2015 Monsoon Contingency Plan for Pakistan

Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACT	Action by Churches Together
AD	Associate Director
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CHRM	Coordination, Humanitarian Advocacy and Resource Mobilization
CHS	Common Humanitarian Standards
CRDO	Community Research & Development Organization
DD	Deputy Director
DMP	Disaster Management Program
FATA	Federally-Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
HIN	Help in Need
HR	Human Resources
IRC	Interactive Resource Center
ISO	International Standard Organization
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MIRA	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOC	No Objection Certificate
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
PMD	Pakistan Metrological Department
PVDP	Participatory Village Development Program
Q&A	Quality and Accountability
REPID	Rural Empowerment & Institutional Development
SEED	Social Empowerment for Education Development
SPO	Senior Project Officer
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan is highly prone to the impacts of climate change and seasonal variabilities which result in devastating flooding across the country from North to South. On the other extreme, a prolonged dry spell resulting in droughts in lower Sind, Southern Punjab and Baluchistan. The monsoons of Pakistan often result to flooding which significantly affect people's lives and livelihoods and destroy public infrastructure in different parts of the country. An estimated 715,000 people in Pakistan get affected by the floods every year, with the 2010 floods affecting 20 million people. Last year, nearly a million people were affected by the floods.

Pre-monsoon weather of 2015 has already started with devastating flash flooding in Baluchistan, particularly in Khuzdar district where about 11 were reported dead and 11 were missing as result of flash floods on June 4. Three days after this, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) announced that pre-monsoon weather would likely start in the coming weeks, resulting in rainfall of up to 200 millimeters. With the normal rainfall for Pakistan for the monsoon season recorded at around 141mm, this forecast on expected rainfall could mean flooding in most areas.

The current heat wave (where temperature has surged to 43 Celsius in Karachi and around 49 Celsius in Jacobabad) has caused deaths of about a thousand people in Karachi and other parts of rural Sind. This is likely to create havoc in the weather patterns and may result in heavy down pours which oftentimes result in massive riverine flooding and flash floods in northern and southern part of the country. The intense heatwave may also increase melting of snow in the mountains and increase water level in Kabul, Swat and Indus rivers. The monsoon rains usually start from the second week of July and continue until mid-August. However, Pakistan has also experienced delayed monsoon weather system in September 2013 which resulted in heavy flooding in lower Sind. Sometimes such intense heatwave also lead to delayed monsoon.

Community World Service Asia has developed this contingency plan to enable its team and partners to timely plan for the emergency response for upcoming monsoon floods of 2015. This is likewise an effort to inform partners and donors of the level of preparation Community World Service Asia has undertaken and identified requirements which partners and donors could potentially provide in the event of heavy monsoon rains this year.

To facilitate planning, two scenarios were forecasted. Scenario 1 is also identified as the worst case scenario and is based on the severity and impact of the 2010 floods. Scenario 1 expects high levels of precipitation coupled with flash floods and melting snow. Scenario 2 on the other hand, expects riverine floods, likelihood of hill torrents, flash floods and a freak phenomenon of heavy rainfall within short span of time. This is significantly less severe than Scenario 1. This contingency plan is based on Scenario 2 which is the forecasted level of monsoon for 2015 based on weather

patterns. The following table shows a brief summary of what Community World Service Asia plans to do. More details can be found in Section 3.

PROVINCE	FORECASTED IMPACT	AVAILABLE RESOURCES		REQUIRED RESOURCES
Sind	7.2 million people may get affected and 876,249 houses are likely to be damaged,	Besides head office in Karachi, fully functional field offices and team present in two districts of the province.	125 non winterized tents, 500 blankets, two hydraulic Mobile health units along with medicines for three months, one mobile lab and an ambulance. Network of community volunteers available. Have good working experience and relations with the local communities. Q&A materials (HAP Standard in English, Urdu and Sindhi, Sphere Standard in English and Urdu, Q&A Workbook in Sindhi, English & Urdu, Q&A Posters in English, Urdu and Sindhi	Funds to cover cost of items as well as operational cost for distributions. Additional human resource depending on situation. Staff secondments from partners Funds to cover costs for Q&A trainings and workshops for NGOs and government personnel.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.8 million people may get affected and 284,990 houses are likely to be damaged	Fully functional field offices and team present in two districts of the province.		
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	200,000 people may get affected and 7,106 houses are likely to be destroyed	Fully functional office and team present.		
Gilgit Baltistan	100,000 people may get affected and 2,830 houses are likely to be damaged	Having good contacts with the local administration and the teams can be mobilized within hours.		

The contingency plan is divided into three sections: 1) Organizational Profile; 2) Context Analysis and 3) Emergency Response Plan. It is our intent that by presenting various expected scenarios and the planned response, we can better position ourselves and also inform other stakeholders on the role they could potentially play in an emergency response. Effective preparation is crucial in saving human lives and mitigating losses in livelihoods and infrastructure.

SECTION 1. ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

Since 1954, Community World Service Asia (formerly Church World Service Pakistan/Afghanistan) has been proactively responding to the disasters in all the four provinces including northern areas of Pakistan. Community World Service Asia has been among the leading international humanitarian organizations that have responded in the first few days of the massive Earthquake of 2005 and unprecedented floods of 2010, 2011 and 2013. During floods of 2010, Community World Service Asia managed emergency response in 11 districts of four provinces of Pakistan. Currently, Community World Service Asia is responding to the needs of the communities displaced from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as well as the drought affected families in Sind.

Currently, Community World Service Asia has fully functional offices with necessary system and field teams in Azad Kashmir, Sind, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces that can be instrumental in timely emergency response to any disaster situation in Azad Kashmir, northern and north western parts of KP province as well as lower Sind and Punjab province of Pakistan. In Azad Kashmir, the field office located in Forward Kahuta of District Haveli and in KP, the field offices are located in Mansehra, Haripur, Shangla and Kohat districts. While in Punjab, Lahore office can be hub for emergency response in any part of Punjab. Whereas, in Sind, the organization has offices in Thatta, Umarkot and Karachi. In addition, the organization also has offices in Islamabad and a training center in Murree.

Aside from emergency relief, our focus areas include: disaster management; education; health; livelihoods; peace and democracy; WASH; DRR and quality and accountability which we implement ourselves or through partners, whoever is more suitable to respond. We are likewise actively engaged in the provision of capacity building at the local and global levels.

In line with our commitments to quality and accountability, we are members of the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) Alliance, Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and People In Aid. We are HAP certified and achieved the first Quality Mark from People In Aid. Our organization is the Country Focal Point in Pakistan and the Regional Partner in Asia for the Sphere Project and the lead agency for HAP in Pakistan. Our commitment and role enables us to collaborate with key partners on advocating, building capacity, and enhancing quality and accountability of humanitarian action throughout the region. Community World Service Asia is ISO 9001:2008 certified and has also received the USAID management standards certification.

1.2 Sectoral Capacities in Emergency Response

Over the years, Community World Service Asia has developed specialized thematic expertise for emergency response which includes emergency relief (food, non-food items), emergency health

and WASH, cash grants and temporary shelter assistance. Once the immediate emergency phase is over, the focus changes to early recovery and rehabilitation in the sectors of food security, livelihood (e.g. agriculture, skills development), health, WASH and reconstruction (shelter, schools, health facilities). During this stage, cash-based approaches, such as cash grants, cash for work or voucher schemes, are preferred and projects are designed looking at sustainability, DRR and whenever required, transition into development assistance. Community World Service Asia has a pool of sector specialists in the areas of food security, health, WASH and Shelter who have the expertise and experience of leading the emergency response in all parts of the country.

1.3 Coordination and Advocacy

Community World Service Asia coordinates at several levels and will continue to include local authorities, local and international NGOs and CBOs and, where relevant, other agencies. The program will continue to be implemented in coordination with the relevant Government authorities in the areas concerned. Coordination with other national and international NGOs and CBOs at the field level is well established and will be continued and strengthened to avoid duplication. The project activities carried out by each partner would strengthen and support the interventions of the other partner. It maintains a regular liaison with the government line departments including at the federal, provincial and district level to ensure smooth execution of activities as well as to help in reducing overlapping of interventions in the same target area of response.

During emergencies, Community World Service Asia attends general coordination meetings as well as different cluster meeting organized by the UN. Actively participates in clusters especially on Food, Shelter, Health, WASH, Livelihood, Education, Early Recovery and ensures that it is part of the UN Cluster Appeal.

1.4 Human Resource Management

Community World Service Asia is mostly operational in almost all the provinces of Pakistan (except Baluchistan) and has the capacity to scale-up and simultaneously and effectively manage large field teams in different parts of the country. At the peak of Earthquake 2005 response and then during 2010 flood response, Community World Service Asia staff strength in both Pakistan and Afghanistan reached up to 620 employees. For efficient and effective management of large-size human resource, the Human Resource Department has established an on-line HR system that helps in management of staff hiring, compensation and appraisal related data. The HR department also maintains a pool of professionals who can be hired in case of need to respond to any large scale emergency. Community World Service Asia has certification of commitment to People in Aid Code.

1.5 Financial Management

The Financial Management and Reporting System of Community World Service Asia are centralized from the Karachi Office. All original vouchers for Afghanistan projects are submitted to Islamabad Office for review and incorporation in the system. Financial Reports/Updates are compiled and generated from Karachi as well as Islamabad Offices, which in turn provides financial reports to the Senior Management Team on a regular basis. Fraud Risk Assessment and protection trainings have also been conducted to have better management of the funds and improve the financial monitoring system.

The organization uses a fund accounting method for incorporating the donations received whereby each project is recorded separately and all sources of income and expenditure for a particular project can be identified separately. Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standards as applicable in Pakistan. Also, biannual audits (June and December) of Community World Service Asia overall financial statements are conducted by an independent firm of auditors – Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder & Co. Chartered Accountants. In addition to this, separate project audits are also conducted as per the requirements of donors.

Community World Service Asia has been awarded the **USAID Management Standards** in capacity building process under Institutional Management and Certification Programme (IMCP) implemented by NGO Resource Centre, (a project of Agha Khan Foundation). General ledger and project accounting software is also being used, which has been developed by the financial consultants. This software covers the requirements of both general and project accounting. In addition, since 2005, the organization has been certified by ISO for **ISO 9001:2008**, which sets blue prints for procedures and guidelines. These procedural guidelines have been incorporated in our operation manual, which is familiarized with each department, as well as the staff.

1.6 Procurement Management

An efficient procurement system ensures that right items are obtained and supplied at the right time and within the approved budget

To all donors, Community World Service Asia has the responsibility of optimizing all available resources and ensuring that all materials and services acquired are done in an effective, equitable, economic manner while striving to maintain compliance with high standards and specific requirements.

Community World Service Asia procurement department purchase all goods and services on the best terms consistent with the required quality and delivery. Acquisition will be without favoritism and on a competitive basis, whenever practical, to obtain maximum value for each amount spent. All interested suppliers shall receive fair and impartial consideration.

Affirmative action is taken to provide maximum practical opportunity to minority, women, and small businesses, to participate as suppliers and contractors in the acquisition of goods and services by Community World Service Asia. Those responsible for procurement shall continuously conduct searches of the market for new sources of supply. Any form of discrimination is prohibited in the purchasing processes.

1.7 Communications and Visibility

Community World Service Asia's Communication Office coordinates closely with the disaster management team in order to provide timely information sharing with ACT members and partners. Situation updates, human interest stories and photographs are regularly disseminated through email and the website.

During the course of project implementation, the communications team will continue to provide updates, stories, videos and photographs as appropriate and be available for other communications and media activities. A communications strategy has been developed to raise visibility for the emergency and the response.

SECTION 2. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

2.1 Pakistan Hazard Profile

Socio-Economic Indicators

Total Area:	796,095 sq km
Total Population:	199.08 Million (2014 est.)
Urban:	37.90% (2013)
Rural:	62.10% (2013)
Road Network:	263,415 Kms
GDP per capita:	806.38[1] US$
Population below $ 1 Dollar a day:	21.4%
Population below $ 2 Dollar a day:	60.19%

Overview

Pakistan is one of those few countries in the world that have highly diverse and complex geological, geographical and social conditions. This geological diversity and complexity has exposed it to almost all types of natural hazards and disaster that could be ranked between moderate to severe. The natural hazards that pose serious risk to Pakistanis society include avalanches, cyclones and storms, droughts, earthquakes, epidemics, floods, glacial lake outbursts, landslides, pest attacks, river erosion and tsunami pose risks. A variety of human-induced hazards also threaten the society, economy and environment. They include industrial, transport, nuclear and radiological accidents, oil spills, urban and forest fires, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities.

2.2 Summary of Major Hazards in Pakistan

TYPE OF HAZARD	AJK	BALUCHISTAN	GILGIT BALTISTAN	KP	PUNJAB	SIND
Earthquake	X	X	X	X		
Flash Floods	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flash Floods *(Hill Torrents)*					X	
Riverine Floods		X		X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones		X				X
Tsunami						X
Conflict		X		X		
Landslide	X	X	X	X		
Avalanche			X			
Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF)			X			

[1] http://www.tradingeconomics.com/pakistan/gni-per-capita-ppp-us-dollar-wb-data.html

TYPE OF HAZARD	AJK	BALUCHISTAN	GILGIT BALTISTAN	KP	PUNJAB	SIND
Nuclear Disaster					X	X
Severe Winter			X	X		
Forest Fires	X			X	X	

2.3 Hazard and Risk Analysis

There are various risks accentuating factors which must be addressed through short, medium and long term responses:

- Changes in Rivers Morphology as a consequence of the unprecedented Floods in recent past. It causes untrained flow patterns which can endanger populations residing in close vicinity, the protective and communication infrastructure even in a moderate flood situation;
- Encroachments, resettlement and Population intrusions along into the river beds and flood plains;
- Depleted flood water impact mitigation capacities of reservoirs due to silting;
- Vulnerable population's reactions to the Monsoon Flooding are likely to be driven by fear and panic, thus, complicating response

The province-wise hazard and risk analysis is given as follows:

2.3.1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa due to its geography, climatic extremes and cultural situations is exposed to various types of natural and human induced disasters. There are two major river systems in KP (i) the Indus River, which forms the boundary with Punjab and passes from Attock to Dera Ismail Khan in the south; and (ii) River Kabul flows down to join the Indus River from Afghanistan. Rainfall in KP generally occurs in two distinct crop-growing seasons: rabbi (winters, December – March) and kharif (summers, June – September).

The floods in KP are generally caused by heavy concentrated rainfall in the catchments of river indus, river swat and river Kabul during the monsoon season which are also augmented by snowmelt flow. Major floods occurs in late summer (July to September) where the south asian region is subjected to heavy monsoonal rains.

Almost every year more frequent during the monsoon, the province also suffers from flash floods. Flash floods are experienced commonly in Swat,

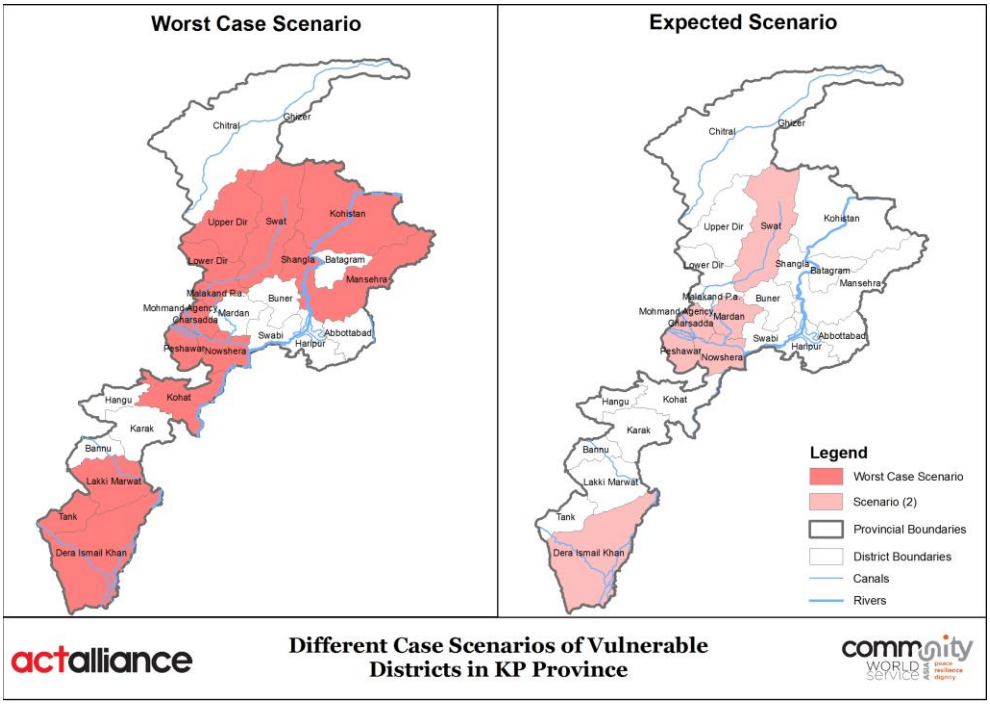
Upper and Lower dir, Chitral, Shangla, Kohistan, Peshawar, Mansehra, Battagram, Mardan, Kohat and D.I Khan. Major floods in the province have occurred in 1976, 1982, 1988, 1992, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2010.

Following are the river water flow assumtions for KP province[2].

Rivers	1929 Flow Level	High Impact Flood (Floods Levels2010) [2]	Medium Impact Floods (Assumed Floods Levels For 2015)
Swat – Amandara	160,000 cusecs	259,000 cusecs	150,000 cusecs
Munda	170,000 cusecs	367,000 cusecs	170,000 cusecs (*plus)*
Kabul River at Nowshera	169,000 cusecs	500,000 cusecs	200,000 cusecs
Indus	900,000 cusecs	11,000,000 cusecs	750,000 cusecs

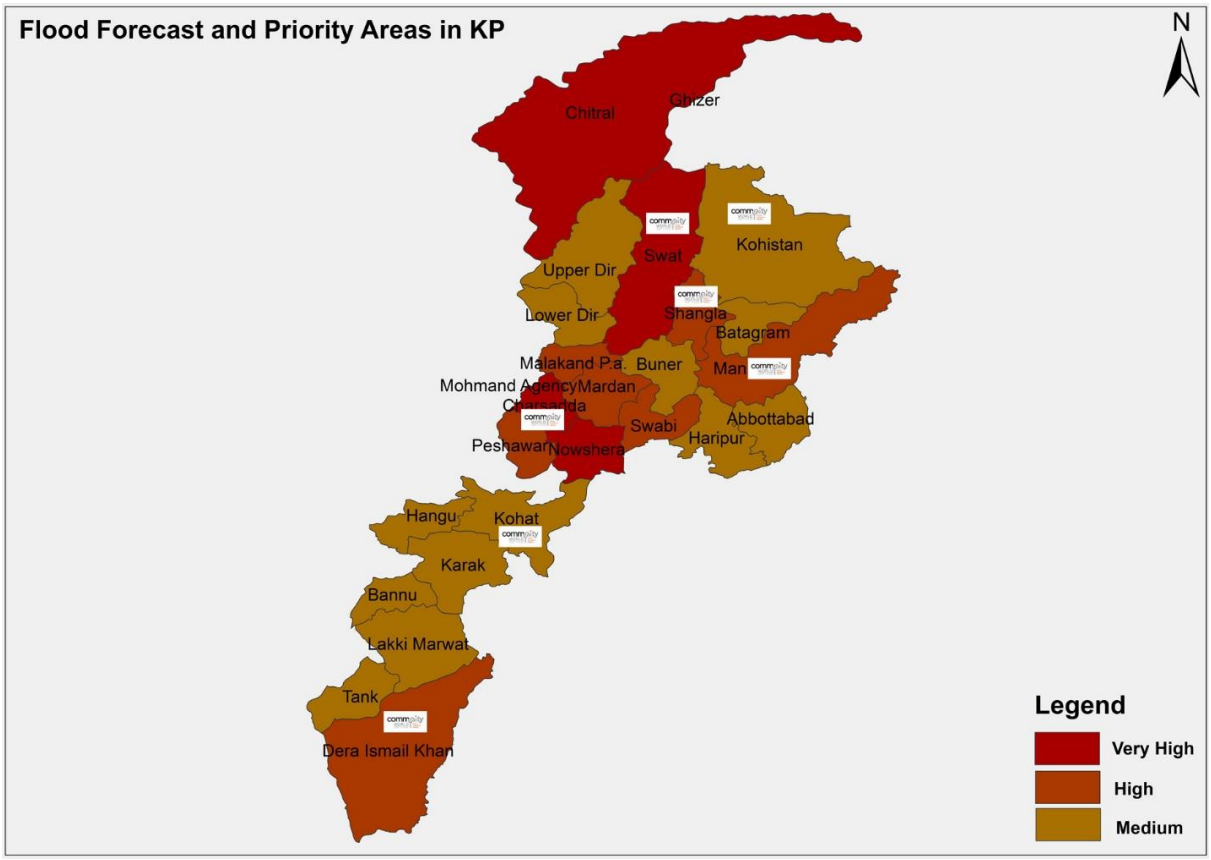
Forecasted Scenarios for 2015

Based upon historical vulnerability analysis of the province, following are the scenarios related to impact of floods in different districts of KP province.



[2] Draft Contingency Plan of PDMA for 2015

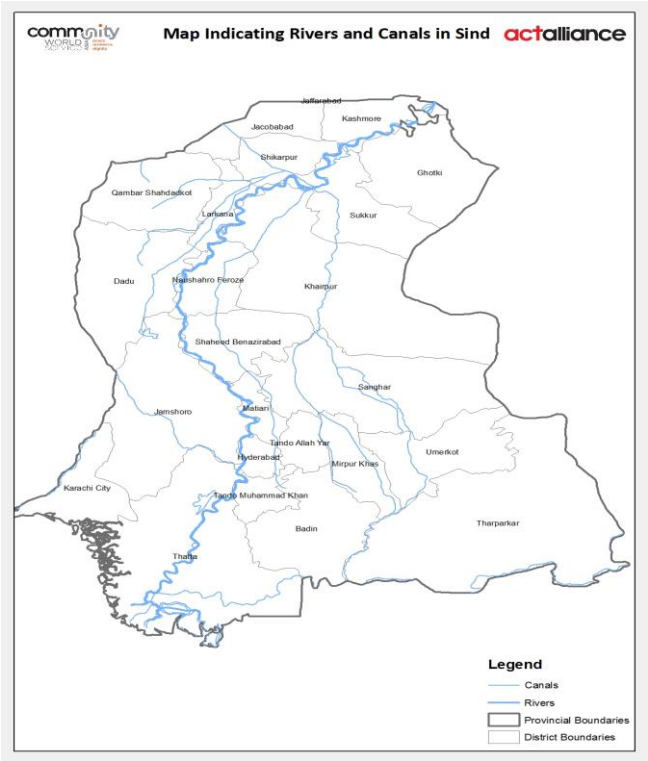
Worst Case Scenario 1:[3] Vulnerable Districts Identified in KP Province	Expected Scenario 2:[4] Vulnerable Districts Identified in KP Province
Peshawar, Charsada, Nowshera, Tank, D.I. Khan, Lakki Marwat, Kohat, Mansehra, Dir Lower, Malakand, Shangla, Dir Upper, Kohistan, Swat	Peshawar, Charsada, Mardan, Nowshera, D.I. Khan, Swat



[3] Contingency Plan 2011-PDMA KP Province.

[4] NDMA Chairman Press Briefing Reported in The Nation May 9, 2012.

2.3.2 Sind Province



Sind province is prone to a number of disasters. Most of these disasters are categorized as natural disasters. The common ones are floods, cyclone, drought, earthquake and Tsunami. Flood is the most frequent disaster and cause damage to crops, homes and livelihoods, threat to human lives and destruction to public infrastructure.

River Indus after receiving water from 5 rivers system causes floods in the northern and southern parts of the Sind province. The upper regions of the Sind Province constitute the districts of Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot on the right bank of River Indus and Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahroferoze and Shaheed Benazirabad on the left bank of River Indus. These districts on the right and left of River Indus pose a severe threat owing to passing of River Indus. The districts in the lower Sind prone to riverine flooding includes Dadu, Jamshoro and Thatta on the right bank of River Indus and Tando Muhammad Khan, Matiari and Hyderabad. The length of River Indus along the province is 750 kms long.

In addition to Riverine flood threat faced by the districts of Kambar Shahdadkot and Dadu, they are also vulnerable to hill torrents which cause flash flooding, the early warning mechanism for which is very minimal.

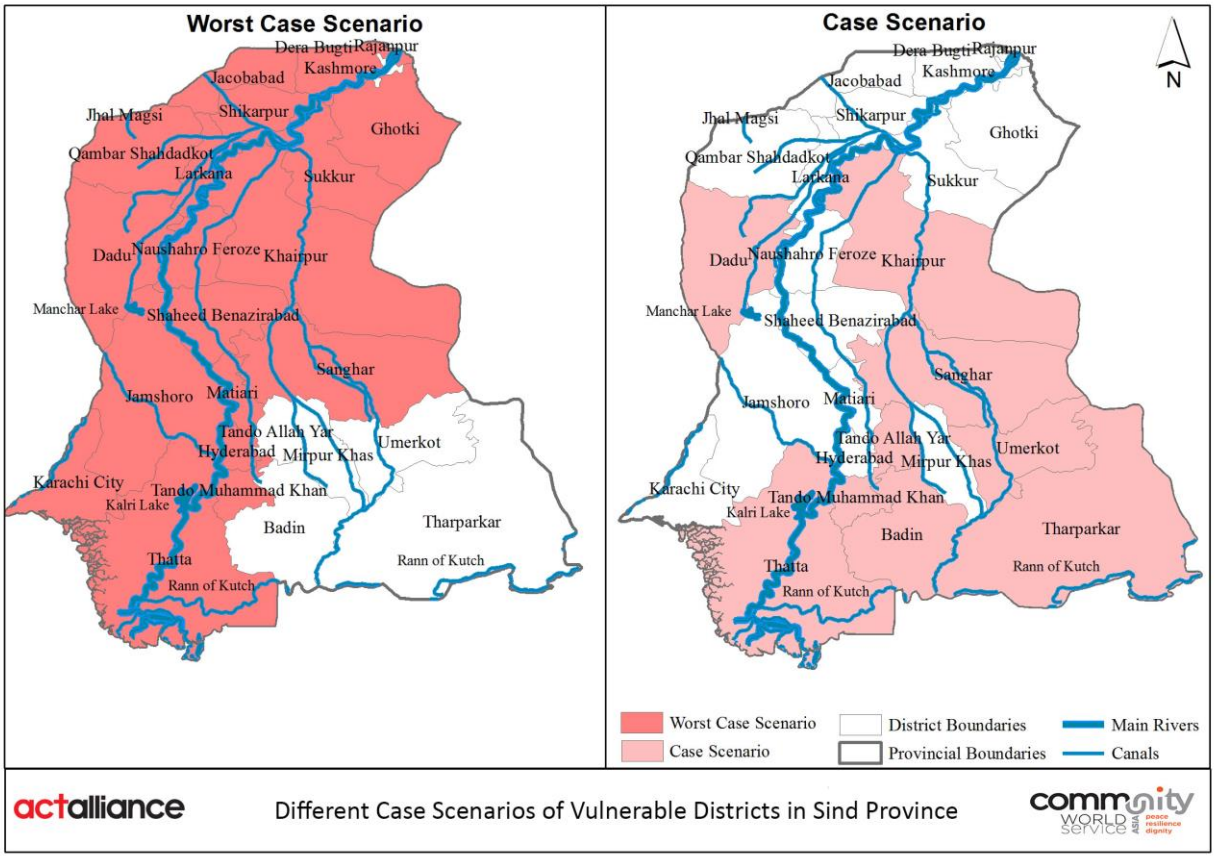
Monsoon hazards in Sind emerge as a result of heavy precipitation and subsequent flooding along the Panjnad including Indus River and through flash flooding in numerous hill torrents on the southern part of the Province. The province is also vulnerable to precipitation generated flash flooding and urban flooding, primarily in the cities of Karachi and Hyderabad. In fact historical evidence suggests that natural and manmade disasters exact a significant toll in human lives in Karachi alone. Given the complexity, the simultaneous occurrence of riverine and flash floods, heavy precipitation and cloud burst phenomenon can worsen the impacts of monsoons instigated disasters in province.

Monsoon is the common cause of floods in the province. The floods use to hit the Province on regular basis with intervals. The high floods occurred during 1942, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1992, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The highest frequency was recorded for flood during 2010, as it affected entire province. Flood / rains have been observed in recent times during 1992, 1995, 2010, 2011 and 2012 cumulative were in shape of loss of life approximately 1200, animal

perished 0.650 million, houses damaged 3.0 million, cropped area damaged to 5.3 million acres. Besides, huge loss nearly 1,000 billion inflicted on public infrastructures like roads, irrigation & Drainage network and buildings of various use. Overall, 20 million people, almost half of Sind's was affected / displaced.

Forecasted Scenarios for 2015

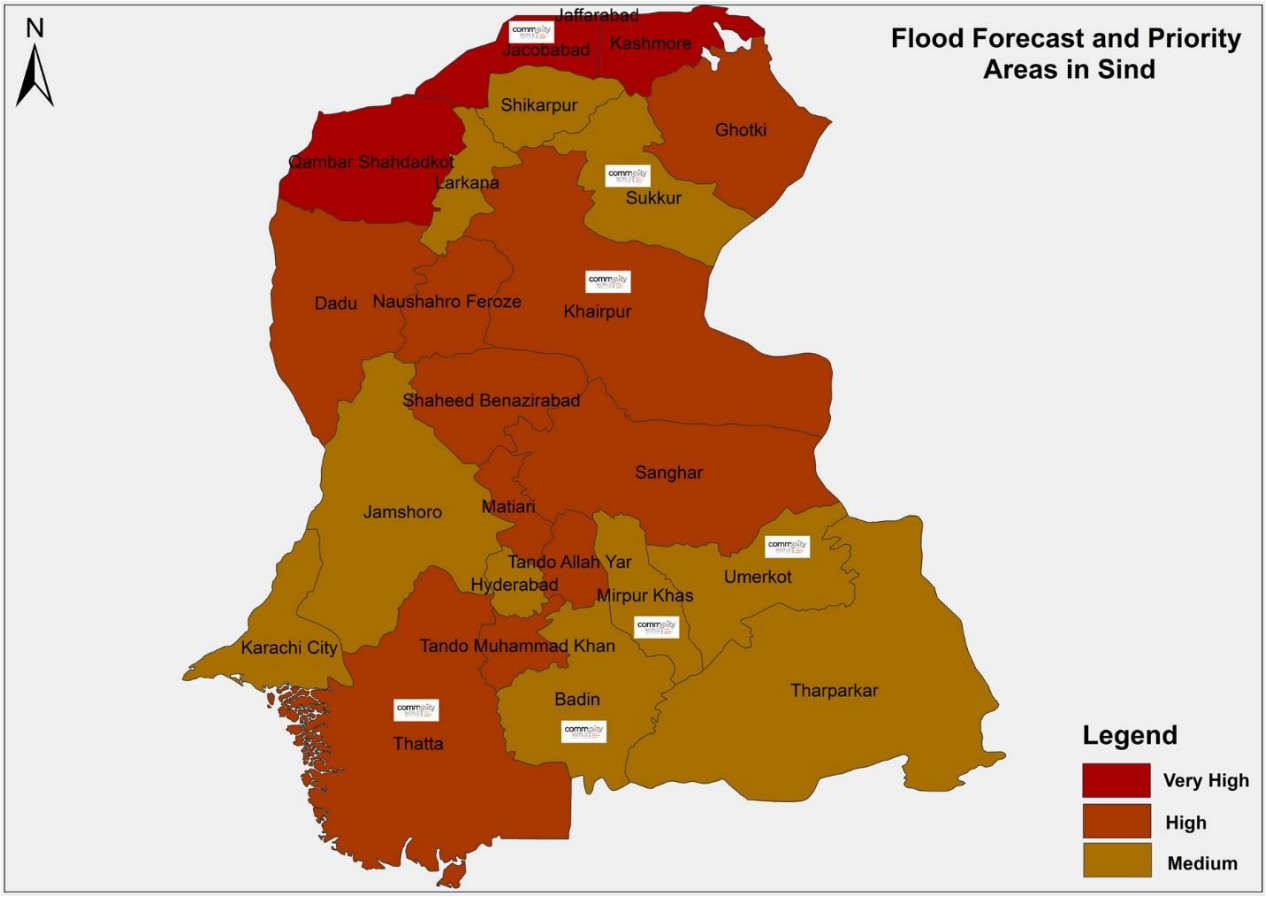
Based upon historical vulnerability analysis of the province, following are the scenarios related to impact of floods in different districts of Sind province.



Worst Case Scenario 1:[5] Vulnerable Districts Identified in Sind Province	Scenario 2[6]: Vulnerable Districts Identified in Sind Province	Types of Hazard
Thatta	Thatta	Riverine Flood
Dadu	Dadu	Riverine Flood, Flash Floods
Khairpur Mirs	Khairpur Mirs	Riverine floods
Tando Muhammad Khan	Tando Muhammad Khan	Riverine Floods
Sanghar	Sanghar	Riverine floods, precipitation based flooding
	Tando Allah Yar	Riverine Floods
	Badin	Riverine floods
	Umarkot	Riverine floods

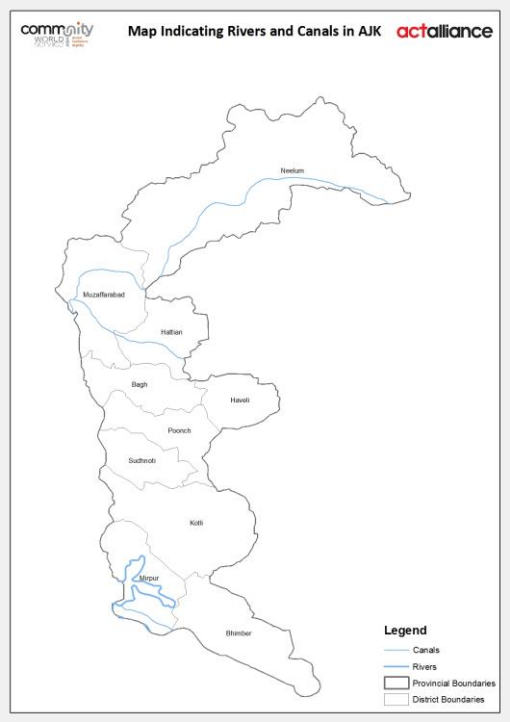
[5] Contingency Plan 2011-PDMA Sind Province
[6] NDMA Chairman Press Briefing Reported in The Nation May 9, 2012

Worst Case Scenario 1:[5] Vulnerable Districts Identified in Sind Province	Scenario 2[6]: Vulnerable Districts Identified in Sind Province	Types of Hazard
	Tharparkar	Flash floods, precipitation based flooding
Naushero Feroze		Riverine floods
Shaheed Benazirabad		Riverine floods
Karachi		Urban flooding
Kambar Shahdadkot		Riverine Flood, Flash Floods
Larkana		Riverine Flood, Flash Floods
Hyderabad		Riverine flooding, urban flooding
Kashmore		Riverine Floods
Jacobabad		Riverine Floods
Shikarpur		Riverine Floods
Matiari		Riverine Floods
Jamshoro		Riverine Floods
Sukkur		Riverine Floods
Ghotki		Riverine Floods



2.3.3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir

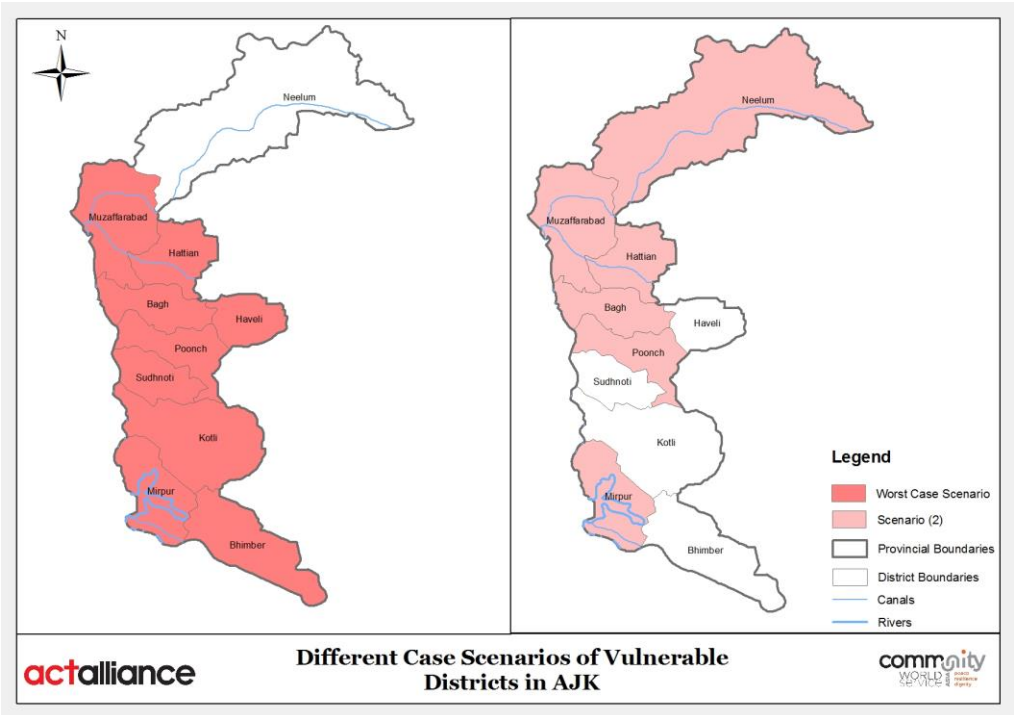
Most of AJK falls within the summer monsoon zone except for district Neelum whose northern portion receives comparatively less rain. Nearly all districts of State are located within catchment area of rivers Jhelum/ Chenab and remain vulnerable to excessive / abrupt flooding even after moderate to heavy precipitation. Districts Muzaffarabad, Bagh and partly Poonch & Neelum have experienced excessive top soil and surface degradation as a consequence of October 05 earthquake and are prone to sliding activity.



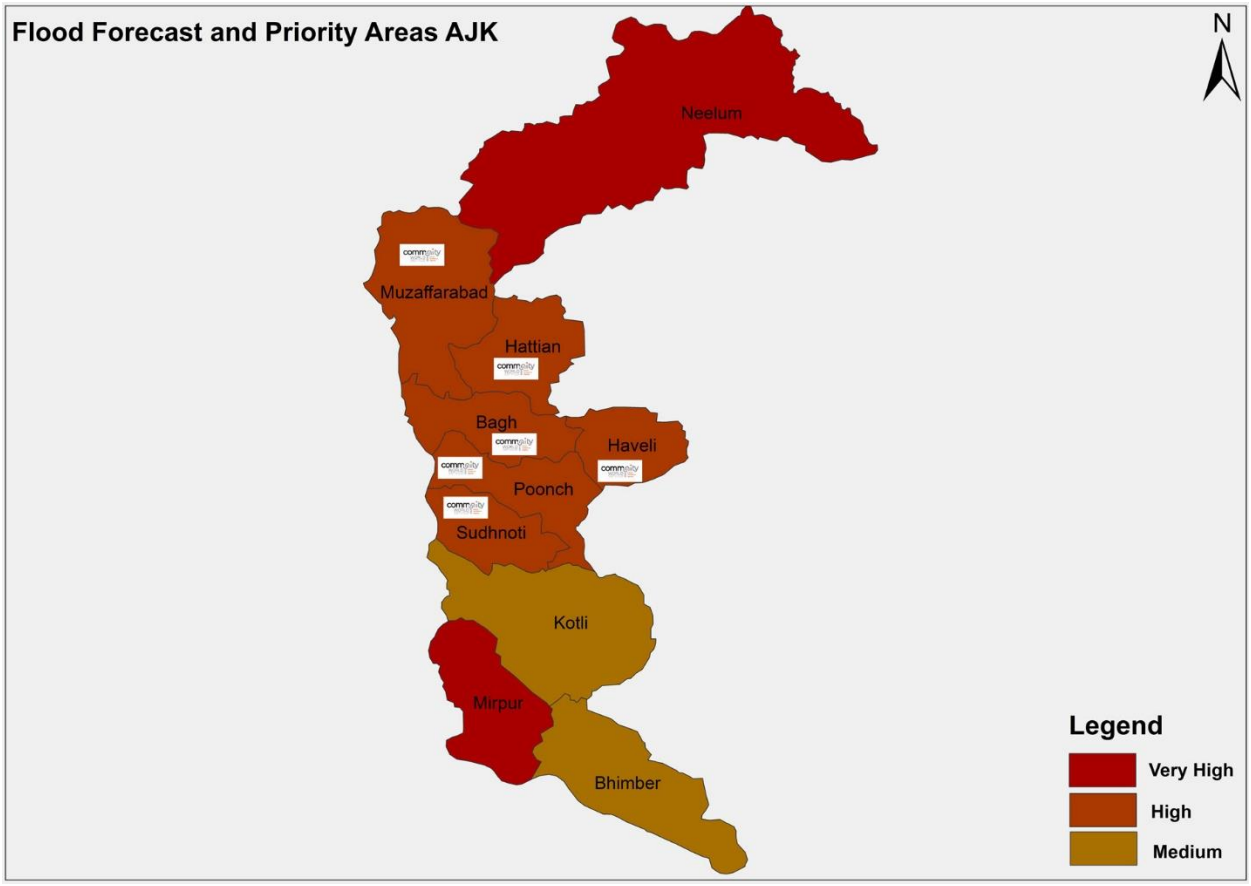
AJK is extremely vulnerable to flash floods that occur without warning. Most households are located on higher ground but the communication infrastructure remains vulnerable to severance both due to flash floods and sliding activity, causing population isolation in remote region. Early reopening of roads to restore accessibility remains critical for response.

Forecasted Scenarios for 2015

Based upon historical vulnerability analysis of the province, following are the scenarios related to impact of floods in different districts of AJK.



Worst Case Scenario 1:[7] Vulnerable Districts Identified in AJK	Expected Scenario 2: Vulnerable Districts Identified in AJK	Types of Hazard
Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Flash floods
Bagh	Bagh	Flash floods, landslide
Poonch	Poonch	Flash floods, landslide, road blockage
Mirpur	Mirpur	Riverine Floods
	Neelum	Riverine Floods
Hattian		Flash floods
Haveli		Flash floods, landslide, road blockage
Sudhnoti		Flash floods
Kotli		Flash floods, landslide
Bhimber		Flash floods



[7] Contingency Plan AJK

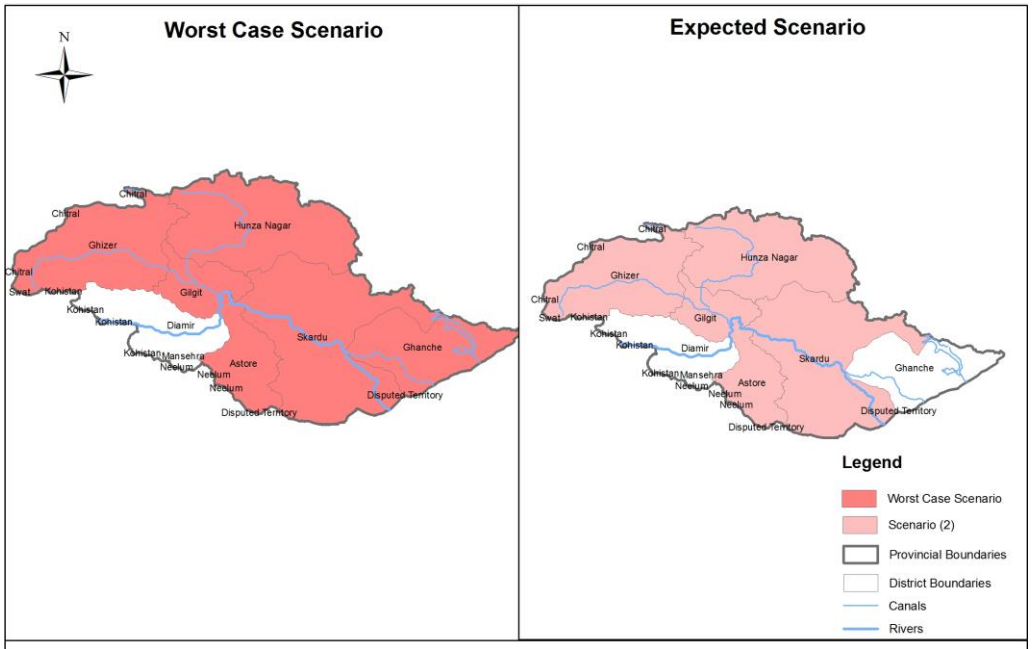
2.3.4. Gilgit Baltistan

Gilgit Baltistan on account of physical location and geo-physical nature of the terrain could easily be counted as the most hazardous region in Pakistan. Northern Areas are exposed to both natural and manmade hazards. Coupled with peculiar hazardous environment, the risks are further accentuated on account of vulnerabilities in terms of political structure, institutional mandate and capacities and the particular socio-economic context. Landslides, Avalanches, Floods and GLOF are the main identified hazard in the area.

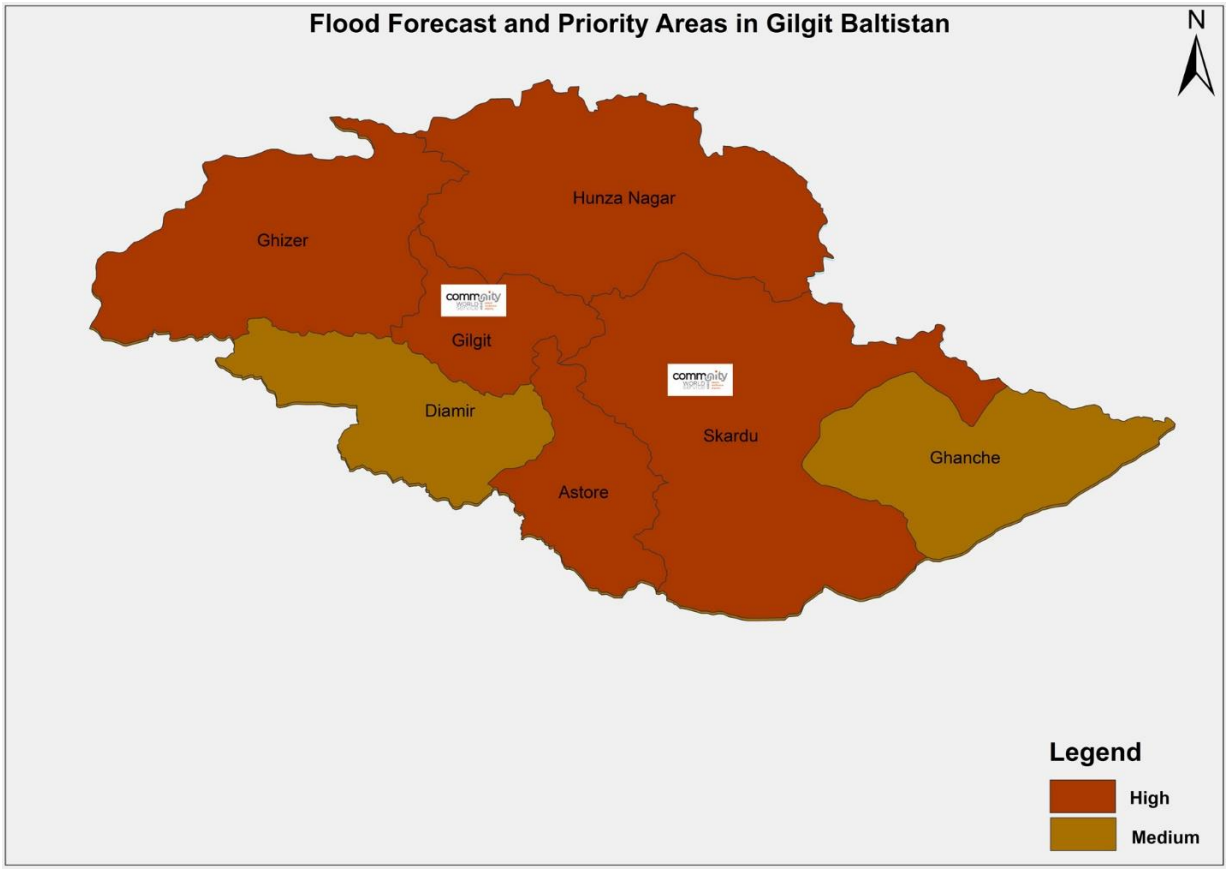
Pakistan has witnessed a 0.76°C rise in temperature during the last 40 years, but what is even more disturbing is the fact that the mountainous areas of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral have seen an increase of 1.5°C during the same time period which is alarming and could result in more floods in future. The region has already witnessed severe floods in the last few decades of which the most prominent were the floods of 1980, 1994, 1996 and 2010. Hunza, Ghizer, Astore, Gilgit and Skardu are more vulnerable to floods in future.

Forecasted Scenarios for 2015

Based upon historical vulnerability analysis of the province, following are the scenarios related to impact of floods in different districts of Gilgit Baltistan.



Worst Case Scenario 1:[8] Vulnerable Districts Identified in AJK	Expected Scenario 2: Vulnerable Districts Identified in AJK	Types of Hazard
Hunza	Hunza	Flash Floods
Ghizer	Ghizer	Flash Floods
Astore	Astore	GLOF, Flash Flood, Landslides
Gilgit	Gilgit	GLOF, Flash Floods, Landslides
Skardu	Skardu	Flash Floods
Ghanche		GLOF, Landslides
Diamer		Land Slides



[8] Contingency Plan AJK

2.3.5. Baluchistan

Baluchistan province is one of the most vulnerable provinces of Pakistan which are prone to different types of disasters such as droughts, both riverine and flash floods, cyclones and earthquake.

Southern parts of Baluchistan have always been prone to flash floods. Torrential rains during the monsoon season every year lead to flash floods in the districts of Turbat and Gawadar. Shadikor dam near the town of Pasni, Usually over spills during the season, causing havoc to people, livelihoods and property downstream. The floods are usually worse in three 'tehsils' - Dasht, Omara and Pasni, in Gawadar district, where they cause extensive damage to houses, standing crops, orchards, livestock and water supply schemes affecting thousands of people and settlements while cutting and damaging road networks.

In the devastating floods of 2010, 11 districts in the province were affected - impacting the lives of an estimated 700,000 people, nearly 6 per cent of the total flood-affected population in Pakistan. Schools, health facilities, food and livestock, roads and bridges and other infrastructure were partially or completely destroyed.

2.3.6. Punjab

Punjab is beset with the plethora of natural and human induced hazards that threaten to affect the lives and livelihoods of its citizen. Flood is on top of all the hazards as it occurs more frequent than any other in the region. Major parts of the Punjab, especially the eastern and southern regions are disaster prone and continue to suffer from frequent hazards such as floods and droughts.

In upper to mid reaches of the Indus Basin, rivers like Jhelum and Chennab are the cause of flooding. Major flooding is generally associated with the monsoon low depression that develops in the Bay of Bengal and move across India in west/north-westerly direction to enter Pakistan. Apart from river floods that particularly affect districts of Sialkot, Narowal, Mandi Bahuddin, Sargodha, Khushab, Shikhupura, Layyah, Rajanpur, D.G. Khan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Jehlum, flash floods also hit hilly and mountain areas of Punjab, which may cause landslides and road erosion.

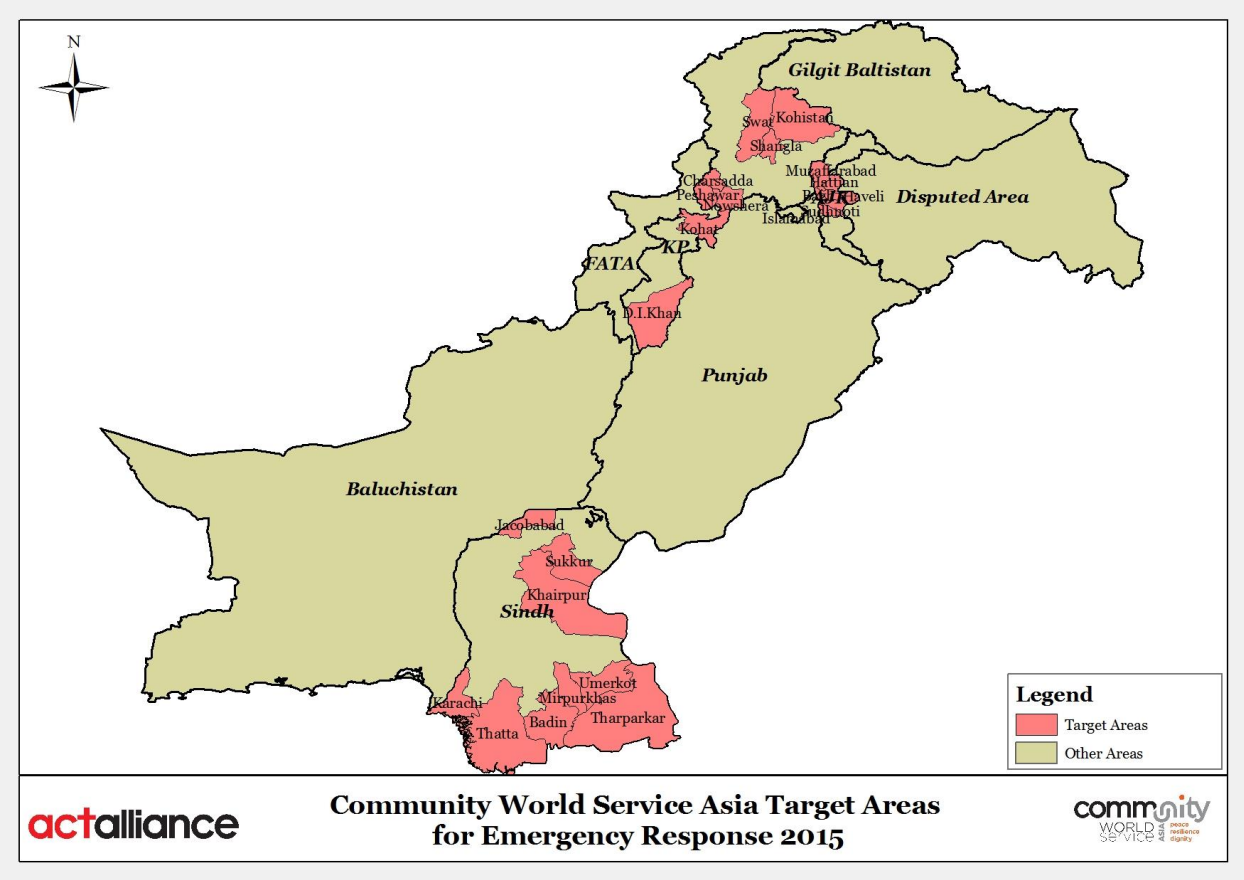
SECTION 3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 Priority Areas

Hazards	Likelihood	Overall impact	Humanitarian impact
Severe floods in KP, Sind and Gilgit Baltistan provinces and AJK state of Pakistan	High	High	High

Although all the provinces of the country are prone to different types of disasters and the disasters might occur in any part of the country at any time which will require emergency response yet keeping in view the scale of needs (based on previous experience of disaster response) as well as geographical priorities of Community World Service Asia, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sind provinces have been focused for emergency response.

The target districts for emergency response would be Charsadda, D.I.Khan, Kohat, Kohistan, Mansehra, Nowshera, Peshawar, Shangla and Swat in KP province and Badin, Jacobabad,



Mirpurkhas, Sukur, khairpur, Tharparkar, Thatta and Umarkot in Sind province while Bagh, Hattian, Haveli, Muzaffarabad, Poonch and Sudhnoti in AJK will be the priority districts for

emergency response. However, the scale of emergency response would be variable to the actual scale of disaster.

3.2 Risks, Assumptions and Strategies

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Contingency	High level of precipitation coupled with, flash floods and snow melting causing floods in the districts identified in the list of Worst Case Scenario 1.	The possibility of riverine floods, likelihood of hill torrents, flash floods and a freak phenomenon of heavy rainfall within short span of time in the districts identified in the list of Expected Case Scenario 2.
Early Warning Indicators & Triggers	• Forecasts by NDMA, Pakistan Meteorological department and flood commission • Forecasts by said departments indicating a gradual and steady increase in the water levels of key rives such as Kabul, Swat and Indus • Frequency of the disasters occurrence	
Humanitarian Impacts (Planning Assumptions)	• Displacement of people affected by floods in the districts causing need of temporary shelter. • Damage to the infrastructure such as houses, roads, markets, health and education facilities. • Loss of livelihood sources and opportunities such as agriculture, small shops, etc. causing food insecurity among the affected population • Risk of outbreak of communicable diseases owing to heavy rains, stagnant water, displacement, shortage of drinking water and unhygienic living conditions.	
Constraints/Challenges	• Government may delay in issuing NOC causing delays in emergency response • Road access to some of the affected areas may get disrupted for some time that may hamper the speedy emergency response. • Owing to the past experiences, lack of inflow of funds for UN appeal, ACT Appeal and other bilateral donors including ECHO may intensify the humanitarian crisis. • Security is a constant challenge almost throughout the country	
Response Strategy	For health, Community World Service Asia emergency health team will carry out field operations through self-implementation approach while for food, non-food, WASH and shelter the organization will carry out emergency response through its own field teams or wherever inevitable local partners may be engaged, depending on need.	

3.3 Response Plan and Summary of Resources

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	RESOURCES TO BE MOBILIZED
EMERGENCY HEALTH: Reducing morbidity and mortality through emergency health assistance to the flood affected families.	Will depend on actual need but a range of 5,000 to 8,000 families for each intervention	2 Hydraulic Mobile Health Units, 1 Mobile Laboratory and an Ambulance Medicine for three months Medical Staff and Technical Managers. Implementing partners (for scale)	Funds to cover direct and indirect operational costs such as vehicle fuel, medical staff etc. Staff Secondments from Partners
FOOD ASSISTANCE: Reducing food insecurity through emergency food assistance to the flood affected families.		Trained personnel, Emergency Fund Implementing partners (for scale)	Funds to cover the costs of food packages as well as operational costs for distribution. Staff Secondments from Partners
SHELTER AND NFIs: Emergency shelter and NFIs support to the flood affected families		125 non winterized tents, 500 blankets Trained personnel, Emergency Fund Implementing partners (for scale)	Funds to cover the costs of items as well as operational costs for distribution. Staff Secondments from Partners
WASH: Emergency WASH assistance to the flood affected families.		Trained personnel. Implementing partners (for scale)	Funds for provision of emergency WASH facilities including operational expenses. Staff Secondments from Partners
LIVELIHOOD: Emergency cash assistance to engage affected population in rehabilitation of their communal infrastructure and their livelihood recovery through cash for work, cash grants and voucher schemes.		Skilled staff available, field offices at some locations. Implementing partners (for scale)	Funds to cover the costs of items as well as operational costs for distribution.
QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILTY	Crosscutting	Q&A Officers Complaint Response Mechanism HAP Standard (in English, Urdu and Sindhi)	Funds to cover the costs of trainings and workshops for NGOs and Government personnel.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	RESOURCES TO BE MOBILIZED
		Sphere Standard (in English and Urdu) Q&A Workbook (in Sindhi. English & Urdu currently in printing) Q&A Posters (in English, Urdu and Sindhi)	

3.4 Response Teams and Partners

3.3.1 Community World Service Asia Team Compositions

Emergency Response Team (Food Aid/Security, NFIs, Shelter)
Muhammad Fazal
Tassaduq Hussain (Relief)
Saleem Dominic (Relief)
Waheed Murad (Livelihood)
Shah Hussain (Livestock)
Ashar Nasir (Agriculturist)
Iftikhar Mughal (Engineer)

Emergency Response Team (Health and Skills Development)
Dennis F. Joseph
Dr. Tayaba Mumtaz (Health)
Shahab Anjum (Skills Devt)

Needs Assessment Team
Muhammad Fazal
Tassaduq Hussain (KP)
Saleem Dominic (Sind)

Internal Controls & Accountability
Nadia Dhamani

Quality and Accountability
Rizwan Iqbal
Haider Sultan (Program-level Q&A)

Resource Mobilization Unit
Takeshi Komino
Karen Janjua
Tamkeen Hashwani

Coordination, Donor Liaison, Networking and Advocacy
Rabia Sabri, Allan Calma

Surge Capacity
Seconded Staff Requested from ACT Alliance partners or from the ACT Rapid Support Team

Security Department
Joseph Masih
Shaukat Ali (Field Security)

Finance Department
Kamran Saleemi
Kashmala Javaid

Operations & Procurement
Tyrone Fernandez
Saba Malik (Operations)
Awais Anwar (Procurement)

HR Department
Leslie Alfonso
Jahangeer Hunzai

Communication
Palwashay Arbab

Emergency Information Management
Tassaduq Hussain

3.3.2 Potential Implementing Partners

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province		Sind Province	
Charsadda	CRDO, SEED, HIN	Badin	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
D.I. Khan	VEER	Khairpur	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Kohat	CRDO	Mirpurkhas	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Kohistan	HIN	Sukkur	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Mansehra	IRC	Tharparkar	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Nowshera	CRDO, SEED	Thatta	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Peshawar	CRDO	Jacbabad	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Shangla	HIN	Umerkot	PVDP, SSEWA-PAK
Swat	NIDA, CRDO, Lasoona, VEER		
Punjab Province		**Baluchistan Province**	
Bhakkar	IRC, SEED	Loralai	SERVE
D.G. Khan	CRDO, IRC	Sibi	SERVE
Layyah	CRDO, SEED, IRC		
Mianwali	SEED, IRC, HIN		
Muzzaffargarh	CRDO, SEED, IRC		
Rahim Yar Khan	CRDO, HIN, IRC		
Rajanpur	CRDO, IRC, HIN		

3.5 Standard Operating Procedures

S. No.	Action	Responsibility	Timeline
1.	**Pre-Emergency Preparedness/Planning**		
1.1	Reflection meetings on disaster forecasts by NDMA, PMD and other agencies	Emergency Team	At planning stage
1.2	Review of existing organizational resources (staffing, emergency stock, vehicles, equipment, financial etc.)	Emergency Team	At planning stage
1.3	Preparation and circulation of monsoon contingency plan	Emergency Team	In the second quarter of the year
1.4	Emergency planning meeting DMP team as well as with the support departments	DMP Management	Soon after the onset of the emergency
2.	**Emergency Response Planning and Designing**		
2.1	Rapid Emergency Needs Assessments (Priority districts of KP and Sind Provinces)	Emergency Needs Assessment Team	Within first week of the disaster.
2.2	Response planning: 1. Prioritization of target districts;	Emergency Team	Within first week of the disaster

S. No.	Action	Responsibility	Timeline
	2. Prioritization of response package and targets; 3. Identification of local IPs 4. Initiation of procurement process 5. Assigning responsibilities within DMP team. 6. Hiring of additional staff (if required) 7. Requesting for Seconded staff (if required) 8. Finalization of action plan for fund raising and initial response.		
3. Communication			
3.1	Submission of required information to communication department for circulation of Alert	Emergency Coordinator/SPOs	Within 24 hours of the onset of disaster
3.2	Circulation of Situation update to donors	Emergency Coordinator to provide information and Communication Department to release	On regular basis, depends on any new development pertaining to that particular disaster
4. Coordination			
5.1	Coordination with procurement department for timely procurements	DD, AD (Emergencies) and Coordinator (ER)	Continuous
5.2	Participation in ACT forum planning and coordination meetings	DD and AD (CHRM)	As per timeline of ACT Forum
5.3	Participation in Cluster Meetings (Federal, Provincial and District)	AD and Coordinator (CHRM) SPO in Sind	As scheduled by the clusters
5.4	Submission of proposals to clusters for UN Appeal (if UN appeal is launched)	DD and AD (CHRM)	As per deadline of UNOCHA
5.5	Finalization and submission of NOC documents for cluster vetting and then to PDMAs for NOC	Coordinator (ER), SPO and External Affairs Manager	Before initiation of emergency response
5.6	Participation/Representation in PHF and cluster meetings	DD and AD (CHRM)	As scheduled by PHF and clusters
5.7	Coordination meetings with bilateral donors within Pakistan like ECHO, UN agencies etc	DD, AD (CHRM) and AD Food Emergencies	As and when required

3.6 Initial Fund Mobilization

Depending on the scale and nature of the emergency, donors both in-country and overseas usually announce fund availability and corresponding requests for proposals. These calls will be closely monitored by the team and proposals shall be submitted in a timely manner. The most important aspect of any proposal is to ensure that a good needs assessment is obtained, whether individually or as part of a multi-sectoral, multi-agency assessment (such as the MIRA). Once the team has a clear understanding of the needs and the current gaps, an overall response plan will be finalized. Once the overall plan is finalized, the key task is the identification of donors or funding partners who can provide the required support. One of the primary mechanism is to include the overall response plan into the UN Appeal. A standard mechanism to explore for medium to large scale emergencies is the ACT Alliance Appeal.

24 to 48 Hours	Alert Released
Day 3	Rapid Needs Assessment
Day 5	Submit ACT Preliminary Appeal to Secretariat
Day 7	ACT Prelim Appeal Released
Day 25	Submit ACT Full Appeal to Secretariat
Day 30	ACT Full Appeal Released