



**Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**  
**National Disaster Management Authority**

# **BADAKHSHAN PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **2013**

**Produced by Provincial Disaster Management Committee**

**Supported by GIZ**



*In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the  
Compassionate*



*"And who so saves a life, it is as if he had saved the entirety of  
mankind"*

*The Holy Qur'an (5.32)*

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# ANDMA'S MESSAGE

Implementation of Badakhshan Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan is a significant step forward within the framework of National Disaster Management Plan, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Law 2012, and Strategic National Action Plan for DRR and Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

Badakhshan is one of the most disaster prone, economically backward and remote province of Afghanistan. Every year recurring disasters such as avalanches, floods, earthquakes, landslides and droughts create havoc in lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

ANDMA Office in Badakhshan under close supervision and direction of Provincial Governor will coordinate DRM activities in the province to assist government line departments and other provincial stakeholders to implement actions agreed in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Provincial Disaster Management Plan.

Every action taken to implement SOP should be a step forward to save a life and to build disaster resilient communities in Badakhshan.

**MOHAMMAD DAIM KAKAR**

Director General, ANDMA  
Kabul, Afghanistan

# PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR' S MESSAGE

Badakhshan disaster profile is dominated by recurrent natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, floods, cold wave, harsh winters, droughts, fire, terrorism and epidemics. Every year these disasters take a toll of human lives, disrupt people's livelihoods, destroy critical infrastructure, divert planned use of resources and retard over all development process.

For reduction of vulnerabilities of communities to natural hazards, provincial government in Badakhshan with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) - Development-oriented Emergency and Transitional Aid (DETA) undertook a project to prepare a practical and usable Provincial Disaster Management Plan (PDMP).

Badakhshan Provincial Disaster Management Plan is based on the strategic goals for HFA implementation , recommendations, field reports and assessments done by Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Badakhshan in 2012. It takes account of inputs received from government line departments, current National Disaster Management Plan, Strategic National Action Plan for DRR and the new Afghanistan Disaster Management Law 2012. The salient features of PDMP include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Coordination Architecture, inbuilt and easy-to-use monitoring system for DRM activities.

To accomplish our vision, I direct all the line departments, directorates and offices of government as well as non-governmental organizations, the international community, and other sectors of civil society to begin the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures and to include the disaster risk management in their departmental policies, plans and budgets. All government instrumentalities are directed to report their performance on the implementation of these SOPs to my office every three months through the ANDMA in Badakhshan. I also encourage all sectors of society and our international partners to help make the vision of this plan a reality.

The natural disasters could not be prevented, but we can reduce their adverse impact by strengthening the disaster management system in our province. Afghan Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) under the supervision of PGO will coordinate Disaster Risk Management initiatives of Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) as per BPDMP SoPs within a unified policy framework of Afghanistan National Development Strategy and proactively at all levels – DDMC, CDC and community.

On behalf of the people of Badakhshan province, and on my behalf as the Governor/Chairperson of the Provincial Disaster Management Commission, I express my sincere appreciation to Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) - Development-oriented Emergency and Transitional Aid (DETA) for technical and financial support in development of this plan.

**DR. SHAH WALIULLAH ADEEB**

Provincial Governor  
Badakhshan



# STRATEGIC GOAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Disaster Management Plan for Badakhshan is based on the following strategic goals laid out under Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) implementation plan in Afghanistan:

## Strategic Goal Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### Strategic Goal Statement:

Disaster and environmental risk management policies are being integrated into development plans at the national, sub national and local levels (through existing public policies, mechanisms for coordinating DRR actions at various levels, budgetary assignments or others).

## Strategic Goal Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### Strategic Goal Statement:

Strengthened institutions with adequate capacities at national and sub-national level for coordinated and coherent action in reducing risk and building sectoral resilience.

## Strategic Goal Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### Strategic Goal Statement:

Enhanced capacities at all levels to monitor and respond to potential disaster and environmental risks of national, regional and international concern.

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<sup>1</sup> National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

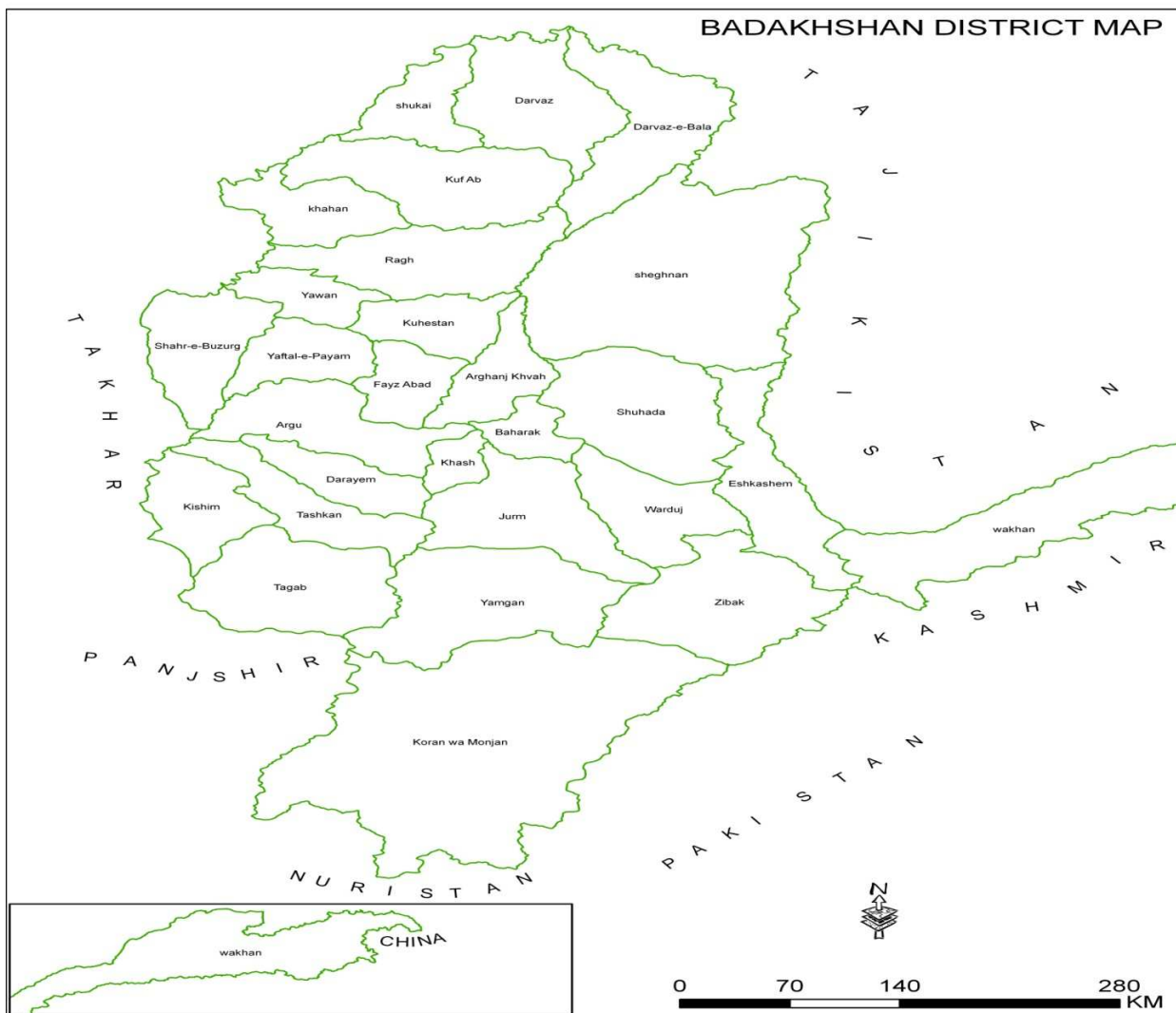
# ACRONYMS

<b>AIHRC</b>	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
<b>ANDMA</b>	Afghan National Disaster Management Authority
<b>ARBP</b>	Amu River Basin Project
<b>ARCS</b>	Afghanistan Red Crescent Society
<b>CDC</b>	Community Development Council
<b>CDRMT</b>	Community Disaster Risk Management Team
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Worker
<b>DDMC</b>	District Disaster Management Committee
<b>DAIL</b>	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>DoC</b>	Department of Communication
<b>DoICT</b>	Department of Information and Culture
<b>DoED</b>	Department of Education
<b>DoEW</b>	Department of Energy and Water
<b>DOLSAMD</b>	Department of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs & Disabled
<b>DoHRA</b>	Department of Hajj and Religious Affairs
<b>DoPH</b>	Department of Public Health
<b>DoT</b>	Department of Transport
<b>DoWA</b>	Department of Women Affairs
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DRRD</b>	Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
<b>DUDEP</b>	Department of Urban Development and Environment
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operation Center
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>FFW</b>	Food For Work
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>MoWA</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>NAC</b>	Norwegian Afghan Committee
<b>NDMP</b>	National Disaster Management Plan
<b>NFIs</b>	Non Food Items
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>NSP</b>	National Solidarity Programme
<b>PDMC</b>	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
<b>PDMP</b>	Provincial Disaster Management Plan
<b>PGO</b>	Provincial Governor's Office
<b>PWD</b>	Persons With Disability
<b>SERT</b>	School Emergency Response Team
<b>SDMC</b>	School Disaster Management Committee
<b>SHGs</b>	Self-Help Groups
<b>TBA</b>	Traditional Birth Attendants
<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 Geography

Badakhshan is located in the extreme north-east of Afghanistan between coordinates (N 37.91, E 71.58 and N 37.93 E70.17) in the north and (N 35.52 E70.88 and N 36.66 E 70.25 )in south. The province covers an area of 44059 sq kms. It has external borders to Tajikistan in the north, Pakistan and Kashmir in the south-east and China in the far end of Wakhan corridor. Pyanzh tributary of river Amu demarcates the border with Tajikistan. Internally the province borders Takhar, Nuristan and Panjshir.<sup>2</sup>



Source: GIS Department, GIZ DETA

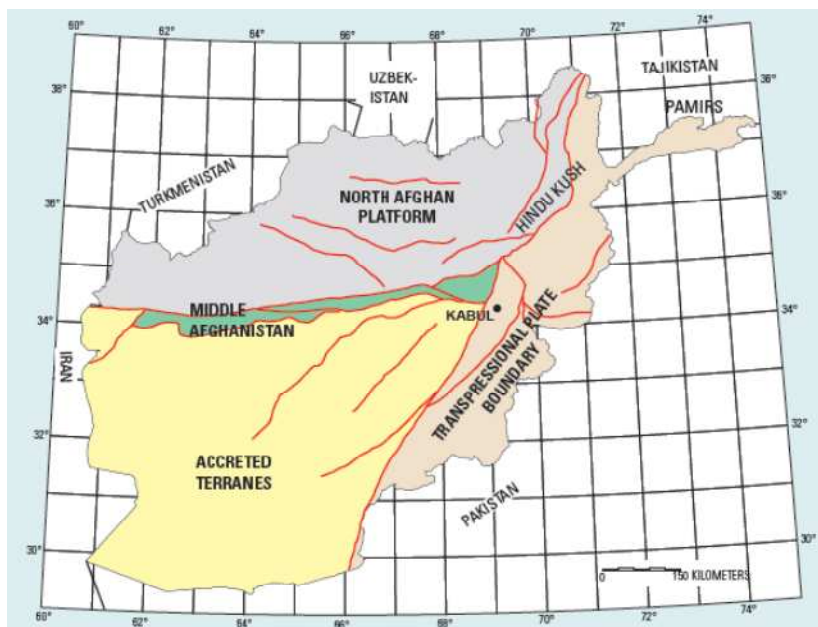
High mountains and steep river valleys are the main geographical features of the province. Nearly nine-tenths of the province (89.9%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while one-tenth of the area (9.7%) is made up of flat or semi-flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography Type <sup>3</sup>					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
6.9%	75.7%	14.2%	2.8%	0.3%	99.9%

<sup>2</sup> UNAMA Badakhshan Profile, 2013

<sup>3</sup> MRRD, Provincial Development Plan, Badakhshan Provincial Profile, 2007

Badakhshan is one of the most remote, least developed and disaster prone region owing to its geography. The eastern Pamir mountains lie between 3,000 – 7000 meters above the sea level and are covered with snow and glaciers throughout the year. The Hindukush range, which forms the border with Kashmir and Pakistan, has 38 summits higher than 7000m, including Afghanistan’s highest peak Nushaq (7492m). In the south, Hindu Kush mountains effectively cut off Badakhshan from the rest of Afghanistan, the only road being the steep Anjuman Pass which leads over into the Panjshir Valley. Communications and road connections inside the province are difficult due to the mountainous nature of the terrain and some roads remain closed for up to six months of the year. Rough topography and poor quality roads make the emergency operation extremely difficult during winters.<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 3.** Simplified tectonic map of Afghanistan showing four structural domains of the country (colored areas) and selected prominent fault zones (red lines). These faults and hundreds of others not shown are zones of weakness in the Earth’s crust that could be susceptible to movement and earthquakes.

Badakhshan is geologically one of the most vulnerable regions to natural disasters. It is laced with large faults such as Chaman-Moqur, Harirod, Central Badakhshan and Darwaz faults which meet near the province and make it the highest seismic risk region in the country. The heavy atmospheric precipitation, unconsolidated soft deposits rolling stones and steep slopes in mountainous terrain have made the province susceptible to multiple disasters such as landslides and flashfloods<sup>5</sup>. The ongoing deforestation and overgrazing of pastures has further led to the soil erosion and ecosystem degradation.<sup>6</sup>

Two of the five watersheds in the Amu Darya River Basin, the Panj and Kokcha watersheds, are located in Badakhshan:

Source: USGS, 2007

#### RIVER WATERSHEDS IN BADAKHSHAN

	Origin	Tributaries and Confluences	Rangeland	Irrigated/ Rain fed
PANJ RIVER WATERSHED	Originates from High Pamirs and drains many rivers on its route.	The Ab-i-Pamir and Wakhan Rod combine to form Panj river. It is fed by Sheva, Darwaz, Kufab and Ragh rivers. Largest lake of the watershed is Sheva lake (5.67 Sq.km area).	Watershed:64 % Permanent snow cover:26 %	Irrigated land: 0.7%
KOKCHA RIVER WATERSHED	Originates from High Hindu Kush mountains in Kuran wa Munjan district	Tagab-i-Anjuman & Tagab-i-Munjan combine to form Kokcha. Warduj river joins Kokcha below Baharak. Kishim river joins Kokcha, which eventually joins Amu Darya at Takhar.	Watershed: 60 % Permanent snow cover: 12%	Irrigated land:3%  Rain-fed cultivation: 18 %

<sup>4</sup> SMU Area Report, Badakhshan, May 2001

<sup>5</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan, 2009

<sup>6</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan, 2009

Based on UNOCHA records in Badakhshan, every year floods kill and injure people, destroy and damage houses, household items, livestock, community assets, agricultural lands, gardens and critical infrastructures such as roads, bridges and canals et al further blocking the means of communication. Floods result in internal displacements and create unhygienic conditions causing water borne and communicable diseases outbreaks.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.2 Climate, Fauna and Flora

The climate of the Badakhshan is typical of a continental interior mountainous region. The winters are characterized by cold temperatures (minus 0 – 40 °C) heavy snow and substantial amounts of precipitation (81–255 mm). The summers are warm (28–37.5°C) and dry (precipitation 24–100 mm). Spring is a transition period, with increasing temperatures and some rain.<sup>8</sup>

Badakhshan has “Potential Natural Vegetation” which means that vegetation cover should remain as if it is not modified by human activity. However as a result of continued exploitation such as animal grazing, farming, deforestation and uprooting shrubs for fuel, much of the original natural vegetation is found only in a few remote areas of Badakhshan now. The destruction of the natural vegetation has resulted in the degradation and erosion of the soil cover in some areas. Many areas exhibit signs of long-lasting desertification caused by human activity.<sup>9</sup>

Common vegetation includes meadow and birch forests. “Juniperous-woodlands.” Woodlands in lower slopes are found in north-western and central areas. Montane grasslands and shrublands, Hindu Kush alpine meadow is found in the high mountains in the northern and south-western regions. The Tugai forest, an important and distinctive wetland ecosystem of the dry lands of central Asia, is found in Kuran wa Munjan district and stretch along the Kokcha river. This ecosystem consists of reeds (Phragmites) interspersed with the Tamarix and Salix trees. The Tugai forest also has potential for eco-tourism.<sup>10</sup>

Wildlife such as snow leopard, brown bear, wolf, Marco Polo sheep and Siberian ibex are found in the province and are marked in the IUCN’s Red List of Endangered Species. Furthermore, the region hosts a number of indigenous plant species, birds, insects and other animals that are of high scientific interest, be it for their local specificity or their coping capacity with the harsh living conditions.

### 1.3 Land use

Total area of Badakhshan is 43626 sq kms with following land areas used for agriculture, rangeland, pastures and forests:

LAND USE	AREA
<b>Total land area of Badakhshan</b>	43,626 sq km
<b>Irrigated land</b>	640000 acres
<b>Rain fed land</b>	39000 acres
<b>Forests</b>	90000 acres (4.5 % of total forest area in Afghanistan)
<b>Rangeland and pastures</b>	2100000 acres (7 % of total pasture land in Afghanistan)

Please refer to the land use map for Badakhshan attached as Annex B - Map 1

### 1.4 Population, Governance and Society

The total population of Badakhshan is figured out at 904700 with 869600 individuals living in villages and 35100 living in urban areas. Please refer to Annex A for district-wise sex disintegrated population data. Badakhshan is home for different ethnic groups including Tajiks, Uzbeks, Pashtuns, Ishkashemi, Wakhi, Shughni, Sanglachi, Kyrgyzs, Mughuli and their common religion is Islam. The details of Badakhshan demography have been put down in the following table:

<sup>7</sup> Afghanistan North-Eastern Region, Inter-Agency Flood Contingency Plan , 2013

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock , 2010, The Afghanistan Agrometeorological Seasonal Bulletin, issue no. 7, 2009–2010

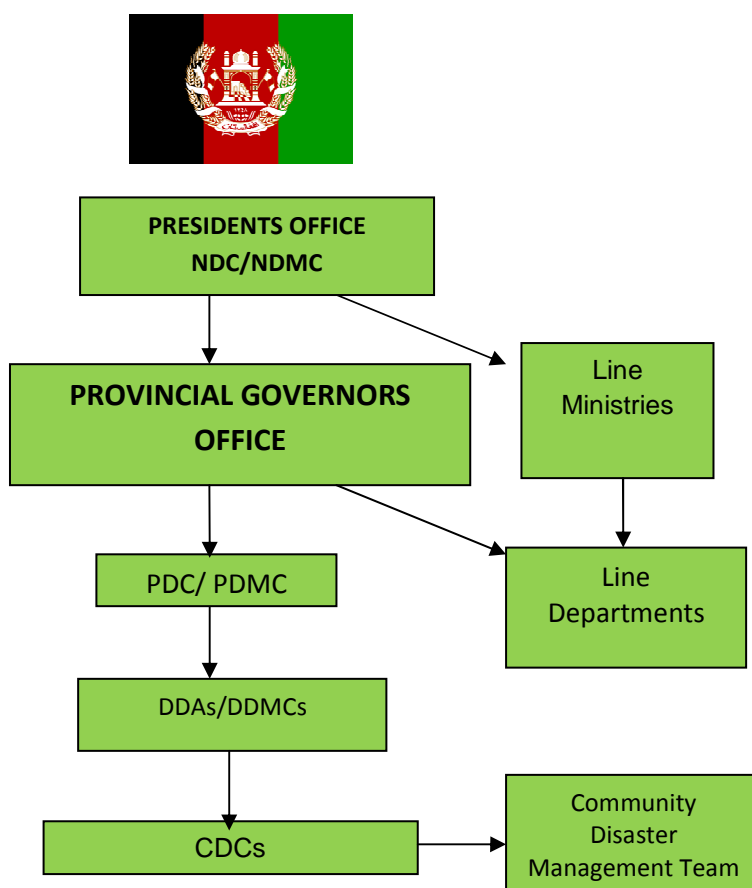
<sup>9</sup> Breckle, S.W., 2007, Flora and vegetation of Afghanistan: Basic and Applied Dry land Research: v. 1, no. 2, p. 155–194

<sup>10</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan, 2009

Ethnicities	Percentage (approximate)
Tajiks	80 %
Uzbeks	15 %
Minorities: Kyrgyz ,Hazaras , Pashtuns and Baloch	5 % <sup>1112</sup>

Badakhshan has 36 government sectoral directorates/ departments which are linked to 14 line ministries in the centre. Government departments and districts, through the Provincial Governor Office, are connected with Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDGL). Badakhshan has 28 districts including Faizabad, capital of the province. <sup>13</sup>All departments and district administration are working under the leadership of the governor as per the policies of the Islamic republic of Afghanistan. Badakhshan districts are as follows:

1. Faizabad,
2. Arganjkhwa
3. Argu
4. Baharak
5. Darayem
6. Tashkan,
7. Ishkashem
8. Jurm
9. Khash
10. Khwahan
11. Kishm
12. Kohistan
13. Kuran-wa –munjan
14. Maimai
15. Nusai
16. Raghistan,
17. Shahr-Buzorg
18. Shaki
19. Shohada
20. Shughnan
21. Sufla Koofab
22. Tagab
23. Wakhan
24. Wardooj
25. Yaftal
26. Yamgan
27. Yawan
28. Zebak



Three out of eleven Badakhshan representatives in centre – Upper and Lower house are women:

Wulisi Jirga ( Lower House)		Mashrano Jirga (Upper House)		Badakhshan Provincial Council	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	2	1	1	11	4

**Main Political Parties :** Jamiat-e-Islami, Hezb-e-Islami, Etehad – e- Islami (Sayaf) or Hazb - Tanzeem-e Dawat-e-Islami, Leftist parties include the People’s Democratic Party (former Khalq and Parcham), Ghorzang – e- Mili and two SAZA factions: Latif Pedram National Congress Party and Rasul Rahin’s Azadagan Party, both with offices in the province.

<sup>11</sup> UNAMA, Badakhshan Profile,2013

<sup>12</sup> UNAMA, Badakhshan Profile,2013

<sup>13</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan, 2009

# II. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY IN BADAKHSHAN

## 1.1 Hazards

Badakhshan is one of the most natural disaster prone zones in Afghanistan. Landslides, avalanches, droughts, floods and earthquake are principal recurring hazards, causing immense loss of lives and property every year. Contributing factors to vulnerability include lack of awareness and skills, inadequate preparedness and early warning, remoteness and limited connectivity, absence of mitigation practices and public services in hazardous areas. Every year these disasters result in loss of lives, population displacement and destruction of houses, agricultural lands, community assets and critical infrastructure. Kindly refer Annex C-0. for historical database for disasters in Badakhshan.<sup>14</sup> Due to old unreliable data, unstandardised recording methods and datasets all figure can only be an approximation.

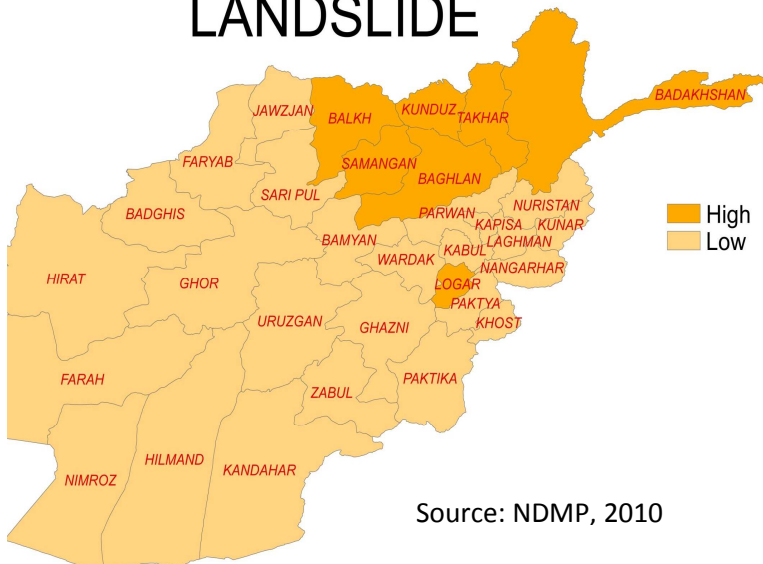


Source: UNOCHA, 2012

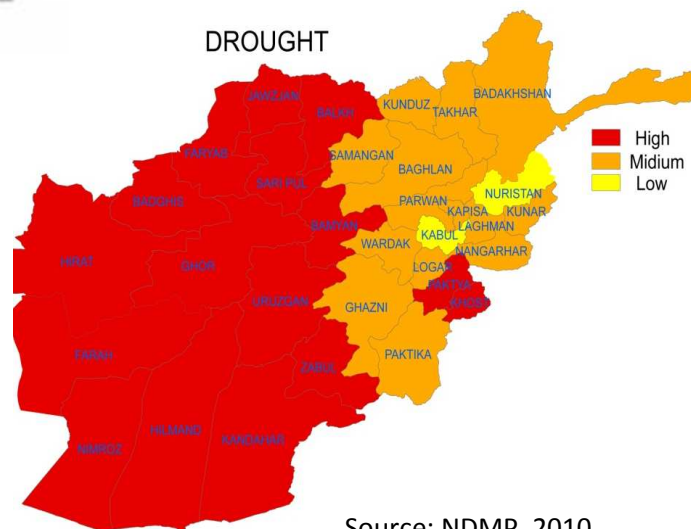
Badakhshan has harsh winters allowing for only a single crop in many areas. The cold winters combined with scant rainfall, blocked roads due to heavy snow and prolonged droughts cause food insecurity in the remote districts. Drought of 1970's and 2011 are in the living memory of people in Badakhshan as it damaged 70% of agricultural field.

Based on UNOCHA records in Badakhshan, every year floods kill and injure people, destroy and damage houses, household items, livestock, community assets, agricultural lands, gardens and essential infrastructures such as roads, bridges and canals et al further blocking the means of communication. Floods results in internal displacements and create unhygienic conditions causing water borne and communicable diseases outbreaks. Please refer to Annex B – Map 10.

## LANDSLIDE



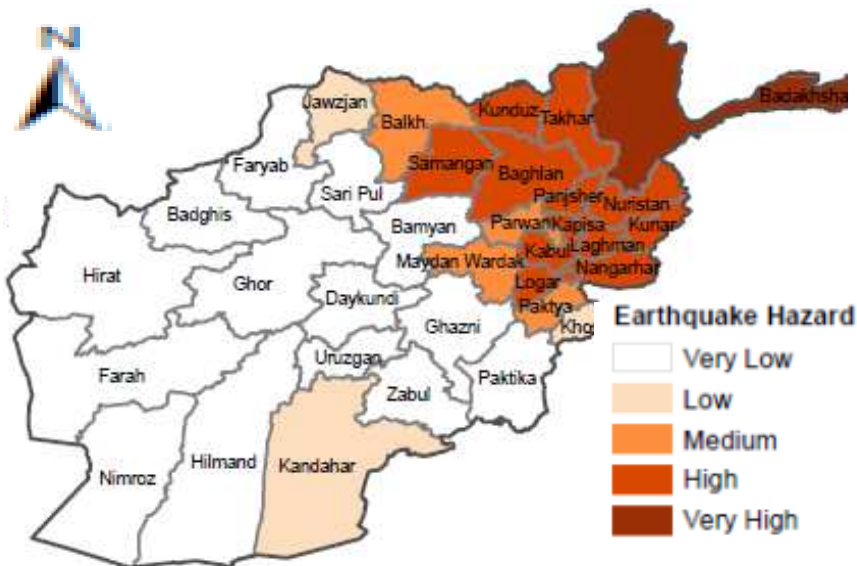
Source: NDMP, 2010



Source: NDMP, 2010

Badakhshan is very susceptible to landslide which is most often induced by earthquakes and due to rampant soil erosion and land degradation. Every year mostly during spring season (March – May) landslides kill people, destroy houses, agricultural lands and community assets. Deforestation, animal overgrazing, cutting of trees and uprooting shrubs for cooking and heating fuel is further causing soil erosion and triggering landslides, debris flow and rock falls.

<sup>14</sup> "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database", Created; 15 July 2013.



Source: UNOCHA, 2012

Badakhshan is geologically one of the most vulnerable regions to natural disasters. It is laced with large faults such as Chaman-Moqur, Harirod, Central Badakhshan and Darwaz faults which meet near the province and make it the highest seismic risk region in the country. The heavy atmospheric precipitation, unconsolidated soft deposits rolling stones and steep slopes in mountainous terrain have made the province susceptible to multiple disasters. The ongoing deforestation and overgrazing of pastures has further led to the soil erosion and ecosystem degradation. Please refer to Annex B MAPS 4, 5 and 6

Badakhshan has very cold winters, temperatures ranging from  $-0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Eastern Pamir Mountains are covered with snow throughout the year and also have permafrost below the earth surface. Harsh winters and mountainous terrain make avalanches and food scarcity an annual hazard. It affects people's daily life and livelihoods as the roads are blocked and there is no access to towns and cities within the province. Aid delivery in remote villages in such circumstances becomes very difficult.

Extreme Winter Hazard



Source: UNOCHA, 2012

**Seasonal calendar for disasters in Badakhshan – Source: UNOCHA, Badakhshan**

Event	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avalanches	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Landslides	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Extreme Winter	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Floods	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Drought	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Earthquakes	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue



## District wise Hazard Vulnerability Ranking

Based on the past disasters and the social, economic, habitation factors the different districts of Badakhshan province have been rated on three scales - High(H), Medium (M) and Low (L) against six hazards in the table<sup>15</sup>.

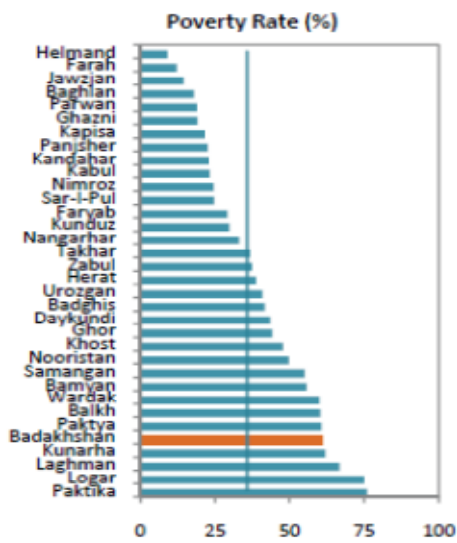
No	District	Population <sup>16</sup>	Flood	Drought	Earthquake	Landslide	Locust Infestation	Harsh Winter / Avalanches
1	Faizabad	64700	M	M	H	M	L	M
3	Argu	76200	H	H	H	M	M	H
	Arganjkhwa	15600	H	H	M	M	M	H
4	Baharak	28000	H	H	M	M	M	H
5	Tashkan	29100	H	H	M	M	M	H
6	Ishkashim	13500	M	M	M	M	L	H
7	Jurm	36500	H	H	M	M	M	H
8	Kishm	78600	H	H	M	M	M	H
9	Kuran wa Munjan	9300	H	H	H	H	M	H
10	Raghistan	38500	H	H	M	M	M	H
11	Shahr-Buzorg	50800	H	H	H	H	M	H
12	Sheghnan	27000	M	H	M	M	M	H
13	Wakhan	14500	H	M	M	M	M	H
14	Zebak	7700	H	H	M	M	M	H
15	Khwahan	16100	M	H	M	M	M	H
16	Maimai	25700	H	H	M	M	M	H
17	Yaftal Sufla	51300	H	H	M	H	M	H
18	Yawan	31500	H	H	M	H	M	H
19	Koofab	21800	H	H	M	M	M	H
20	Kohistan	16100	H	H	M	H	M	H
21	Tagab	27300	H	H	M	M	M	H
22	Yamgan	25000	H	H	H	M	M	H
23	Shohada	33600	H	H	M	M	M	H
24	Nusai	22500	H	H	M	M	M	H
25	Wardooj	21300	H	H	M	M	M	H
26	Shaki	25600	H	H	M	M	M	H
27	Khash	37000	H	H	M	M	M	H
28	Darayem	59900	H	H	M	H	M	H

<sup>15</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan,2009

<sup>16</sup> Settled Population of Badakhshan province by Civil Division , Urban, Rural and Sex-2012-13, CSO Afghanistan, <http://cso.gov.af/en/page/6070>

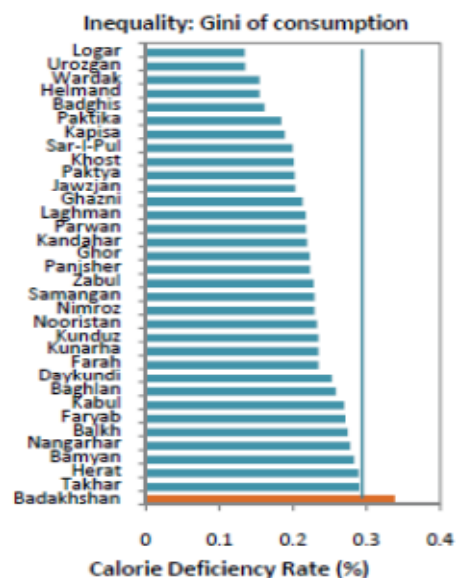
## 1.2 Vulnerabilities

### Poverty and inequality



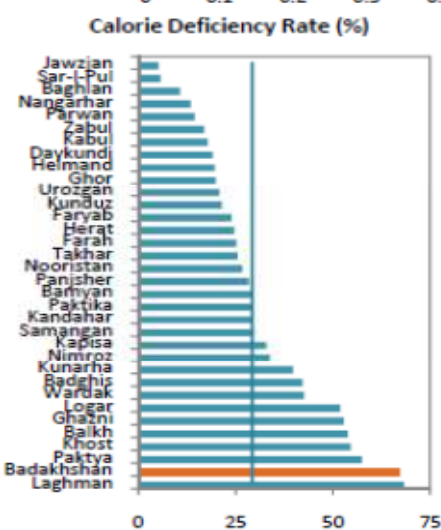
According to National Vulnerability and Resource Assessment (NVRA) 2007-2008, Badakhshan is one of the last five provinces in terms of the prevalence of poverty and the highest level of inequality in Afghanistan.<sup>17</sup> Therefore, it is particularly important to incorporate poverty-alleviation programs and DRM to break the vicious cycle of poverty and disasters. The design of these policies should be attentive to the differences in the level of inequality. For Badakhshan, the combination of the high poverty rate and the highest inequality rate means that many people in the province are poor, but there are also many people with consumption levels significantly above the poverty line, and the program design needs to be attentive to the concern of benefit leakage. They should aim to both maximize benefit coverage to the poor, and minimize leakage of the benefits to the non poor.

### Food insecurity for poor



Badakhshan is one of the most food insecure provinces of Afghanistan. Agriculture is restricted by the relatively cold climate which allows for only one crop in most areas. The mountainous terrain does not allow for sufficient arable land, and the region is prone to flash floods, avalanches and landslides. The province was also affected by drought followed by unusually high snowfall in 2011 adding to the food insecurity. Please refer to Annex B Map 8

Poverty is an aggregate measure of food and non food consumption. It is highly correlated with low levels of food consumption. In the case of Badakhshan, this is certainly true—Badakhshan has the second highest rate of calorie deficiency (i.e. the proportion of people consuming less than 2100 calories per day). One part of explanation to this difference can be seen from the inequality indicator. Poor in Badakhshan are worse off and also means that calorie deprivation is much more severe in Badakhshan.



Food Security	BDK	National
Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day)	66.9	29.2
Depth of calorie deficiency	24.6	5.3
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	21.1	20.1
Protein deficiency (% consuming less than 50g of protein per day)	57.1	17.4

**Inaccessible terrain:**

Badakhshan is one of the least developed and urbanised provinces in Afghanistan with nearly 90 % of the population living in rural areas. Most districts are difficult to access during winter, with the northern Darwaz region (Shukai, Nusai, Darwaz – e- Bala districts) inaccessible from Faizabad throughout the year. Despite considerable advances in accessibility over the past decade, asphalted roads are rare. Animals are used to reach the remote villages due to lack of motorable roads /pathways in some districts. Please refer to Map 6.

**Telecommunications:**

Telecommunication is a challenge in some districts Badakhshan. Due to the mountainous nature mobile network does not cover the remote villages and valleys which are isolated, economically poor and vulnerable to disasters anyway. In some border districts with Tajikistan communities are able to receive mobile coverage but have to pay at least 30 Afs per minute.

**Access to basic services and infrastructure:<sup>18</sup>**

Essential Infrastructure and facilities available in rural areas of Badakhshan is inadequate and most often understaffed and lacking capacity to respond effectively to disasters. The lack of basic services increases the vulnerability of the population to different natural hazards.<sup>19</sup>

Access to Services and Infrastructure	Badakhshan	National
Average distance to nearest drivable road (km)	19.2	3.1
Safe drinking water (% of households)	21.0	26.8
Sanitary toilet (% of households)	0.0	4.9
Electricity (% of households)	36.7	41.1
Access to skilled antenatal care during pregnancy (%)	8.7	36.7
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	2.4	25.0
Percent of households having persons with mild disability	38.6	28.4

**Lack of stringent building codes and land use policy and laws:**

There is an absence of national “Afghanistan building code” for engineering and construction and the houses in Faizabad and in rural areas are built by local masons using traditional techniques. These houses are not always resistant to the earthquake and other hazards. Majority of the shelter in Badakhshan are mud houses with wooden roof. However, in the city area concrete houses are being constructed but not all of them confirm to building standards.

Besides lack of building codes and standard construction technology, location of houses and shelters make citizens even more vulnerable to the disasters such as earthquakes, landslides and flooding. As a result in 1997, Shar-i-Buzurg earthquake affected killed 2000 people, affected 4000 households and destroyed 1200 houses and in 2005, a flash flood killed 70 people affected 5700 households and destroyed 100 houses.<sup>20</sup>

**Coverage of Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programmes:**

<sup>18</sup> Refer to Annex B – Map 9 – Extreme winters and transportation challenges

<sup>19</sup> Afghanistan Provincial Briefs ,Ministry of Economy , World Bank and AusAid, June 2011

<sup>20</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan,2009

Most CBDRM projects do not cover the most vulnerable communities in remote villages and valleys which are most at risk to natural disasters. This is due to the difficult access and lack of infrastructure in the region to support government officials and NGOs to implement and monitor community based projects.

Over last a few years Badakhshan has acquired lots of resources and capacities for disaster risk management. The details of the resources and capacities are in the following chapters as listed below:

#### **Administrative set up to respond to disaster**

SoPs for provincial stakeholders is given in Chapter 3:

- 1 PGO
- 2 PDMC
- 3 ANDMA Secretariat
- 4 DDMCs (Please refer to PDMC – RID)
- 5 CDCs (Please Refer to Annex PDMC- RID)
- 6 CDRMTs
- 7 Cluster Working Groups
- 8 DRR Working Group
- 9 UNOCHA Office

#### **Other available resources:**

Kindly refer to Annex Con Capacity:

- 1 Medical Response Infrastructure- Main Hospitals with Emergency Facilities Basic Health Center (BHC) and Community Health Center (CHC) , Male and female CHWs, Male and Female doctors and nurses, Midwives, ambulances et al.
- 2 Non food Items
- 3 Food Items
- 4 Presence of the agencies in districts of Badakhshan– Education, Protection, Emergency and NFIs, WASH, Health Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture
- 5 Shelters
- 6 PDMC – RID database ( further provides vital details of the capacities available within villages, districts and at provincial level to manage disasters).

## SIMPLE NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE



**Source:** Presentation in EPFL, Lausanne- The multiple facets of risks – Markus Zimmermann and Daniel Kull

DETAILED NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE



Source: Australian Development Gateway

### III. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT – COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

This section provides Standard Operating Procedure (work plan to be undertaken before, during and after a disaster) and coordination scheme in Badakhshan. Under the esteemed leadership and chairmanship of Provincial Governor and his deputy and with support of ANDMA Secretariat, DDMC, CDCs and community Provincial Disaster Management Committee (BPDMC) will implement PDMP in Badakhshan.

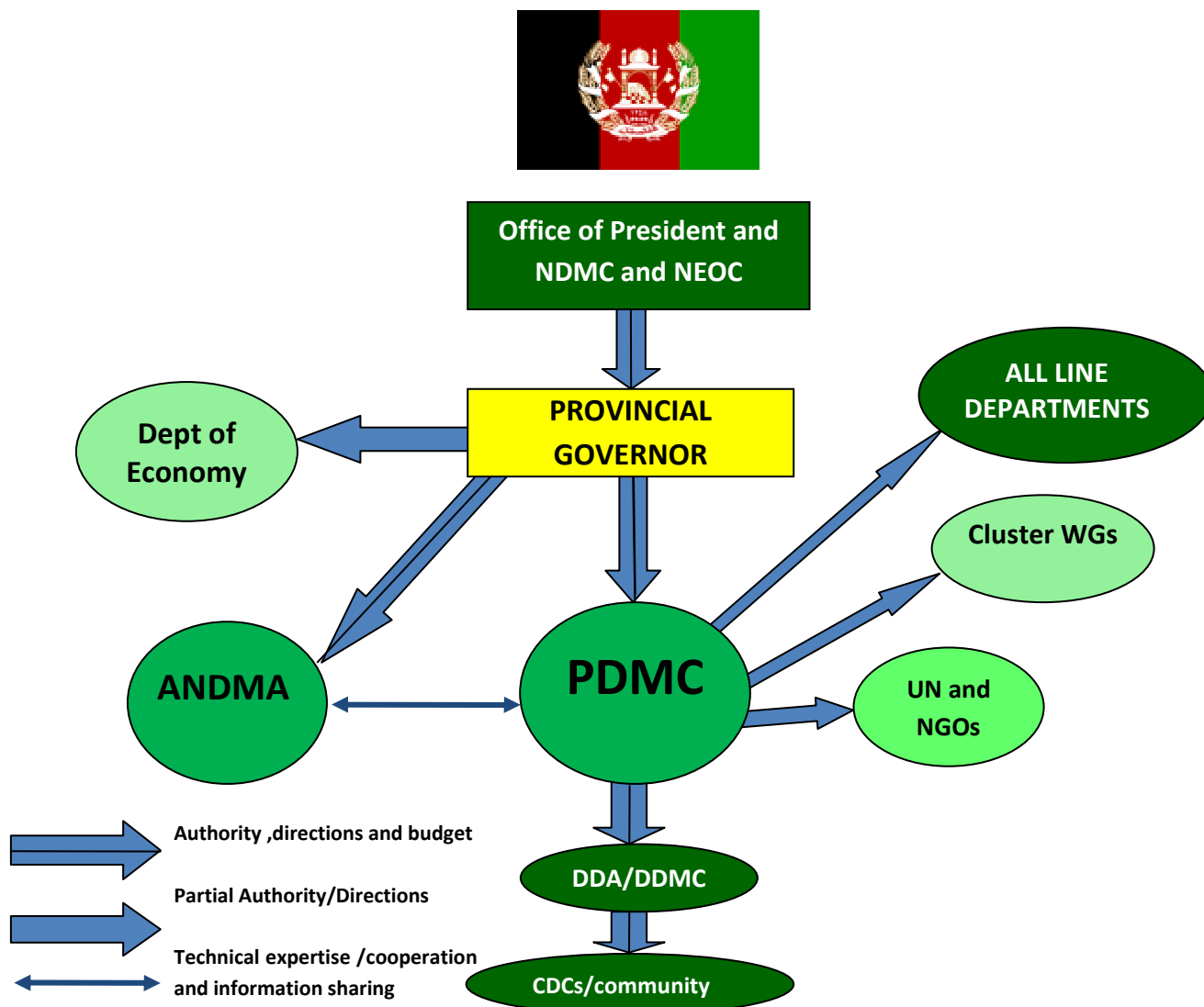
The proposed composition of Province Disaster Management Commission is as follows:

No	Badakhshan Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) Members	
1.	The Governor, Head of PDMC	PGO
2.	Provincial Disaster Management Committee	PDMC
3.	Badakhshan Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority	ANDMA
4.	Department of Public Health	DoPH
5.	Department of Agriculture ,Irrigation and Livestock	DAIL
6.	Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	DRRD
7.	Public Works Department	PWD
8.	Department of Education	DoEd
9.	Department of Women Affairs	DoWA
10.	Department of Urban Development and Environment Protection	DUDEP
11.	Department of Water and Energy	DOEW
12.	Department of Economy	DoE
13.	Department of Information, Culture and Tourism	DoICT
14.	Department of Refugees and Returnees	DoRR
15.	Department of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	DoLSAMD
16.	Department of Religious Affairs	DoHRA
17.	Department of Transport	DoT
18.	Department of Communications	DoC
19.	National Army	NA
20.	Police Department	PD
21.	Afghan Red Crescent Society	ARCS
22.	Non Governmental Organisations	NGOs

The meetings of the Provincial Disaster Management Commission will be held in all phases of Disaster Risk Management.

- Once PDMC deems a disaster to be beyond the management capacity of local authorities, it will declare it as a Province Level Disaster. If the disaster magnitude is beyond the management capacity of PDMC it will forward the report to the NEOC for deliberation at the NDMC and appropriate national intervention. On verification of the magnitude of the disaster and the scale of response required, the National Emergency Operations Centre will get activated and after declaring a National Disaster, will take control.
- The role of various departments of the province is given under “Standard Operating Procedures” and their linkages are explained in **COORDINATION STRUCTURE** diagrams.
- The line departments will closely coordinate their activities with those of their parent ministries in Kabul and with PGO, PDMC and ANDMA in case of provincial level disasters.
- ANDMA will keep in regular contact with the District and Provincial Governors’ offices in the affected areas.
- Please refer to Annex D: Disaster specific mitigation and response plans – earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches, droughts, conflicts and locust, human and animal infestation.

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



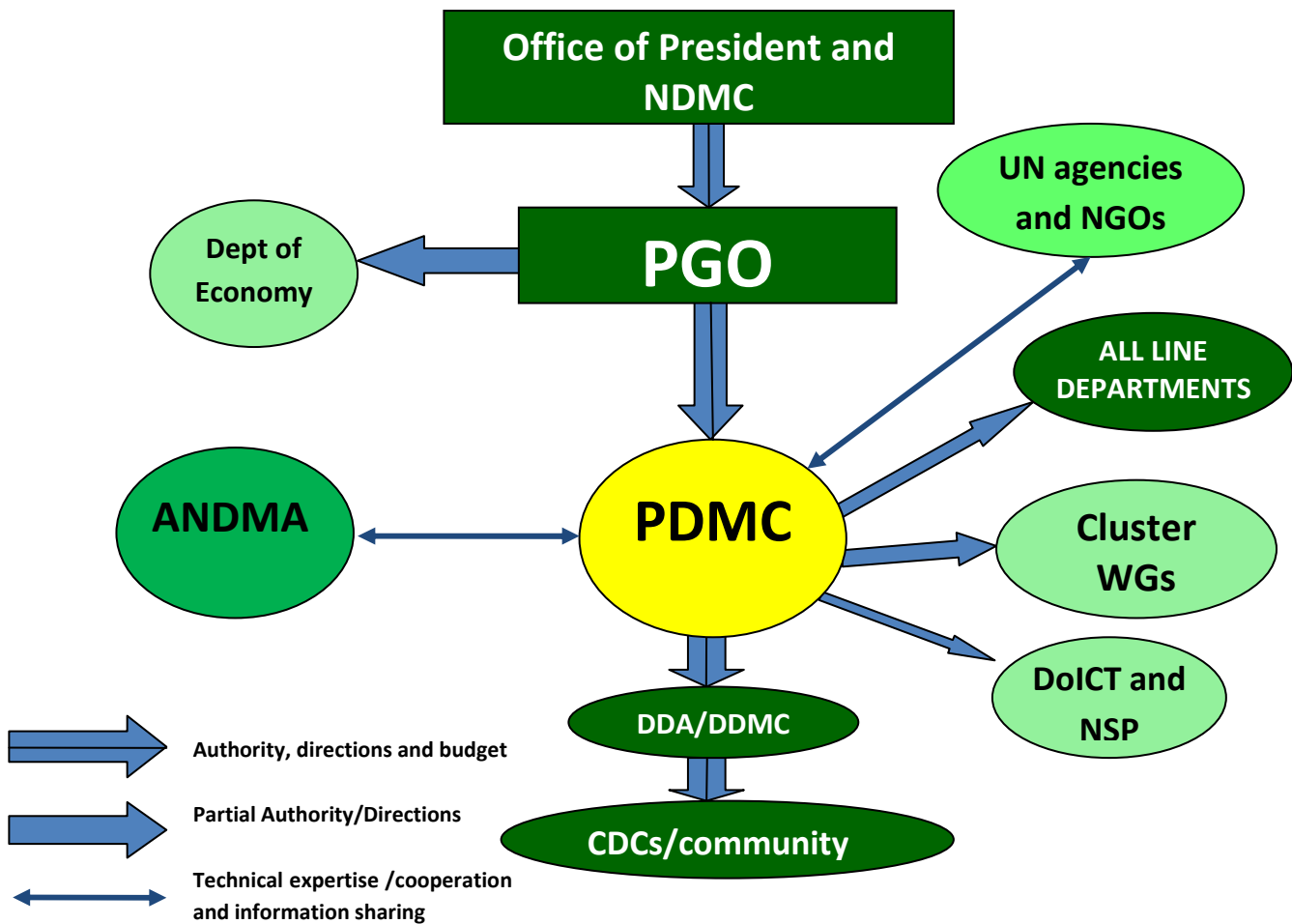
- I. Provincial Governor in Badakhshan is the Head and responsible for all disaster risk management activities in the province. For effective implementation of PDMP, Provincial Governor should be supported by following:
  1. Deputy Provincial Governor
  2. Provincial Governor Office staff
  3. ANDMA – Secretariat
  4. PDMC
  5. DDMCs
  6. CDCs
  7. Community
  8. Cluster Working Groups and DRR Working Group
  9. NGOs, Media and UN
  
- II. Checklist for Provincial Governor’s PDMP, Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by Provincial Governor with support of PGO .A fresh sheet of SoP checklist should be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
  
- III. Provincial Governor and PGO should share all the updated SoP checklists and reports received from each PDMC member on each mentioned and accomplished activity in SoPs to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) NDMC and (b) NEOC



## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Prepare Province Disaster Management Plan and disseminate to different departments, agencies, volunteers and community groups.				
2.	Ensure that all the line departments include all three phases of DRM activities (as indicated in SoPs) in their annual plan and allocate budget for them as per Article 14, 15 and 16 of Afghanistan DM law 2012. Please refer to Annex E ,formats 1-3 for monitoring.				
3.	Ensure that each line department make its Disaster Management Plan (before , during and after a disaster) as per the government prescribed format: <a href="http://www.andma.gov.af/Contents/300/Documents/150/guidelines_for_ministry_dm_plan.pdf">http://www.andma.gov.af/Contents/300/Documents/150/guidelines_for_ministry_dm_plan.pdf</a>				
4.	Ensure that all line departments submit quarterly report on implementation of SoPs to PGO.				
5.	Mobilise resources to operationalise PDMP in Badakhshan				
6.	Ensure that PDMC – RID database is filled and updated.				
7.	Ensure preparation and maintenance of updated list of personnel, relief material and equipment.				
8.	Ensure capacity building and basic facilities for personnel who will work at province level for disaster response				
9.	Review the preparedness level in the province twice a year and advise corrective steps in case of any weakness.				
10.	Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Declare an emergency in the province with the agreement of NDMC of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.				
2.	Incident Command Manager for disaster response.				
3.	Update NDMC and NEOC about the situation				
4.	Alert all PDMC members and instruct all concerned to remain in readiness for responding to the emergency.				
5.	Immediately initiate relief work in the affected area.				
6.	Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and NFIs to affected population.				
7.	Share assessment report with PDMC and request for assistance for emergency operation				
8.	Advice concerned District Administrators to carry out evacuations where required, and to organise transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice.				
9.	Coordinate and facilitate NGOs/INGOs and development Partners for relief operation.				
POST-DISASTER REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Coordinate and mobilise resources for post disaster recovery and reconstruction.				
2.	Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required.				
3.	Request national government for assistance if PDMC deems the situation to be beyond the capacity of the province to manage.				
4.	Ensure that programmes are implemented in transparent and equitable manner.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. PDMC in Badakhshan under the supervision of PGO and coordination of ANDMA will make sure that PDMP- SoP checklist is implemented.
- II. SoP Checklist from all the line departments should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of PDMC (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of PDMC should share the updated SoP checklist for PDMC along with the report on each mentioned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) NDMC (b)PGO (c)ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

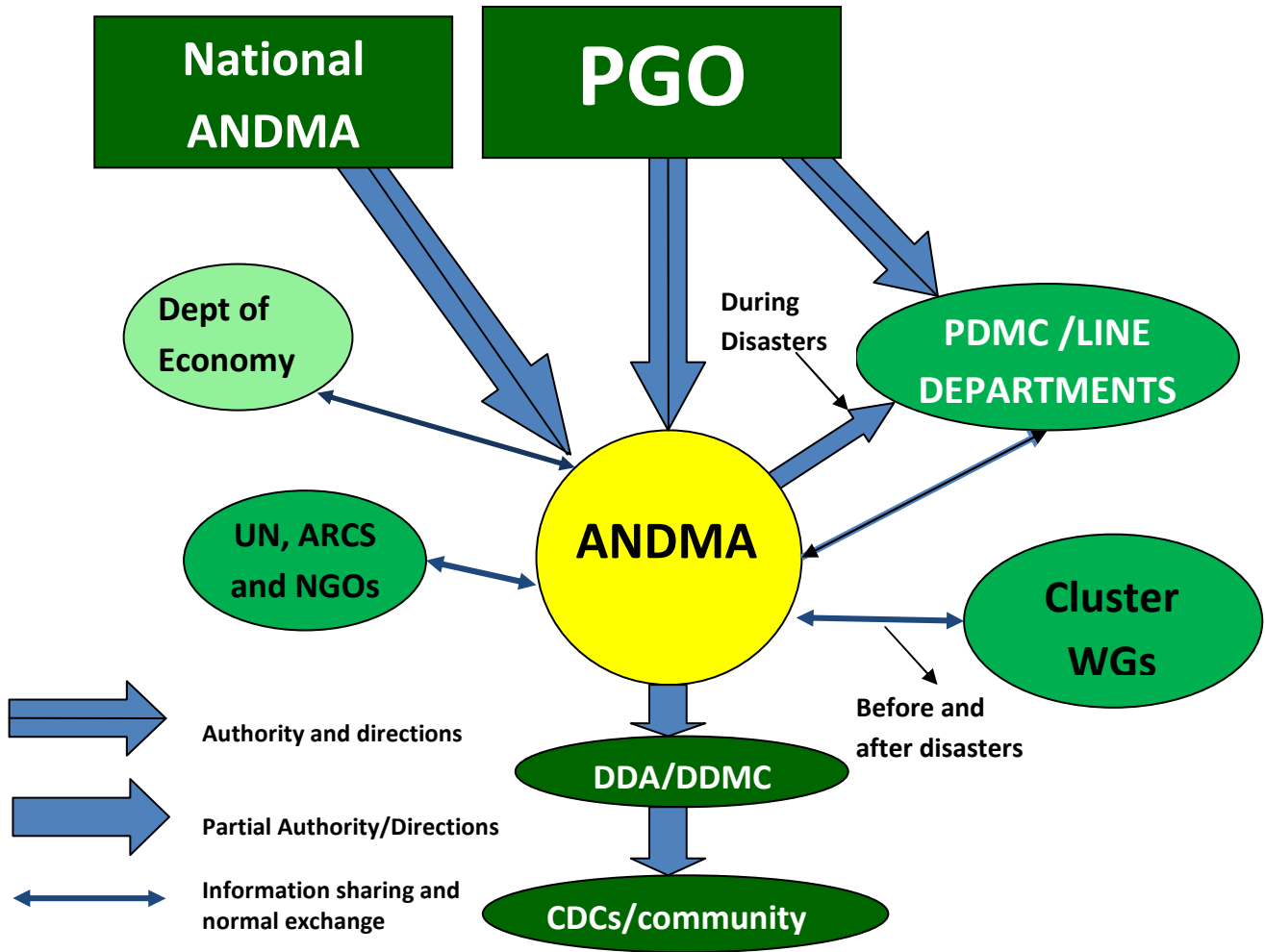
<b>PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION</b>		<b>Done</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Districts</b>
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	Participate in monthly PDMC meetings to update on the progress made on DRR activities as per the SoP checklist.				
2.	Participate in additional meetings when required for example during any emergency.				
3.	Quarterly review and share the updated SoP checklist of their own line departments.				
4.	Coordinate with other PDMC members to ensure that key departments have their own Disaster Risk Management Plans as per government format: <a href="http://www.andma.gov.af/Contents/300/Documents/150/guidelines_for_ministry_dm_plan.pdf">http://www.andma.gov.af/Contents/300/Documents/150/guidelines_for_ministry_dm_plan.pdf</a>				
5.	Form and activate District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) in the districts where they are nonexistent or inactive.				
6.	Ensure that all the DDMCs prepare District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) as per the guidelines issued by national level ANDMA - <a href="http://www.andma.gov.af/contents/300/Documents/152/">www.andma.gov.af/contents/300/Documents/152/</a>				
7.	Identify and prioritize the risk prone areas.				
8.	Develop a simple mass awareness strategy for disaster risk management				
9.	Organize mock drill to check the effectiveness of the PDMP and identify areas of improvement. A report shall be prepared for each mock drill. The format of mock drill reporting at Annex E3				
10.	Annually update PDMP SoPs based on findings of the mock drills, analysis of any past disaster and changing dynamics.				
11.	Review the communication network and take measures for fail proof communication network such as smooth working of High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency Network (VHF), HAM Radio Operators Group and Satellite phones.				
<b>DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF</b>		<b>Done</b>		<b>Years</b>	<b>Districts</b>
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	Coordinate with DDMC for evacuation of the community, if required.				
2.	Deployment of response teams at strategic locations at the earliest after receiving warning.				
3.	Coordinate the overall disaster response and relief activities with ANDMA, Kabul, provincial line departments and District Disaster Management Committees.				
4.	Prepare the preliminary damage and loss assessment report.				
5.	Prepare and update the database of affected people.				
6.	Periodically disseminate information on the current status of disaster and response activities including relief provisions and financial assistance.				
7.	Disseminate early warning to concerned DDMCs, line departments and DRM Working Group and ensure that warning reaches to the target community.				
<b>POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY</b>		<b>Done</b>		<b>Years</b>	<b>Districts</b>
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	Coordinate the recovery and reconstruction activities along with provincial ANDMA.				
2.	Prioritize the facilities (hospital, schools, power, water supply and govt. offices) to be restored first in consultation with the UNAMA, NGOs and other line agencies.				
3.	Ensure that damaged buildings and infrastructures (water tanks, bridges and buildings are reconstructed with multi-hazard resistant features.				
4.	Ensure that programmes are implemented in transparent and equitable manner and the details of all programmes are displayed at public places.				
5.	Put up a strong grievance redressal mechanism at province, district and community level for addressing grievance of community related to reconstruction and rehabilitation.				

### **PDMC Mass Awareness Strategy on DRM issues**

**PDMC with the active support of DoICT, NSP – DRRD and NGOs should develop and disseminate disaster management information through electronic and print media, local folk songs and cultural events. The message should be in local language. Following tools could be used by PDMC, Badakhshan for mass awareness:**

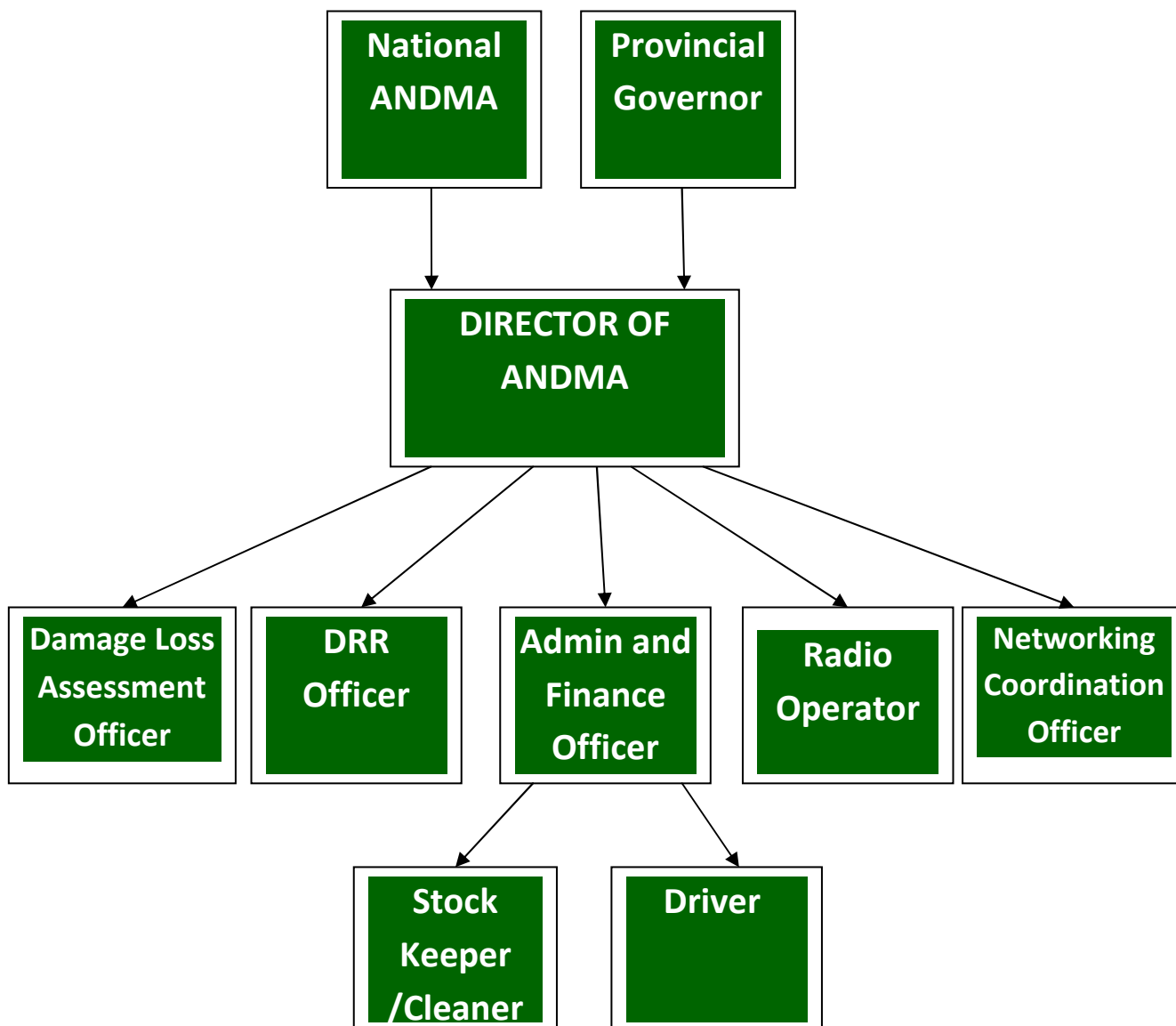
- Wall paintings on Do's and Don'ts related to different disasters at public place. The painting shall have less text and more pictorial depiction.
- Jingles on disaster management should be developed and played on radio and TV.
- Pamphlets, leaflets, etc shall be distributed through newspaper, health centers, community centers, educational institutes and shops et al.
- Posters on disaster management theme shall be developed and displayed at back and inside of the public transport.

COORDINATION STRUCTURE

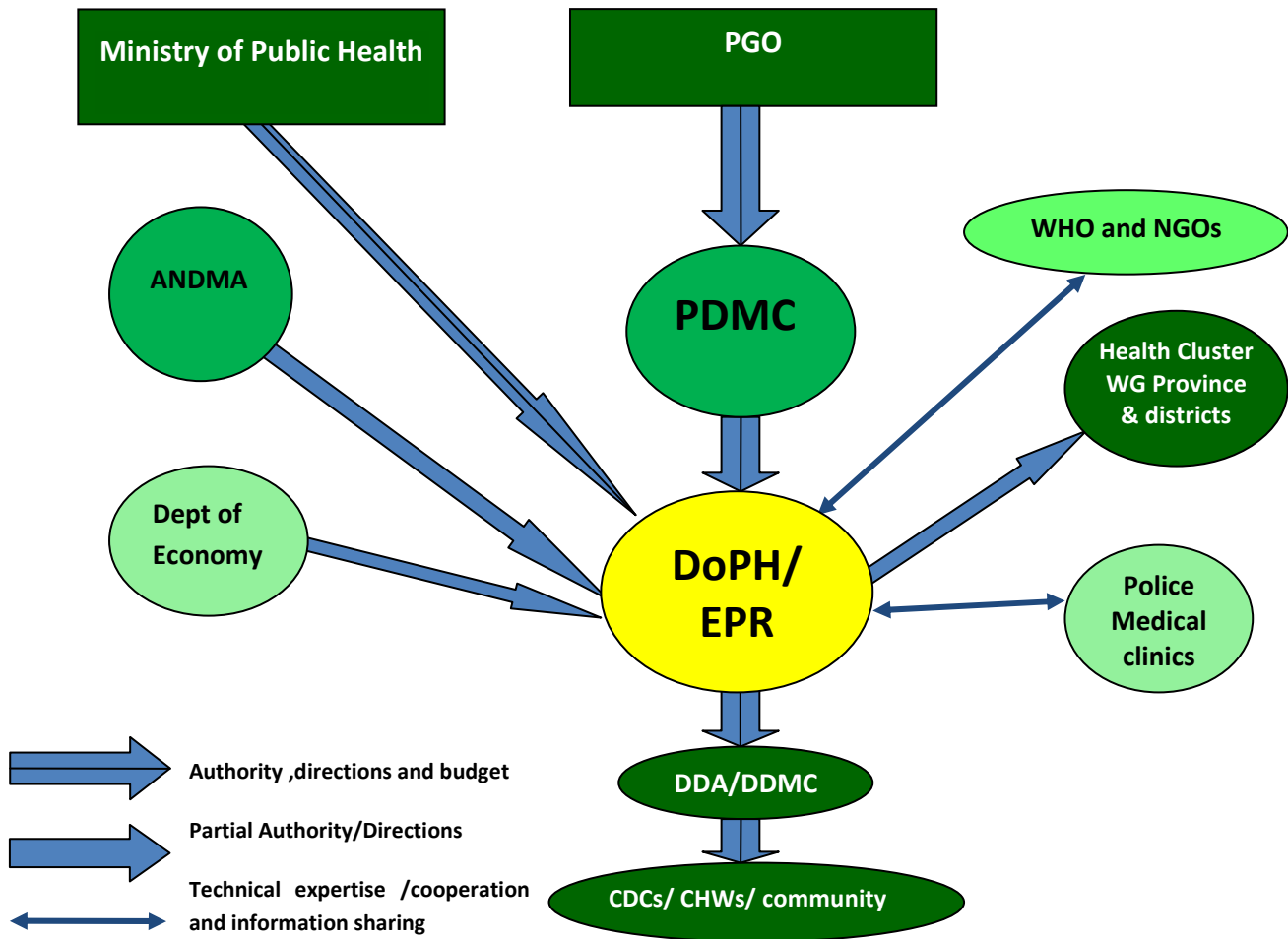


- I. According to Afghanistan Disaster Management Law, 2012 - ANDMA is mandated to coordinate and manage all aspects related to disasters and emergency response in Afghanistan, ministries, departments, aid organizations, provincial and district administrations. DRM stakeholders are obliged to provide the necessary support to ANDMA in efforts.
- II. Head of ANDMA Badakhshan should share the updated SoP checklist for ANDMA along with the report on each mentioned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) ANDMA in Kabul and (b) PGO
- III. ANDMA SoP checklist should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of PDMC and (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO. Fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.

<b>PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION</b>		<b>By whom in ANDMA?</b>	<b>Done</b>		<b>Month / Year</b>	<b>Districts</b>
			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	Support PGO to convene PDMC meetings.	Networking & Coordination Officer (NCO)				
2.	Collect quarterly SoP reports from line departments and submit them to PGO.	NCO				
3.	Chair and support to organise monthly DRR WG meetings.	ANDMA Director				
4.	Train PDMC and DDMCs in Damage and Needs assessment based on the agreed ERM <b>format.</b>	Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) Officer				
5.	Organize capacity building programs for all PDMC members, NGOs and other stakeholders on DRM	DRR Officer, DALA Officer				
6.	Support to all PDMC members for implementation of various activities spelt out in the PDMP and SoPs.	All ANDMA staff				
7.	Coordinate with PDMC and DDMCs to strengthen the communication network.	NCO and Radio Operator				
8.	Coordinate with DDMCs and ensure community preparedness for effective response.	DRR Officer and Radio Operator.				
<b>DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF</b>		<b>By whom in ANDMA?</b>	<b>Done</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Districts</b>
			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	In collaboration with PGO verify the disaster incident report and communicate to Provincial Governor.					
2.	Coordinate with PDMC and share the disaster information from DDMC and community response groups.	NCO , DRR and Radio Operator				
3.	Coordinate with PDMC members for effective response and relief operation at disaster site.	Director and NCO				
4.	Information management for effective response.	Director , NCO and Radio Operator				
5.	Support PGO for PDMC meeting and support for necessary action.					
6.	Coordinate with damage assessment team and get quick assessment report for effective response.	All ANDMA staff				
<b>POST-DISASTER -REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY</b>		<b>By whom in ANDMA?</b>	<b>Done</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Districts</b>
			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
1.	Coordinate with national ANDMA for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery programme.	<b>ANDMA Director</b>				
2.	Coordinate with PDMC members for development of rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery programme and quick implementation in affected areas.	ANDMA Director, NCO				
3.	Create a platform for coordination between donor agencies and PDMC for necessary support.	ANDMA Director, NCO				
4.	Ensure the disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming of risk reduction in recovery and development programmes.	ANDMA Director and DRR Officer				



COORDINATION STRUCTURE



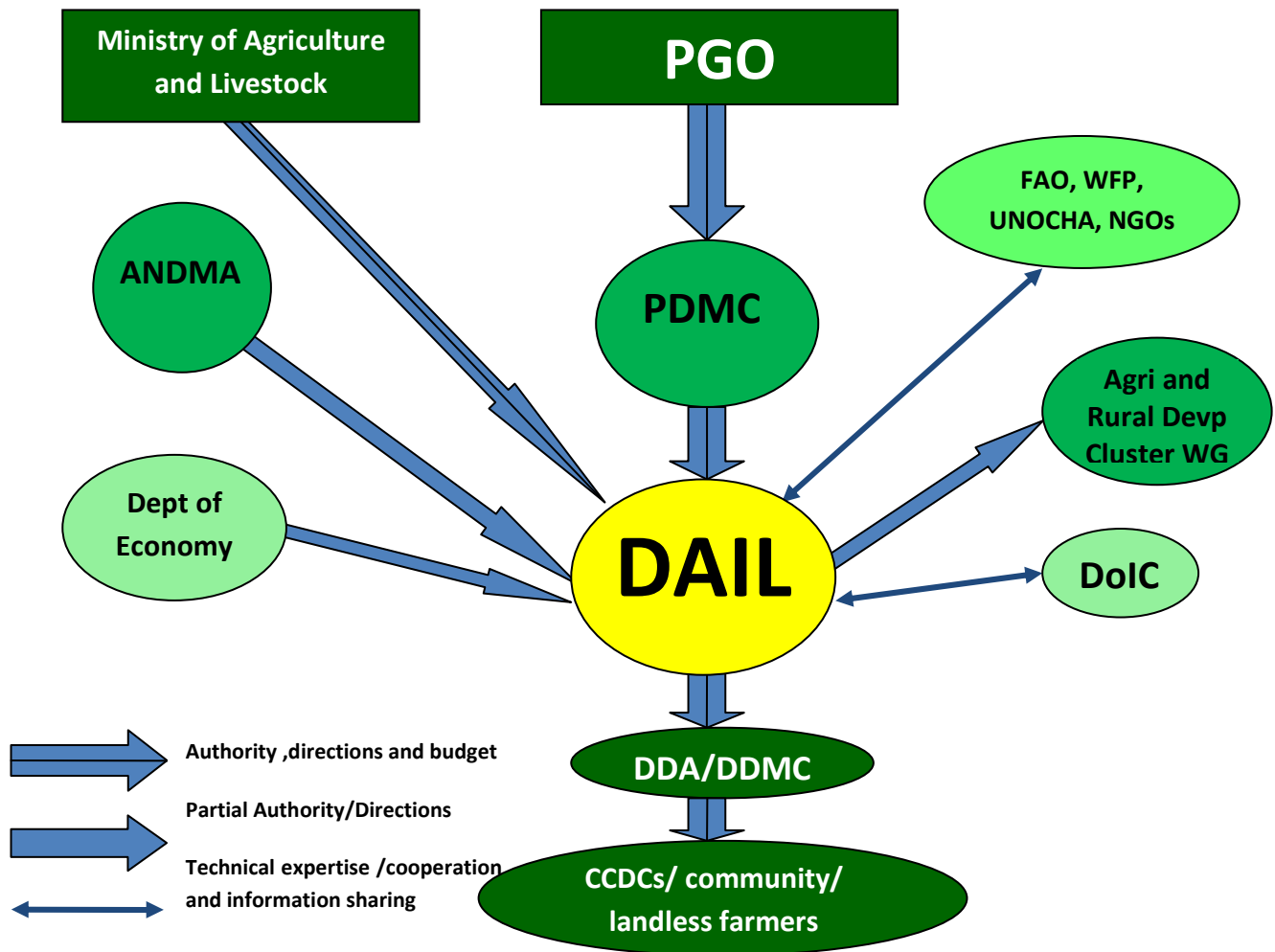
- I. DoPH is the representative of the Ministry of Public Health and links it with districts, CDCs, CHWs and community. DoPH has responsibility for reduction and prevention of suffering during natural and man-made disasters, as well as in the investigation and response to outbreak of communicable diseases. Emergency Programme Response (EPR) unit of DoPH under the supervision of Head of DoPH is responsible for Disaster Risk Management in health sector. DoPH will follow the steps mentioned in PDMP – SoPs and health departments’ Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). DoPH in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoPH, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoPH should submit updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) Ministry of Public Health, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan states:
  - Article 14:** All the relevant ministries and line departments in provinces should propose a budget for disaster preparedness activities in coordination with the ANDMA.
  - Article 15:** There are two funds for emergencies: Annual budget and Special Contingency budget. The special contingency funds are requested by ANDMA, coordinated by NDMC and approved by President.
  - Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support affected people during disasters.



**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoPH**

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES – PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Identify areas prone to epidemic outbreaks.				
2.	Earmark mobile health units for endemic prone areas with no health facilities.				
3.	Prepare DRM plans at all health centers/hospitals including BHCs.				
4.	Include CHWs in Community Disaster Management Teams formed by Govt. /NGOs.				
5.	Conduct Hospital Emergency Response drills regularly in Faizabad and districts.				
6.	Regularly update Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plans in Faizabad and district.				
7.	Include following in Health MIS database: (i) Locations in need for testing laboratories (ii) Private health facilities to be used in emergency response (iii) Possible locations to setup operation centers in disaster time(iv)Vehicles to be deployed to transport injured in emergencies (v)First Aid volunteers (vi)Blood Group-wise blood donation volunteers.				
8.	Training programs on following: (i) First Aid and control of outbreak of epidemic for field personnel, Traditional Birth Attendants, community leaders, volunteers, NGOs and CBOs. (ii) Damage assessment, preparedness and mitigation for health staff (iii) Managing patients for field personnel.				
9.	Ensure sufficient stock of medicines (ORS, anti-snake venom, halogen tablets, bleaching powders and life-saving drugs) and equipment to be deployed during disaster.				
10.	Develop and strengthen disease surveillance system- regular reporting from CHWs, its compilation and analysis at CHC and district on a weekly basis (daily basis in case of an epidemic or natural disasters). Monitored by Provincial Disease Surveillance Cell and a monthly feedback should be sent to the district and from the district to the CHC/ BHC.				
11.	Arrangement of standby generators for every health center during the disaster.				
12.	Awareness generation about various infectious diseases and their prevention				
13.	Identify medical professionals and Para-medics to be deployed during disaster.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Emergency Programme Response (EPR) chaired by DoPH is activated during an emergency and it will follow the steps in DoPH's EPRP.				
2.	Responsible for supplying First-aid, Emergency Health Kits and health education.				
3.	Ensure adequate availability of health personnel at disaster sites.				
4.	Ensure adequate sanitation, potable water and toilet facilities at disaster sites.				
5.	In coordination with DoWA ensure that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures (soaps, detergents and women-specific hygiene items).				
6.	Rapid needs-assessment for psycho-social support shall be carried out.				
7.	Assessment of the situation especially in the vulnerable pockets.				
8.	Review the stock of life-saving drugs and anaesthesia et al in vulnerable areas.				
9.	Ensure mass Immunization against communicable diseases.				
10.	Transfer patients who need specialized care/treatment to special hospitals.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure continuous flow of information and health education to the affected families.				
2.	Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring.				
3.	Continuation of medical treatment, monitoring and epidemic control activities.				
4.	Psychosocial support, mental health and trauma counselling should be organised.				
5.	Treatment and socio-medical rehabilitation of injured or disabled persons.				
6.	Immunization and nutritional surveillance.				
7.	Establish public information centres to provide information on vaccination, Do's and Don'ts and treatment facilities to people living in epidemic affected areas.				
8.	Monitor water, food quality and disposal of waste in transit and relief camps, feeding centres and affected areas.				
9.	Review and documentation, sharing of experience and lessons learnt.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE

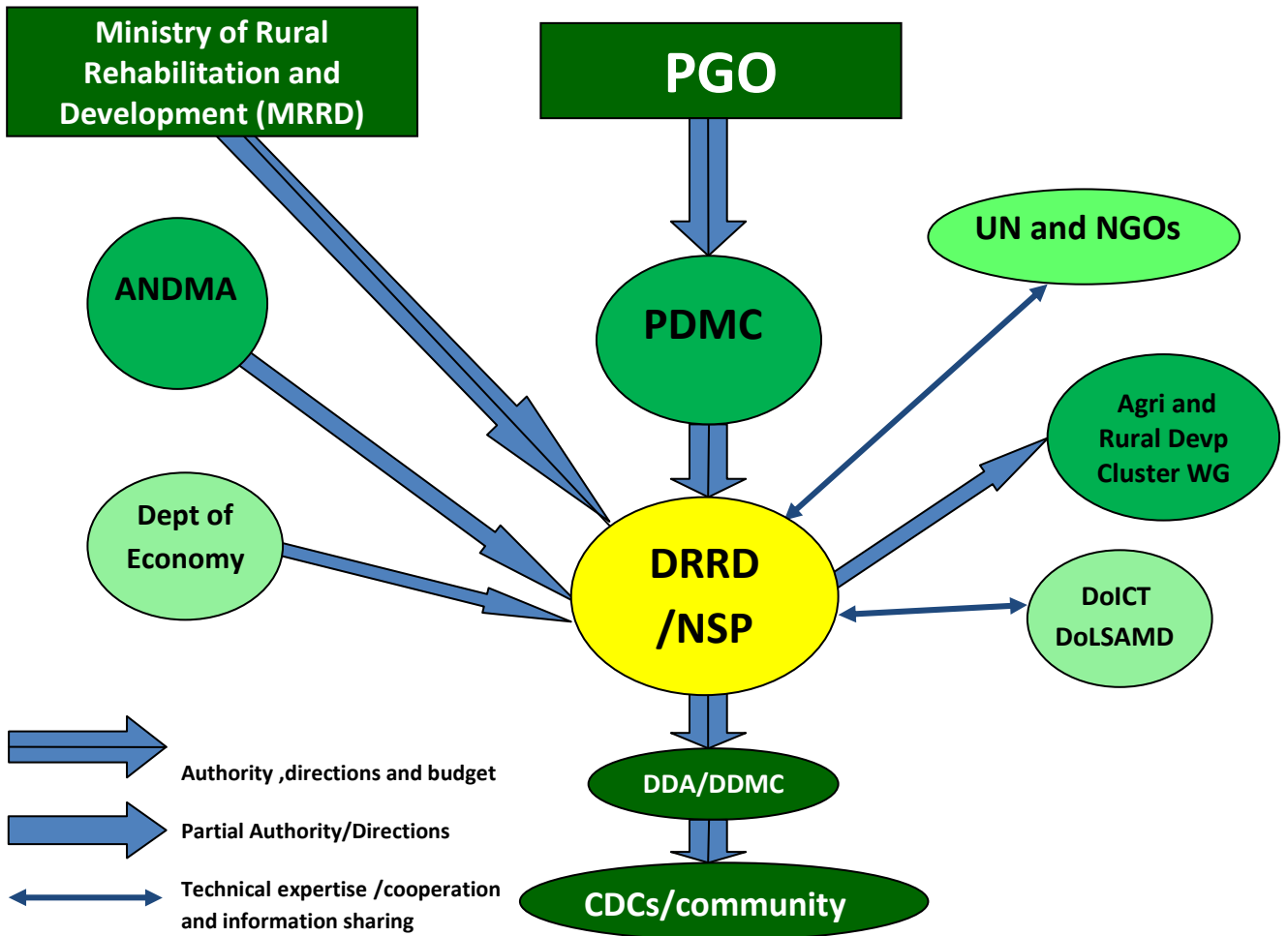


- I. DAIL represents Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) in the province and links it to districts, CDCs, community and farmers. Under the supervision of Head of DAIL, department should prepare and respond to the disasters as per the PDMP – SOPs issued by PGO. DAIL in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DAIL, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DAIL should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)MAIL, (b) PGO and (c)ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012**  
**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOPs) - DAIL

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES – PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Training to the provincial, district level staff and extension officers on disaster risk management related to specific hazards.				
2.	Create a quick damage and loss assessment team.				
3.	District-wise identification of areas endemic to pest infections, drought, flood, landslides, avalanches and other hazards.				
4.	Surveillance and quick reporting of pests and crop diseases.				
5.	Prepare a database of the following: Village-wise cropping pattern, irrigation (source-wise), grain, fodder and seeds storage facilities, livestock and the families dependent on livestock.				
6.	IEC on mitigation measures for crops and livestock from drought, harsh winter and animal diseases. Collaboration with Department of Information and Culture (DoICT)				
7.	Regularly monitor the rainfall distribution and variation to advice appropriate measures for crop management in case of emerging drought or flood situations.				
8.	Identify probable campsites to be used for evacuation and relief in villages and districts.				
9.	Develop detailed response pictorial manuals to advise farmers for responding to different types of disasters e.g. droughts, harsh winters and floods et al.				
10.	Improve irrigation facilities, watershed management and soil conservation measures keeping in mind the local agro-climatic conditions and proneness to specific hazards.				
11.	Promote alternative crop species and cropping patterns considering the vulnerability of areas for e.g. drought or flood resistant varieties.				
12.	Assess the stock of fodder and water at the farmer’s level and develop alternate plans.				
13.	Pre-position the following items at strategic points so that stocks are readily available for disaster affected areas: Food , fodder and other agricultural inputs				
14.	Reforestation and terracing to prevent landslides/avalanches in identified disaster prone areas.				
15.	Repair canals, check dams and protection walls to reduce disasters such as flooding and rock falls.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Quickly assess damage to crops and agricultural assets.				
2.	Collection, laboratory test and analysis of viruses to control and eradicate them.				
3.	Food distribution in the disaster hit areas. Presently wheat stockpiles located in 6 districts: Yawan, Kohistan, Ragastan ,Ishkashim, Baharak and Nusai.				
4.	Keep track of the animal health problems after any disaster and treat injured animals.				
5.	Bury the dead livestock.				
6.	Establish Public Information Centres with appropriate means of communication. Coordination with Department of Information and Culture (DoICT) to provide information on compensation for damaged crop, repair of agriculture equipment and restart of agricultural activities to farmers.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Arrange for providing immediate support and share the cost of damage with the farmers for the lost crop and livestock.				
2.	Coordinate with donors and aid providers to support the affected farmers.				
3.	Facilitate provision of food, fodder, seeds and other agro inputs to restore the normal activities through Food For Work (FFW) and Cash For Work (CFW).				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE

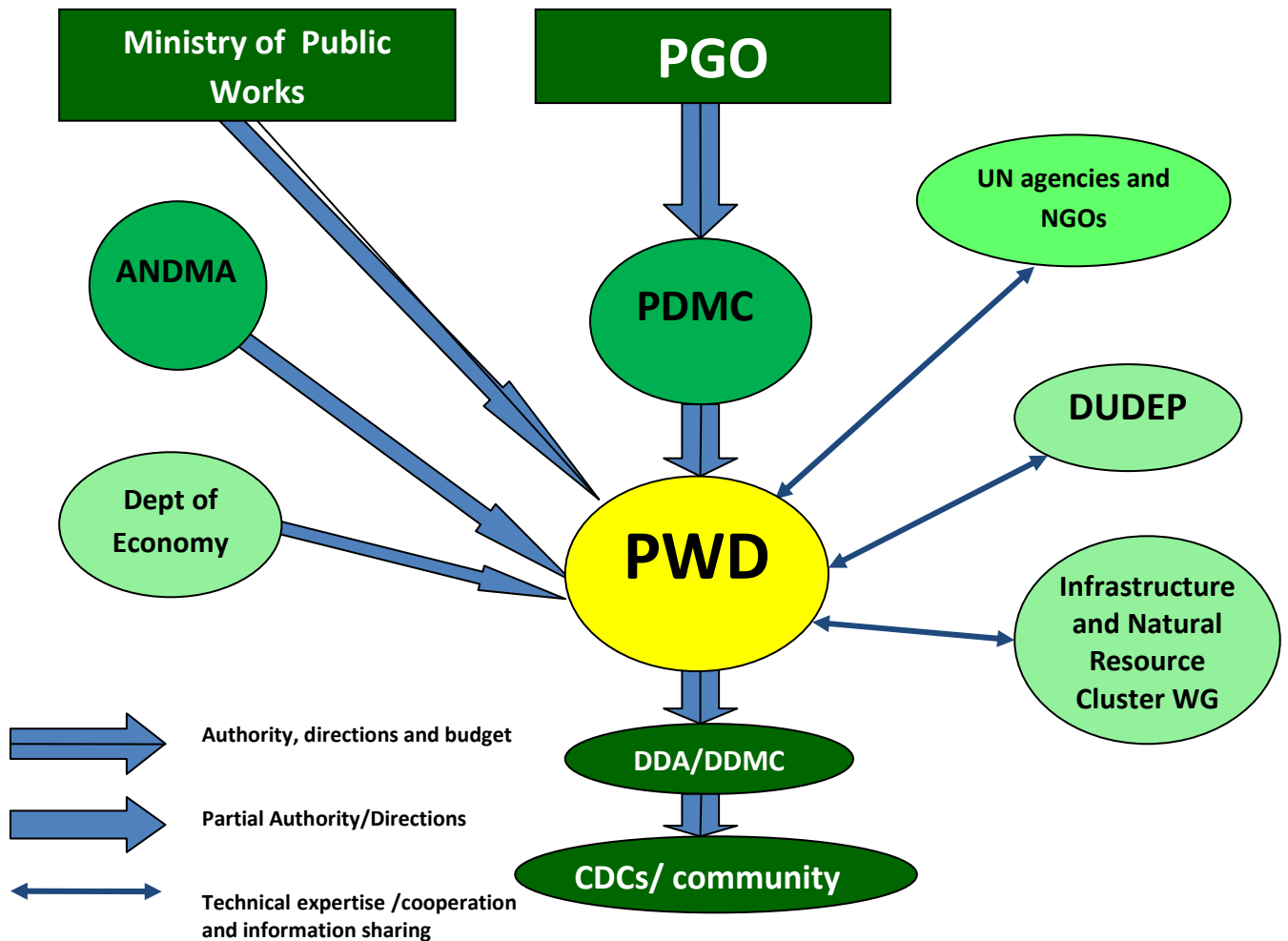


- I. The Department of Rural Rehabilitation is the representative of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and links it with the districts and CDCs. It has the mandate to implement vulnerability reduction projects to alleviate poverty and improve people’s livelihoods. DRRD in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DRRD, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DRRD should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) MRRD, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states: Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DRRD

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Prepare a DRM plan to include DRM measures in all rural development activities.				
2.	Organize training for staff on integration of DRM measures in rural development planning and implementation.				
3.	Strengthen the CDC's capacity on community disaster risk management.				
4.	Create public awareness on Do's and Don'ts of disasters through CDCs.				
5.	Raise awareness among the community to use appropriate technology for house construction, which is resistant to earthquake and other disasters.				
6.	Avoid developmental activities in disaster risk prone sites.				
7.	Take appropriate action with help of community to reduce soil erosion through community plantations and restriction on animal grazing in vulnerable locations.				
8.	Train the staff for quick damage assessment.				
9.	Keep ready relief packages for various disasters.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Build some safe houses or community centers for disaster-affected population and have information center for the community.				
2.	Keep the public informed about various post-disaster assistance.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Regularly disseminate information to public on recovery and reconstruction activities including type for assistance support and entitlement etc.				
2.	Provide Food for Work (FFW) for early recovery.				
3.	Assist in restoration of livelihoods of the disaster affected community.				
4.	Incorporate disaster risk management measures in rehabilitation and recovery plan to reduce the future risk.				

## COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. Public Works Department links Ministry of Public Works to the districts and communities. PWD has a crucial role in provision and maintenance of vital public infrastructure. PWD in Badakhshan. PWD with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of PWD, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of PWD should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis (a) Ministry of Public Works, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

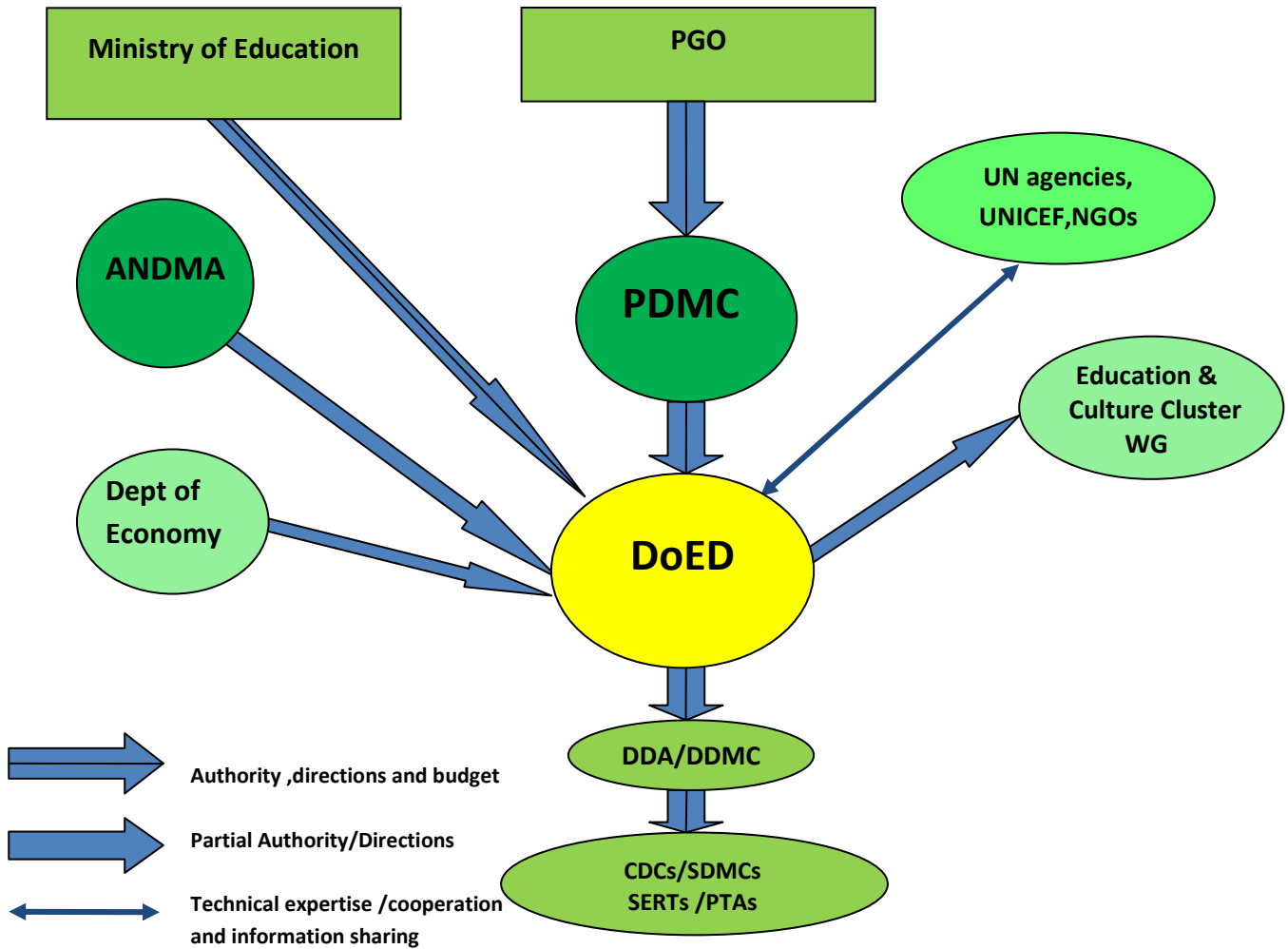
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) – PWD

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year
		Yes	No	
1.	Every site selection for construction will consider the disaster vulnerability issues.			
2.	Ensure construction (roads, dam, bridges and houses) will include disaster resistance features.			
3.	Conduct training programs on safe construction practices for engineers and masons.			
4.	Keep road clearance equipment at different location to support in road clearance activities during winter and rainy season. Presently it is located only at Faizabad – Kishim road.			
5.	Prepare a list of earth moving and clearing vehicles / equipment (available with Govt. Departments and private contractors et al.) and formulate an action plan to mobilize it at the earliest for an effective response mechanism.			
6.	Keeps stock of materials including salt at strategic locations for use during any emergency.			
7.	Develop the disaster risk management plan based on risks in Badakhshan province and train staff members about their roles in plan.			
8.	The Plan should include staff deployment during any disaster and a communication system ready to use by them.			
9.	Identify weak roads or risk area based on past experiences and be ready with the materials for quick restoration or keep an alternative route plan.			
10.	Form community groups and train them on road clearing and sprinklings of salt for snow et al.			
11.	Prepare list of community volunteers for support during the time of emergency.			
12.	Communicate with all community volunteers before the disaster season and allocate their work accordingly.			
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years
		Yes	No	
1.	Soonest possible clear roads and establish connectivity during the disasters with the help of local trained community volunteers or through Cash For Work.			
2.	Restore roads, bridges and where necessary make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.			
3.	Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipment and materials.			
4.	Identification and notification of alternative routes at strategic locations.			
5.	Filling of ditches, disposal of debris and cutting of uprooted trees along the road due to disaster.			
6.	Arrangement of emergency tool kits for every section at the district level for activities like clearance (power saws), debris clearance (fork lifter) and other tools required for repair and maintenance.			
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years
		Yes	No	
1.	Ensure that the infrastructure to be reconstructed/strengthened include DRM elements.			
2.	Review the response mechanism and identify areas of improvement.			

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



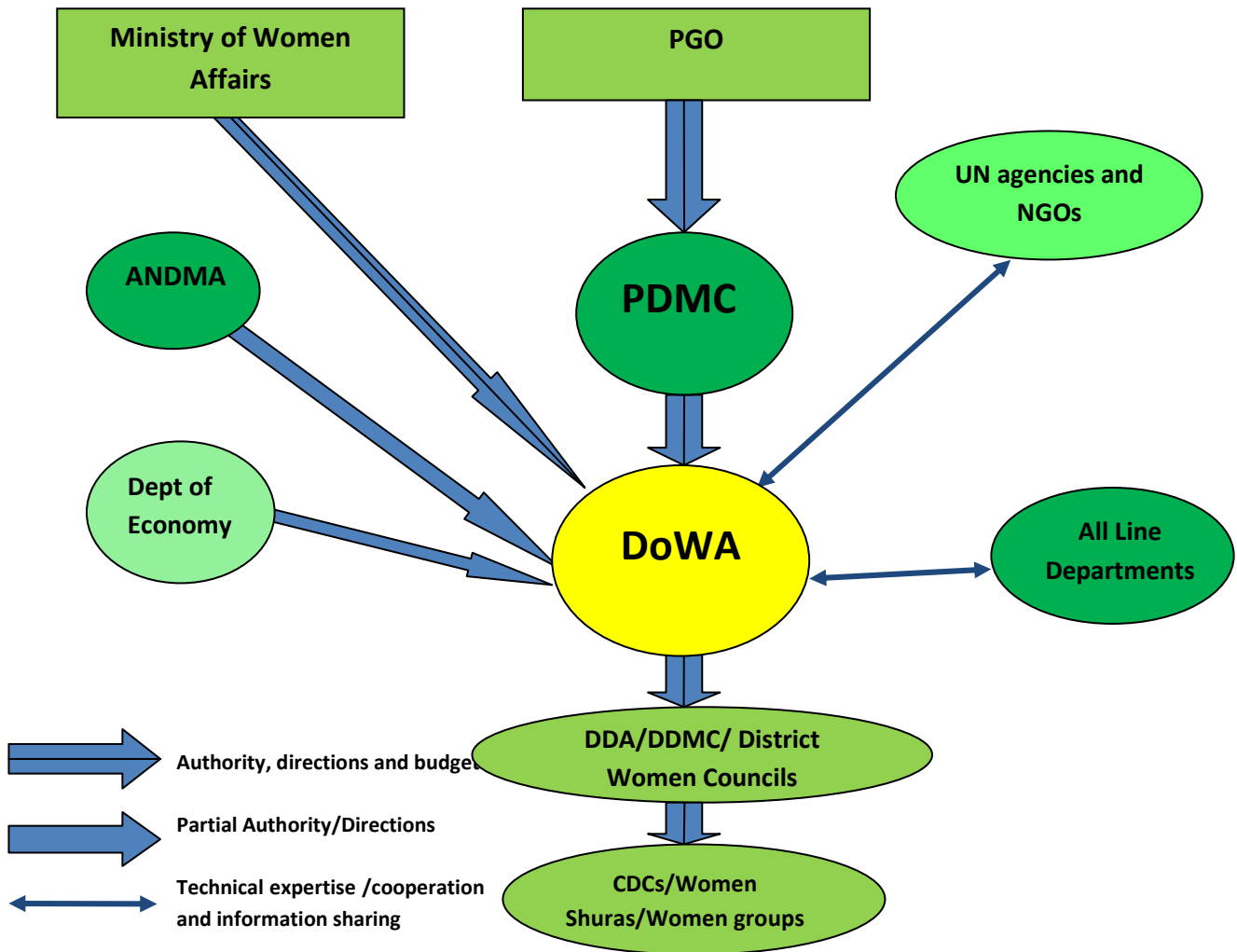
- I. Department of Education represents the Ministry of Education in province and links it to districts and schools in the villages. Department will conduct training programme for teachers and children on disaster management. The Department will coordinate with the local authority and arrange for mock drills, search and rescue drills. The community of students and teachers should be effectively utilised for dissemination of DRM awareness and education to the general public. DoED in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoED, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoED should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) Ministry of Education, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**  
**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.



## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DOED

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure that all three staff members in Safety and Protection Unit within DoED are well trained in School Safety issues.				
2.	Organize Training of Teachers (ToTs) on DRM at province and district level.				
3.	Formation of School Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs) consisting of district and village authorities, school administration and staff.				
4.	Initiate formation of School Emergency Response Teams (SERTs) consisting of school students.				
5.	Impart training on basic first aid, search and rescue and DRR to SDMCs and SERTs.				
6.	Issue order to all institutions/schools to have disaster management plan.				
7.	Standardisation of School Disaster Management Plan template. (Note - Presently different NGOs working in Badakhshan such as Liferoots, Afghanaid, Focus and Concern are using different templates.)				
8.	Initiate the process for issue of instruction to educational institutes located in high risk areas to repair the buildings and procure basic tools for disaster risk management such as sand buckets and local flood rescue materials et al.				
9.	Ensure safe construction features are integrated in all new construction of schools.				
10.	If possible DoED will relocate the schools in high risk areas to safe areas.				
11.	Observe disaster risk management day or week in schools to create awareness among students.				
12.	Collaborate with PDMC and ANDMA to prepare and update the School Safety sheet in PDMC – RID database				
13.	Ensure that District Education Department has a copy of School Disaster Management and Evacuation Plans in the district.				
14.	Conduct mock drill in schools to test the efficacy of the plan				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	At the time of disaster, organize the teachers and students, as volunteers and inspire them for rescue, evacuation and relief works.				
2.	Facilitate participation of students volunteers to provide assistance for distribution of relief material and assistance in search and rescue operation.				
3.	Create child friendly spaces and organize temporary classes in safe shelters with help of Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs), mothers and young community volunteers.				
4.	Ensure that educational activities in schools are quickly restarted after any disaster.				
5.	Authorize School/Institute building and compound for setting up of control room, temporary shelter and relief distribution centers et al. during a disaster time ( <u>only if there is no other alternative building available locally</u> ).				
6.	Supply teaching aids and books to the affected students for restoration of education.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Quick damage assessment of school buildings and ensure repair on priority basis for restoration of educational activities.				
2.	The reconstructed schools buildings should be multi-hazard resistant.				
3.	Department will coordinate with teachers for quick restoration of educational activities and ensure no child drops out from the school.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. Department of Women Affairs represents the Ministry of Women Affairs in the province. The department has an important role in disaster management as women are more vulnerable to disasters due to their socio-cultural status. The department will take special steps to reduce vulnerability of women in disaster prone areas. DoWA in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoWA, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoWA should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis: (a) Ministry of Women Affairs, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA

**IV. Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

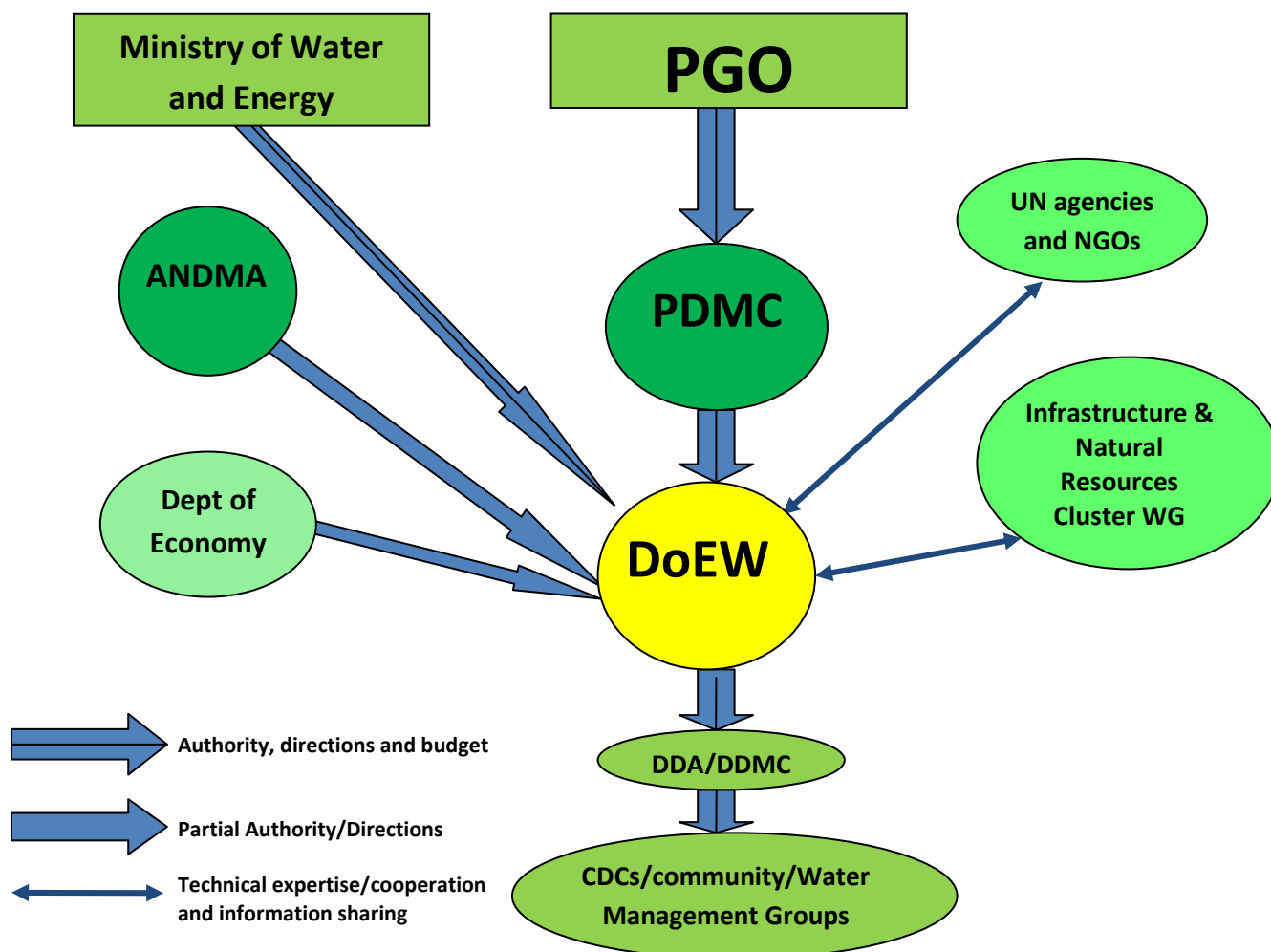
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS)- DOWA

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year
		Yes	No	
1.	Constitute a group of DoWA staff member responsible for DRM and train them on “Gender standard for Disaster Risk Management” in Badakhshan.			
2.	This trained group should create awareness on gender in DRM issues among all women Shura and women councils at district and community level.			
3.	Follow the steps mentioned in Preparedness Section of “Gender standard for Disaster Risk Management” in Badakhshan – Chapter 1 and Chapter 4			
4.	Actively participate in PDMC and DDMC meetings to coordinate with PDMC , DDMC and ANDMA for priorities and needs of women in disaster preparedness.			
5.	Ensure women Shura participation in PDMC, DDMC and CDC meetings for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management.			
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years
		Yes	No	
1.	Follow the steps mentioned in “Gender standard for Disaster Risk Management” in Badakhshan. Chapter 2 and stockpile items section in Chapter 1.			
2.	Coordinate with PDMC ,ANDMA and other line department to arrange relief materials for the affected women and girls on a priority basis.			
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years
		Yes	No	
1.	Follow the steps mentioned in “Gender standard for Disaster Risk Management” in Badakhshan - Chapter 3			

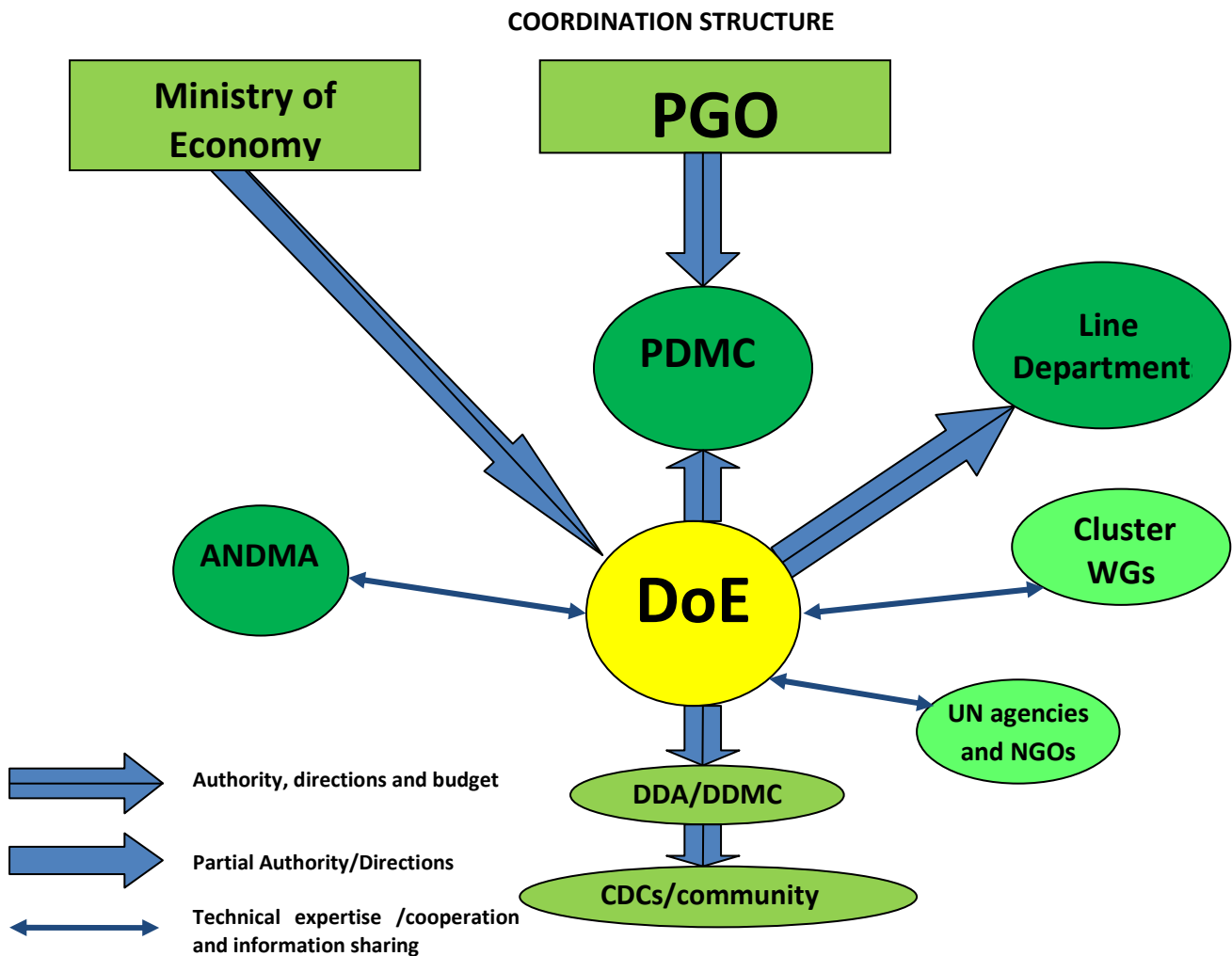
COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. DoEW represents Ministry of Energy and Water in the province and links it to districts and CDCs. The Department is involved in disaster mitigation in relation to drought and floods, as they affect agricultural production, irrigation systems, water supply and management. Some of these mitigation activities include rehabilitation and management of watersheds, water catchment areas and enforcement of land use patterns. The role of the Department is critical for improving and expanding irrigation systems to cope with drought situations and manage flood problems. DOEW in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DOEW, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DOEW should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)Ministry of Water and Energy, (b)PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**  
**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA would allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoEW

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Form a work group in the department to develop disaster risk management plan including a contingency plan for supply of drinking water and for other uses.				
2.	Train staff on warning dissemination to communities on exceeding river water levels.				
3.	Coordinate with all riverbank villages for flood warning dissemination.				
4.	Identify the areas with power supply stations located in flood prone areas.				
5.	Keep adequate stocks of equipment and trained HR for quick restoration of power supply.				
6.	Ensure and educate the minimum safety standards to be adopted for electrical installation and equipment and organize training of electricians accordingly.				
7.	Develop and administer regulations to ensure safety of electrical accessories and electrical installations.				
8.	Develop and administer code of practice for power line clearance to avoid electrocution due to broken / fallen wires.				
9.	Issue orders to the districts to strengthen high-tension cable towers to withstand high wind speed, flooding and earthquakes.				
10.	Develop and disseminate simple Do's and Don'ts to prevent electric accidents in pre, during and after disaster phases.				
11.	Keep stock of materials to repair the breaches on river bank.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Disconnect electricity after receiving warning signals.				
2.	Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessment.				
3.	Standby arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.				
4.	Ensure uninterrupted power supply to the EOC, Police Headquarters, Radio and TV centers, hospitals/ medical facilities and other vital emergency response agencies.				
5.	Inspection and repair of high tension lines, substations, transformers and poles et al.				
6.	Ensure public and other agencies are safeguarded from any hazards, which may have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.				
7.	Restore electricity to the disaster affected area as quickly as possible.				
8.	Warn the people about level of river water, which may cause flooding.				
9.	Support the community response groups in evacuating people to the safe places.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Take up sustained programmes for rehabilitation of flood protection works and canals.				
2.	Ensure that electrical installations and infrastructure are not set up in disaster risk zones.				

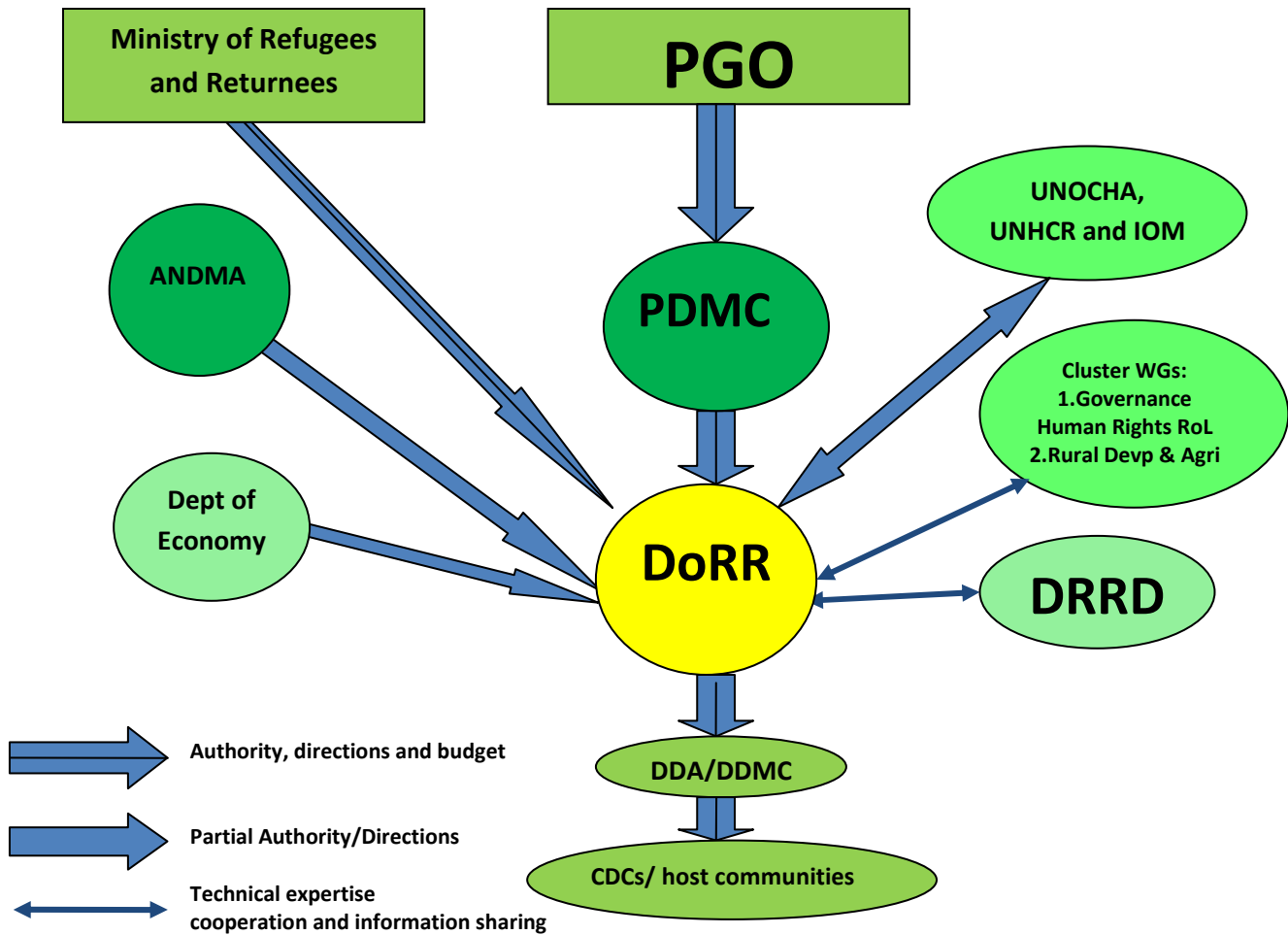


- I. Department of Economy represents Ministry of Economy in the province and links it to districts and CDCs. The Department has an important role regarding allocation of funds on priority basis for disaster preparedness, relief and rehabilitation projects. It needs to ensure that development programmes implemented in disaster vulnerable areas of the province incorporate disaster mitigation measures. DoE in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will ensure the implementation of the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoE, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoE should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)Ministry of Economy, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoE

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Notes
		Yes	No		
1.	Appoint and introduce a focal point for PDMC				
2.	Ensure Articles 14, 15 and 16 of Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2012 are respected and followed by each line department.				
	<b>Article 14:</b> All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out <u>disaster preparedness activities</u> in coordination with ANDMA.				
	<b>Article 15:</b> <u>Rapid response for emergencies</u> caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.				
	<b>Article 16:</b> Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.				
3.	Review the relevance of activities proposed by line department for DRM and compare with the list of PDMP SoPs for all the line departments.				
4.	Prioritise disaster mitigation projects like embankments, afforestation in high risk zones, telecommunications in remote areas and disaster-resistant construction of buildings.				
5.	Prepare financial report on the budget allocated for Disaster Management in Badakhshan.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure smooth release of Emergency funds for disaster response.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



I. Department of Refugee and Returnees (DoRR) represents Ministry of Refugees and Returnees in the province and links it to districts, CDCs and host communities. The Department is involved in assisting the disaster affected communities through resources mobilization and coordination with relevant assisting organizations as soon as the disaster strikes the community DoRR in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.

II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoRR (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.

III. Head of DoRR should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)Ministry of Refugee and Returnees (b)PGO (c) ANDMA

IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

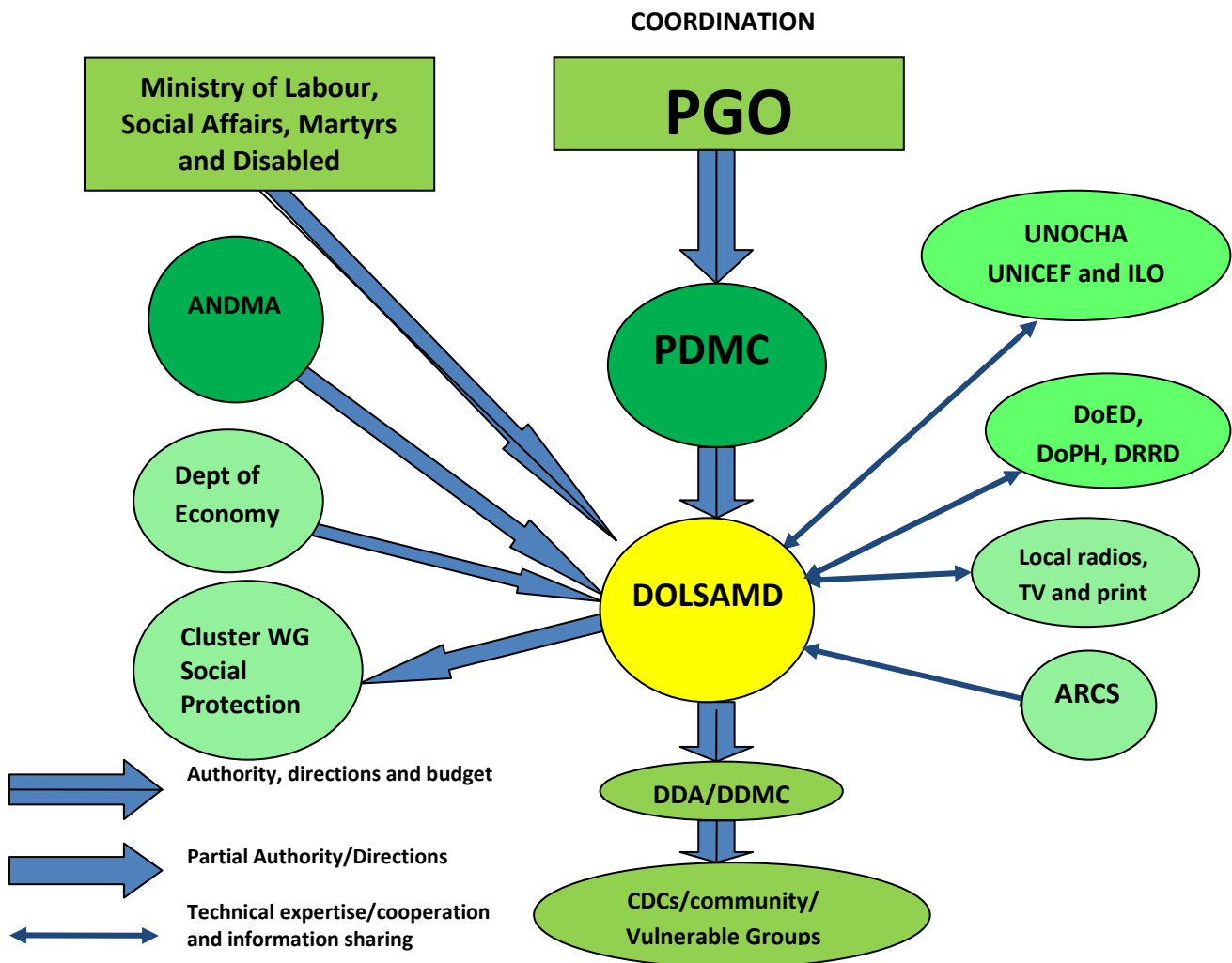
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA would allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.



## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoRR

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Capacity building of personnel on following: a. Contingency plan for returnees b. Management of repatriation of refugees and internally displaced people c. Sphere Standards				
2.	Coordination and cooperation with relevant government line departments and related NGOs for preparation to receive refugees and IDPs.				
3.	Maintain and update the database on refugees and IDP location and needs.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Assists in search and rescue of IDPs and refugees.				
2.	Conduct survey of the IDPs and refugees.				
3.	Provision of adequate shelter to IDPs and refugees as per SPHERE Standards.				
4.	Provision of food and essential Non Food Items (NFIs) for IDPs and refugees.				
5.	Regular monitoring of the living conditions of displaced families in camps as prescribes by SPHERE standards.				
6.	Psychosocial support to IDPs and refugees through health centres and mosques.				
7.	Ensure that IDPs get Tazkira and refugees get legal status to live in Afghanistan until the conditions are conducive enough for their repatriation.				
8.	Monitor and prevent incidents of gender based violence and any atrocities on vulnerable groups such as women, children, aged and PWDs.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure that IDPs and refugees get some employment such as Cash for Work (CFW) and Food for Work (FFW), skill or capacity building in collaboration with DRRD until they are sent back to their homes.				
2.	Ensure the IDP and refugee children go to schools.				
3.	Ensure regular health services.				
4.	Regularly update ANDMA, UNHCR and IOM about IDPs location.				

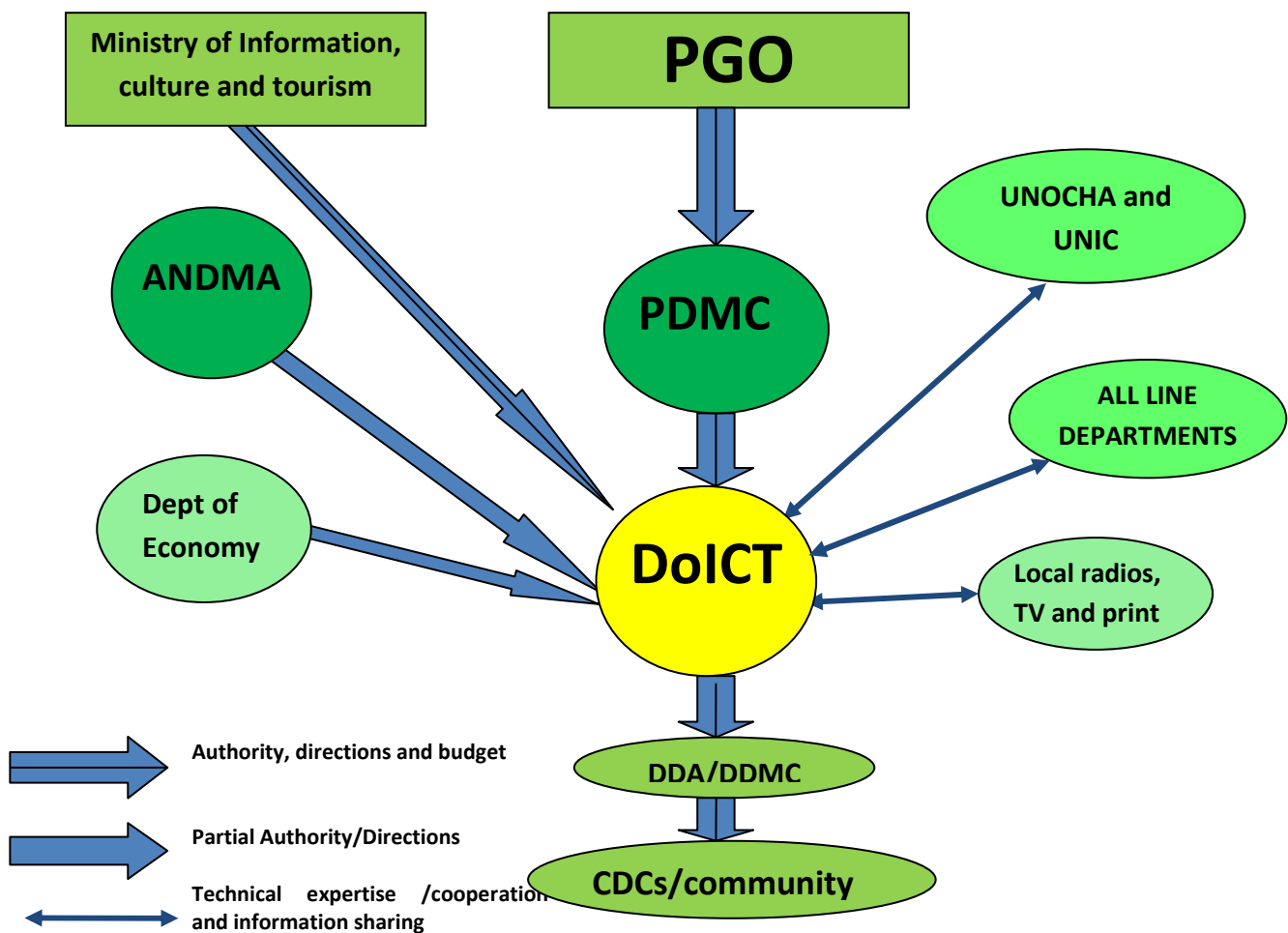


- I. Department of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled represent Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled in the province and links it to districts, CDCs and vulnerable groups in villages. The Department is involved in protection of workers and vulnerable groups such as PWDs, orphans, aged, widows and single headed women households' et al. It will also provide necessary relief, assistance for socio-economic rehabilitation. DoLSAMD in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA would identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoLSAMD, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO, (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoLSAMD should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis :(a)MoLSAMD (b)PGO (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**
  - Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.
  - Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.
  - Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA would allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DOLSAMD

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Appoint and introduce a focal point for disaster affairs in PDMC.				
2.	Train staff in DRM and inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRM.				
3.	Prepare a Departmental Disaster Management Plan.				
4.	Issue order letters to district authorities and NGOs working for DRM to ensure active participation and involvement of PWDs, orphans, aged, widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups in DRM and CBDRM projects.				
5.	Regularly monitor and request for reports from NGOs and district authorities on inclusion of PWDs, orphans, aged, widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups in DRM and CBDRM projects.				
6.	Advocate for inclusion of PWDs, single women, widows, orphans and aged and vulnerable groups in policy and decision making for DRM.				
7.	Establishment of kindergartens for children and orphans.				
8.	Establish referral and vocational centres for PWDs.				
9.	Create public sensitivity and empathy for vulnerable groups by using local mediums and in collaboration with DoICT.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Prepare a list of all the vulnerable people in the disaster affected area such as widows, single headed women households, orphans, aged and PWDs.				
2.	Ensure that specific needs of PWDs, orphans, aged, widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups are taken into account during PDMC disaster needs assessment.				
3.	Ensure that vulnerable groups receive early warning in case of an emergency and they are evacuated.				
4.	Ensure the relief and aid is provided to PWDs, orphans, aged , widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups				
5.	Provide psychosocial care to PWDs, orphans, aged, widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups.				
6.	Ensure protection and safety of vulnerable groups with help of local authorities and police in the disaster affected areas.				
7.	Set up a support centre for vulnerable groups during disasters.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure that needs of PWDs, orphans, aged, widows, single headed women households and other vulnerable groups are taken into consideration during rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction.				
2.	Ensure that above mentioned vulnerable groups are aware of their post disaster entitlements.				
3.	Ensure vulnerable groups such as widows, orphans and PWDs receive support to restore their lives for e.g. capacity building programme for widows and PWDs, special home for orphans and trauma counseling for depressed. These should be closely monitored by community based NGOs and administrators.				

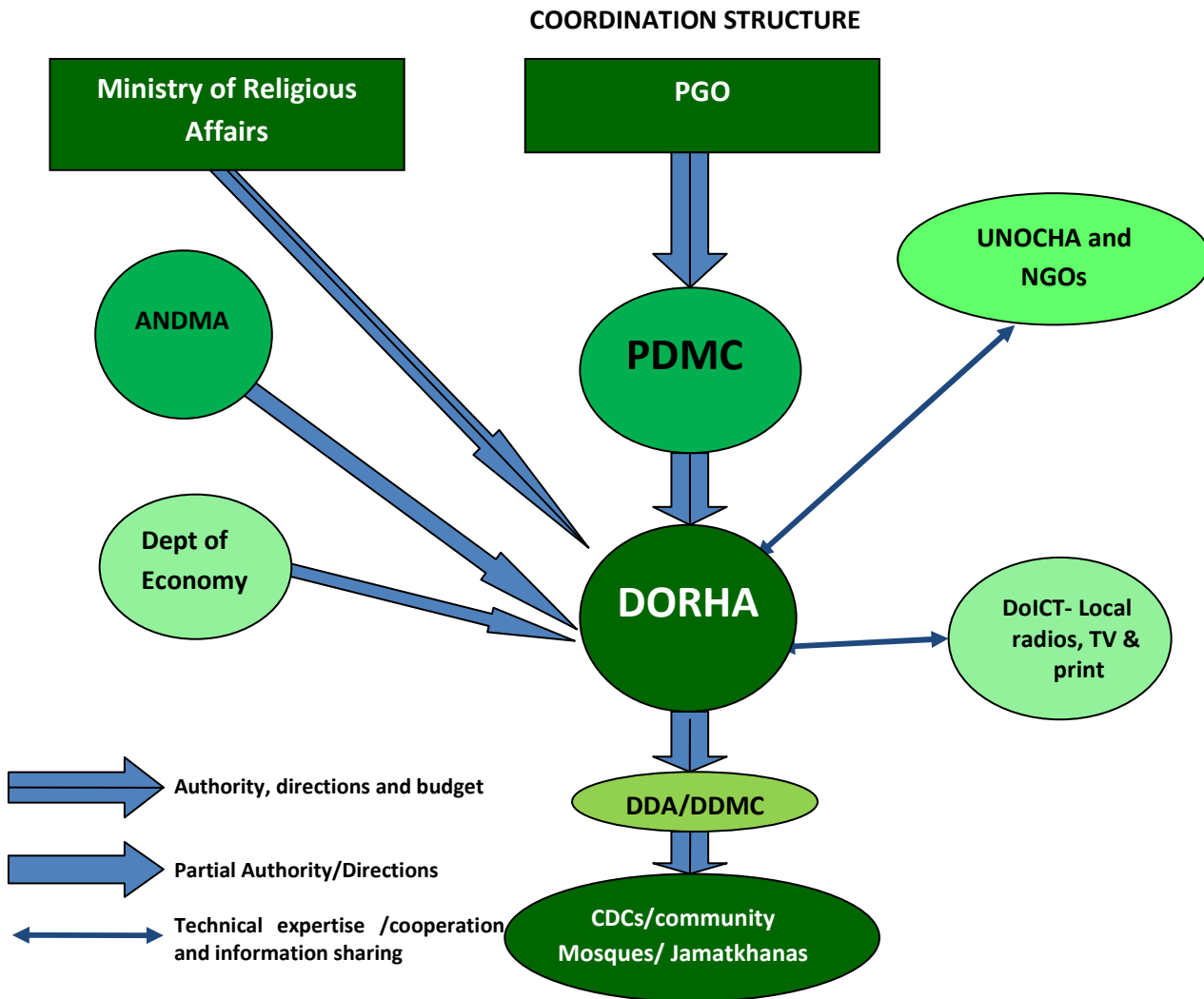
COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. DoICT in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoICT, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoICT should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)Ministry of Information and Culture, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**  
**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoICT

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	District
		Yes	No		
1.	Create public awareness on Do's and Don'ts related to disaster through mass media and other propagation channels.				
2.	Keep contact with PDMC and ANDMA, meteorology department to get early warning and other information related to disaster for mass information.				
3.	Designate an appropriate officer for providing disaster related information and have the help line open.				
4.	Develop the departmental Disaster risk management plan.				
5.	Arrange to organize a DRM in media training for journalists and media persons.				
6.	Encourage electronic and print media to broadcast programmes on disaster preparedness in areas such as agriculture, livestock , afforestation, construction, health, education, evacuation , First Aid and community based disaster risk management et al.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	District
		Yes	No		
1.	Regular liaison with media to update the disaster situation and control the rumors mechanism to avoid panic among the common people.				
2.	Function as the link between the affected population and PDMC to share information both ways for quick action.				
3.	Setup a control room to provide authentic information to public regarding disaster and relief.				
4.	Daily press briefings at fixed times to provide official version.				
5.	Keep the public informed about the latest emergency situation (area affected and lives lost et al).				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	District
		Yes	No		
1.	Make public aware about their entitlements /compensation for the loss of lives and property.				
2.	Broadcast talks on reconstruction activities and provide psycho- social healing counseling on radio and TV.				

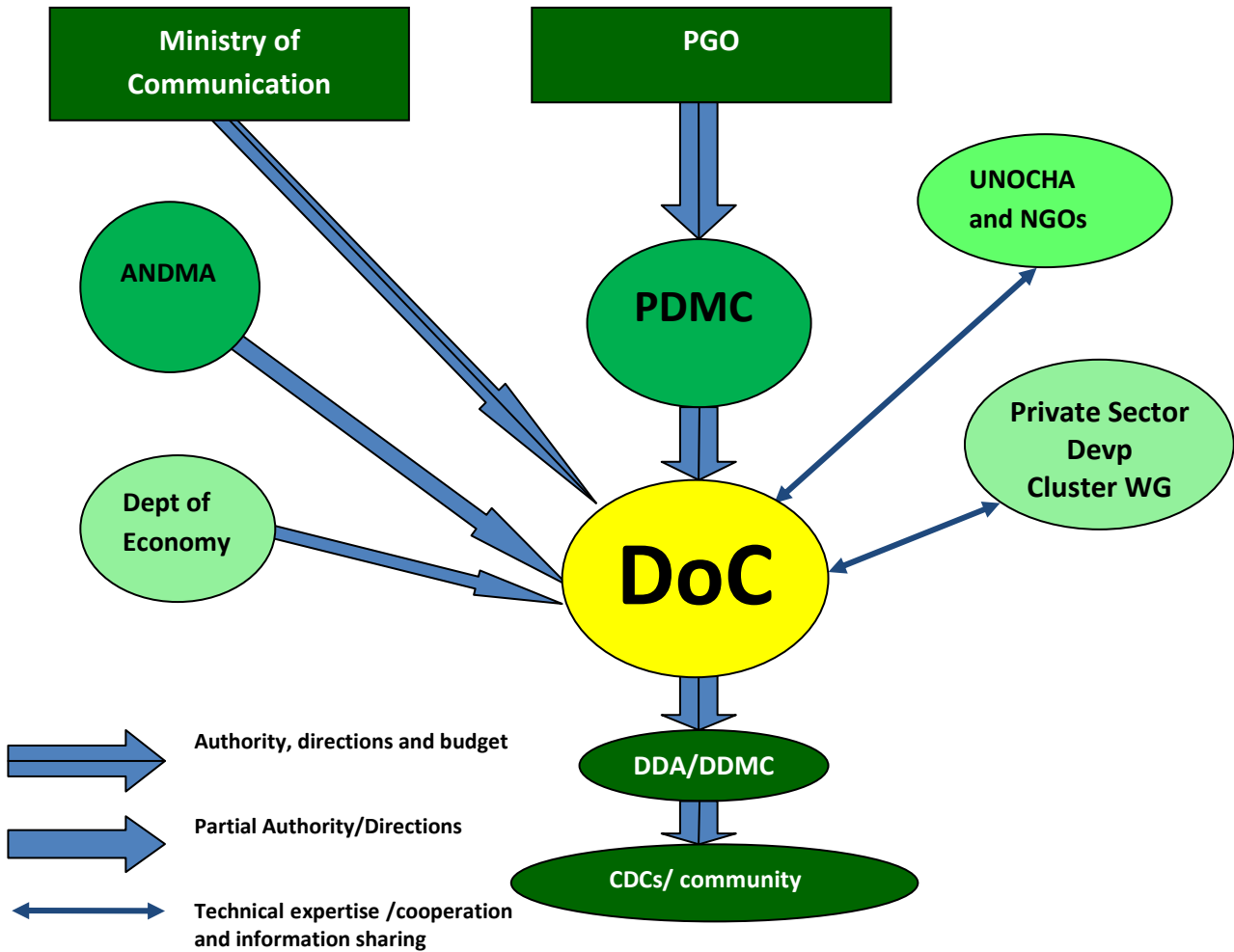


- I. Department of Hajj and Religious Affairs represent Ministry of Religious Affairs in the province and link it to districts, CDCs, mosques and vulnerable groups in villages. The Department is involved in mobilisation of community and imparting protection of vulnerable groups such as PWDs, orphans, aged, widows and single headed women households' et al. DoRHA in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoPs.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoRHA (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoRHA should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis :(a)MoHRA (b)PGO (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**
  - Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.
  - Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.
  - Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoHRA

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Capacity building of DoHRA staff in DRM.				
2.	Draft a Disaster Management Plan linking province, districts and community.				
3.	Appoint a focal point for PDMC.				
4.	Participate in PDMC meetings.				
5.	Organise DRM training for all responsible district religious heads.				
6.	Issue orders to all mosques and Jamatkhana's to buy and maintain First Aid boxes to heal the injured persons in the community.				
7.	Motivate and collect Zakat, Ulms and Khairat from community members to help the poor and vulnerable groups during disasters.				
8.	Prepare a list of volunteers who could be mobilised during disasters to provide relief and support to women and girls, boys and men.				
9.	Plan Ashar for building protective measures against hazards such as floods and landslides et al.				
10.	Organise motivational lectures on Ashar, disaster preparedness and CBDRM and air them on radio and TV to propagate the cause of cooperation and assistance for disaster victims.				
11.	Prepare warning dissemination plan through mosques.				
12.	Collect information about the vulnerable areas through the Imams of mosques and report to PDMC.				
13.	Assess capacities and train volunteers for emergency disaster response.				
14.	Appraise and identify types of disasters and draft response plans.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Collect and dispatch existing resources such as First Aid box, Search and rescue equipments and other resources available in the mosques to disaster victims.				
2.	Give early warning for disasters to the village through loudspeakers.				
3.	Disseminate the messages on relief distribution, health, hygiene, sanitation and shelter to all men and women through loudspeakers.				
4.	Provide temporary shelter to the refugees and homeless in mosques and Madarasas (religious schools)				
5.	Arrange and encourage collective work (Ashar) through mosques and members for search and rescue of disaster victims.				
6.	Collect financial aid in mosques to help the victims.				
7.	Counsel and advise for endurance and forbearance to the victims for mental relief and lessening the adverse psychological impacts				
8.	Help to resolve security issues in disaster hit areas.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Mobilise community to help to rebuild lives of vulnerable groups and disaster affected people in the villages.				
2.	Provide psychosocial support to the affected persons to recover to normal life.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. Department of Communication represents the Ministry of Communication in the province. The department can play an important role in providing communication links during disasters. DoC in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoP checklist.
- I. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoC, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- II. Head of DoC should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) Ministry of Communication ,(b)PGO and (c) ANDMA
- II. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

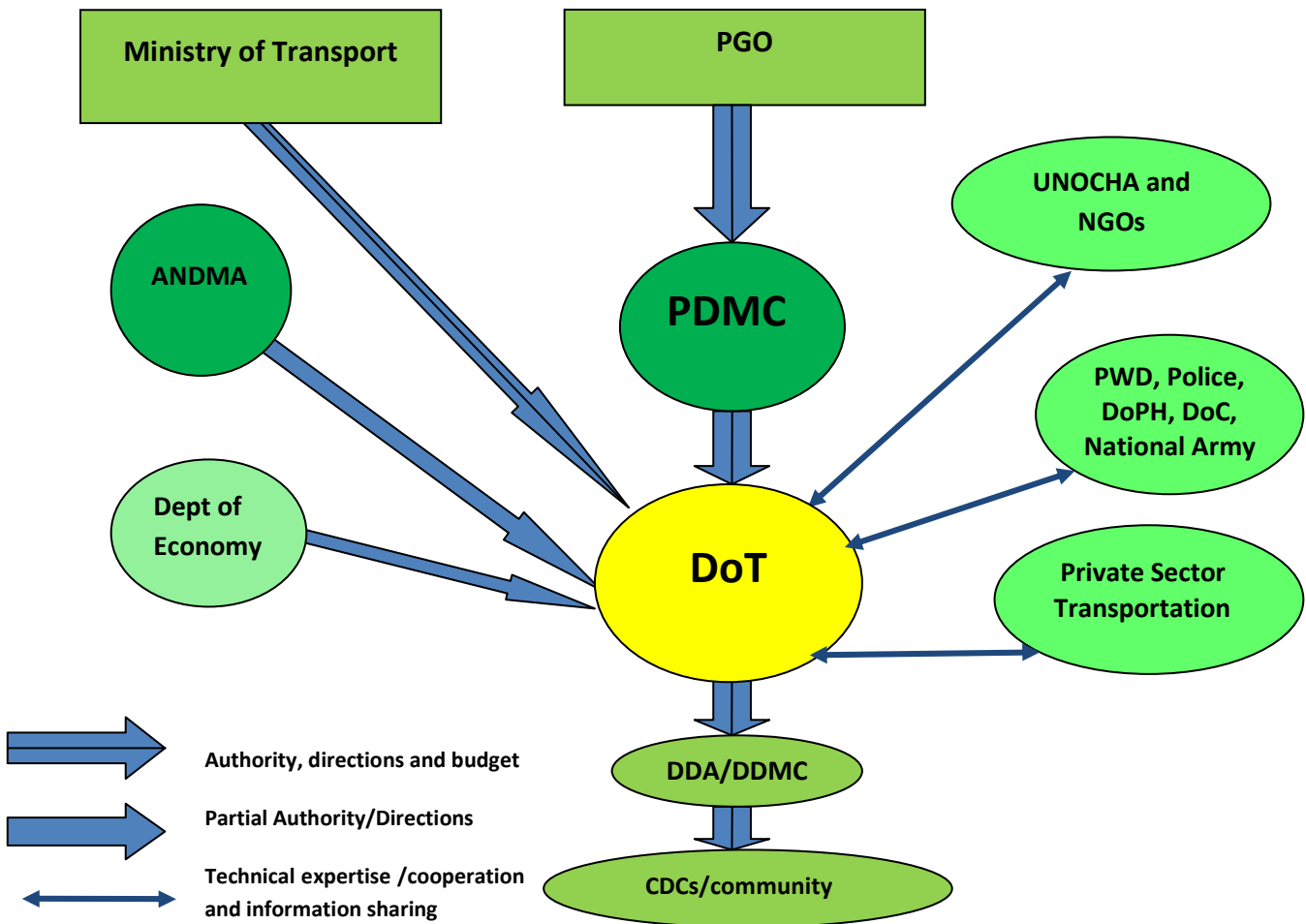
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA would allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.



## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DoC

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Ensure communication links between district administration and province government, and between district and shuras.				
2.	Take steps to ensure power back up for communication systems during possible emergency situations				
3.	Take proper and adequate security steps for the protection of own installations and properties.				
4.	Introduce mobile phone network in the remote districts and walky-talky (such as with household in Wakhan ) in the deep valleys which are inaccessible by mobile phones.				
5.	Take special measures to establish communication network in remote and vulnerable areas of Kuran wa Munjan, Darwaz, Wakhan, Nusai, Mai Mai and Shikai. The interiors of these districts presently have no mobile or wireless network.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Provide support to the PDMC and DDMC to ensure link with Shuras.				
2.	Deliver early warning information to the agencies and communities requiring them.				
3.	Take steps for the protection of own DoC property.				
4.	Operate communication systems round the clock (24 hours).				
5.	On request, provide additional communication lines for emergency communication.				
6.	On request, establish communication links in the affected areas.				
7.	Provide measures for satellite and other wireless communication from the area affected by disaster to the district.				
8.	Provide mobile communication facilities to the Rapid Assessment and Quick Response Teams.				
9.	Assess damage to telecommunication infrastructure and immediately take steps to restore it.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Take steps to fully restore and rehabilitate any damaged communication infrastructure.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



- I. Department of Transport represents the Ministry of Transport in the province. During disaster situations, the DoT should take steps to arrange for sending personnel and relief material to the disaster affected area, and relocate the affected people. DoT in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will identify the partners and resources to implement the SoP checklist.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of DoT, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of DoT should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planned and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) Ministry of Transport, (b) PGO and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**

**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.

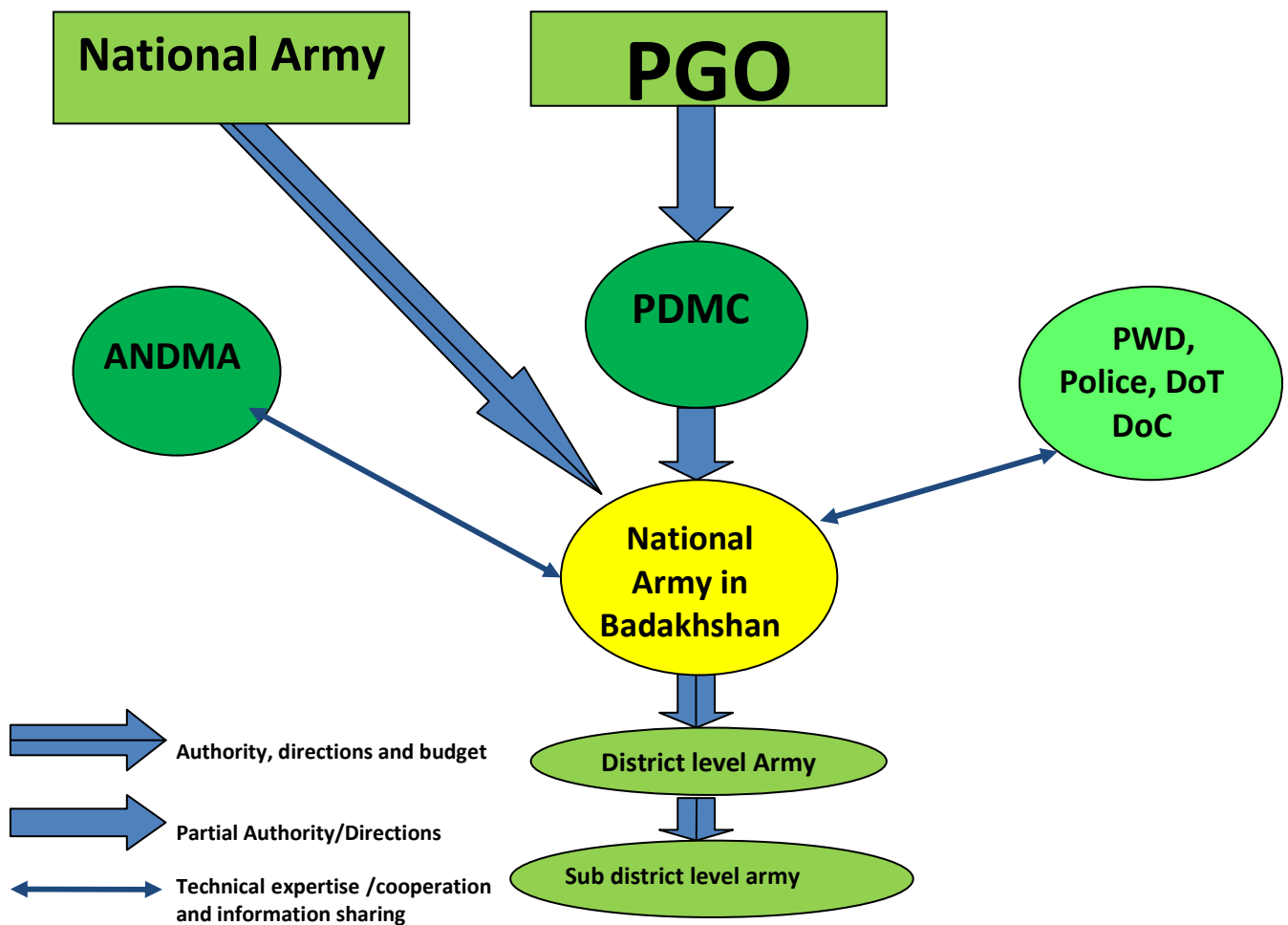
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.

**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - DOT

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Prepare a departmental disaster risk management plan keeping in view past disaster history of province and requirement for transport.				
2.	Build awareness on road safety and traffic rules through awareness campaign.				
3.	Prepare a database of private vehicles which can be used during disaster.				
4.	Prepare list of helipad facilities at the provincial level.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Keep coordination with aviation unit of national army and police for airdropping and air rescue operation.				
2.	Keep liaison with PDMC who may require the support of transport department during the time of disaster.				
3.	Requisition vehicles, trucks, and other means of transport to help in the emergency operations.				
4.	Provide vehicles for relief operation, road clearance and sending medical units to the affected areas.				
5.	Share the vehicle movement with police for protection.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Assess damage to transportation vehicles.				
2.	Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport facilities				

## COORDINATION STRUCTURE

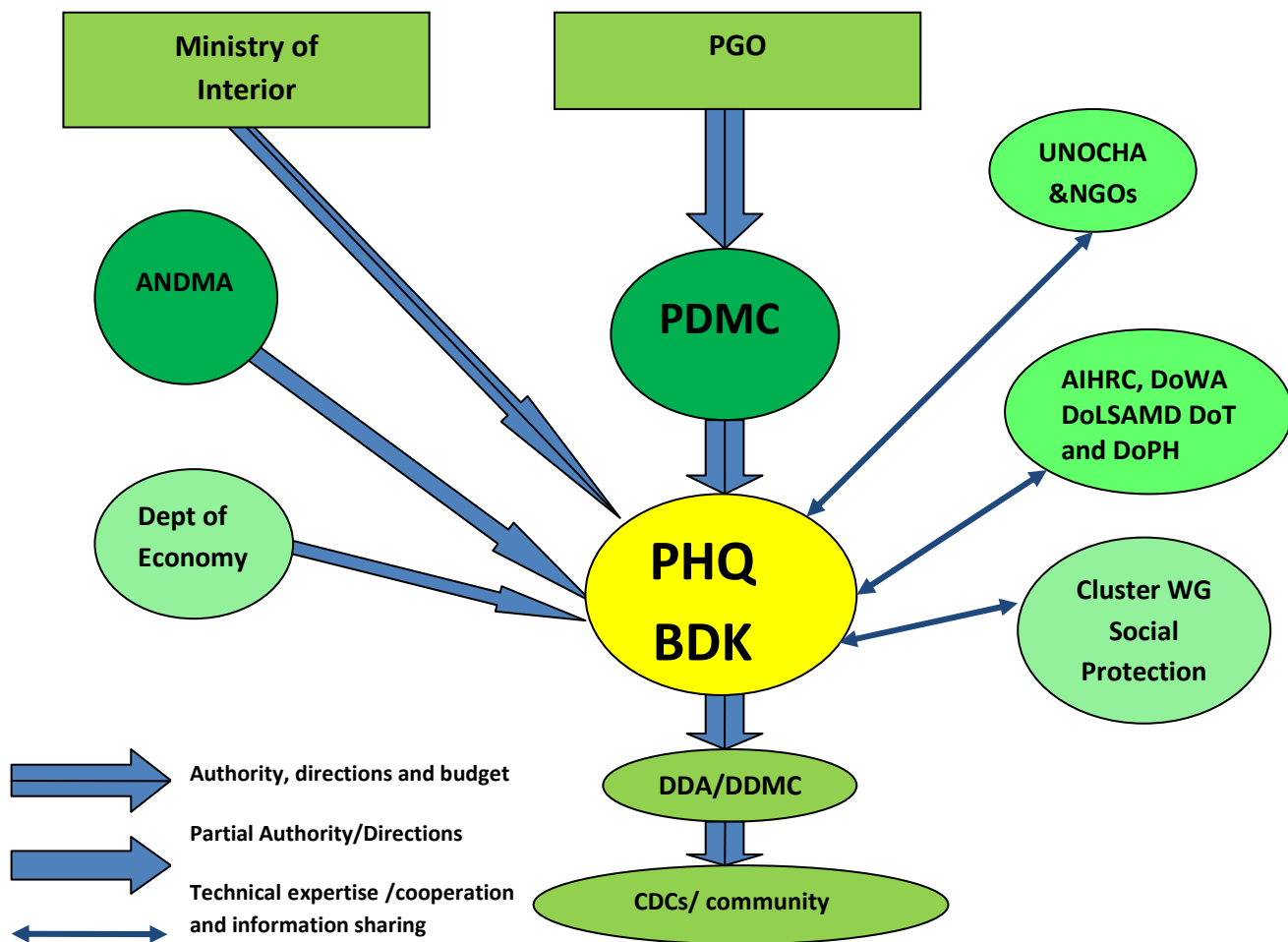


- I. The Chief Army Commander represents the Ministry of Defence in the province. The Chief Commander has an important role of providing security, logistics, and if necessary, assistance in distribution of relief items and provision of equipment for emergency response. He can provide trained personnel with specialised skills such as in communication technology for placement in isolated areas, and can provide specialized transportation systems. National Army in Badakhshan with the help of Governor's Office and ANDMA will implement the SoP for Civil Military cooperation.
- II. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of National Army, (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO and (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- III. Head of National Army should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned planed and accomplished activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a) National Army Office, (b) Governor's office and (c) ANDMA
- IV. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**  
**Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.  
**Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds would be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.  
**Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA would allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) – NATIONAL ARMY

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Designate one Liaison Officer of the Army Commander as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point.				
2.	Prepare an Operational Plan for responding to the call of the Governor during disaster.				
3.	Establish disaster control room in the National Army Office, deliver early warning/disaster message to the officer of the control room, military operations and appointed employee of PGO.				
4.	Organise task forces for working of disaster control units. Each unit should be composed of one full infantry company, engineers, doctors with medicines and nursing assistants.				
5.	Train Badakhshan Advanced Search and Rescue Team in advanced search and rescue.				
6.	Earmark a reserve task force if needed.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Establish the Disaster Control Room at headquarters and convey to director of military operation, control room and to PGO				
2.	Depute one liaison officer for PGO.				
3.	Deployment of task forces to disaster hit area.				
4.	Provide aircraft for assessment teams to visit disaster-affected areas.				
5.	Distribute emergency relief material to the affected people.				
6.	Keep direct contact with different officers like District Governors and ANDMA for taking any steps to combat any situation.				
7.	Help to provide access in remote villages hit by disasters.				
8.	Provide air transport for carrying persons injured during disasters and transporting aid and relief items.				
9.	Helping the local people in clearing roads, channels and canals.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief and rehabilitation.				
2.	Assist local administration in removing the dead bodies and debris in affected areas.				
3.	Set up field hospital if required.				
4.	Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation operation if requested.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



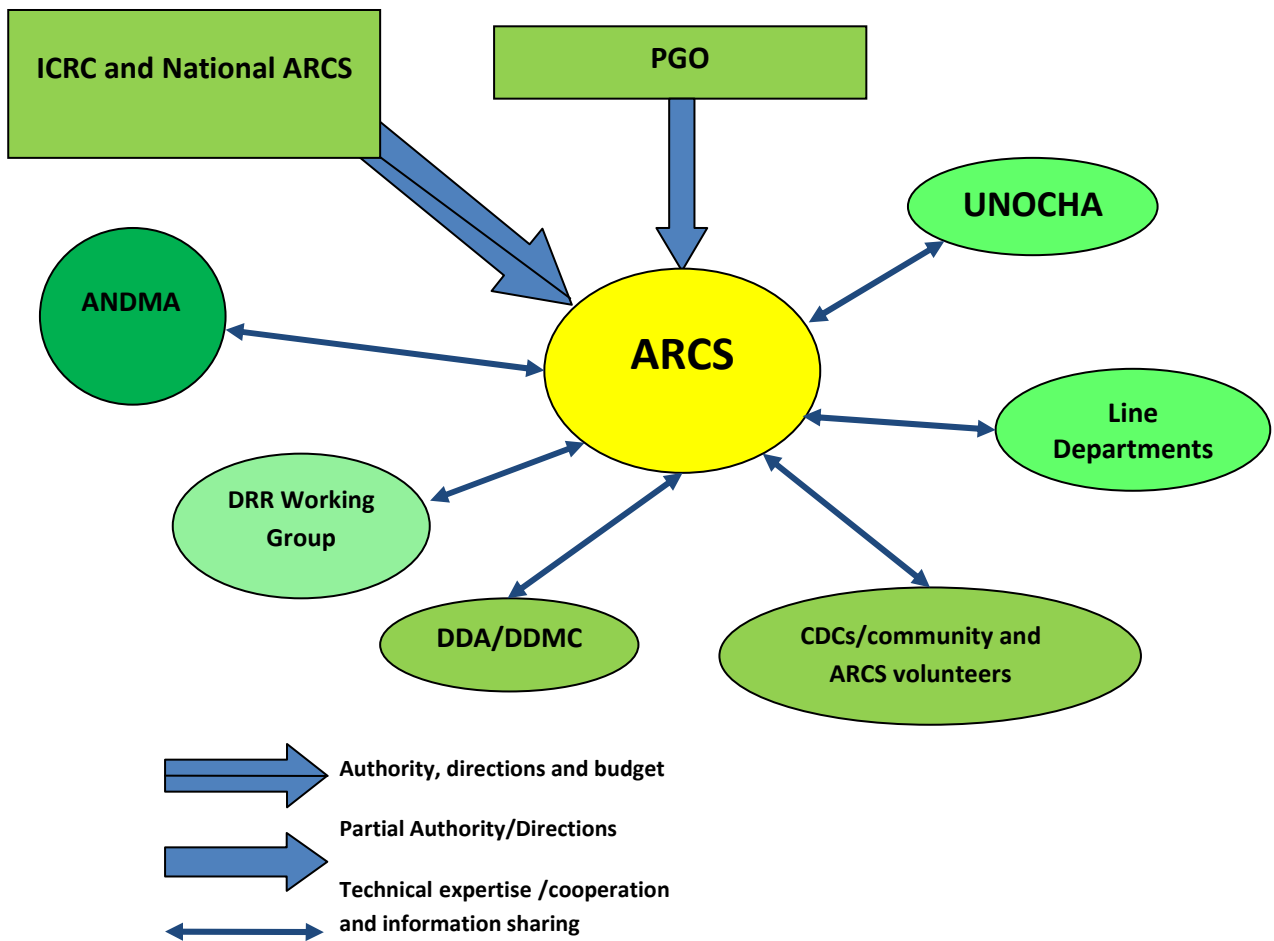
Police Headquarters in Badakhshan is the representative of the Ministry of Interior in the province. This is one of the main departments to provide support to the Governor in dealing with disaster situation. Police Department in Badakhshan with the help of PGO and ANDMA will mobilise partners and resources to implement the SoPs.

- I. Checklist for Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) should be reviewed quarterly and during the emergencies by each of the following parties: (a) Head of PHQ Badakhshan (b) Disaster Advisor in PGO (c) ANDMA. A fresh sheet of SoP checklist will be used for quarterly review and the old sheet will be filed.
- II. Head of PWD should submit the updated SoP checklist along with report on each mentioned activity to the following parties on a quarterly basis : (a)Ministry of Interior (b) PGO (c)ANDMA
- III. **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 states:**
  - Article 14:** All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.
  - Article 15:** Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.
  - Article 16:** Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) – PHQ- BDK

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Year	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Prepare a Disaster Risk Management Plan for the department and brief all the staff about the plan, their roles and responsibilities related to DRM.				
2.	Form and train a team of capable police staff for disaster response and conduct mock drill to check preparedness.				
3.	Procurement and deployment of modern emergency equipment while modernizing existing infrastructure and equipment for disaster response along with regular training and drills for effective handling of these equipment.				
4.	Training and equipment for Emergency Police Force for all types of disasters.				
5.	Ensure that all communication equipment including wireless is regularly functioning some extra wireless units are available for deployment disaster vulnerable pockets.				
6.	Ensure inter changeability of VHF communication sets of police and Emergency Police Force, if required.				
7.	Keeping close contact with the District Managers				
8.	Provide support for the training of the volunteers on research and rescue				
9.	Involvement of the local army units in response planning activities and during the preparation of the annual contingency plans to ensure logistics and other support to armed forces during emergencies.				
10.	Fire Services Division Trainers will conduct training on fire safety.				
11.	Fire staff to be trained on multi-hazard search and rescue including flood water and collapsed structure				
12.	Basic First-aid skill should be imparted to fire team members.				
13.	Keep the communication with community volunteers at mosques.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	
		Yes	No		
1.	Rotation of members of Emergency Police Force/Ancop so that the force remains fit for responding disaster.				
2.	Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at province and district levels during disaster period.				
3.	Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable locations and at other risk points.				
4.	Coordinate and undertake search, rescue and evacuation operations with the local administration.				
5.	Use Police wireless communications to connect village- district- provincial level for disaster relief and management.				
6.	Deploy Police vehicles and ambulances during disaster.				
7.	Allow the injured persons in disasters to use Police Health clinics.				
8.	Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.				
9.	Fire Fighting units in Faizabad, Baharak, Jurm and Kishm to be deployed in case of fire related emergencies.				
10.	Emergency traffic management.				
11.	Maintenance of law and order in disaster affected areas.				
12.	Assist local administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc in the aftermath of disaster.				
13.	Supporting in airlifting / dropping /transporting of people or food grains et al.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	
		Yes	No		
1.	Assist AIHRC and local groups to prevent exploitation of vulnerable groups in disasters. Refer to Annex 2 and 3 of Gender Standards in Disaster Risk Management.				
2.	Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



The Afghanistan Red Crescent Society is a recognized member of the Provincial Disaster Management Commission and should perform the following duties within the ambit of its own rules and regulations and organisational structure, in association with various governmental organisations.

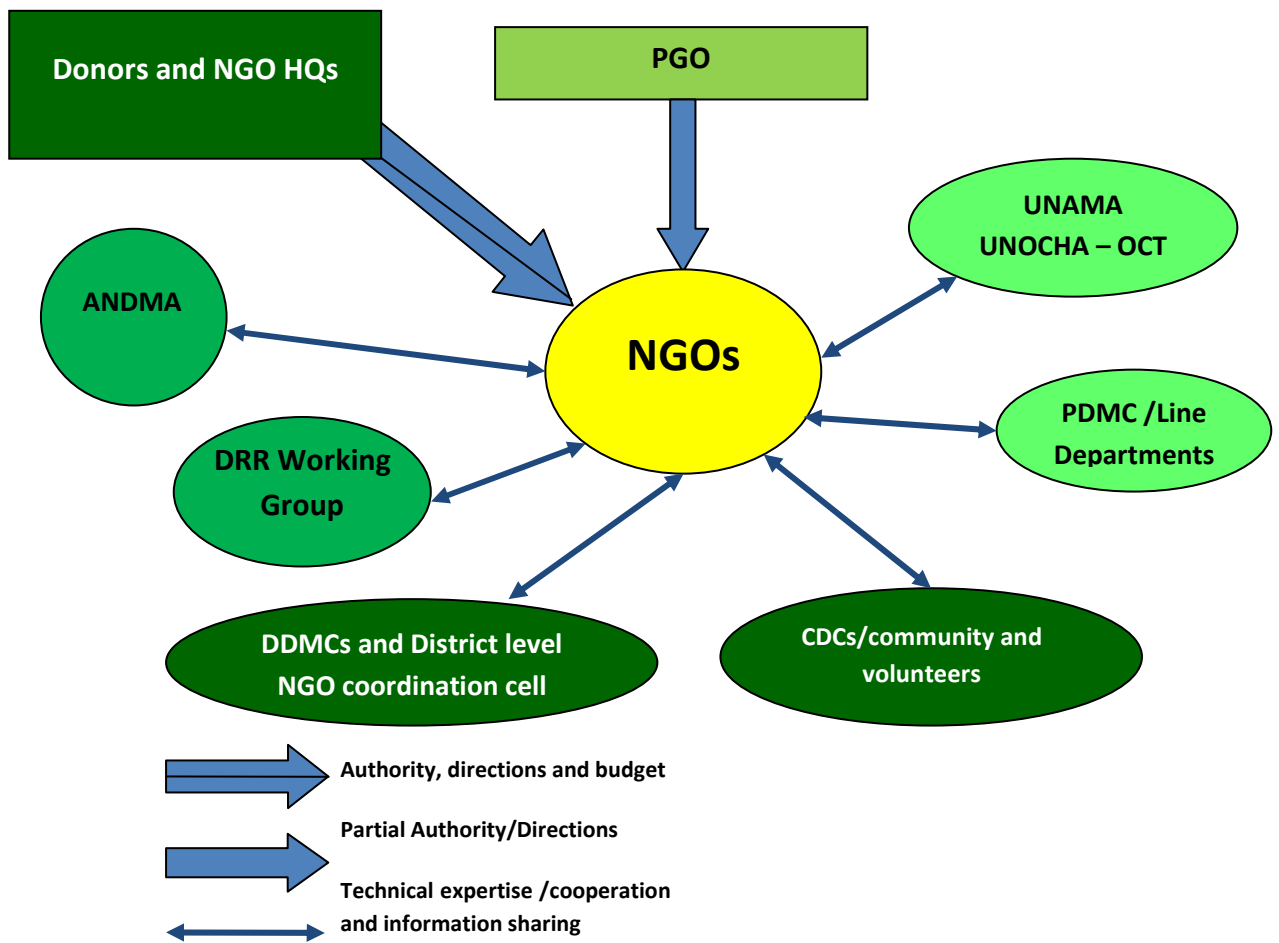
The SoP checklist should be submitted to a) ANDMA and b) PGO on quarterly basis



## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) - ARCS

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS ,PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Initiate CBDRM activities and develop Community Disaster Risk management plan.				
2.	Create a cadre of trainers (both male and female) for DRM trainings at district and community level including government officials.				
3.	Initiate stockpiling of NFIs with help of community response groups.				
4.	Identify temporary shelters and evacuation centers for disaster times.				
5.	Create male and female response volunteers for First Aid and search and rescue operation.				
6.	Coordinate with all trained volunteers to organise mock drills to ensure the effectiveness of training and DM plan				
7.	Coordinate with the DDMC and PDMC to support Disaster risk management.				
8.	Keep database of trained volunteers and make them in readiness to go the potential affected areas.				
9.	Update the skill and knowledge of volunteers on DRM. Help DDMC and communities to prepare Disaster Management Plans.				
10.	Provide Emergency Response kits to the disaster hit community when required.				
11.	Support PDMC and DDMC for stockpiling necessary items at strategic locations to avoid delay in response during any disaster.				
12.	Help government to identify or build some safe havens or community centers for disaster-affected population which could be used as information center during normal times.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Sra Meyasht (ARCS) should be in alert sate. It will transfer food and NFIs from non affected branches to potentially vulnerable areas before the disaster strike.				
2.	Needs Assessment of the affected community and appraise the donors and PDMC for provision of support.				
3.	Coordinate with PDMC, ANDMA and community to provide necessary support to the affected population.				
4.	Provide skilled and trained human resources for search and rescue.				
5.	Distribution of emergency aid – Food and NFIs.				
6.	Provision of the health and watsan facilities to the affected population.				
7.	Ensure that vulnerable population such as children, single women headed households, Persons with disability, aged and sick are given adequate assistance.				
POST-DISASTER – REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Regularly disseminate awareness and information to public on recovery and reconstruction activities including types of assistance support and entitlements.				
2.	Formulate recovery activities for the affected areas as per the needs of affected population and ensure community participation in them.				
3.	Include DRM features in reconstruction of infrastructure by Red Cross.				
4.	Support DoWA to address gender issues in recovery and reconstruction activities.				

COORDINATION STRUCTURE



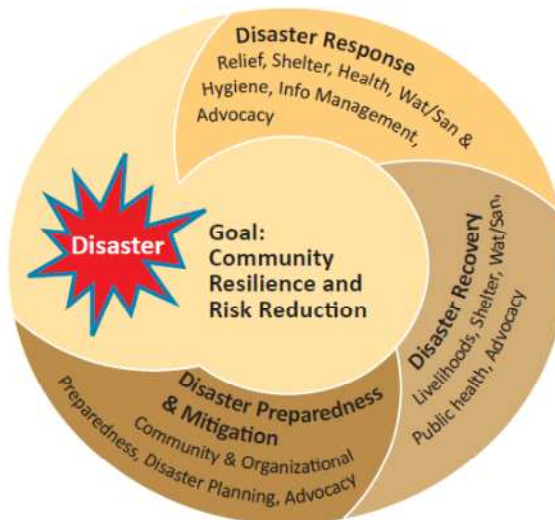
NGOs should perform the following duties within the ambit of its own rules and regulations and organisational structure, in association with various governmental organisations. The SoP checklist should be submitted to a) ANDMA and b) PGO on quarterly basis

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) – NGOs

PRE-DISASTER OR NORMAL TIMES - PREPAREDNESS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
1.	Support PGO to implement Badakhshan PDMP.				
2.	Regularly update PDMC database for Disaster Risk Management.				
3.	Technical and coordination support to ANDMA for PDMP implementation.				
4.	Support PDMC members in capacity development for implementation of the SoPs.				
5.	Support PDMC in formation and training of <u>DDMCs</u> and <u>CBDRMTs</u> for effective disaster response.				
6.	Actively contribute in the functioning of Badakhshan DRR Working Group at Provincial level.				
7.	At district level the NGOs/CBOs working for Disaster Management at should constitute a coordination cell. The members will meet at least once in a quarter. The meeting of the cell shall be facilitated by DDMC.				
8.	The President of the District Coordination Cells shall undertake following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Share information on Disaster Management activities</li> <li>▪ Synchronize the Disaster Management interventions to avoid duplication of efforts within the districts.</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with DDMC and NGOs for risk assessment and support in preparation of District Disaster Management Plan.</li> </ul>				
9.	Provide Emergency Response kits to the disaster hit community when required.				
10.	Support PDMC and DDMC for stockpiling necessary items at strategic locations to avoid delay in response during any disaster.				
11.	Help government to identify or build some safe havens or community centers for disaster affected population which could be used as information center during the normal times.				
DURING DISASTER - EARLY WARNING, RESPONSE AND RELIEF		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
8.	NGOs with the mandate for Emergency Response should assist the government in needs assessment in the disaster hit areas.				
9.	Keep the public informed about various post disaster assistances.				
10.	Ensure that vulnerable population such as children, single women headed households, Persons with disability, aged and sick are given adequate assistance.				
POST-DISASTER - REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY		Done		Years	Districts
		Yes	No		
5.	Regularly disseminate awareness and information on recovery and reconstruction activities including types for assistance support and entitlement to public informed about various post disaster assistances and rehabilitation programs.				
6.	Incorporate disaster risk management measures in rehabilitation and recovery plan to reduce the future risk.				

## IV. FUNDING MECHANISM

Disaster Management is a cross-cutting issue; hence all line departments shall integrate disaster management in their planning. The developmental projects taken by line departments shall be also be analyzed from disaster management angle. Moreover, the line department should priorities the developmental projects on the basis of risk reduction i.e. project assisting in irks reduction shall be given priority. PDMC, Badakhshan all issue instructions to line department for DM inclusion in Developmental schemes. It shall also issue guidelines for risk mitigation and ensure implementation of the guidelines. These guidelines shall be prepared in consultation with line agencies for better implementation.<sup>21</sup>



### **Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012 States:<sup>22</sup>**

**Article 14: All ministries and line departments in provinces have to request amounts in their development budgets to carry out disaster preparedness activities in coordination with ANDMA.**

The Provincial Disaster Management Commission, Badakhshan association with Finance Department and ANDMA will prepare budget and activities for mitigation and preparedness activities. These funds shall be used for preparation of disaster management plans, training and capacity building, mass awareness activities, conducting mock drill, development of Decision Support System, small or special structural measures for risk mitigation. This fund shall also be utilized for pilot risk mitigation or preparedness activities. Line department under the development activities shall take the major structural measures for disaster risk mitigation activities. PDMC members should submit physical and financial report on this fund to their parent ministry in Kabul, PGO and ANDMA.

**Article 15: Rapid response for emergencies caused by both natural and manmade disasters should be funded from the annual government budget or special contingency budget. The funds will be requested by ANDMA, verified by NDMC and approved by the president.**

Fund shall be created for undertaking immediate and life saving response activities such as first aid, search and rescue, provision of food, shelter, NFIs, medical assistance and protection to the victims. The guideline for utilization of this fund shall be prepared by ANDMA and Finance Ministry. These guidelines shall be practical and not very stringent as response activities are very situation specific and require flexibility. The PDMC, Badakhshan shall ensure that the funds are being used as per the guideline. PDMC members shall submit physical and financial report to their parent ministry in Kabul, PGO and ANDMA.

**Article 16: Emergency Response Fund: National ANDMA will allocate in national and provincial level special fund to support disaster - affected people.**

Each PDMC member based on the PDMP SoPs should prepare an activity plan for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery and allocate budget for them. The activities might include for example debris management, temporary shelter/housing , Hazard source control and area protection, livelihoods and economic development, infrastructure resilience and land-use practices, building construction practices Environmental recovery, Public health/mental support and public information.

<sup>21</sup> UNDP, Provincial Disaster Management Plan – Badakhshan,2009

<sup>22</sup> Disaster Management Law of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Official Gazette 11 October 2012

# V. FORUMS FOR DRM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Presently there are two main non-governmental forums for planning and implementation of two phases of disasters - UN OCHA OCT and DRR Working Group. UNOCHA is responsible for coordination of early warning, humanitarian relief and response while DRR working group is responsible for preparedness, prevention and mitigation. PDMC which is a governmental body is mainly used as a forum for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.

## Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction (PDRR) Working Group

Under chairmanship of the Provincial Governors Office and of ANDMA Badakhshan, humanitarian and development stakeholders, namely GIZ, NAC, FOCUS, AFGHAN AID, CONCERN, OXFAM, IOM and CoAR, established the “DRR/DRM Working Group Badakhshan” in 2011. Coordination of the Working Group is supported by the United Nations, namely UNOCHA and UNAMA.

The Working Group aims at combining DRR and DRM principles for an effective and efficient coordination of DRR+DRM activities in Badakhshan. It also serves as a forum for awareness raising, information exchange and the initiation of joint activities. Main goal is the support of sustainable humanitarian and development projects aimed at promoting and implementing disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities in Badakhshan.

In this regard, the Working Group also serves as a “Think Tank” advising the Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC).

### 1. Main Areas of Work

1. Support the coordination of DRR work at the community, district and provincial level
2. Act as a hub for exchange of technical information, networking and for the sharing of good practices
3. Enable a peer review of DRR+DRM projects, activities and principles to support a streamlined, targeted approach by international stakeholders
4. Work towards a common strategy for DRR+DRM among humanitarian and development stakeholders
5. Support the improvement of the Provincial Disaster Management Plan (PDMP)
6. Promote mainstreaming of DRR+DRM activities into other development sectors and into provincial policies, e.g. via the Sector Working Groups
7. Play a supporting role in ensuring a coordinated response in emergency situations
8. Promote the role of women in DRR+DRM by formulating Gender activities

### 2) Meetings & Venue

Monthly meetings are organized by ANDMA. Coordination is supported by UNOCHA. Chair is held by Provincial Governors Office. Technical support and venue is provided by GIZ.

Under GIZ initiative, a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction (PDRR) Working Group of NGOs was established. The first meetings resulted in a list of well-organized mapping of WHAT, WHERE and by WHOM regarding DRM activities in the province. This has been a very important step to improve the DRM coordination in Badakhshan province. As of now, the group is chaired by the PGO, with GIZ holding the technical chair and UNAMA providing secretarial functions. It is advised to step by step transfer increased responsibilities to ANDMA-PO in future meetings. Following are the purpose of the PDRR working group:

1. Act as an information sharing/clearing hub on various DRR-related issues for all stakeholders
2. Act as a hub for networking and sharing of good practices
3. Formulate a common strategy for DRR interventions at various levels
4. Serve as a platform for technical exchange and supportive information
5. Facilitate coordination of DRR work at the community, institutional and policy levels
6. Ensure a peer review of the CBDRM work of agencies for uniformity of approach

7. Implement a DRR sector plan and ensure mainstreaming of development planning
8. Promote facilitation on mainstreaming of DRR into other recovery/development sectors
9. Play a supporting role in ensuring a coordinated response in emergency situations
10. Facilitate policy and advocacy activities

Following are the members of PDRR working group:

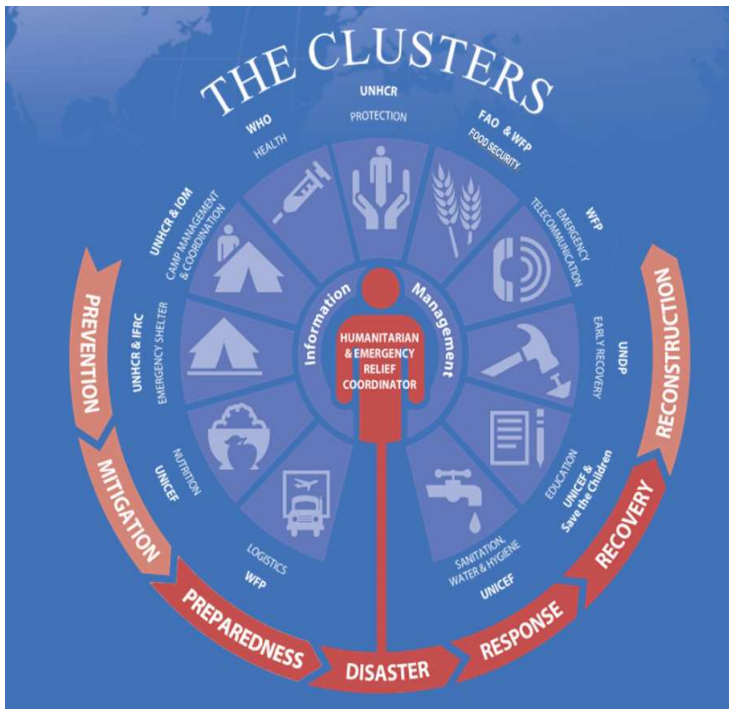
1. Relevant government departments/ministries (PDMC –Chair)
2. United Nations Agencies
3. International NGOs
4. Local NGOs
5. Any other organization interested in DRR and having a DRR related programmes or mandate.

The DRR Working Group is expected to meet once a month (proposed date is the last Thursday of every month). Ad-hoc meetings can also be conducted as required.

**UNOCHA and Operational Coordination Team (OCT) meetings:**

UNOCHA is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. The aim is to assist people when they most need relief or protection. A key pillar of the OCHA mandate is to “coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors”.<sup>23</sup>

While the primary responsibility for coordinating humanitarian assistance rests with PDMC in Badakhshan, if international humanitarian assistance is required then UNOCHA office in Faizabad leads and coordinates the efforts of humanitarian organizations (both UN and non-UN) to ensure that it is principled, timely, effective and efficient. The main purpose of OCT at provincial level is to bring together humanitarian partners to plan humanitarian response in coordinated manner.



UNOCHA works in a coordinated cluster approach to ensure that there is predictable leadership and accountability in all main sectors of humanitarian response and to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies. For this purpose, global cluster leads are designated in the following sectors: Agriculture/FAO; Camp Coordination and Camp Management/UNHCR for conflict IDPs and IOM for disaster situations; Early Recovery/UNDP; Education/UNICEF and Save the Children; Emergency Shelter/UNHCR and IFRC; Emergency Telecommunications/WFP; Health/WHO; Logistics/WFP; Nutrition/UNICEF; Protection/UNHCR for conflict IDPs and UNHCR/OHCHR/UNICEF for disasters and civilians affected by conflict other than IDPs.

This model is applied in all humanitarian response activities resulting from new or on-going complex and/or natural emergencies. Effective cluster and inter-cluster coordination involving both UN and non UN organisations and NGOs are widely recognized as an essential part of any humanitarian response.

<sup>23</sup> UNOCHA, 2013 <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/cluster-coordination>

OCHA stands for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

OCHA's role: OCHA Badakhshan supports ANDMA in the preparation of contingency plans (winterization and floods). OCHA further supports ANDMA in the assessment of humanitarian needs, coordination of humanitarian assistance and mobilization of humanitarian resources. The basis for humanitarian action in Afghanistan in general and Badakhshan in particular is the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). The CHAP lists strategic objectives, prioritized needs, scenarios and cluster response plans. The CHAP is an annual document prepared by the Afghanistan humanitarian country team with the support of provincial humanitarian teams, including the Badakhshan team.

How OCHA works: OCHA Badakhshan participates in PDMC meetings, calls for Operational Coordination Team (OCT) meetings, participates in Food Security and Agriculture cluster and other humanitarian coordination meetings, in cooperation with ANDMA and PDMC calls for rapid needs assessments and circulates assessment reports, collects and circulates humanitarian who is doing what where information, circulates humanitarian reports and meeting minutes, maintains a natural disaster incident database, mobilizes funds for humanitarian action and liaises with a broad range of humanitarian stakeholders in province, region and capital. OCHA Badakhshan is supported in this function by the OCHA regional office in Mazar-e-Sharif and the OCHA head office in Kabul.

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*Ameen - Praise be to Allah, the Sustainer of the Worlds*

*May this be useful for people who read and implement  
Provincial Disaster Management Plan in Badakhshan*