

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS 2017-18, HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM, PAKISTAN

### CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world for natural disasters including flood, earthquake, tsunami, cyclone, drought, avalanche and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF). Floods and earthquakes are major recurrent disasters that have caused huge losses to lives and property, badly impacted the livelihoods of vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly and the disabled in under- developed areas. Over the last few years, Pakistan has experienced three devastating natural disasters including earthquake in 2005, flooding in 2010 and in 2011, that affected around 32 million people. These natural disasters exceeded the government response capacity and the international humanitarian community was asked to assist.

The NDMA estimates that climate-induced catastrophes between 1994 and 2013 resulted in an average economic loss of US\$ 3.99 billion per annum. From 2010 to 2014 floods have resulted in monetary losses of over US\$ 18 billion with 38.12 million people affected, 3.45 million houses damaged and 10.63 million acres of crops destroyed.

The flood of 2010, described as the worst in the last 80 years, affected nearly 20 million people including over seven million displaced and an estimated 1,800 reported fatalities including women and children. Monsoon related floods have affected large proportions of the population in recent years with the major impact focused on Punjab and Sindh specifically on vulnerable groups. An analysis of the vulnerability of different groups affected by floods showed that female headed households and females within households

have especially low income levels and are especially at risk.

The threat of earthquake and floods is high; however, the Government response capacity has been tremendously increased due to enhanced preparedness and investing in longer term resilience and DRR efforts in recent years.

To ensure that a minimum preparedness is in place, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will focus on implementing Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs). Implementation of MPAs will enable HCT to scale up its readiness to an advance level when needed. The HCT will regularly review preparedness efforts and will only implement Advance Preparedness Actions (APAs) / scenario based sectoral operational delivery contingency plans if there are imminent threats identified during continued risk monitoring by the ERP team.

The HCT emergency response preparedness planning is closely linked with the humanitarian programme cycle

*Government of Pakistan has “the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory.” The HCT supports the Government in these efforts and maintains regular engagement with NDMA and other relevant government bodies to ensure coordinated preparedness for enabling timely, effective and principled action.*

through a humanitarian strategic plan, the UN broader resilience agenda through close coordination with SPA-3, with the Government’s contingency planning process

through regular coordination and engagement with government at national and provincial level.

### SUMMARY OF RISKS

Pakistan has seen considerable increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather and earthquake events in recent years. This has an adverse impact on underprivileged groups including women and children.

According to Germanwatch, Pakistan has been recurrently affected by catastrophes. It ranks among the most affected countries in terms of human losses with about 505 fatalities, on average, annually between 1996 and 2015.

The HCT has identified floods and earthquakes as major hazards for preparedness planning.

**FLOOD:** According to the NDMA flood hazard index riverine, flash, urban floods, land-sliding, avalanche and GLOFs have been identified as the major threats during monsoon. Areas in the north, including KP and GB, are most vulnerable to land-sliding, avalanche and GLOF events. Urban flooding mostly occurs in major cities including Mianwali, Ralwalpindi, Multan, Lahore, Thatta, Hyderabad, Karachi, DI Khan, Mardan, Kohat, and Peshawar. The majority of flood risk-prone areas across the country are affected by riverine and flash flooding during monsoon. Melting glaciers in the north raise water levels in the Indus river, which are further increased by torrential monsoon rains.

As shown in the map, NDMA has categorized 74 districts as high/very high flood risk areas, including districts 27 in Sindh, 16 in Punjab, six in Balochistan and nine districts in PAK.

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**EARTHQUAKES:** Pakistan lies on several significant fault lines and has a long history of tectonic activity. The tectonic boundary between the Eurasian and Indian plates runs from southwest to northeast Pakistan; in addition, the Arabian plate is being subducted under the Eurasian plate in southern Pakistan. Tectonic activity is frequent around the country, especially in the north and west of Pakistan.

The most significant earthquakes that occurred over recent years were in 2005 in PAK and KP, 2008 and 2013 in Balochistan, and the 2015 earthquake in Chitral. There are also frequent earthquakes, predominantly in the Balochistan area which, due to the low population density and depth of the epicenter, tend to have limited impact.

NDMA has identified 60 districts as high/very high earthquake risk areas including districts nine in PAK, two in Balochistan, two in FATA, 20 in KP, 16 in Punjab and Islamabad.

**RISK MONITORING:** OCHA is assigned to lead on risk monitoring with the support of an ERP team composed of sector lead agencies, Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), National Humanitarian Network (NHN) and Red Cross / Crescent Movement. Along with other formal coordination and communication channels, an ERP Team WhatsApp group has been set up, for timely information sharing among the key stakeholders. The WhatsApp group is composed of representation from sector lead agencies, PHF, NHN, START Network, PRCS and IFRC, PMD, NDMA, PDMA, SDMA, FDMA and GBDMA.

**EARLY WARNING:** The national early warning system on hydro-metrological hazards include coordination

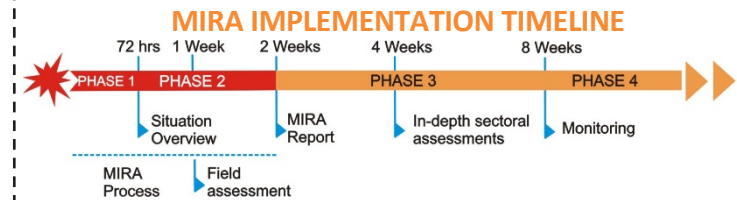
among the Water and Power Development Authority, Flood Forecasting Division, Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), SUPARCO, national and provincial DMAs and provincial irrigation departments. Several vulnerable areas have been identified by the relevant disaster management authorities, for installation of a flash flood early warning system.

Apart from other mass communication channels NDMA, through the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), issues SMS alerts through the respective mobile networks to populations at risk in specific areas, 24 hours in advance. These SMS texts are drafted in close coordination with the respective DMAs.

**TRIGGERS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY:** The HCT response to a disaster is triggered by an official request for international assistance by the Government. However, HCT realizes the need for putting procedures in place for a localized response. This needs further engagement with government for agreement on operational modalities and SOPs.

**NEEDS ASSESSMENTS:** The NDMA and HCT have jointly approved the revised MIRA tool, methodology and guidelines. Since 2014 Assessment Working Group, with support from IOM and other partners, has trained around 1000 enumerators for the implementation of coordinated assessments / MIRA in responding to sudden onset disasters. HCT can mobilize UNDAC team and surge mechanism to support the coordinated assessment and response efforts as needed.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) can contribute to a coordinated assessment/response by mobilizing its



1,387 trained Disaster Response Team members and about 37,000 volunteers across the country. In addition, PRCS can also mobilise international resources by deploying a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT).

**LOGISTICS:** Supporting the national response efforts of the Government of Pakistan, WFP has constructed six Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRF) at Hyderabad, Quetta, Peshawar, Muzaffargarh, Sukkur and Lahore, with covered storage capacity of about 21,800 metric tonnes. Construction of two more HRFs are planned for 2017-18 in Gilgit and Muzaffarabad, with covered storage capacity of 2000 metric tonnes. WFP warehouses are available at strategic locations in the country including Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta; they can facilitate storage of over 50,000 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies. If air support is needed, UNHAS (United Nations Air Humanitarian Services) can be deployed in the country within 48-72 hours for the transport of relief stocks and humanitarian workers.

Pakistan Red Crescent has regional storage capacities in Karachi, Multan and Haripur with NFI stocks for 30,000 HHs.

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME:** The government of Pakistan has been using Cash Transfer Programmes (CTPs) in emergency relief and recovery since the 2005 earthquake. More recently a wide range of CTPs were

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used during the 2010 flood, as well as through various social protection and safety net programmes. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the FATA authorities implemented CTPs for relief and return packages, recovery and housing compensation for IDPs. Several humanitarian organizations are implementing CTPs for the IDP and flood response in Pakistan.

The Cash Working Group (CWG) which is co-led by WFP, FAO and ACTED with the support of OCHA, has been coordinating inter-sectoral CTP efforts and implementing preparedness actions to enable the use of CTP in any future emergency response.

The CWG is working on stakeholders' analysis, wage rate harmonization in Sindh and conducting training for partners. Start Network is also contributing to the capacity building of partners through training in Sindh, Balochistan and KP. CWG is taking stock of partners' CTP interventions through a 4Ws mapping to guide cash preparedness.

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:** The OCHA Communication and Information Management Unit will provide technical support on response reporting (with sex and age disaggregated data), and the analysis of the funding situation if an emergency response is triggered. The responsibility for ensuring the provision of the appropriate information management required for an effective and coordinated intra-cluster/sector response rests with the Cluster/ Sector Lead Agency, while the OCHA Information Management Unit is responsible for the inter-cluster response.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION:** The humanitarian community globally is committed to the transparent and accountable dissemination of public information to

guide the timely and efficient mobilization of humanitarian responses. All HCT members are subject to their respective policies on media and public information. Decisions of the HCT will not compromise members with respect to their own policies. In case of a large-scale disaster, the Humanitarian Communication Working Group (HCWG) will regularly meet and directly report to the HC and HCT.

The HCWG will coordinate with the various agency/organization public information focal points including the UN Information Centre (UNIC) on issues such as the dissemination of press reports. Each cluster lead will identify a cluster public information focal point. These focal points should preferably also identify qualified national staff familiar with media response and policy matters, to respond to local and foreign media including in local languages.

**VULNERABLE GROUPS:** During the planning process, it was noticed that a baseline gender analysis is needed to identify the underlying inequalities and vulnerabilities influencing the risk susceptibilities of women, men and their communities for a programmatic contingency planning.

Vulnerable groups including the elderly and disabled require special consideration during an emergency response. Approximately 13 per cent of Pakistan's population has a disability and seven per cent are older persons (60 years and older). Along with gender and age, these demographics have specific needs that must be addressed by the partners during an emergency response.

**ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE:** HCT's ultimate accountability to the people in need is addressed through feedback and complaints mechanisms, participation, transparency, monitoring, governance and leadership. The HCT members will take measures to ensure that accountability is integrated into projects and programme designs, and in the implementation of humanitarian responses. Public awareness and community outreach through targeted and timely communication is also important for ensuring that people in need know about, and can access, humanitarian assistance and protection to meet their distinct needs.

**SEASONAL OUTLOOK:** *According to the PMD and NDMA monsoon weather outlook analysis, the northern half of the country is likely to receive more rains than the southern part. There is a probability of extreme weather events including heavy but localized rains, flash flooding and GLOF in mountainous areas. Isolated flooding in metropolitan areas, riverine flooding in plains, flash flooding and torrential rains are likely to occur in catchment areas within selected regions. Lack of rainfall in southern Pakistan (arid areas of Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab) may lead to drought like conditions.*

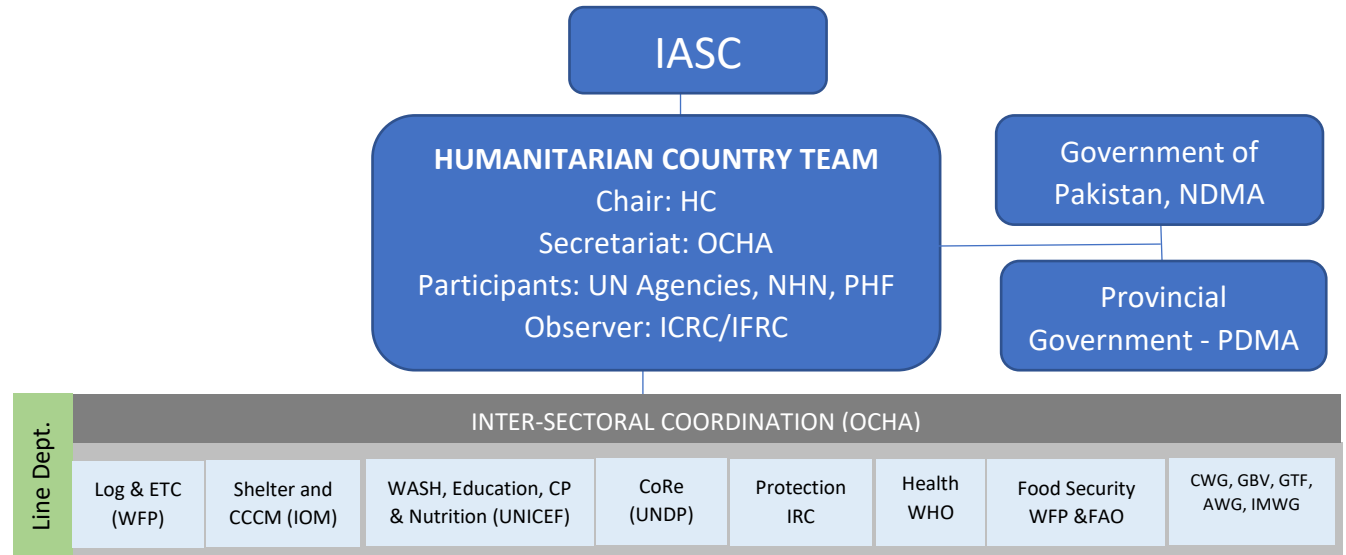
*An analysis by Global El Niño Analysis Cell has highlighted 50-60 % probability of an El Niño event developing in the second half of 2017. Pakistan has been categorized as one of the high-risk countries in terms of potential El Niño impact during Jun – Sep 2017 with possible focus in the south-eastern part of the country (Sindh).*

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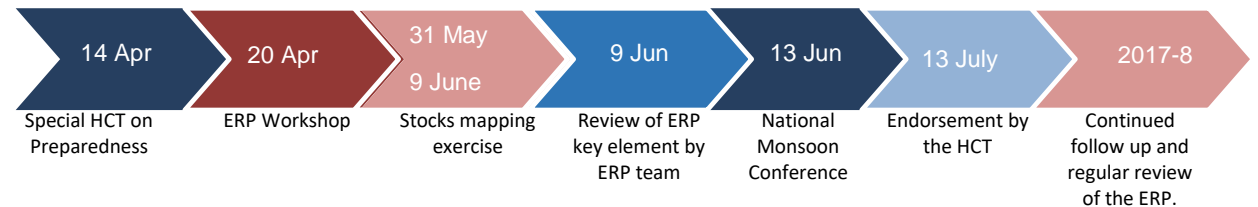
## HCT CHECK LIST / RESPONSE SOP

Joint risk monitoring	OCHA/ERP Team
Offer of international/localized assistance accepted or assistance requested	HC/HCT
Alert all the relevant humanitarian partners, ERC, IASC, UNDAC, INSARAG, and HCT convened; coordination mechanism reviewed and if necessary clusters activated	HC/HCT
HCT – Government/NDMA joint decision making and operational coordination structure established at national and provincial/regional level.	HC/HCT
Situation analysis, secondary data review, assessment / MIRA planning and implementation	HCT, Clusters, AWG & ATT
Flash update / sitrep issued	OCHA
CERF mobilization and donor briefing	HCT & OCHA
Mobilize surge capacity and ensure sufficient support to gender balanced staff deployment, especially involvement of Stress Management Team	Clusters / OCHA
HCT agreement on timeframe and different milestones for response planning, monitoring framework, launching of preliminary response plan	HCT, OCHA & Clusters
Assign/confirm media contact, spokesperson, reporting and information management focal points, agree on key messages, conduct media briefing and issue press releases (as needed)	HCT, OCHA and Clusters
Ensure mainstreaming of protection and GBV and compliance with PSEA guidelines in planning and implementation of coordinated humanitarian assistance	HCT
Facilitate administrative procedures for visas of new staff, project/travel NOCs, and other access requirements	HC & OCHA
Facilitate administrative procedures for the import of humanitarian equipment and goods	Clusters
Conduct regular core coordination meetings, provide donor briefing with specific attention to response gaps for vulnerable groups.	OCHA/HCT/HC
Development and launching of Preliminary Response Plan	HCT
MIRA Report released	HCT
Revision of preliminary response plan – launching of strategic response plan	
<i>These SOPs/check list is indicative and in line with IASC guidance, most of the actions will be implemented in close coordination with government and customized approaches will be adopted when/as appropriate</i>	

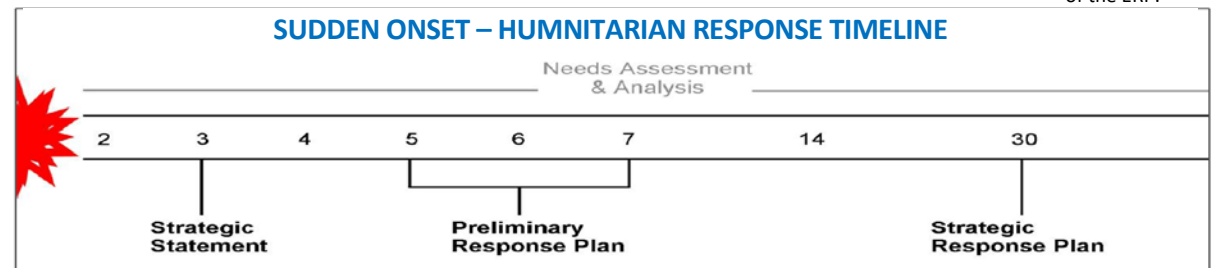
**COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS:** As the overall humanitarian leadership body, the HCT's primary purpose is to provide strategic direction for collective inter-agency humanitarian response to ensure that humanitarian action is well-coordinated, principled, timely, effective and efficient. It also ensures that adequate prevention, preparedness, risk and security management measures are in place and functioning. HCT and government will need to establish joint decision making forum to enable timely decision and response. Sector lead agencies have been identified and the cluster coordination approach will be used in line with IASC guidance and as appropriate to the context



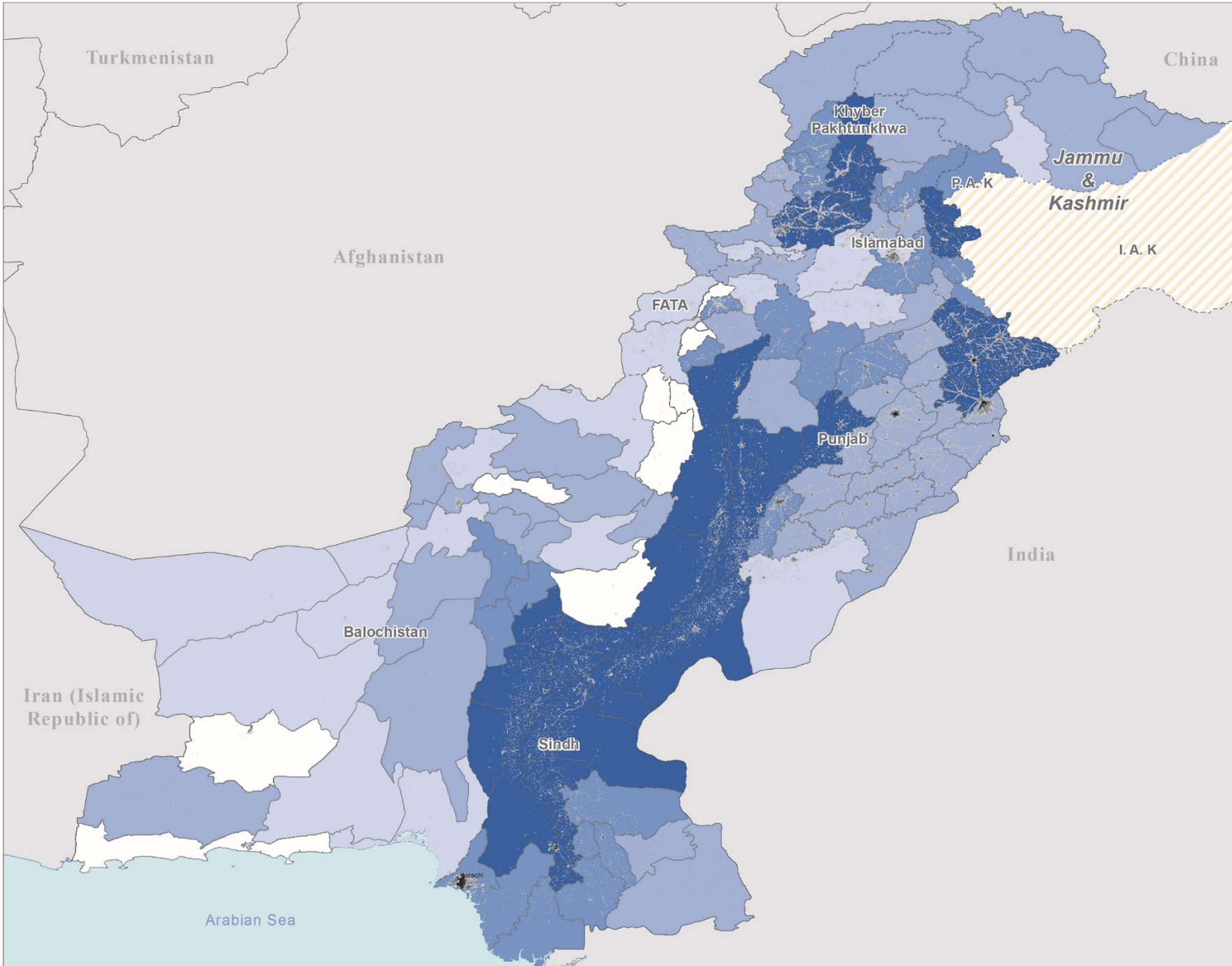
## ERP PLANNING TIMELINE



## SUDDEN ONSET – HUMNITARIAN RESPONSE TIMELINE







**Risk Ranking (Floods)**

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

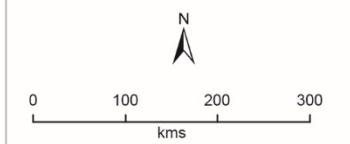
**Population 2011 per sq km**

- 32,686 - 71,589
- 15,028 - 32,686
- 5,438 - 15,028
- 862 - 5,438
- 1 - 862

**Administrative Boundaries**

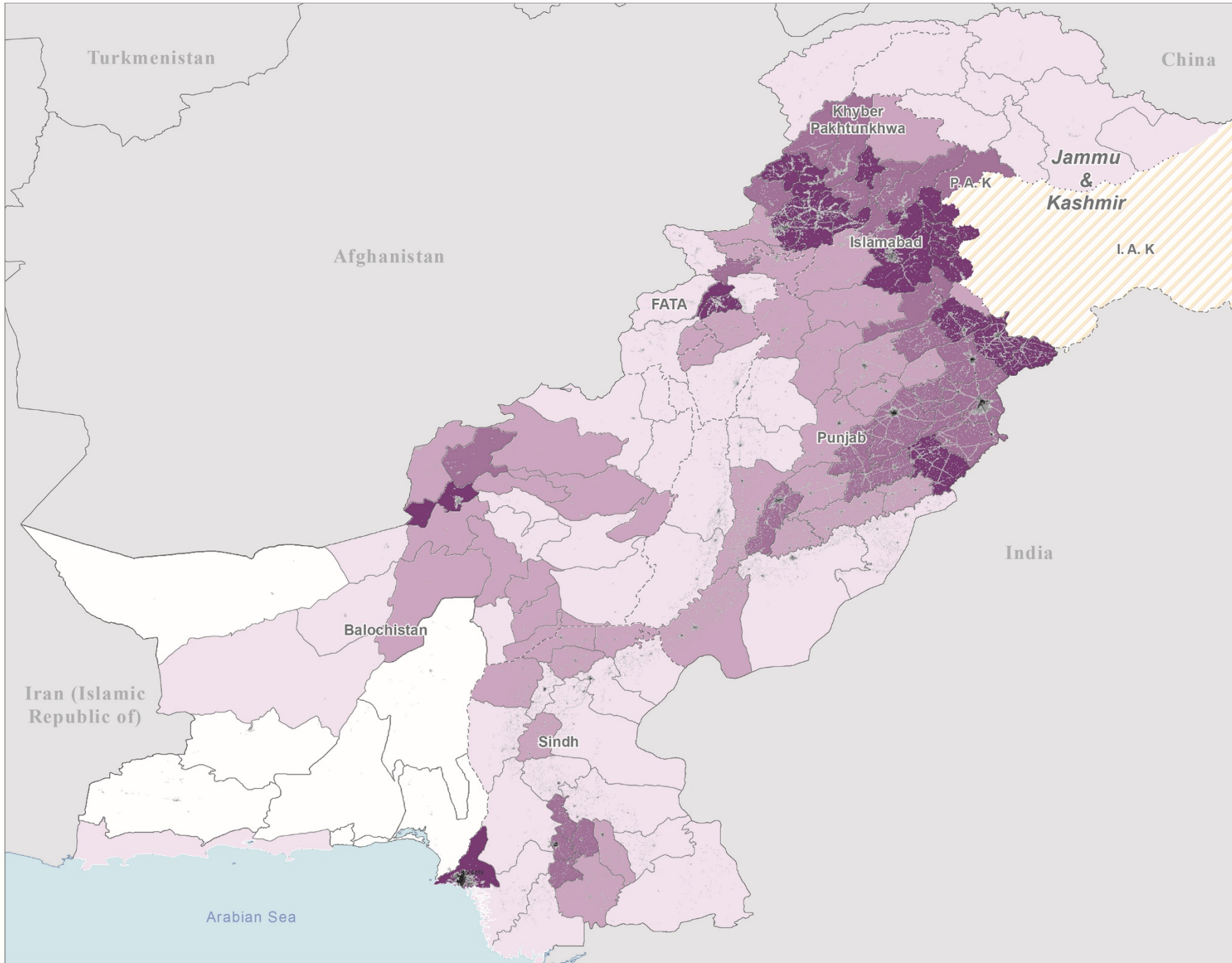
- International boundary
- Line of Control
- Province boundary
- District boundary

Map Doc Name: PAK826\_Risk\_Ranking\_Floods\_20170607  
 Creation Date: 07 June 2017  
 Projection/Datum: GCS/WGS84  
 Map scale: 1:5,587,097



**Map data source(s):**  
 Admin Boundaries : GAUL, PCO  
 Risk Ranking: NDMA  
 Population Data: Landscan 2011

**Disclaimers:**  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



### Risk Ranking (Earthquake)

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

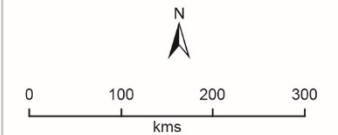
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# SECTOR WISE STOCKS DETAIL

SECTOR	COVERAGE / QUANTITY
Education	30000 children in case of 100000 affected population
Food security	8151 metric tonnes of food items with WFP (Cover: 77000 families for three month)
Nutrition	250,000 total affected population for initial two months
WASH	3,000 water treatment kits, 900,000 water purification tablets, 9,000 hygiene packages, 67 collapsible water bladders, 100 hand pumps, 1200 latrine slabs, 800 tarpaulin rolls and 100 waste bins
Shelter	19,107 tarpaulin sheets, 450 shelter kits and 160 tents (approx. 11,100 families) 24250 blankets/quilts, 24,070 sleeping mats, 7,070 solar light, 13,025 rope rolls and 4,771 pieces of bamboo.
Health	30 IEHK, 12 Diarrheal Disease Kits (DDK), 100 vials of Anti-Snake Venom, 1388 clean delivery kits, 1238 new born baby kits, 8571 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Bed Nets, 20,700 sachets of ORS, 15,000 deworming tablets (100,000 – 150,000 affected population)
Logistics	56 Wiikhalls including 39 in KP (1 Size 10x24 M and 38 size 10X32 M) and 17 (size 10x32M). 8 prefab offices are available with WFP in Pakistan

# GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOCAL PERSONS

Organization	Contact Point	Contact No.	Email	Location
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# EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS TEAM, PAKISTAN 2017-18

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