

Winters 2019

Contingency Plan

Provincial Disaster Management Authority-KP



RELIEF REHABILITATION & SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AKAH Aga Khan Agency for Habitat
AI Avian influenza
ARF Average Rainfall
ARI Acute Respiratory Tract (Upper and Lower) Infections
CP Contingency Planning
DC Deputy Commissioner
DDMU District Disaster Management Unit
DMT Disaster Management Team
Deptt Department
DHO District Health Officer
ERC Emergency Relief Cell
ERRA Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
FWO Frontier Works Organization
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FFC Federal Flood Commission
IDPs Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC International Federation of Red Cross
INGO International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM International Organization for Migration
JSHQ Joint Staff Headquarters
KKH Karakorum Highway
KP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MINDEF Ministry of Defense
MINFAL Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MOH Ministry of Health
MRF Mean rainfall
NA Northern Areas
NDMA National Disaster Management Authority

NFI Non-Food Items
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NHA National Highway Authority
NLC National Logistic Cell
PAF Pakistan Air force
PDMA Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PESCO Peshawar Electric Supply Company
PHE Public Health Engineering
PIA Pakistan International Airlines
PKHA Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority
PMD Pakistan Meteorological Department
PPA Pakistan Poultry Association
PPE Personal Protective Equipment
PRCS Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PTCL Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
RRF Rapid Response Force
SAR Search and Rescue
SCO Special Communication Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa faces a range of natural hazards which include; floods, flash floods, seismic activity, along the mountainous north and west, and land sliding as well as prolonged spells of impoverishing droughts in the arid zones of the province. The occurrence of such disasters cause massive losses in lives and livelihood, which tend to retard economic growth. Reactive disaster management and emergency response system exacerbates hazard impact.

PDMA has initiated a process of introducing proactive preparedness regime under guidelines established by NDMA for streamlining response at provincial and district levels in coordination with all relevant stakeholders. This process, i.e. contingency planning for major hazards, shall enable initiation of requisite mitigation measures and to under-take a coordinated response to minimize loss of life and property in the events of a disasters. It is stakeholders' inclusive exercise that takes stock of what exists in terms of plans and resources, hazards analysis to determine the likely relief caseloads as a planning assumption. Strategies, objectives, role and coordination aspects of stakeholders are defined. Winter contingency planning constitutes the first exercise in this regard which will be followed by similar exercises for monsoon based hazards, droughts, earthquakes and industrial / Technical hazards to facilitate preparation of national disaster preparedness and response plan by the end of 2019.

Winter hazards occurring through November to March are accentuated by heavy precipitation in the upper mountainous regions of the province. Snow avalanches and landslides either target vulnerable communities or isolate them by severing communication. Heavy rains can also cause flash floods in the catchment areas and semi-mountainous regions. Poor first responders and local response capacities and insufficiency in logistic resources for early access to disaster prone communities in remote mountainous regions, or for reopening severed land routes further aggravate the situation. Winter emergency scenarios are based on last thirty years precipitation data. These are compared with the assessed precipitation forecast of the winter months furnished by PMD and international research institutes. Planning for winter emergencies caters for the worst case scenario. Besides, latent socio-economic poverty, degree of vulnerability to hazards, scale and scope of risks, historical precedence, remoteness of hazard prone regions, inadequacy of local coping mechanisms are the key criterion in determining the likely affected and vulnerable population. Resource mapping of the district administrations generally indicates sufficiency in meeting shelter, NFI and emergency food needs but would require situation based support in emergency healthcare, reopening of remote roads, restoring potable water sources and livelihood.

Based on the emerging situations, response to a major disaster would entail deployment of Rapid Response Force for search and rescue operations and also to provide immediate relief and emergency healthcare. Aviation assets to provide aerial relief, PKHA, C&W, NHA, NLC, FWO and Pak Army, and will be mobilized for early restoration of road communication. Emergency Relief Cell transports shelter, food and NFI

utilizing PAF strategic airlift assets, if required. NLC resources can also be deployed to augment land based relief efforts. WAPDA, PTCL and SNGPL restore essential telecommunication and energy services and Health Department bolsters health response and deploys capacities to pre-empt onset of epidemics. Department of Social Welfare mobilizes resources for restoring livelihood of vulnerable communities and PDMA will constitute the focal point for handling donor support, consistent with national policies, and also for securing access to Chitral through Afghan territory, consistent with agreed arrangements.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PDMA)

PDMA was established on 27 October, 2008 as a result of National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006. It was subsequently ratified through National Disaster Management Act 2010. Soon after its establishment, situation of militancy and extremism forced the government to carryout military operation in Malakand Division against extremist groups, which resulted in an influx of 3.5 million people. In order to manage that emergency situation, Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was established in May 2009 to support the newly established PDMA KP to handle the emergency situation.

Provincial Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA) was established in 2009 under the auspices of PDMA KP for revival of disaster affected infrastructure and rehabilitation activities in militancy hit areas of the province. It provided a one window facilitation for donor coordination and fast track approval mechanism for rehabilitation projects. PaRRSA has been merged into PDMA and has been transformed into Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Wing of PDMA.

Disaster Management was primarily covered under “The West Pakistan National Calamities Act, 1958”. This provided a reactive approach towards disaster management. A need was felt to cover the legal gap required for proactive disaster management. Therefore, National Disaster Management Act, 2010 was passed by the National Assembly. PDMA KP formulated its PDMA Amended Act 2012 by incorporating human induced disasters like militancy and terrorism incidents and made some other relevant changes in the context of peculiar situation of the province.

FDMA was responsible for disaster management activities in erstwhile FATA, however, after the merger of FATA with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it has been merged in PDMA KP (Notified on 13th May 2019), which is now transformed into Complex Emergency Wing of PDMA.

The provincial Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (PeRRA) has also been brought under the administrative control of RRS department which will ultimately be merged with PDMA in due course of time.

These subsequent new administrative changes have not only expanded the geographic boundaries of PDMA KP but have also enhanced its scope of work. Now it's the only PDMA in the country that has specialized wings for managing different aspects of disaster cycles. Following are the main sections of PDMA.

- i. Relief Wing (Relief, Operation, Coordination and DRM & CCA Unit)
- ii. Administration & Finance Wing
- iii. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Wing
- iv. Complex Emergency Wing
- v. Camp Management Unit
- vi. Gender and Child Cell
- vii. Provincial Emergency Operation Cell

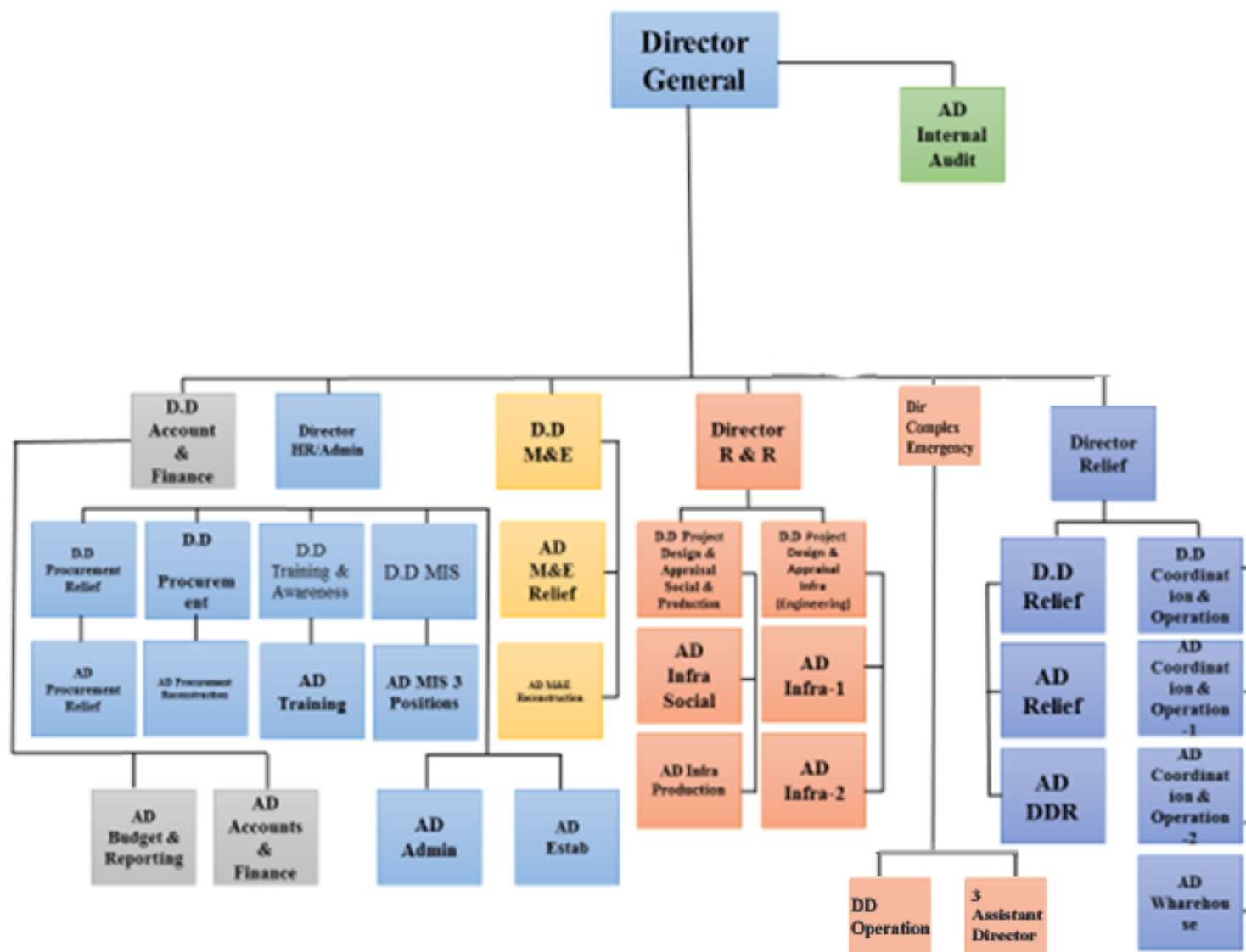
viii. Training & Awareness Wing

ix. Media Wing

Legal Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

1. National Disaster Management Act, 2010 and PDMA Amended Act 2012.
2. Provincial Emergency Services Act, 2012
3. Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017 and KP Climate Change Adaptation Act 2017
4. Local Government Ordinance KP-LGA 2013
5. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
6. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa River Protection (Amendment) Act, 2014

Organogram of PDMA



Chapter 1
Winter Contingency Plan 2019-20

Chapter 1 Winter Contingency Plan 2019-20

1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to various winter related hazards like flash flooding, landslides, avalanches and heavy snow fall in the mountainous regions along Hindu Kush Range and its lower reaches covering districts Chitral, Upper Dir and Swat in the north and western reaches of Himalayas in the northeast covering districts of Mansehra, Battagram and Abbotabad, Kurram, South & North Waziristan (tribal districts). Environmental degradation of the earthquake regions encompassing the latter has revealed risks associated with sustained precipitation.

1.2 Geography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is primarily located on the Iranian plateau and Eurasian land plate, while peripheral eastern regions are located near the Indian subcontinent and this has led to seismic activity in the past.

It covers an area of 101,741 km². According to the 2017 census, the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is approximately 35.525 million. Total Adult population of the province is 17.05 million (8.69 million Males and 8.35 million Females). It has a total children population of 18.47 million (9.97 male children, 8.49 million girl children).

There are 2.5 million senior citizens, whereas, the persons with disabilities are 142,324 (registered with Directorate of Social Welfare). While, the urban and rural population division is 5,871,532 and 29,653,515 respectively. The overall households in the province are 44,035,47 of which urban consists of 757,138 and rural 3,646,409. Out of whom 52% are males and 48% females.

Geographically, the province could be divided into two zones: the northern one extending from the ranges of the Hindu Kush to the borders of Peshawar basin; and the southern one extending from Peshawar to the DI. Khan basin.

The northern zone is cold and snowy in winters with heavy rainfall and pleasant summers with the exception of Peshawar valley, which is hot in summer and cold in winter. Moderate rainfall patterns have been observed in this region. The southern zone is arid with hot summers and



relatively cold winters and scanty rainfall. Its climate varies from very cold places like Chitral in the north to very hot places like D.I. Khan in the south. The major rivers that cross the province are Kabul River, Swat River, Chitral River, Panjkora River, Bara River, Kurram River, Gomal River and Zob River.

Its snow-capped peaks and lush green valleys of rustic natural beauty attract tourists from round the world, while its art and architecture has no match in the world civilization.

The capital and largest city of the province is Peshawar and other main cities include Nowshera, Mardan, Mansehra, Charsadda, Kohat, D.I. Khan and Abbottabad. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa include seven administrative divisions i.e Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Bannu, Peshawar, Mardan, Malakand and Hazara.

The region varies in topography from dry rocky areas in the south to forests and green plains in the north. The climate can be extreme with intensely hot summers to freezing cold winters. Despite these extremes in weather, agriculture remains important and viable in the area.

1.3 Climate

The climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa varies immensely for a region of its size, most of the many climate types found in Pakistan.

1.4 Chitral District

Chitral district has a typically continental steppe climate, with average annual precipitation ranging from 100 mm per year in the far north to 23 inches in Drosh in the south. Most of this precipitation from frontal cloud bands during the winter has heavy thunderstorms in the spring. Chitral receives average 16.5 inches of rainfall per year, 350 mm falls from December to May. At this elevation in the Hindukush, snowfall can be much heavier than this and consequently large glaciers are a prominent feature of the landscape. Snow also cuts off even Chitral town from the outside world for most of the year. Temperatures in the valleys vary from 30 °C (86 °F) in July to 0°C (32 °F) in January.

1.5 Dir Upper, Swat and Districts of Hazara Division

The districts of Dir, Swat and Hazara Division, where, the climate becomes more typical of the Indian subcontinent, although a considerable proportion of the annual precipitation still comes from frontal cloud bands during the winter months. The combination of a short but powerful summer monsoon with frequent winter cloud bands gives a bimodal rainfall regime in central parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Dir and districts of Hazara division are some of the wettest places in Pakistan: annual rainfall at Dir averages 58 inches, of which 400 mm falls during the summer monsoon from July to September and twice that amount during the winter rainy season from December to April. At Abbottabad further east, the annual rainfall averages about 47 inches, but as much as 25 inches falls during the monsoon season. In Swat, rather more sheltered, the annual rainfall averages around 33 inches, with about 17 inches expected between June and September.

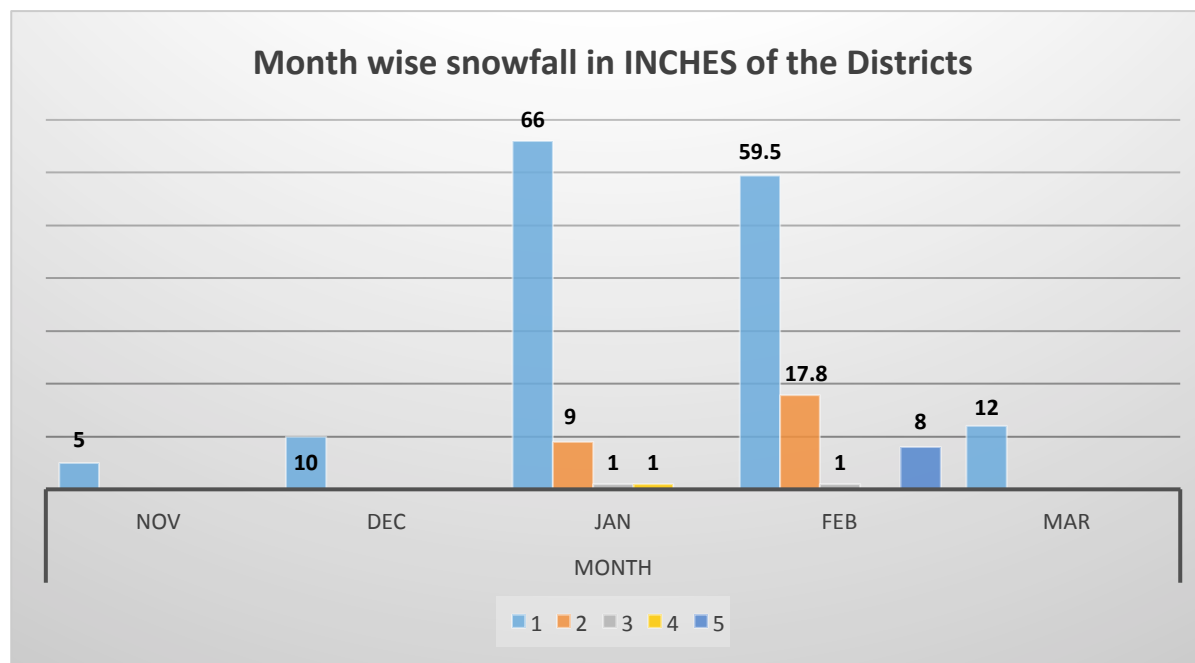
A similar climate to that of Dir, though drier, prevails in a small area around Parachinar, South & North Waziristan in the Tribal Districts. In all of the mentioned areas October and November are the driest months with rainfalls generally under 30 mm per month except in the most exposed areas. Temperatures in this region are somewhat warmer than in Chitral, and even at 1,200 meters (3,900 ft) in Abbottabad the heat and humidity can be oppressive during the monsoon season. In winter, most of Swat receives significant snowfall, but in Hazara temperatures usually is around 41 °F.

Average Mean and Heavy Winter Rainfall (MM) – last 30 Years		
Month	Avg Mean RF (MM)	Avg Heaviest RF (MM)
November	14.52	74.19
December	17.48	62.51
January	24.16	68.02
February	29.53	63.39
March	37.84	100.76
April	29.39	72.23

Last 30 year Rainfall trends indicates that districts of Chitral, Mansehra, Kohistan U, Kohistan L, Abbotabad, Battagram, Upper Dir, Swat and Shangla are vulnerable to winter based hazards. It also reflects that a gradual rise in perception from November, which peaks in the months of February and March. Snowfall occurs in higher mountainous regions, which generally correspond to the perception pattern. Whereas, last year snowfall trend was heaviest in the last decade.

Likely Occurrence Pattern: Past trends indicates that winter hazards impacting the province in the following pattern:

- i. In District Chitral, severe snowfall and precipitation is likely to cause avalanches and landslides, which can cause disruption of blockage of land routes, thereby endangering humanitarian emergencies and posing risk to lives and livelihoods.
- ii. District Mansehra, Battagram, Shangla and Bunir besides Chitral are vulnerable to Earthquakes, where winter based hazards impacts can severe the situation.
- iii. Districts Upper Dir, Swat, Shangla, Kohistan U and L and Kurram (Koh-e-Sulaiman Range) is vulnerable for winter hazards and also exposed to flash floods as well during the same period.



Chapter 2

District Vulnerability Profiles

Chapter 2

District Vulnerability Profiles

(Vulnerability Matrix)

<u>District</u>	<u>Potential Stranded Valleys</u>	<u>Distance from Main NHA/KKH Road</u>	<u>Type of Vulnerability</u>	<u>Estimated Caseload for Relief</u>	<u>Issues</u>
Chitral	Garam Chashma	70 km from Chitral town	Remoteness & severe winter hazards	3500, Total pop 30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of land routes • Restoration of essential services • Pre-positioning of heavy plant at vulnerable positions. • Provision of emergency health cover & operationalization of health facilities. • Helicopters required for emergency relief support. • Deployment of armed forces/paramilitary for immediate relief & emergency services. • Higher Poverty levels. • Availability of C-130 aircraft for strategic airlift to Chitral Airport. • Ensuring access through Afghanistan
	Arkari Valley	40 km from Chitral town	Rock fall & winter hazards	2000, Total pop 8,000	
	Karimabad Valley	30 km from Chitral town	Poor Accessibility & winter hazards	2000, Total pop 10,000	
	Noari-Drosh	80 km from Chitral town	Winter hazards & flashfloods	2000, Total pop 10,000	
	Madaklasht	60 km from Drosh	Remote location, winter hazards and landsliding	1500, Total Pop 5000	
	Yarkhun Valley	150 from Mastuj	Very remote & poor accessibility (near Wahan border, winter hazards)	6000, Total pop 30,000	
	Thorkoh Valley	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter Hazards, land sliding, GLOF	8000, Total pop 25,000	
	Mulkoh	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter hazards	8000, Total pop 40,000	
Kohistan	Kandian Valley	40 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall	2000, Total pop 15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely poor land communication

	Harband Valley	25 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall	3000, Total pop 18,000	infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated & stranded valleys with very poor socio-economic infrastructure Higher Poverty levels. Lack health facilities Lack of public infrastructure. Heli operations required for emergency relief support
	Jalkot Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall	2500 Total pop 15,000	
	Kyak Valley	16 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall	4000 Total pop 20,000	
	Palas Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall	1000, Total pop 10,000	
Mansehra	Balakot Tehsil (Naran & Kaghan valleys)	120 km from Mansehra District HQ	Remotely located , Heavy snowfall, EQ, land sliding	4000, Total pop 25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccessibility & poor infrastructure. High poverty levels.
	Ughi Tehsil	70 km from Mansehra	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, EQ, landsliding,	1000, Total pop 10,000	
Battagram	Allai Valley	70 km from Battagram Dist HQ	Poor access from KKH through Thakot, heavy snowfall ,avalanchies and EQ.	4000, Total pop 25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access and poor infrastructure. Lack of health and other facilities.
	Battang, Rashang, Biari				
Dir Upper	Barawal	40 km from District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access.	10,000 Total pop 50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very inaccessible. Poor infrastructure (kacha roads) Lack health and other facilities
	Sharengil	60 km from District HQ			
	Wari	45 km from District HQ			
Shangla	Puran Tehsil and Alpuri (28 UCs)		Heavy Snowfall, EQ and remote locations with poor access.	4000, Total pop 50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very inaccessible, poor infrastructure, higher poverty levels, lack basic health facilities.
Swat	Bahrain	80-100 km	Heavy snowfall,	4000, Total pop 40, 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote locations, moderate

	Tehsil (Kalam, Gabral, Mahodand valleys	from Mingora District HQ	landsliding and avalanches.		infrastructure, tourist spots with limited facilities, vulnerable to be cut off during winter season.
	Malam Jabba	55 km from Mingora District HQ.	Heavy snowfall, landsliding and avalanches	2000, Total pop 15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote locations, moderate accessibility, vulnerability for tourist to get stranded during winter, poor health facilities.
Abbotabad	Galliat	30 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and landsliding, EQ	3000, Total pop 30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist destination, tourists are vulnerable to be cut off during winter season, traffic management issues.
Dir Lower	Miskini	35 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, landsliding, avalanches	2000, Total pop 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accessible areas, remote locations, poor health facilities, no air access, only heli operations possible for relief support.
	Shahi Bin Shahi	40 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, avalanches	1500 Total pop 15,000	

2.1 Winter Contingency Plans for District Dir Lower 2019-20

1. Vulnerability & Risk Assessment			Types of Vulnerabilities					
District	Tehsil	UC	Road Blokade	Heavy Snow	Landslide	Flash Floods	Avalanches	Population at Risk
Dir Lower	Lalqila	Gal	Kalpani Barawal Road	Heavy Snow	Landslide	NiL	NiL	Approx 1200 Persons
	Samarbagh	Darangal	Kambat-shahi-Binshahi Road	Heavy Snow	Landslide	NiL	Occurs Sometime	Approx 5000 Persons
		Miskini	Miskini Kharki Road	Heavy Snow	NiL	NiL	NiL	Approx 3000 Persons

Preparedness Level		Available Resources with District Administration				
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources
C & W	XEN C&W	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tents & some other NFI are Available	Civil Defence & Alkhidmat Foundation Volunteers Available

Needs & Gaps						
Department	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources
C & W	XEN C& W	Excavator=1 Buildozer=1	Hand Cart, Iron Rod, Hamars, hand shawal Pic axe,ropeetc	Nil	Nil	Nil

2.2 Winter Contingency Plan-District Dir Upper for the year 2019-20

1.Vulnerability & Risk Assessment			Types of Vulnerability				
Dir Upper	Tehsil	UC	Road Blockage	Heavy Snowfall	Landslides	Flashfloods	Avalanches
Dir	Dir	Palam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
-do-	Dir	Qulandi	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
-do-	Sheringal	DoagDara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
-do-	Kalkot	Kalkot	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Preparedness Level		Available Resources with District Administration					
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery		Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources/Volunteers'
		Name	Number				
C & W	Sub Engineer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TMA	TMA	Tractors	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Trolley	1				
		Fire Brigades	4				
Agriculture	Agriculture Inspector	Tractors	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Defense	Instructor GI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	204

3. Needs & Gaps Analysis

Departments	Focal Person	Heavy machinery		Equipment's		Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources
C&W	Sub Engineer	Name	Needs	Name	Needs	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Dozers	1	Dewatering Pumps	4			
--do--	--do--	Tractor	10				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Dumpers	2				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Pay Dozers	2				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Excavator	1				Nil	
TMA	TMA	Tractors	2	Generators	4		Nil	
--do--		Trolleys	2				Nil	
Civil Defence		Boats	3				Nil	
--do--	--do--	OBMs	3				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Walkie Talkie	10				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Life Ring	10				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Bailers	5				Nil	
--do--	--do--	Sand Bags	500				Nil	

NFI Stock Position with DDMU

S.No	Items	Available Stock with DC/DDMP
1	Tents	44
2	Mosquito Nets	98
3	Jerry Cans	167
4	Stove/Gas Cylinder	125
5	Blankets Small	460
6	Mat	64
7	Oil Stove	2 nugs+86
8	PilNos	1000
9	Plastic Chappal	200
10	Plastic lota	160
11	Quilts	1692
12	Water cooler	80
13	Kitchen sets	59

2.3 Winter Contingency Plan-District Mansehra for the year 2019-20

1. Vulnerability & Risk Assessment							
District	Tehsil	UC	Road Blockade	Heavy Snowfall	Landslides	Avalanches	Population at Risk
Mansehra	Balakot	Kaghan & Kawai	Roads Beyond Kawai cut off	Due to snowfall	Due to Landslides	Nil Reported	45,000
		GarhiHabibu llah	Buraj Road	-	-do-	-	
		Ghanool	Thawan Road Batiali Road	-	-do-	-	
		Kawai	Shogran Road Kaghan Road	Snowfall	-do-	-	
		Talhatta	Survai Road	-	-do-	-	
		Satbani	Stabani road	Snowfall	-do-	-	
		Hangrai	Hangrai road	-	-do-	-	
		Mohandri	Mohandaribela Manor road	-	-do-	-	
	Oghi	Shergarh	Shergarh road	-	Landslides	-	20,000
		Darband	Darband Road	-	-do-	-	
		NikaPani	NikaPani	-	-do-	-	
		Karori	Karori road	-	-do-	-	
	Mansehra	Battal	Jalgali road	Snowfall	-do-	-	25,000
		JabbarDevli	Nawazabad to dewli road	-do-	-do-	-	
		Chattarplain	Katora road	-do-	-do-	-	
		Jabori	Nawaz abad road	-do-	-do-	-	
		AchanKalan	Mundagucha road	snowfall	-do-	-	

2. Preparedness Level		Available Resources with District Administration				
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources
Agriculture	Agriculture	Nil	-	-	-	
Social Welfare	Social Welfare	-do-	-	--	-	
Forest	Forest	-do-	-	-	-	
DC Office	DC Office	01 No Rescue Vehicle	-	-	-	
C&W	C&W	06 No. Chain Dozer Unserviceable. 02 No. wheel Excavator unserviceable	-	-	-	
TMA Balakot	TMA	-	-	-	-	
TMA Oghi	TMA	-	-	-	-	
TMA Mansehra	TMA	04 No. tractor & trolley	-	-	-	
Food	DFO	-	-	-	-	
PHE	XEN, PHE	-	-	-	-	
Education	EDO	-	-	-	-	
Health	DHO	-	-	-	-	
DSP (HQ)	DSP	-	-	-	-	
Civil Defence		-	-	-	-	

Needs & Gaps						
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available Human Resources
Agriculture		Nil	-	-	-	
Social Welfare		-do-	-	--	-	
Forest	DFO	-do-	-	-	-	
DC Office	PA to DC	01 No Rescue Vehicle	-	Need 10 Dewatering Pumps	Need 200 fine Blankets Chain folding Tents 200. Quilts 500. CGI Sheets(iron) 200. Generator 10.	
C&W	XEN	06 No. Chain Dozer Unserviceable. 02 No. wheel Excavator unserviceable	-	02 Excavator 01 Chain Dozer 01 wheel excavator 01 chain Excavator	-	
TMA Balakot	TMA	-	-	-	-	
TMA Oghi	TMA	-	-	-	-	
TMA Mansehra	TMA	04 No. tractor & trolley	-	-	-	
Food	DFO	-	-	-	-	

PHE	XEN, PHE	-	-	-	-	
Education	EDO	-	-	-	-	
Health	DHO	-		-	-	
DSP (HQ)	DSP	-	-	-	-	
Civil Defence		-	-	-	-	

2.4 Winter Contingency Plan-District Swat for the Year 2019-20

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment			Types of vulnerability					
District	Tehsil	UC	Road Blockade	Heavy snowfall	Landslides	Flash flooding	Avalanches	Population at Risk
Swat	Babuzai	Nil	No	No	No	No	No	
	Kabal	Nil	No	No	No	No	No	
	Barikot	Parai	No	No	No	No	No	Some houses at village dewdar due to river swat
		Kota	No	No	No	No	No	Some houses at village kotadepo due to river swat
		Barikot	No	No	No	No	No	Tableeghimarkaz at barikot due to river swat
	Matta	Sakhra	50% Roads covered with snow during month of January & February	Almost 40% area receive heavy snowfall	20% roads remain under the threat of landslides	Flash flooding rarely caused by heavy rain in road running through mountain	Nil	Population on top and bottom of mountains remain at risk during heavy snowfall
		Beha	30% Roads covered with	Almost 25% area receive	10% roads remain under	Flash flooding rarely caused	Nil	Population on top and bottom

			snow during month of January & February	heavy snowfall	the threat of landslides	by heavy rain in road running through mountain		of mountains remain at risk during heavy snowfall
		Shawar	35% Roads covered with snow during month of January & February	Almost 30% area receive heavy snowfall	15% roads remain under the threat of landslides	Flash flooding rarely caused by heavy rain in road running through mountain	Nil	Population on top and bottom of mountains remain at risk during heavy snowfall
		Gwalera	30% Roads covered with snow during month of January & February	Almost 35% area receive heavy snowfall	30% roads remain under the threat of landslides	Flash flooding rarely caused by heavy rain in road running through mountain	Nil	Population on top and bottom of mountains remain at risk during heavy snowfall
	Bahrain	Kalam&Utror	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Charbagh	Kishwar	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	Khawazakhela	Fathipur	No	No	No	Yes	No	
		Shin	No	No	No	Yes	No	

Preparedness level		Available Resources with District Administration				
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy machinery	Equipment	Rescue items	NFI's	Available human resources
Irrigation	SDO irrigation					
TMA	TMO babuzai & Matta	Fire Brigade 06 Heavy tractors 03 Small tractors 02				
Rescue 1122	Distt Emergency officer	Fire vehicles 03 Water rescue 01 Recovery vehicle 01 Ambulance 02 OBM 04		Disaster Rescue vehicle 01 Boat... 03 Life jacket 08 Life boy ..01 Air gun.... 01	List Attached	Staff ...68
WSSC	Procurement manager	Shawal 02 Trolley 03 Dumper 04 Compactor 02 Multi loader 04				Staff ...336
C&W, Yesway Division	SDO Yesway	Crane....02 Chain dozer....01 Loader.... 01 PTR....04				Staff ...22

3. Needs & Gaps						
Departments	Focal Persons	Heavy Machinery	equipment	Rescue Items	NFI's	Available human Resources
Tehsil khwazakhela	AC khwazakhela	Tractor trolley Dewatering pumps Excavator Tractor excuter water tank Tractor water tank DRR diesel tractor Generators		Search lights Water tanks (500 gallons each) with fitted water tabs Ginti Spades Rubber Torch Ladder(15 feet) Life savings jackets Ropes (3X1100) Rubber Boats Sheltor Tool Kits Spears Shovel Hoe		
Tehsil Charbagh		Tractor bulldozers				

2.5 Winter Contingency Plan-District Torghar for the Year 2019-20

1. Vulnerable UCs

Name	Population	Reason of Vulnerability	Proposed Evacuation Centers
Daur Mera		Flash Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS Sadu Khan • GPS DaorMera
Pakbanand Balkot		Flash Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMS Kotti • GPS Pakban • GGPS Balkot
Darbani		Flash Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS Laid • GPS Lashora
Khwar Madakhail		Flash Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS Sulemani • GPS Daddam
DaurMera, Judban and Darbani		Land sliding	-----
Knadar, Garhi, Palosa and Judba		Riverine Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS Ghari H.Z • GPS Kunhar • GMS Shahgai

Vulnerable Points / Location

Name of Point/Location	Address
Sadu Khan Khwar	Sadu Khan, Tehsil JudbaTorghar
Kotli Khwar	Pakban,Balkot and Kotli Nusrat Khali Tehsil Judba
Shaal Khwar	Laid, Lashora, Bikyana Akazai Tehsil Hassanzai
BarandooKhwar	Zarif, Sulemani M.K, Daddam and Mujahideen
River Indus	Shagai, Kandar, Gharii H.Z,Kunharand Karna H.Z

Basic Health Facilities

Name	Address/Contact	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses/Paramedic Staff	No of Beds	Ambulances Available
Teaching Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
DHQ,s	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RHC,s	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Basic Health Units

Basic Health Unit	Daur mera	1	10	04	02
	Mera Mada khail	1	5	2	0
	Shingaldar	0	5	0	0
	Darbani	1	4	0	0
	Kamaisar	0	3	0	0
	Bartooni	0	2	0	0
	Shagai	0	7	2	0
	Judba	2	7	4	1
	Palosa	0	8	0	0

Rescue Operation Machinery

Earth Moving Machinery				Dewatering Pumps/ equipment's			
Name	Number	Location	Need/Gaps	Name	Location	Number	Needs/Gaps
Dozers	Nil	Judba	03	Dewatering Pupms	Nil	Nil	02
Tractors	Nil	-do-	03	Generators	Nil	Nil	02
Trolleys	Nil	-do-	03				
Trucks	Nil	-do-	--				
Dumpers	Nil	-do-	03				

Rescue Operation

Boats/OBM, other lifesaving equipment's					Rescuers/Divers/OBM Operators	
Name	Location	Existing no	Needs	Gaps	Name	Contact Details
Boats	Judba	01	02	01	List of Divers	
OBMs	Judba	0	02	02	List of Boat Operators	
Walkie Talkie	Judba	0	10	10		
Life Rings	Judba	0	10	10		
Boilers	Judba	0	05	05		
Sand Bages	Juda	0	10	10		

Early Warning System (EWS)

S.No	Existing EWS	Location/Address	Condition	Needs & Gaps	Recommendations
1	Police	Police posts & Police stations of the district	Workable	Weak cellular communication Weak infrastructure	Communication mean may be strengthened Existing Infrastructure needs to be improved
2	Levies	Levies HQ torghar	-do-	-do-	
3	Local Govt representatives	Concerned village councils/UCs	-do-	-do-	
4		Concerned Villages	-do-	-do-	

District NFI's Stock Position

S.No	Item	Stock with DDMU/DC office	Stock with Civil Defence	Stock with C&W	Stock with PHE	Stock with Irrigation Dept	Stock with CMO	Others	Total Stock with district Govt	Needs/Gaps
1	Tents	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0
2	Mattresses	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
3	Mosquito nets	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	100
4	Plastics Sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tarpaulin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
6	Kitchen Sets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
7	Hygiene kits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
8	Buckets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
9	Jerry cans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
10	Stoves/ Gas cylinder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
11	Blankets	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
12	Water tanks(500 gallons each)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
13	Rubber Tubes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	Screw driver sets+ hammers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Ladders 15 feet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Lifesaving jackets	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	20
17	Search lights	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	50
18	First aid kits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.6 Winter Contingency Plan-District Buner for the Year 2019-20**Administrative profile**

Sub Division	Tehsil	No of Union Councils	No of Village councils
Daggar	Daggar	10	40
	Gadezi		
Gagra	Gagra	9	32
	Chagharzai		
Mandanr	Chamla	05	17
Khadokhel	Totalai	05	16
Total		29	105

Vulnerable UC's

Name of UC's	Population	Reason of vulnerability	Proposed Evacuation centers
Soray	6,355	Snowfall and heavy rain	Govt Schools
Gokand	8,313	Snowfall and heavy rain	Govt Schools

Vulnerable points / Locations

Name of points / locations	Address	Nature of Damages	Last damage occurrence
Awani	UC Soray, Tehsil Chagharzai, Tehsil Gagra Buner	Snowfall	Nil
Bazar Kot	-do-	-do-	Nil
Meragai	-do-	-do-	Nil
Bekhnai	-do-	-do-	`
Kalil Top	V/C Bar Gokand UC Gokand tehsil daggar Buner	-do-	In winter season pir baba to Swat road block in 2018
Palwari	V/C Ghordara	-do-	Nil

Health Facilities and their Capacity to counter Disaster

Name	Address/Contact	No. of Doctors	No.of Nurses Paramedics	No. of Beds	Ambulances
DHQ Hospital Daggar	0939 510223	84	84/93	53	05
Cat CH Pacha		22	06/29	10	01
RHC Jowar		09	0/8	10	01
RHC Dewana Baba		08	0/10	10	01
RHC SarQala		09	0/10	10	01
RHC Nagrai		01	0/5	01	Nil
BHU Topai		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Charorai		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Kowga		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Langow		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Malka		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Bagh		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Bangarai		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Gagara		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Pandar		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU torwarsak		01	0/3		Nil
BHU Elai		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Cheema		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Gokand		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Nawakaly		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Dokada		01	0/3	01	Nil
BHU Korea		01	0/3	01	Nil
CD chenglai		01	0/2	01	Nil
CD Ghazikot		01	0/2	01	Nil
CD Budal		01	0/2	01	Nil

CD Anghapur		01	0/2	01	Nil
CD Bagra		01	0/2	01	Nil
CD Amzai		01	0/2	01	Nil
CD KhanonoDherai		01	0/2	01	Nil

Rescue Operation Machinery:

Earth Moving Machinery				Diverting Pumps/Equipment's			
Name	Number	Location	Need/Gaps	Name	Location	Number	Need/Gaps
Dozer	02	C&W	03	Diverting Pumps		0	15
Tractors	01	TMA Sawari	04	Generators		0	15
Trolleys	01	TMA Sawari	04				
Trucks	01	C&W	04				
Dumpers	01	C&W	03				

Rescue Operation:

Boats/OBM, Other Lifesaving Equipment's					Rescuers/Divers/OBM Operation	
Name	Location	Existing no.	Needs	Gaps	Name	Contact Numbers
Boats		0	5	5	List of Drivers	
OBM,s		0	0	0	List of BOAT Operators	
Walkie Talkie		0	29	29	Civil defense Volunteers	160
Life Rings		0	50	50		
Boilers		0	50	50		
Sand Bages		0	3000	3000		

Early Warning System:

S.No	Existing EWS	Location/Address	Conditions(Workable- Non Workable)	Needs/Gaps	Recommendation
1	Mosque Announcement	Entire District	Workable		
2	Revenue Staff	Entire District	Workable		
3	Police Stations Control Room	Entire District	Workable		

District NFIs Position

S.No	Item	Stock With DDMU/ DC	Stock With Civil Defense	Stock With C&W	Stock With PHE	Stock With Irrigation	Stock With CMO	Others	Total Stock With District Govt.	Needs/ Gaps
1	Tents	180							180	500
2	Mattressess (Dharis)									1000
3	Plastic Sheets									1500
4	Tarpaulin									1500
5	Kitchen sets									2000
6	Hygiene Kits									5000
7	Buckets									1500
8	Jerry Cans									1000
9	Stove/Gas Cylinders									500
10	Blankets/Quilts	2200							2200	500

11	Water Tanks(500 Gallon) with Water Purification Tabs									500
12	Ladders (15 ft)									200
13	Search Light									1000
14	Gas Heater									500
15	Winter ,Suits, Switers,Socks, Hand gNos, Boots etc									2000

2.7 Winter Contingency Plan-District Abbottabad for the Year 2019-20

District	Tehsil	Union Council	Types of Vulnerabilities	Population at Risk
Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Berangali	Road Blocked	3500
Abbottabad	Abbottabad	NamliMaira	Road Blocked	5300
Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Bega	Flash Flooding	200
Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Langra	Flash Flooding	50

Preparedness level		Available Resources with District Administration				
Departments	Focal person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue items	NFIs	Available Human Resources
District Disaster Management Officer Abbottabad	Assistant Commissioner/ District Disaster Management Officer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tents 100 Quilts 100 Mats 160	
Rescue 1122	District Emergency Officer	Recovery Vehicles 2 Ambulance 4 Vehicle 1	Rescue			110
Civil & works	Executive Engineer	Dozer 1				
TMA,s Atd/Hav	TMO,s	Tractors 5 Trolleys 12 Trucks 1				

Needs & Gaps					
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	NFIs	Others
District Disaster Management Office Abbottabad	Assistant Commissioner/District Disaster Management Officer	Nil	Nil	Tents 100 Quilts 400 Mats 100	
Civil & Works	Executive Engineer	Dozer 4			
TMA,s Atd/Hav	TMO,s	Trucks 3			

2.8 Winter Contingency Plan-District Battagram for the Year 2019-20

1. Vulnerability & Risk Assessment			Types of Vulnerabilities					
District	Tehsil	Union Council	Road Blockade	Heavy Snow Fall	Land Slides	Flash Flooding	Avalanches	Population
Battagram	Battagram & Allai	Battagram Trand Gijbori Banniya Kozabanda Peshora Paimal Battamori Shamlai Rajdihari Bathkol Jambara Banna Biyari Pashto Sakerga Batila Rashing	KK Nelishing, KKH Battagram Thakot, Battagram to Shamlai, Kozabanda Sofiyani, Trand Pirhary, Thakot Banna, Kozabanda, Gijbori Trand.	Rashing Kozabanda Trand Sachbiyar Shamlai Pirhary Gijbori	Sobith Charaiy Kozabanda Trand Pirhary, Shamlai Sakerga Trand	Shamlai, Sachbiyar, Pirhary, Sakerga, Trand,	Shamlai Sakerga Trand	20000

2.Preparedness Level			Available Resources with District Administration			
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI,s	Available Human Resource/ Volunteers
Administration	DC/DDMO/CO/ DDMU	Nil	Nil	DDMU	88 Tents, Plastic Mats Quilts,	CO DDMU, Pattwari, Secretary
Civil Defense	Officer	Nil	Nil	Life Jackets		50 Volunteers
TMA	TMA	Tractors & Trolleys No. 2, Fire Brigade No 2.	Nil		200 mattress Stove/Gas Cylinder 500 Emy	Staff
C&W Irrigation						

Needs & Gaps						
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI,s	Available Resource/ Volunteers
Administration	DC,DDMO CO,DDMU	Vocals, Moters, Sickels, Ambulance Sewall, Shawel		Generatore, UPS, Steplizer, Printer, Photostate, Laptop, Camera, PDA,USB 40GB, Telephone/DSL line, Taping Machine,iPhone Mobile	Tents, Qulits, Kichen sets, Gas, Cylinders Coolers, Blankets, FirstAid Box, Tharpales, Construction fast Items	Clarkes, Store Kipper, Chokidar.

2.9 Winter Contingency Plan-District Chitral for the Year 2019-20

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment				Type Of Vulnerability					
Chitral	Sub-Div.	Tehsil	Union Council	Road Blocked	Heavy Snow Fall	Lands Slide	Flash Floods	Avalanches	Population at Risk
	Chitral	Chitral	Chitral-1	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
			Chitral-2	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
			Danin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Broze	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Ayun	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Koh	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
		Drosh	Drosh-1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Drosh-2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Arandu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Shishiko	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
			Ashrait	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
		Lotkoh	Karimabd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Shoghore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Lotkoh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Mastuj	Molkhow	Owir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Molkhow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Kosht	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Terich	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Torkhow	Shagram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Khot	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Mastuj	Booni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Laspur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Mastuj	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Yarkhoon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

2.Preparedness Level		Available Resource with District Administration				
Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment	Recue Items	NFI,s	Available Human Resource/ Volunteers
Civil Defense	CDO	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000
DDMU Chitral	DDMO	NA	NA	NA	Tents, Blankets, Mats, Trampoline, Mattresses	500+ DC Chitral Volunteer Task Force
C&W	XEN	Attached with Focal Person names at Annexure-A	NA	NA	NA	100
TMO Chitral	TMO	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMO Mastuj	TMO	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA

3.Needs & Gaps

Departments	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment's	Rescue Items	NFI,s	Available Human Resource/ Volunteers
Civil Defense	CDO	NA	Required	Required	Required	Required
DDMU	DDMO	5 chain dozer	Required	Required	Required	Required
C&W	XEN	5 Excavators	Required	Required	Required	Required
TMO Chitral	TMO	4 Tractors	Required	Required	Required	Required
TMO Mastuj	TMO	5 chain Dozers	Required	Required	Required	Required

Heavy Machinery available In District		Stand By Position		
Type	Numbers	Location	Focal Person	Contact #
Chain Dozer C&W Deptt	3	Ayun-Bumbrate Road	SDO	
		Boon Bridge	TMO Booni	
		G/Chashma Road	Tehsilda rChitral	
Pay Dozer C&W	3	Shoghore Police Station	AAC Chitral	
		Koragh Main Road	AC Mastuj	0943-470025
		Mori Main Road	AAC Mastuj	0943-470025
Dozer TMA Chitral	2	ChitralLotkoh Road at Rondur	TMO Chitral	
		Chitral Barenis Road		
Tractor with DC	5	ShishikohMadakhlast	AAC Drosh	
		OwirGohkir Road	TehsildarMolkhow	0943-470025
		Karimabad Susum	Nazim Lotkoh	0333-9822216
		Drosh Chitral Road	NT Drosh	0943-480203
		Lotkoh Tehsil Office	NazimLotkoh	0333-9822216

Dozer with Agricultural Eng	4 Dozer 2 tractors	Requisitioned on need Basis	AC/DDMO Chitral	
Tractors with Irrigation Deptt	2	Requisition on need Basis	AC/DDMO Chitral	
Excavators Private firms/Contractors	15	Requisitioned on need basis by the NGO,s	RPM ,AKRSP	0943-412727
			Amir Mohd RPM, Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH)	0300-5832349
			SRSP	
SAMBU (Golengol HPP) Excavator	5	Requisitioned on need basis	AC/DDMO Chitral	
Chitral Gol National Park	1	Requisitioned on need Basis	AC/DDMO Chitral	

2.10 Winter Contingency Plan-District Kohistan Dasso for the Year 2019-20

Assessment	Type of vulnerability					
UC	Road Blockage	Heavy Snow Fall	Land Slide	Flash Flooding	Avalanches	Population at Risk
Bar Jalkot	Dong Nullah Road	Bar Gahin & Kuz Gahin Villages	Bar Gahin & Kuz Gahin Villages	-	-	2000
Goshli	Supat Road	Lohi, GabarNullah	-	Lohi, GabarNullah	-	1300
Bari Yar		All Area is covered	-	-	-	1500
Kuzpurwa		Doga	-	-	-	1000
Gabral	Link Road Kandia	All area is covered	-	Richao and Gabral	-	1400
Karang	Do	All area is covered	SiyalDara	Birti	-	1000
Kareem	Do	All area is covered	-	Kareem	-	900
Thoti	Do	Kafar Banda	Kafar Banda	-	-	800

2 Preparedness Level		Available resources with District Administration				
Department s	Focal Person	Heavy Machinery	Equipment	Rescue Items	NFIs	Available Human Resource/ Volunteers
DDMO Kohistan	DDMO Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tents, Blankets, quilts etc.	Civil Defense Volunteers
Police Department	DSP Hq Dassu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Police Force
Health	District Health Officer Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Medical Team and Medicines
Communication & Works	SDO Dassu	Responsible to provide Heavy Machinery in case of emergency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Staff of the Department Qullis
PHE Department	Executive Engineer PHE Kohistan	Nil	Pipes Available	Nil	Nil	Plumbers and other technical staff.
Frontier Constabulary	ADOFC Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	All the force
Live Stock	District Officer, Live Stock Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Medicines and Technical Staff	Nil	Nil
Agriculture	District Officer Agriculture Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Field Assistants available in every village
Forest	DFO Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Forest Guards and Foresters
PRCS Kohistan	Secretary PRCS Kohistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tents, Blankets etc.	Volunteers

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment		Types of Vulnerability						
District	Tehsil	UC	Road Blockage	Heavy Snow fall	Land slide	Flash Flooding	Avalanches	Population at Risk
Kohistan Upper	Dassu	Bar Jalkot	Dong Nullah road	Bar Gahin & Kuz Gahin villages	Bar Gahin & Kuz Gahin village	-	-	2000
		Goshali	Supat road	Lohi, Gabar Nullah	-	Lohi, Gabar Nullah	-	1300
		Bari Yar	-	All area is covered	-	-	-	1500
		KuzPurwa	-	Doga	-	-	-	1000
	Kandia	Gabral	Link road Kandia	All area is covered	-	Richawo and Gabral	-	1400
		Karang	Do	All area is covered	SiyalDara	Birti	-	1100
		Kareen	Do	All area is covered	-	Kareem	-	900
		Thoti	Do	Kafar Banda	Kafar Banda	-	-	800

2.11 Winter Contingency Plan-District Shangla for the Year 2019-20

Vulnerability & risk assessment		Types of vulnerability						
District	Tehsil	UC	Road blockage	Heavy snowfall	Land slides	Flash flooding	Avalanches	Population at risk
Shangla	Alpurai	Alpuai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7600
		LiNonai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7000
		Pirabad	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5000
		Dehrai	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	3500
		Malakkhel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6000
		Ranyal	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5000
		Kuz kana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	3000
		Damorai	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	5000
		Pirkhana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8000
	Besham	Dandai	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2000
		Shung	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	2000
	Chakisar	Chakisar	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4000
		Sarkool	No	No	Yes	No	No	2000
		Opal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2300
	Puran	Bihlool	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	2000
		Bar puran	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1500
		Chawgal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1800
		Martungkhass	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2000

Available Resources with District Administration

Departments	Focal person	Heavy machinery		Equipment	Rescue items	NFIs	Available human resource/ Volunteers
C&W Shangla	(SDO) Road	Dozers	02 both out of order	Nil	Nil	Nil	Engineers, Drivers, Kohlees,
		Chain dozer	02 one is out of order				
		excavator	01				
TMA Alpurai	(ATOR)	Blade tractor	01	Nil	Fire brigade 03	Nil	Engineer 03 Drivers 06
TMA Puran	(Office superintendent)	Tractor	01	Nil	Fire brigade 03	Nil	Drivers 02
DDMU Shangla	(DDMO)	Nil		Nil	Nil	List attached	15 VDMCs in tehsil alpuraipuran trained by HIN & PMS NGO.
Civil Defence		Nil	Nil	Nil			

Needs & Gaps

Department	Focal person	Heavy machinery	Equipment	Rescue items	NFIs	Available human resource/ volunteer
C&W	(SDO) Road	Dozer=02 Chain dozer=02 Excavator=02 Tractor=05 Dumper=04 Trolley for transportation of machinery=01		Stone blasting machine=02 Chain polly=02 Chain saw=01		
TMA Alpurai	(ATOR)	Excavator=03 Dozer=03 Dumper=02	Wheel=20 Hammer heavy=20 Iron rod=20 Hoe=20 Digger=20	Fire extinguish=50 Fireman cloths=20 Ropes=need base Belts=20 Ladders=12feet (04) Chain saw=02 Chain polly=02 Saftycaps=20 Shoes=20 Rubber gloves2=20		
TMA Alpurai	(office superintendent)					
Civil defence				Each and every rescue items are required for any emergency in disaster.		200 volunteers are required to be trained.
DDMU shangla	(DDMO)	Vehicle is required for assessment and physical verification	Digital camera		Existing and require NFIs list is attached	More VDMCs are required to be trained at UCs level.

Available stock and required stock

S.NO	Name of items	Available stock	Required stock1
1	Tents	190(including 25 G.Tarpal)	2000
2	Blankets	162	2000
3	Sleeping bags	50	500
4	Quilts	1026	
5	Bed mat		1000
6	Platic mats	234	500
7	Stove	10	
8	Warm jackets	110	500
9	Mix cloths	33	500
10	Oil burner	39	
11	Shawls	1050	
12	Stocks	3995	
13	Gloves	1050	
14	Gas cylinder	53	50
15	Lantern	89	
16	Kitchen sets	99	100
17	Jerry cans	98	

Private machinery available at sub-division Puran

S.No	Name	Contact	Type of Machinery
1	Zahir Khan	03405045022	Excavator
2	Muhammad Afzal	03348487825-03469397529	Dumper/Tractor
3	Khaliq Dad	03449694558	03 Excavator/Tractor
4	Rahim Zada	03415692704	Tractor/Excavator
5	Yousaf&Deen Muhammad	03439614286	03 no Excavator
6	Khalid	03419834110	03 No.

2.12 List of NFIs Stock Available with PMDA

NFI-s STOCK IN Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRF)

S. NO	ITEMS	QTY IN HRF JALOZAI	S. NO	ITEMS	QTY IN HRF JALOZAI
1	TENTS (Regular 4x4)	6085	31	SHOVEL WOODEN	685
2	TENTS (Others)	737	32	PEDESTAL FAN	200
3	PLASTIC MATS	5163	33	FOOD MAT	255
4	QUILTS	13053	34	WATER BAGS	1700
5	MOSQUITO NETS	5898	35	GLASS STEEL	1236
6	KITCHEN SETS	1827	36	GLASS PLASTIC	1848
7	KITCHEN SETS (Alongwith Gas Cylinders, Water Cooler & Jerry Cans)	3000	37	PLASTIC CHABRI	1140
8	GAS CYLINDER	2358	38	PLASTIC DOLCHA	852
9	PLASTIC BUCKETS	3105	39	PLASTIC DONGI	3672
10	JERRY CAN	4660	40	PLATES STEEL	540
11	BLANKETS	6035	41	PLATES PLASTIC	630
12	TARPAULIN	6030	42	PLASTIC SHEETS	3215
13	MATRESS	5612	43	PLASTIC TEA CUPS	215
14	COTTON METRIS	6000	44	PLASTIC LOTA	1350

15	HYGIENCE KITS	2800	45	WALKING STICK	36
16	ROPES	30 BND	46	CANE MILK	47
17	SEARCH LIGHTS WITH PANNELS	1300	47	GLASS STEEL	1236
18	EMPTY SAND BAGS	20000	48	GLASS PLASTIC	1848
19	LIFE JACKETS	250	49	PLASTIC LOTA	2550
20	FIRE BLANKETS	160	50	PILLOWS	1040
21	SAW CUTTER	32	51	SARANDA INDONESIAN CLOTH	128
22	SLEEPING BAGS	102	52	SURGICAL COTTON ROLL	108 Rolls
23	STOVES	437	53	STEEL MUG	348
24	FOLDING BED	236	54	SILVER TUB	49
25	BED SHEET	1206 pcs	55	TOWEL	14
26	CROCKERY TEA CUPS + GLASSES	36 CTN	56	TOILET SEAT COVER	20
27	CEILING FAN	122	57	WATER PUMP	16
28	GENERATOR	99	58	WALKING STICK	36
29	PRAYER MAT	381	59	WATER FILTER	14
30	ROOM AIR COOLER	4	60	WOODEN STOVE	14

2.13 OVERVIEW OF NFL'S STOCK POSITION AND GAP ANALYSIS:

S.No	Item	PDMA Stock	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) Stock	District Stock	Total Stock	Earthquake impacts scenario			Deficiency/gap		
						HIGH impact scenario	MEDIUM impact scenario	LOW impact scenario	HIGH impact scenario	MEDIUM impact scenario	LOW impact scenario
1	Tents	5800	2965	6511	15276	118063	39354	13118	102787	24078	-2158
2	Plastic sheet/ Tarpaulin	1578	13751	14210	28011	118063	39354	13118	90052	11343	-14893
3	Quilts/Blankets	20973	24778	7135	52886	236134	78711	26237	183248	25825	-26649
4	Water cooler	810	3642	804	5542	708402	236134	78711	702860	230592	73169
5	Buckets	5000	346	500	5846	708702	236234	78745	702856	230388	72899
6	Kitchen sets	5002		435	5437	354201	118067	39356	348764	11630	33919
7	Gas Stoves	437	1547	433	2417	354201	118067	39356	351784	115650	36939
8	Hygiene Kits	24	4111	200	3003	354201	118067	39356	351198	115064	36353
9	Mosquito Nets	6121	3907	2241	12269	33605	11202	3734	21336	1067	-8535
Total		44911	55047	32469	130687	2985572	995190	331731	2854885	765637	201044

CHAPTER 3

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY-PDMA

PDMA has undertaken a series of winter preparedness meetings with districts and provincial departments, Federal line departments and humanitarian community. This contingency plan is the outcome of the consultations with all relevant stakeholders. Role of PDMA in case of a disaster is comprised of following responsibilities: -

3.2 Command and Control

DG PDMA in consultation with Secretary, RR&S Department and Chief Secretary will be responsible for winter weather Response & Relief Operations. Director Relief PDMA on his behalf will head a Composite Team (comprising representatives of Lead Agency/Department and focal persons of support organizations) to coordinate response & relief operations. All relevant departments/Agencies will provide focal person / representative to form part of the provincial response team when requested.

3.3 Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC)

Established and recently revamped, shall receive and transmit winter weather information thrice in overcast of winter season and on hourly basis during an emergency.

3.4 Early Warning

For timely and effective response at all levels, early warning is the key component of preparedness. No one else, except local Deputy Commissioner shall issue early warning if the situation demands. For issuance of timely warning and response a close liaison of peoc and DEOC is of vital importance. PEOC after consultation with all relevant parties will only issue early forecast information and advisory if required in coordination with Deputy Commissioner(s) of the district(s) concerned. Additionally, DCs have also been tasked to put in place a network of community level organizations and community volunteers in the catchment areas, especially for mountainous districts, to receive real time information on snow bound areas with no access and communicate the same to peoc.

3.5 Financial Resources at District Level

PDMA has placed requisite funds at the disposal of all DCs. They have also been directed to utilize the funds to make up for any deficiency in preparedness measures for contingency planning and also different departments provide m&r funds for clearance of snow bound roads and landslides debris.

3.6 Coordinating Assistance of UN Agencies and Humanitarian Partners

PDMA also coordinates with all UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners to fill in the response and relief gaps before, during and after disaster. Furthermore, PDMA will coordinate with all UN agencies and humanitarian partners to maintain a stock of at least 1/3 of required humanitarian needs in the high impact scenario (Food and NFI including shelter) for the winter contingency 2017-18.

3.7 Communication and Works Department

- Establishment of Provincial Emergency Cell
- Formulate and execute winter emergency response plan
- Identification of vulnerable infrastructure in case of heavy rainfall and snow (buildings, roads and bridges)
- Preposition available machinery/ plants at vulnerable areas
- Restore severed land communication
- Liaison with local Army Authorities

3.8 Health Department

- Establish a Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Cell- HEPR
- Carry out detailed planning with district officials (EDOs) and formulate district level health plans for execution
- Carry out need and gap analysis for medicines and required stocks
- Availability of segregated health staff figures (No of female and no of male doctors)
- Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls

3.9 Information Department

- Establishment of an emergency control room/unit for winter weather
- Broadcast advance warnings and forecast to sensitize the public
- Guide the public about the nearby safer places, routes and other precautionary measures
- Publication of the snowfall and heavy rainfall related reports on daily-basis in the local, regional and national newspapers

- Advocating for responsible and ethical reporting
- Arrange press briefings/press conferences for any officer/official
- Awareness raising on the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters

3.10 Local Government & Rural Development Department

- Establishment of a provincial emergency control room/unit
- Arrange potable drinking water and other facilities for affected areas
- Preparation of municipality-wise list/stock position of winter emergency response equipment's and machineries
- Removal of carcasses and debris after flash flooding, landslides, avalanches and heavy snowfall
- Contingency plans for immediate restoration of water supply, sanitation, cause ways, culverts, links roads, street lights and public latrines
- Coordinate with humanitarian agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies to make up the short falls
- Arrange for requisite Water and Sanitation in all the earmarked evacuation centres in coordination with education department

3.11 Municipalities

- Chief Municipal Officers (CMO) to be declared as focal person.
- Removal of encroachments through close coordination with Revenue, Irrigation and other relevant departments
- Keep close liaison and coordination with respective DC's and DDMU's round the clock during the emergency
- TMOs and their staff should be trained/sensitized by the respective DC's/ DDMU for winter weather emergency response and role and responsibilities
- Cleanliness of roads in close liaison with C & W department by the respective municipalities.

3.12 Civil Defense

- Establishment of winter emergency Control Cell in respective districts of Malakand and Hazara Division
- Keeping the volunteers on alert
- Performance of rescue operations
- Assist in the performance of relief activities.

3.13 Emergency Rescue Service (Rescue 1122)

- Establishment of Emergency Control Cell in respective districts.

- Performance of rescue operations

3.14 Provincial Police

- Maintain law and order situation in the districts and assist district administration for an orderly evacuation if such situation arise
- Facilitate DCs through Police Wireless network in case of communication failure of other networks.
- Facilitate the district administration in discharge of information to the people through loudspeakers of local mosque.

3.15 Pakistan Meteorological Department (Regional Office Peshawar)

- Establishment of Emergency Control Cell
- Provide reliable and in-time weather forecasts for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its catchment areas
- Coordinate, liaison and exchange (credible and comprehensible) information with PDMA for early warning as agreed

3.16 Humanitarian Community UN Agencies, Pakistan Red Crescent Society PRCS, INGO's & NGO's

- Formulate their organizational winter Contingency and Response Plans consistent with provincial and national policies, to cater for the unmet response needs.
- Ensure that contingency plans are meeting the needs of vulnerable segment of the population in a more targeted manner
- Coordination of Contingency and Response Plans with PDMA.
- Deployment of humanitarian assistance and quick response consistent with provincial plan. Special attention shall be given to:
 - The immediate relief needs of the affected communities such as food & water, shelter, health and NFIs during and after the winter season.
 - Follow-up relief measures should preferably include support for repair of houses, repair/replacement of health infrastructure, repair/replacement of community damaged infrastructure and to immediately recover main source of income to support in meeting their needs.
 - Special emphasis will be placed on the identification of the weaker and vulnerable groups in society that suffer worst from winter weather harshness, especially, the young and the very old, women, the disabled and certain occupational groups. Identification and extension of appropriate relief packages for such groups will also be a priority.

The humanitarian community will report progress on a regular basis.

3.17 Pakistan Army (HQ 11 Corps)

- Establishment of winter weather Coordination Centers.
- Assist provincial government in search, rescue and response operations when called in aid of civil administration.
- Coordinate with PDMA and other departments to make up for the short falls.

Chapter 4
PROVINCIAL PREPAREDNESS
DISASTER MECHANISM

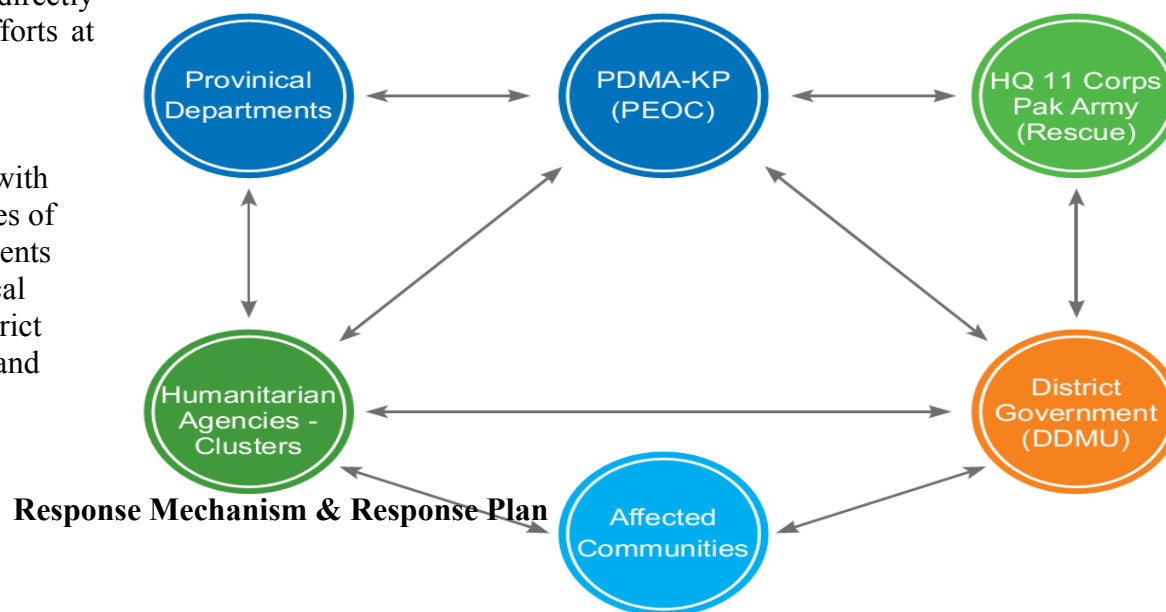
PROVINCIAL PREPAREDNESS DISASTER MECHANISM

4.1 Provincial Preparedness Mechanism

PDMA is basically a coordinating body that coordinates efforts of all stakeholders for effective disaster risk management. Its coordination mechanism is very simple and effective for the dissemination of early warning, undertaking search and rescue activities and conducting relief operations to meet the needs of the vulnerable/affected groups. For this purpose PDMA entails horizontal coordination with the relevant government Provincial line departments on one side and headquarters engineers 11 corps Peshawar on other side. PDMA also coordinates with the humanitarian community for joint efforts in preparedness, rescue & relief response and early recovery. On the other hand vertical coordination occurs with District administrations directly for effective early warnings, rescue and relief efforts at district level.

4.2 Consultative Meetings

In order to enhance preparedness level for coping with winter based hazards, PDMA has conducted a series of consultative meetings with provincial line departments and federal agencies i.e. NHA, Pakistan Metrological Department, Coordination meetings held with District Administration of Malakand and Hazara Division and relevant stakeholders for the effective disaster risk management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.



4.3 Response Mechanism

District	Avalanche	Landslide	Rock fall	Heavy rainfall	Thunderstorm
Chitral, Upper Dir, Noer Dir, Bunner, Swat, Shangla, Kohistan Noer, Kohistan Upper, Batagram, Torghar, Mansehra and Abbottabad	DMMO/AC / Tehsildar supervision ,local volunteers , search & rescue, TMA, PKHA provide the contract to the private contractors for the removal of debris, NHA, line departments,(PAK Army, police, levies,)	DDMO/AC/ Tehsildar have the supervision of all the response activates. Local authorities such as VC Nazim, UC Nazim, C&W,PKHA provide the contract to the private ,NHA, TMAcontractors for the removal of debris, Local Community and Volunteers, Police, Laves.	DDMO/AC/ Tehsildar have the supervision of all the response activates. Local authorities such as Assistant commissioner AC, VC Nazim, UC Nazim, C&W,PKHA provide the contract to the private contractors for the removal of debris,NHA, TMA, Local Community and Volunteers, Police, Laves	DDMO/AC/ Tehsildar have the supervision of all the response activates. Local authorities such as VC Nazim, UC Nazim, C&W,PKHA provide the contract to the private contractors for the removal of debris TMA, Local Community and Volunteers, Police, Laves, PAK army.	DDMO/AC/ Tehsildar have the supervision of all the response activates. Local authorities such as VC Nazim, UC Nazim, C&W, TMA, PKHA provide the contract to the private contractors for the removal of debris, Local Community and Volunteers, Line Agencies Police, Laves, Pak army.

Response-Worst Case Scenario

Articulation of Command and Control. PDMA in consultation with concerned Corps Headquarters in their respective areas will be responsible for relief operations. Relief Coordinator ex Concerned Corps Headquarters will head a Composite Team (comprising representatives ex Armed Forces, CAF, Coast Guards and MSA) to coordinate relief operations in consultation with PDMA.

b. PDMA. Lead integrated planning for monsoon disaster response in respective province.

c. Provincial Government. Responsible for restoration of essential services and dewatering of worst affected areas & major roads. Necessary coordination in this regard will be made by PDMA.

d. Local Town Govts / Cantonment Areas / Independent Corporate Bodies

- i. Will respond to disaster as per their local response plans but under the overall coordination of PDMA.
- ii. All stakeholders will identify focal person for response and clear responsibilities (with well-defined SOP's) for response both of stakeholders and their key / point persons will be spelled out.

e. Composite Teams. Will coordinate rescue and relief operations by the armed forces in consultation with PDMA.

Sectoral Strategies and Plans.

Response measures are aimed at multi-Sectoral preparedness in terms of resource mobilization for winter contingencies and create awareness amongst vulnerable communities with regard to anticipated hazards. These would also enable mounting of timely and effective response to winter emergencies by mobilizing the potential of all stakeholders to save human lives, reduce human sufferings and losses to habitats and livelihoods. District Chitral to be accorded priority in multi-Sectoral resource mobilization and response by national agencies and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government due to challenges posed for access during winters.

Alert Levels

- a. Alert Level 1. Normal winter emergency scenario
- b. Alert Level 2. Worst Case Scenario for winter emergencies.

Sectors

a. Early Warning. Provide early warning to vulnerable communities and all national stakeholders for disaster preparedness and response

Agency	Tasks Coordination	Measures
PMD	<p>Disseminate long term winter forecasts to all stakeholders by 15 Dec.</p> <p>Provide medium- and short-term forecasts on winter precipitation for early warning purposes.</p> <p>Furnish empirical data on precipitation patterns to facilitate preparedness for winter contingencies</p>	<p>PDMA to trigger appropriate Alert Level</p> <p>PDMA and DDMUs facilitate dissemination of information to all relevant governmental and non- governmental stakeholders</p>
SUPARCO	<p>Furnish satellite imagery to facilitate winter contingency planning on as and when required basis</p> <p>Develop GIS data base indicating past events of snow cover, cold waves and precipitation for supporting contingency planning.</p>	
FFC	Monitor and early warn abnormally high river flows during winter months	National / provincial response stakeholders and NDMA / PDMA's to be informed in time

- b. **SAR and Immediate Relief.** Save human lives by undertaking live saving Search and Rescue (SAR) operations and providing relief support with regards to food, shelter, emergency health, field engineering and communication support to restore local communications.

Agency	Tasks	Coordination Measures
Joint Staff Headquarters	Pakistan Army will launch need based SAR operations deploying aerial, riverine or dismounted operations to save human lives on request of PDMA KP via NDMA.	Pakistan Army will reinforce local communications and
Pakistan Army	Pakistan Army will deploy life-saving relief operations to cover food, shelter, emergency healthcare, field engineering and communication support. .	PDMA will provide adequate early warning and trigger Alert Level.
PAF	Pakistan Air Force will deploy strategic air effort for situation based resource mobilization in support of national response effort.	PDMA to coordinate operations with JS Headquarters / service headquarters and respective DDMU,s

	<p>Pakistan Army will reinforce local communications and information management capacities.</p> <p>Armed forces will provide need based helicopters for relief operations</p>	
PAF	Launch strategic airlift support to national disaster response efforts	PDMA to coordinate through NDMA with Ministry of Defense
Provincial Home Deptts	Ensure law and order for interrupted prosecution of relief operations	PDMA to ensure law and order in coordination with Home Dept with Police

c. **Shelter / NFI.** Provide safe and suitable shelter to those rendered homeless.

Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
PDMA	PDMA maintains stocks and warehousing capacities as per respective relief caseloads for emergency response for 5000 families in Chitral	Release need based stocks to DDMUs for emergency response. Provide non-tent solutions for shelter based drawing from local materials.	PDMA to coordinate action on preparedness and relief tasks as per needs with the help of District Administration

d. Food Security. Provide food support to the disaster-affected population with priority to the vulnerable sections.

Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
PDMA in coordination with Food Deptt and other pre qualified food suppliers	Food Department to maintain winter stocks in vulnerable regions as per policy Provincial Food Deptt, to maintain reserve stocks in warehouses supporting vulnerable regions as per policy	Release need based stocks to DDMUs for emergency response	PDMA to coordinate preparedness and relief tasks with DDMUs.

e. Emergency Healthcare. Reduce risk of death and spread of contagious disease / epidemics.

Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
Provincial Health Deptt	Prepare emergency health support plan for winter emergencies	Launch a need based health response to winter emergencies.	PDMA and provincial health Deptt to coordinate plans and implementation.
PDMA	Facilitate provincial resource mobilization for health response	Facilitate provincial, health response	PDMA to coordinate with Provincial Finance Deptt for resource mobilization

f. Water and Sanitation. Ensure early access of vulnerable population to potable water sources by according priority support to the vulnerable segments.

Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
PHE Deptt, TMAs etc	Mobilize resource for need based restoration of potable water sources / infrastructure in winter emergency vulnerable districts.	Launch a need based response to restore potable water sources in vulnerable districts / areas. .	PDMA and PHE Dept. and Local Govt Deptt (TMAs) to coordinate plans and implementation.
PDMA	Assist in provincial resource mobilization for PHE Depts.	Facilitate PHE Departments need based response	PDMA to coordinate with Provincial Finance Deptt for resource mobilization

g. Restoration of Essential Services. Ensure early restoration of power and telecommunications in disaster affected regions / districts

Need Assessments	Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
To be determined by Power and Telecom federal agencies	WAPDA	Facilitate need assessment and resource mobilization efforts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Power Companies.	Support restoration of electricity by providing human / material resources	WAPDA to coordinate with provincial, and power companies
Provincial power companies	Undertake resource mobilization for winter emergencies	Restore power in affected districts with minimum time delay	PDMA to coordinate and facilitate	Provincial power companies

i. Livelihood Regeneration. Meet the immediate livelihood regeneration needs of the disaster-affected population as a empowerment and self-enablement measure.

Need Assessment	Responsibility	Tasks	Coordination Measures
PDMA and respective DDMUs	Federal Government PDMA, Economic Affairs Division	PDMA to define policy for cash grants to the vulnerable communities via Financial Intermediaries/institutions through DDMUs to release funds.	PDMA to Coordinate with relevant DDMUs
PDMA's	Provincial Government And PDMA's	Ensure cash disbursement as per policy parameters through transparent and stakeholders inclusive process	PDMA to coordinate with affected DDMUs
	Pakistan Armed Forces	Be prepared to assist the relief cash disbursement exercise and need assessments	
	Provincial Agriculture Deptts	Undertake resource generation for seeds and agri inputs disbursement as a livelihood generation measures Launch livelihood support programme consistent with need assessments to make up the loss in rabbi crop.	PDMA to coordinate

j. Support to the Vulnerable. Support Vulnerable segments as a livelihood regeneration and humanitarian support measure.

Agency	Tasks	Coordination Measures
PDMA	PDMA to define policy for cash disbursements as an immediate relief measure PDMA and DDMUs to undertake early need assessment of vulnerable based on a defined criterion for possible cash disbursement Undertake cash disbursements through a transparent and stakeholders inclusive process	PDMA to coordinate with Federal Government, relevant DMMU,s and Police Department

Department of Social Welfare	Define a policy for support to the vulnerable in consultation with PDMA and other stakeholders Mobilize resources and with support from external stakeholders	Social Welfare Deptt to coordinate with PDMA and DDMUs for need assessments and with Federal Government and external stakeholders for resource mobilization
PDMA	Execute residual relief measures in coordination with DDMUs.	PDMA and DDMUs to coordinate implementation

k. Livestock. Ensure survival of livestock through winter emergencies.

Responsibility	Preparedness	Response	Coordination Measures
Provincial Livestock Deptt	Mobilize resources for provincial livestock survival response. Reinforce critical needs of vulnerable districts	Launch a need based response for livestock survival during winter emergencies.	PDMA and provincial Livestock Departments To coordinate plans and implementation.
PDMA	Assist in provincial resource mobilization for PHE Deptt	Facilitate PHE Departments need based response	PDMA to coordinate with Provincial Finance Ministry for resource mobilization

Response for Epidemics and Pandemics

1. Epidemics and Pandemics-Context Analysis

- a. **Avian Influenza.** Avian influenza (H5N1) or bird flu occurs due to a highly pathogenic influenza virus. It is currently affecting at least ten countries in Asia leading to frequent outbreaks of severe disease and mass deaths and culling of chickens. H5N1 virus has the capacity to be transmitted from infected chickens, migratory fowls and pet birds to humans to cause severe disease and high mortality in humans. Multiple poultry outbreaks of H5N1 influenza have been occurring in Pakistan since 2006. According to the Ministry of Health, eight suspected human cases of H5N1 were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2007. A majority of the outbreaks have

occurred in the ‘Poultry Belt’ of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, particularly in the Abbottabad and Mansehra regions, cases of infection in wild birds have also been reported in Islamabad Capital Territory. An active surveillance regime has been put in place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with safety guidelines and infection control protocols. At national level, MOH in collaboration with PPA (Pakistan Poultry Association) has been strengthened and Avian Influenza guidelines, detection and outbreak control plans review is underway.

- b. **Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.** Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is a mosquito borne infection which has become an international public health concern in recent years. According to the Pakistan Ministry of Health, there have been 2,176 suspected cases of Dengue Fever reported in Pakistan since early October 2006, with 672 confirmed cases. Recent outbreak has resulted in 30 deaths. As per MOH mortality rate accruing from Dengue Fever suspected cases has reduced from 2% to 1.86% due to better hospital management of the disease. Dengue fever is caused by the Aedes mosquito bites and especially the months following the monsoon season are usually the worst for dengue infections. Initially plaguing the Sindh province, especially Karachi, there have been cases reported in Islamabad and Lahore as well. MOH policies focus on making medicines available, putting in places surveillance regime and on public education.
- c. **Acute Respiratory Tract (Upper and Lower) Infections (ARI).** In winters people tend to spend more time indoors resulting in crowding, closer contacts and in house pollution. Thus acute respiratory infections tend to increase. Most are caused by self limited viruses, and do not leave sequels. However, among young infants as well as in the elderly, cases of lower respiratory tract infections (bronchitis, pneumonia) requires hospitalization, this stressing health facilities particularly in rural regions.

2. Scenarios for Epidemics / Pandemics

- a. Normal Scenario for Avian influenza. Onsite precautions to stop the spread of disease are mandatory. Rearing poultry is one of the important economic activities in cold climatic regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and AJ&K. Poultry flocks, being carriers of Avian virus, pose grave danger to human lives there.. The scenario describes limited human to human transmission. Gaps in dengue fever control regime indicate possible limited outbreaks. However its occurrence season now reaching its end thus limiting the possibility of mass outbreak.
- b. Worst Case Scenario. The risk of H5A1 virus outbreaks in poultry remaining very high, if appropriate outbreak control and damage control measures are not put in place the chances of human-to –human transmission and can conflagrate into an epidemic with its attendant consequences on the health management with marginal capacities. Its wider spread would have grave consequences with regards to loss of human life, to the economy and on food security repercussions.
- c. In case of Dengue fever incidence in not controlled the disease can be fatal as deaths tend to occur within 12-24 hours of its contraction. It can overwhelm tertiary hospitals in large cites putting stress on human resource and medicinal availability. Consequences, however, would be far worse for vulnerable population in rural areas with rudimentary medical and logistic support. Both H5Ai and dengue fever in the worst case scenario can engender mass casualties with serious regional implications.
- d. For ARI , the worst case scenario will include higher numbers of severe bronchitis and pneumonia cases requiring hospitalization with will put much stress on limited logistic support in our health facilities the shape of nebulisers , oxygen and respirators. Staff will be overwhelmed and can fall sick as well. In short its wide outbreak could cause increased mortalities among children, old and feeble besides putting much stress on health support system.

3. Response for Epidemics and Pandemics

Remedial Measures. The situation specific to Avian Flu in the earthquake affected areas and the earlier experience relating to the health situation in the wake of October 8 earthquake raise several policy questions for medium- and long-term planning. Striking a balance between the

short and the long-term measures; the capacity enhancement of the system to respond to a health crisis and the level of preparedness of the health systems to deliver emergency services are the pressing concerns.

Response SOPs

Snowfall

- Early warning received from Met Department regarding snow fall to PEOC-PDMA
- PEOC-PDMA issues alerts to concern District Administrations for pre-cautionary measures regarding snow fall in their respective districts.
- DEOC of concerned districts activated (24 by 7).
- DDMA to operationalize its SOPs for road blockages.
- Contractors of M&R to be mobilized for road clearance on roads built by C&W dept.
- PKHA and NHA will be coordinated from PEOC-PDMA to mobilize their contractors in the concern districts for road clearance.
- Provision of relief items by DDMA to affected areas from heavy snowfall.
- In case of Yes caseload, relief items will be dispatched from PDMA warehouse.

Landslides

- DEOC will receive incident report form field formations regarding landslide incident in the affected area (scale & magnitude of disaster reported)
- DEOC to share first information report (FIR) with PEOC-PDMA
- PEOC-PDMA will share incident report with NDMA.
- DEOC to mobilize rescue team to the incident site.
- Evacuation of affected households from the affected areas.
- Shelter to be provided in the nearest evacuation center.
- Relief Items to be dispatched form district warehouse to the affected area.
- PDMA will arrange a team of experts (geologists and geographers from University of Peshawar and UET and PDMA) to the affected areas to study the impact of landslide and assess risk of adjoining areas for further landslide events prediction.
- Debris clearance by DDMA with the help of line departments of C&W and PKHA/NHA and Pak Army.

Avalanches

- DEOC will receive incident report form field formations regarding landslide incident in the affected area (scale & magnitude of disaster reported)
- DEOC to share first information report (FIR) with PEOC-PDMA
- PEOC-PDMA will share incident report with NDMA.
- DEOC to mobilize rescue team to the incident site.
- NDMA will arrange USAR team with the help of Pak Army.
- USAR team to be deployed in the affected areas.
- Evacuation of bodies from the incident site.

Earthquake

- PEOC-PDMA to gather information from districts after earthquake shocks experienced in different parts of the province.
- DEOC activated after the incident.
- DEOC to gather reports form field formations.
- Scale & magnitude of damages reported.
- PEOC-PDMA to gather before and after earthquake satellite images from SUPARCO.
- Rapid DNA to be compiled by PEOC-PDMA with the technical assistance of SUPARCO.
- Provision of relief items by DDMA to affected areas from earthquake hit areas.
- In case of Yes caseload, relief items will be dispatched from PDMA warehouse.



RELIEF REHABILITATION & SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Civil Secretariat, Peshawar PAKISTAN