

# Emergency Response

# Preparedness 2018-19

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## 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 life and property, badly impacted the livelihoods of vulnerable groups including women<sup>1</sup>, children, elderly and the disabled in under- developed areas. 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 requested to assist.

The National Disaster Management Authority (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.

*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.*

The flood of 2010, described as the worst in the last 80 years, affected nearly 20 million people including over seven million displaced and resulted in an estimated 1,985 reported fatalities. Monsoon-related floods have affected large portions of the population in recent years with major impacts on vulnerable groups in Punjab and Sindh specifically. An analysis of the vulnerability of different groups affected by floods showed that female-headed households and females within households with low-income levels and are especially at risk.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ndma.gov.pk/plans/gcc\\_policy.pdf](http://www.ndma.gov.pk/plans/gcc_policy.pdf) (page 6)

The threat of earthquake and floods is high. However, the Government response capacity has been measurably 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 the HCT to scale-up its readiness to an advanced 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 program cycle through a humanitarian strategic plan, and the UN broader resilience agenda through close coordination with outcome 6 group under the UNSDF 2018-22. There are also linkages 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 a 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 landslides, avalanche and GLOF events. Urban flooding mostly occurs in major cities including Mianwali, Rawalpindi, 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.

NDMA has categorized 65 districts as high/very high flood risk areas, including 21 districts in Sindh, 16 in Punjab, 15 in KP, four in Balochistan, and nine districts in PAK.

**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 Malakand Division. 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 52 districts as high/very high earthquake risk areas including nine districts in PAK, two in Balochistan, 19 in KP, and 16 in Punjab and Islamabad.

**SEASONAL – MONSOON FORECAST BY PMD:** In northern Pakistan, rainfall is expected to remain NORMAL to SLIGHTLY ABOVE NORMAL of the long-term average" during the first half of the season, and BELOW NORMAL during the second half. In southern Pakistan, rainfall is expected to remain NEAR NORMAL of the long-term average during first half of the season, and largely BELOW NORMAL during the second half. The prevailing temperature trend in Pakistan indicates a high probability of few "Extreme Rainfall events" in Punjab, and "GLOF events" in Gilgit Baltistan/Chitral regions during monsoon season.

**POTENTIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS BY NDMA:** As per NDMA's analysis of the PMD's forecast, during the first half of the season the chances of riverine, flash and urban flooding can't be ruled out. Also possible is a decreased rainfall during the second half of the monsoon season which indicates a chance of drought-like situation in arid areas of the country. The trend of prevailing high temperatures, may lead to faster/earlier melting of snow causing incidents of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods and the possibility of flooding situations downstream in the northern areas.

NDMA has advised that due to the observed unpredictability in weather patterns, there are chances of extreme rainfall events. Appropriate measures should be undertaken to reduce risks and implement timely response actions. There is a possibility of a flood water synchronous effect with riverine, flash and urban floods in areas vulnerable to all three flood hazards exists. There is an increased and ever-present risk of landslides in vulnerable mountainous areas of the country. PMD and NDMA has advised the relevant government bodies to put appropriate measures to adequately balance the requirement for water conservation and flood and dam management.

**NDMA'S CONTINGENCY PLANNING SCENARIO:** **Normal to Below Normal Monsoon (Most Likely).** Based on the forecast analysis, the monsoon of 2018 is generally considered to be of an average quantity of precipitation over all geographical locations under its influence (mean spatial distribution) and over the entire expected time period. Variable intensity is predicted from normal (Northern Punjab, KP & AJ&K) to slightly above normal (GB & Western part of KP) while deficient rainfall is expected in arid zone of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

There is common possibility of localized urban flooding, landslides, avalanches, flash floods, GLOF events in identified vulnerable locations.

**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, PDMAs, SDMA, FDMA and GBDMA.

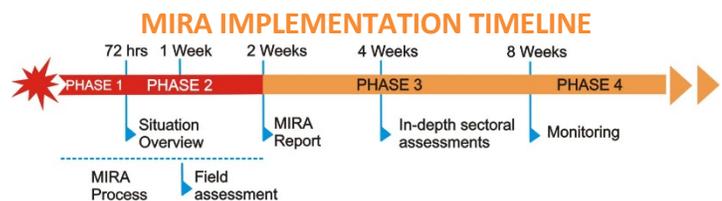
**EARLY WARNING:** The national early warning system on hydro-metrological hazards include coordination among the Water and Power Development Authority, Flood Forecasting Division, Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), SUPARCO, national and

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 based on PMD advisory/alert 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 members are encouraged to provide bilateral support to their respective counterparts in responding to localized emergencies if they have resources available.

**NEEDS ASSESSMENTS:** NDMA and OCHA with support of IOM, Trocaire, IRC, Tearfund, UNICEF and FAO have trained around 350 enumerators in most vulnerable nine districts for implementation of gender-responsive 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.



The 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 mobilize 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 a covered storage capacity of about 21,800 metric tons. Construction of two more HRFs are planned for 2017-18 in Gilgit and Muzaffarabad, with a covered storage capacity of 2,000 metric tons. WFP warehouses are available at strategic locations in the country including Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta that can facilitate the storage of over 50,000 metric tons 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.

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

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME:** The government of Pakistan has been using Cash Transfer Programs (CTPs) in emergency relief and recovery since the 2005 earthquake. More recently a wide range of CTPs were used during the 2010 flood, as well as through various social protection and safety net programs. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the FATA authorities implemented CTPs for relief and return packages, recovery and housing compensation for IDPs. OCHA and FDMA conducted a joint impact

assessment <sup>2</sup>of the cash assistance program in FATA which also highlighted gender issues. 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. The Start Network is also contributing to the capacity building of partners through training in Sindh, Balochistan and KP. The CWG is taking stock of partners' CTP interventions through a 4W 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:** Vulnerable groups and individuals require special consideration during an emergency response. Specific needs of the vulnerable groups must be addressed by the HCT partners during an emergency response.

**ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE and COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:** HCT's ultimate accountability to 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 program 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.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/pakistan/document/impact-assessment-fdma%E2%80%99s-cash-assistance-idps-and-returnees-fata>

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD FROM ERP WORKSHOP 10 MAY 2018

The following way forward was recommended which was mindful of immediate readiness needs and the continued support to government in various avenues of preparedness and DRR/resilience:

1. Agencies/partners to focus on their internal and sector specific and gender-responsive preparedness to be able to respond when required by the HCT based on government's need for assistance;
2. Contribute to the HCT preparedness efforts including processes, SOPs, guidelines, coordination arrangements, stock mapping exercise, risk analysis and monitoring, implementation of others common preparedness actions and scenario based operational contingency planning when required;
3. Support and contribute to the respective counterparts/government's contingency planning process in term of capacity building, technical support, participation at national and sub-national level to harmonize the preparedness efforts;
4. Link the emergency response preparedness planning with long term DRR and resilience initiatives contributing to strengthening national capacities for effective disaster management and timely response.

### <sup>3</sup>CURRENT AVAILABLE STOCKS, RESPONSE CAPACITIES AND CHALLENGES

#### **Health**

##### **Overview**

WHO and health cluster partners are contributing supplies through their development and humanitarian resources and will be utilized in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA, Baluchistan and other parts of Pakistan. Supplies available through the humanitarian envelope will be utilized in FATA and KP only. WHO has some flexible supplies which are in the process of distribution and prepositioning in various provinces and districts. Humanitarian partners have supplies available in Peshawar warehouses and can be released on 24 hour notice. Procurement of contingency supplies is expected in the months of June/July by UN and NGO partners. The Health Cluster has an adequate presence in many areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA and partners are supporting the Department of Health in various technical areas across the province. In case of a sudden onset emergency in other provinces requiring health cluster activation or localised response by the Health sector, humanitarian partners will need to scale up response capacity in terms of human and financial resources and health supplies. In a sudden onset emergency, WHO will be able to mobilize resources from its international humanitarian hubs on a 24-48 hour notice.

Currently, partners have four interagency emergency health kits (supplementary modules), 82 inter-agency emergency health kits (basic medicine modules), 400 pneumonia treatment kits, 4 reproductive health kits, 75,255 LLINs, 2455 clean delivery kits, 1040 new born kits, 2 basic laboratory kits, 255 female dignity kits, 800 sachets of ORS, 1450 infusions of normal saline, 2700 doses of Glucantime, 15 health facility tents and various other miscellaneous medicines and supplies including antibiotics, analgesics, antihelminthics, multivitamins, and other medicines. It also includes equipment and ambulances. These stocks are available in Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi and other cities, as well as FATA.

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<sup>3</sup> Most of the stocks are subject to guaranteed replenishment.

### **Response Capacity**

Thirty humanitarian partners including national NGOs, ten International NGOs, four UN Agencies, and the PRCS, working in the Health Cluster (in KP/FATA)/sector (at national level and other provinces) have the human and material resources and health supplies to respond to approximately one million affected people (or 100000 people in need of acute health support) across the country.

### **Nutrition**

#### **Overview of the stocks**

Stocks available with the Nutrition Working Group are primarily contributions of UNICEF, WFP and WHO supported through their own resources, and can be combined with funding from PHPF, CERF, USAID, etc...and can support between 120,000 to 150,000 people in need. The stocks can be utilised as per prioritized vulnerabilities identified by the nutrition working group. The agencies' own emergency preparedness measures are limited to FATA and some districts of KP. The programming mode in this regard will be CMAM for which the necessary capacities exists in CSO and Government partners.

In case of the activation of clusters, programs can be expanded depending on the funding and scale of disaster.

Currently, partners have 1000 cartons of RUTF. Some 208 MT of RUSF is available for children and 737 MT of RUSF is available for mothers. Moreover, stabilization kits and equipment for height and weight measurement, and micronutrients are also present in Islamabad, Peshawar and Karachi and can be transported to sites within 24 hrs.

### **Response Capacity**

Humanitarian partners including national NGOs, International NGOs, Red Cross/Crescent Movement and UN Agencies are working in KP/FATA under a fully functional humanitarian coordination architecture which can be adjusted to any new emergency response. However, a number of humanitarian and development partners have a presence in other vulnerable areas can be mobilised to support as needed.

### **Education**

#### **Overview**

Education supplies are available only with UNICEF and can address the emergency needs of children across the country. Supplies are stored at Karachi and Peshawar and can be moved within 24-48 hours depending upon the location.

Currently UNICEF education supplies can address the educational needs of around 20,000 children. In addition, UNICEF has Long Term Agreements (LTAs) with suppliers and these suppliers will provide education supplies across the country, if needed on a very short notice.

### **Response Capacity**

The Education Cluster is very active at KP/FATA level with around 35 active members including national NGOs, UN agencies and government counterparts. Working groups on school safety and DRR are available in other provinces and these can be activated if required, to respond emergency.

### **WASH**

#### **Overview**

Very few stocks are prepositioned for an emergency response, but these stocks can be mobilized at very short notice of 24 hours. Partners have also signed long term agreements with vendors that allow the prioritized delivery of supplies in a very short period of time. For a coordinated response, the WASH Cluster is still active in KP and FATA, and cluster partners are supporting government counterparts across the province, but in other provinces where the cluster system does not exist, and there is a new emergency, responding agencies will have to scale up the response capacity in terms of human and financial resources.

Currently the partners have 9,000 hygiene packages, 880,000 water purification tablets, 67 collapsible water bladders, 2,000 latrine slabs, 521 tarpaulin rolls and 70 waste bins in Karachi, Peshawar, Khandhkot, Chitral, Ghotki and Hyderabad.

### **Response Capacity**

The response capacity has been reduced, with only one UN agency at the national level and two cluster partners at the provincial level with available supplies, finances, and human capacity to respond to a caseload of 100,000 people.

### **Logistics Cluster**

#### **Overview**

Logistics contingency stocks are pre-positioned at WFP warehouses across the country. These stocks would be immediately deployed in the affected areas to initiate a timely logistics response. In case of further need, additional stocks would be ordered from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), which will take 48 hours to be delivered in the country once order is placed. The available stocks are sufficient to initiate an initial logistics response in the different parts of the country.

### **Response Capacity**

WFP Pakistan has well established logistics setup including operational warehouses, contingency logistics stocks, experienced staff (inhouse and international surge capacity), and systems in the country.

### **Protection**

#### **Overview**

The Protection sector unlike other sectors, has strong emphasis on soft activities (i.e., monitoring and reporting of protection concerns, strengthening community support system, protection mainstreaming, ensuring access to services through referral systems, psychological first aid and inclusion, etc.) therefore many of the partners do not have material emergency stocks available, but rather have a focus on technical capacity in terms of trained staff including psychologists, community volunteers, protection networks and local partner organizations to respond the protection needs after an emergency. Protection needs would primarily focus on access of vulnerable population to basic services including WASH, health, shelter etc. Currently, the prepositioned supplies available will be utilized in flood prone districts of Punjab and Sindh provinces as well as in KP/FATA and Balochistan. Some stocks are prepositioned in Islamabad and field warehouses by the protection partners. While, one of the protection partners (IRC) shall be able to procure supplies in the first 48-72 hours of any emergency via their Master Purchase Agreement signed with prequalified vendors. Some child protection organizations are well prepared to establish safe spaces and have a trained pool of facilitators in selected districts of Punjab and Sindh. They also have close coordination with the district Departments of Social Welfare and have referral mechanisms in place. In

case of any emergency, humanitarian partners will need to scale-up response capacity in terms of human and financial resources, and protection related supplies and services.

Currently partners have 50 lifesaving kits for children and women available in Jaffarabad, 2000 hygiene kits in Multan, tents, first aid kits and two Ambulances in Mirpurkhas and Umerkot, office space and equipment, vehicles, lifesaving equipment including boats, first aid kits and wheel chairs etc. in Rajanpur; and WASH kits and other supplies are available in Sindh, KP, Islamabad and Karachi warehouses. Likewise, existing protection partners are willing to scale up existing activities in KP/ FATA and Sindh to respond to any emergency situation.

Mechanisms<sup>4</sup> to prevent and respond to incidents of GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse in emergencies should be established including ensuring survivor centred care and support is available at all times.

### **Response Capacity**

Protection partners have a strong presence and technical (HR) capacity to respond to protection concerns during emergencies across the country. Many international/national organizations are working on DRR, protection mainstreaming and strengthening the capacity of community groups and volunteers (particularly of women and children) in case of emergency. These groups and local partners can be immediately mobilized and will be supported through the supplies to set up safe spaces for women and children and provide protection case management services for persons with specific needs.

### **Child Protection**

#### **Overview**

Currently, the supplies available with UNICEF are for the humanitarian envelope and will be utilized during any emergency in the country. Some of the supplies are stored in Peshawar warehouse while some are lying in Karachi warehouse.

Currently 124 plastic mats, 11 plastic sheets, 88 plastic rolls, 34 tents, 185 recreational/PLaCES kits and 40 Panaflex banners are available in Peshawar and Karachi warehouses.

### **Response Capacity**

The available stock is sufficient for establishing at-least 34 places in case of emergency which will provide protective services to around 13,600 children and 3,400 women.

### **Emergency Telecommunication**

#### **Overview**

Each year, the Emergency Telecoms sector prepares an emergency response plan that includes list of preparation activities by different partners as well as list of spare equipment that could be used for initial response to any emergency.

This year three UN agencies have shared a list of different telecoms items. These items include VSAT, BGAN, HF and VHF radios. Details of items are mentioned in the stocks list.

### **Response Capacity**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/gender-and-humanitarian-action/documents-public/guidelines-integrating-gender-based-violence>

The available telecommunication equipment should enable us to set up basic telecommunication infrastructure at 2 to 3 disaster affected areas. However, its performance will be limited as the equipment are quite old.

### **Shelter**

#### **Overview of the stocks**

The Shelter Working Group has 65 partners in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Though limited, stocks are strategically prepositioned in various districts of Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. In the event of a new disaster in 2018-19, partners will need to scale up and tailor the response to the geographical and climatic conditions as needs vastly differ in the south versus the north where the terrain is harsh and winters are extreme.

Currently the partners have 17,838 plastic (tarpaulin) sheets which is the core element of the emergency shelter kit and 21 tents. These quantities can cover the emergency shelter needs of approximately 8,940 families. Additionally, Shelter Working Group members have also reported 5,692 blankets/quilts, 12,113 summer blankets, 23,620 sleeping mats, 5,945 solar light, 9,315 fixing kits and ropes, 4,400 rope rolls, 1,100 poles and pegs, 4,500 steel girders, 95 jerry cans, 25 kitchen sets and 1,140 pieces of bamboo.

#### **Response Capacity**

The Shelter Working Group has 65 partner organisations that can be mobilized during an emergency. To date, only six humanitarian partners including four national NGOs, one international NGOs and one UN Agency have reported stocks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh Provinces. An estimated, 8,940 families can be reached through a combination of tents and emergency shelter kits in the event of a disaster. Additionally, the IOM-led Natural Disasters Consortium has also prepositioned financial resources to provide shelter and NFIs to approximately 4,800 families.

### **Food Security**

#### **Overview of the stocks**

The physical presence of I/NGOs in disaster-prone districts of KP will facilitate initial assessments at the onset of emergency. Some stocks are prepositioned in Peshawar district and some of the stocks are available with the different partner organizations in warehouses and can be released on 24 hour notice. Some procurement is expected in July by UN and I/NGOs partners. Food security partners have adequate presence in many areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and partners are supporting the food and agriculture sectors in various technical areas across the province.

Currently WFP have 6,384 MT of wheat flour, 638 MT of yellow split peas (YSP), 359MT of vegetable oil and 16 MT of salt available food commodities stocks in Achini Bala warehouse in Peshawar. The available stocks will be sufficient for 159,600 persons for 3 months.

#### **Response Capacity**

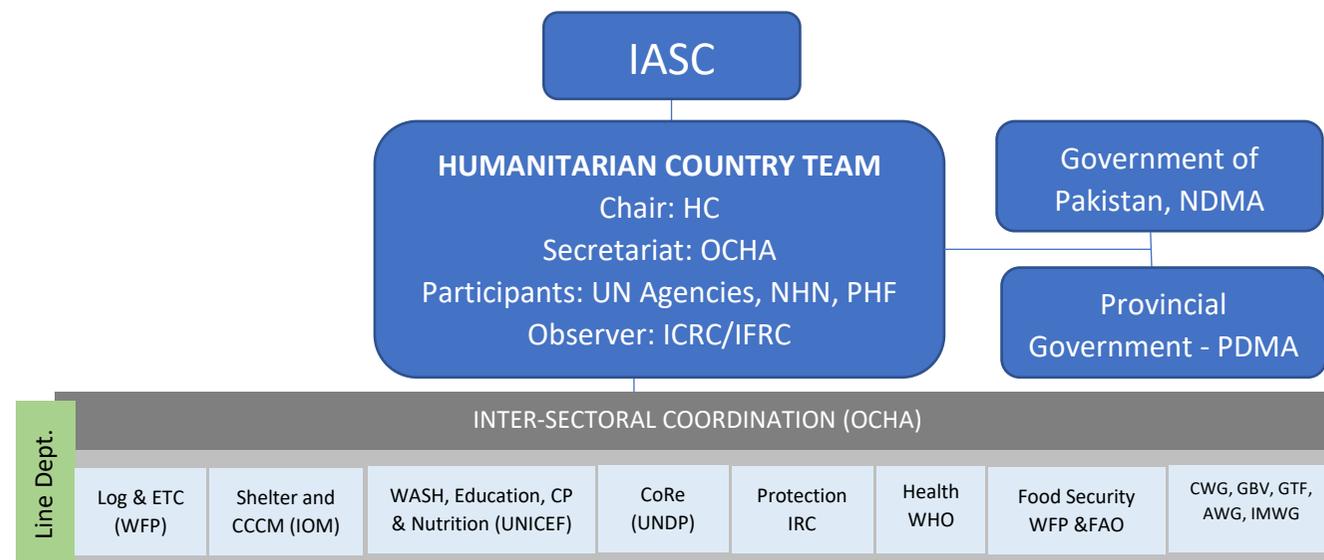
Humanitarian partners including 30 national NGOs and international NGOs, two UN Agencies and PRCS working in humanitarian food security have the capacity in term of human and financial resources with the availability of food commodities stocks to initiate response to new emergency.

### 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	

*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*

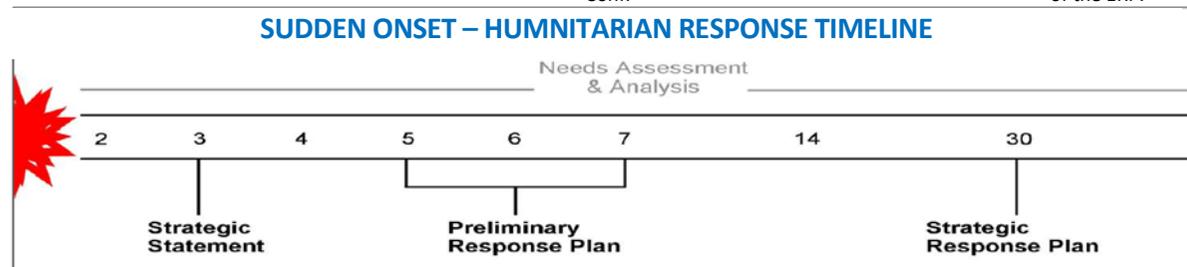
**COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS:** As the overall humanitarian leadership body, the HCT’s primary purpose is to provide strategic direction for collective inter-agency humanitarian response to ensure that humanitarian action is well-coordinated, principled, timely, effective and efficient. It also ensures 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

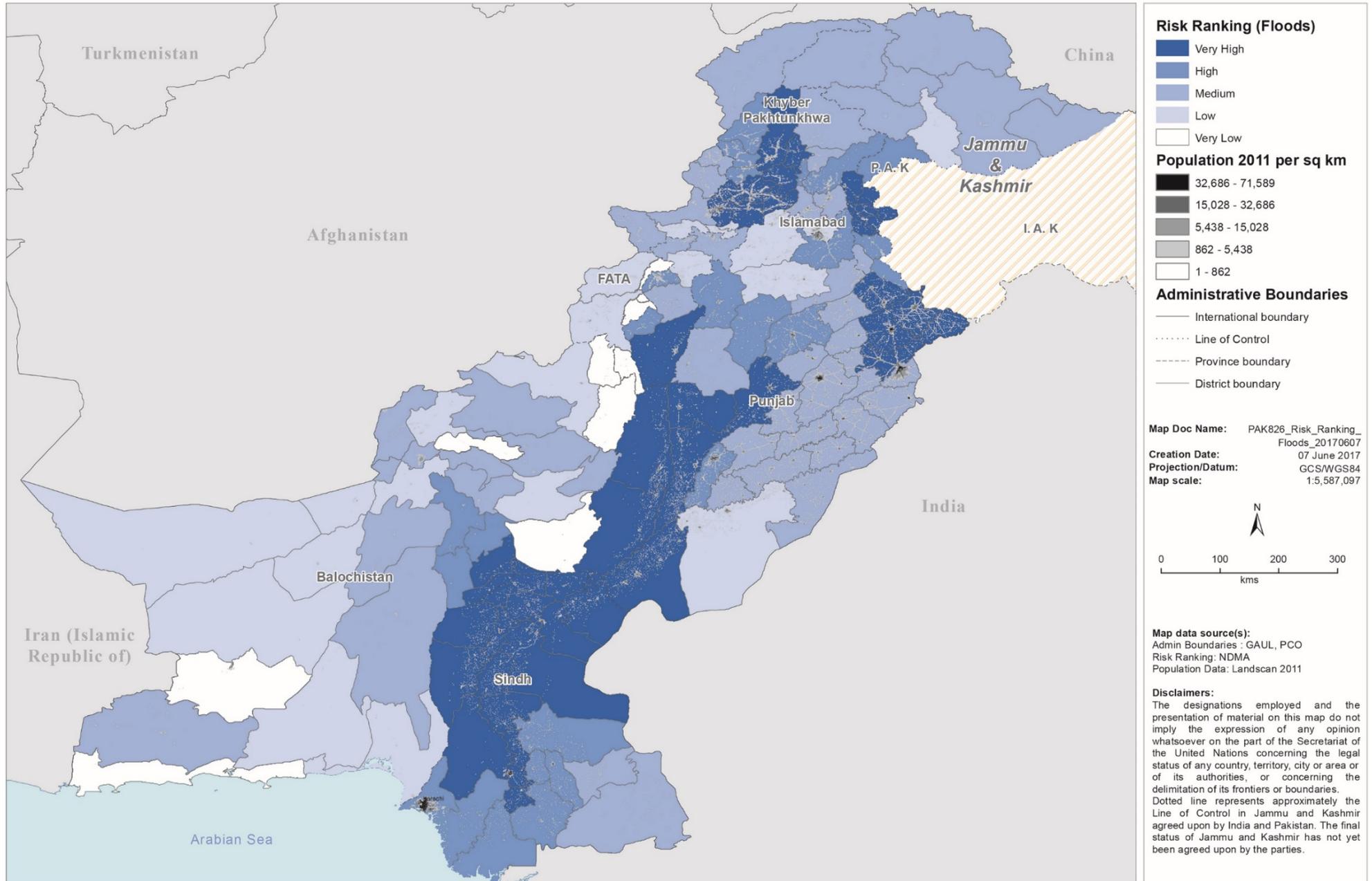


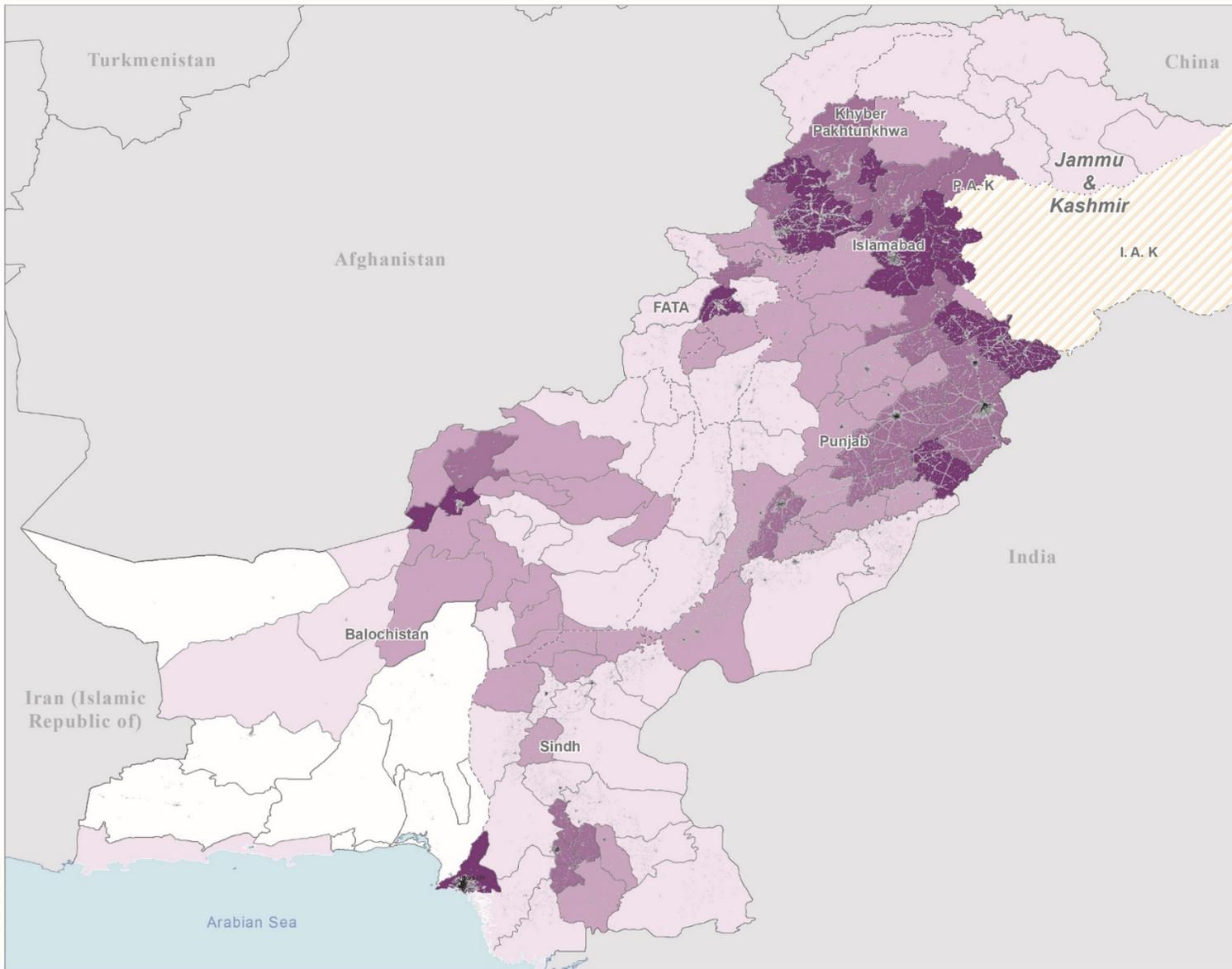
### ERP PLANNING TIMELINE



### SUDDEN ONSET – HUMNITARIAN RESPONSE TIMELINE







**Risk Ranking (Earthquake)**

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

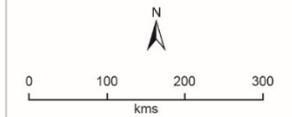
**Population 2011 per sq km**

- 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\_EQ\_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: Landsat 2011

**Disclaimers:**  
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## GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOCAL PERSONS

Organization	Contact Point	Contact No.	Email	Location
<b>NDMA</b>	Control Room	051 9205037		Islamabad
	Col. Khuda Bakhsh, Director Response	0321 2329663	<a href="mailto:dirresponse@ndma.gov.pk">dirresponse@ndma.gov.pk</a>	
<b>PDMA KP</b>	Control Room	091 9213876		Peshawar
	Mr. Nadeem Khan, Assistant Director	0346 5607528	<a href="mailto:nadeem@pdma.gov.pk">nadeem@pdma.gov.pk</a>	
<b>PDMA Sindh</b>	Control Room	021 99332701-2		Karachi
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