

Disaster Risk Management Plan District Quetta, Balochistan



The Director General
District Disaster Management Authority Balochistan
Telephone: 081-9201045 Fax: 081-9201720 E-mail: pdmabalochistan@hotmail.com

Disaster Risk Management Plan

District Quetta, Balochistan

November, 2008



The Director General
District Disaster Management Authority Balochistan
Telephone: 081-9201045 Fax: 081-9201720 E-mail: pdmabalochistan@hotmail.com

Copyright © Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Balochistan

Material in this publication may be freely quoted, but acknowledgement is requested.

Technical Assistance: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Conceptualized by: Mr. Zubair Murshed

Planning Consultant: Mr. Amjad Gulzar

Reviewed & Edited by: Mr. Shalim Kamran Dost

The Plan is available from:

- a. Director General
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Ph: 00 92 81 2880352
- b. National Disaster Management Authority
Prime Minister's Secretariat
Islamabad
Phone: 0092 51 9222373
Fax: 0092 51 9204197

The Plan can also be downloaded from:

<http://www.ndma.gov.pk>
<http://www.undp.org.pk>

Table of Contents

Purpose of the plan	v
Terms and concepts	1
Acknowledgments	5
Abbreviations	7
Distribution of Copies	9
Forward	11
Messages	13
Vision, Mission and Objectives	19
Section 1: Overview of the District Quetta	21
1.1 The District Quetta	21
1.2 History	21
1.3 Geography and Climate	21
1.4 Demography	22
1.5 Culture	23
1.6 Sports	23
1.7 Transport	23
1.8 Air Transport	23
1.9 Road and Railway	23
1.10 Telecommunication	24
1.11 Tourist Attraction	24
1.12 Hanna Lake	25
Section 2: Hazards in the District Quetta	27
2.1 Hazards and Vulnerability	27
2.1.1. Definition of Hazards	27
2.1.2. Definition of Vulnerability	27
2.2. District Hazards	28
2.3 Potential Risks and Past Impact	29
2.3.1 Earthquake	29
2.3.2 Crises Situation / Sabotage / Explosion	32
2.3.3 Epidemics / Communicable diseases	33
2.3.4 Fire	34
2.3.5 Road Accidents	34
2.3.6 Mines Accidents	34
2.3.7 Landslides	35
2.3.8 Floods	35
2.3.9 Drought	36
2.3.10 Cyclones	36
2.4 Dynamic Pressure leads to vulnerability	36

2.5	Risk Management in the District	37
2.6	Actions required to be considered by District Authorities	39
Section 3: Disaster Risk Management		41
3.1	Strategies for Disaster Risk Management	41
3.2	Priority Areas Work Mechanism for Disaster Risk Management	42
3.3	Institutional Management Arrangements	43
3.4	Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment	43
3.5	Training Education and Awareness	43
3.6	Community and Local Risk Reduction Programming	44
3.7.	Multi Hazard Early Warning System	44
3.8	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development	45
3.9	Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment	45
Section 4: DDMA Organizational Structure and Members		47
4.1	Organizational Structure and Members	47
4.2	DDMA Structure	47
4.2.1	The DDMA Secretariat	48
4.2.2	Function of DDMA	48
4.2.3	Additional Powers of District Authority	49
4.3	Tehsil / Town Disaster Management Committee	49
4.4	Union Council Disaster Management Committee	51
4.5	Town and UC Level Activities	51
4.6	NGOs and Voluntary Agencies	52
4.7	Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and activities	53
Section 5: Role and Responsibilities of District Stakeholders		55
5.1.	Common for each Department	55
5.2.	Police	55
5.3.	Revenue Department	56
5.4.	Health	56
5.5.	Education and Literacy	57
5.6	Agriculture and Livestock	58
5.7.	Department Planning	59
5.8.	Army	59
5.9.	Civil Defence	60
5.10.	Metrology Department	60
5.11.	Media	60
5.12.	NGOs / INGOs	61
Section 6: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS)		63
6.1.	DDMA	63
6.2.	District Emergency Operation Center	63

6.3.	Mechanism of Warnings	65
6.3.1.	Warning & Plan Information Distribution	65
6.3.2.	Public Information	65
6.4.	Reporting	65
6.5.	Request for Assistance	65
6.6	Plan Dissemination through Community Education	65
6.7	Community Involvement and Participation	66
6.8	Organizing the drills	66
Section 7: Conclusion		67
7.1.	Conclusion	67
Sections 8: ANNEXES		69
Part I: District Information		
1.	Directory of Focal Point Contacts	71
2.	Map of the District Quetta	80
3.	Resources available with Civil defense	81
4.	List of Hospitals	82
Part II: Emergency Response Structure		
5.	Emergency Response Machinery and Equipment in District	83
6.	District wise Sabotage Activities 2002-2008	84
7.	School Emergency Plan	85
Part III: Miscellaneous		
8.	Laws & Protocols related to Disaster Risk Management	87
9.	List of People Consulted in the Preparation of This Plan	88
10.	District Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format	89
11.	Union Council Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format	91
12.	Village Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format	93
Section 9: References and Sources		95

Purpose and Scope of the Plan

Every plan is designed keeping in view some specific purpose and it owns certain parameters that facilitate in practical implementation being clear in roles and responsibilities of stakeholders outlined in plan. It not only provides conceptual clarity to involved officials/workers/community groups but also avoids duplications, delays and disorders.

Keeping in view the above mentioned the principal purpose of the plan is:

- To present a brief and concrete analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and disasters in Quetta district;
- in the context of pre-disaster preparedness, responding the emergency situation and disaster risk management activities, to institutionalize and clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders of the District Quetta;
- and, to build capacity of stakeholders regarding activities to be taken in different stages of disaster, preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

Basic Terms & Concepts of Disaster Risk Management

Acceptable risk

The level of loss a society or community considers it can live with and for which it does not need to invest in mitigation

Biological hazard

Biological vectors, micro-organisms, toxins and bioactive substances, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Capacity

A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personal or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

Capacity building

Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk. In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, at different levels of the society.

Climate change

The climate of a place or region is changed if over an extended period (typically decades or longer) there is a statistically significant change in measurements of either the mean state or variability of the climate for that region.

Coping capacity

The means by which people or organizations use available resources and abilities to face a disaster. In general, this involves managing resources, both in normal times as well as during crises or adverse conditions.

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.

Disaster risk management

The comprehensive approach to reduce the adverse impacts of a disaster. It encompasses all actions taken before, during, and after the disasters. It includes activities on mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Disaster risk reduction (disaster reduction)

The measures aimed to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid

(prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Early warning

The provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, to communities and individuals so that they could take action to reduce their risk and prepare for effective response.

Emergency management

The management and deployment of resources for dealing with all aspects of emergencies, in particularly preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

Forecast

Estimate of the occurrence of a future event (UNESCO, WMO). This term is used with different meanings in different disciplines.

Geological hazard

Natural earth processes that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. For example earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity and emissions, landslides, rockslides, rock falls or avalanches, surface collapses, expansive soils and debris or mud flows.

Hazard

A potentially damaging physical event or phenomenon that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Hazards can include natural (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.

Hazard analysis

Identification, studies and monitoring of any hazard to determine its potential, origin, characteristics and behaviour.

Land-Use planning

Branch of physical and socio-economic planning that determines the means and assesses the values or limitations of various options in which land is to be utilized, with the corresponding effects on different segments of the population or interests of a community taken into account in resulting decisions. Land-use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks by discouraging high-density settlements and construction of key installations in hazard-prone areas, control of population density and expansion.

Mitigation

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Natural hazards

Natural processes or phenomena occurring on the earth that may constitute a damaging event. Natural hazards can be classified by origin namely: geological, hydro meteorological or biological. Hazardous events can vary in magnitude or intensity, frequency, duration, area of extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.

Preparedness

Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

Prevention

Activities to ensure complete avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards

Public awareness

The processes of informing the general population, increasing levels of consciousness about risks and how people can reduce their exposure to hazards. This is particularly important for public officials in fulfilling their responsibilities to save lives and property in the event of a disaster.

Recovery

Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.

Relief / response

The provision of assistance during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term, or protracted duration.

Resilience / resilient

The capacity of a community, society or organization potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to maintain an acceptable level of functioning. Resilience can be increased by learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.

Retrofitting (or upgrading)

Reinforcement of existing buildings and structures to become more resistant and resilient to the forces of natural hazards.

Risk

The chances of losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable social conditions. Risk is expressed as $\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}$. Some experts also include the concept of exposure to refer to the physical aspects of vulnerability.

Risk assessment/analysis

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating

existing vulnerability that could pose a potential threat to people, property, livelihoods and the environment.

Structural / non-structural measures

Structural measures refer to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure.

Non-structural measures refer to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, and methods and operating practices, including participatory mechanisms and the provision of information, which can reduce risk and related impacts.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of "needs", in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and the future needs. (Brundtland Commission, 1987).

Technological hazards

Danger originating from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures or certain human activities, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Some examples: industrial pollution, nuclear activities and radioactivity, toxic wastes, dam failures; transport, explosions, fires, spills.

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

Wildland fire

Any fire occurring in vegetation areas regardless of ignition sources, damages or benefits.

These terms and concepts have been adapted from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) list of terms and concepts. An effort has been made to simplify them for better understanding of the common reader in Pakistan.

Acknowledgment

This document has been developed through an extensive process of consultations. Acknowledgement is due to the District Administration officials, District Departments, Provincial Disaster Management Authority and other stakeholders who participated in the consultation process and development of this plan.

Abbreviations

ADLG	Assistant Director, Local Government
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Board
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DO	District Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DEOC	District Emergencies Operations Center
EDO	Executive District Officer
FFC	Federal Flood Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGO 2001	Local Government Ordinance 2001
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
NESPAK	National Engineering Service of Pakistan
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PARC	Pakistan Agriculture Research Council
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PKR	Pakistan Rupees
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization

SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TMA	Tehsil/ Town Municipal Administration
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations Human Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-ISDR	UN- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organizations

Distribution of Copies

Copies of the Plan will be disseminated to the following officials / departments:

- District Nazim
- District Coordination Officer
- Naib District Nazim
- District Assembly
- District Police Officer
- District Line Departments
- Tehsil / Town Municipal Administration
- Union Council Secretariat
- Village Groups
- Citizen Community Boards
- Provincial & District Relief Commissioner
- NDMA
- PDMA Baluchistan
- Chief Minister
- Civil Defense
- District Flood Controller
- Pakistan Red Crescent Society
- Municipal Authorities
- Police Stations
- National Volunteer Movement
- District Hospitals (Public & Private)
- Meteorological Department
- Educational Institutes
- Religious Groups & Leaders
- Corporate Sector
- NGOs/ INGOs
- Public Libraries
- Media (news papers, periodicals, Radio & TV channels)
- Armed Forces & Rangers
- Edhi Foundation

Foreword

It is a common saying that “tragedy teaches lessons” only when the victims assess the causes, form proper structures and plan strategies to avoid it in future or at least suffer at the minimum level. The tragedies in shape of natural and man made disasters not only play havoc with life but also expose the extent of vulnerability and inability of the respective communities / countries and their respective institutions. And if the affected country, areas or communities don't possess appropriate legislation and efficient institutions, which lead towards comprehensive disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation initiatives, then the disaster really leaves heinous impact.

The above described state of affairs became true in case of Pakistan and the earthquake on October 8, 2005. Pakistan is vulnerable to disaster risks from a range of hazards including avalanches, cyclones, storms, droughts, earthquakes, epidemics floods, glacial lake outbursts, landslides, pest attacks, river erosion and tsunami. Human induced hazards that threaten the country include transport, industrial, oil spills, urban and forest fires, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities due to multiple factors. The Calamity Act of 1958 was mainly concerned with organizing emergency response. A system of relief commissionrate at provincial level was established. A reactive, emergency response approach has remained the predominant way of dealing with disasters in Pakistan till 2005.

The catastrophe of October 2005 earthquake became a catalyst for establishment of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Ordinance 2006. though the basic purpose of NDMA was to ensure the appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for risk management and reducing the effects of hazards in all the districts of Pakistan and in the context of its expertise in shape of human, technical financial resources and legacy in human development round the globe, UNDP is in close coordination with the NDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) for not only concocting District Disaster Risk Management Plans but also to conduct Training Needs Assessments (TNAs) for facilitation NDMA and PDMAs in imparting capacity building trainings and education on DRR to district officials aiming more conceptual / theoretical precision and understanding about the disaster trends, dynamics of coordinated approaches in the context of local ground realities and proposed actions taking into consideration before, during and after the disaster situations.

Keeping in view the frequency, intensity and magnitude of need for establishing Disaster Risk Management and response mechanisms to mitigate effects of natural and man-made disasters on human life, infrastructure, livestock, economy and health, District Quetta was selected from the province Balochistan to have the Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) as this district is prone to emergencies of different types at any time of the year.

As the rectified assessment of the problem, a sagacious groundwork, a real appraisalment of the required resources and a consolidated plan is essential to achieve the objectives therefore this plan is a dynamic document which may be revised to incorporate any additional disaster risk treatment options as they are identified following disaster events and through disaster risk analysis. The plan will also be amended in line with changes in legislation and current good practice, and to reflect lessons learnt from the impact of hazards and other disaster situations as they may arise in the district.

The plan highlights the mechanism of joint efforts of different stakeholders in a collaborative and coordinated way to avoid duplication of resources and efforts and it incorporates strategies to enhance the capacity of all departments / agencies / organizations to more effectively prepare and respond to disaster risk situations. This can be achieved through the systematic processes of hazard, vulnerability and risk analysis, which facilitates in getting a more real rational base of information upon which to frame operational plans and procedures. The plan identifies the risk environment for district Quetta and outlines the key institutional and programming components related to effective disaster risk preparedness, management, emergency response and recovery.

Keeping in view the importance of consultation, maximum local information all the district departments have been involved in consultation during the planning process in order to have detailed information about hazard vulnerability, response mechanisms and the roles of stakeholders. There have been several challenges to get maximum district information as during the time the district was once again hit by a severe earthquake and the relevant departments were involved in relief activities. All information collected was reviewed and shared with district officials. The Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) consists of different sections, overview of the district, purpose and scope of the plan, hazards assessment, and district risk management practices, past disaster experience, institutional mechanism in the light of National Disaster Management Framework and the SOPs for Disaster Risk Management in the District Quetta. DDRMP should be reviewed annually for having the improvement to address the issues.

All the District officials and departments, civil society and community groups who extended their cooperation in this whole process are dully thanked. As to err is human and improvement is always needed therefore it is requested to all the stakeholders to communicate their suggestions and comments for the further improvements in this plan.

Message by DG PDMA

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was established under the Ordinance 2006 to ensure the appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for risk management and reducing the effects of hazards in all the districts of Pakistan. UNDP is in close coordination with the NDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) to devise the District Disaster Risk Management Plans as well as to impart the trainings and education on DRR to district officials to have more conceptual clarity and understanding about the disaster trends and proposed actions for taking into consideration before, during and after the disaster situations.

Keeping in view the past emergencies and practices to reduce their effect on human life, infrastructure, livestock, economy and health, District Quetta was selected from the province Balochistan to have the Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) as this district is prone to emergencies any time of the year. Quetta is one of the Districts in Balochistan province to prepare a comprehensive District Disaster Risk Management Plan with risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of the district to meet the future disasters in the district.

The plan addresses the vulnerability of various hazards in the district of floods, epidemics, road accidents, and fire, chemical and industrial disasters. A separate volume on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), details of the roles of various district departments have been determined during, before and after an emergency. The primary objective of the plan is to save and prevent needless sufferings of the population, protect vital infrastructure installations, livestock, machinery, equipment and stock of resources from different nature of disasters. The plan also outlines the roles of various stakeholders and key players in the district. It will be an instrumental guide of the DDMA for disaster risk mitigation, management and planning in the district at various levels.

The NDMA and PDMA foresee that all stakeholders contribute effectively for the establishment of district disaster risk management mechanism for developing the capacities and strategies. The involvement of the District based NGOs and community-based organizations are very vital for the smooth implementation of the District Disaster Risk Management Plan.

The role of UNDP team along with the district officials to produce this plan has been remarkable. All the district departments have been consulted during the planning process to explore maximum local information about hazard vulnerability, response mechanisms and the roles of stakeholders in the district.

Finally, I extend my gratitude and congratulate the district officials, civil society organizations who contributed their cooperation, time and knowledge in planning the District Disaster Risk Management Plan of the district Quetta.

Director General
PDMA, Balochistan

Message by District Nazim

I like to take this opportunity to thank all who contributed to produce the District Disaster Risk Management Plan of district Quetta. The plan will defiantly serve as useful guide for the government functionaries working on disaster. It is hoped that with this detailed plan emergency of any magnitude can be tackled efficiently and effectively. It is action oriented, flexible, workable and district specific for all kinds of emergencies. The plan will definitely provide avenues to the district government to work closely with the civil society bodies during, before and after disaster situations in the district Quetta. We thank the NDMA for selecting the District Quetta for the development of Disaster Risk Management Mechanism,

Finally, I would like to acknowledge all those who worked to develop the District Disaster Risk Management Plan. I am thankful to Almighty Allah who enabled us to develop this plan for district Quetta.

District Nazim
District Quetta

Message by DCO Quetta

The Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) consists of different sections, overview of the district, purpose and scope of the plan, hazards assessment, and district risk management practices, past disaster experiences, institutional mechanisms in the light of National Disaster Management Framework and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster risk management in the district. The Plan targets at identifying risks and hazards in Quetta district for taking measures to reduce the vulnerability and aiming the maximum safety of the population, natural resources, and infrastructures caused by potential natural & man-made disasters.

The draft plan was presented to all stakeholders in combined consultation for taking inputs in order to incorporate into the final plan. However, District Disaster Management Committee would assist in reviewing the threat of various disasters, assessing the vulnerability of the district, evaluating the preparedness, and considering suggestions for improvement of the district disaster management plan. DDRMP should be reviewed on annual basis to add new techniques and experiences to the plan.

The district government extended full cooperation to develop the plan as per the guidelines of the NDMA along with the planning expert team. Civil defense department remained very helpful to approach maximum district departments and civil society organizations to get the district specific information.

As a preparedness measure the district government is working on the construction of adequate speed breakers, caution signboards and guard-stones on highways, the setting up of traffic-aid posts at strategic locations, trauma care facilities in district hospitals, bypass roads, identification of accident-prone spots, improvement and strengthening of roads and bridges at district level to mitigate and minimize the effects of disasters.

I wish to thank NDMA, UNDP, District Departments and civil society organizations to help produced the District Disaster Risk Management plan and hope that this plan would contribute to reduce the risks in the district.

District Coordination Officer
District Quetta

Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Vision

The slightest damages to human and natural resources due from natural or human induced calamities district Quetta.

Mission

Formulation of criterion plan for smoothing the progress in capacity building of District Government of Quetta, line departments and communities aiming at pre-disaster preparedness, instantaneous, coordinated and effective disaster response, relief and rehabilitation.

Objectives

- Provision of base for the formation of DDMA which would formulate policies and procedures regarding disaster management in district Quetta ensuring maximum and professional exploitation of all resources in district Quetta aiming at decrease the vulnerability of its subjects to hazards and disasters.
- To strengthen early warning and early response to disaster hazard threats and disaster situations in Quetta.
- To enhance institutional capacities in district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources.
- To initiate collaboration and coordination and exchange of information among stakeholders involved in early warning, disaster risk management, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions at all levels, with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.
- To prepare communities and institutions to act and be equipped with knowledge and capacities for effective disaster risk management at times of disaster in order to reduce losses and damage to lives and property and to include communities, in disaster risk management for the development of specific mechanisms to engage active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders.
- To execute regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.
- To initiate emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures as part of a sustainable way to disaster risk management.

Overview of the District

1.1 The District Quetta

Sitting at 1,680 meters (5,500 feet) above sea level, Quetta, the capital of Balochistan province, occupies a strategic position since the boundaries of Iran and Afghanistan meet here, and the Bolan Pass lies on important lines of communications. The name Quetta originates from the Pashto (Pakhto) word Kwatta which means a fort. It is surrounded by imposing hills on all sides. The encircling hills have the resounding names of Chiltan, Takatoo, Mordar and Zarghun. In the beginning, the town was situated within the walls of fort "A Miri" which is now used as an arsenal. The district is bounded on the north by district Pishin; on the east by Ziarat; on the south by Mastung and on the west by district Killa Abdullah.

1.2 History

Though the history of Balochistan dates back to the ancient times and it does house a great civilization (Zhob, Amri Nal which is contemporary and even some archeological sites show it older than those of Mesopotamian and Indus Valley civilizations but Quetta was first mentioned in the 11th century when it was captured by Mahmood of Ghazni on one of his invasions of the subcontinent. In 1543 the Moghul emperor Humayun rested here on his retreat to Persia, leaving his one-year-old son Akbar until he returned two years later. The Moghuls ruled Quetta until 1556, when the Persians took it, only to be retaken by Akbar in 1595.

In 1828 the first westerner to visit Quetta described it as a mud-walled fort surrounded by 300 mud houses. Although occupied briefly by the British during the First Afghan War in 1839, it was not until 1876 that Quetta came under permanent British control and Robert Sandeman was made political agent in Balochistan. In April 1883 it was combined with Pishin into a single administrative unit. The administrative situation remained till the partition of the sub-continent in 1947. Since Partition the population of Quetta has increased dramatically. Because of its military base and trading activities, and the introduction of commercial fruit farming, Quetta District can now support about half a million people. Quetta, before the devastating earthquake of 31 May 1935, was a bright and bustling city with multi-storey buildings. Those couple minutes of the earthquake seemed like hours to the people of Quetta. It was almost completely destroyed in this earthquake and was virtually razed to the ground in the small hours of the morning of that fateful day, when about 40,000 people perished. Today, houses are generally single storey and quake proof, built with bricks and reinforced concrete. The structure is generally of lighter material. Incidentally, the bricks of Quetta have a yellowish tinge unlike the red variety of Sindh and the Punjab.

1.3 Geography and Climate

Quetta was the outskirts of Kandahar till it was captured by the British in Second Afghan war. Most of the Baloch settled in Quetta after 1970 when a new province by the name of Balochistan was created after One Unit system was abolished in Pakistan. Quetta was made the capital city of Balochistan.

There are two towns in the district Quetta.

- Zarghoon Twon
- Chilton Town

Quetta District lies between 30° -03' & 30° -27' N & 66° -44' & 67° -18' E. In District Quetta covers an area of 2,653 sq km. There are 247 villages, ranging in size from 200 (Killi Sarah Kholah) to 5000 (Killi Gul

Muhammad) inhabitants. Now the district consists of two sub-divisions (I) Quetta city (ii) Quetta Sadar. The district also comprises one Tehsil (Quetta) and one Sub-Tehsil (Punjpai).

Quetta city is comprised of a valley surrounded by three different mountain ranges. It is North West of Karachi and south west of Islamabad. The district is situated at an altitude of 1,700 meter. Therefore, the weather is extremely dry. Its climate is arid with hot summer and cold winter. Quetta has minimum winter temperatures ranging well below freezing point and as low as -13°C (8.6°F), while maximum winter temperatures seldom crosses 20°C (68°F). Snowfall was a common feature in month of January till late eighties but after that snowfall has become rare in winters while summer maximum and minimum temperature hover around 40°C (104°F) and 12°C (53°F) respectively. July is generally the hottest month. Unlike to the rest of the country, Quetta does not have a fertile rainy season during monsoon time. The climate of the district is generally dry. The district lies outside the range of the monsoon currents and the rainfall is scanty and irregular. The average annual rainfall for Quetta city is 226 mm, whereas in the Hanna area, the average is about 312 mm. In the spring and summer seasons there is very little rainfall. The heaviest rainfall and snowfall occurs in January and February.

1.4 Demography

With the passage of time, Quetta began to expand and soon it turned into a beautiful small town. The British paid special attention to its cleanliness. However, 31 May, 1935 was a black day in the history of Quetta. An earthquake destroyed Quetta city completely. The Cantonment area survived to a great extent. Till 1947 Quetta was a small town. People used to call it small London. But rapid population growth in terms of rural - urban migration, and influx of Indian refugees increased the population at Quetta. Influx of Afghan refugees during the 1980s helped the slums to grow. New settlement in the form of housing schemes emerged at Satellite Town, Jinnah Town, Samungli Town, Model Town and Shahbaz Town. In Kachi Abadies, slums also begun to develop. The process of settlement continues. Now Quetta has turned into an over-populated city According to the 1998 census Quetta was the ninth biggest city of Pakistan with a population of 565,137. The city is dominated by a Pashtun majority, a Balochi and Hazara minority with an eclectic smattering of smaller groups. The Pushto, Balochi, Persian (Hazaragi dialect), Brahui, Sindhi, Punjabi and Urdu languages are spoken in large parts of Quetta, giving the city a very multicultural feel.

POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION 1998 CENSUS – District Quetta

Area	Household	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Quetta District	99,450	425,474	333,771	759,245
Rural	25,232	108,399	90,539	198,938
Urban	74,218	317,075	243,232	560,307
Quetta Tehsil	97,303	416,616	326,353	742,969
Rural	23,085	99,541	83,121	182,662
Urban	74,218	317,075	243,232	560,307
Quetta M. Corp.	65,011	268,571	219,652	488,223
Quetta Cantt.	9,207	48,504	23,580	72,084
Panjpai Sub-Tehsil	2,147	8,858	7,418	16,276
Rural	2,147	8,858	7,418	16,276
Urban	-	-	-	-

The above given data is a decade old. Now a days is it estimated that over 90% of the people of the area are Muslims. The population of Quetta district was estimated to be over 850,000 in 2005 and about 759,894 in 2006.

1.5 Culture

The inhabitants are mainly Pashtuns. Quetta tribesmen are known for their friendliness and hospitality. Making visitors comfortable is an integral part of their local traditions. The main bazaar on Jinnah Road is full of Pashtun traders, many of them wearing turbans, Hazara traders sitting in their shops, Baloch hawkers with red embroidered caps, and full-skirted nomad women carrying bundles of imported cloth for sale.

The tribal traditions oriented areas are famous for a culture of arms and weapons. Which are symbol of pride, security, trade and arms clashes as well. Quetta is inhabited by different tribes, and people keep both simple and sophisticated arms. Arms are displayed on different occasions like marriage, birth of male children, sighting of the moon and sometimes at the occurrence of an earthquake. (After earthquake on October 29, 2008, many a people in affected areas shot fires at night to keep people awake and aware of dangers of possible after shocks and their damages). The major types of arms found in the district include (1) China Automatic Rifles (2) TT pistols (3) Kalashnikovs (4) shot guns (5) rocket launchers, (6) 222 rifles etc.

Arms are widely found in the district due to the following reasons.

- Influx of Afghan refugees. As a result of the Afghan-Russian war, a number of Afghan refugees entered Pakistan in the early 1980s
- Many of them brought lethal weapons and sold them to the local people at throw away prices
- Intertribal feuds in the surrounding districts have also encouraged arms keeping
- A sense of insecurity due to an increasing number of robberies and burglaries in the district

1.6 Sports

Football is popular in Quetta, which has produced more renowned players than any other part of Pakistan. Mali Bagh is the best-known football ground. Teams in Quetta include the Hazara, Baluch and Afghan football clubs. In boxing, Olympian sportsmen are Syed Ibrar Ali Shah, Asghar Ali Changezi and Haider Ali Changezi. The three boxers belong to the Hazara ethnic group.

1.7 Transport

Although Quetta is on the western edge of Pakistan, is well connected with the country by a wide network of roads, railways and airways.

1.8 Air Transport

Pakistan International Airlines, Shaheen Air International and Air blue all have regular flights between Quetta and other major cities of Pakistan including Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar. Pakistan International Airlines has a direct flight between Dubai and Quetta. Other international passengers traveling to Quetta can reach Quetta via any of the other main hubs of Pakistan, i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad or Peshawar.

1.9 Road and Railways

The extensive network of Pakistan Railways connects Quetta to Karachi in south, by a 863 km (536 miles) track, Lahore in northeast (1,170 km or 727 miles) and Peshawar further northeast (1587 km or 986 miles). A metalled road is also present along the railroad that connects Quetta to Karachi via Sibi, Jacobabad and Rohri.

A track from the Irani city of Zahedan links to Quetta via Taftan, but the train service were temporarily disabled in 2006 due to unrest in Balochistan.

Even though the linear distance from Quetta to Lahore is merely 700 km, there is no direct railroad track on this route because of the Sulaiman Range that lies in the east of Quetta. So all northeast-bound trains for Punjab or NWFP must go 350+ km south up to Rohri, (near Sukkur) in Sindh province first, before continuing to north to reach Punjab and/or NWFP.

Despite of the above facts the road network and connectivity is poorest in the country. Areas well served with roads are those of farm-to-markets. The length of the national highways in the whole province has remained largely constant at 2,300 km. Balochistan has still, however, the lowest density of roads among the four provinces of Pakistan. Except Quetta city, the rural and countryside areas of the district roads are a major problem, which particularly affect the poor, who live mostly in the rural areas. Several sections of existing roads and highways are too narrow with respect to the traffic carried, and in poor condition; the conditions cause high vehicle operating cost and compromise road safety. And during disasters especially earthquakes, conditions of roads become more pathetic which brings more hardships in disaster response resulting in more damage of life and other resources.

1.10 Telecommunication

PTCL (Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited) provides the main network of landline telephone. Many Internet Service Providers and almost all major mobile phone companies operating in Pakistan provide service in Quetta.

1.11 Tourist Attraction

Ancient Remains:-There are some mounds and karezes of ancient time in the district. The most important archaeological site is a Quetta Miri (a mass of indurated clay). The base of Miri is 183 meter long by 122 meter wide and rises 24.4 meter above the plain. The Miri is now used as an Arsenal. Among other noticeable mounds are one between Katir and Kuchlak, known as the Kasiano Dozakh, Tor Ghund near Baleli and Tor Wasi between Panjpai and Muhammad Khel. Besides, some karezes of archaeological interest are found at Kirani, Sariab and Kachi Baig.

Modern Quetta is a major tourist attraction for tourists from abroad. It is advertised as a thrilling location, full of adventure and enjoyment. Some prominent bazaars of Quetta are located on the roads Shahrah-e-Iqbal (the Kandahari Bazaar) and Shahrah-e-Liaquat (the Liaquat and Suraj Gang Bazaar Modern Electronics), Alamdar road (little Tokyo), Toghi Road (Safest Place for Punjabis) and Hazara town. Here, tourists can find colourful handcrafted art, particularly the Balochi mirror work embroidery, Hazaragi Chapal, Norozi and Hazaragi Carpets which are admired all over the world. For those interested in local cuisine, there are many sumptuous dishes to feast upon. The "Sajji" (leg of lamb), Hazaragi Aash, Mantho is said to be very good by locals. The Pathan tribesmen of the valley also enjoy "Landhi" (whole lamb), which is dried in shade and kept for the winters. "Kebab" shops are very popular, the best being Lal Kabab, Tabaq, Cafe Farah and Cafe Baldia. They serve Pakistani and Continental food, while Cafe China specializes in Chinese cuisine. Some of the finest mutton in the country is raised around Quetta. It has a delicious smell which can be sampled in the "Pulao" that most of the eating houses offer. Small and clean hotels in Alamdar road provide real comfort for tourists in peaceful environments.

1.12 Hanna Lake

Hanna Lake nestles in the hills ten kilometers (six miles) east of Quetta, a startling turquoise pool within bare brown surroundings. There is a lakeside restaurant with picnic tables shaded by pine trees. At one end, the irrigation dam rises out of the depths like battlements of a fort. It is very attractive for holidaymakers, and is crowded with hikers and campers in holidays. A boat can be hired and paddled on the lake and round the island in the middle.



Hazards in District Quetta

2.1. Hazard and Vulnerability

2.1.1. Definition of Hazard

A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation that has been termed as hazard. It can happen in a specific time period and geographic area, of a natural phenomenon that may adversely affect human life, property, life activity, natural or other resources or the environment as a whole. There are three types of hazards: natural, human made and a combination of natural and human made. A hazard can be related to numerous causes such as rising water levels, prolonged dry periods, high winds and so on. Methods of predicting various hazards and the likelihood and frequency of occurrence vary widely by type of hazard. A hazard becomes a disaster when it strikes a community or area and the victim community or area lack capacity to face, respond and recover. This situation is called vulnerability.

2.1.2. Definition of Vulnerability

Vulnerability is state of being prone to something harmful or dangerous which could cause potential damages. It is the condition determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of the hazard as a result, it exposes lack of capacity of a person or social group to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a hazard. Vulnerability is manifold and multi-dimensional as well. It reveals gaps in socio-economic and political / administrative structures regarding assessment of hazard (indicating lack of early warning system), lack or non-existence of mechanisms & lack of diverse resources (human, technical, fiscal) for disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation measures.

Being in red zone of seismic activity the district of Quetta and the populace have suffered heavily from earthquakes in the past. Apart from earthquakes, drought, arm clashes, strikes and riots due to socio-political and sectarian issues as well as prolonged crises in Afghanistan due to which great influx of afghan refugees is tolling upon local economy, culture, social set up, and resources since their arrival and due to which many a man made hazards such as environmental degradation due to dense slum settlements, over population and tension with local residents are few to be named. The scenario has made disasters flustered development problems. Indemnity and fatalities are all too apparent and the needs are all too clear once disaster strikes. Managing disaster risks presents different challenges then those faced when managing disasters themselves. Risk is the potential impact that any given hazard may have on the area, community or organization. Risk must be analyzed to include a variety of factors, which may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Threat to human life
- Threat to health and safety
- Property damage
- Systems failure
- Economic loss
- Loss of community trust/goodwill
- Legal ramifications

The threat to human life and the lesser threat to health and safety are considered to be so significant that they are given separate consideration on the hazard vulnerability analysis tools.

The risk factors as to their disruption in high, moderate, or low magnitude from the bulleted list above, property damage, systems failure, economic loss, loss of community trust, and legal ramifications are all considered together to determine the level of risk. Property damage in a disaster situation may be a factor more often than not, and the question is to what degree. Seismic activity may virtually destroy a building, or render it uninhabitable. In the most severe scenario of this type, the property damage will also include equipment and supplies within the facility. Other hazards may impact only a portion of the building, for example, flooding only in the basement.

In any disaster, economic loss is a possibility that deserves consideration. If a society / government / institutions cannot provide services because it succumbed to a hazard, revenue will be affected. It may result from damage to physical plant or equipment, inability to access the facility due to transportation or crowd control issues, or a negative public relations impact. Each hazard must be analyzed for its adverse financial impact. Negative public relations impact, otherwise known as loss of community trust or goodwill, is a factor that merits special attention, and is not necessarily an intuitive consideration.

The risk/hazard factors that escort to disaster are sadly most of the times are secreted by and large from policy makers, the general public, relief workers, development professionals, and the information communication people. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management thus depend not only on identifying the consequences of disaster but also the root causes comprehensively. The identified causes are needed to be analyzed in realistic manners focusing facilitation in risks perception, understanding and reduction. This assessment of risks ensures understanding that how they affect us and what measures can be taken to prevent their wrath aiming security of our livelihoods and environment which includes collective efforts to protect life, socio-economic and ecological assets, such as land, water, infrastructure and natural resources. To reduce the risks of these hazards from having negative devastating effects once they interact with humanity; certain timely and effective measures need to be put in place for effective disaster risk management.

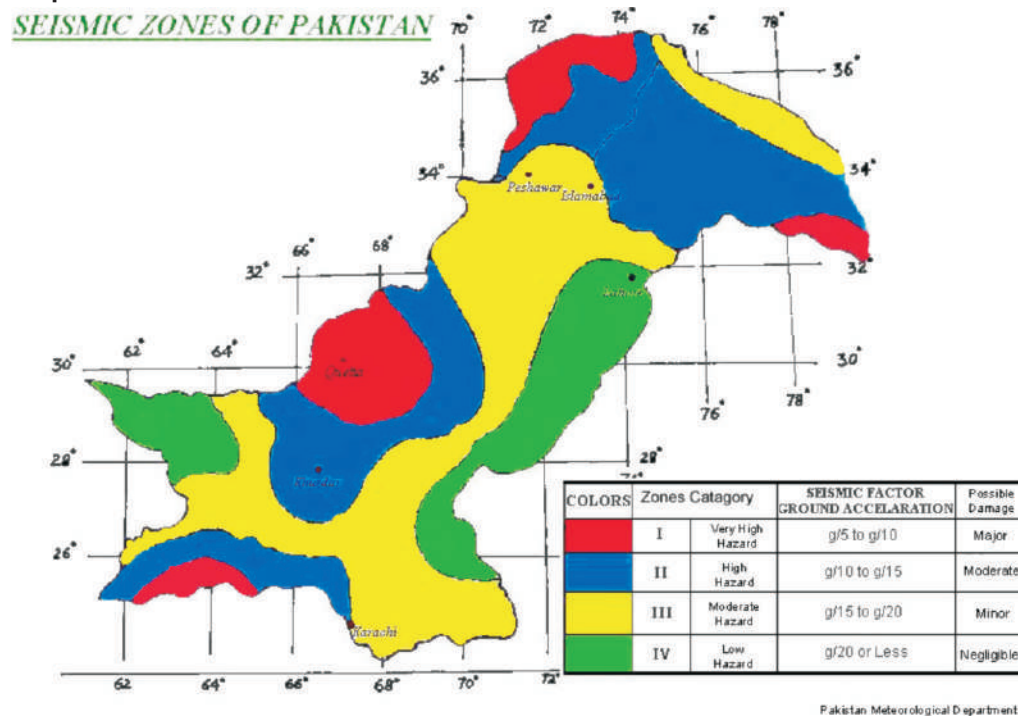
2.2 District Hazards

The district as a whole is similar to other areas of Pakistan with regard to gaps and weaknesses in socio-economic, political and administrative aspects and adding fuel to fire its geographical and geological characteristics. It remains prone to diverse hazards which include natural, man made and combination of natural and human induced hazards. As per data available with Government officials and the consultative process with different district stakeholders identified the following hazards as the most likely to affect the district Quetta:-

- Earthquake
- Crises situations and sabotage
- Communicable diseases and epidemics
- Fire
- Road accidents
- Mines accidents
- Landslides and mudslides
- Flood
- Drought

2.3. Potential Risks and Past Impact

2.3.1. Earthquake



Earthquakes and active faults in western and northern Pakistan and adjacent parts of Afghanistan are the result of the Indian plate moving northward at a rate of about 40 mm/yr (1.6 inches/yr) and colliding with the Eurasian plate. Along the northern edge of the Indian subcontinent, the Indian plate is subducting beneath the Eurasian plate, causing uplift that produces the highest mountain peaks in the world, including the Himalayan, the Karakoram, the Pamir and the Hindu Kush ranges. West and south of the Himalayan front, the relative motion between the two plates is oblique, which results in strike-slip, reverse-slip, and oblique-slip earthquakes. The pattern of elastic waves that were radiated by the October 28 and 29, 2008, earthquakes imply that each earthquake was the result of predominantly strike-slip faulting. Seismographically recorded waveforms imply that the shocks were caused by either left-lateral slip on a northeast-striking fault or right-lateral slip on a northwest-striking fault. The tectonic setting favors left-lateral slip on a northeast-trending fault as the likely fault plane.

The above mention summary of tectonic of recent earthquakes clarifies that Quetta lies in a seismically active red zone at the nexus of a major rift. The Central Asian landmass is opposed to the Indian peninsula, which has caused frequent earthquakes in this region. However, the 1935 earthquake (7.6 on the Richter scale) remains the most massively destructive to date. The seismic wave lasted for 10 seconds but was extraordinarily concentrated in its force. This earthquake probably occurred as the result of left-lateral strike-slip motion on a northeast-striking fault. Two natural ditches, outside the city, stopped the shock waves from going further. Just outside the destroyed area were the Civil Lines, where British Indian Army troops were stationed which mounted a huge rescue operation.

Some facts about the Quetta earthquake of 1935:-

- Almost the whole city of Quetta was reduced to rubble with thousands of people being buried under the collapsed buildings
- Many houses caught fire and were razed down
- The colonial army quarters were damaged extensively
- The railways and railway system in Quetta was destroyed
- Surrounding villages were also destroyed with very heavy casualties
- Neighboring districts of Quetta too had fatalities and casualties

The British Engineer Mr. Henry Odin Taylor (who had earlier helped in the design and construction of the Sukkur Barrage), was given the task of rebuilding the city. Odin Taylor insisted on new building standards, using vertical metal bars through the brickwork. The techniques were quite successful; a major earthquake struck the city in 1941 but the buildings thus constructed remained standing.



Bruce Street after the 1935 Balochistan earthquake Chappar Rift after the 1945 Balochistan earthquake



On the 28th November 1945, at 05:26 PST, another earthquake measuring 8.6 on the Richter scale hit Balochistan. The epicenter was 97.6 km SW of Pasni in Balochistan. The quake triggered a huge tsunami that caused great damage to the entire Makran coastal region.

On October 28 and 29, 2008 earthquakes occurred in the Sulaiman fold-and-thrust belt, a region where geologically young (Tertiary) sedimentary rocks have been folded and squeezed by forces associated with the Indian-Eurasian collision. The earthquakes are located approximately 80 km east of the 650-km-long Chaman fault, which is a major left-lateral strike-slip fault that accommodates a significant amount of the slip across the plate boundary. The occurrence of the earthquakes suggests that other left-lateral strike-slip faults are present beneath the fold-and-thrust belt and that they accommodate some of the relative motion of the Indian and Eurasian plates.

The earthquakes of October 28 and 29, 2008, were located approximately 50 km northeast of the region of

most intense damage from the Pakistan earthquake of May 30, 1935 (M 7.6), which is estimated to have killed 30,000 people. The 1935 earthquake probably occurred as the result of left-lateral strike-slip motion on a northeast-striking fault. As per Pakistan Meteorological Department, the quake epicentre was 70 miles north of Quetta, and about 600km (370ml) southwest of Islamabad.

Most of the casualties were from two villages on the outskirts of Ziarat Town. The areas situated on steep terrain, were badly damaged by landslides caused by the quake. Hundreds of mud houses were destroyed.

The tremors were felt in Quetta, Ziarat, Pishin, Qila Abdullah, Mastung, Sibi, Bolan, Kuchlak and Loralai areas.



Recorded Earthquake Incidences in Balochistan in the recent past

Year	Place	Intensity at R/Scale	Year	Place	Intensity at R/Scale
1909	Kachh	7.2	1987	Quetta, Chaman	5.6
1935	Quetta, Mach	7.0	1990	Quetta, Kalat, Khuzdar, Mastung, Kalat, Nushki, Surab	5.8-6.1
1935	Quetta, Mastung, Kalat	7.5	1992	Khuzdar, Nal, Quetta	5.7
1941	Quetta	5	1993	Quetta/Pishin, Makran/Gawadar	5.7
1945	Pasni/Makran	8.6	1995	Quetta	5.2
1952	Loralai	5.8	1996	Quetta	5.3
1954	Khuzdar, Nal, Wadh	5.7	1997	Quetta, Mastung, Mach, Sibi, Harnai	5-6.2
1955	Quetta	6	1998	Quetta, Dalbandin	5.3
1956	Kalat, Barkhan	6	1999	Barkhan	5.2
1957	Khuzdar	5.5	2000	Quetta, Sibi, Ziarat, Harnai and Duki	6
1975	Quetta	5.4	2002	Balochistan Boarder	6
1978	Quetta, Nushki	5.3	2003	Naukundi, Musakhail	5.3
1983	Khuzdar	6.5	2004	Sibi	5.5
1986	Khuzdar	5.4			

Source: Data extracted from Meteorological Department – Quetta Station

2.3.2. Crisis Situations/Sabotage

Conflicts among human beings, conflicts among natural factors and conflicts between human beings and nature cause crisis in the world. Throughout human history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, the destruction of property, widespread illness and injury, the displacement of large numbers of people, and devastating economic loss. Cases of bomb blast, bomb scare, missile attack, riots, demonstrations, terrorist attack, and crowd related accidents and hostage taking are a common phenomenon nowadays.

Recent technological advances and ongoing national and international political unrest are components of the increased risk to people's safety and security. District Quetta is equally prone to the wrath of these situations and as a matter of fact human induced crisis situations are more frequent and have long felt impact. Some of them are almost quarter century old while some of them are recent but all of them reveal the lack of understanding, auxiliary institutions to respond and lack of capacity to check the sustainability of these events. These crisis situations are brought about by unpredictable incidents that degenerate to uncontrollable proportions causing chaos and mayhem. Such situation may be brought about by incidents such as:

- Bomb blast / bomb scare / gas pipeline explosions
- Rail tracks and bridges damages
- Hostage taking
- Riots and demonstrations / civil unrest due to political events
- Mines accidents
- Crowds and stampede
- Terrorist attacks
- Refugee influx

The frequency of sabotage incidents especially those related to bomb-blast, landmines, hand grenade, rocket fire is common in the districts of Quetta. Being provincial capital and most developed and populated city it has to pay the price as well in shape of Bomb blast / Bomb scare / gas pipeline explosions, rail tracks and bridges damages, hostage taking, riots and demonstrations / civil unrest due to political events.

The above mentioned situations have increased to happen in the whole province and especially in Quetta district because of the following reasons:-

Political: - Movement and demand of more provincial autonomy has been an old problem and in recent past, arrests, forced migration and killing of some political figures caused armed reactions and clashes with security agencies. It also increased events of gas pipeline explosions, rail tracks and bridges damages, kidnapping and killings of foreign and local technocrats and experts assigned for different tasks, and shutter downs / strikes due to bomb blasts and riots.

Economic: - Increased influx of Afghan Refugees and greater number of personnel from other provinces in civil services increased burden on local economy and a sense of deprivation among local ethnic communities.

Regional: - Being close to Afghan border and Iran, Quetta district has always been a center of people from other nations and post 9/11 scenario made Quetta a safer place for terrorists who sneak in through different routes. It also increased drugs and human trafficking especially after Russian invasion in Afghanistan and internal strife after its pullout.

Socio-Ethnic and Sectarian: - Tensions are natural where multi cultural, diverse ethnic and sectarian groups do reside. The district has a history of such events among Baloch, Hazara and Pashto speaking groups and also among religious groups

Following table shows arms related events and casualties:-

YEARS	NUMBER AND TYPE OF EXPLOSIONS				Persons Killed	Persons Injured
	Bomb Blast	Land-Mine	Hand Grenade	Rocket Fire		
2002	1	-	1	-	-	-
2003	20	-	3	5	47	74
2004	61	-	4	6	13	86
2005	51	-	4	5	0	12
2006	55	6	18	18	23	191
4 th April,2007	14	-	6	7	18	38
	202	6	36	41	101	401

(Source: - Balochistan Disaster Plan)

2.3.3. Epidemics / Communicable Diseases

Despite of modern scientific advancement in medical field epidemics/communicable diseases are a major threat and it is observed that these are more frequent now-a-days. These can occur anywhere, anytime with large impact, can occur unexpectedly. Frequent mobility and interaction of people from diverse areas and backgrounds increase vulnerability to communicable diseases such as Tuberculosis (TB), Asthma, HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDS).

Communicable diseases form the main bulk of healthcare problems in Quetta. Unhealthy life style and prevailing poverty coupled with lack of awareness has accentuated the disastrous effects of communicable disease, which directly affects economic and social development of society. The objective of reforms in this important area of healthcare is to take such actions which would directly and indirectly result in controlling the spread of the communicable diseases, and making the system addressing the problems of disease control, while transforming existing machinery into an efficient system to ensure control of communicable disease and prevent wastage and under-utilization of resources.

The common communicable diseases affecting and disrupting livelihood activity in Quetta include: Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Ringworm, Chicken Pox, Rubella, Scabies, Measles, Tuberculosis, Leshmanis disease. The drought of 1999–2001 contributed to the incidence of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF). The disease was first noticed in September 2000 in Loralai district of the province. Several people are known to have succumbed to it.

Increase in deaths of human beings and live stock, birds, economic loss due to death and disability, loss of employment, brain drain due to deaths or migration, social problems to the remaining family are some of the root causes of the diseases. Urgent medical services, sufficient food and water; disinfection; containment; quarantine/specialized medical services are some of the humanitarian needs

2.3.4. Fire

With unplanned and rapid urbanization and having settlements such as slums and other illegal constructions with poor fire safety measure are exposed to various hazards such as fire from gas or electricity and the lack of awareness and preparedness to fire safety in these areas, a fire incidence may end up causing big losses to both life and property of unprecedented nature. There is a need of building capacity of civil defense. The need for awareness on fire safety and preparedness to respond is an eminent necessity.

2.3.5. Road Accidents

The road accidents are a regular occurrence in Quetta. Deteriorating road quality especially after the flood and rainy season; lack of preventive driving skills among drivers and enforcement of vehicle quality standards (example: seatbelts, regular maintenance) are some of the reasons of road accidents in the district. Therefore every year transportation accidents cause many a deaths, injuries (temporary & permanent disability) and loss of property. Due to the accidents death and injury, temporary road closures, may happen anytime of the day. The district is equipped with private and public ambulances that can perform first-aid and pre-hospital medical services to accident victims. Existing police network; available government hospitals to treat accident victims; ambulance services are available but need to be upgraded.

2.3.6. Mines Accidents

Deep in the bowels of the coal mines, thousands of coal miners toil under life-threatening conditions, with little or no safety precautions in place. Bonded for their working life through contractors, young boys of 13 work till they are 30 years old for a paltry sum until their damaged lungs can no longer withstand the chronic exposure to coal dust. Digging thousands of feet below ground, in a hollow tunnel in a mountain, with no access to even basic medical amenities, coal miners continue to work in horrendous, life-threatening conditions.

A coal miner's life is extremely hazardous and sometimes even fatal. He spends the best years of his life literally in the dark digging for a living under the most adverse conditions.

Pneumoconiosis is a lung disease resulting from chronic exposure to coal dust, its inhalation and deposition. All too often, when the miner is forced by crippling health problems to leave work, he invariably sends his young teenage son to replace him. The miners are aware of the health hazards, but with financial compulsions and lack of job opportunities, mining is often the only option available. According to one coal-mine worker, "It is unfair to say that we have a choice whether we should send our sons to mine or not. This is how our life is. Father is replaced by son and son by grandson."

Most of the accidents in the coal mines happen because of lack of safety precautions. According to a report of International Labor Organization (ILO), the fatality rate at small mines in poorer countries is up to 90 times higher than in industrialized countries. Underground coal mining is one of the most hazardous operations in the world and occupational accidents occur twice as often among coal miners than among other workers, while fatal accidents occur three times as often. No reliable data about occupational health and safety (OHS) are available in Pakistan because the majority of accidents are not reported to the Labor Department.

A research has revealed that most of the workers do not even have helmets given to them. In spite of modernization and technological advancement, Pakistan's coal mines use primitive methods of mining.

There is the Inspectorate of Mines whose task is to inspect and rescue. There is a Central Mines and Rescue

Station at Sinjidi near Quetta and four training and rescue stations at Shahrag, Mach, Dukki and Narwar each. These stations have staff that conducts rescue operations and provides training in safety. They swing into action when a mine caves in, burying its workers with it, or when during excavations, poisonous gas causes the death of the workers. However, in order to ensure that such unfortunate incidents are avoided, this Inspectorate at its Central Office at Sinjidi, conducts a course at the end of which a certificate, called the Mine Firdar, is issued to each of the successful course participant. The certified Mine Firdar is qualified to inspect the mines and stop hazardous excavations or halt mining altogether if the inspectors feel that safety precautions have not been taken. Each active mine is supposed to have a Mine Firdar on site. However, the situation on the ground is another matter. The Mine Firdar is definitely on the mine premises, but in the words of one mine worker, "he is out smoking a cigarette while drawing a salary from the exchequer plus a little on the side from the mine owner to turn a blind eye." According to developmental consultants like Zia Durrani, if the Mine Firdar enforces the safety standards, a lot of accidents can be avoided.

In their defense, the mine owners declare that installing safety equipments in the mines is expensive and the equipment has to be imported from abroad. Taking this into consideration, the Mines and Mineral Development Department in Balochistan, on the recommendation of the International Labor Organization, is considering establishing a warehouse in Quetta.

It is recommended that the control of hazards should begin at the process, equipment, and plant design levels. When it is not always practical to provide and maintain totally effective engineering controls, appropriate individual respiratory protection equipment should be used for respiratory protection as necessary. In addition to the dangers posed by unsafe mines and hazardous excavation, the general living conditions of the coal miners leave much to be desired. Field research revealed that there is no sanitation facility. Government dispensaries exist but they are usually understaffed and ill-equipped.

2.3.7. Landslides

In a landslide, masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope. Landslides may be small or large, slow or rapid. They are activated by: storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, alternate freezing or thawing, and steepening of slopes by erosion or human modification.

The areas prone to flash floods and dam / dyke failure are prone to landslides especially during the monsoon season. Although Southern parts of Balochistan have always been prone to flash floods and landslides but Quetta district especially is equally prone to landslides as it receives heavy snow fall and when snow melts it causes landslides as well in summer. Moreover the earthquakes of 1935, 1945 and 2008 also caused landslides.

2.3.8. Floods

Two Union councils of district Quetta are under the threat of flood and settlements on banks of NULLAH which flows through city. But the past history has not any significant and relentless affects of the flood. During 2007 cyclone in coastal areas and rain in other parts of the province affected the district badly as it was cut off in regard to communication and trade links which added miseries of the people.

The Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis shows that the District's rural areas and two UCs are vulnerable to flood disasters in different degrees. In view of this, the plans for mitigation and preparedness will have to be evolved while the implementation is to be monitored locally at the Union Council level to reduce the impact of the

disasters. A community based monitoring scheme will be more effective but this has to be established in relation to the development of capacities of the Union and village.

2.3.9. Drought

Drought is a hazard caused by lack of water due to low rainfall thus water becomes scarce as the water sources dry up due to constant use but no supply to fill the gap. When this situation especially low or no rainfall persists, it becomes a disaster as the consumption needs of water remain high due to hot and dry weather. In drought, forests, vegetation, pastures and agriculture are badly affected and thus livestock and human casualties a primary outcome.

District Quetta does not have any particular area which is under the risk of drought situation. But in one or two union councils in rural areas drought situation may be considered as hazard. On the whole being capital city which depends lot on other districts for its food supply (like meat, wheat, vegetables) the drought had bad impact on it in 1997-2002.

Province has a previous history of droughts but the recent droughts (1997-2002) were the longest dry spells in many years. Balochistan is an arid region with occasional rain events. Drought is an insidious hazard of nature, although it has scores of definitions. Drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some livelihood activity to a community group, or environmental sector.

Although rain shortfall is uncontrollable, drought and desertification can be reduced by improved land and water management practices, such as water conservation practices, infiltration dams, irrigation, forest management and range management (control of land use and animal grazing patterns).

2.3.10. Cyclones

Being far away from coast of Arabian Sea, Quetta is not directly prone cyclones. But being the capital city it has to be ready to share the brunt of cyclone's aftermaths in regard to provide facilitation relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government and other institutions. And also some time have to house the victims of this calamity, who shift in this district. This happened in June 2007, when a cyclone hit Makran and Gawadar coastal areas. There were 135 deaths, about 100,000 homeless and about 2,000,000 affected people mostly fisher folks, and other residents of coastal areas. The cyclone affects Quetta district in some of the following ways:-

- ▣ Communication link (especially road and air) is disrupted between Quetta district and coastal areas which checks supply of fish and other goods from sea ports to Quetta
- ▣ Inter district trade and travelling also comes to a standstill and it affects local economy especially small traders
- ▣ It took time to normalize life and trade meanwhile people of all these areas faced number of socio-economic problems

2.4. Dynamic Pressure Leads to Vulnerability

Where ever vulnerability exists it indicate gaps in socio-economic and political / administrative structures regarding assessment of hazard (indicating lack of Early warning system), lack or non existence of mechanisms & lack of diverse resources (human, technical, fiscal) for disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation measures. Pakistan as a whole and Balochistan as a province present the same picture. Though administrative being a provincial capital Quetta city is in bit better conditions but the whole district is not alien to

this sorry state. Rather it is more vulnerable to certain disaster such as Earthquake and some human induced disasters such as environment degradation due to majority under poverty line, communicable diseases such as STDS and HIV and also civil unrest and riots as well as bomb explosions. The more pressures are there, the intensity of vulnerability would be severer. There are many a factors and root causes that increase vulnerability to hazards. Some of them are given herewith:-

S #	Cause	Effect (top to bottom)
1	Poor Governance (root cause of all other factors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disasters. • Lack of structures and resources • Lack of resources for disaster related initiatives, other priorities for resources utilization and sometimes misuse of available resources. • Inadequate (some time non existent) early warning systems. • Increased vulnerability and proneness to hazards and disasters which makes poor social protection. • Attitudinal barriers that hamper coordination, cooperation and involvement of diverse organizations for sharing technicalities, learning lessons and incorporating them in future planning.
2	Poor law enforcement due to corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligence in enforcement of by-laws regarding establishment of factories, industrial activities and constructions causing environmental degradation, air pollution, water contamination • Poor construction materials for settlements (houses, structures, buildings, schools, hospitals and bridges etc). • Settlements on hazards prone locations (slums, illegal settlements) increase epidemics and diseases. • Excessive use of banned and allowed pesticides, insecticides, causing diseases and epidemics to agrarian environment and population. • Excessive cutting down of forests and lack of plantation.
3	Inability to deal with emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack and absence of capacity regarding training, appropriate skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders. • Lack of preparedness and contingency measure for disaster risk management.
4	Under threat economic sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professions based / dependent on natural resources such as agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishery and poultry are more vulnerable to floods, droughts, viral outbreaks,
5	Geographical / geophysical distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather conditions (hot & cold), poor communication, lack of infrastructure because of high costs due to impassability of terrain,
6	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces capacity & resilience of communities towards disaster as a result of insecure safety nets and limited access to resources, assets and services.

2.5. Risk Management in the District

The need to reduce the impacts of disasters is gaining recognition and commitment among governments worldwide, especially after the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami disaster. By adopting the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 “Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters” at the

World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan in January 2005, the 168 Governments present recognized their critical role in working with other actors to reduce disaster risks at national and local levels.

Therefore national governments and their administrative units have a primary responsibility to protect people on their territory from the adverse effects of natural hazards. While providing essential direction, they complement the efforts and provide needed support to local communities in building resilience to disasters. The governments are also responsible for creating an enabling environment to implement disaster risk reduction measures.

The Hyogo Framework's first two Strategic Goals call for the "development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards" and for an "integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning". To ensure sustained commitments, the prioritization of disaster risk reduction in national policies is identified as a key step to reduce disaster losses and build resilience.

The first of the Hyogo Framework's five Priorities of Action is to "ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) becomes a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation". It details a set of related key activities including the:

- Establishment of institutional mechanisms for Disaster Risk Reduction (National Platforms) with designated responsibilities
- Integration of risk reduction in various sectoral policies and planning
- Adoption of risk related legislation
- Decentralization of disaster-related responsibilities and resources
- And the implementation of measures to foster political commitment and community participation

These actions are based on the understanding that "countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society"(Hyogo Framework, paragraph 16). Successful accomplishment of these roles depends upon the participation and coordination of the widest possible range of stakeholders in a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder framework.

(Source: - UN/ISDR (2005): Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters and website: <http://www.unisdr.org/>)

The above situation presents guidelines and our commitment to global community regarding taking appropriate steps to for DRR. But the state of affairs has not been given required concentration. The district still presents traditional / out dated mechanism of DRR and DRM. And that's reactive one, which includes:-

- **Relief Sector (Revenue Department)**
The Revenue department is responsible for the relief activities in any situation under the supervision of the DCO secretariat in the District Quetta.
- **District Crises Management Cell**
The District Crises Management cell used to be under the EDO Community Development. After the October 2008 Earthquake in Province this cell shifted to DCO secretariat for timely responses.

▫ **Fire Brigade**

The District has Fire Brigade staff and equipment available within the district, which is very active within the existing resources, but need to be further strengthened.

2.6. Actions required to be considered by District Authorities

- Establishment of the DDMA and relevant committees at District level as per the National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006
- Clarifications of roles and responsibilities of all District Departments and other stakeholders of their involvement pre, during and post disaster involvement and dissemination
- District Emergency Operation Center fully staffed and resourced
- District Disaster Risk Management Plan available, updated regularly and disseminated to all concerned
- District Nazim, DCO, Civil Defense, CD and relevant staff of DDMA must be trained on Disaster / Emergency Management
- Roles and Function of Lower level (Tehsil, Union Council and Village) during emergencies clarified
- The command, coordination and organization structure along with efficient trained personnel
- Effective notification and communication facilities
- Proper training of concerned personnel
- Regular mock drill / rehearsal
- Regular review and updating of plan
- Report all significant developments to the DDMA, PDMA, NDMA and concerned

Disaster Risk Management

3.1. Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

A disaster, precipitated by a natural hazard, can be defined as 'a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources' (ISDR 2004). A disaster thus arises from the combination of the hazard event or episode, the conditions of vulnerability to that hazard and the insufficiency of capacity or measures to cope with the hazard. From this perspective, the term 'natural disaster' is an oxymoron, as the vulnerability and coping factors in the equation are within human control to some degree and therefore are not 'natural'. Furthermore, the term implies a powerlessness that is inconsistent with human capacities to understand and reduce disasters.

Undoubtedly, events that cause disasters have increased in recent years. A number of well-founded studies and research have confirmed this fact. Even more worrisome is the trend of new disasters that will occur in the following years, as well as their impacts on human life, the environment and the economies of developing or emerging countries. It is estimated that by the year 2050 the cost of natural disasters will exceed the amount of US\$300 billion each year (UNISDR, 2001).

In addition, in many cases existing vulnerability is not assessed in a comprehensive manner and, given its high degree of short-term variability, it is only studied through projections. Likewise, modern lifestyles make risk perception and our "collective memory" of past warning signs nonexistent, fragile or in process of being forgotten.

The above mentioned facts reveal that disaster impacts are generally increasing as a result of the combination of increasing populations, greater concentrations of people and assets in vulnerable areas, greater use of insurance and the modification and degradation of natural environments, such as floodplain settlement, coastal exploitation, wetland destruction, river channeling, deforestation, soil erosion and fertility decline. Vulnerability to hazards is exacerbated by poverty, disease, conflicts and population displacement.

Disaster risk and the adverse impacts of natural hazards can be reduced by monitoring, systematically analyzing and managing the causes of disasters, including by avoiding hazards, reducing social and economic vulnerability, and improving preparedness for response to adverse hazard events.

The two main elements that give rise to risk are the *hazards* – the potential damaging events or phenomenon – and the *vulnerability* of populations to these hazards. Natural hazards by themselves do not cause disasters; it is the combination of an exposed, vulnerable and ill-prepared population or community with a hazard event that results in a disaster. Human activity, such as land use changes, environmental exploitation and unplanned settlement, often exacerbates the level of disaster risk.

Based on these concepts, the Hyogo Framework sets out strategies for reducing disaster risks through the five priorities for action, they are:-

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response.

These priorities are also relevant to the Bali Action Plan, which calls for disaster risk reduction to advance adaptation. Of these priority areas, three immediate and cost-effective areas where action can be taken to advance adaptation to climate change through disaster risk reduction are:

- Risk assessments
- Early warning systems
- Sector-specific risk reduction plans

Source (<http://www.unisdr.org>)

In line with global initiatives and guideline the need of the hour is formulation of proper mechanism under which establishment of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) comprising representatives from all government's respective departments, civil society groups and community groups, corporate sector / individuals is necessary. The DDMA is such a framework which aims to provide policy & procedural guidelines and defines roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders. Broadly speaking, all stakeholders are expected to execute the functions mentioned below:

- Assimilation of risk assessment and way out in the planning and design phases of all new infrastructures
- Sector wise assessment of vulnerability of human, natural and other resources and services infrastructures
- Development of disaster risk management plans
- Slot in susceptibility diminution actions for future safety
- Establish new ones and improve existing technical capacities of the departments/sectors to implement disaster risk management strategies keeping view disaster trends and international standards to respond
- Arrange, allocate and utilize resources for disaster risk management
- Execute post disaster damage and recovery needs assessment mechanisms and their incorporation in future development planning
- Organize emergency response as per the mandate of the DDMA involving respective departments as per their mandates and capacities

3.2. Priority Areas Work mechanism for Disaster Risk Management

The priority areas endow concrete elaborations regarding required specific and relevant policies, institutions / departments which formulate strategies for systematic mechanism to achieve the overall goal of minimizing disaster risk and vulnerability. This plan refers to the National Disaster Management Framework set by NDMA and has espoused set of these constituent objectives to facilitate the District Government of Quetta in establishing and enhancing its basic capacities at different levels about DRM. Subsequent to consultative process in the course of regular interaction and meetings with different district stakeholders, following strategies have been proposed and planned with comprehensively detailed activities targeting priority areas for reducing the risk and vulnerability in the district setting time frame initially of two years as it will provide space for supplementary adaptations and adoptions through across-the-board appraisals, evaluations, view and amendment process incorporating lessons learned.

3.3. Institutional Management Arrangements

3.3.1. Activities

- Consultation on NDMA and the DDMA set-up
- Formation of DDMA in District Quetta
- DDMA orientation sessions for each District Line Department
- Orientation workshops for District Assembly about the DDMA
- Workshops on DDMA structure, roles and responsibilities at district, towns, UCs and village levels
- Establishment and arrangements of resources at functionalize District Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Training and facilitation to the Town, Union Council and Village Administration in formulation of their own Disaster Risk Management plans in line with DDMA mandate

3.3.2. Resources Required

- Designated and delegated team of trained personnel
- Planning and coordination manuals
- Copies of NDMO
- Financial resources for planning workshops and meetings
- Various materials and equipment for training sessions
- District Emergency Operations Center equipped with telecommunication and information technology means such as Telephones, Fax, internet, computers along with accessories and stationery for documentation, tables, bulletin and monitoring boards
- 1 VHF base station / 1 VHF repeater / one VHF handheld for every key staff
- Mans of transport and heavy equipment like bulldozers during emergency operation

3.4. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

3.4.1. Activities

- Access and review of existing data collection practices of district departments to be included Disaster Risk Analysis
- Facilitators' Training of HCVA facilitators
- Initiate and develop accurate and authentic database of district regarding DRM, DRR
- Mechanism to update district database on regular basis

3.4.2. Resources Required

- Assessment formats and protocols
- Photocopy machine, computer sets and cameras (digital, still and video)
- Transport and communication facilities during field operations
- Funds for trainings, and other costs against activities
- Miscellaneous materials and equipment for planned and unplanned activities

3.5. Training, Education and Awareness

3.5.1. Activities

- Develop Training Needs Assessment tool/s for DDMA and its supplementary tiers
- Identify and enlist relevant trainers from the District preferably but incase of non availability flexibility to hire from other areas

- ToT
- In the context of HVA of the district, development of training materials and modules preferably in local languages
- Design and implementation of Mass Awareness-Raising Campaigns regarding DRM and DRR
- Systematic and timely review of training curricula and materials and impact assessment of trainings and awareness campaigns
- Monitoring and evaluation of activities and follow up for having feed back for future alterations

3.5.2. Resources Required

- Trainers and experts of diverse fields
- Communication and transport facilities
- Adequate funds for training activities, mass awareness campaigns, meetings, monitoring and evaluation

3.6. Community and Local Risk Reduction Programming

3.6.1. Activities

- Identification, training and delegation of roles and responsibilities of focal persons at Town, union council and village levels
- In collaboration and consultation / facilitation of DDMA, development of Local Planning Framework
- Identification, utilization and sustainability of local resources (time, talent, treasure) such as fiscal and human resources etc
- Development of school-based disaster awareness and preparedness training modules and materials
- Organization of schools, colleges and other educational institutes based disaster awareness and preparedness seminars and activities
- Mechanism defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at grass root level to ensure maximum active participation promoting decentralization

3.6.2. Resources Required

- Transport and communication facilities
- Emergency supplies
- Equipped and trained search and rescue unit
- Communication facilities to the health care providers
- Funds for overall activities and purchase of relief items
- Warehousing facilities and arrangements
- Camp security arrangements

3.7. Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

3.7.1. Activities

- Identifying and appointment of focal persons at Town, union council and village levels for early warning
- Devise Early Warning System from village, union council, Town and district level
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the use and maintenance of communication equipment

- Call media meetings to develop coordination mechanisms regarding EW
- Media Training on EWS developed and conducted
- Establish Community EW teams priority hazard and disaster prone areas
- Resource inventory of available communications equipment

3.7.2. Resources Required

- Trainers and EW experts
- Functional Emergency Operations Center
- Funds for purchase of EW equipment communication facilities during field operations
- Transport and communication facilities to EW teams
- Equipped and trained Search and rescue unit
- Emergency supplies

3.8. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

3.8.1. Activities

- Workshops to develop mechanism to integrate DRR in ADP planning
- Training on DRR Integration Planning
- Integration Planning Workshops
- Approval of recommended mechanism
- Monitoring regarding practical implementation of recommendations in Development Planning of different departments

3.8.2. Resources Required

- Funds for DRR activities, workshops, monitoring and projects
- Trainers and planning experts

3.9. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

Hazards may be thought of as extreme events. Hazard vulnerability analysis is often based on an all hazards approach. This means that one begins with a list of all possible disasters, regardless of their likelihood, geographic impact, or potential outcome. The list may be the result of a committee brainstorming session, research, or other methodology, and should be as comprehensive as possible. It may be helpful to divide the potential hazards into categories to focus the thought process. Typical categories may include natural hazards, technological hazards, and human events. These are certainly not requirements, and should not be considered to be constraining. There is overlap between the categories as well, for example, a transportation accident may be considered to be a technological hazard rather than a human event. Once the complete hazards listing is developed, a critical look for items that might be appropriately grouped together as one hazard category would be clear. Organize the list as appropriate. Ultimately, a prioritization process will be undertaken to determine the course of emergency planning. The realistic factors of time and money certainly play a role in decisions of preparedness, and facilities must choose to apply their limited resources where they will have the most impact. To work toward this end, each identified hazard will be evaluated for its probability of occurrence, risk to the district and the district's current level of preparedness.

However this attempt requires extensive vulnerability analyses to clearly identify the amount of risk associated and the amount of risks which is practical and economical to be reduced. As the first step of the vulnerability

analysis natural hazards and vulnerabilities needed to be mapped. Yet the vulnerability map alone cannot reduce the vulnerability of an area. The physical planning has to encode the implications of it. If the investments and the developments in the disaster prone urban areas need to be sustainable, the risk factors need to be taken into consideration in the planning processes. As a result zoning, land use planning, planning and building codes need to be redesigned. Vulnerability analysis is a technique, which can assess the risk of hazard in an area and can enable the development of useful techniques for physical planning and disaster mitigation.

There is a lot of information available with Different Departments on status of flood affected communities and persons as well on the Rivers and Nullahs. However, information on hazard risk, specific to vulnerable areas and at various levels (towns, union council, and village) is still limited. Specifically, information to support planning, identifying priorities and making decisions for risk reduction is not centrally available.

Hazard Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (HCVA) needs to be undertaken at Village, Union Council, Town and District levels. To facilitate this, there is a need to develop a mechanism and system for collecting available information and continuous monitoring of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Various departments regularly collect data on departmental concerns (i.e. Agriculture department on agricultural statistics; Revenue department on land and taxes; etc.). These existing systems need to be reviewed to incorporate hazard and disaster risk analysis. Instruments to be developed would enable decision makers at all levels to take effective decisions to develop risk reduction policies, strategies and programmes.

Village, union council and town level maps should include analysis on vulnerability of settlements, housing stock, important infrastructure and environmental resources. They will indicate location of key settlements in hazard-prone areas. The analysis will describe the types of existing housing stock in hazard-prone areas, and the potential of damage to various housing categories. The vulnerability analysis will identify key infrastructure and environmental resources in each local area that are prone to damage and loss from prevalent hazards. Vulnerabilities of various social groups in hazard prone areas will also be analyzed.

The HCVA will inform development of Damage, Needs Capacity Assessment (DNCA) during actual disasters. There will be separate DNCA formats and procedures at various tiers of the government.

A central database should be developed and located at the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC). The database will be made available to all stakeholders for access for some of the following purposes:

- Access and review of existing data collection methodology and tools of various departments to include disaster risk analysis
- Findings and recommendations for improvement, streamlining, systemizing data collection mechanism and methodologies and incorporate them DRM and DRR
- In the light of findings and recommendations regarding data collection practices and mechanism, develop HCVA tools and assessment methodologies
- Identify HCVA facilitators from the district personnel and from priority Town, UCs and villages as well as from NGOs/CBOs
- Conduct 1st Facilitator's Training of HCVA facilitators
- Collection of HCVAs
- Develop Damage Needs Capacity Assessment forms / formats/questionnaires
- Set-up, review, up grade /update database of district

DDMA Organizational Structure and Members

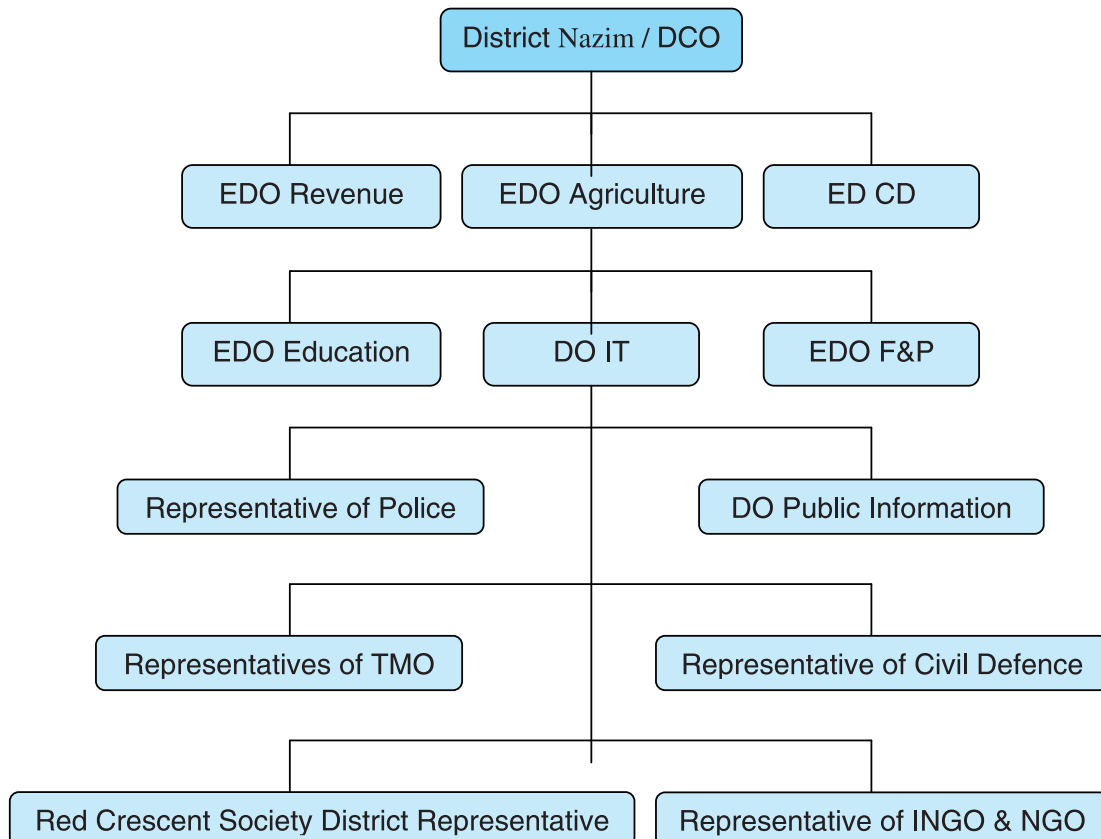
4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Quetta District. In pre, during and post disaster stages the DDMA holds primary importance. Basically along with its Town / Tehsil and UC tiers, the DDMA is responsible for three main objectives. They are:-

- Pre disaster preparedness
- During the disaster immediate response
- Post disaster rehabilitation activities

The District Disaster Management Authority will comprise the Nazim, District Coordination Officer (DCO), District Police Officer and the EDO Health. Where appropriate, the District Nazim / DCO can appoint other officers as members of the DDMA. They may include EDOs from the education, social welfare, community development, meteorology department, revenue department, environment and agriculture departments, Army, Red Crescent, NGOs, media, private sector, civil Defence services, or any other district stakeholders. After consultations and meetings conducted by the district with various stakeholders, the proposed structure of the DDMA in the District Quetta is mentioned below:-

4.2. DDMA Structure



Any other member/s can be added as per ground realities and need by the District Authorities

4.2.1. The DDMA Secretariat

- A Secretariat shall be established to support the DDMA in its day-to-day activities. In district Quetta, the Revenue Office under the DCO will be delegated to perform the tasks of secretariat for the DDMA
- The Secretariat shall be composed of the District Coordination Officer, who shall serve as the Chairperson, a District Disaster Officer as Executive Officer and a minimum of three staff who will be in-charge of three tasks / functions namely: Technical Support (training and education), Operations Group and Finance and Administrative Support
- The number of staff, procedures and terms of reference of the Secretariat will be further developed and approved by the DDMA
- Development of Warning System for the communities in identified Hazard prone areas in the District Quetta
- Organization of communities and training in emergency response for hazards
- Come up with a District mapping identifying actual and potential hazard prone areas in coordination with the Town Administration and revenue department, appropriate line departments and NGOs
- Design Action Plan for emergency response that will include population, details of threatened areas, evacuation routes, campsites for temporary use, and selected areas for permanent shifting of families, livelihood assistance, and the like
- With the police and transport offices, document and monitor transport situation to include vehicular accidents, number of dead and injured, location of accident, cause of accident, etc. and develop a trend analysis for use in development of a transport hazard reduction plan
- Other mitigation activities to be listed in the IMMEDIATE category of activities identified for implementation by the District Disaster Management Authority

4.2.2. Function of DDMA

After the approval of plan, the officers and members of the DDMA shall do the following without any delay:

- To prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district
- To coordinate and monitor the implementation of the District Plan inline with National Policy, Provincial Policy, National Plan, and Provincial Plan
- To ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the governments at the districts level as well as by the local authorities
- To ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are followed by all departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district
- To give directions to different authorities at the district level and local level authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation as may be necessary
- To lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the government at the districts level and local authorities in the district
- To monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level
- To lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the government at the district level
- To organize and coordinate specialized training programs for different levels of officers, employees, and voluntary rescue workers in the district
- To facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations

- To set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public
- To prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines
- To coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that pre-disaster and post-disaster management activities in the district are carried out promptly and effectively
- To review development plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation
- To identify building and places which could, in the event of disaster situation be used as relief centers and camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places
- To establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice
- To provide information to the provincial authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- To encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management
- To ensure communication and disaster management systems are in order
- To perform such other functions as the provincial government or provincial authority may assign to it as it deem necessary for disaster management in the district

4.2.3. Additional Powers of District Authority

- To give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the government and the local authority in the district
- To control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected areas
- To control and restrict the entry of any person into his movement within and departure from, vulnerable or affected areas
- To remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations
- To provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provision, health and services
- To establish emergency communication system in the affected areas
- To make arrangement for disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies
- To direct any department of the government of the province or any authority or body under that government at the district level to take such measures as the necessary in its operation
- To require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary
- To procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or persons
- To construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster
- To ensure that the NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non discriminatory manner

4.3. Town / Tehsil Disaster Management Committee

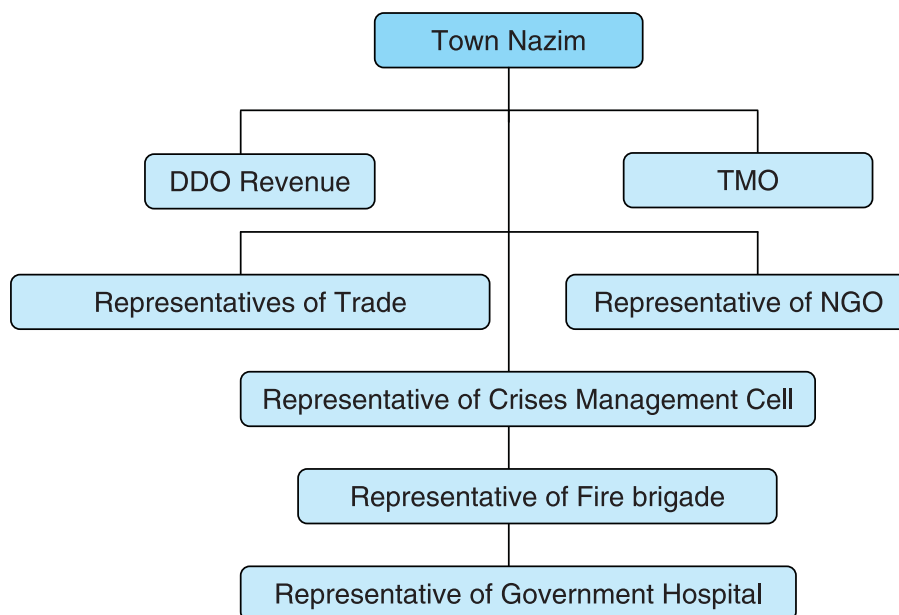
Institutions at this level are the frontline of disaster risk reduction and response. For many departments this is the lowest level of administration where they interface directly with communities; agriculture, education, health, police, revenue and others. Extension workers of above departments could play a significant role in promoting disaster risk reduction. For example agriculture extension workers could promote awareness of drought, flood or cyclone resistant crops. Health workers could raise people's awareness about potential diseases that may occur after flood or drought and how to prepare for them. Education officials could work on

school disaster preparedness. Similarly, Town / Tehsil authorities have an important role in organizing emergency response and relief; e.g. damage and loss assessment, recovery needs assessment. Town / Tehsil and town Nazims will lead in risk reduction and response operations with the help of Town / Tehsil or town municipal officers in consultations with DDMA. Other key players include; extension workers, police, fire services, community organizations (COs), traditional leaders and NGOs. Under LGO 2001, the TMAs is to facilitate, provide, manage, operate, maintain and improve the municipal infrastructure and services including: water supply and control and development of water sources, other than systems maintained by union and village council, sewerage, vector control, sewage treatment and disposal, storm water drainage and fire fighting. There shall be Town Disaster Management Committee (TDMC) to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at town level. The Town Nazim shall be the chairperson of the TDMC and the Town Municipal Officer shall be the secretary. Members will include all elected Town members, TO Planning, DDO Revenue, president of trade association, DDOS of respective line departments, religious leaders who are to be nominated and representative of CCBs and NGOs. Specific roles and responsibilities of the TDMC and members will be further outlined by the District Authority.

4.3.1. TDMC

The National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) clearly elaborates Town / Tehsil administrations as frontline of disaster management where disaster activities are actually implemented. As per the NDMF the TMAs are responsible for:

- Formulation of plans and procedures for DRM and DRR keeping view the specific needs of their respective locations
- Establishment of civic groups for disaster reduction and relief operation
- Coordinate with DDMA and lead operations regarding DRR and DRM during different stages of disasters
- Identification, mobilization and disposal of required financial, technical and logistic resources for disaster management
- Identification and mapping of all hazards in their respective location and conduct risk and vulnerability analysis and communicate with DDMA and other relevant groups / institutions



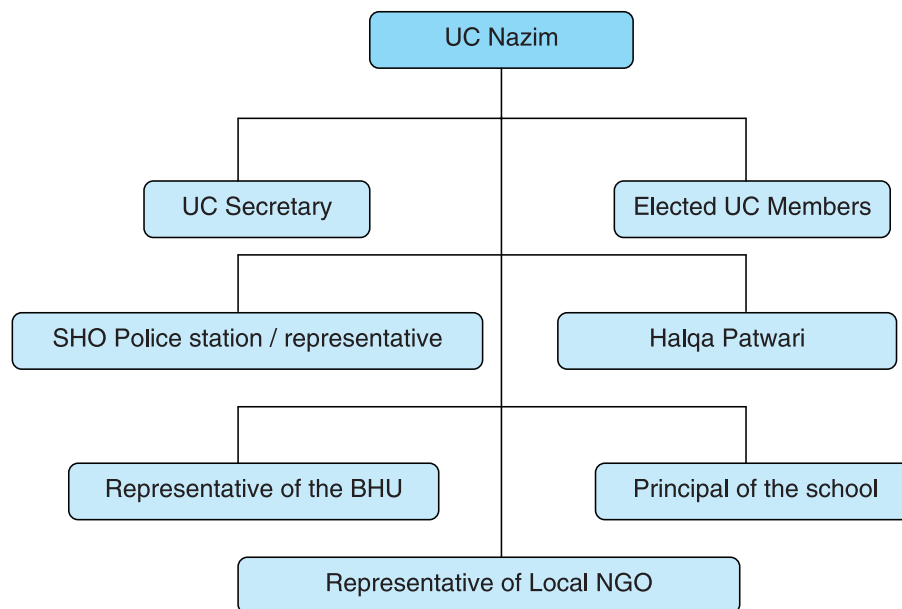
Any other member/s can be added as per ground realities and need by the Town Administration in consultation with District.

4.4. Union Council Disaster Management Committee

Union councils are the lowest tier in the government structure having elected representatives from village and ward levels for these bodies. These are easily accessible by the people and can communicate governments plan at the most grassroots level. These bodies have an important role in allocations of resources for local development works. Union councils can play an important role in advocating demands of communities to the District Councils and DRM Authorities. Community demands may include requests for allocations of resources from local budgets for hazards mitigation and vulnerability activities; e.g. spurs for flood control, rainwater harvesting structures for drought mitigation, vocational training for livelihoods to reduce vulnerability etc. therefore, it will be important to develop orientation and knowledge of local political leadership at his level. Union council may develop local policies and guidelines for vulnerability reduction.

Under the LGO 2001, UC is to assist the relevant authorities during disasters and natural calamities and assist in relief activities. At union council level, a Union Council Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) will be established to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at UC level. Following are the suggested members;

4.4.1. UDMC



Any other member/s can be added as per ground realities and need by the Town Administration in consultation with Town and District.

4.5 Town and Union Council level, Activities

During disaster emergencies, the Town and Union Council Administration will be involved in the delivery of the following activities within their jurisdiction:

- Send Initial Damage and Need Assessment Report to District EOC

- Search and rescue operations in coordination with the Civil Defense and Police
- Corpse disposal
- Assistance to other agencies for mobility/transport of staff including rescue parties, Relief Personnel and Relief Materials
- Communicate to the DEOC additional resources required by various control rooms
- Establish communication links with DEOC, Union Council Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), NGO coordinating committee and Private donors
- Issue passes and identity cards to relief personnel including the persons from NGOs operating in the affected area
- Coordinate NGO activities through necessary support to ensure community participation by establishing coordination mechanisms among NGOs
- Mobilizing and coordinating work of volunteers ensuring community participation

4.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies

The Non-Governmental Organizations and voluntary agencies play an important role in disaster management and provide a strong band of committed volunteers with experience in managing the disasters. Their strength lies in the choice of their manpower, the informality in operations and flexibility in procedures. These organizations enjoy a fair degree of autonomy and hence can respond to changing needs immediately.

However, in order to maintain uniformity in operations and effective co-ordination, it is desirable that they follow the standards of services (*as given in the Guidelines*), information exchange and reporting so as to enable the DEOC to have a total picture of resource availability, disbursements and requirements. NGOs therefore have been assigned specific tasks by the District Administration to undertake relief work within the overall institutional framework. As and where possible, NGOs may also be able to improve the quality of delivery of services. In addition, CBO Committees have been operating at the community level, especially in times of emergencies like house collapses, fires, and floods. Such committees have been identified at the ward level.

Specific activities in which NGOs/Private Sector can be involved during disaster management operations are:

- Search and rescue operations
- Information dissemination
- First aid
- Disposal of dead
- Damage assessment
- Management of information centers at temporary shelters
- Mobilization and distribution of relief supplies including finances
- Manpower for community mobilization, crowd control, rumor control, traffic management
- Specialized services (psychiatric and mental health assistance)
- Management of transit camps
- Rehabilitation activities

The following agencies will be associated with relief and rehabilitation activities. Most of these agencies have the capacity to mobilize required resources and have assisted the administration in the past in managing relief and rehabilitation activities. These agencies include:

- UN Agencies
- WHO

- District Red Crescent Society
- Concern
- Tarqee Foundation
- Caritas Pakistan Quetta
- CWS
- CRS
- SPO
- REDOW
- Innovations for Sustainable Development
- CCBs and CBOs at Union Councils and Village level
- Others

4.7. Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and activities

In order to promote community level disaster risk management activities, the capacity of existing community based organizations (CBOs) will be developed and enhanced by district and taluka authorities. In the absence of community organizations, new groups would be established to work in disaster risk reduction and management. CBOs will be trained about local early warning system, evacuation, first aid, search and rescue, fire fighting etc. Linkages would be developed between CBOs and relevant local agencies; e.g. agriculture, banks, health and veterinary services to promote disaster preparedness. Skills and knowledge of CBOs leadership will also be developed in financial management, human resource management, resource mobilization, interpersonal communication and presentation and negotiations skills. The provision of Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) in Local Government Ordinance (LGO 2001) provides a good ground to organize communities and mobilize resources for issues like local level disaster risk management.

Roles and Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

5.1. Agriculture and Livestock

Pre

- ▢ Provide recommendation on changing/rescheduling of cropping patterns
- ▢ Create Community Seed Bank at Union Council level
- ▢ Provide live stock vaccination
- ▢ Assessment of high prone areas and estimation of possible damage and needs for recovery regarding live stock, crops, irrigation facilities in case of emergency
- ▢ Mass awareness regarding epidemics and diseases to live stock and crops
- ▢ Regular surveillance of rivers, canals, barrages and head works, other water courses which are most likely to be in flood
- ▢ Close coordination with Meteorology department & media, especially during monsoon

During

- ▢ Immediate transfer of current situation to DDMA and media to be spread for mass awareness
- ▢ Facilitate other departments to set up relief camps, temporary offices in canal rest houses and other buildings as per need
- ▢ Vaccination of live stock

Post

- ▢ Prepare report on damages and needs submit to DDMA
- ▢ Upgrade Community Seed Bank (CSB)
- ▢ Mass awareness regarding epidemics and diseases to live stock and crops
- ▢ Repair and rehabilitation of canals, barrages and head works, other water courses which damaged during flood
- ▢ Close coordination with Meteorology department & media, especially during monsoon
- ▢ Timely compensation to affected farmers
- ▢ Vaccination of live stock

5.2. Army

Pre

- ▢ Prepare necessary equipments, labor, transportation mean and other materials for emergency intervention
- ▢ Assist in evacuation of people to safe places before the disaster
- ▢ Providing training to soldiers and determined the role of the soldiers who are stationed in flood prone areas
- ▢ Protect roads from getting flooded (i.e. sand bagging and enforcement of embankments)

During

- ▢ Installation of temporary bridges, Bunds etc.
- ▢ Provide rescue services
- ▢ Collate information and warn appropriate Army units

- Establish communications of disaster and supplement the civil communication set up if required
- Coordinate all military activity required by the civil administration.
- Provision of medical care with the help of the medical teams, including treatment at the nearest armed forces hospital
- Transportation of Relief Material
- Provision of logistic back-up (aircrafts, helicopters, boats, etc)
- Establishment of Relief Camps
- Assist in evacuation of people to safe places during the disaster

Post

- Construction and Repair of Roads and Bridges
- Cooperate and coordinate with District authorities
- Facilitate other departments in capacity building in sectors such as road construction, telecommunication, medical facilities and other infrastructural development

5.3. Common for Each Department

Pre

- Assign representatives for DDMA,
- Participate in DDMA meetings
- Capacity building of department regarding disaster
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Information sharing regarding capacities and needs of department

During

- Co-ordinate with District DEOC
- Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster

Post

- Cooperate with DDMA
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation activities
- Capacity building of department regarding Disaster management
- Development of contingency plan in the light of lesson learned
- Preparation of impact assessment surveys covering strengths and weaknesses of interventions and impact on affected victims and dissemination learning to DDMA and other concerned institutions
- Prepare overall report of the department regarding intervention and disseminate to DDMA and other GOs / NGOs/INGOs

5.4. Civil Defense

Pre

- Information sharing regarding technical and personnel expertise with DDMA
- Conduct trainings for Volunteers' regarding first aid and other relevant expertise in collaboration with health and community development department
- Create awareness regarding rescue, evacuation and first aid

- Affectively establish, train and systemize volunteers initiatives in collaboration with education department / institutions

During

- Fire fighting
- Rescue and evacuation
- In coordination with community development and education department assign volunteers for emergency response.
- Communicate to DEOC any additional resources required for performing the above tasks
- Facilitate as per demand in disaster response

Post

- Identify gaps, make plan for future to overcome weakness of department
- Capacity building of Civil Defense department, Volunteers regarding Disaster management

5.5. Education and Literacy

Pre

- Teachers and students are informed about the disaster prone areas of the district
- Teachers and students are informed of their responsibilities to take care of materials and documents to safe places during disaster
- In facilitation and collaboration with Health and environment department preparation of health & environment related curriculum
- In collaboration with Civil defense systemize volunteers

During

- Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster
- Inform the schools situated in high risk areas on flood information (flood level)
- Arrangements for evacuees to set up relief & temporary shelter camps in educational institutes
- Facilitate health department in medical camps, blood donations and provision of medical aid
- In coordination with civil defense & community development department assign volunteers for emergency response

Post

- Assessment of damages occurred to educational institutes
- Provide assistance to teachers & students and other staff who are victimized by disasters (lack of food, shelter, etc.)
- Need assessment of damaged educational institutes
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected educational facilities
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation of educational facilities

5.6. Health Department

Pre

- Monitor the general health situation, e.g. monitor outbreak of diseases
- Provide specific information required regarding precautions for epidemics

- Establish a health mobile team in district & town headquarter hospital
- Set-up an information center to organize sharing of information for public information purposes
- Prepare first aid kits, medicines, water test kits, chloramines and anti snake venom serum
- Conducted training for medical staff and health personnel /community groups regarding preventive health care especially in disaster prone areas
- Collaboration with relevant organizations / partner NGOs for participation and support through financial and technical resources
- Up-gradation and smooth functioning of hospitals, BHUs, equipped with required staff and equipment
- Data base and linkages with ambulance services/blood banks
- Provision of the safe drinking water
- Health Education (a never ending task)
- Early detection of cases
- Ongoing Surveillance
- Facilitate education department and institutions regarding preparation of health related curriculum
- Facilitation to water management department in treatment and disposal of industrial and urban waste
- Ensure proper disposal of hospital waste

During

- Prepare first aid kits, medicines, water test kits, chloramines and anti snake venom serum
- Facilitation & collaboration with all NGOs / INGOs and civil society organization working during the emergency response in health
- Mobile medical teams available
- Providing emergency treatment for the seriously injured
- Ensure emergency Supplies of medicines and first-aid
- Supervision of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste
- Assess and Co-ordinate provision of ambulances and hospitals where they could be sent, (public and private)
- Provide special information required regarding precautions for epidemics
- Set-up an information centre to organize sharing of information for public info purposes
- Communicate to DEOC any additional resources required

Post

- Conduct impact assessment on Health
- Intervene immediately when there is a disease outbreak
- Medical camps and vaccination
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation of health facilities
- Rehabilitation of health infrastructure affected during disaster
- Facilitate education department and institutions regarding preparation of health related curriculum
- In collaboration with water management department conduct impact assessment and monitoring to inspect treatment and disposal of industrial, urban waste and hospital waste

5.7. Media**Pre**

- ▢ Publish, broadcast /telecass plans of DDMA regarding disaster management and also voice public opinion
- ▢ Close coordination with meteorology, irrigation, civil defense departments for announcing warnings and updates
- ▢ Awareness raising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment

During

- ▢ Close coordination with meteorology, irrigation, civil defense departments for announcing warnings and updates
- ▢ Awareness raising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment and information
- ▢ Publish, broadcast /telecass programs of safety measures during disaster

Post

- ▢ Awareness raising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment
- ▢ Publish, broadcast /telecass programs highlighting strengths, weaknesses and scams in emergency response

5.8. Metrology Department**Pre**

- ▢ Update and upgrade forecast equipment
- ▢ Timely and authentic forecast of rains, windstorms etc.
- ▢ Timely transfer of information regarding abnormal weather conditions to media

During

- ▢ Timely and authentic forecast of rains, windstorms etc.
- ▢ Timely transfer of information regarding abnormal weather conditions to media and other concerned departments such as environment, agriculture & irrigation, civil defense, police and army

Post

- ▢ In coordination with environment department conduct study of factors which cause abnormal weather changes

5.9. NGOs / INGOs**Pre**

- ▢ Facilitate DDMA member departments for capacity building regarding Disaster management
- ▢ Capacity building of community groups regarding disaster preparedness and management
- ▢ Linkages with concerned departments and institutions for providing technical and financial resources regarding diverse sectors related to disaster
- ▢ Resource mobilization at local and international level

During

- Collaborate and facilitate in relief operations
- Incorporate local and international expertise in emergency response
- Establishment of temporary shelters & camps
- Facilitation in overall disaster response in collaboration with concerned departments (e.g. for medical aid with health department and so on)
- Updates and alerts to local & international partners
- Utilization of existing resources and further mobilization at local and international level

Post

- Collaborate and facilitate in rehabilitation activities
- Incorporate local and international expertise in rehabilitation activities
- Facilitation in overall rehabilitation in collaboration with concerned departments (e.g. for medical aid with health department and so on)
- Conduct audit
- Linkages with partners for sustainable resources mobilization

5.10. Planning Department

Pre

- Get statistical data regarding possible damage and recovery needs from other departments such as Health, education, social welfare, agriculture
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Facilitate other departments in planning

During

- Prepare materials and equipment for emergency response
- Responsible team distributes fuel to the affected areas

Post

- Get statistical data regarding actual damage and recovery needs from other departments such as Health, education, social welfare, agriculture
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Facilitate other departments in planning and execution of rehabilitation in cost effective manner
- Coordinate with all line Departments

5.11. Police Department

Pre

- Information dissemination through 15 helpline service to local residents
- Capacity building regarding disaster
- Prepare team for emergency intervention

During

- Prohibits overloading goods in trucks.
- Shifting the rescued/affected people to hospitals

- Providing easy access to rescue and relief personnel/vehicles
- Corpse disposal
- Maintain law and order
- Provide warning / instruction to travelers
- Divert traffic on alternate routes as and when necessary.
- Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for emergency response.
- Rescue
- Provide food services

Post

- Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for rehabilitation of the victims
- Development of contingency plan in the light of lesson learned
- Provide security in the safe area

5.12. Revenue Department

Pre

- Assessment of high prone areas and estimation of possible damage and needs for recovery in case of emergency
- Arrangements of financial resources (bloc grants)
- Facilitation in getting tax exemptions to institutions/NGOs/INGOs focus on disaster management

During

- Establish relief distribution centers
- Accept relief donations and relief support
- Timely release of funds
- Request assistance from the DEOC, as needed
- Submit financial reports to the DEOC of the operations for onward circulation to all stakeholders

Post

- Assessment of damage of industry/business, crops and live stock and settlement of applicable taxes accordingly in coordination with industry, agriculture and irrigation departments
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOS which focus on rehabilitation activities

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

The SoPs hold key importance in the whole process once the DDMA has been formed along with its lower tiers at Tehsil /town and UC level. They provide some of these guidelines to all district stakeholders.

- Clarity of mandate
- Decentralize planning and response
- Commitment and close Coordination
- Concrete Collaboration
- Timely action and timely reporting
- Total Transparency and accountability
- Regular Monitoring
- Objectives, activities and outcome based pre, during and post evaluation
- Sharing and learning
- Sustainability

The plan is primarily for use by all departments in the District Government, especially by those with roles and responsibilities outlined herein and also by government staff at the district, town, union council and village levels. This plan facilitates the provincial and national government, UN agencies, donors, non-government organizations and philanthropic individuals and companies understand how they can support in disaster preparedness, response and mitigation in District Quetta. The coordination mechanism during the disaster event in district will be established by the head of DDMA.

6.1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

DDMA is responsible for coordinating all components of the Disaster Risk Management Systems for the District. The components consist of activities related to mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Upon activation of this plan by the Chairman of the DDMA, the command and control i.e. the management of the disaster situation will be overseen at the Coordination Centre known as the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). The Coordination will be established at either the DDMA office or other nominated site as the disaster situation may dictate.

The DDMA will be responsible for:

- a) The activation of the DEOC
- b) The Operation of the DEOC
- c) Staffing the DEOC at the required level

6.2. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)

Upon the advent of any disaster / emergency the District Disaster Management Agency would function as DEOC leading the operations as mandated involving resources of member district departments, organizations and community groups. The DDMA manages the DEOC. The DEOC will be responsible for carrying out emergency preparedness and emergency management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of operations. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) represents the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support disaster

incident management activities normally takes place. The DEOC will be in close coordination during any emergency situation with civil defense, public health, search and rescue, first aid and medical personnel (representatives of health care facilities, pre-hospital emergency medical services, patient transportation systems, laboratories, military, NGOs and communications etc). Some of the roles and responsibilities of DEOC are given herein:-

- Notify and keep close coordination with respective stakeholders
- Functionalize Relief Centers when and where required and assign relevant staff along with resources on the disposal
- Immediate assigning of damage and needs assessment teams and timely dissemination of findings to relevant officials for preparing appropriate level of resource for response
- Synchronize and harmonize the activities of DDMA members departments keeping view the cost effective elements even in severity of disaster situation
- Monitor disaster warning or disaster occurrence and communicate the same to the Towns, Union Councils , and the Villages for better preparedness and effective response in coordination with and on the advise of the following agencies :
 - o DDMA
 - o Meteorology Department (Heavy Rains / wind or storms)
 - o Irrigation Department (Floods)
 - o Civil Defense, Police (Road Accidents, Riots, Bomb threats/blast, Fires, House Crashes)
 - o Health Department (Epidemics and Food Poisoning)
- Enlist services of laboratories and expert institutions for specialized services through the Health Department as and when required
- Circulate updates and advisories on the Disaster Situation immediately and in appropriate time phases thereafter to the DDMA and the general public
- Keep effective supervision and monitoring of disaster management and relief activities
- Requisition of accommodation, structure, vehicles and equipments for relief through establishment of transit camps
- Manage external relief, and experts and coming into the district and ensure security of logistics and personnel through security agencies
- Provide favorable conditions to NGOs/ INGOs to operate for DRRM, DRR and Emergency relief and rehabilitation activities
- Operate a Public Information Display Area for immediate access to information by the public and media regarding the disaster and the current situation
- Organize and coordinate clearance of debris and necessary immediate repairs to damaged infrastructure
 - o Water, Telecommunication, Public buildings
 - o Electricity
- Generate and provide all information contained in the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment document to all the other control rooms and in special circumstances communicate the disaster prone sites to all control rooms
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activities
- Audit of accounts

6.3. Mechanism of Warnings

As per findings and recommendations of its experts regarding Early warning system DDMA would engage relevant district department which would establish and upgrade early warning system and pass on warnings of a disasters occurrence directly to media and to the head of DDMA who will direct the most needed department as lead agency (as per nature of disaster) to take immediate steps. Side by side he will call emergency meeting of all the members of DDMA. Following are some of the actions to be taken:

- As per nature of disaster nomination of lead agency
- Analysis of the disaster and the level of response to be taken
- Accumulation and disposal of required resources

6.3.1. Warning & Plan Information Distribution

DDMA will ensure the implementation of this plan and all public warnings will be distributed through the secretariat upon recommendation of the Head of the authority. Appropriate media channels will be used to distribute the warning to the general public and concerned authorities for appropriate standby preparedness and response measures.

6.3.2. Public Information

The distribution to the public of contacts or telephone numbers for disaster information will be the responsibility of and the discretion of the DDMA. Public information is that information which is passed on to the public prior to, during, and after a disaster, such as warnings and directions for evacuations and service access to affected populations. The District Disaster Management Authority has the responsibility for the dissemination to the public of disaster risk management information. The focal person who will be designated by the authority to arrange the media briefings and interviews with key personnel and media channels for proper dissemination of the information concerning disaster situation in order to reduce the risks.

6.4. Reporting

All responsible departments and organizations are to submit regular updated situation reports to the DEOC situated in the DDMA. The communication officer will collate the reports received and circulate regular update and situation reports to all concerned stakeholders.

6.5. Requests for Assistance

DDMA will develop the contingency plan to meet any disaster situation. As of any disaster event the requests for any assistance from outside the district will be made by the District Nazim or District Coordination Officer to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority. The Town Administration and Union Council bodies will make request to the District Authorities for the possible involvement of any concerned department to meet the disaster situation.

However, the DEOC will arrange the coordination mechanism by inviting all concerned NGOs and institution to put their efforts by working together with DDMA for reducing the impacts of the disaster.

6.6. Plan Dissemination through Community Education

In addition to dissemination of literature related to the District Disaster the DDMA will disseminate the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) at the following levels;

- District government departments, and to the Provincial level officials

- To the Town, Union Council and Village leadership
- Through mass media to the general public in the district
- Through existing CBOs and collaborating NGOs

6.7. Community Involvement and Participation

The Quetta District EOC and NGOs at the disaster area should ensure maximum community participation in all stages of operation in order to maintain community morale and confidence maximize the use of local resources and promote a faster recovery. Disaster management situations offer a wide range of choice and demands that requires immediate decision making. The participation of communities and their representatives would reduce the pressures on the field agencies with regard to the choice and uncertainties of community's response to the decisions.

The representatives of CCBs at local level may be involved in different activities of emergency response of relief and rehabilitation activities as this local unit does exist in all Union Councils as per the LGO 2001.

6.8. Organizing the Drills

In pre disaster situation DDMA will plan and carry out with other stakeholders' exercises or drills aiming at the following:

- Assess the procedures in this document
- Assess the potentials and areas of improvement
- Agencies and departments should also conduct drills based on the hazard scenarios and areas of competence
- The DDMA will ensure that disaster response drills are conducted by the other Department on a regular basis, especially in the disaster prone areas to maintain the readiness of communities and departments, as regards operational procedures, personnel and equipment and orderly response

There should be at least two drills in a year. Lessons learnt from the drills and those from the previous and ongoing disaster related incidents should be incorporated in this DRM Plan as appropriate.

The member departments of DDMA will mobilize resources to arrange a bloc grant for some of the following activities:-

- Meet the expenses of DDMA secretariat
- Meet the expenses of drills

Immediate response to emergency to be supplemented by larger budget on full fledged response. However the exercises related to formulation of DDMA and Disaster Risk Management Mechanism in the district have been conducted by the DCO Quetta in cooperation with NDMA, UNDP and all the departments actively taking part in such activities in order to have the comprehensive mechanism in the district to manage the disaster situation.

Conclusion

7.1. Conclusion

The District Disaster Risk Management Plan for the District Quetta has been planned in consultation with the all stakeholders of the district describing Hazard Vulnerability, strategies for disaster response, preparedness, mitigation and recovery initiatives to reduce the risks of the impact of the disaster in the district. Each department and sectoral line ministries should take the responsibility of developing contingency and Recovery Plans based on their areas of competence and mandate in collaboration with other stakeholders.

This plan is a guiding tool which will be reviewed every year by all stakeholders' particularly by PDMA to make it more district specified for minimizing the risks of the natural and human disaster situation and their impacts in the District Quetta.

ANNEXURE

Part I: District Information

Directory of Focal Point Contacts

1. Government Departments

#	Department/ Organization/ Agency	Name & Title of Focal point person	Office Tel.	Home Tel.	Fax
1	Chief Secretary	Mr. K.B. Rind	081-9201254	081 9201964	9202132 9202753
2	Principal Secretary – Governor	Mr. Shoiab Mir Memon	081-9202176	081 9201449	081-9202178
3		Mr. Abdul Qayyum Kakar – Relief Commissioner	9201045	9201934	
4	Civil Defence Balochistan	Director General	9203514	92011504	2668702
5	Home Department				
6	Irrigation & Power Department	Mr. Abdus Salam Khan, Secretary	9201074	826754	9202157
7	C & W Department	Mr. Sardar Muhamad	9202374	9203193	9202662
8	PHE Department	Mr. Arbab Yousaf	9201160	440282	9201566
9	Health Department	Mr. Shafi Zheri	9201954	9201255	9201149
10	Agriculture Department	Mr. Abdul Karim	9201261	833199	9201805
11	Education Department	Mr. Qayyum Nazar Changezi	9601622	667533	9202727
12	Home Department	Mr. Muhammad Hamayun	9202400 9202217	9202759	9201835
13	Industries Department	Mr. Ghulam S. Mengal	9201881	444451	9201903
14	Local Government	Mr. Mohammad Younus	9201277	841055	9201710
15	Forest and Wild Life	Mr. Mohammad Saleem	9202275	9202435	9202540
16	Livestock and Dairy	Abdul Salim Baloch	9202243 9202564	850740	9202835
17	Mines and Mineral	Abdul Manan Kakaar	9201062	9202859 829414	9201113
18	Zakat & Population	Muhammad A. Khan	9202361	829620	9202303
19	Environment Sport	Mr. Shakil Ahmad Hashmi	9202421	9203187	
20	Meteorological Department				
21	Utility Stores, Quetta	Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Soomoro, Regional Manager	081-9211384 081-9211382		081-9211383

2. Other Important Numbers

Name	Telephone Number	Fax
Governor Secretariat	081-9202061 / 69	
Governor house	081-9202170-3	
Chief Minister Secretariat	081-9202061-69	
Provincial Assembly	081-9203060-64	
MPA Hostel	081-9203040-52	
Civil Secretariat	081-9202719 / 9202582	
Council General Islamic Emirates	081-2843364 / 2844056	
Syed Nadeem Shah, Honorary	081-2829633	
Council General of Japan	081-9515	
Mr. Raziq Bugti, Media	081-9202757	
Quetta Press Club	081-2821731	
Employment Office	081-9211186	
Gas Enquiry	119	
NADRA Office	081-2452028	
G.P.O. Quetta	081-9201409 / 111111117	
Civil Secretariat	081-9202719 / 9202582	
Provincial Ombudsmen	081-9201827	
Director Protocol	081-9201522	
Controller MPA Hostel	081-9202576	
Children Academy	081-9201206	

3. Hospital Contacts

Name of Hospital	Telephone Number	Fax
Civil Hospital EX	081-9202017	
Abdul Star Edhi	081-2830832	
Central Hospital	081-2830861-115	
Christian Hospital	081-2842697	
Federal Medical Centre	081-9211636	
Helper Eye Hospital	081-9211087	
Railway Hospital	081-9211078	
Lady Deferens Hospital	081-2836532	
Fatima Jinah TB Sanatorium	081-2853618	
Children Hospital	081-2823705-11	
Milo Shaheed Trust	081-2828383	
Pakistan General Hospital	081-2842295 / 2842043	
Jilian Hospital	081-2447183	
LRBT	081-2850362	
BMC Hospital	081-2823618	
Fuji Foundation Medical Centre	081-664461	
Jam-e-Shafa (Women)	081-2440772	
Emergency Civil Hospital	137	
Bolan Medical College	081-9202617	

4. Bomb Disposal Unit

Centre	Telephone Number	Fax
Bomb Disposal, Quetta	081-2831289 081-2835706	

5. Ambulance Service

Name of Ambulance Service	Telephone Number	Fax
Umar Foundation	081-2837296	
Civil Hospital Emergency	081-9202017	
Edhi Centre	081-2830832	
Pakistan Red Crescent – Quetta	081-	

6. Fire Brigade

Fire Brigade Centre	Telephone Number	Fax
City Fire Brigade	081-2841118 081-9202645	
Circular Road	081-9202661	
Cantonment	081-9201629	
Airport	081-	

7. Police

Name of Line / Station	Telephone Number	Fax
Rescue Police		
Emergency Centre A	081-9202555	
Emergency Centre B	081-9202777	
Railway Station	081-9201490	
Cantt: Station	081-9201087	
City Policy Station	081-9201250	
Civil Line Police Station	081-9202730	
Gwalmandi Police Station	081-9202230	
Quid Abad Police Station	081-9202218	
Crime Branch	081-9201419	
Industrial Police Station	081-9211050	
Police Line	081-9201435	
Sadar Police Station	081-9202219	
Bijli Police Station	081-9202042	
Kuchlak Police Station	081-2890234	
Saryab Police Station	081-9211080	
Emergency Traffic	081-9201991	

Satellite police Station	081-9211707	
Brewery Police Station	081-9202253	
New Saryab Police Station	081-623610	
Shalkot Police Station	081-2892003	
Pashtoon Abad Police Station	081-2460190	
Airport Police Station	081-9201611	
Madadghar Police Station	081-2880387	

8. Quetta Airport / PIA

PIA Quetta	Telephone Number	Fax	Email
Enquiry	114		
Exchange	081-9203873		
Airport Exchange	081-2880213-6		
Traffic	081-22880028		
Airport Control Tower	081-2412076		
Engineer	081-2413508 / 2413708		

9. Railways

Pakistan Railways, Quetta	Telephone Number	Fax	Email
Enquiry	117		
Exchange	081-9202632 / 92101293		

10. Active Local NGOs and CBOs in Balochistan

S.#	Name of NGO/CBO	Contact Person	Contact Number
1	Pakistan Red Crescent Society – Quetta	Mj. (Rt) Sardar Muhammad S. D., Secretary	081-4001132 0301 - 3739431
2	Save the Children	Dr. Muhammad S. Aftab, Manager Health	081-2821549 – 227 081-2853403 033-7809343 081-2838085-fax
3	IDSP,	Ms. Qurat-ul-Am	081-2449775 081-2449251
4	Socio Pakistan	Mr. Amanullah	081-2446201 0300378182
5	DANESH	Mr. Muzaffar Ali Changazi	081-2444093 03008381600
6	Balochistan Aids Network (BAN)	Mr. Sir Baland Khan	081-2450749 03337805571
7	Balochistan Environment & Educational Journey - BEEJ	Syed Qurbaan Garsheen	081-2827740 03337808645
8	Taraqee Welfare Society	Mr. Amjad Rasheed	081-2829416

9	DAWN	Ms. Shahida Irshad	081-2838847 03337824346
10	SAHER	Mr. Abdul Wahood	081-2826745
11	Centre for Peace & Development	Mr. Nasrullah	081-2832839
12	Tanzeem Hudda Itetehad Naojawan	Mr. Siddik Baloch	03337818104
13	Future Message Balochistan	Mr. Ayub Baloch	081-282089
14	Water Environment and Sanitation Society - WESS	Mr. Pervez Iqbal	081-2834065 03337805354
15	Auratt Foundation Quetta	Ms. Sarma Haroon	081-2441677
16	VOICE	Mr. M. Aslam	03204793879 03003869351
17	Al-Khidmat Welfare Society	Mr. M Raffique	081-2450610
18	PURWA	Ms. Asra	081-2850055
19	Ghosia Blood Donor Association	Mr. Zahoor Durran	081-2822825 03003851352
20	Al Naimat Welfare Society	Mr. Obaidullah Tareen	081-2005037 03204786450 03218009266
21	Pensioner Welfare Association	Ch. Anwar	
22	Team for Environmental Awareness and Management (TEAM)	Mr. Sarvar Ali Shaheen	03212985032 03063811602
23	Pakistan Social Association, Quetta	Ms. Amna Nighat	03003896467
24	Idara-3-Falah-o-Behbood Noujawan - Quetta	Mr. Mirza hassan	0811-2663284 03003816078
25	Employees Old Age Benefits Institutions, (EOBI), Quetta	Mr. Mohammad Naeem	081-2833447
26	Balochistan Foundation for Development - Quetta	Dr. Ruquiya Saeed	081-2827592 03005395442
27	Sustainable Community Development Organisation	Mr. Shah Nawaz Yousuf	03009389487
28	Community Welfare Development Society	Mr. Mujaheid	081-9207406 03204787444
29	Balochistan Institute for Future Development	Mr. Naimutullah Jan	081-24442461 03003842389
30	Behbood Association	Ms. Saima Baloch	081-2444725
31	Tanzeem Idara Bahali-e- Mushtehqeen, Quetta	Begun Syrraya Allah Din	081-2830503 081-2841137
32	Society for Environment Awareness, Quetta	Mj. (Rtd) Safi	081-2836085
33	Mehk Trust, Quetta	Ms. Rashida Panezai	081-2844353
34	HOPES, Quetta	Mr. Hameed	081-2661800
35	AMAL, Quetta	Mr. Ranar Gulzar	

36	Balochistan Deaf and Dump Welfare Society	Dr. Mehmood Raza	081-2448839 03009383393
37	Society for Community Development (SCD), Quetta		081-2449451
38	Balochistan Social Development, Quetta	Mr. Arif Kurd Ms. Farida Bangulzai	081-2011018 03003846330 03003870283
39	Milo Trust	Muzaffar Ali Changezi	081-2449725
40	Balochistan Sports Programme	Mr. Tahir	081-2834422
41	Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Quetta	Khursheed Barocha	081-2449725
42	Human Development Society	Mr Abdul Qadir	081-2824134 03009381686
43	Trust for Voluntary Organisation		081-2838143
44	STREET, Quetta	Mr. Naveed	03013761649
45	Rehber Welfare Society, Sibi	Shah Baz	03003702011
46	Pease Social Development t Society, Mastung	Mr. Andri Baloch	081-895123
47	New Bolan Welfare Society, Nasirabad	Ms. Rahima Mengal	0300-3868099
48	Rising Police Line, Quetta	Ms. Robina Azhah	03337838102
49	CRC Chaman Housing Society, Quetta	Mr. Samuel M.	081-2321947
50	Anjuman Falah-Behbood, Murga, Khanozai	Mr. Akhtah	
51	Christian Relief Services, Quetta		
52	Al-Khidmat Welfare Society, Quetta	Dr. Attur Rehman	
53	Concern, Quetta		
54	Girl Guides Association, Quetta	Begum Hassan Baloch	
55	Boy Scouts Association, Quetta	Mr. Sabir,	
56	SPO	Zubaida Khilji	
57	BRSP	Irfan Kasi	
58	Halal Ahmer, Society,		

11. Media Contacts in Balochistan

TV Channels

S. #	Name of TV Channel	Telephone Contacts	Fax	Email
1	Directorate of Public Relations	081-9201599 081-9202548 081-9202973	081-9201355	
2	Press Information Department	081-9211118/7 081-9203424	081-9203425	

3	Pakistan Television Corporation, Quetta Centre	081-9201188 081-9201049 081-9202116 081-9201713 (News)	081-9202125 081-9201929	
4	Associate Press Television News	081-2841052 03008380137		
5	APNA TV	0320-4788635 0333-7849105		
6	ARY TV	081-2840699 0300-9382406		
7	AAJ TV	0333-7805058		
8	GEO TV	081-2843416 081-2843679	081-2843678	
9	INDUS TV	081-2821731		
10	KTN TV	081-2829162		
11	Khayber TV	03337863356		
12	Sindh TV	0301-3789907		
13	Bolan TV			
14	Q TV			
15	Royal TV			

12. Radio Stations

S.#	Name of Radio Channel	Telephone Contacts	Fax	Email
1	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Quetta	081-9201593 081-9201713	081-9202609 081-9201929	
2	BBC Urdu Service	081-2831081 03009389614 081-2831081	081-2841052	
3	BBC Pashto Service	081-2839851 081-2839398 03009383569	081-2839867	
4	Voice of America	081-2841052 03003867722	081-2830049	quetta@usa.com
5	Khuzdar			
6	Turbat			
7	FM 101			
8	Sachal FM			

13. Other News Agencies

S. #	Name of News Agency	Telephone Contacts	Fax	Email
1	Associate Press of Pakistan	081-2829441	081-2820973	appbalochistan@yahoo.com
2	Agency of France Press (AFP)	081-2838171 03009380155		afp_quetta@yahoo.com

3	Asian News Network	081-2842592 03009380307	081-2849114	
4	Independent News of Pakistan	081-2899042-44 03003829984	081-2899046	
5	News Network International	081-2821616 081-2825470 03009380656	081-2825470	nniga@qta.paknet.com.pk
6	South Asian News Agency	081-2836812 081-2891350 03337807238	081-2836812	amfitrat@yahoo.com
7	Universal News Agency	081-2832333 081-2822997 03204782107	081-2447518	Una-qta@hotmail.com

14. Print Media Contacts Daily Newspaper

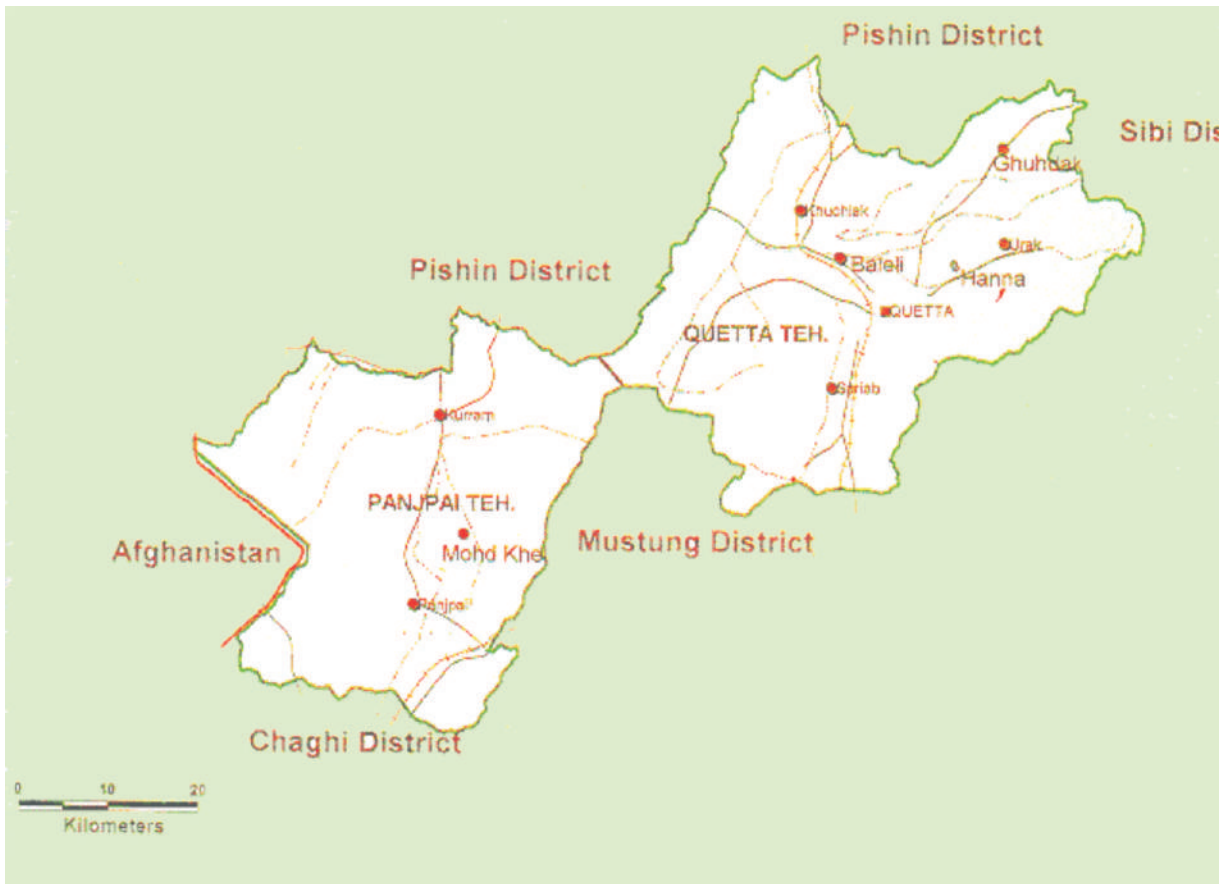
S. #	Name of Newspaper	Telephone Contacts	Fax	Email
1.	AAFAN, Quetta	081-2825148 081-2844721 03009386778	081-2849207	usmanlehri@yahoo.com
2.	ATMAD, Quetta	081-2825136 081-2821433 03009384199	081-2835461	
3.	ASAP, Turbat/Quetta	081-2829871 081-2829845 03204780507	081-2829897	
4.	AZADI, Quetta	081-2451981/2 081-2451984 03337804349	081-2451983	
5.	AFTAB, Quetta	081-2837459 081-2855203	081-2837459	
6.	AL-FAAJR, Quetta	081-2835574 0320-4777569	081-	alfajr@qta.paknet.com.pk
7.	AWAAM Quetta Hub	081-2832244 0333-7803248 0300-3884773		
8.	ASER-E-NAU, Mastung	081-2838041 03009389804 03337802299		
9.	ASER-E-NAU, Gawadar	081-2840397 081-2446727 03003880087		asrenaugwadar@yahoo.com
10.	Balochistan Times	081-2837724 081-2821153 081-2836311		dailybtz@yahoo.com

11.	Balochistan Express, Quetta	081-2451981 081-2451983 03337804349		
12.	Balochistan News, Quetta	081-2839851 081-2830949	081-2839867	
13.	Balochistan Today	081-2824575		
14.	Mirror, Quetta	081-2821626 081-2821538	081-2835934	

Weekly Magazines

S. #	Name of Newspaper	Telephone Contacts	Fax	Email
1.	AWAZ-E-PAKISTAN, Quetta	081-2840955 03003814363		
2.	Akhbar-E-Balochistan, Quetta	03003825355		
3.	BRISHNA Quetta	081-661726 03003851213		
4.	Balochi Dunya, Quetta	081-2441426		
5.	BAGH-O-Bahar Quetta	081-661748		
6.	Business Quetta			
7.	Balochistan Lines	03013703570		
8.	Children's Magazine, Qta			
9.	Dastak, Quetta	03003846686 081-666366		weeklydastakquetta@yahoo.com
11.	Eilum Mastung	081-2895252		
12.	Gul Zameen Gawadar, Quetta	0300-3817291		
13.	Great Balochistan, Quetta	081-2827632 03003803100		
14.	HAAL Quetta	081-2826300 081-2828856 0333-7801594		
15.	Millat, Mastung	081-2832202 03337811168		weeklymillat@qta.paknet.com.pk
16.	Muslim Mastung	0843-895676 0843-895589 0333-7836721		
17.	Quetta Times	081-2840968 03337944760	081-2820101	qtimes@hotmail.com
18.	Talar, Quetta	03003809867		weeklytalar@yahoo.com

Maps of District Quetta



Source: www.quetta.gov.pk

Resources available with Civil Defense

S #	Availability of Stores / Equipments	Nos.
1	Rescue Van	2 Nos
2	Shovels	241 Nos.
3	Pick Axes	25 Nos.
4	Blankets	70 Nos.
5	First Aid Boxes	35 Nos.
6	Stretchers	20 Nos.
7	Explosive Detector	02 Nos.
8	Metal Detector	01 Nos.
9	Manila Rope	1500 Feet
10	Steel Helmet	2233 Nos.

List of Hospitals / Inventories District Quetta

Annex 4

Name of Hospital.	Location/ Address	Total beds.	O.T.	X-ray plant.	Blood bank.	Type of ambulance	Total DRs.	Other Staff.	Contact
Mohammad Ali Hospital.	Suraj Ganj Bazar Quetta.	25	1	1	---	---	3	10	2822581
Al Noor Hospital.	Toghi Road Quetta.	20	1	1	---	1	3	9	2830395
Ali General Hospital.	Toghi Road Quetta.	16	1	1	1	---	3	8	2834278
Ibn-Seena Hospital.	Archar Road Quetta.	15	1	1	---	---	3	9	2830666
National Hospital.	Prince Road.	35	2	1	---	1	3	11	2840691
Medicare hospital.	Al galini road.	10	1	---	---	3	8	8	2839621
Mission hospital.	Mission Road.	100	1	1	---	1	12	100	2842697
Imdad hospital	Jinna road	20	1	1	----	1	4	19	2824476
Mansoor Hospital	Zargoan Road	17	2	1	1	----	3	17	2825028
Pakistan General Hospital	zarghoon Road	24	1	1	----	----	3	8	2847295
C.M.H Hospital	Cantt area								
Fatima Jinnah Hospital	Brewery Road	258	2	2	----	2	42	330	2853618 2853849
Sardar Bahadur Khan Hospital	Brewery Road								
Helper Eye Hospital	Sariab Road	122	2	1	----	1	30	160	9211087
Sandaman Provincial Hospital	Jinnah Road	550	5	3	1	6	179	450	9202017
B.M.C Complex Hospital	Brewery Road	816	10	3	1	5	136	250	2855880-7
Shafa Khana Sahib Zaman	Alamdard Road	10	1	1	----	3	22	15	2662104
Asgar Hospital	Brewery Road	14	1	1	----	1	3	7	2665373
Saleem Medical Complex	Jinnah Road				1	----	11	28	2827105
Mid East Hospital	Al-Gilani Road				1	----	3	10	2821101
Edhi Centre	Patel Bhag				----	12	----	----	115
Moulani Mohd: Umar Foundation	Jinnah Road				----	4	----	----	2837296
Tariq Hospital	Sariab Road	20	2	1	----	----	3	10	2850300

Part II: Emergency Response Structure

Emergency Response Machinery and Equipment in Towns, District Quetta

ZARGHOON TOWN

S #	Description	Nos.
1	Multi loader Trucks (Nissan)	19 Nos.
2	Dump trucks (Nissan)	07 Nos.
3	Dump trucks (Hino)	10 Nos.
4	Dump Trucks 10 wheelers	02 Nos.
5	Chain Dozer	03 Nos.
6	Wheel Loader	01 Nos.
7	Executor	01 No.
8	Uni-loader	04 Nos
9	Water tanker	03 Nos.
10	Fire vehicles	08 Nos.
11	School Bus	03 Nos.
12	De-watering set	03 Nos.
13	tractors	02 Nos.
14	tractor trolley	01 Nos.

CHILTAN TOWN

S #	Description	Nos.
1	Fire brigade vehicles	04 Nos.
2	Water tanker	01 No
3	Tractor blade	01 No.
4	Tractor trolley	03 Nos.
5	Grader machine (out of order)	01 No
6	Sanitation vehicles (close roof)	03 Nos.
7	Sanitation vehicles (open roof)	04 Nos
8	g.p truck	01 No.
9	Uni Loader	02 Nos.

District Wise Sabotage Activities 2002-08

Annex 6

S #	Availability of Stores / Equipments	Nos.
1	Rescue Van	2 Nos
2	Shovels	241 Nos.
3	Pick Axes	25 Nos.
4	Blankets	70 Nos.
5	First Aid Boxes	35 Nos.
6	Stretchers	20 Nos.
7	Explosive Detector	02 Nos.
8	Metal Detector	01 Nos.
9	Manila Rope	1500 Feet
10	Steel Helmet	2233 Nos.

School Emergency Plans

Children's school emergency plan

- Public and private school administration to prepare how they will communicate with families during a crisis.
- They shall arrange list of adequate food, water and other basic supplies.
- They must arrange earth quake proof shelter if need be, and where they plan to go if they must get away.
- Monitor local media outlets for announcement about changes in school openings and closings, and follow the directions of local emergency officials.

Workplace Plans

Public and Private institutions to prepare building evacuation plan ensure, they are regularly practiced.

- Ensure public and private employers have safe area within workplace.
- Ensure public and private employers have appropriate supplies on hand.

Sectoral Escape Routes

Draw a escape sectoral plan, mark two escape routes. Make sure its easy and understandable. The copy at the drawings shall be available at sector head quarters,

- Establish a place to meet in the event of an emergency, such as a fire Record the locations.

Safety Backpack Survival Kit for Classroom / School

This is an emergency survival and safety backpack, containing emergency supplies designed for a classroom, fieldtrip, or office. This comprehensive survival kit contains the most effective emergency supplies for emergency preparedness including the emergency food, water, lighting, radio, first-aid, sanitation, and shelter supplies to prepare for all disasters. This kit also contains a Solar / Hand-Crank Powered Light, Radio, & Cell Phone Charger with a universal adapter - just plug into your cell phone car charger to provide enough battery life to charge your phone using either the hand-crank or solar panel.

Kit Contains:

- (4) ER Food Bars - U.S. Coast Guard approved. 5 Year Shelf-life.
- (12) Water Boxes w/ Straws - U.S. Coast Guard approved. 5 Year Shelf-life.
- (5) Thermal Blankets - Designed by NASA to retain body heat. Lightweight and compact.
- (5) Ponchos with hoods - Don't be caught out in the rain without shelter. One size fits all.
- (1) Solar / Hand-Crank Powered Light, Radio, & Cell Phone Charger
- (50) Water Purification Tablets - To purify unsanitary water. One tablet purifies one liter of water.
- (1) Shake Light - Emergency flashlight - Just shake to charge. Never needs batteries.
- (3) Light sticks - 12 hours of bright green light. 4 year shelf life formula.
- (1) Light sticks - 30 minute high intensity light sticks - just snap to glow. 4 year shelf life formula.
- (5) Emergency Candles - Each candle lasts 5 hours. Provides light and warmth.
- (1) Box Waterproof Matches - 50 matches; light after getting wet! Unique non-toxic formula.
- (1) OSHA First Aid Kit - OSHA approved for up to 20 people. Comprehensive and easy to use.
- (5) Tissue Packs - Help maintain sanitary conditions. Multi task sheets.
- (1) Safety Whistle - For immediate rescue attention! Comes with lanyard.

- (5) Dust Masks - Prevents dust and germ inhalation. Reduces risk of inhaling toxins.
- (2) Pair Vinyl Gloves (in 1st aid kit) - Protects hands from infection. Maintains sanitary conditions.
- (1) Pair Work Gloves - Heavy duty with leather palm. Perfect for any type of physical work.
- (1) Pry/Crow Bar 15 inch - A real life-saving search & rescue tool. Great for various applications.
- (1) Survival Guide - Complete guide to surviving any disaster. Comprehensive and easy to read.
- (1) Packaged in Durable Red Nylon Backpack

Reference: District Quetta Plan 2007

Part III: Miscellaneous

Laws & Protocols related to Disaster Risk Management

Being a cross-cutting theme, disaster risk management has close links with all development sectors. Given below is a list of national sectoral policies and international protocols that have implications for disaster risk management and vice-a-versa. The NDMA would strive to build linkages with these policies and protocols for the implementation of the Framework.

Sector/Agency	Legislation/document
Agriculture	Agricultural Perspective and Policy
Bio-diversity	Convention for Biodiversity (CBD), June 1992
Climate Change	Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC), June 1992
Desertification	Convention for Combating Desertification, October 1994
Development	Medium Term Development Framework 2006-2010, Planning Commission
Development	Ten Year Perspective Development Plan, 2001-2011, Planning Commission
Development	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000
Disaster Management	SAARC Disaster Management Plan (<i>yet to be finalized</i>)
Disaster Management	ASEAN Regional Forum – Draft Plan for Mutual Cooperation
Disaster Risk Management	Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015
Environment	National Conservation Strategy 1992
Environment	National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), 2001 National Environment Policy 2005
Environment	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants , 2001
Hazardous Waste	Basel Convention on the control of Trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal, 1994 July
Ozone Layer	Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol, December 1992
Poverty Reduction	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
Water Resources	Draft National Water Policy, 2006
Disaster Risk Management	Disaster Management Ordinance
Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mines Act 1923.</i> • <i>Coal Mines Regulation 1926.</i> • <i>Metaliferous Mines Regulations 1926.</i> • <i>Consolidated Mines Rules 1952.</i>
Electricity Rules	Electricity Rules 1937.

Source: Balochistan Disaster Risk Management Plan

List of People Consulted in the Preparation of this Plan

Annex 9

Name	Department / Organization	Position
Abul Qayum	PDMA	DG
Nisar Ahmed	PDMA	Deputy Director
Dr. Naeem Rauf	District Administration	DCO
Mr. Mohammad Tariq	Revenue	DO
Irfan Baseer	IT	DO
Arshad	Public Information	DO
Abdul Raheem Baloch	Community Development	EDO
Dr. Aziz Lehri	Health	EDO
Mr. Abdul Samad Bughti	Public Health Engineering	DO
Dr. Faiz Muhammad Bloch	Livestock	DO
Khuda Bukhash Bloch	PDMA	EX DG
Ali Gul Kurd	PDMA	EX Director
Abdul Ghufar Kakar	Planning And Development	Director
Farooq Hasan	Farooq & Associates	Principal Architect
Imdad Ali	SPO	Senior Coordinator Civil Society Networks
Shezan William	Caritas Quetta	Executive Director
Nisar Mushtaq	Caritas Quetta	Disaster Management Coordinator
Sami Zarkoon	IDO	Coordinator GRC
Sirdar Abdul Kansi	UNDP	District officer
Atta UI Haq	REDOW NGO	Executive Director

District Level Damage, Needs & Assessment Form Format

Date of Report _____

District _____

Part 1 Situation

- 1.1 Type of disaster _____
- 1.2 Date disaster started _____
- 1.3 Status of disaster _____
 () ongoing _____ () ended: date _____
- 1.4 Total number of population affected _____
- 1.5 Percentage of population affected versus total population in the district _____%
- 1.6 Type of area affected _____
- 1.7 Worst affected community (specify by name) _____

Part 2 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Total affected people		No. of deaths	Cause of deaths	Number missing	Injured/Sick	Type of sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	w/minor	total #
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 2.1 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Water sources contaminated	No. of safe areas	Families inside safe areas who need					Families outside safe areas who need			
				Shelter	Food	HH Kits	Watsan	Medicine	Food	HH Kits	Watsan	Medicine
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Areas of crops damaged			Major livestock killed			Other types of livelihood & family properties damaged, specify				
		Totally	Partially	total	Cow/buffalo	Goat	total	boats				Total
3.1												
3.2												
3.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

#	Name of UCs	Hospital/health centre damaged			Schools damaged			National Road in Km	Secondary Road in Km	No. of Bridges	Culverts	Irrigation scheme
		Totally	Partially	Total	Totally	Partially	Total					
4.1												
4.2												
4.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 5 Summary of Assistance Received by Provincial/Federal Government and any other Source

Type of Assistance	Source	Status of Use and Implementation of Assistance Required	Problems Encountered
5.1			
5.2			
5.3			
5.4			
5.5			
5.6			

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared and submitted by:

Submitted to:

 District Authority (DDMA)
 Date

 Provincial Authority (PDMA)
 Date
Explanatory Notes:

1. The detailed District Damage Report is based on the UC reports received within 4-5 days of the disaster occurrence, for onward submission to Province/Federal Departments.

Union Council Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format

Date of Report _____ UC Name _____

Tehsil Name _____ District _____

Part 1 Situation

- 1.1 Type of disaster _____
- 1.2 Date disaster started _____
- 1.3 Status of disaster
 () ongoing _____ () ended: date _____
- 1.4 Total number of villages affected _____
- 1.5 Percentage of population affected versus total population in the district _____%
- 1.6 Type of area affected _____
- 1.7 Worst affected villages (specify by name) _____

Part 2 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Total affected people		No. of deaths	Cause of deaths	Number missing	Injured/Sick	Type of sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	w/minor	total #
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 2.1 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Water sources contaminated	No. of safe areas	Families inside safe areas who need					Families outside safe areas who need			
				Shelter	Food	HH Kits	Watsan	Medicine	Food	HH Kits	Watsan	Medicine
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Areas of crops damaged			Major livestock killed			Other types of livelihood & family properties damaged, specify				
		Totally	Partially	total	Cow/buffalo	Goat	total	boats			Total	
3.1												
3.2												
3.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

#	Name of UCs	Hospital/health centre damaged			Schools damaged			National Road in Km	Secondary Road in Km	No. of Bridges	Culverts	Irrigation scheme
		Totally	Partially	Total	Totally	Partially	Total					
4.1												
4.2												
4.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 5 Summary of Assistance Received by Provincial/Federal Government and any other Source

Type of Assistance	Source	Status of Use and Implementation of Assistance Required	Problems Encountered
5.1			
5.2			
5.3			
5.4			
5.5			
5.6			

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared by:

Received by:

 UC Authority
Date

 District Authority
Date
Explanatory Notes:

1. The purpose of the UC Level Damage Report is to report in detail the extent of damages for each vulnerable element: particularly population, household property, agriculture, community and public facilities, the priority needs of population, the type and quantity of assistance provided at the district level and the additional need for outside assistance.

Village Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format

- I. Name of Village Organization: _____
- II. Description of the Disaster Event:
 Disaster: _____
 Date of Occurrence: _____
 Duration (Description): _____
- III. Affected Area: _____
 (Address: Village/City/District/Region/Province)
 Total Population: _____
 Total No. of Families in village: _____
 Total No. of Families Affected: _____
- IV. Damage to Structures:
 No. of Families Who Own Their Houses: _____
 No. of Families Who Lease: _____
 No. of partially destroyed: _____
 No. of completely destroyed: _____
- V. Damage to Livelihood
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- VI. Present Location of the Survivors
 Did the affected families evacuate or do they remain in their respective homes?

(If the answer to the above is yes, answer section A or B below.)

- a. Evacuation Centres (Specify name, location, distance from the place of origin)
-
1. When did the families move to the evacuation centre? _____
2. How many are staying in the centre? _____
3. Is there enough ventilation? _____
4. How are waste and excreta disposed of ? _____
5. Are there enough latrines? _____
6. Are there sources of potable drinking water? _____
- b. In the absence of an evacuation centre, please specify present location of the survivors and give brief description of the physical condition of the place
-

VII. Emergency Assistance Received from Other Organizations

Name of Organization	Assistance Extended	Date	Quantity/Estimated Amount

IX. Identification of Needs of Target Beneficiaries

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Other Items Needed:

1. Kitchen Utensils: what, how many and why? _____
2. Sleeping materials: What, how many and why? _____
3. No. of families in need of materials for temporary shelter
(Plastic Sheets) _____

XI. Additional Information on the Area

Report Prepared by:

Submitted to:

Village Committee
Administration
Date

UC
Date

References and Sources

Consultations and meetings:

- PDMA Officials
- District Coordination Office
- District Revenue department
- District Agriculture department
- District Finance and Planning Department
- District Social Welfare and community development
- District School and Literacy Department
- Town Municipal Administration secretariat
- NGOs and CBOs in Quetta
- International NGOs in Quetta

References and Reports:

- National Disaster Risk Management Framework Pakistan
- District Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines (NDMA)
- National disaster management Ordinance NDMO
- District Disaster Plan – 2007
- District Health Profile by EDO Health
- District Profile by District Coordination Office
- City Government Reports Quetta

Websites:

District Quetta	http://www.quetta.gov.pk
Pakistan Government	http://www.pakistan.gov.pk
Pakistan Meterological Department	http://www.pakmet.com.pk/
National Disaster Management Authority	http://www.ndma.gov.pk/
National Reconstruction Bureau	http://www.nrb.gov.pk/
UNDP Pakistan	http://www.undp.org.pk
ADB Pakistan	http://www.adb.org
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	http://www.adpc.net
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters	http://www.cred.be/
United Nations	http://www.un.org.pk
Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org
Disaster Management Training	http://disastermanagementtraining.com
Relief International	www.reliefweb.int



The Director General
District Disaster Management Authority Balochistan
Telephone: 081-9201045 Fax: 081-9201720 E-mail: pdmabalochistan@hotmail.com