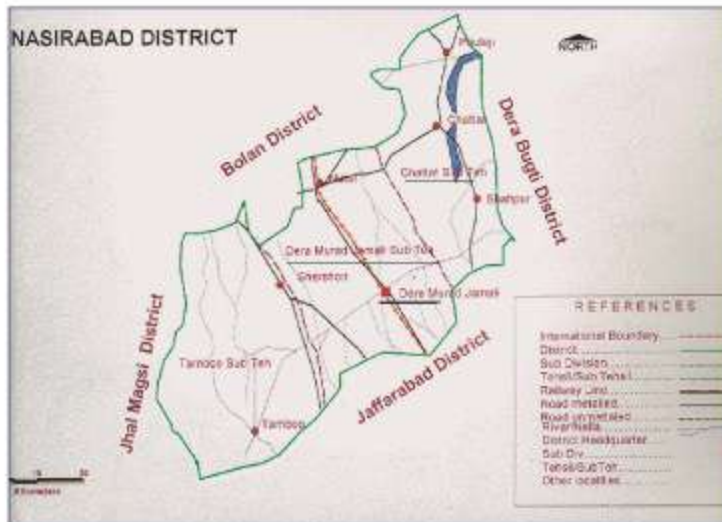




District Disaster Risk Management Plan District Nasirabad



Dec, 2009



District Disaster Management Authority
DCO Complex Nasirabad
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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 Nasirabad 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 Nasirabad;
- To build capacity of stakeholders regarding activities to be taken in different stages of disaster, preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

District Nasirabad



Terms and Concepts¹

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

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.



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.

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 behavior.

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 $Risk = Hazards \times Vulnerability$. 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 analyzing 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.

Wild Land Fire

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

District Nasirabad



List of Acronyms

ADP	Annual development Plan
DA	District Administration
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management authority
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DMJ	Dera Murad Jamali
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DO	District Officer
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDO	Executive District Officer
HR	Humanitarian Response
INGO	International Non-governmental-organization
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PH	Public Health
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





Acknowledgment

District Disaster Risk Management Plan is the outcome of extensive process of consultations with District Administration, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, media representatives and politicians who provided their valuable input during consultative meetings and individual interviews for the development of District DRM Plan. Special thanks go to the following in this regard for support and input:



- EDOs and DOs of District Departments
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority
- National disaster Management Authority
- United Nation development Programme
- NGOs
- Media

District Nasirabad



Distribution of Copies

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

- District Coordination Officer
- District Nazim
- District Council
- District Line Departments
- District Police Officer
- Tehsil Municipal Administration
- Union Council Secretariat
- Village Groups
- Citizen Community Boards
- Provincial & District Relief Commissioner
- NDMA
- PDMA Balochistan
- 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.

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 Nasirabad 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.

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 Nasirabad and outlines the key institutional and programming components related to effective disaster risk preparedness, management, emergency response and recovery.

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.

Tahir Munir Minhas

Director General, PDMA Balochistan



Message by DCO

Development of District Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Nasirabad with the support of United Nations Development Programme and National Disaster Management Authority is one of the remarkable achievements of district administration Nasirabad which supported it from pillar to post in the development process.

The District Disaster Risk Management Plan aims at building the capacities of communities making them able to minimize vulnerabilities at their own ends. The plan illustrates the ongoing developments in disaster management through which the government, business community and civil society together taken joint ventures measures to reduce the impacts of disasters on the fabric of society. This will be more beneficial and replicable in establishing early warning systems, preparedness programmes and adaptation of practical measures for coping up in future risks.



I would like to appreciate efforts of Mr. Shoeb Jadoon, AC Nasirabad Division and Mr. Aman Ullah, EDO Community Development, District Nasirabad for putting their efforts along with Mr. Amjad Gulzar and Mr. Shalim Kamran to develop this plan. I congratulate United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and its teams for development of such a substantial and valuable document. I am confident the guidelines in the plan will provide utmost benefit to vulnerable communities of district Nasirabad.

Cap. M. Tariq Zehri

District Coordination Officer

District Nasirabad



Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Vision

Disaster resistant Nasirabad District

Mission

To protect human life, property and the environment from natural as well as man-made disaster through awareness, mitigation preparedness and coordination.

Objectives

- To contribute achievement of sustainable development through minimized human suffering, loss and damage to the economic infrastructure by promoting and strengthening district level capacities for disaster management.
- To localize disaster risk management to the maximum extent possible so as to minimize the impact on life, livelihood and environment.
- To enhance institutional capacities at district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources



SECTION
01



Section 1. Overview of the District

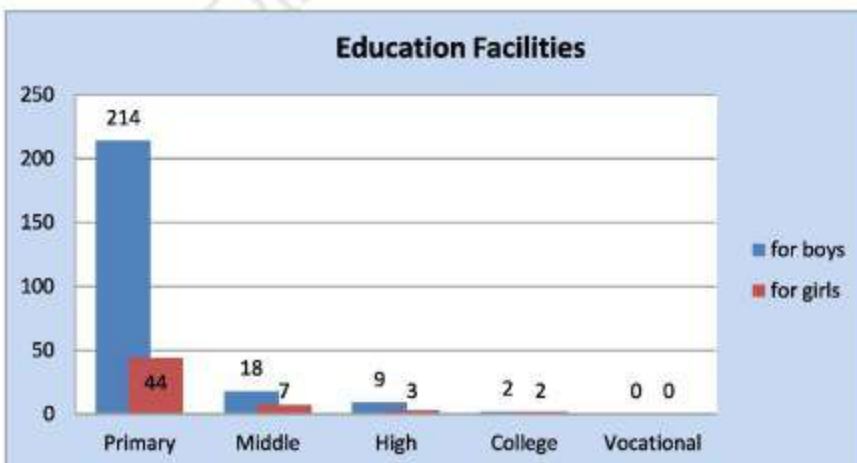
1.1. History

Nasirabad is a district located in the centre-west of Balochistan. Nasirabad's headquarters is at Dera Murad Jamali. The district was notified in 1974. For three years, from July 1987 to December 1990, it was known as **Tamboo district**. Tamboo is a small village 40 km west of Dera Murad Jamali. The district has two sub-divisions, Dera Murad Jamali and Chattar, and 1 tehsil, Tamboo. It is further divided into 163 sub-tehsils and 14 mozas. One moza exists of 1 to 5 villages.



1.2. Overview of the District

Maximum Temperature	52 C
Literacy Rate	12.7%
Major Crops	Wheat, Rice, Jawar, Sugarcane, Gram, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sesamum etc
Major Ethnic Group	Baloch
Major Languages	Balochi, Brahvi, Sindhi
Major Livestock	Sheep, Goats, Camels, Cattle, etc
Transport Facilities	Bus, Van, Truck and Horse, Camel, Donkey & Oxen etc
Registered Voters	61,754 (F: 50,482) (M: 112,236)





Health Facilities	Hospital	1
	Dispensary	9
	RHC	3
	BHU	14
	MCH Centre	31
Water supply (coverage):	Tube wells, springs and surface wells cover 59% of all households. Hand pumps and piped schemes cover 41%.	
Energy (sources)	cooking purpose: wood, dung cake, piped gas, gas cylinders and electricity are used. Lighting: 10% of the households has access to electricity. Others use kerosene oil.	
Major Industries	None	
Communication	Metalled	63 km
	Shingle	264 km
	Railway	39 km
	Airport	-

1.3 Population

Tehsils	Population	Male	Female
Dera Murad Jamali	104,519	55,544	48,977
Chattar	50,034	26,263	23,771
Tamboo	91,341	47,607	43,734

The population of Nasirabad district was over 350,000 in 2007. Over 99% of the people of the area are **Muslims**. The major tribes of the district are: Umrani, Abro, Bhangar, Manjhoo, Hanbi, Gola, Boohar, Solangi, Machi, Jamali, Lehri, Bangulzai, Mengal etc.



1.4 Topography

Nasirabad district is a flat plain area. There is no hilly or mountainous area in the district. The area is formed of alluvial soil and has slopes from north to south with an elevation of about 50 to 100 meters above sea level. Being the part of Kachhi basin (plain), the area is located between longitude 68° 30' and 67° 10', and latitude 27° 53' to 28° 39'. It is bounded in the north by Bolan district, in the west by Jhal Magsi and Jaffarabad, in the south by Jaffarabad, and in the east by Dera Bugti.

1.5 Climate

In general, the climate of the district is hot. The weather becomes extremely hot in summer. The prolonged summer season starts in May and continues till the end of October. It is mild hot in April. The winter season is pleasant in the whole district. Humidity increases in summer, particularly in the area adjacent to the Pat feeder canal.

According to the Agricultural Department's classification of lands in Balochistan in five ecological zones, based on the altitude from sea-level, Nasirabad district falls in the lower area ranging from 635 meters (1500 feet) above sea level. The day and night temperature vary substantially. Dust storms are common in hot weather, in the summer season. According to the sources, because of the vegetation, the dust storms are less frequent and severe than in the past. They often blow from the west and north with high speed. A dust storm may be followed by rain. The rain fall in the district is inadequate. The ratio of rain fall is higher in July and August because of the monsoon rains.

Mean Rain (mm)											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
4.3	7.6	4.2	3	3	5.1	22	16	3	1	0.9	3.8

Maximum & Minimum Temperature (in °C)											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
22.0	28.0	31.6	39.0	41.9	43.3	39.0	35.0	36.8	33.9	30.4	23.0
9.0	11.2	18.6	15.0	25.8	29.5	26.0	19.0	26.7	21.9	14.4	10.0

Source: Meteorological Office Jacobabad

1.6 Soils

The district comes under the category of the "soils of pediment plains". The soil of the Nasirabad district comprises of silt, clay, silt loam, clay loam, and sandy loam. On the basis of the soil reconnaissance, soil in the command area (irrigated by canals), constituting the largest area of the Dera Murad Jamali Tehsil, can be classified as sandy and loamy soil. In the Chattar Tehsil, the area is sandy and clay loam.



1.7 Minerals

No mineral source has been explored in the district so far. According to the Inspectorate of Minerals, the area is known for having no mineral potential.



1.8 Environment

The blowing of dust storms brings dust pollution. Dust storms occur frequently during the hot season in DMJ and Chattar. They can continue for hours, clouding the sun in day light. Soil erosion is rare, but water logging and salinity is a problem. Water pollution by chemicals is rare. Water pollution in water tanks and stored water is caused by animals and insects. In rural areas, water may be polluted by ill-hygienic use of water resources and use of the source by wild and domestic animals. The living environment in rural areas lacks sanitation. The joint family system, with common use of kitchens, living rooms and toilets, can cause a number of diseases. There is little environmental pollution in the district, as it lacks industrial infrastructure and factories. Traffic is limited to areas along the highway, particularly urban Dera Murad Jamali. The rest of the area is free from smoke and air pollution.

1.9 Rail- and Airways

The railway track, passing parallel to the highway, is 39 kilometers. There are three railway stations within the revenue boundaries of the district: Notal, Mangoli and Dera Murad Jamali. The arrival of a train on the station is indicated by the traditional Neil Block Token instrument adapted in 1932 by the British. Poor people traveling from Nasirabad to Jacobabad (40 km) and Sukkar in the South and Sibi in the north prefer trains to buses because of the lower fare, possibility of traveling without buying a ticket, and space available for luggage. The railway track in the district comes under the Sukkar Railways Division. Nasirabad has a place for helicopter landings, but there is no regular airway service. The nearest airport is in Jacobabad (35 km).



1.10 Radio and Television

TV broadcast comes through the TV booster in Shikarpur. No radio station or TV station exists in the district, however, radios are a major source of entertainment. TV sets are commonly indicated by the antennas, even in remote villages where there is electricity. The use of Cable TV Network is becoming common in restaurants and households.





SECTION
02



Section 2. Hazards in the District

2.1 District Hazards and Vulnerability

There is little awareness regarding natural hazards or disasters and people are generally living in vulnerable areas. Harsh climate and lack of proper communications and transport infrastructure have made the area extremely vulnerable to disasters. The District is more prone to flash floods.

2.1.1. District Hazards

➤ Floods

Like Southern parts of Balochistan, Nasirabad has always been prone to flash floods. Torrential rains during the monsoon season every year are the main reason for flash floods in the district. The main Pat-feeder canal along with minor canals & drains usually overflow during the season, causing havoc to people, their livelihoods and property. The floods are usually worse in two tehsils; Dera Murad Jamali & Tamboo, where they cause extensive damage to houses, standing crops, orchards, livestock and water supply schemes, affecting thousands of people and settlements while cutting and damaging road networks.



Minor Canals have burst in previous years due to heavy rains. Their collapse has led to flooding, leaving tens of thousands homeless, destroying hundreds of acres of agricultural land, and causing massive damage to infrastructure. In past, flooding has washed away sections of the Highway & Link Roads, a major transport link, as well as destroying numerous katcha roads and bridges. Telephone and power networks have also been severely disrupted. Much of the affected areas during the rain season have usually been inaccessible for several days, leading to need for relief assistance through other means.

➤ *Drought*

Droughts are also a commonly occurring phenomenon but not as frequent as floods. Since droughts are slow, their prevalence is experienced over a longer period of time. In Nasirabad, a large area is potentially affected by drought which causes dire shortage of food grains and livestock fodder.

➤ *Vehicular and Transport Accidents*

Vehicular accidents are a regular occurrence in District. Every year, transportation accidents in roads lead to 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. Existing police network, available government hospitals to treat accident victims and ambulance services are available but need to be upgraded



➤ *Fire*

Urban parts of Nasirabad are exposed to various hazards such as fire from gas or electricity. There exists a lack of awareness and preparedness about fire safety in these areas, therefore, a fire incidence may end up causing big losses to both life and property of unprecedented nature. The need for awareness on fire safety and preparedness to respond is an eminent necessity.

Rural parts of the district have also been victim of fire incidences, causing loss of life and property of poor peasants. People in rural areas usually built their houses with mud and dry grass which is always vulnerable to fire. While in fields people normally deposit (bhoosa) which catches fire due to various known and unknown reasons.

➤ *Epidemics / Communicable diseases*

Hot and humid weather and a popular destination for temporary immigrants from cold weather areas of Balochistan in winter make district Nasirabad very susceptible to Epidemics and communicable diseases. 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. Control over spread of communicable

disease has been suffering due to an overall weak system, deficient training of human resource, and non-availability of the right person on the right job. 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 address 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 include: Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Ringworm, Chicken Pox, Rubella, Scabies, Measles, Tuberculosis, Leshmanis disease, Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF).

➤ *Crises Situation*

Crisis situations are brought about by unpredictable incidents that degenerate to uncontrollable proportions causing chaos and mayhem. Such situations may be brought by incidents such as:

- Bomb blast
- Demonstrations
- Terrorism / suicide bombing
- Target killing
- Fire
- Road and Industrial Accidents

Such situations may arise any time in the district. To manage such events, a crises management plan by different district departments has been prepared. Police, Civil Defense and Health departments have plenty of experience of managing such crises.

2.3 *Dynamic Pressures that lead to Vulnerability*

There are several root causes of increasing vulnerability to various hazards that are;

- Lack of institutional capacity to deal with the disaster risk management initiatives.
- Lack of structure and resources.
- Lack of training, appropriate skills and awareness on disaster risk management of both the community and public servants.
- Environmental degradation, industrialization, air pollution increases hazards risk to diseases and other natural disasters.
- Poor social protection.
- Inadequate early warning systems.

- Lack of preparedness and contingency measures for disaster risk management.
- Poor construction materials used in settlements (houses, structures, buildings, schools, hospital and bridges).
- Building settlements on hazards prone locations.

2.4 Risk Management System in District

• Flood Fighting Relief Plan

The flood season normally starts from mid June and continues till the middle of October. A relief plan has been prepared to deal with the aftermath of rains, floods and actions of hill torrents. Strenuous efforts need to be made to mobilize all human and material resources to carry out relief activities. A Flood Contingency and Relief plan has been prepared to save and protect the life and property of affected people.



• Disaster & Relief Control Center

To monitor the flood situation in the district and to coordinate with all agencies involved in relief and emergency operations, a Disaster Relief Control Center is being established. Not only will it remain updated regarding the latest information about the disaster situation of the district, it will also ensure continuous dissemination of latest disaster information to the relief agencies.

Within the district, following initiatives are taken to response to the emergency situation;

- Rescue & Evacuation Services
- Health Services
- Transport Services
- Communication Services
- Relief and Welfare Services
- Security Services

2.3 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 in pre, during and post disaster involvement and dissemination.

- District Emergency Operations Center fully staffed and resourced.
- District Disaster Risk Management Plan available, updated regularly and disseminated to all concerned.
- District Nazim, DCO, Civil Defense and relevant staff of DDMA must be trained on Disaster / Emergency Management.
- Roles and Functions of lower level administrative bodies (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 drills / rehearsals.
- Regular review and updating of plan.
- Report all significant developments to the DDMA, PDMA, NDMA and other relevant authorities.





SECTION
03



Section 3. District Disaster Risk Management Systems

3.1 Disaster Risk Management Systems

Disaster Risk Management is a systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

A challenge for development has highlighted governance as a key unresolved issue in both the configuration as well as the reduction of disaster risk. Thus, the need to further strengthen institutional and legislative systems for disaster risk management remains a top priority, if lasting and profound improvements are to be achieved in reducing the level of disaster risk to which the majority of poor and marginalized populations are still exposed to.

The significant detrimental impact of disasters on the development process has been long recognized. We must be focused on improving response preparedness rather than investing in risk reduction measures anchored in development. The district governments should underline the importance of managing the reconstruction in an environmentally sensitive way. Buildings and other infrastructure needs to be built in less vulnerable areas and to standards that will protect them and their inhabitants in the event of future tsunamis. This makes sense not only in respect to tsunamis but also with respect to storms surges, floods, hurricanes and other extreme weather events



Disaster Risk Reduction (Disaster Reduction) is the conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities 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.

**Sabotage Activities 2002-07**

DISTRICT	YEARS	NUMBER AND TYPE OF EXPLOSIONS				PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED
		BOMB BLAST	LANDMI NE	HAND GRENADE	ROCKET FIRE		
Nasirabad	2002	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	11	5	-	1	1	15
	April 2007	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		20	5	-	3	1	15

Source: Home Department, Balochistan

In order to work effectively towards the proposed mission and to combat with identified major threats, the following proposed strategies would work towards the disaster risk reduction initiatives for floods, earthquake and drought etc.

- Development of main & minor Canals
- Development of range lands by introducing drought resistant species and salinization of grazing grounds
- Change of cropping patterns
- Lining of water courses and channels
- Repair of embankments
- Construction of irrigation structures to prevent breeches and erosions
- Stockpiling of equipment/machinery
- Well placed warning system
- Establishment of relief centers
- Trained manpower
- Control rooms/sector offices
- Storage of food and drinking water
- Availability of medical facilities for human beings and livestock
- Establish relief camps for disaster affectees
- Stock pile for relief material
- Arrange medical facilities for people and livestock
- Mainstream and strengthen communication, roads, culverts etc
- Modernization of the fire fighting system according to the needs of area
- Install/ensure radio-communication system in the boats of fishermen
- Create resources for water availability in drought areas
- Maintaining the ground water level and w/s schemes
- Proper stocking and maintenance of food and fodder in affected areas
- Plantation of mangrove in coastal areas and forest in drought areas





Floods are one of the most common hazards in the low lying areas of Balochistan. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

The District Government must be aware of flood hazards especially in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather can cause flood.



3.1.1 Flood Management Strategy

Since floods are almost a routine annual feature in the monsoon season in the areas lying along the rivers and their basins, the government has a two-pronged flood management strategy: Structural and Non-Structural measures. Structural measures include:



- a. Construction of embankments
- b. Construction of spurs / battery of spurs
- c. Construction of dikes / gabion walls / flood walls
- d. Construction of dispersion / diversion structures
- e. Channelization of flood waters
- f. Construction of delay action dams
- g. Construction of bypass structures

Non-structural measures include:

- 1) Improved flood forecasting system through;
 - a. Effective data collection and dissemination system
 - b. Real time rain fall and river flow data collection
 - c. Weather radar prediction
 - d. Modern system of transmission of flood forecasts
- 2) Improved early flood warning system:
 - a. Based on effective flood forecasts, early flood warning is issued
 - b. Reliable interaction between all related flood control and relief agencies
 - c. Timely warning and evacuation arrangements by provincial relief departments and district administrations

There is a need for disaster risk management to be integrated in the broader concerns of sustainable development, and hence the need to make sure that disaster risk assessments and vulnerability reduction measures are taken into account in different sectors. These linkages introduce new challenges as well as offer new opportunities. Each sector, discipline or institution speaks a different language and brings new practices and experiences to the subject which needs to be harmonized. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder the achievement of objectives or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of disaster risk management. Opportunities are the external conditions which can be exploited to achieve objectives of disaster risk management. These may exist at this point and may not exist in future. The following select list of challenges and opportunities was identified:

Challenges and weaknesses	Opportunities
Lack of resources and poor logistics and financial capacity.	Window of opportunity following frequency of hazards
The Dominant Perspective and Top-Down Approach towards disaster risk management	Increase in political awareness on the subject
Weak links at the grassroots level to implement mitigation programs at the community level.	Creation of PDMC and PDMA to facilitate the DRM process
Low participation of vulnerable communities in drought and flood mitigation planning process.	Development departments and partners to work in coordination and collaboration
Poor integration between structural and non-structural measures.	Existing institutions with development mandate
Lack of coordination among development and relief agencies and departments.	Presence of NGOs and CBOs
Gaps in the implementation of development plans.	Flash flood waters should be trapped for use in irrigation purposes
Lack of technical human resources.	Research institutions in the province
Conflict of interest among agencies.	
Lack of early warning systems	
Absence of equipment maintenance.	
Lack of awareness on disaster risk reduction	
Mindset of many involved agencies towards disaster relief	
Poor preparedness capacity of the emergency services: Fire Brigade and Civil Defence Departments	

The identified challenges and opportunities are subject to further discussions and deliberation to agree on how they affect the people of District Nasirabad.



District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been established by the provincial government in hazard prone areas on a priority basis. The district authority is comprised of the Zila Nazim, District Coordination Officer (DCO), District Police Officer ex-officio and EDO health. The local government can nominate other officers as members of the DDMA. They may include EDOs for education and agriculture, Red Crescent, NGOs, media, private sector, fire services, or any other local stakeholders. Tehsil Municipal Disaster Management Authorities (TMDMA) will be established in urban areas and cities on similar lines.

3.2 Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

The priority areas provide broad descriptions of key strategies to achieve the overall goal of reducing disaster risk and vulnerability. DDRMP refers to the National Disaster Management Framework and has adopted a set of these component objectives to support the district government and to enhance its capacity at all levels.



• Institutional Management Arrangements

- Consultation on NDMA and the DDMA set-up.
- Formation of DDMA in district Nasirabad .
- 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, Tehsils, UCs and village levels.
- Establishment and arrangements of resources at functionalize District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC).
- Training and facilitation to the Tehsil, Union Council and Village Administration in formulation of their own Disaster Risk Management plans in line with DDMA mandate.

• Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

- 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.

• Training, Education and Awareness

- Develop Training Needs Assessment tools for DDMA and its supplementary tiers.



- Identify and enlist relevant trainers from the district preferably but in case 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 feedback for future alterations.
- *Community and Local Risk Reduction Programming*
 - Identification, training and delegation of roles and responsibilities of focal persons at Tehsil, 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.
- *Multi-Hazard Early Warning System*
 - Identifying and appointment of focal persons at Tehsil, union council and village levels for early warning.
 - Devise Early Warning System for village, union council, Tehsil 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.
- *Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development*
 - 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.

3.3 Mid – Term Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management in District

The District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDRMP) is a basic document, which identifies priority areas and proposes a broad spectrum of structural and non-structural activities to be implemented over a longer period of time for disaster risk management and sustainable development.

However, it is equally important to have a medium-term plan in place enabling the district government to carry forward the long-term agenda of making the district resilient against disasters in an effective manner by undertaking some specific activities for the first two years after the activation of DDRMP district Nasirabad.

The estimated budget has been given against each activity, however, the district government, in consultation with concerned departments will go into the budgetary details for determining realistic costs. Apart from allocating funds in the annual budget, the district government may seek financial and technical assistance from national and international NGOs and donor agencies for the successful and timely execution of proposed activities. The 2-year Medium-Term Action Plan includes following activities:

Year – 1

1. Formation, Establishment and Orientation of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

Being the first step to provide a solid foundation to disaster risk management at the district level, it is essential to have a properly established and functional DDMA as per the requirement set out in the National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO), 2006. Following the formation and establishment of DDMA, the orientation of concerned members / staff will be of immense importance to lead the Authority with professional competence. Specific activities include:

- An official notification to be issued by the DCO about the establishment of DDMA.
- In the light of NDMO and the National Disaster Risk Management Framework, the terms of reference (ToRs) will be developed in respect of roles, responsibilities, mandate and other functions of DDMA.
- An official ceremony will be organized to launch the establishment of DDMA.



- A 2-day orientation session on disaster risk management will be organized for the members / staff of DDMA.
- Purchase of essential IT equipment and furnitures

2. Orientation Sessions with District Departments, Elected Members and other Stakeholders:

Three separate orientation sessions by NDMA / PDMA representatives about the structure, roles and mandate of DDMA will be organized to inform, sensitize and take on board the following stakeholders. Each session may span over 3 hours:

- The Executive District Officers (EDOs) of all district departments and the heads of offices which have not been devolved under the Devolution of Power Plan but functioning at the district level.
- Elected representatives of the District, Tehsil and Union Councils.
- Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) and district-based CBOs, NGOs, and media.

3. Establish District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) and Early Warning System:

As mentioned in the DDRMP, the DDMA will establish a District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) to coordinate preparedness and response activities. The DEOC will also have necessary equipment installed to establish Early Warning System for receiving, processing and disseminating information about any impending disaster.

Year – 2

4. Specialized Training Workshops:

After the establishment of DDMA and the DEOC; and the orientation of district departments, elected representatives and other stakeholders during the first year of the Action Plan, there will be a need to impart specialized trainings on following topics:

- 3-day training for the staff of DEOC on early warning processing and dissemination, emergency response coordination skills and techniques, and overall management of the DEOC.
- 3-day training of district departments and other stakeholders on Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake and Drought Mitigation.
- 2-day training of key district departments (Civil Defence, Revenue, Social Welfare & Community Development etc.) on developing district, Tehsil, union and village-level disaster risk management plans.



- 3-day training of key district departments and relevant local NGOs on conducting Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment (RVCA).

5. Establish District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs):

For an effective disaster response, DDRTs comprising First Aid and Search & Rescue will be established and trained:

- Identification of members for both the teams
- 5-day training on First Aid
- 5-day training on Search & Rescue

6. Undertake District Disaster Risk Assessment:

Though the DDRMP speaks about the RVCA but the DDMA will have to undertake a thorough assessment of existing hazards and associated risks, identification of risk-prone areas and types of vulnerabilities, and document the capacities / resources available with the district government, civil society organizations and local communities with regard to disaster risk management.



SECTION
04



Section 4. DDMA Organizational Structure and Key Stakeholders

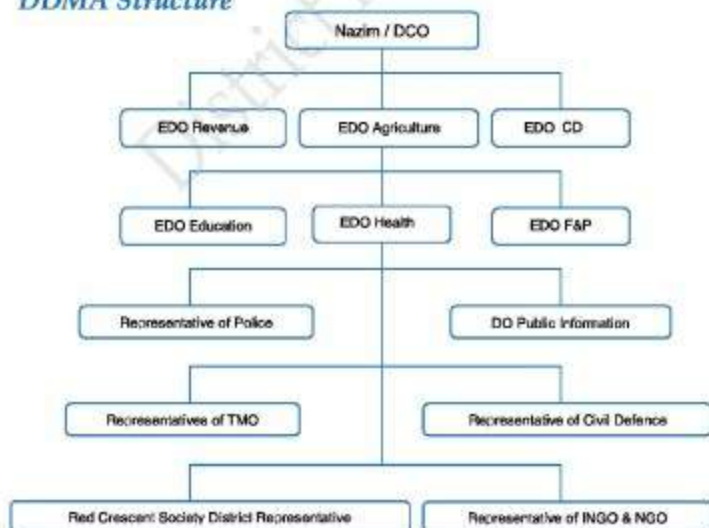
4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Nasirabad district. In pre, during and post disaster stages, the DDMA holds primary importance. Basically along with its Tehsil / 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 Nasirabad 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 Nasirabad , 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 Nasirabad .
- 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 Tehsil 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.



4.3. 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 interact 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, Tehsil authorities have an important role in organizing emergency response and relief; e.g. damage and loss assessment, recovery needs assessment. Tehsil and Tehsil Nazims will lead in risk reduction and response operations with the help of Tehsil 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.

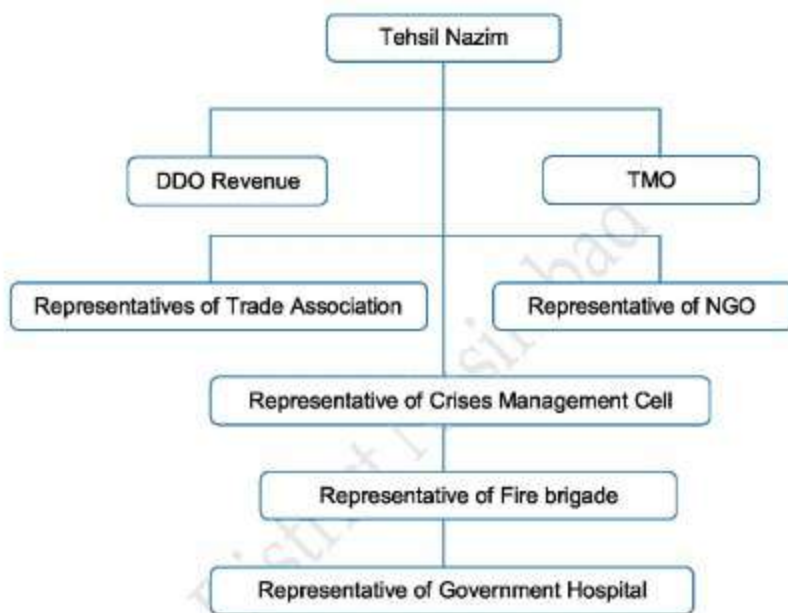
There shall be Tehsil Disaster Management Committee (TDMC) to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at Tehsil level. The Tehsil Nazim shall be the chairperson of the TDMC and the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall be the secretary. Members will include all elected Tehsil members, TO 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 Tehsil 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 Tehsil Administration in consultation with District.

4.4. Union Council Disaster Management Committee

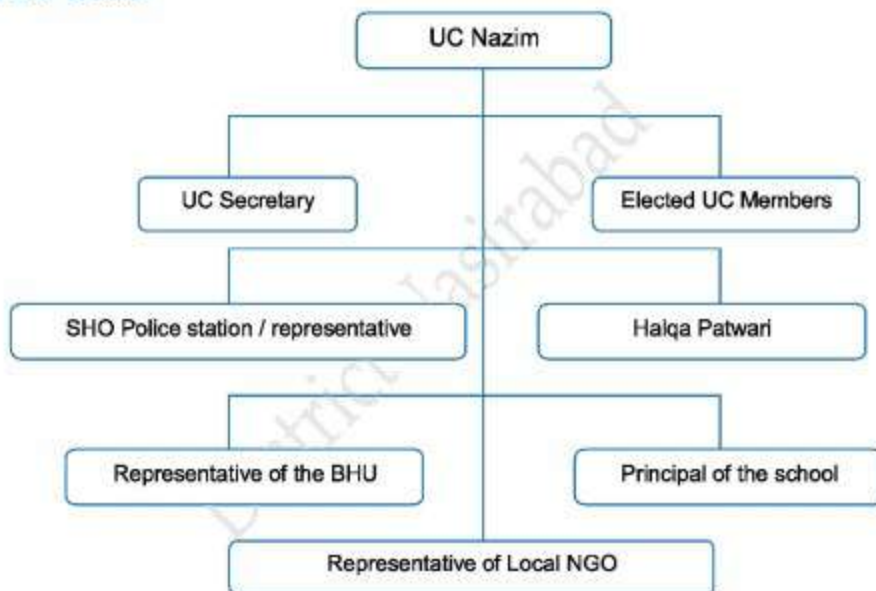
Union councils are the lowest tier in the government structure having elected representatives from village and ward levels for these bodies. These are easily accessible by the people and can communicate governments plan at the most grassroots level. These bodies have an important role in allocations 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 Tehsil Administration in consultation with Tehsil and District.

4.5 Activities at the Tehsil and Union Council Level

During disaster emergencies, the Tehsil 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
- District Level NGOs
- CCBs and CBOs at Union Councils and Village level
- Others

4.7. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) 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 tehsil 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.



SECTION
05



Section 5. Responsibilities of District Stakeholders (Pre, Post and during Involvement)

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 & Tehsil 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



SECTION
06



Section 6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for DRM response

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

1. Clarity of mandate
2. Decentralize planning and response
3. Commitment and close Coordination
4. Concrete Collaboration
5. Timely action and timely reporting
6. Total Transparency and accountability
7. Regular Monitoring
8. Objectives, activities and outcome based pre, during and post evaluation
9. Sharing and learning
10. 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, Tehsil, 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 Nasirabad. 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 Center known as the District Emergency Operations 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. Establishment of District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)

Upon the event 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. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) 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 Tehsils, Union Councils , and the Villages for better preparedness and effective response in coordination with and on the advise of the following agencies :
 - DDMA
 - Meteorology Department (Heavy Rains / wind or storms)
 - Irrigation Department (Floods)
 - Civil Defense, Police (Road Accidents, Riots, Bomb threats/blast, Fires, House Crashes)
 - 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.
- Water, Telecommunication, Public buildings
- 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:



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

6.3.1. Warning & Information Dissemination

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 Tehsil 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 Tehsil, 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 Nasirabad 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





SECTION
07



Section 7. Conclusion

DDRMP provides operational space along with procedural guidelines for execution of emergency response with the participation of people and different stakeholders. This is not denying the fact that if it is a major calamity, or small scale disaster, people play an important role in preparing for the management of the emergency situations, and in re-building the disrupted services and infrastructure. Risk management is part and parcel of the life of millions of people living in poverty in Balochistan province. The involvement of people in emergency response is one of the remarkable features of this plan.



This plan is guide tool which will be reviewed every year by all stakeholders' suggestion to make it more districts specified for minimizing the risks of the natural and man made disaster situation.

District Nasirabad



SECTION
08



Section 8. Annexures

Annex 1

1. LIST OF IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN NASIRABAD DISTRICT.

S.No	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Mobile
1.	Zila Nazim	Sardar Fateh Ali Umrani	710566	710658	0300-3707817
2.	Naib Nazim	Mr. Nizam Din Lehri	711237	710631	0300-3709081
3.	Commissioner	Dr. Saqib Aziz	710500	710509	
4.	DPO	Mr. Nazir Ahmed Kurd	710398	710286	0300-3895998
5.	ACR	Mr. Shuzib Jadoon	711508		0333-2188013
6	ACP	Mr. Ehsan Jamali	710587		0300-4578467
7.	Div: Provincial (Mohtsib)	Mr. Noorullah Magi	710068		0344-3371131

2. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Mobile
1	E.D.O (Revenue)	Mr. Abdul Hameed Abro	710640	711270	0300-3859498 0345-4864060
2	Tehsildar Dera Murad Jamali	Mr. Akhtar Mohammad	710058	=	0345-8150688
3	Naib Tehsildar DM Jamali	Syed Karam Shah	710058	710613	0300-3701448 0345-8986134
4	Tehsildar Tamboo	Mr. Ali Mohammad	=	0300-3842874	0333-7789029
5	Naib Tehsildar Tamboo	Mr. Liaqat Ali Chalgri	=	=	0300-3858205
6	N.T BABA KOT	Mr. Kalimullah	=	=	03468050204
7	Naib Tehsildar Chhattar	Mr. Ali Gohar Magi	=	=	0345-3840277
8	Superintendent	Mr. Ghulam Hussain	=	=	0300-3705797
9	Cashier	Mr. Abdul Rasheed Cashier	=	=	0300-3174088

3. TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res:	Mobile
1	T.M.O DM Jamali	Mr. Azam Magi	710857		0346-3961781
2	TMO Tamboo	Mr. Mehraj	-	0333-3706667	0300-3709511
3	TMO Chhattar	Mr. M Ali Umrani	711161	-	0301-3845903
4	T. Nazim DMJ	Mr. Sikandar Ali Umrani	-	-	0300-3705082
5	T. Nazim Tamboo	Molvi Abdullah	-	-	0300-3709522
6	T. Nazim Chhattar	Syed Shabir Shah	-	-	0300-3709081

4. DEPARTMENTS

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res	Mobile
1	EDO (Community Dev.)	Mr. Amanullah	710898	710913	0345-8821140
2	EDO (Health)	Dr. Dost Ali	710669	710743	0300-3703361
3	EDO Forest	Hafiz Muhammad Jan	710426	710426	0303-3635470



4	EDO Education	Mr. Misri Khan Marf	710439	711367	0346-3521309
5	EDO Agriculture	Mr. Mohammad Sharif Umrani	710459	710315	0300-3709766
6	EDO Works & Services	Mr. Aziz Ahmed Lehri	711714	711714	0346-8300051
7	EDO (PHED)	Mr. Abdul Fatah	711383	711378	0302-3937535
8	EDO (P&F)	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	710204	-	0300-3848339
9	EDO (Live Stock)	Dr. Mohammad Atar	710024	710024	0301-2187388
10.	District Support Manager PPHI	Mr. Ali Mohammad Gishkori	711226	711227	0343-2277989

5. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

S.No	Designation		Office	Res:	Mobile
1	Superintending Engineer	Haji Mohammad Naeem	710501	710501	0300-2437376
2	Executive Engineer	Mr. Ghulam Qadir	710333	710333	0300-3848518
3	SDO Pat Feeder Canal	Mr. Mudasar	710061	-	
4	XEN Kachhi Canal	Mr. Aftab Magai	711176	-	0300-3434546

6. PROVINCIAL B/R DEPARTMENT

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res:	Mobile
1	S E	Mr. Ghulam Dastageer Nosherwani		710442	0300-4007495
2	XEN	Syed Naeem Shah	710615	710615	0300-3888863

7. POLICE DEPARTMENT

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res	Mobile
1	SP Investigation		710167		
2	ASP/SDPO City	Mr. Mohammad Qasim	710571	710571	0346-4630835
3	DSP/CIA	Mr. Shabir Ahmed Rind			0300-3706366
4	DSP DM Jamali		0838-491782	-	0300-8796276
5	DSP Investigation	Irshad Ali Gola			0306-3748317
6	DSP Headquarter	Mr. Abdul Ghafar	710363	710363	0302-3184998
7	DSP Security	Mr. Murir Ahmed			0301-3699664
8	DSP Chattr	Mr. Kalimullah		0301-3258300	0313-2781040
9	DSP Baba Kot	Mr. Sikandar Hayat Jamali			03003931491
10	SHO PS City	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali	710639		0301-4181787 0333-3904682
11	SHO PS Saddar	Mr. Jan Mohammad	710057		0300-3703824
12	SHO PS Mir Hassan	Mr. Khumisa Khan	0838-493200		0302-3170998
13	SHO PS Baba Kot	Mr. Mazar Khan	0838-493391		0300-3708662 0344-8199618
14	SHO P S Chattr	Mr. Abdul Sattar Magai	0838-493514		0333-5996101 0313-2852100
15	SHO Phuleji	Mr. Qadir Bux Rind		0345-4863940	0312-3622987



16	SHO PS Manjhoo Shori	Mr. Shaman Ali Solangi			0343-4882287
17	SHO PS Baba Kot	Mr. Mazar Khan		0344-8199618	0300-3708662
18	Line Officer	Mr. Amanat Ali	710084		0301-6210597
19	Incharge CIA	Mr. Mohammad Akbar	711004		0300-3297481
20	Sibi Scout et DM Jamali		711149		
21	Superintendent District Jail DMJ	Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Zehri	710073		0333-7815778

8. QESCO DEPARTMENT

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res	Mobile
1	XEN QESCO	Mr. Nazir Ahmed Soomro	710627	-	0300-3709824
2	SDO QESCO	Mr. Mohammad Waryam	710059	-	0300-3838526

9. NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

S.No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res:	Mobile
1	Project Director		510122	-	0301-3709001
2	SP NHA	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Kurd	711106	711403	03013895998

10. ALL ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS

S.No	Designation	Name of Officer	Office	Res:	Mobile
1	District Sessions Judge	Muneer Ahmed Marri	710535	710470	0300-9381199
2	Additional Session Judge	Jameel Ahmed Khan	710681	710681	
3	Qazi Court DM Jamali	Qazi Mehmood Ahmed	711169		
4	J/Magistrate DM Jamali		711059		
5	A.D.MMD DM Jamali		710464		
6	District Zakat Officer	Qabil Khan Gola	710241		0301-3298937
7	District Officer Baitul Mall	Nabi Bakhsh Umrani	710710		0345-3874088 0300-3700906
8	DO Water Management	Ghulam Ali Mastoi	711160		0300-3583075
9	Assistant Election Officer	Shakeel Ahmed	710604		0333-6515916
10	Assistant Engineer MMD		710464		
11	National Bank DM Jamali	Mr. Abdul Majeed Umrani	710503 710909		0300-3409162
12	United Bank Limited	Haji Saifal Lashari	710055	711471	0300-3705443
13	Habib Bank Limited	Mohammad Sidique	710650	710410	0333-7277050
14	NADRA Office		711323		
15	SDO SSGC DMJ	Raja Khan Bugti	710821		

**11. LIST IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

S.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Phone No.
1	Mir Sikandar Khan Umrani	0300-3709082	
2	Baboo Mohammad Rafiq	0300-3174961	
3	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Bhangar	0300-3705797	
4	Mr. Sabz Ali Khan Umrani	0300-3179199	
5	Mr. Passand Khan Umrani	0345-3922183	
6	Mr. Moula Bakhsh Sasoli	03013698099	
7	Mr. Shahnawaz Khan Umrani	03003145799	
8	Shoukat Ali Bangulzai	0300-8374300	
9	Mr. Karim Bakhsh Bangulzai	0300-3706557	
10	Mr. Mohammad Aslam Bangulzai	0300-3701266	
11	Haji Abdul Samad Lehri	03008387552	
12	Mr. Nizam Deen Lehri	0300-3709081	
13	Mr. Ahmed Sultan Lehri	0300-3709500	
14	Mr. Mohammad Khan Lehri	0300-3709800	
15	Mr. Abdul Rauf Lehri	0345-3707800	
16	Mr. Mitha Khan Jattak	0300-3844985	
17	Molvi Abdullah Jattak	03003709522	
18	Mr. Abdul Hameed Jattak	0300-3701321	
19	Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan Umrani		
20	Mr. Abdul Sattar Umrani	03008384359	
21	Mr. Shah Nawaz Manjhoo		
22	Mr. Saleh Mohammad Pandrani		
23	Mr. Qaisar Khan Umrani		
24	Sardar Ghulam Mustafa Kaheri		0838-493558
25	Mr. Jeeand Khan Shar	0300-3706572	
26	Syed Mehtab Shah	0300-3174140	
27	Syed Abullah Shah	0301-3845053	
28	Syed Inayat Shah	0333-7341567	
29	Mr. Sher Mohammad Derkhani		

**12. TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF COMMISSIONERS IN BALOCHISTAN**

S.No.	Name of officer	Station	Code	Office	Residence	Fax
1	Mr. Saqib Aziz	Nasirabad	0838	710500	710509	710730
2		Sibi	0833	9230123	9230111	
3		Quetta	081	9203036		
4	Mr. Halder Ali Shiko (0300-9384245)	Zhob at Loralai	0824	410971	410972	410973
5	Mr. Sher Khan Bazai ()	Khuzdar	0848	412654	412655	
6	Mr. Aijaz Ahmed Buzdar (0333-8023100)	Turbat	0852	413244	411461	

13. TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF COMMISSIONERS IN BALOCHISTAN

S.No.	Name of officer	Station	Code	Office	Residence	Fax
1	Baloch Maruzoor Ahmed (0333-7903662)		0856	511063	511015	
2	Mr. Abdul Qayyum Kakar	Barkhan	0829	663400	661564	
3	Mr. Abdul Latif Kakar (0333-7941808)	Bolan	0832	415428	415481	415477
4	Dr. Mohammad Aslam Mohammad Shahi	Chagi	0825	211114 211109	211111	211589
5	Dr. Akbar	Dera Bugti	0835	410234	410235	410378
6	Mr. Passand Khan Buledi 0300-3809243-03332034488	Gawadar	0864	210027	210029	211362
7	Mr. Taratin Din (0334-2410617)	Harnai	0833	520500	520501	520201
8	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Jamali (0300-8383530)	Jaffarabad	0838	510700	510290	510701
9	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Umrani (0300-7039199)	Jhall Magsi	0837	430141	430146	430147
10	Mr. Khaleeq Nazar Kiani (0300-3840549)	Killa Abdullah	0826-	612021	612527	612022
11	Hafiz Abdul Majid (0345-8331014)	Killa Saifullah	0823	610552	610445	610430
12	Mr. Mohammad Hashim	Kalat	0844	210407	210417	210579
13	Capt: © Mushtaq Ahmed (0333-5253738)	Kohlu	0829	667302	667380	667306
14	Mr. Javaid Anwar Shahwani(0346-8339086)	Khuzdar	0848	412654 412825	412655	413253
15	Mr. Noor Mohammad Perkani(0333-5253738)	Kharan	0847	510675	510321	510345
16	Mr. Ali Akbar Baloch (0321-8004418)	Kech/Turbat	0852	411282	411136	411250
17		Loralai	0824	410971	410972	410973
18	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Burro (0333-2603187)	Lasbela	0853	610251	610253	610252



19	Mr. Asfandyar Khan (0300-9380455)	Mastung	0843	895400	897454 2830595	895408
20	Mr.Hamid-ul-Karim (0300-9388921)	Mousa Khail	0828	611103	611027	611127
21	Capt. @ Mohammad Tariq (0333-7854009)	Nasirabad	0838	710661	710520	710640
22	Hamidullah Sheerani (0300-3815657)	Nushki	0825	872304	772314	872453
23	Hafiz Mohammad Tabir (0333-7812404)	Pisheen	0826	420200	421311	420806
24	Mr. Tariq Qamar (0300-9385679)	Panjgoor	0855	642242	641800	642910
25		Quetta	081	9201406 9202133		9202193
26		Sibi	0833			
27	Mr.Abdul Wali Kakar (0300-3817341)	Sherani	0822	412207	412363	414372
28	Mr. Saleh Mohammad Baloch (0300-3853612)		0847	520030	520031	
29	Mr.Mohammad Asghar Harifat (0300-3821535)	Zhob	0822	412400	412399	413735
30	Mr. Sidique Murodokhail (0333-7994377)	Ziarat	0833	560303 602574	560304	560309

14. LIST OF REGISTERED NON GOVERNMENTAL NGOs/CBOs COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NASIRABAD

S.NO.	Name of NGOs	Area of operation	Contact Person	Contact No.
1.	The National Educational Environmental Development Society(The NEEDS)	Distt: Nasirabad	A. Karim mengal	03013698088
2.	Bounded Labor Liberation Front Education Program(B.L.L.F.E.P)	Distt: Nasirabad	Haider Ali Khoso	
3.	Bounded Labor Liberation Front Educational Society(B.L.L.F.E.S)	D.M.Jamali	A. Ghafoor Mengale	03003177117
4.	Haji Khan Sangeet Arts Academy	D.M.Jamali	Khalid Bedar	
5.	Women Development Organization(WDO)	Distt: Nasirabad	Nusrat Wafa	03003705811
6.	Kharwateen Welfare Society	Distt: Nasirabad	Rubina Basher	03003708024
7.	Rural Development Support Program(RDSP)	Distt: Nasirabad	Qadir Baksh Baloch	03013755918
8.	Sifra Educational Society	Nasirabad	Azhar Ali	
9.	Liberal Educational Environmental Development Society(LEEDS)	Nasirabad	Nazim Shah	03003707760
10.	Bismillah Fellowship Society	Nasirabad	M. Warise	
11.	Association for Awareness & Development (AWARD)	Nasirabad	Zulfiqar Ali	03003703027
12.	Anjuman Mazooran Ittehad	Nasirabad	M. Rafique	03013690551



13.	Sahara Women Development Organization	Nasirabad	Tabasum Murad	
14.	Tameer-I-Millat Foundation (TMF)	Nasirabad	Mir M. Gujjar	03337340902
15.	Hammad Educational & Environmental Development Society(HEEDS)	Nasirabad	Abdul Manan	03003708587
16.	Shaheen Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ghulam Hussain	03012268317
17.	Gichene development Society	Nasirabad	Shabir Ahmed	03337802682
18.	Hamaad Educational Development Society	Nasirabad	Imam Bakhsh	03013694565
19.	Awaz Nasirabad	Nasirabad	M.Zaman Khoso	03003904099
20.	Society for Women Awareness & Rural Development(SWARD)	Nasirabad	S.Ashique Rasool Shah	03003523270
21.	Roshan Khyal Welfare Society.	Nasirabad	A. Samad Korar	03345177200
22.	Ghous Bakhsh Memorial Educational Society.	Nasirabad	DaniilBakhsh Abro	03003705468
23.	Rising Educational & Environmental Dev: Society	Nasirabad	Farman Ali	03003702453
24.	Haq Bahoo Welfare Society.	Nasirabad	Iqbalahmed	03009195681
25.	Harat Osman Ghani welfare Association	Nasirabad	Manzoor Ahmed	03013843565
26.	Women Awareness & Educational Society.	Nasirabad	Madad Khan	03003854032
27.	Shaheed Janib Memorial Educational Society.	Nasirabad	Dilmurad Umarani	03013783316
28.	Balan Educational Dev: Society	Nasirabad	Hussian Bakhsh	
29.	Sustainable Dev: Society.	Nasirabad	Zaribi	03443169274
30.	Seed Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Saleem Pechoa	03023181812
31.	Nasirabad Civil Society Network	Nasirabad	Naseer Ahmed	03003706590
32.	Anjuman Razakaran Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Taj Baloch	03023880502
33.	Alfahla Educational Deve: Society	Nasirabad	Muhammad Ali	03008381160
34.	National Social Welfare Society	Nasirabad	Muhammad Deen	03063999408
35.	Birds Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Amanullah Buledi	
36.	Samaj Welfare Society Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Habib Ahmed	
37.	Sara Educational & Welfare Society	Nasirabad	Younas Ali	0838710334
38.	Lalje Shewa Mardil	Nasirabad	Surjay Kumar	0300370276
39.	SAE Nasirabad	Nasirabad		03025344445
40.	Shama Welfare & Educational Dev: Society	Nasirabad		03007340902



41	Human Development Society	Nasirabad		03003179776
42	Citizen Community development Network Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Zulfiqar pechooha	03003706084
43	Shield Balochistan	Nasirabad	Ammanullah Mengal	03003707765
44	Green Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Sarfraz Ahamed	

District Nasirabad



Annex 2

Instruction for General Public

1 Before a Flood

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a floodplain unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the building.
- Seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

2 During a Flood

If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, gulleys, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.
- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.
- Avoid driving in flood running water



3 *After a Flood*

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals



Annex 3

Participant List

Multistakeholders Consultation For District Disaster Management Planning

Sr. No.	Name	Designation / Department
1	Azam Khan	TMO DMJ
2	Zafar Ahmed	TO (I&S) TMA DMJ
3	Sher Mohammad	DEO ND
4	Mohammd Sharif Mairaj Ahmed	EDO Agri
5	Umrani	TMO Tamboo
6	Dr. Dost Ali Yar	EDO Health
7	Dr. Hamadullah	MS DHQ Hosp. DMJ
8	Lal Muhammad	RDSR
9	Sarfraz Ahmed	Admin Officer
10	Abdul Karim	Civil Sociology Network Nasirabad
11	Dadir Baksh Baloch	SWO DMJ
12	-	Dist. Police
13	-	Asst. TMA Tamboo
14	M. Ali	TMO
15	Ghulam Haider	Representative of EDO (Rev)
16	Imtiaz Ahmed	ADO W/S Dept.
17	Zahid Mengal	G. Sec Social Acedemy
18	Muhammd Ayub	President Press Club
19	Abdul Fateh	EDO (PHED)
20	Mudasar Khosu	SDO Irrigation
21	Naseer Mastoi	Shine Balochitan NGO
22	Hafiz M Jan	EDO Forest Nasitabad
23	Bashir Ahmed	Tameer Millat
24	Nihal Khan Mir Nizam uddin	Asst. EDO CD ND
25	Lehri	Naib Nazim Dist. Council
26	Aman Ullah	EDO Cd
27		DSO
28	Hussain Bux	Sub Eng. Tamboo
29	M. Iqbal	T/C TMA
30	Allahdin	
31	Amanullah Mengal	Executive Director SHILD Balochistan
32	Ghulam Sarwar	DO P&F

33	Atur Khan	EDO Livestock
34	Inam Ullah	NGO
35	Ghulam Naqsh	RCDCMJ NGO
36	Zulfiqar Ali	Social Welfare
37	Ali Umrani	TMO Chattar
38	Aziz Lehri	EDO W&S
39	Mohammad Fida	Reporter Press
40	Sharafat Siddique	Coordinator
41	Saeed Baloch	Sheild Balochistan
42	Amjad Gulzar	UNDP / NDMA
43	Shoeb Jadoon	AC Nasirabad Division
44	Cap. M. Tariq Zehri	DCO
45	Shakir Ahmed	Programme Officer Sheild
46	Asghar Ali	Managing Officer Sheild
47	Mohammad Rafiq	
48	Dr. Hammad Ullah	

**Annex 4****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						totaly	w/major	w/minor	total#
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 2 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	HEI Kits	Water	Medicine	Food	HEI Kits	Water	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	beats			Total	
3.1												
3.2												
3.3												
Etc.												
Total												

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

Sl	Name of DCs	Hospitals/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 Requested	Problems Encountered
5.1			
5.2			
5.3			
5.4			
5.5			
5.6			

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

- _____
- _____
- _____

Prepared and submitted by:

Submitted to:

District Authority (DDMA)

Date

Provincial Authority (PDMA)

Date

Explanatory Notes:

- 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.

**Annex 5****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 _____
- Total number of villages affected _____
- Percentage of population affected versus total population in the UC _____
 _____%
- 1.4 Type of area affected _____
- 1.5 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			total #
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	w/minor	
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	HI Kits	Watsan	Medicine	Food	HI 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					Total
		Totally	Partially	total	Cow/sheep/goat	Goat	total	boats					
3.1													
3.2													
3.3													
Etc.													
Total													

**Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure**

Sl#	Name of UCA	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

- _____
- _____
- _____

Prepared by:

Received by:

 UC Authority
 Date

 District Authority
 Date
Explanatory Notes:

- 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.



Annex 6

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?

- a. 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

<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>Assistance Extended</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity/Estimated Amount</i>

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



SECTION
09



Section 9. Sources and References

Consultations and meetings:

- 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
- Environment Department
- Tehsil Municipal Administration secretariat
- Medical Superintendent, District Head Quarter Hospital Distt. Nasirabad
- Civil Defense Office. Distt. Nasirabad
- Irrigation Department Nasirabad
- Planning and Development Dept. Balochistan.

References and Reports:

- National Disaster Risk Management Framework Pakistan
- District Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines (NDMA)
- National disaster management Ordinance NDMO
- District Health Profile by EDO Health
- District Profile by District Coordination Office

Websites:

Pakistan Government	http://www.pakistan.gov.pk
Pakistan Meteorological Department	http://www.pakmet.com.pk/
National Disaster Management Authority	http://www.ndma.gov.pk/
National Reconstruction Bureau	http://www.nrb.gov.pk/
Government of Balochistan	http://www.Balochistan.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/
Population Census Organization; Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan.	http://www.statpak.gov.pk