Sindh

WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN

2024 -2025

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
Rehabilitation Department
Government of Sindh

Winter Contingency Plan 2024

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

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ACRONYMS

DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
ERC	Emergency Relief Cell
GHQ	General Headquarters, Pakistan Army
HH	Households
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LST	Land Surface Temperature
MIRA	Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highways Authority
NHEPRN	National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operations Center
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PWD	People with disabilities
SASCOF	South Asian Climate Outlook Forum
SITREP	Situation Report
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCP	Winter Contingency Planning
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The nature and intensity of natural disasters has changed considerably over the period of time. Disaster risk management attempts to address risks associated with potential hazards as an integral part of development. Consequently, it is less events and more process oriented. It is based on a continuous assessment of vulnerabilities and risks and involves many actors and stakeholders. Given the complexity, 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. However, effective action depends on the existence of practical and well tested contingency plans.

The Provincial Winter Contingency Plan has been formulated taking into account the observations and actions which were taken in monsoon / floods 2024, Although the monsoon season in Sindh usually begins in June, a notably hot month, this contingency plan is aligned with the Monsoon Seasonal Outlook for 2024 provided by the Pakistan Meteorological Department. This alignment ensures the plan remains relevant to all districts that are prone to flooding, addressing not only the immediate winter challenges but also the prolonged effects of the recent floods.

In many areas of Sindh, the presence of fish ponds, natural lakes, and artificially created ditches significantly contributes to stagnant water problems. Villagers often extract mud from nearby barren lands for construction purposes, leaving behind uncovered ditches. During rains, these ditches fill with water, which remains stagnant for extended periods, providing ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes that cause malaria and dengue. In some cases, these ditches evolve into large ponds that store rainwater for months, exacerbating proliferation of waterborne diseases, mosquito-borne illnesses, and an increase in fungal and skin infections. With the arrival of winter, these public health risks intensify, particularly in communities lacking basic winter essentials such as warm clothing, blankets, and heating arrangements.

In response, PDMA Sindh mobilizes a coordinated effort by engaging all relevant agencies, including government departments, district authorities, the armed forces, and humanitarian organizations, to ensure a unified and efficient response. The integrated contingency planning emphasizes optimal resource utilization, better coordination, and clear communication among stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of relief efforts.

Furthermore, PDMA Sindh underscores the importance of continuous contingency planning as a key preparedness measure to mitigate the impacts of natural hazards like floods. This plan not only addresses the immediate humanitarian needs but also considers the broader implications on health and livelihoods, defining clear roles and responsibilities for diverse stakeholders to ensure a timely and organized response in case of any adverse events during the winter season.

SINDH AT A GLANCE

Sindh, Pakistan's third-largest province by area, occupies the lower Indus basin, covering 140,915 km², which accounts for 18% of Pakistan's total landmass. The province shares its borders with Balochistan to the west, Punjab to the north, India to the east, and the Arabian Sea to the south, making it a geographically diverse and strategically significant region. The Indus Delta, the sixth-largest in the world, forms a vital part of Sindh's 250 km coastline, supporting unique ecosystems and acting as a natural buffer against coastal erosion and storm surges. Sindh's terrain features a mix of geographical zones: the fertile alluvial plains flanking the Indus River, the arid and inhospitable Thar Desert to the east, and the rugged Khirthar Mountain range to the west. This diversity contributes to the province's ecological and economic significance, but it also exacerbates its vulnerability to climate and environmental hazards.

Administratively, Sindh is divided into 30 districts, grouped into six divisions: Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas, Larkana, and Shaheed Benazirabad. Karachi, the provincial capital, serves as the economic and industrial hub of Pakistan, hosting two of the country's largest seaports i.e. Port Qasim and Karachi Port, making Sindh a gateway for trade and commerce. The province's economy is supported by a mix of industries, including manufacturing, finance, and agriculture, with the latter concentrated along the Indus River. Despite its industrialization and urbanization, rural Sindh remains reliant on subsistence farming, contributing to the province's socio-economic disparity.

Sindh is uniquely positioned but is increasingly susceptible to climate-related challenges. The Global Climate Risk Index 2019 ranks Pakistan among the ten most climate-affected countries globally, and Sindh, with its low-lying topography and dependence on the Indus River, is particularly at risk. Extreme weather events, including recurrent flooding during monsoons, prolonged droughts, and heatwaves, disrupt livelihoods, destroy infrastructure, and exacerbate socio-economic inequalities. The province's vulnerability is further heightened by rapid urbanization, poor land-use planning, and deforestation.

During winter months, these challenges are compounded by residual impacts from the monsoon season, which leads to agricultural disruption. Sindh's unique geography and climate conditions demand targeted disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures and climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate these vulnerabilities and support its population through increasingly unpredictable seasonal hazards.

Sindh's Administrative Setup for Disaster Management

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts across the province. The PDMA collaborates with multiple stakeholders, including government departments, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), armed forces, and humanitarian agencies, to ensure an integrated and efficient disaster management approach.

Each district in Sindh has its own DDMA, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, responsible for localized disaster preparedness and response activities. The DDMAs focus on assessing district-specific risks, formulating contingency plans, and mobilizing resources for timely interventions during emergencies.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITIES

Sindh's geographical and structural vulnerabilities significantly heighten its exposure to climate-induced disasters and seasonal hazards. Its low-lying plains, shaped by the course of the Indus River, are prone to extensive flooding during the monsoon season. The proximity to the Arabian Sea exacerbates the risks of coastal flooding and storm surges, particularly during tropical cyclones, which have increased in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

Inland, Sindh faces additional challenges due to its diverse topography. The Indus River, a lifeline for agriculture and freshwater supply, frequently overflows during periods of intense rainfall, inundating vast tracts of agricultural land and residential areas. The province's drainage infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, is insufficient to manage such large volumes of water, leading to prolonged water stagnation. This not only disrupts livelihoods but also creates ideal conditions for waterborne diseases such as cholera and dengue.

The southeastern desert zone endures a unique set of vulnerabilities. As one of the driest areas in Sindh, it faces chronic water scarcity and a fragile ecosystem that is further stressed by climatic variability. During winter, the desert experiences harsh cold nights, with temperatures dropping significantly. This, combined with persistent food insecurity and malnutrition, places the already vulnerable population, particularly women and children, at heightened risk. The dual threats of malnutrition and extreme weather further strain the limited healthcare and social protection services available in these remote areas.

Adding to these challenges is the pervasive threat of fog and smog, particularly in urbanized and industrial regions of Sindh, such as Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur, during the winter season. Smog, caused by vehicular emissions, industrial pollutants, and agricultural burning, not only degrades air quality but also poses serious health risks. It exacerbates respiratory illnesses, particularly in children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing conditions. Meanwhile, fog significantly reduces visibility, leading to frequent road accidents, disrupting transportation, and hampering access to healthcare and markets in both urban and rural areas. These visibility issues also affect the timely delivery of relief and essential goods to vulnerable communities.

The recurring nature of monsoon-induced disasters in Sindh leaves little time for communities to recover before winter arrives. Families displaced by floods often lack proper shelter and basic necessities such as warm clothing, blankets, and heating, which are critical to surviving the cold season. In coastal areas, salinity intrusion caused by rising sea levels and inadequate freshwater flows upstream compounds agricultural losses, further undermining food security and livelihoods.

Structural vulnerabilities also stem from rapid urbanization and poorly planned infrastructure in urban centers such as Karachi and Hyderabad. The lack of proper drainage systems, encroachments on natural waterways, and unregulated construction exacerbate urban flooding. In rural Sindh, the absence of robust infrastructure, such as resilient roads and bridges, hampers access to relief services and markets during emergencies, isolating communities when they most need support. The compounded effects of smog, fog, and these structural deficiencies necessitate coordinated mitigation and response strategies to protect Sindh's population from overlapping hazards.

SINDH'S CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Sindh's geographical vulnerabilities, coupled with the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters, underline the urgent need for strengthening climate resilience through targeted strategies. The province's recurring exposure to hazards, including monsoon flooding and subsequent winter challenges, demands a proactive approach that prioritizes disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures tailored to the unique needs of its diverse landscapes and populations.

Investments in resilient infrastructure are critical to minimizing the devastating impacts of disasters. Enhanced drainage and flood management systems can help prevent prolonged water stagnation, which often leads to waterborne diseases and disrupts livelihoods. Infrastructure designed to withstand extreme weather events, such as cyclone-resistant housing in coastal areas and all roads connecting remote regions, can significantly enhance the capacity of communities to recover from shocks.

Equally important is the strengthening of early warning systems. Timely and accurate dissemination of weather forecasts and hazard alerts can empower communities to take precautionary measures, reducing loss of life and property. Leveraging modern technologies like satellite imagery and mobile communication can ensure that even the most remote and vulnerable populations receive critical information in advance of an impending hazard.

Community-based preparedness measures are another cornerstone of building resilience. Localized training on emergency response, first aid, and evacuation protocols can empower communities to act swiftly during crises. Engaging local stakeholders, including women and marginalized groups, in the planning and execution of DRR initiatives ensures that interventions are inclusive and culturally appropriate.

Natural defenses, such as mangrove forests along Sindh's coastline, play a vital role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and extreme weather. Mangroves act as natural buffers, reducing the force of storm surges and preventing coastal erosion. Restoration and conservation of these ecosystems, combined with afforestation in vulnerable inland areas, are essential components of a sustainable climate resilience strategy.

To effectively reduce vulnerabilities and mitigate winter hazards, Sindh's contingency planning aligns with the broader goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector entities, and local communities is critical to achieving these goals. A coordinated response ensures efficient use of resources, timely delivery of assistance, and the integration of diverse expertise in building resilience.

Ultimately, addressing Sindh's vulnerabilities through a comprehensive and inclusive approach can significantly reduce the impact of recurring disasters. By prioritizing climate-resilient infrastructure, empowering communities with the tools and knowledge to prepare for hazards, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, Sindh can support its population in navigating crises with dignity and strengthening their ability to rebuild with confidence and sustainability.

PAKISTAN MEREOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Outlook for November-December-January (2024-25)

Synoptic situation

During the season NDJ, 2024-25, La Niña is favored to emerge in November and is expected to persist through Nov-Jan 2025, whereas the Indian Ocean Dipole (1OD) index is predicted to return to near normal during November-December 2024. Based on the current atmospheric conditions, the climatic outlook for Pakistan for NDJ, 2024-25 is as follows;

Seasonal Outlook (Rainfall)

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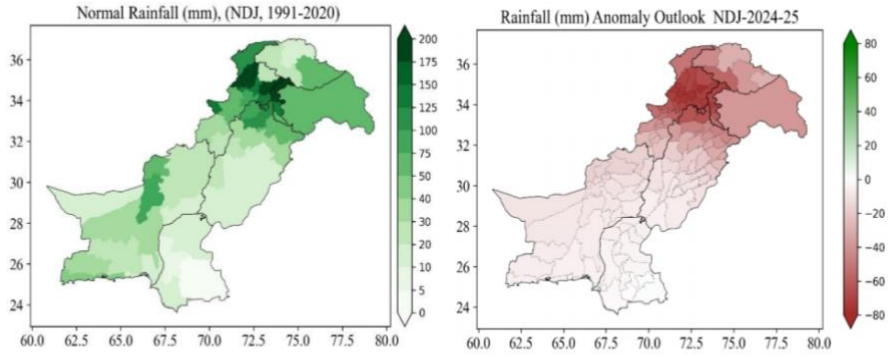

Figure 1: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall and monthly anomaly outlook for NDJ 2024-25.

Seasonal Temperature Outlook

Temperatures are forecasted to remain above normal nationwide with maximum departure over Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan.

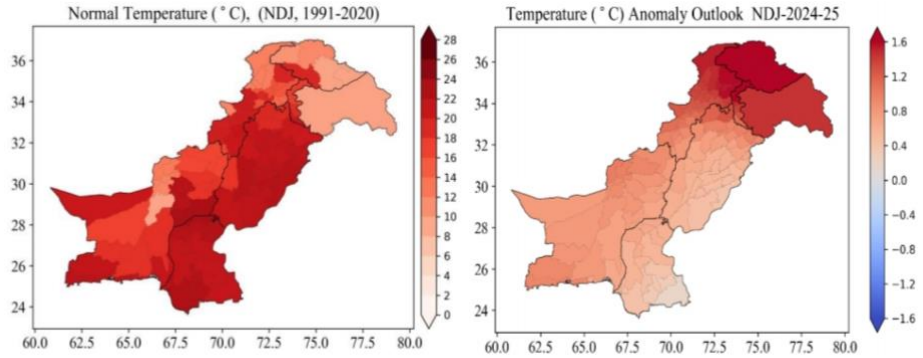

Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) temperature and monthly anomaly outlook for NDJ 2024_25.

Impacts

Agriculture

- Soil Moisture for Rabi Crop Sowing: Below-normal rainfall will likely lead to reduced soil moisture in KP, Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan, potentially impacting early Rabi crop sowing (e.g., wheat, barley) in these areas. Farmers may need to rely more on other means of irrigation where available.
- Water Supply for Agriculture: The forecasted dry conditions could result in lower water availability for irrigation, especially in rain-fed areas. Near-normal rainfall in southern regions may provide more favorable conditions for crop growth in Sindh and southern Punjab.
- Pest and Disease: The above-normal temperatures may promote pest and diseases in winter crops, necessitating proactive pest and weed management in, regions where warmer, dry conditions could stress crops.

Health

- Smog and Air Quality: Warmer and drier conditions may result in poor air quality, especially in plain and low-lying areas especially urban areas) increasing smog formation. This can exacerbate respiratory issues, impacting vulnerable groups including asthma and pulmonary disease patients.
- Transportation and Fog: Night time conditions are favorable for fog formation in plains and valleys, particularly in central and northern Punjab, lower KP and upper Sindh, affecting visibility on highways and potentially disrupting road and air travel. Travelers should be prepared for delays during morning hours due to fog.

Water Resources

Reservoir and Irrigation Levels: The below-normal rainfall may reduce water replenishment in reservoirs, impacting water availability for agriculture and the power sector. Water management Authorities may need to monitor reservoir levels and manage distribution accordingly to ensure sustained supplies during the season.

RISK ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED WITH WINTER

The harsh winter season in Sindh brings unique challenges to vulnerable populations, especially those living in makeshift accommodations or open spaces. Prolonged water stagnation in ditches, natural ponds, and low-lying areas, become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, amplifying the spread of vector-borne diseases, which disproportionately affect vulnerable masses including elderly people, PWDs, PLWs, Children and trans, with limited access to healthcare and preventive measures like mosquito nets.

Health Risks from Water Stagnation

The prolonged stagnation of water in ditches, natural ponds, and low-lying areas during winter creates ideal conditions for the spread of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Communities living near these stagnant water bodies, especially in makeshift shelters, are highly susceptible due to poor sanitation and lack of clean drinking water.

Respiratory and Cold-Related Illnesses

Without proper protection against the cold, vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic illnesses, face an elevated risk of respiratory infections, hypothermia, and other cold-related conditions. Damp conditions caused by water stagnation worsen these health challenges, particularly for those without access to adequate heating, winter clothing, or proper shelter.

Malnutrition and Food Insecurity

The impact of winter on malnutrition in Sindh is profound, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. Cold weather increases caloric requirements, yet many families face severe food insecurity due to damaged livelihoods and disrupted agricultural cycles. Limited access to healthcare and nutritional support further compounds the problem. For these communities, malnutrition not only weakens their resistance to cold but also heightens their susceptibility to infections, making immediate nutritional interventions critical.

Road Accidents and Restricted Access to Services Due to Fog & Smog

Fog, typically occurring in colder conditions, reduces visibility to mere meters, making driving hazardous and leading to a rise in collisions. The thick, low-lying fog often blankets roads, disrupting transportation networks and delaying the movement of vehicles, goods, and people. These delays impact the timely delivery of essential services, particularly in remote and underserved areas, leaving vulnerable populations without critical relief during harsh winter months.

Smog, a combination of smoke, fog, and pollutants, poses a dual threat. While it exacerbates visibility issues like fog, its primary risk lies in its detrimental effects on air quality. People working in open fields, traveling long distances, or spending extended hours outdoors face significant health risks, such as respiratory issues, aggravated asthma, and other chronic conditions.

WINTER PLANNING FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh issues directives to all District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) to formulate comprehensive winter preparedness plans for the most vulnerable populations across the province. Recognizing the increased vulnerability of these communities during the winter months, PDMA Sindh emphasizes the importance of tailoring response efforts to the specific needs at the Tehsil and UC level.

District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) are directed to collect and analyze detailed data, ensuring that the requirements for winter relief are accurately identified based on localized demands. This approach includes assessing the needs for essential winter supplies such as warm clothing, blankets, heating arrangements, and temporary shelters, particularly for those still residing in makeshift accommodations or damaged homes due to recent floods.

Distribution of Essential Relief Items by PDMA Sindh

In response to the severe flooding that affected various districts across Sindh, the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh has proactively distributed essential relief items to ensure the well-being and safety of the flood-affected populations. These supplies were dispatched to five administrative divisions of Sindh, namely Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, and Shaheed Benazirabad, covering all the flood-hit districts within these regions.

Relief Provided with Reference to Floods / Winter

S No	Item	Qty
01	Tents	31,857
02	Plastic Tarpaulins	6,500
03	Mosquito Nets	119,750
04	Animal Mosquito Nets	1000
05	Chatai	26,050
06	Cotton Mattress	12,300
07	Synthetic Sleeping Mats	13,450
08	Hygiene Kits	10,500

PDMA Sindh implemented a structured and coordinated relief distribution mechanism to ensure timely and efficient delivery of essential supplies to flood-affected communities. This approach was executed in close collaboration with District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) to ensure that relief reached the most vulnerable segments of the population. The process began with a comprehensive needs assessment at the Tehsil (sub-district) level, allowing for a precise understanding of the specific requirements in each affected area. This assessment enabled PDMA Sindh to allocate relief items proportionally based on the extent of damage and the number of displaced families, using real-time data to adjust supplies and prioritize districts with the most urgent needs. Logistically, PDMA partnered with local government bodies, armed forces, and humanitarian organizations to streamline the transportation of relief items. Upon reaching these centers, DDMAs, in coordination with local authorities, distributed the supplies directly to affected families, prioritizing those who had lost their homes or were living in makeshift shelters. Special focus was

given to families with children, elderly members, and pregnant or lactating women. In response to the heightened risk of disease outbreaks due to stagnant floodwaters, mosquito nets and hygiene kits were prioritized to prevent the spread of malaria, dengue, and other waterborne illnesses.

The impact of this targeted distribution was significant, as it improved living conditions for flood-affected populations. The provision of tents and plastic tarpaulins offered crucial shelter, while mosquito nets and hygiene kits helped control the spread of diseases. Additionally, the distribution of sleeping mats, mattresses, and floor mats provided essential comfort and protection against the cold ground, especially benefiting children and the elderly.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh, in collaboration with District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), plays a pivotal role in addressing the compounded vulnerabilities faced by communities during the winter season, particularly those affected by internal displacement and are compelled to live in tents, damaged houses or in open spaces due to flooding and cold weather in areas of Sindh. These vulnerable populations often find themselves living in makeshift shelters or open spaces without proper protection, making them highly susceptible to the impacts of winter hazards, including cold-induced illnesses and increased exposure to waterborne and vector-borne diseases. The absence of essential preventive items such as mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and warm clothing exacerbates the situation, particularly for women, children, and the elderly, who are the most at risk.

To mitigate these challenges, PDMA's winter contingency plan focuses on the prepositioning of relief supplies, such as tents, blankets, and warm clothing, to ensure that these items reach affected populations promptly. Coordination with local authorities is critical for establishing temporary shelters that are equipped with adequate heating and clean water facilities to protect displaced families from harsh weather conditions and minimize the risk of waterborne diseases, which thrive in areas where people are exposed to stagnant water and poor sanitation.

Moreover, a significant portion of the relief efforts targets the prevention of vector-borne diseases, like malaria and dengue, by distributing mosquito nets to communities living in open or unsheltered areas where the threat of such diseases is heightened. PDMA's strategy also prioritizes improving access to remote or hard-to-reach areas through better logistical planning and the mobilization of resources, ensuring that even the most isolated communities are not left behind in relief efforts.

Looking ahead, PDMA aims to strengthen inter-agency collaboration with NGOs, UN agencies, the private sector, and local communities to address gaps in service delivery. This includes providing healthcare services, access to clean drinking water, and organizing community-based preparedness training to ensure that communities are better equipped to respond to future disasters. Through these collective efforts, PDMA Sindh and its partners work together to reduce the vulnerabilities posed by winter hazards, prevent the spread of diseases, and contribute to building long-term resilience among the most affected populations.

NDMA GUIDELINES FOR WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN

To ensure proactive measures and timely preparedness for potential winter-related hazards, NDMA has outlined the following guidelines for effective disaster management and response.

- Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Conduct immediate assessments of regional risks to identify choke points and hazard-prone areas.
- Strengthen Local Monitoring Mechanisms: Activate existing monitoring and reporting systems within local administrations, DDMAs, and relevant line departments in vulnerable areas.
- Community Engagement: Mobilize local communities in historically hazardous areas to establish continuous monitoring and feedback mechanisms for early warnings and alerts.
- Awareness Campaigns: Develop and disseminate general and region-specific awareness campaigns to educate the public about potential threats and hazards.
- Field Visits and Reconnaissance: Coordinate field visits with local administrations, line departments, C&W, Rescue 1122, USAR teams, and Armed Forces/CAFs/Levies to enhance situational awareness and preparedness.
- Mock Exercises: Organize both departmental and joint mock exercises with all stakeholders to ensure readiness of personnel and equipment.
- Pre-Positioning of Equipment: Collaborate with NHA, FWO, local C&W departments, and other stakeholders to deploy necessary machinery at vulnerable and choke points in advance.
- Resource Management: Assess the need for additional resources and control vehicle movement in vulnerable areas to minimize risks and safeguard lives. Conduct a stock audit of existing resources for optimal allocation.
- Medical Preparedness: Deploy medical resources, including paramedics, equipment, and essential medicines, in regions based on identified risks and vulnerabilities.
- Road Restoration: Prioritize Road restoration tools, and essential supplies in high-risk areas. Law enforcement agencies and traffic police should advise travelers about potential road closures, slippery conditions, and safety measures.
- Resource Optimization: Identify critical resource gaps and reallocate supplies from less threatened areas to ensure preparedness in vulnerable regions.
- Traveler and Tourist Facilitation: Activate forward facilitation centers for travelers and tourists in key regions. Collaborate with local hotels and transport associations to provide support during emergencies.
- Public Warnings: Issue timely warnings to travelers and tourists about risks associated with hazardous locations.
- Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): Establish district and provincial-level EOCs for real-time monitoring and coordination of the situation.

NDMA GUIDELINES FOR PDMA, DDMA, AND RELEVANT DEPARTMENTS TO MANAGE SMOG RELATED RISKS

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued comprehensive smog guidelines to help Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), and other relevant entities mitigate the severe health and environmental impacts of winter smog. These guidelines emphasize the need for proactive measures, targeted awareness campaigns, and coordinated efforts among departments to address the challenges posed by smog, particularly in urban and industrial regions of Pakistan.

Key Measures for PDMA and DDMA

- Enforce strict regulations to curb pollution sources, including vehicular emissions, industrial pollutants, and illegal waste burning.
- Actively monitor and penalize crop residue burning in agricultural areas, a significant contributor to smog.
- Collaborate with local authorities to regularly report Air Quality Index (AQI) levels.
- Use AQI data to inform and implement region-specific policies for smog management.
- Conduct workshops, public announcements, and campaigns in schools, community centers, and religious spaces to educate the public on smog precautions.
- Disseminate smog-related information through social media, radio, and local announcements, ensuring outreach to rural and remote areas.
- Distribute high-quality masks (N95/KN95) to vulnerable populations, including children, elderly individuals, and those with pre-existing respiratory conditions.
- Provide air-purifying equipment and offer guidance on reducing exposure to smog.
- Coordinate with health departments to ensure adequate medical facilities and services for respiratory ailments in smog-prone regions.
- Impose temporary limitations on industrial operations and vehicular traffic during peak smog periods.
- Encourage carpooling in government offices, schools, and colleges to reduce vehicle use.
- Consider temporarily closing schools to safeguard children's health during severe smog episodes.
- Develop and regularly update smog-specific disaster management strategies, incorporating preventive and emergency response measures.
- Engage local NGOs and community leaders to ensure widespread adoption of safety measures.

Role of National Highway and Motorway Police

- Issue real-time advisories and warnings about areas with high smog density and low visibility through electronic signs, SMS alerts, and social media.
- Educate drivers on safe practices, such as using fog lights and reducing speed, during smoggy conditions.
- Enforce strict speed limits on highways and motorways to minimize accidents caused by poor visibility.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) FOR PDMA ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN

These SOPs provide a structured approach to managing winter and all associated secondary hazards and challenges through all phases of disaster management i.e. Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

I. Prevention and Mitigation Phase

1. **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment**

Key Actions

- Conduct risk assessments in districts like Dadu, Tharparkar, Umerkot, and Jacobabad, which are prone to droughts and cold waves.
- Use historical weather data and GIS mapping to identify vulnerable areas, especially desert regions, riverine belts, and urban settlements affected by fog.
- Consult local communities to document indigenous knowledge about seasonal risks and vulnerabilities.

Expected Outcome: Comprehensive district-level hazard profiles for targeted mitigation measures.

2. **Policy Development and Resource Allocation**

Key Actions

- Incorporate winter hazard risk reduction into Sindh's provincial development plans.
- Allocate budgets for pre-disaster infrastructure improvements, such as repairing access roads in remote villages.
- Focus on mitigating drought impacts by promoting rainwater harvesting systems and resilient shelter construction in Tharparkar and Umerkot.

Expected Outcome: Enhanced provincial and district-level preparedness for winter hazards.

3. **Capacity Building**

Key Actions

- Train government personnel and community volunteers in cold-wave mitigation, such as constructing energy-efficient homes using local materials.
- Provide training on drought management practices, including water conservation and the introduction of drought-resistant crops suitable for Sindh.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns in Sindhi on safe heating, water conservation, and frostbite prevention.

Expected Outcome: Skilled personnel and aware communities ready to mitigate risks effectively.

4. **Infrastructure Development**

Key Actions

- Install or repair essential infrastructure, such as community water tanks, hand pumps, and solar-powered water pumps, especially in Tharparkar.
- Procure fog-management equipment for highways, particularly in northern Sindh.
- Improve rural roads to ensure connectivity during emergencies.

Expected Outcome: Reduced vulnerability of infrastructure to winter hazards.

II. Preparedness Phase

1. **Contingency Planning**

Key Actions

- Update contingency plans for each district in Sindh, with specific focus on flood-prone areas and drought-hit regions.
- Create inventories of available resources, such as vehicles, food stocks, medical supplies, and fodder for livestock.
- Identify safe evacuation centers like schools and community halls that can be quickly converted into shelters.

Expected Outcome: Actionable and district-specific contingency plans.

2. **Coordination Mechanisms**

Key Actions

- Establish district-level coordination committees led by Deputy Commissioners (DCs).
- Ensure inter-departmental coordination among key sectors, including Irrigation, Agriculture, Livestock, Health, and Revenue Departments.
- Collaborate with NGOs for community outreach and support.

Expected Outcome: Harmonized efforts among all stakeholders in Sindh.

3. **Control Room Activation**

Key Actions

- Set up 24/7 control rooms at district and taluka levels under the supervision of Deputy commissioner.
- Coordinate with PDMA Sindh, Meteorological Department, and local government representatives.
- Ensure real-time updates about extreme weather events, especially cold waves and fog.

Expected Outcome: Seamless communication during emergencies.

4. **Volunteer Training and Deployment**

Key Actions

- Recruit and train community volunteers through Civil Defense and local NGOs in first aid, search and rescue, and cold-wave response.
- Maintain a roster of volunteers for rapid deployment in affected areas.

Expected Outcome: Availability of trained human resources for timely response.

5. **Resource Mobilization**

Key Actions

- Stockpile winter essentials like blankets, food, and medical supplies in vulnerable areas.
- Ensure availability of fog lamps and reflectors for highway safety during dense fog.
- Procure and maintain vehicles and machinery for remote area accessibility.

Expected Outcome: Resources ready for immediate mobilization.

6. **Community Engagement and Awareness**

Key Actions

- Conduct awareness sessions in rural Sindh on the importance of preparing water reserves, protecting crops, and livestock care during winter.
- Disseminate educational materials in Sindhi and Urdu through radio, mobile SMS, and community leaders.

Expected Outcome: Communities informed and prepared to face winter challenges.

III. Response Phase

1. **Emergency Declaration**

Key Actions

- Concerned office of Deputy Commissioners will declare emergencies in affected districts based on early warnings from the Meteorological Department.
- Activate control rooms and deploy resources as per the contingency plan.

Expected Outcome: Rapid and efficient emergency response activation.

2. **Deployment of Resources and Personnel**

Key Actions

- Mobilize district-level response teams with adequate supplies to affected areas.
- Establish relief camps with heating, water, food, and medical services.

Expected Outcome: Prompt response to minimize human suffering.

3. **Sector-Specific Interventions**

Health Department: Set up mobile health units to treat respiratory illnesses and cold-related conditions.

Agriculture Department: Assist farmers in protecting crops from frost.

Livestock Department: Distribute fodder and vaccinate animals in drought-hit and cold-affected regions.

4. **Relief Operations**

Key Actions

- Equitably distribute blankets, food, and shelter items.
- Engage local NGOs for supplementary relief efforts.

Expected Outcome: Relief delivered efficiently to those in need.

IV. Recovery and Rehabilitation Phase

1. **Damage and Loss Assessment**

Key Actions

- Conduct detailed surveys in affected areas to document losses in agriculture, livestock, and housing.
- Submit assessment reports to PDMA for financial and resource mobilization.

Expected Outcome: Comprehensive data to inform recovery efforts.

2. **Restoration of Essential Services**

Key Actions

- Rehabilitate damaged infrastructure, including water systems, roads, and schools.
- Establish long-term solutions such as solar-powered water pumps and drought-resistant agricultural systems.

Expected Outcome: Quick restoration of services and infrastructure.

3. **Community Rehabilitation**

Key Actions

- Provide seeds, tools, and financial support for affected farmers.
- Facilitate income-generating activities like small businesses for women.

Expected Outcome: Resilient communities with restored livelihoods.

4. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Key Actions

- Conduct reviews to evaluate the effectiveness of response efforts and revise plans accordingly.

Expected Outcome: Improved preparedness for future winter hazards.

ROLE OF MULTI- STAKEHOLDERS TO CARRY OUT DISASTER MANAGEMENT MEASURES AT PROVINCIAL & DISTRICT LEVEL

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)

Pre-Disaster

- The Director General (DG) PDMA will lead response and relief operations with a Composite Team, ensuring stakeholders are aligned with winter contingency measures.
- Activate the Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) to receive PMD forecasts on fog and cold waves, disseminating timely alerts to the public and relevant agencies.
- Identify and allocate critical resources like blankets, food supplies, and medical kits, focusing on areas where floodwaters have yet to recede, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Prepare a database of humanitarian partners and NGOs for rapid deployment in fog-affected and flood-hit areas.
- Facilitate contingency planning with DDMAs, specifically addressing risks such as fog-related transport delays and increased susceptibility to health crises due to stagnant floodwaters.

During-Disaster

- Coordinate relief operations through PEOC to address health challenges, including the outbreak of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery, in areas with standing floodwaters.
- Manage logistics for the transportation of winter relief items, ensuring alternate routes are identified in fog-prone zones to prevent delays.
- Collaborate with DDMAs, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners to distribute food, NFIs, and medical aid, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly.
- Issue daily SITREPs, incorporating updates on health conditions, transportation hurdles, and ongoing relief efforts.
- Maintain a stockpile of essential supplies, including fog lights and medical kits, for quick deployment.

Post-Disaster

- Monitor health conditions in communities affected by flood water and ensure water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services are restored to mitigate the spread of diseases.
- Conduct assessments to evaluate the impact of prolonged cold, fog, and waterborne illnesses, focusing on recovery efforts such as restoring transportation routes and supporting livelihoods.
- Continue relief operations until affected populations are adequately supported and economic activities resume.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Pre-Disaster

- Activate District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) to monitor local conditions, including floodwater levels and fog intensity, for effective planning.
- Set up early warning systems for extreme cold and fog events, ensuring timely communication with local communities.
- Preposition stockpiles of winter relief items, medical supplies for treating waterborne diseases, and fog-related equipment like lights for transport routes.

During-Disaster

- Organize emergency response to distribute relief items such as warm clothing, food, and clean drinking water.
- Ensure medical teams are mobilized to treat waterborne diseases in stagnant water-affected areas and respiratory illnesses due to fog and cold.
- Identify and clear safe transportation routes to mitigate delays caused by fog, coordinating with local transport authorities.
- Mobilize community volunteers for health awareness campaigns and relief distribution.
- Provide daily SITREPs to PDMA, focusing on health risks and logistical challenges.

Post-Disaster

- Collaborate with health authorities to sustain disease prevention measures and ensure communities recover from winter-related health impacts.
- Restore disrupted transportation and supply chain routes while continuing support for the most affected households.

Humanitarian Partners and NGOs

Pre-Disaster

- Assist PDMA and DDMAs in mapping vulnerable areas, particularly those prone to waterborne diseases and fog-induced transport disruptions.
- Provide expertise and resources for stockpiling relief items and preparing medical supplies.

During-Disaster

- Deploy health teams to address outbreaks of diseases like malaria, cholera, and diarrhea in flood-hit areas.
- Support relief operations by delivering winter kits, safe drinking water, and medical aid to affected populations.
- Fill logistical gaps by providing alternate transportation and ensuring the continuity of relief efforts in fog-affected zones.

Post-Disaster

- Collaborate on long-term recovery projects, including health infrastructure improvements and sustainable WASH initiatives to prevent future outbreaks.

- Engage in rehabilitation programs targeting transportation networks and livelihoods in fog and flood-affected areas.

Private Sector

Pre-Disaster

- Contribute resources such as vehicles equipped with fog lights, additional medical supplies, and funding for winter contingency preparedness.

During-Disaster

- Offer logistical support for the transportation of relief items through fog-affected zones.
- Provide temporary shelters or heating solutions to mitigate the impact of extreme cold.

Post-Disaster

- Invest in rebuilding damaged transport infrastructure and support economic recovery initiatives through corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts.

Local Communities

Pre-Disaster

- Participate in awareness campaigns on health risks related to stagnant floodwaters and prepare for transportation challenges during fog.
- Engage in local-level preparedness measures, such as stockpiling essential supplies and creating community-based response plans.

During-Disaster

- Support emergency relief operations by sharing local knowledge of safe routes and helping identify affected individuals.
- Collaborate with health teams to spread awareness about waterborne diseases and ensure proper hygiene practices.

Post-Disaster

- Contribute to recovery efforts by adopting resilient practices to mitigate future risks and actively participating in rebuilding community infrastructure.

Health Department

Pre-Disaster

- Provide specific information on epidemic precautions.
- Establish mobile health teams in DHQs/THQs.
- Set up an Information Center for data collection and dissemination among stakeholders.
- Collaborate with partner NGOs and relevant organizations.

During Disaster

- Deliver emergency treatment to affected individuals.
- Supply first-aid kits, anti-snake venom serum, and other emergency resources.
- Deploy mobile medical teams and health personnel.
- Coordinate with relevant stakeholders for efficient response.

Post-Disaster

- Set up medical camps, conduct vaccinations, and ensure safe food and water supply.
- Assess the health impacts and intervene to prevent disease outbreaks.

Education Department

Pre-Disaster

- Train teachers and students on disaster preparedness and safety measures.
- Organize and systemize volunteers in collaboration with Civil Defence.
- Educate students on health precautions.

During Disaster

- Mobilize human resources for disaster interventions.
- Deploy volunteers to provide emergency support.

Post-Disaster

- Facilitate the early resumption of educational activities and infrastructure.

Agriculture Department

Pre-Disaster

- Assess high-risk areas and estimate potential crop damages.
- Promote alternative crops for water-stressed regions.
- Establish a bio-saline agriculture desk for Thar's saline water areas.
- Create community seed banks at the UC level.
- Coordinate with the Meteorological Department for weather updates.

During Disaster

- Disseminate mass awareness and situation updates.
- Arrange relief for affected farmers and crops.
- Monitor crop protection vigilantly.

Post-Disaster

- Assess crop damages and submit reports to DDMA.
- Provide timely compensation to affected farmers.
- Educate farmers on epidemics and crop diseases.
- Introduce resilient crops suited to water-scarce and saline conditions.

Livestock and Fisheries Department

Pre-Disaster

- Estimate possible damages to livestock and fisheries.
- Raise community awareness on precautions.
- Coordinate with Agriculture, Irrigation, and Meteorological Departments.

During Disaster

- Update communities on the disaster situation.
- Provide livestock vaccination through fixed and mobile units.
- Restrict movement of diseased livestock.
- Arrange relief and transport for livestock.
- Vaccinate livestock against contagious diseases promptly.

Post-Disaster

- Assess livestock damages and submit reports to DDMA.
- Ensure timely compensation for livestock owners.
- Educate communities on livestock diseases and preventive measures.

Planning and Development Department (P&D)

Pre-Disaster

- Compile statistical data on potential damages and recovery needs.
- Identify potential resources for disaster management.
- Support other departments in planning and strategizing.

During Disaster

- Prepare materials and emergency response equipment.
- Deploy teams to provide fuels and essential resources to affected areas.

Post-Disaster

- Collect data on actual damages and recovery needs.
- Plan resource allocation for cost-effective rehabilitation.
- Facilitate interdepartmental coordination for execution of rehabilitation activities.

Revenue Department

Pre-Disaster

- Identify high-risk areas and estimate damage and recovery needs.
- Arrange financial resources for disaster preparedness.

During Disaster

- Set up relief distribution centers and accept donations.
- Coordinate timely release of funds and submit financial reports to DEOC.

Post-Disaster

- Assess crop and livestock damages for tax adjustments.
- Support PDMA in authentic damage assessment and compensation efforts.

Police Department

Pre-Disaster

- Disseminate disaster preparedness information via the "15 helpline."
- Develop contingency plans and train teams for emergency response.

During Disaster

- Rescue affected individuals and transport them to hospitals.
- Ensure smooth access and security for rescue and relief teams.
- Maintain law and order, redirect traffic on safe routes, and provide security to relief consignments.

Post-Disaster

- Provide security to NGO/INGO workers in vulnerable areas.
- Facilitate rehabilitation efforts by securing relief operations.
- Protect relief consignments from potential theft or hostility.

Civil Defense

Pre-Disaster

- Share technical and personal expertise information with PDMA.
- Conduct training sessions for volunteers on first aid and emergency response.

- Train and organize volunteers for systematic deployment, focusing on first aid and rescue activities.
- Conduct mass awareness campaigns on essential first aid and rescue techniques.

During Disaster

- Deploy trained volunteers for emergency response tasks.
- Communicate additional resource requirements to DEOC for efficient emergency activities.

Post-Disaster

- Identify operational gaps and develop plans to address weaknesses for future interventions.
- Assist the District Administration and relevant departments in rehabilitation efforts.

Public Health Engineering Department

Pre-Disaster

- Develop a comprehensive contingency plan for winter-related emergencies.
- Monitor and ensure drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.
- Identify additional water sources to maintain regular supply during emergencies.

During Disaster

- Distribute household water purification tablets (e.g., AQUATABS) to affected populations.
- Install new hand pumps and tube wells to ensure access to safe water.
- Revive traditional water sources to address immediate water scarcity.
- Transport water to affected areas using road tankers.
- Promote awareness of safe hygiene and sanitation practices among communities.

Post-Disaster

- Conduct a situation analysis to assess water scarcity and its impacts.
- Implement specific measures like installing additional hand pumps and RO plants in consultation with district authorities.

GENDER-SENSITIVE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS SUPPORT STRATEGY FOR WINTER RESPONSE

Challenges and Risks in Winter

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh recognizes the critical need to integrate Gender-sensitive and vulnerable groups, including the Women, Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLWs), and Trans, elderly people, children, and People with disabilities (PWDs) and their needs into all phases of emergency, which is essential for effective winter contingency planning. Past experiences and studies have highlighted the neglect of these groups in disaster planning, resulting in disproportionate impacts such as increased vulnerabilities, gender-based violence, and higher risks of loss of lives during crises.

Winter poses significant challenges for vulnerable groups in Sindh, exacerbating their existing vulnerabilities. People living in open spaces, such as displaced families, face heightened risks when they include individuals with disabilities (PWDs), elderly persons, women, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), children, and socially excluded groups such as transgender individuals. These groups are disproportionately exposed to waterborne diseases like diarrhea and vector-borne illnesses like malaria, which thrive in poor hygiene conditions exacerbated by winter constraints. The physical limitations of PWDs and the elderly often prevent them from accessing aid or moving to safer locations, while children under 12 particularly newborn are vulnerable to respiratory infections due to inadequate shelter and nutrition.

Socially neglected groups such as transgender individuals face discrimination in accessing shelters and services, further increasing their exposure to life-threatening conditions. Additionally, fog and smog during winter significantly heighten the risk of road accidents due to low visibility, especially affecting school-going children who travel early in the morning. Smog, primarily caused by emissions from brick kilns and the burning of agricultural waste, also exacerbates respiratory and cardiovascular health problems, placing these vulnerable groups at further risk.

Monitoring and Risk Control

Effective risk mitigation during winter requires a comprehensive monitoring framework. Continuous assessment of evolving winter conditions and their impacts on vulnerable groups ensures timely interventions and optimal resource allocation. While the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders are clearly outlined in the winter contingency plan, specific emphasis is placed on addressing the unique needs of gender-sensitive and vulnerable populations. For example, the Traffic Police play a pivotal role in monitoring road conditions and enforcing safe driving practices during periods of low visibility caused by fog and smog. The Education Department coordinates with schools to adjust schedules and ensure the safety of children, particularly those who travel along roadsides under hazardous visibility conditions. Similarly, the Health Department conducts regular health checkups, monitors disease outbreaks, and ensures the availability of essential medicines, including those for respiratory illnesses. Emergency services, such as Rescue 1122, remain on high alert to respond to crises, particularly in remote or underserved areas.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) complement these efforts by raising awareness about preventive measures and safety protocols related to winter, associated diseases, and fog & Smog. Community-level monitoring by parents, local leaders, and volunteers plays a vital role in identifying immediate risks and reporting them to relevant authorities.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) collaborates with District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) to address winter-specific challenges, supplying necessary resources like temporary shelter, tarpaulins sheets and Mosquito nets etc., to protect vulnerable groups. However, PDMA Sindh believes that strengthening coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and community groups is essential to establish a centralized system for tracking vulnerabilities and ensuring swift responses. Public awareness campaigns, early warning systems, and real-time risk communication are the integral components of the monitoring strategy.

Winter Response Measures for Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The winter response measures for gender and vulnerable groups require coordinated efforts from various stakeholders, including government bodies, UN agencies, NGOs, sector-based organizations, and community members. The National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA & PDMA) lead strategic planning and coordination, ensuring resource allocation and preparedness at their respective national and provincial levels, while DDMAs implement localized response plans and facilitate delivery to marginalized communities. UN agencies and I/NGOs are responsible for providing technical support and resources, while they also execute specific programs tailored to vulnerable groups, such as women, trans, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) contribute by working at the grassroots level and addressing sector-specific needs to ensure inclusivity and community participation. Communities themselves are vital in actively participating in preparedness activities, assisting vulnerable individuals during emergencies, and offering feedback for continuous improvement. The collaborative efforts of all these actors ensure a comprehensive, gender-sensitive, and inclusive approach to winter preparedness and response.

Below is a detailed table outlining the winter response measures for different gender and vulnerable groups:

Gender/Vulnerable Group	Pre-Winter Measures	During Winter Measures	Post-Winter Measures
Elderly People	• Stock winter-specific supplies i.e. warm clothing, blankets, and energy-dense food. • Ensure access to flu vaccines and other seasonal medications. • Identify elderly-friendly evacuation routes and shelters. • Train local volunteers on assisting the	• Provide heated, safe shelters with accessible facilities. • Distribute thermal wear and nutritional supplements. • Ensure regular health check-ups for chronic conditions. • Prolonged winter gas load-shedding must be addressed with alternate solutions integrated into winter planning.	• Include elderly in livelihood recovery programs. • Facilitate physical therapy and social support to combat isolation. • Provide long-term care services.

	elderly during emergencies.		
People with Disabilities (PWDs)	• Conduct evacuation drills considering various disabilities. • Provide specialized assistive devices (e.g., winter-ready wheelchairs, hearing aids). • Develop accessible transport systems for evacuation. • Train caregivers in emergency support for PWDs. • Stock winter essentials, including warm clothing, blankets, and energy-rich food.	• Ensure priority shelter access and adaptive equipment. • Assign caregivers in shelters to provide personal assistance. • Distribute blankets. • Create Women and Girls Friendly Spaces to support adolescent girls in managing their menstrual health and hygiene effectively.	• Replace or repair damaged assistive devices. • Build accessible homes and community infrastructure. • Integrate PWDs into community livelihood and support programs.
Women & PLWs (Pregnant and Lactating Women)	• Stock maternal and neonatal health kits (including insulated delivery kits). • Train healthcare workers and midwives for winter emergencies. • Ensure warm, private spaces in shelters for women and PLWs. • Address GBV risks through targeted planning.	• Establish mother-and-child-friendly shelters with heating. • Provide warm clothing, infant formula, and sleeping bags. • Deploy mobile health units for maternal care. • Establish Women and Girls Friendly Spaces where mothers can comfortably and privately breastfeed their children. • Create Women and Girls Friendly Spaces to support adolescent girls in managing	• Rebuild healthcare facilities with maternal health units. • Support women and PLWs in livelihood programs. • Provide GBV counseling and psychosocial support.

	• Stock winter essentials, including blankets, and energy-rich food.	their menstrual health and hygiene effectively.	
Children (12 years and below)	• Distribute warm clothing, gloves, and shoes. • Stock schools with emergency supplies and child-specific nutrition kits. • Conduct child safety and evacuation drills in schools. • Ensure vaccination for common winter illnesses.	• Create heated child-friendly spaces with recreational activities. • Serve hot meals and conduct regular health screenings. • Ensure educational continuity in temporary setups.	• Rehabilitate schools and playgrounds with resilient infrastructure. • Provide long-term nutrition programs. • Offer mental health services tailored to children.
Transgender Individuals	• Train transgender community leaders in winter-specific disaster response. • Designate safe, inclusive shelters with access to heating. • Ensure equitable inclusion in preparedness programs.	• Provide winter essentials, including warm clothing, blankets, and energy-rich food. • Monitor shelters to ensure inclusivity and safety. • Provide healthcare and psychosocial support.	• Facilitate skill-based recovery programs tailored for transgender individuals. • Address long-term housing and employment needs. • Include transgender voices in recovery planning.

ANNEX A

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

The communities and any other relevant entity can contact on following number in case emergency

Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC)

Office	Contact No
Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Government of Sindh	Emergency No: 1736 (Toll free) (021) 35381810 0335-5557362

List of divisional Commissioners

S#	Designation	District	Tel Off.	Fax
KARACHI DIVISION (021)				
1	Commissioner	Karachi	9205610-14, 9205607	99205652, 99205639
2	Deputy Commissioner	East	99231214, 99231215	99230994
3	Deputy Commissioner	West	99333177, 99333172	99333173
4	Deputy Commissioner	Kemari	99333177, 99333172	99333173
5	Deputy Commissioner	South	99205644	99202296
6	Deputy Commissioner	Central	99260037, 99260038	99260036
7	Deputy Commissioner	Malir	99333785-6	35001301
8	Deputy Commissioner	Korangi	99333922	99333923
HYDERABAD DIVISION				
1	Commissioner	Hyderabad	(022) 9200112 - 13	9200114, 9201316
2	Deputy Commissioner	Hyderabad	(022) 9200244	9200976

3	Deputy Commissioner	Jamshoro	(0223) 870135, 871942 - 44	871199, 871954
4	Deputy Commissioner	Dadu	(025) 9200250, 9200251	9200252
5	Deputy Commissioner	Matiari	(022) 2760033, 2760032	2760011
6	Deputy Commissioner	Tando Allahyar	(022) 9250702-3	9250703
7	Deputy Commissioner	Tando M. Khan	(022) 9260701-2-9	9260709
8	Deputy Commissioner	Thatta	(0298) 920061, 770359	R: 920058 O: 920069
9	Deputy Commissioner	Sujawal	(0298) 510051	510051
10	Deputy Commissioner	Badin	(0297) 920013	861471, 920021
SUKKUR DIVISION				
1	Commissioner	Sukkur	(071) 9310834, 9310835	O: 9310837 R: 9310619
2	Deputy Commissioner	Sukkur	(071) 9310601-600	9310602
3	Deputy Commissioner	Khairpur	(0243) 9280200, 9280201	9280202
4	Deputy Commissioner	Ghotki	(0723) 661616, 661675	O: 661677 R: 651628

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISION				
1	Commissioner	Shaheed Benazirabad	(0244) 9370333, 81069	9370392, 381068
2	Deputy Commissioner	Shaheed Benazirabad	(0244) 381494, 9370337	9370338
3	Deputy Commissioner	N. Feroze	(0242) 92010, 448256	920103
4	Deputy Commissioner	Sanghar	(0235) 920116-7	920101
LARKANA DIVISION				
1	Commissioner	Larkana	(074) 9410244, 9410245	(R)9410293, (O)9410394-5
2	Deputy Commissioner	Larkana	(074) 9410318, 9410243	9410336, 9410293
3	Deputy Commissioner	Kamber Shahdadkot	(074) 9411100	9411102, 9411108
4	Deputy Commissioner	Shikarpur	(0726) 920200, 920201	920202
5	Deputy Commissioner	Jacobabad	(0722) 921201-2	921003
6	Deputy Commissioner	Kashmore	(0722) 570904, 35843006	570902
MIRPURKHAS DIVISION				
1	Commissioner	Mirpurkhas	(0233) 9290052, 9290053-54	9290055-59
2	Deputy Commissioner	Mirpurkhas	(0233) 9290069, 9290070	9290254
3	Deputy Commissioner	Umerkot	(0238) 920019-20	920020
4	Deputy Commissioner	Tharparkar	(0232) 920667, 920825	920818

Source: Commissioner Office - Contact Information

OPERATION WINGS, RESCUE 1122 (SINDH)				
S#	**Division**	**Name of Officer(s) / Focal Person(s)**	**Designation**	**Contact Details**
1	Karachi (HQ) Wing - I	Asif Ali	Emergency Officer	0301-3406433
2	Karachi (HQ) Wing - II	Hassaan Ul Haseeb	Station In-charge	0334-3356007
3	Karachi District Station (KIHD)	Saad Ullah Bhutto	Emergency Officer	0332-4510567
4	District Station, Hyderabad	Roshan Ali Mahesar	Emergency Officer	0333-3116117
5	District Station, Mirpurkhas	Fayaz Samo	CLO/Station In-charge	0335-3548887
6	District Station, Shaheed Benazirabad	Roshan Ali Mahesar	Emergency Officer	0333-3116117
7	District Station, Sukkur	M. Awais	Station In-charge	0320-3625154
8	District Station, Larkana	Iftikhar Ahmed	CLO/Station In-charge	0333-1977776

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY,
REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
PLOT NO. 26-C, MAIN KHAYABAN-E-JAMI,DHA PHASE–VII, KARACHI.

Helpline No:
PDMA 1736

PDMA Office : 021-35381810 / PEOC : 0335-5557362 / Fax : 021-35314219 / Email : info@pdma.gos.pk

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