concepts of disaster risk management;
2. To develop understanding on the relation between disasters and development;
3. To enhance understanding about key elements of mainstreaming DRR and their integration into sector development planning, programming, implementation in each selected ministry;

### **5.1.4 Community Based Disaster Risk Management Activities**

#### **i) GLOF Mitigation Project in the Himalayan Region**

This project aims at enhancing the benefits of disaster risk reduction initiatives already in place (e.g. appropriate early warning systems, awareness measures, preparedness and land use planning) in Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

Output 1: National and regional needs, limitations and capacities to reduce the risk of GLOFs in the Himalayan belt identified and used

Output 2: For National Staff in relevant ministries E- discussions have been initiated to build knowledge and capacity to use gender sensitive community based approaches on GLOF risk reduction



Output 3: E- discussions have also been initiated on a national network of stakeholders for GLOF risk reduction in the Himalayan region established and effectively uses shared knowledge to manage GLOF risk.

#### **Preparatory capacity assessment and networking with stakeholders**

- The Regional GLOF Risk Reduction Initiative explained to Environment/DM Unit Heads in UNDP as also to key Government counterparts. The national level stakeholders have been identified and interactions are being held to explain the project components and secure their participation/association with the activities/interactions envisaged. A formal communication has also been addressed to national government introducing the project and explaining its rationale, activities and outcomes. Interactions are being held with NDMA for posting the project on their website along with posting it on UNDP Pakistan website and on other knowledge networks in the country and for eliciting their responses/ inputs with regard thereto. Interactions have also been held with the Northern Areas local government officials, communities and technical/academic institutions in the region to gather information about the past GLOF/flash flood events; the risk mitigation and preparedness measures adopted etc. and to assess community awareness and preparedness for meeting future challenges from similar events.

#### **Undertaking case studies of GLOF events in the Himalayan region**

- Two glaciers have been identified in the Hunza River Basin (Gilgit district) for the Baseline Study, in consultation with the government of Northern Areas and the local communities. The process for preparing the Preparatory Assessment Report was initiated with compilation of information through desk review of various sources and available documents. The baseline assessment study was conducted in field with the support of Water Resource Research Institute (WRRI) of the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) as an external consultant. The report has been finalized and it will be printed by mid January, 2009 and circulated to the relevant stakeholders.

#### **Stock taking of GLOF preparedness and risk reduction measures in the region**

- In order to facilitate the process for Preparatory Assessment Report, desk review of existing reports/documents/literature etc. as well as interaction with communities and local administration in the downstream valleys affected during past GLOF/flash flood events was, a detailed Questionnaire was developed and shared with the project team to facilitate interaction with communities and the local administration. This interaction intended to provide valuable inputs for assessing the socio-economic impact, risk mitigation and



preparedness measures and identify the needs and gaps vis-à-vis capacity to mitigate the risks posed by GLOF events. Inputs/observations made during the field visits were factored into the Report. On the basis of the said Report, mitigation activities have been started in two villages of District Gilgit. These activities will be extended to other GLOF hazard prone villages of Gilgit and Astore Districts.

## **ii) Flood and Cyclone Mitigation in Sindh and Balochistan**

The Project on Capacity Building of District Disaster Management Authorities and Communities through Implementation of Local Level Mitigation Interventions aims to establish appropriate institutional structures and capacities at local level through Operationalization of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) and to reduce vulnerabilities of high risk communities' through mitigation and preparedness intervention.

## **iii) Institutionalization of DRM in High Risk Districts**

### **DDMAs launching & Operationalization**

- In this connection, DDMA launching meetings were held in 3 districts i.e. Badin, Thatta and Kech. The launching meetings were designed in a way that concerned stakeholders were actively involved and their roles and responsibilities were defined and assigned. During launching meetings, roles and responsibilities of DDMA were explained to participants in details and structure & functions were cleared to district officials. Focal persons were made responsible to establish mechanism for better coordination among all concerned stakeholders. District Coordination Officers and District Nazim jointly headed the meetings and assured their full support in Operationalization of authorities. Further they appointed DO, EDO and DDO of revenue department as focal person for DDMA in each district.

### **Training of district officials, civil society reps and other stakeholders**

- During reporting period, training on DRM organized for district functionaries, civil society organizations and elected representatives. 40 men and women participated from the districts of Mastung, Khuzdar, Kech and Quetta. The training mainly focused on disaster risk management and contingency planning at local level. The facilitator used participatory tools for hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment.

### **Provision of essential IT equipment and training**

- District governments of Badin, Thatta, Kech and Quetta were provided with basic IT equipment including desktop computers, scanners and printers. The main objective was to equip local administration in collating information

during emergencies as an influx of information generates in certain situations.

Further, district DRM coordinators are made responsible for transferring the basic IT skills to concerned district officials. This training will help district officials to develop information management system at local level that is direly needed during pre and post emergency scenarios.

## **5.2. Local Level Mitigation Activities**

### **5.2.1. Mangroves Plantation on 200 Hectares in District Thatta**

Amangroves Plantation project has been initiated in District Thatta for which financial support has been extended by the Australian Government. In the last six months, the process of identification of suitable project partner and awarding contract for mangroves plantation was carried out. Resultantly, the task was given to Sahil Social Welfare Association(SSWA), a local level organization working in Tehsil Jati of district Thatta. At initial stage, SSWA selected site with the approval of forest department for plantation. The site is located on the shore of kajher creek of kalkachhani. Nurseries were developed to prepare 60,000 saplings of mangrove plants with technical support of an expert from Shirkatgah Karachi.

Bhali mud derived from Karachi for nursery purpose and polyproline bags were used for nursery plants. 60,000 plants have been planted so far in the nursery and other saplings have been collected from open sea through the labor. Mangroves plantation has been done on at least 50 acres of land.

Further, SSWA organized community awareness sessions in 10 selected villages and interactive methods were adopted to sensitize and orientate the local people about project activities.

### **5.2.2. Earthquake Risk Assessments in Quetta City**

Earthquake Risk Assessment intervention in Quetta city is focusing on establishment of mechanisms for informed development decisions by local government and communities to reduce risks and to ensure sustainable social and economic development. It includes the conduct of earthquake risk assessment of Quetta city; develop an earthquake risk scenario and preparation of an Action Plan for Mitigation of Earthquake awareness of communities, and decision makers.

As a first step, technical training was provided by NDMA to the assessment conducting firm and then it was assigned to carry out the assessment as per following parameters:

- GIS maps covering administrative boundaries, building foot prints, road network, lifelines (water supply, electricity, communications etc.), emergency response facilities (hospitals, red crescent, Fire services etc.) are prepared.
- Building inventory survey and proper tabulation of about 3000 representative

- buildings are carried out covering earthquake risk perception, population information, building use, architectural and structural details.
- The city is divided to small homogeneous blocks in GIS considering similar building typology and building use and percentage distribution of different types of buildings in each block is estimated.
- Earthquake hazard map considering active fault, geology, topography and local soil type is prepared.
- Loss estimation in terms of buildings damage, human casualties, lifelines damage, and emergency response facilities damage is carried out.

The above assessment exercise involved random sampling of 3300 houses in Quetta City of which 2200 have already been assessed. The whole exercise will be completed by end March, 2009 and the report will be finalized and circulated to the relevant stakeholders by end April, 2009.

### **5.2.3. Training of Trainers for CRRT on SAR and First Aid**

Under the project, Community Rapid Response Teams (CRRTs) are being established at district level in 4 districts. CRRTs will assist in immediate response during major emergencies and disasters, such as earthquake, floods and cyclones at local level. The activity aims to increase capacities of vulnerable and hazard prone communities in emergency response and disaster risk management by enhancing their skill in search & rescue. With this context, the project team has hired four qualified trainers of Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) to develop the curriculum and to deliver a Training of Trainers (TOT) for 20 participants from four districts i.e. Badin Thatta, Quetta and Kech. Further 2 SAR kits have been purchased for training purpose and then these will be handed over to vulnerable districts.

### **5.2.4. Earthquake Mitigation in Mansehra and Muzafferabad**

The project aims to contribute to the process of integration of earthquake vulnerability reduction into development programming for safer communities in Muzaffarabad and Mansehra Municipalities.

Earthquake Risk Assessment (ERA) conducted in Muzaffarabad and Mansehra towns/municipalities to support local/municipal governments and communities to identify earthquake vulnerabilities and capacities:

#### **Digitization of satellite images**

- The building inventory and the social survey data collected from the field has been computerized and digitized. National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Nepal is analyzing it for scenario building. This will be followed by discussions with the stakeholders and ultimately the action planning. The final report on earthquake risk assessment will be prepared after the completion of this exercise. Web site design has been approved and final



content loaded. The formalities for the web hoisting are being fulfilled to get an official domain after which the website will formally be launched.

#### **Municipal Disaster Management Cell (MMDC) established in Muzaffarabad and Mansehra Municipalities:**

- ◆ The government of NWFP and the government of AJ&K have issued the official notifications for the establishment of MDMCs. The prefab offices along with the computers and the furniture etc, provided by UNDP have been made functional and the project staff is operating from these locations. The operational guidelines have been prepared and are under scrutiny. The training guidelines for use of MDMC staff will follow.

#### **Formulation of Muzaffarabad and Mansehra Earthquake Risk Scenarios and Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Plans including a Land-Use Plan:**

- ◆ Field survey has been completed at both the locations and data has been computerized and digitized. NSET has started the work on the formation of EQ risk scenario. Earthquake vulnerability plans will be developed subsequently. Two day training of 30 Govt. officials for integrating DRR into development was held in Muzaffarabad from 29th to 30th Aug 2008. The training in Mansehra was conducted during the month of Oct. 2008. The simulation/rehearsal for 50 public officials and line agencies for effective delivery in case of earthquake disaster will be held after the EQ scenario development and action planning exercise and preparation of land use plan.

### **5.2.5 Development of Easily Understandable and Applicable Guidelines and Technologies on Earthquake Safer Construction**



The work on the development of easily understandable and applicable guidelines on earthquake safer construction is in progress. This will be followed by the training activities. Various Meetings have been held with Earthquake Engineering Centre, University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar, regarding development of easily understandable guidelines and proposed training



activity. The dissemination of guide lines/technologies to the local communities will be done after their finalization. Possibility of using earthquake damage database from Pakistan earthquake for risk analysis was discussed in the meeting.

### **5.3. Response Project - PEER and USAR**

In order to enhance institutional capacities and develop human resources in the field of Urban Search and Rescue, the NDMA in collaboration with donor agencies initiated several key projects.

#### **5.3.1. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)**

The training of USAR Teams started in March 08 with the training of CDA Team at Islamabad, which was completed in June 08. During this training, 56 men/women were trained. Rubble field has also been constructed at a site provided by the CDA at Islamabad. Presently, training in equipment maintenance of all the team members is being conducted in Islamabad and construction of USAR rubble field is also underway in Karachi. It is planned that the first half of 2009 will be utilized to specifically train Karachi Heavy USAR team while another Medium Team will be trained in second half 2009. NDMA has also initiated steps for formation of a National USAR Cell. Initially four officers are appointed in National USAR Cell however with time this number will increase. The project spans till Aug 09 however the donors have assured that in case any activity is left over the project might be extended till end 2009.

#### **5.3.2. Program of Enhancements of Emergency Response (PEER)**

The first round of the PEER Courses was conducted under full funding assistance from March 2007 till 29 October 2007 in Emergency Services Academy, Lahore. The second round of PEER courses was conducted under Partial Funding Assistance from November 2007 to Oct 2008 in Military College of Engineers, Risalpur. To date 22 courses have produced 320 graduates and 100 master instructors/ potential master trainers from the partner organizations. We are also in process to translate the whole curriculum in URDU language for wider circulation of PEER. It is envisaged that till March 2009 we will be able to meet national objectives by creating a pool of sufficient master instructors and evolving an effective national strategy for further institutionalization of PEER.



## **5.4. Composite Risk Assessment and National Emergency Response System Project**

National Risk Assessment and Establishment of National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) project addresses two important priorities of the National DRM Framework. The total cost of the project is US \$4 million. World Bank, through an arrangement with ERRA, has provided the financial support for the subject project. The project is broadly divided into two major components namely: Composite risk assessment, and National Emergency Response System.

The project was officially launched on 11 March 2008 after signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ERRA and NDMA. Through this MOU, ERRA transferred 4 million US\$ out of World Bank Earthquake Emergency Credit No. 4134-PAK to NDMA for the project. The fund was specifically provided to support NDMA to develop national systems and capacity for disaster risk management. The detailed activities under the project include mapping of hazard risks in Pakistan, develop guidelines and standards for response, equip national and provincial Emergency Operation Centers with essential IT equipment, prepare National Disaster Response Plan, develop departmental SOPs for disaster response, develop an information management system for disaster response, and capacity building activities on risk assessment and response.

In anticipation of the funding being made available by WB for this project through ERRA, initially, the project activities were started in the last quarter of 2007 with the technical and financial support from UNDP. A procurement expert and a finance manager were hired by UNDP to prepare relevant documents for materialization of this funding support from the WB through ERRA. The activities mainly revolved around planning and strategizing the project and it included preparation of concept note, work plan budget, TORs of PMU staff and consultants and inviting the Expression of Interests (EOIs) for risk assessment component etc. National Disaster Reduction Advisor (NDRA) of NDMA assisted in the project development and its submission to the World Bank.

### **5.4.1. Composite Risk Assessment**

A consortium, led by a public sector organization of France, BRGM, has been selected through open competition for the conduct of the National Risk Assessment Exercise. BRGM has formed a consortium with three other organizations namely MEMORIS (France), Daryakhakpay (Iran), and Hagler Bailly (Pakistan). Negotiations on the TORs and the draft of contract were held from 26 and 28 August between NDMA and the BRGM consortium. The detailed modalities for implementation of the project are being finalized in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

#### 5.4.2. Emergency Response System:

- ◆ **Key activities:-**

The subject component includes following sub-activities.

1. National Disaster Response Plan
2. Concept paper on the National Emergency Operations Center
3. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Federal Departments and Provincial Stakeholders
4. IT Equipment for National and Provincial Emergency Operation Centers,
5. Relief and Response Management Software

- ◆ **Progress:**

The Emergency Response Specialists, one on full-time and the other on shortterms basis hired in August, have started work on the development of the National Disaster Response Plan, departmental SOPs and the Concept paper on the NEOC.

The Emergency Response Experts and IT Experts will jointly identify a list of the equipment required for installation in the NEOC and in the PEOCs. Consultation process would begin with key stakeholders particularly with PDMAs in this regard. This part of the response component is expected to be completed between September-December. Procurements and installation of the equipment will be carried out during January to March. Training sessions for PDMAs and NDMA on the EOCs have been planned in April-June.

#### 5.4.3. Meetings / Presentations / Workshops:

A presentation on the National Risk Assessment project was made to the delegates from Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), Geneva on 11 May 2008, at the UNDP office. Another presentation was made on 17 June 2008 to the officials of NDMA, which included the Chairman, the Senior Member (Planning), directors and deputy directors. Both presentations were meant to give brief introduction and progress on the Project.







# 6 RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS

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Raising public awareness about disaster risk reduction is essential to promote a culture of safety and prevention. The NDMA organized a number of activities in this regard.

## 6.1 Observance of First National Disaster Awareness Day 2007

In line with the decision made by the NDMC during its first meeting, 8<sup>th</sup> October was declared as the National Disaster Awareness Day. Accordingly, the NDMA made arrangements for number of awareness activities on the occasion of the First National Awareness Day on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. The ECO Conference on Disaster Risk Mitigation was arranged in Islamabad. The Conference was attended by Foreign Delegates from ECO countries, International Agencies, INGO/NGOs & Government Departments. The Conference provided a useful avenue to the development practitioners in the field of Disaster Risk Management to share knowledge, experience and best practices in DRR.

## 6.2 Observance of Second National Disaster Awareness Day 2008

The 2<sup>nd</sup> National Disaster Awareness Day was observed on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. The NDMA organized a number of activities with the objective of raising public awareness about disasters and their management which included special talk shows on print and electronic media and special supplementaries on the occasion.

In connection with the National Disaster Awareness Day 2008, the NDMA organized the First National Disaster Risk Management Conference in Islamabad. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and attended by the a large number of delegates from International/UN Agencies, INGOs/NGOs, Federal Government Departments, District Nazims and Provincial Departments.

## 6.3 The First Disaster Management Exhibition (DMEC 2008)

The NDMA organized the first Disaster Management Exhibition in Islamabad from 16-17<sup>th</sup> December, 2008 in collaboration with the private sector. The Exhibition was first of its kind in Pakistan and aimed at nurturing public private partnership in the field of Disaster Management. It was participated by a large number of public and private organizations and attracted a large number of visitors. The Exhibition will be a permanent feature and organised on annual basis at different across the Country. It will

go along way in establishing private public partnerships as well as raising public awareness in the field of disaster management.

# 7 CONCLUSIONS

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Political will and continuity in policies is key for the successful implementation of National Policies and Strategies on DRR. The major challenge for the development practitioners in the field of DRR would be to secure consistent support from the National Government to treat DRR as a prioritize item on the agenda list of its national priorities.

The second major challenge is the scarcity of resources for the implementation of short term as well as long term development programmes in the field of DRR, as envisaged under the National Framework. The Government is faced with a crunch situation emanating from regional as well as international politico-economic factors. The unstable economic situation leaves the Government with little fiscal space to spare reasonable funds for DRR programmes. Since the crisis situation is likely to continue for at least next couple of years, the pace of the implementation of DRR policies and strategies as envisaged under the Framework is likely to suffer.

The third major challenge is the lack of capacities on account of trained human resources and modern technology at all levels for planning and subsequent execution of DRR Policies and Programmes. The new disaster management system, envisages devolved and decentralized responsibilities for disaster management. However, the Provincial Governments have yet to show the desirable level of commitment, on account of allocation of resources and other administrative measures, to operationalize the institutional arrangements at the Provincial and District levels. The consistent failure of the Provincial Governments to keep pace with the initiatives taken by the NDMA at the Federal level may hamper the implementation of National Policies and Strategies under the Framework, within the desirable time frames.

Although a paradigm shift has been effected through adoption of prevention, mitigation and preparedness approach in place of traditional emergency and response oriented approach, the implementing partners at the Government and Community level suffer from lack of awareness about such unprecedented change. The Government Ministries/Departments have been practicing the traditional approach and their capacities developed over the decades are not compatible with the requirements of the new approach. This predicament is likely to have an adverse impact in the fulfilment of roles and responsibilities by the relevant Ministries/Departments and Institutions as envisaged under the Framework.

Availability of accurate and easily accessible data encompassing different aspects of disasters is key for objective decision making. However, no such data is currently

available in a centralized and digitized form. The NDMA is working on establishing a central data base, with the same objective, but unless and until such data is readily available for the decision makers, the policies and strategies on DRR may suffer from lack of accuracy and objectivity.

In line with the HFA commitments, the Government has already put in place legal and institutional arrangements, at the federal, provincial and district levels. The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) has been established as the apex policy making institution on Disaster Management, while National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been operationlize as its executive arm. Likewise, Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Commissions/Authorities have been notified.

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework has been put into force with roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders, along with development programmes, in 09 identified priority areas.

The National Composite Risk Assessment exercise is likely to be completed by mid 2009 which will lead to the development of National Hazard Atlas of Pakistan, National Response Plan and establishment of National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). The research/development and training capacities will be enhanced with establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). The Government has already allotted the requisite land in Islamabad and allocated funds for current financial year, for the preparation of project design of the Institute. The Institute will be a Centre of Excellence, catering to the domestic as well as regional training and research needs. If the pace of development work remains in line with the defined time frames, the institute is expected to be operationalized by 2011.

The National Working Group on Mainstreaming DRR into the Development Policies, is expected to recommend the strategies and modalities for the integration of DRR into Development policies and projects within a few months time. It is expected that by 2009, all development policies and programmes, will be designed with DRR element inherently built in as a matter of policy.

The capacity building measures taken by the NDMA, to enhance local capacities in preparedness and response, will lead to the establishment of 03 Urban Search and Rescue teams. The training of the USAR teams is currently underway and it is expected that three state of the art teams will become functional very soon, subject to the resolution of administrative bottlenecks being faced by the project at the local levels.

As a key initiative to raise public awareness, the NDMA is coordinating with Ministry of Education to revise the curricula by incorporating DRR in National Syllabi. Likewise, the NDMA is working with the National School of Public Policy (NSPP) for the



integration of DRR into the training modules of trainee civil servants. As the result of these initiatives, it is expected that a revised curricula integrated with DRR subject will be introduced by 2009.

The on going programmes on developing and updating the Early Warning systems including the establishment of the Tsunami Early Warning System, in collaboration with Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD) and WAPDA will lead to enhanced capacities on account of EWSs.

Notwithstanding the above likely positive future developments, the analysis of hazard risks, vulnerabilities and dynamic pressures bring home a scenario of more people living in and around hazard-prone areas. New settlements would continue to spring-up with expanding population in hazard prone areas. This trend may worsen over the years since population of Pakistan is expected to be doubled in another 25-30 years. At the other end, the frequency, severity and intensity of certain disasters is on the rise; e.g. droughts, flooding, soil erosion and landslides, resulting from environmental degradation and climate change. From these scenarios it could be concluded that disasters in future would be more frequent and their social, economic and environmental impacts higher than before. Regions that previously were not prone to certain human induced hazards (e.g. civil conflicts and resultant internal displacements) and natural hazards (e.g. droughts, flooding), may experience them in future, a worrisome scenario that warrants immediate measures to evolve a comprehensive and effective disaster management apparatus system in the country.

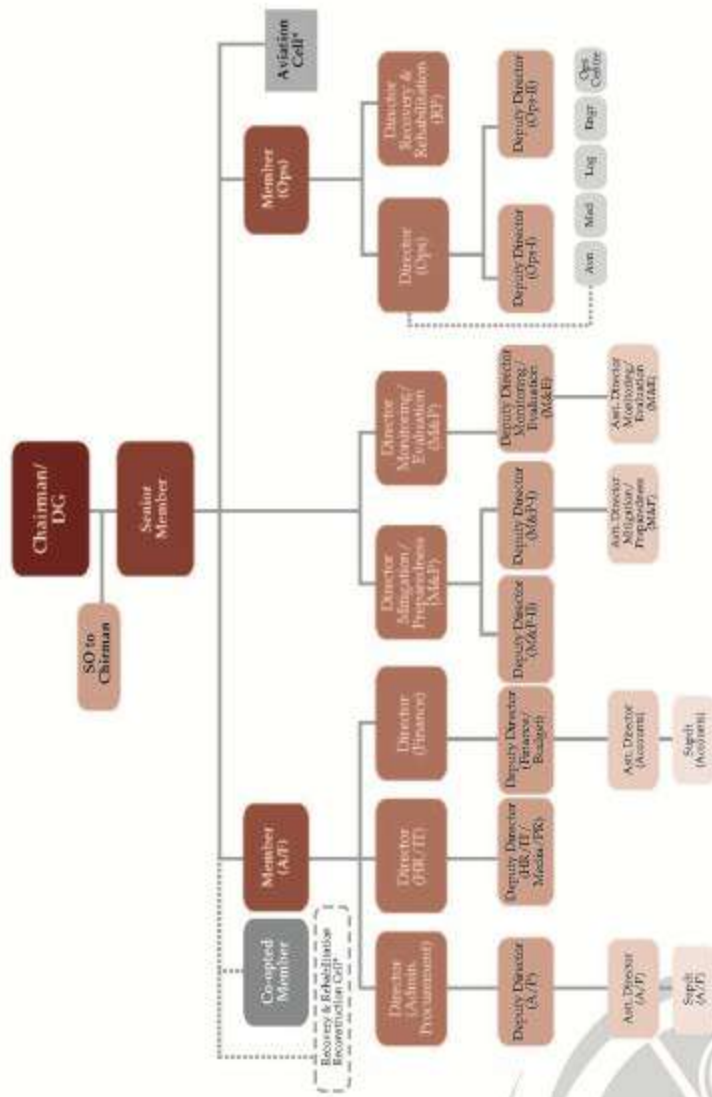




# ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

## ORGANOGRAM OF THE NDMA





## Annexure-II

Sanctioned & Acquired Posts in BS-17 and above				
Post	Sanctioned	Filled Post	Vacant	Remarks
Chairman (BS-22)	1	1	-	On contract
Member (BS-21)	1	1	-	On deputation
Member (BS-20)	2	-	2	
Director (BS-19)	7	6	1	On deputation/secondment Deputy Directors (B-18) working on current charge basis against 02 posts of Directors(B-19)
Deputy Director (BS-18)	8	8	-	On deputation. One Assistant Director is working against a post of Deputy Director (BS-18) on current charge basis.
SO to Chairman (BS-18)	1	1	-	On secondment
Assistant Director (BS-17)	4	4	-	On deputation
Librarian (BS-17/18)	1	1	-	On deputation
Private Secretary (BS-17)	1	1	-	On deputation
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	

Sanctioned & Acquired Posts in BS-1 to BS-16				
Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Current Strength	Vacant Posts	Remarks
Superintendent (BS-16)	2	2	-	On deputation
Stenographer (BS-15)	11	6	5	On deputation
Assistant (BS-14)	9	8	1	On deputation
Steno Typist (BS-12)	11	7	4	On deputation
UDC(BS-09)	8	7	1	On deputation
LDC (BS-07)	9	4	5	On deputation
Driver (BS-05)	14	13	1	On secondment/deputation
Naib Qasid (BS-02)	21	17	4	Through recruitment
<b>Total:</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	

### Annexure-III

BUDGET ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION OF NDMA							
#	YEAR	BUDGET ALLOCATED	REVISED	HEADWISE EXPENDITURE			SAVINGS/ EXCESS
		Object Head A03970		EMPLOYEES RELATED	OPERATING/ PHYSICAL ASSET	TOTAL	
1	2006-07	7,000,000	7,000,000		6,998,244	6,998,244	1,756
2	2007-08	100,000,000	*33,000,000	1,286,797	31,953,505	33,240,452	240,452
3	2008-09	60,000,000	60,070,268	7,517,966	9,823,486	**17,341,452	

\* As per instruction by the Prime Minister for 40% reduction in expenditure, a revised budget was submitted by surrendering 67,000,000.00 for 2007-08

\*\*Expenditure up to November 2008.

## Annexure-IV

## RELIEF PROVIDED DURING FLOODS-2007

Description	NWFP(Dir)	Sindh	Balochistan	NAs	AJK	Total
Tents	100	15,864	*75,002	1000	2500	*94,466
Blankets	300	27,600	33,300	0	0	60,600
Rations	50	2,797	5,397	10	0	8,254
Patients Treated	0	166,294	300,173	0	0	466,467
Financial Assistance	50 m	400 m	800 m	0	0	1250

\*Including 8180 provided by PRCS & 8910 provided by the UN Agencies and INGOs

S.#	District	Amount (Rs in million)			Total
		Death Compensation @Rs.0.1 M	Immediate Relief of owner of completely damage houses @ Rs.15000/- per unit	Misc. expenditure in connection with relief operations	
1.	Awaran	2.00	17.640	2.500	22.140
2.	Barkhan	0.00	0.450	0.000	0.450
3.	Bolan	0.60	34.470	60.000	95.070
4.	Chagai	0.30	9.900	2.500	12.700
5.	Gawadar	2.40	23.790	10.000	36.190
6.	Jaffarabad	0.20	36.315	10.000	46.515
7.	Jhal Magsi	1.50	83.310	10.000	94.810
8.	Kalat	0.50	13.200	2.000	15.700
9.	Kech	0.40	152.145	10.000	162.545
10.	Kharan	2.00	108.495	12.500	122.995
11.	Khuzdar	5.10	10.050	10.000	25.150
12.	Killa Abdullah	0.00	0.000	2.000	2.000
13.	Killa Saifullah	0.20	0.000	3.000	3.200
14.	Lasbela	0.60	29.370	10.000	39.970
15.	Loralai	0.20	0.165	2.000	2.365
16.	Mastung	0.10	7.500	5.000	12.600
17.	Musa Khail	0.10	0.000	2.000	2.100
18.	Nasirabad	1.10	37.905	5.000	44.500
19.	Nushki	0.00	12.450	2.500	14.950
20.	Panjgur	0.00	3.000	5.000	8.000
21.	Pishin	0.00	0.000	2.000	2.000
22.	Sibi	0.30	1.980	7.500	9.780
23.	Washuk	1.80	17.145	7.500	26.445
24.	Zhob	0.80	0.000	0.000	0.800
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>20.20</b>	<b>599.280</b>	<b>183.000</b>	<b>802.48</b>



**Table C: Distribution of Compensation - Sindh**

#	District	Financial Assistance @ 15000/- / household		Death Compensation		Grand Total
		No. of Families	Amount Paid	No. of deceased person	Amount paid	
1.	Kambar-Shahdadkot	15726	Rs. 23,58,90,000	02	Rs. 100,000/-	Rs. 23,59,90,000/-
2.	Dadu	7904	Rs. 11,85,60,000	04	Rs. 200,000/-	Rs. 11,87,60,000/-
3.	Karachi	-	-	142	Rs. 97,50,000/-	Rs. 97,50,000/-
4.	Thatta	-	-	05	Rs. 500,000/-	Rs. 500,000/-
5.	Badin	-	-	03	Rs. 200,000/-	Rs. 200,000/-
6.	Jamshoro	-	-	05	Rs. 400,000/-	Rs. 400,000/-
7.	Tando Muhammad Khan	-	-	02	Rs. 200,000/-	Rs. 200,000/-
8.	Tharparkar	-	-	03	Rs. 200,000/-	Rs. 200,000/-
9.	Sanghar	-	-	01	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
10.	Nawabshah	-	-	04	Rs. 200,000/-	Rs. 200,000/-
11.	Khairpur	-	-	03	Rs. 150,000/-	Rs. 150,000/-
12.	Jacobabad	-	-	01	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
13.	Hyderabad	-	-	02	Rs. 100,000/-	Rs. 100,000/-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>23630</b>	<b>Rs.35,44,50,000</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>Rs. 1,21,00,000/-</b>	<b>Rs. 36,65,50,000/-</b>

**Table D: Medical Assistance - Balochistan**

District	Gastroenteritis	Malaria/Fever	Skin Disease/Scabies	ARI	Snake/Scorpion Bite	Skin Rash/Worm Infection	Others	Total
Gwadar	2562	5358	69	4497	4	1014	13695	27199
Kech/ Turbat	17007	17032	10548	18895	4	160	44987	108633
Kharan	5058	6530	0	4781	5	2433	6272	25079
Sibi	1761	2464	0	2001	24	1416	187	7853
Lasbela	341	643	159	248	17	0	3334	4742
J. Abad	582	870	0	521	15	853	1950	4791
Bolan	8693	7626	0	0	145	0	18860	35324
Jhal Magsi	6269	9596	269	4220	82	5053	7143	29632
Noshki	2131	2679	0	2206	32	488	3036	10574
Awaran	1548	1975	0	89	12	1443	956	6023
Khuzdar	4665	8543	926	5150	15	0	32	19331
Washuk	3008	7360	0	3688	1	1525	4635	20217
N. Abad	2899	3642	2798	4669	201	5047	11724	30980
<b>Total</b>	<b>56524</b>	<b>71318</b>	<b>14769</b>	<b>50965</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>19432</b>	<b>116811</b>	<b>330378</b>

**Table E: Medical Assistance - Sindh**

District	ARI	Diarrhoea/ Gastro	Malaria	Scabies/ Skin Diseases	Snake Bite	Heat Stroke	Misc.	Total
Hyderabad	0	164	56	1260	0	0	1469	2949
Dadu	5698	4170	3438	5918	84	151	10910	30369
Badin	366	1884	1041	1547	29	0	7229	12096
Kamber	2066	3718	1661	7318	111	423	45874	61173
Sanghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	282
Thatta	0	1317	675	887	54	0	3743	6676
T.M.Khan	3461	534	35	2263	19	0	780	7092
Tharparkar	0	1136	130	0	201	0	0	1467
Nausharo Feroze	16595	6342	17451	3826	12	0	0	44226
<b>Total</b>	<b>28182</b>	<b>19251</b>	<b>24481</b>	<b>23019</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>70276</b>	<b>166294</b>

**Table F: Seed Distributed by Balochistan Government**

DISTRICT	NATURE OF SEED (IN KGS)					TOTAL (KGS)
	GUAR	MAIZE	SUNFLOWER	TURNIP	REDDISH	
Sibi	1000	4000	3000	0	0	8000
Naseerabad	900	4000	1000	0	0	5900
Jaffarabad	800	4000	1000	0	0	5800
Bolan	1000	4000	3000	0	0	8000
Jhal Magsi	1000	4000	0	0	0	5000
Noshki	0	0	0	50	50	100
Kech	0	0	0	30	35	65
Khuzdar	0	0	0	55	55	110
Kharan	0	0	0	50	50	100
Chaghai	0	0	0	30	30	60
Washuk	0	0	0	45	45	90
Panjgur	0	0	0	20	15	35
Lasbella	0	0	0	20	20	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>33300</b>

## Annexure-IV

## RELIEF PROVIDED TO EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED AREAS OF BALOCHISTAN 2008 (as on 31.12.2008)

District	No of Villages	Houses/ Amount (Million)	Total	Paid	Bal
Ziarat	94	Houses	5605	5283	322
		Amount	1254.145	1193.475	60.67
Pishin	127	Houses	3782	2448	1324
		Amount	647.935	585.625	62.295
Hamai (Khost)	31	Houses	395	395	0
		Amount	63.345	63.345	0
G. Total	252	Houses	9782	8136	1646
		Amount	1965.425	1842.445	122.965*

\*Total disbursement stood at Rs. 1918.42 million (97.7%) at the time of publishing of Report

ZIARAT							
UC	NO OF CASES / AMOUNT	DEAD			INJURED		
		Total	Paid	Balance	Total	Paid	Balance
KUCH	No	144	32	112	115	103	12
	AMOUNT	72.0	16.0	56.0	17.25	15.45	1.8
KAWAS	No	19	13	16	37	32	5
	AMOUNT	9.5	1.5	8.0	5.55	4.8	.75
GHOSKI	No	0	0	0	1	1	0
	AMOUNT	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	0
ZIARAT	No	0	0	0	1	0	1
	AMOUNT	0	0	0	0.15	0	0.15
TOTAL	No	163	35	128	154	136	18
	AMOUNT	81.5	17.5	64.00	23.1	20.4	2.7
PISHIN							
KHOSHAB	No	1	1	0	19	7	12
	AMOUNT	0.5	0.5	0	2.85	1.05	1.8
G.TOTAL	No	164	36	128	173	143	30
	AMOUNT	82.0	18.0*	64.0	25.95	21.45**	4.5

\*Total Disbursement stood at Rs. 66.00 million at the time of publishing of Report.

\*\*Total Disbursement stood at Rs. 24.3 million at the time of publishing of Report.



**Table C: SUMMARY OF RELIEF ITEMS**

Org.	Blankets	Tents	S / Bags Quilts	Jackets	Plastic Mats	Medicines (Boxes)	Rations (Tons)	Winterized Tents	Shelters
<b>Federal Govt</b>	147855	11417	2931	20934	50728	2619	791	-	-
<b>Punjab</b>	25403	536	2170	-	108	-	1492	-	-
<b>NWFP</b>	5000	50	-	-	-	70	-	-	-
<b>Sindh</b>	6700	504	4500	-	-	415	1000 F/Pkts + 100	-	-
<b>Balochistan</b>	1000	940	-	-	-	-	153	-	-
<b>AJ&amp;K</b>	1000	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>N Areas</b>	-	-	-	-	-	18	22	-	-
<b>Civil Armed Forces</b>	1631	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO/INGO</b>	37880	12940	5442	-	-	2305	950.5	8541	9522
<b>Total</b>	226469	27068	15043	20934	50836	5427	3508.5 + 1000 F/Pkts	8541*	9522**

## PICTORIAL

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