

State of Preparedness for the Forthcoming Monsoon 2012 Azad Jammu & Kashmir



Monsoon Contingency Plan 2012

FOREWORD

The territory of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards. Major events such as the devastating earthquake of October 2005, that took thousands of lives or the 2010 flooding, which caused enormous economic losses- are only part of the spectrum. Such devastating disasters along with some smaller but frequent events also want attention. In northern region of Azad Kashmir, every year landslides kill people and destroy homes of several families. Due to frequent rains and landslides, road network is usually hit hard. This results in blockade of many areas. Consequently, mobility of the inhabitants badly hampered, transportation stopped and essential commodities become unavailable. These events generally do not find their way into the national or international media, but they have disastrous effects on lives and livelihoods of the people of the area.

Given the complexity of relief operations and the multitude of preparedness mechanisms within the government and humanitarian agencies, contingency planning is required to define what preparedness mechanisms will be used, when and where. Before a response is required, contingency planning affords agencies both government and humanitarian the opportunity to define when, where and why their emergency response resources will be deployed, when emergency funds will be used and what kind of responses, materials and types of personnel they will need.

As seen during 2010 floods, quick and effective actions are required to control the situation and above all save lives. However, effective action depends on the existence of ready-made and well tested contingency plans. The State level contingency plan has been formulated for translating recommendations from district governments and other stakeholders into action. However, in the context of 2010 flood response the need is taking on board all agencies for an integrated contingency planning, involving government departments, districts, humanitarian actors and Pak Army. Thereby ensuring coordination and optimizing the use of resources among agencies in the field while complementing each other with appropriate linkages and better coordination to support actions along lines of command.

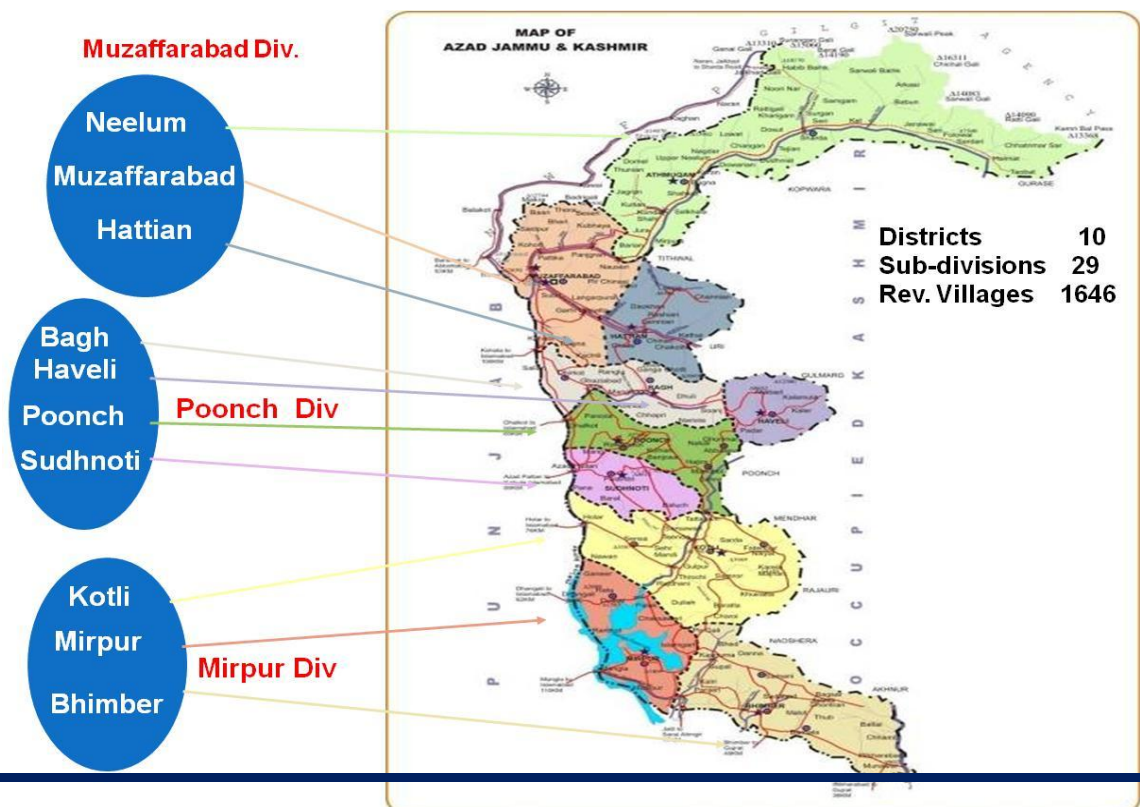
SDMA continues to emphasize upon the contingency planning process as a preparedness measure for response to natural hazards. Following flood in 2010-2011, this plan focuses on planning for the upcoming 2012 monsoon hazards to identify and analyze related risks for not just their humanitarian impacts but also the associated adverse affects on private and public infrastructure, and to define roles and responsibilities of diverse stakeholders for preparedness and response. This document largely focuses on developing a practical and action oriented preparedness planning mechanism at State level. It mainly involves identifying gaps and challenges in effective emergency response and then planning and implementing a series of actions to increase response capacity and reduce potential gaps. The key anticipated outcomes of this document are (1) awareness for building capacities for response, (2) depict anticipated threat perception for earmarking required resources, (3) build integrated planning capacities, and (4) define required gaps ensuing preparatory measures.

General

Main Physical Features of AJ&K

- i. Longitude: 73° - 75°
- ii. Latitude: 33° - 36°
- iii. Area: 5,134 Square Miles (13,297 square kilometres)
- iv. Altitudes: 360 meters above mean sea level in south and north having the highest altitude of 6,325 meters.
- v. Terrain: AJ&K is mostly hilly and mountainous with some stretches of plains. The land is blessed with snow covered mountains, thick green forests, fast flowing rivers and streams. AJK constitutes critical watershed of Irrigation System of Pakistan
- vi. Rivers: The main rivers are Jhelum, Neelum and Poonch.
- vii. Climate:

AJK has a very diverse climate; ranging from sub-humid sub-tropical, to moist temperate, dry cold temperate, very cold temperate to snow deserts in extreme north. The mean annual rain fall varies from 800 mm to 1600 mm. The rainfall is bi-model both during winter and summer (monsoon) except in the north above Nuraseri, which is outside the monsoon zone. The snowline in winter is 1,200 meter above sea level, while in summer it rises to 3,300 meters. In extreme northern fringes of the State there are permanent glaciers and ice caps.



Administrative Divisions and Population

Sr. No	District	Tehsil	No. of Union Councils	Population (Millions)
1	Bagh	Bagh	19	0.35532
		Dheerkot		
		Hari Gahal		
2	Bhimber	Bhimber	18	0.404076
		Samahni		
		Barnala		
3	Hattian	Hattian Bala	13	0.226424
		Leepa		
		Chakar		
4	Haveli	Haveli	8	0.14112
		Khurshid Abad		
5	Kotli	Kotli	38	0.752553
		Khoi Ratta		
		Fateh Pur		
		Sahensa		
		Charhoi		
6	Mirpur	Mirpur	22	0.42474
		Dadyal		
7	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	25	0.619256
		Pattika(Naseerabad)		
8	Neelum	Athmuqam	9	0.171864
		Sharda		
9	Poonch	Rawalakot	25	0.530678
		Hajira		
		Abbaspur		
10	Sudhnoti	Palandri	12	0.281941
		Tararkhal		
		Mang		
		Baloch		

(Source: Planning and Development Deptt AJK)

Unprecedented 2010 Flood and Shortfalls

Almost every year, *more frequent in monsoon* the State also suffers from flash floods, although there are no systematic records. Floods of 1992 and 2010 in the region were the most devastating in the history of AJK. Flash floods tend to occur more in recent years owing to changing weather patterns and are characterized by near absence of early warning cover to

warn vulnerable communities. While such floods are on the rise over the last couple of years because of changing weather patterns, its humanitarian consequences are accentuated owing to absence of any viable local early warning system and the sudden onset nature of the hazard.

Summary of Flood-2010 Damages									
Sr. No	District	Persons		Houses		Shops		Watermills	Household Items
		Death	Injured	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial		
1	Bagh	6	3	116	1279	42	5	6	0
2	Bhimber	3	10	15	164	0	0	0	56
3	Hattian	9	7	135	215	9	2	12	16
4	Haveli	8	12	104	1286	14	5	24	0
5	Kotli	6	2	182	212	3	0	0	3
6	Mirpur	3	0	18	203	0	0	0	2
7	Muzaffarabad	13	4	424	2509	48	41	7	272
8	Neelum	10	14	439	1426	165	53	78	4
9	Rawalakot	0	1	170	661	6	1	0	2
10	Sudhnoti	11	26	101	959	7	3	0	0
	Total	69	79	1704	8914	294	110	127	355

Inadequate Flood Protection Arrangements

Protection arrangements to protect settlements, property, crops etc, the protective arrangements along the threatening nallah's and flash flood areas are not adequate in terms of extending safeguards to vulnerable populations against the flood hazard.

Inadequate Flood Early Warning Arrangements

The scientific early warning system and alert warning issuance and communication system is weak. There are no arrangements in place to forewarn vulnerable communities of flash flooding across the mountainous regions. Moreover, Community EW mechanisms remained largely ineffective during the 2010 Floods due to temporary suspension of cell and line communication.

Encroachments

Most of the losses (life and property) occurred during 2010 floods as a result of encroachments and intrusion of population along Neelum and Jhelum rivers, partly along the

flood prone hill torrents. Moreover, blocked and heavily encroached drainage systems of settlements played major role in inundation and consequent destruction.



Lack of Monsoon Preparations and Coordination

The resource inadequacies coupled with not putting in place requisite monsoon preparedness and coordination mechanism tested the nerves and response capacities of State and district administration during 2010 flood. The reactive response strategies at district and state level did manifest into life saving and consolation of the flood affectees; however, glaringly pre monsoon preparedness and coordination mechanism was lacking in 2010

Non observance of Early Warning by General Public

An important aspect witnessed was the lack of seriousness to observe the flood early warning by general public. People had tendency to stay till flood waters completely overwhelmed and marooned them.

Monsoon Risks and Risks Enhancing Factors

Monsoon hazards in AJ&K emerge as a result of heavy precipitation and subsequent flooding along the Jhelum and Neelum rivers and through flash flooding in numerous hill torrents across the State. However, the simultaneous occurrence of riverine and flash floods, heavy precipitation and cloud burst phenomenon can worsen the impacts of monsoons instigated disasters in the State. Depending on the intensity of monsoon precipitation and climate changes, AJ&K is vulnerable to both sudden and expected hydro-meteorological disasters which require integrated surge and quick response.

Major Threats from Monsoon Floods

- i. Flash Flooding
- ii. Land Slides/Slopes /Mud Flows / Snow Avalanches
- iii. Road blockage and Collapse of Bridges
- iv. Collapse of Telecommunication Network and Power Lines
- v. Scouring of Agriculture land on river banks
- vi. Population Displacement from Flood affected areas
- vii. Livelihood Destruction and Food Insecurity
- viii. Reactivation of Quake Triggered Landslides
- ix. Human and Livestock Casualties and Shelter Losses
- x. Health and Security Issues

Keeping in view past experiences, SDMA has prepared a monsoon contingency plan 2012 with following goal and objectives to minimize future expected losses.

Aim

To manage monsoon emergencies by putting in place requisite mitigation measures and a well coordinated and integrated response.

Objectives:

While encouraging stakeholder's participation, following are the objectives set for the monsoon Contingency Plan:-

- To enhance the effectiveness and timeliness of emergency response.
- To ensure that emergency response is coordinated, through the clarification of goals, strategies, roles and responsibilities.
- To anticipate and overcome difficulties.
- To strengthen response coordination between State Government Departments, District Governments, humanitarian organizations (Un Agencies) and INGOs/NGOs.

Scope

- Stakeholder's participation, awareness and mobilization through Monsoon Contingency Plan.
- Determine disaster scenarios and corresponding caseloads.
- Resource Mapping for response and identifying deficiencies.
- Define sectoral response strategies, plans and coordination measures

Planning for Forthcoming Monsoon Season 2012 for AJK

A national level meeting chaired by Prime Minister of Pakistan held on 13th March 2012 at Prime Minister Secretariat Islamabad regarding state of disaster preparedness for monsoon 2012. Later on NDMA directed all PDMAs and SDMA to prepare monsoon contingency plans involving all the districts. In this regard a consultative meeting was organized at the office of the Chief Secretary of AJK on 21st March, 2012. The Chief Secretary AJK chaired the meeting and during this meeting need of the allied departments was discussed. After this meeting on the direction of SDMA, all the districts of AJK prepared their district level monsoon contingency plans. On the basis of district level gaps and needs a State level monsoon contingency plan 2012 for AJK is prepared for consolidated national level 2012 monsoon plan.

Keeping in view the worst scenario, this preparedness plan is prepared to meet the needs upfront. District level threats and state of preparedness is as below;

District Muzaffarabad

Muzaffarabad is the capital city of AJK, having population approximately 0.618 million. District Muzaffarabad is generally hilly and mountainous with some inter-mountainous valley and undulating hilly terrain. The main rivers are Jhelum and Neelum and the annual average precipitation of the district is 1511mm.

Flash Floods:

Gulshan Colony Nullah and Tariqabad Nullah cause flash flood in every Monsoon season and the population remains under threat in whole season.

Blockage of Roads:

There are three main roads that join Muzaffarabad to other districts which are, Muzaffarabad – Kohalla, Muzaffarabad – Chakothi and Muzaffarabad – Neelum. These roads are most vulnerable regarding landslides in heavy rains. These roads often face landslides which causes breakage of communication and transportation system. Currently, we have a potential threat of road blockage due to landslide at Donga Kas, Chhon, Panjgran and Harrama. These all

slides are on Muzaffarabad-Neelum road. Alternate route at Donga Kass is Batt Mang and Gahotar Road. There is a threat of blockage of this alternate route due to rains in Monsoon.

Gaps / Requirements

- DDMA has gathered information with respect to potential flood affected families throughout the district which total as 300 families
- DDMA lacks necessary financial and physical resources to deal with the emergencies. For this purpose Rs. 3.00 million may be provided by the authorities as the revolving fund to cope any emergency or in forthcoming monsoon.
- NHA, PWD and other concern agencies may be taken on board for clearance of roads from Kohala to Chakothei, Muzaffarabad to Neelum and other link roads.

Anticipated Relief Case Load

Food / Ration and Non Food items for 300 families are needed.

District Hattian Bala

The District is administratively subdivided into three tehsils namely, Hattain, Chakkar and Leepa. The area experiences regular flash flooding and land sliding.

Threats

- Landslides
- Flash floods
- Breakage of water channel
- Spread of epidemic
- Animal care and vaccination
- Road blockage

Potential Affected Areas and Anticipated Relief Caseload

Following are the most vulnerable villages along the Nullah's, which have tendency to spill over.

Tehsil	Villages	Case Load(HH)
Hattian Bala	Khalana, Kindri, Safaida, Blasetu, Nalai, Cham, Bandi Gorsian, Bani, Hattian Bala, Gehal Jabra, Nardajan, Nograd	250
Chakkar	Kirly, Bail, Butshair, Dukkan Paddar	100
Leepa	Chakmaqam, Gahasla, Antlian, Chamula, Lubgram, Kaisararkot, Gaheekot, Malikpura, Bannamula	100

Anticipated Needs

For 450 expected families food and non food items are required.

District Bhimber

District Bhimber is southern district of AJK. Geographical location of Bhimber makes this district distinct from the other district of AJK and this district consists of plain field, hills and hillocks that's why there are number of Nallah's in this district. So in case of torrential monsoon rains these Nallah's may cause health related threats and life threatening situation to the population of this district. Details of Nallah's as below

Vulnerable Villages and Anticipated Relief Case Load

Following are the threatening Nallah's that may spread destruction in monsoon

Tehsil	Nallah's	Case Load(HH)
Bhimber	Bhimber, Machia, Pothi, Dahoora, Kaschanater, Panjeri, Kangra, Pithorani, Khadora, Sokasan, Kas Machora, Kasguma, Kasguma skaiter, Bgring	70
Samahni	Kas Dalwan, Chahi, Manana, Nihala, Toneen	20
Barnala	Brotian, Kadhala, Ambrayala, Kianiwala, Qila Chaper, Koil, Moil, Dhengawala, Chak pandat, Barnala	60

Anticipated Needs

Food and Non Food items for 150 vulnerable families are needed to be stocked at district level.

District Sudhnuti

Geographically most of the district is hilly in nature ranging between 7000 ft to 3000 ft. District is highly vulnerable due to its topography as there is limited access to remote areas. Secondly due to environmental degradation and deforestation major chunk of the land is prone to landslides in rainy seasons. District is further sub divided into four tehsils as below;

- Pallandri
- Tarakhel
- Bloch
- Mang

Monsoon Threats

Due to its climate this region receives heavy rain in Monsoon causing flash flood. Due to hilly nature, flash floods are recurring phenomenon. At high altitudes in mountains generally people live around the water resources in the district. Large numbers of houses are made of stone masonry and mud with teen roofs. These houses are vulnerable in monsoon season due to flash floods and landslides. District Jhelum causes dangers in the sub division Mong and Pallandri.

During monsoon, landslides affect most of the houses and road infrastructure. Road blockage and opening of the road is the main challenge during monsoon.

Vulnerable Villages and Anticipated Relief Case Load

Due to peculiar physical layout of the district, most of the areas are vulnerable as below

Tehsil	Villages	Case Load(HH)
Pallandri	Azad pattan, Ajan pana, Baral Khambah, Panthal, Sehr Naly	40
Trarkhel	Trarkhel, naryola, phuljari, kotera, baliala, narian	70
Baloch	Kahala, chokian, talawari, dhak, dhaman, bessari, chetryary	15
Mong	Chalar ghargi, naruri, dhingroon, kanchri,pattan sher khan	15

Anticipated Needs

Food and non food items are needed for anticipated 140 families.

District Haveli

The peculiar terrain of the district makes it susceptible to land sliding and vulnerable to flash floods during monsoon season. Land slide near Hillan Nallah needs due consideration for mitigation measures. Also retrofitting is required for Chanjal, Palanagi and Kala Mula bridges.

At Risk Areas and Anticipated Relief Case Load

Few union councils are most vulnerable like Bhadi, Kalamula, Khurshidabad, Kahutta, Degwar, Hillan, Sangal, Budhal, Chanjal. Almost 250 houses/ families are at risk.

Required Resources

Food and non food items for 250 families are needed.

District Bagh

Due to mountainous nature of terrain the district remains vulnerable to flash flooding and land sliding. In district Bagh, during the heavy rain fall season, Nullah Maahal poses threats to Bagh city and also to the area from Dhulli to Rera and Chattar. The water in this Nullah rises in the Monsoon season which results loss of infrastructure, crops, livestock and human lives to some extent. As preparedness measures, permanent solution for the protection of public/private property on By Pass road along Nullah Maahal is required, like spurs and retaining walls, similarly clearance of sewerage channel etc is required.

Required Resources

300 families are expected to be dislocated. For this purpose district administration needs food and non food items. For evacuation purpose financial resources for transportation are needed, for the structural mitigation activities, Mesh, cement, sand is needed. Also heavy machinery for road clearance is required.

District Rawalakot

District Rawalakot is administratively subdivided into following tehsils,

- Rawalakot
- Thorar
- Hajira
- Abbaspur

During monsoon the area remains excessively vulnerable to flash floods, landslides and road blockage etc.

Required Resources

Food and non food items for 150 families and financial resources for the transportation of afflicted families are required.

District Neelum

Neelum is the worst damaged district during flood 2010. This area has the following problems which need to be addressed immediately.

Landslides:

In the rainy season landslides are common in district Neelum. Muzaffarabad – Neelum road is mostly hunted by this hazard due to which transportation and communication breakup

occurs. There are three places i.e. Barian, Lawat and Dawarian where a little work can be helpful to avoid blockage of Muzaffarabad-Neelum road.

Water Supply Scheme:

Athmuqam Water Supply Scheme badly damage during the rainy season as the water of nullahs mix up in the main pipe line and hence, water supply to housing colony remains blocked for many days.

Flash Floods

Sharda, Kail, Kundal Shahi areas are vulnerable to flash floods and during last flood 2010, most of the houses and infrastructure were damaged. Similarly avalanches are another issue.

Required Resources

Keeping in view the worst scenario, 420 families are anticipated to be affected in forthcoming monsoon 2012. Food and non food items, Halley services, ambulances and heavy machinery required to meet the challenges.

District Kotli

The peculiar physical layout of the district makes it vulnerable to Flash floods, landslides etc during monsoon. However in this district lot of old, vulnerable and dangerous buildings exist. In case of heavy rains these old buildings may collapse and may cause a huge men and material losses.

Areas at Risk

Thalair, Kalooni near Kotli river, Dhari, Mundi are the areas under threat.

Resources Required

For the case load of 300 families, food and non food items, Oxygen cylinders, water boats, life saving jackets, first aid kits, rescue vehicle, concrete cutters, dry fruit etc required.

District Mirpur

In district Mirpur 40 families are anticipated to be affected and food and non food items for 40 families are required to meet the emergency needs.

Overall Anticipated Relief Case Load 2012 for AJK

Sr.No	District	Caseload (HHs/ families)
1	Muzaffarabad	300
2	Hattian Bala	450
3	Bhimber	150
4	Sudhnuti	140
5	Haveli	250
6	Bagh	300
7	Rawalakot	150
8	Neelum	420
9	Kotli	300
10	Mirpur	40
Total		2,500

Preparations in Place

- i. All Line Departments are on board to chalk out contingency plan and put in available resources to respond to any natural disaster within their given mandate and jurisdiction.
- ii. SDMA has stock pile of food items for 100 families' and Non-food items for 800 families in its ware-houses.
- iii. UNDP has been requested for the establishment of Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) in 10 districts for effective communication.
- iv. PRCS and WFP are on board to support in case of emergency.

Anticipated Flood Response Requirements

- i. Rescue and Relief Operation
- ii. Re-opening of Road Communication
- iii. Food Security for Affected and General Population
- iv. Provision of Health Services
- v. Emergency Response Stock Piling
- vi. IDP Camps and Emergency Shelters
- vii. WASH and WATSAN Facilities in Relief Camps
- viii. Food and Non-food items for IDPs

Coordination and Operation

SDMA shall play a lead role during monsoon emergency in AJK. However, under the supervision of Ministry of Water and Power, Federal Flood Commission- FFC is responsible for coordination of flood impact mitigation, prevention, preparedness and response in Pakistan.

Pakistan Metrological Department –PMD assumes responsibility for ascertaining and communication of early warning to relevant national and provincial / State level stakeholders. Armed forces coordinate response (Search and rescue) related measures. NDMA assumes responsibility for coordinating the overall response and relief at national level.

SDMA- AJK constitutes the focal point for coordinating State preparedness and response to disasters besides post disaster recovery and rehabilitation functions. Its functions include coordination, hazard risk reduction, preparedness and response related measures related to planning for floods and flash floods, need assessments, resource mobilization and generating required response. This entails horizontal coordination with host of government line departments and autonomous bodies that furnish early warning, undertake search and rescue, conduct relief operations and meet needs of vulnerable segments, while vertical coordination occurs with Districts. SDMA-AJK coordinate’s execution of these functions with all State level entities and federal agencies i.e. Pak Armed Forces, NDMA, Emergency Relief Cell, National Logistic Cell, Pakistan Metrological Department etc. Similar processes are followed at the district tier by DCs.

State level Emergency Operation Center shall remain active 24 hours for coordination among all the districts. SEOC shall keep close contact with Pakistan MET department, NDMA, Pakistan Army, UN agencies, Pakistan Red Crescent Society and all other concerned stakeholders. For the smooth response and relief operation district level control rooms will remain active and for this purpose district and tehsils level committees have been notified by the Chairman DDMA. Constitution of districts and tehsils level committees is as below;

District Level Committee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Deputy Commissioner	Chairman Committee
Superintendent Police	Member
XEN Roads	Member
XEN Electricity	Member
XEN Buildings	Member
DHO	Member
DEO’s (Male & Female)	Member
Assistant Director Civil Defense	Member
Administrator Distt.Council	Member
Administrator Municipal Committee	Member
Administrator Zakat Council	Member
Head of all line departments	Member

Tehsil Level Committee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Assistant Commissioner	Chairman Committee

SHO's relevant Police Station	Member
SDO's Roads	Member
SDO's Buildings	Member
AEO's Education Deptt	Member
Administrator Town Committee	Member
Sub divisional Officers of line departments	Member

The designated focal persons shall be available round the clock on telephone and keeping close contacts with field staff and concerned departments. They will specifically keep liaison with SEOC, SDMA and local army for their assistance and hally services if required.

Responsible Departments and Their Activities

Department Responsible	Activities
SDMA	Coordination with NDMA/Federal Govt. Allied Departments & NGOs/INGOs Provision of Logistic Support to all District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)
District Administration/DDMA	Early Warning, Evacuation, Camp Management, Provision of Food & Non Food Items, Medicines, Shelters/Tents.
Pakistan Army	Search & Rescue, Provision of Manpower, Assistance in Clearance & Rehabilitation of Roads.
Health Department	First Aid, Preventive measures & medicines, Establishment of Medical Camps, Ambulance Service.
Civil Defence	Fire Fighting, Search & Rescue, First Aid, Divers
Police	Maintaining Law & Order Situation, Dissemination of Early Warning.
PWD	Clearance & Rehabilitation of Roads & Removal of Debris.
NHA /FWO	Clearance & Rehabilitation of Roads under their domain.
Electricity Department	Maintenance of lines for provision of un-interrupted electricity
Education Department	Provision of Buildings for temporary settlement of IDPs.
Utility Stores	Provision of Food Items at short Notice
UN/INGOs/NGOs	Help SDMA for assessment and evacuation of vulnerable families, Provision of Food & NFIs, Tents & Medicines, Provision of WASH & WATSON Facilities to IDPs

Required Food Items

Sr.No	District	Relief Caseload(HHs)	Food(MTs) for 3 months
1	Muzaffarabad	300	102.06
2	Hattian	450	153.09
3	Bhimber	150	51
4	Sudhnuti	140	47
5	Haveli	250	85
6	Bagh	300	102.06
7	Rawalakot	150	51
8	Neelum	420	142.8
9	Kotli	300	102.06
10	Mirpur	40	13.60
Total		2,500	849.67

(Food quantity in MTs, based on 540 g/person/day [2, 100 Kcal option]), Food Items include Atta, Dhal / Pulses/ Beans, Rice, Ghee, Tea, Sugar, Milk, Salt)

Required Non Food Items

Items	MZ D	Hattian	Bhimber	Sudhnuti	Haveli	Bagh	Rawalakot	Neelum	Kotli	Mirpur	Total
Tents	600	900	300	280	500	600	300	840	600	2,400	5000
Mattresses	900	1350	450	420	750	900	450	1260	900	120	7500
Mats Plastic	600	900	300	280	500	600	300	840	600	80	5000
Blankets	1200	1800	600	560	1000	1200	600	1680	1200	160	10000
Jerry Cans	600	900	300	280	500	600	300	840	600	80	5000
Buckets	600	900	300	280	500	600	300	840	600	80	5000
Kitchen sets	300	450	150	140	250	300	150	420	300	40	2500
Hygiene Kits	300	450	150	140	250	300	150	420	300	40	2500
CGI Sheets	12000	18000	6000	5600	10000	12000	6000	16800	12000	1600	100000
Generators	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
Wheel Dozer	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Chain Dozer	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	5
Excavator	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	5
Moveable Bridge	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	4
Rescue Vehicle	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	4
Medicine	Sufficient quantity of medicines for different expected diseases, snake bites voils, animal's diseases.										

Deployment of Machinery by Works and Communication

Road clearance machinery has also been deployed at every important and critical road. It has been ensured that before start of monsoon season all the available machinery is in working condition and deployed at designated places.

Summary of Available Machinery

Sr.No	Type of Machinery	North Zone (Nos)	South Zone (Nos)
1	Crawler Dozers	22	--
2	Wheel Loaders	16	4
3	Excavators Chain Type	8	--
4	Excavators wheel type	1	--
5	Dump Trucks	6	3
6	Road Rollers	11	3
7	Air Compressors	7	1
8	Compactor Rollers	2	1
9	Cargo Cranes	2	--
10	Uni-mogs with Trailers	3	--
11	Motor Graders	1	2
12	Mobile Welding Generators	2	--
13	Bitumen Cutters	7	--
14	Road Liner Machines	2	--
15	Mobile Track press	1	--
Total		91	14

District Wise Deployment of Machinery

District Neelum

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at /Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Dresssta) Polish, 140 H.P	Kail
02	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 120 HP.	Kundalshahi
03	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140 H.P	Develian
04	Wheel Loader, (Furukawa) Japan 160H.P	Sharda
05	Wheel Loader, (Furukawa) Japan 160H.P	Kundalshahi
06	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 HP.	Sharda
07	Dump Truck, Nissan PK-211	Kundalshahi
08	Air Compressor Volvo	Kundalshahi

District Muzaffarabad

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/ Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140 H.P	Circle office
02	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 180 HP.	Develian
03	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 120 HP.	Sarar Kotli Road
04	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 120 HP.	Kahori Gaju road
05	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 180 HP.	Kahori
06	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 180 HP.	Noseri
07	Wheel Loader, (Furukawa) Japan 160H.P	Khori
08	Wheel Loader (Caterpillar) Biljium, 160H.P	H/Q
09	Wheel Loader, (Volvo) Sweeden, 165 H.P	Circle office
10	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 HP.	Bandi samma road
11	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 HP.	Tandali cloch road
12	Dump truck 180 HP	H/Q
13	Road Roller Romania No.05	Charkpura komikot road
14	Road Roller Yechicko salavaqia No.14	Rawalpindi workshop
15	Road Roller Romania No.04	H/Q
16	Air Compressor ATLAS CAPCO	
17	Air Compressor ATLAS CAPCO	

District Hattian

S.No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/ Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 120 HP.	Pando Road
02	Crawler Dozer (Dressta) Polish, 140 H.P	Rashian
03	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140 H.P	Subri store
04	Wheel Loader (Volvo) Swedon 165 H.P	Hattian
05	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 HP.	Lamnian
06	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 HP.	Nardajian road
07	Dump Truck, Nissan PK-211	Hattian

District Bagh

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/ Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan, 180 H.P	Dhirkot
02	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140H.P	H/Q
03	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140H.P	Dhulli
04	Wheel Loader, (Furukawa)Japan 160 H.P	Workshop
05	Wheel Loader (Volvo) Sweden, 165 H.P	Bagh H/Q
06	Hydraulic Excavator Japan, 150 H.P	H/Q
07	Dump Truck Hino 190 H.P	Bagh
08	Road roller (Shahzoor) No.08	Bagh
09	Road roller (Shahzoor) No.05	Bagh
10	Air Compressor (Atlas Copco)VOLVO	Bagh
11	Bitumen Cutting Machine Mikasa Japan	Bagh
12	Tadano Cargo Crane	Bagh
13	Compacter Roller (1.5 ton)	Bagh

District Haveli

S.No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan, 120 H.P	Kahutta
02	Crawler Dozer (Dresser) Polish, 140H.P	Kahutta
03	Wheel Loader, (Furukawa)Japan 160 H.P	Workshop
04	Hydraulic Excavator Japan, 150 H.P	Kahutta
05	Road roller (Shahzoor) No.10	Kahutta

District Poonch

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/Location
01	Crawler Dozer (Dressta) Polish140H.P	H/Q
02	Crawler Dozer (Komatsu) Japan 180 HP	H/Q
03	Wheel Loader (Furukawa)Japan 160H.P	H/Q
04	Wheel loader (Volvo)sweedon 165H.P	H/Q
05	Wheel loader (Volvo)sweedon 165H.P	H/Q
06	Hydraulic Excavator Japan 150 H.P	H/Q
07	Air Compressor Atlas Copco.	H/Q
08	Air Compressor Air man	H/Q
09	Dump Truck Hino 190 H.P.	H/Q
10	Uni –mog with low bed trailer and Jermany Mercedz Benz 168 H.P	H/Q
11	Road Roller	H/Q
12	Road Roller	H/Q
13	Road Roller	H/Q
14	Bitumen Cutter	H/Q

District Sudhnoti

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/ Location
1	Wheel Dozer /Loader (Caterpillar)Biljium	H/Q
2	Wheel loader (Furukawa) Japan 160 H.P	H/Q
3	Dump Truck (Nissan) 180 H.P	H/Q
4	Air Compressor (Atlas Copco)VOLVO	H/Q
5	Road roller	H/Q
6	Road roller	H/Q
7	Bitumen Cutter	H/Q

District Kotli

S.No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/Location
1	Wheel Loader (Furukawa)Japan 160H.p	H/Q
2	Wheel Loader (Volvo) Sweedon 165 H.P	H/Q
3	Dump Truck Hino 190 H.P	H/Q
4	Air Compressor Atlas Copco.	H/Q
5	Road Roller	H/Q
6	Compactor Roller (1.5 ton)	H/Q

District Mirpur

S. No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/Location
1	Wheel Loader (Furukawa)Japan 160 H.P	H/Q
2	Dump Truck Hino 190 H.p	H/Q
3	Motor Grader 95 H.P Japan (Mitsubishi)	H/Q
4	Motor Grader 95 H.P Japan (Mitsubishi)	H/Q
5	Road Roller	H/Q

District Bhimber

S.No.	Name of Machine & Make	Deployed at/Location
1	Wheel Dozer /Loader (Caterpillar)Belgium 160 H.P	H/Q
2	Dump Truck (Nissan) 180 H.P	H/Q
3	Road roller	H/Q

Additional Requirement for Monsoon against Normal Budget Highways

Additional financial resources for North and South zones are required against normal budget for the purpose of repair of roads, machinery (POL), etc during and after monsoon season. Details are as below,

(Rs. In Millions)

Sr.No	Sector	Provision 2011-12	Additional Requirement for Monsoon
1	North	186.000	200.648
2	South	113.500	11.000
Total		299.500	311.648

Anticipated Needs of Medicines During Monsoon-2012 -- Health Department

Expected Diseases outbreaks during monsoon	Expected Patient Load (Nos)	Medicines	Required Stocks (Qty)	Units Cost	Total Cost Rs.
Cholera	67503	Antibiotics			
Gastroenteritis		Table Septran	25000	1.07	26750
Diarrhea		Cap. Amoxil 250mg	25000	2.45	61250
Entric Fever		Cap. Amoxil 500mg	25000	5.17	129250
Malaria		Cap. Vibramycin 100mg	25000	2.35	58750
Dengue		Tab. Ciprofloxacin 250mg	20000	4.60	92000
Snake Bite		Tab. Ciprofloxacin 500mg	20000	8.00	160000
Dog Bite		Tab. Flagyl 200mg	25000	0.76	19000
Traumatic		Tab. Flagyl 400mg	25000	1.13	28250
Injuries		Syp. Flagyl	12000	18.90	226800
		Anti Diarrheal			
		ORS	250000	4.90	1225000
		Septran Suspension	12000	17.00	204000
		Anti Venom			
		Poly Valent	800 vials	45.00	36000
		Anti Snake Venom	270 vials	1570.00	423900

		Anti Rabies Vaccines			
		Anti Rabies Vaccine (HDC)	1500 vials	570.00	855000
		Immunoglobulin for rabies	150 vials	1500.00	225000
		Disposable Syringes	120000	4.50	540000
		Dextrose Saline	30000	50.00	1500000
		Ringer Lactate 500ml	25000	39.00	975000
		Dextrose 5% 1000cc	12000	50.00	600000
		Inj. Solocartef 100mg	12000	48.90	586800
		Delta Methrine	1000 KG	150.00	150000
		Total	Rs. 8.123 (M)		Rs. 8,122,750

Anticipated Needs of Local Government and Rural Department

- **Available Resources**

- Water Filters 600 Nos.
- Aqua Tabs (Chlorine Tablets) 60,000 Nos.
- Hygiene Kits 4,000 Nos.
- Awareness Material (Pamphlets/Leaflets) 2,000 Nos.

- **Required Resources**

- Emergency Response Fund Rs. 1.5 Million
- Pipe (HDEP of different diameter) 20,000 Meter
- Steel Ropes(For ropeway/cable cars) 2,000 Meter
- Emergency Water Filters 2,000 Nos.
- Temporary Latrine Slabs 20,000 Nos.

Gaps /Additional Requirement

- i. State Disaster Management Authority has gathered information with respect to potential flood affected families from all districts which total as 2500 families throughout AJK. SDMA has resources to cater Non Food Items' (NFIs) requirement of 800 families only from its existing sources. However, there is additional requirement of NFIs for 1700 vulnerable families and FIs for 2500 families which need to be arranged on urgent basis.
- ii. SDMA being a new setup lacks necessary financial and physical resources to deal with the emergencies. A block provision of Rs. 20.00 million may be provided by Federal Government as the revolving fund to cope any emergency or in forthcoming monsoon.
- iii. NHA may be taken on board for clearance of roads from Kohala to Chakothe and Kahuta to Holar district Kotli.
- iv. GoAJK may be provided a sufficient amount to meet the emergency.
- v. Pakistan Army may provide logistic support to SDMA.
- vi. Highway Department may allocate a handsome amount for emergency purpose only.

Important Contact Numbers

Contact Details of SDMA and Emergency Operation Centre

Sr. No	Designation	Landline	Mobile
1	Secretary/Director General	05822-921536	03015493895
2	Director Administration	05822-92	03009554704
3	Director Operations	05822921023	03324455415
4	Deputy Director Operations	05822921591	03005582385
5	Emergency Operation Centre	05822921043	03335440558

Contact Details of Deputy Commissioners of Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Sr. No	District	Designation	Landline	Mobile
1	Bagh	Deputy Commissioner	05823920046	03015330501
2	Bhimber	Deputy Commissioner	05828920220	03465033917
3	Hattian	Deputy Commissioner	05822922607	03014701272
4	Haveli	Deputy Commissioner	05823921708	03335582152
5	Kotli	Deputy Commissioner	05826920163	
6	Mirpur	Deputy Commissioner	05827921270	03229301326
7	Muzaffarabad	Deputy Commissioner	05822920055	03005222236
8	Neelum	Deputy Commissioner	05821920001	03558149989
9	Poonch	Deputy Commissioner	05824920052	03002557395
10	Sudhnoti	Deputy Commissioner	05825920011	03465444443