

District Disaster Risk Management Plan

District Rajanpur



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District Disaster Management Authority,
Government of Punjab
DCO Complex, District Rajanpur
Phone: 0604 689131, Fax: 0604 688492

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Technical Assistance: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Conceptualized and supervised by: Mr. Shalim Kamran Dost

Edited and reviewed by: Mr. Amjad Gulzar

District Focal Person for DRM Planning: Mr. Agha Hussain Shah, DOC

The Plan is available from:

District Disaster Management Authority, DCO Complex, District Rajanpur

Phone: 0604 689131

Fax: 0604 688492

Provincial Disaster Management Authority,

48/8, Lawrence Road, Lahore

Lahore

Phone: 042 9204404

Fax: 042 9204405

National Disaster Management Authority

Prime Minister's Secretariat

Islamabad

Phone: 0092 51 9222373

Fax: 0092 51 9204197

The Plan can also be downloaded from:

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

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

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I. 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:

- 1 To present a brief and concrete analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and disasters in Rajanpur district.
- 2 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 Rajanpur.
- 3 To build capacity of stakeholders regarding activities to be taken in different stages of disaster, preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

II. Terms and Concepts

Acceptable risk

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

Biological hazard

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

Capacity

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

Capacity building

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

Climate change

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

Coping capacity

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

Disaster

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

Disaster risk management

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

Disaster risk reduction (disaster reduction)

The measures aimed to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Early warning

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

Emergency management

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

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 x 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.

III. List of Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
CP	Contingency Plan
DA	District Administration
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management authority
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DECO	District Emergency Operations Centre
DM	Disaster 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

VI. 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:

- 1 EDOs and DOs of District Departments
- 2 Provincial Disaster Management Authority
- 3 National disaster Management Authority
- 4 United Nation Development Programme
- 5 District Level NGOs
- 6 Media

V. Distribution of Copies

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

- 1 District Coordination Officer
- 2 Naib District Nazim
- 3 District Council
- 4 District Line Departments
- 5 District Police Officer
- 6 Tehsil Municipal Administration
- 7 Union Council Secretariat
- 8 Village Groups
- 9 Citizen Community Boards
- 10 Provincial & District Relief Commissioner
- 11 NDMA
- 12 PDMA Punjab
- 13 Chief Minister
- 14 Civil Defense
- 15 District Flood Controller
- 16 Pakistan Red Crescent Society
- 17 Municipal Authorities
- 18 Police Stations
- 19 National Volunteer Movement
- 20 District Hospitals (Public & Private)
- 21 Meteorological Department
- 22 Educational Institutes
- 23 Religious Groups & Leaders
- 24 Corporate Sector
- 25 NGOs/ INGOs
- 26 Public Libraries
- 27 Media (news papers, periodicals, Radio & TV channels)
- 28 Armed Forces & Rangers
- 29 Edhi Foundation

VI. Introduction

To seek betterment and improvement in everything is a human nature and this fact provoked human beings to new discoveries which resulted in the revolution of scientific inventions that totally changed the life on earth. For rapid development the natural resources of the earth were and are being used mercilessly. Increased population, wars, conflicts, and all kinds of pollution resulted in degradation of earth environment. Global warming affected ozone layer due to which uncertain & rapid climatic changes happened. All these factors increased disasters (natural & man-made) which preyed millions of human beings, livestock, and infrastructure and so on.

Although the efforts were done in every disaster to minimize the sufferings of the affected victims but, only after the disaster has played havoc. During last decade serious efforts were initiated to do the needful before any disaster. Different terminologies popped out such as Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Management/Reduction, etc primarily focusing on making arrangements through collaboration of different stakeholders to keep the wrath of disaster as minimum as possible.

Earthquake of October 2005 added fuel to the fire and provoked the urgency of having a mechanism to deal with disasters. Realizing the need and importance of disaster risk management for sustainable, social, economic and environmental development the Government of Pakistan (GoP) also initiated establishing appropriate policy, legal and institutional developments, strategies and programs to streamline and systemize the efforts for disaster risk management. GoP has established policy and institutional mechanisms at national, provincial and district levels. The President of Pakistan issued a National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO 2007). Under the Ordinance a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had been established. The National Commission has notified the provincial, district and *Tehsil* governments to establish disaster management authorities at provincial, district and Tehsil levels. In order to develop capacities of the National, provincial and district Disaster Management Authority, UNDP is working closely with the National Disaster Management Authority. District Rajanpur has been selected for the planning initiative aiming to outline the roles and responsibilities of the district authorities and other implementing agencies in relation to disaster risk management at district level.

The Plan targets at identifying risks and hazards in Rajanpur district for taking measures to reduce the vulnerability and aiming the maximum safety of the population, natural resources, installations etc from the potential natural & man-made disasters.

VII. Foreword

It is a universal truth 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 Rajanpur was selected from the province Punjab 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 Rajanpur 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 duly thanked. Special words of thanks for Mr. Shalim Kamran, Mr. Amjad Gulzar, Mr. Agha Hussain Shah for their contribution to develop this plan. 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.

Major © Rizwan Ullah Baig

Director General PDMA

. Message by DCO

Development of District Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Rajanpur with the support of United Nations Development Programme and National Disaster Management Authority is a wonderful work and one of the significant achievements of District Administration Rajanpur, which supported it from pillar to post in the development process. We have devastated experience of the natural and man made disasters so I think it is extreme need of the district to have such DDRMP for minimizes the impact of a disaster.

The District Disaster Risk Management Plan aims at enhance the capacities of communities, government officials and other stakeholders 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 am really thankful to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for development of such a substantial and valuable document. I am sure that the guidelines in the plan will provide utmost benefit to vulnerable communities of district Rajanpur.

Muhammad Amin Chaudhry
District Coordination Officer
Rajanpur

XI. Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

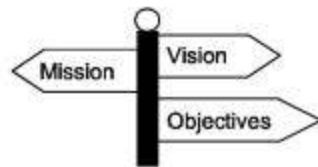
Disaster resistant Rajanpur district.

Mission

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

Objectives

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



Section 1

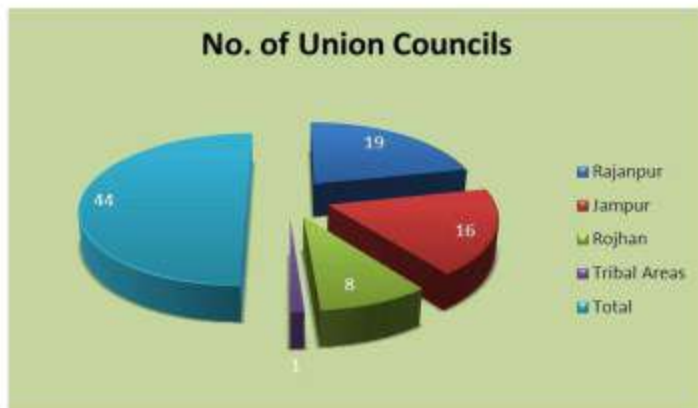
Overview of the District

Section 1

Overview of the District

1.1. Administrative units, number of Tehsils / towns, UC in the district

District Rajanpur was given the status of District in 1982. It was previously a Tehsil of the D.G Khan District. The District was named after headquarter town Rajanpur, which was founded by Makhdom Sheikh Rajan in 1732-23 A.D. The District Rajanpur comprises of three Tehsils: Rajanpur, Jampur and Rojhan.

**1.2. History**

The District has a very important historical, cultural and geo- strategically position as it is a gateway to Sind as well as Balochistan Province. Rajanpur was named as Rajanpur by a warlord Makhdoon Shaikh Rajan in 1772-73. Until 1862, it remained a small village located on the road from Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab to Sukkur in Punjab. In 1862, Mithankot, a larger and more prosperous town, located on the Punjab River several miles southeast of Rajanpur was completely destroyed by river floods. The administrative offices of the Assistant District Commissioner of the British government were moved from Mithankot to Rajanpur, because of its location at a safe distance from the river. It became a municipality and the Tehsil headquarters in 1873. It was given the status of an independent district in the year 1982. Rajanpur district has three tehsils; Jampur in the north, Rajanpur in the center and Rojhan in the south. In addition, there is a tribal area in the hills of Suleiman range.

1.3. Geography and Climate

Rajanpur lies between 29:06°N latitude and 70:19°E longitudes, the city and the headquarters of the Rajanpur district and Tehsil in the extreme southwest part of Punjab, Pakistan. The district lies entirely towards the west of the River Indus; it is a narrow channel 20 to 40 miles wide land sandwiched between the River Punjab on the east and the Suleiman mountains ranges on the west. The town is approximately nine miles



from the right (west) bank of the river.

Northern side of the district touches the boundary of District Dera Ghazi Khan, while the western side is lined with the Punjab (District Kashmir) & Balochistan (District Dera Bughti) Provinces. A tribal belt of Koh-e-Suleman covering the area of 5000 Sq kms is also adjacent to its territory. District Rahim Yar Khan on the South-Eastern side. Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the District and provides livelihood to nearly eighty percent of total population. The climate is generally dry and annual rainfall is low, uncertain and patchy.

1.4. Natural Resources

Rajanpur district is famous for cotton and sugarcane crop, although wheat and rice is also cultivated there. The current flood badly affected the about-to-ripe cotton crop. The cotton picking season starts in the middle of September. Sometimes floods also affect these crops. The total cultivable area spread over 8,69,865 Acres. The land is irrigated by water coming from River Indus. Major Rabi Crops include Wheat, Oil Seed, Sunflower, Tobacco and Kharif crops include Cotton, Rice, Sugarcane, Maize, Bajra.

Indigenous Spate Irrigation/ hill torrent-irrigation systems traditionally called Rod-Kohi. Rod means water channel and Kohi pertains to mountains. In these areas major constraint is the use of flood flow which is highly variable in quantity and distribution, both in time and space.

Tehsil	Area (Acres)	Cultivated	Non- Cultivated
Rajanpur	5,76,453	3,46,952	2,29,501
Jampur	5,73,789	3,18,042	2,55,747
Rojan	7,19,095	2,04,871	4,24,224
Tribal Areas	45,497	-	45,497
Total	19,14,834	8,69,865	9,54,969

1.5. Demography

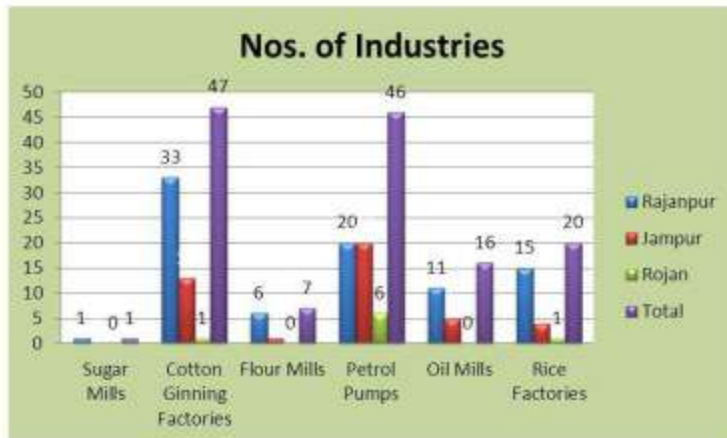
Rajanpur, located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab, with a geographical span of 2992 square kilometers, is one of the only two districts of Punjab located west of the Indus River. The land is sandwiched by river Indus on one side, while the Sulaiman mountains range on the other. According to the National Census Report 1998, it had a population of 1,103,618 of which 15.8 % are urban. Under the local administrative break up, whole district is divided into three Tehsils and 44 Union Councils (UCs).

Tehsil wise population distribution of the district based on the census of 1998

Tehsils	Urban	Rural	Total	% age
Rajanpur	94,420	3,01,533	3,95,953	36%
Jampur	52,516	4,32,535	4,85,051	44%
Rojan	27,867	1,80,696	2,08,563	19%
Tribal Areas	-	-	-	1%
Total	1,74,803	9,14,764	11,03,618	100%

1.6. Industry

The industrial sector of District Rajanpur hosts a number of industries complementing its agricultural sector. There are many rice mills and numerous cotton ginning factories. Sugar and textile mills have also been set up for easy transport of raw material to factories.



1.7. Culture

This district is also famous for its shrines. Kot Mithan the shrine of the great Sufi Seraiki poet Khawaja Ghulam Farid is a historical place and an attraction for tourists in district of Rajanpur. Fazilpur the shrine of the great Peer/Sufi Hazrat Chan Charagh Shah Sain Al Maroof Ghorrey Shah Sain is also a historical site. Harand Fort situated in the tribal area of Rajanpur is also important from historical perspective. Marri is a hilly tourist resort which is a great attraction for tourists in the area.

Section 2

Hazards in District

Section 2

Hazards in the District

2.1. District Hazards and Vulnerability

Rajanpur is one the very important district of Punjab especially from the point of agricultural production. It is irrigated by river Indus. The district is culturally rich and is famous for its shrines which invite many tourists every year.

2.1.1. District Vulnerability

Since Indigenous Spate Irrigation/ hill torrent-irrigation systems traditionally called Rod-Kohi is used in this area, Rod means water channel and Kohi pertains to mountains, in this area major constraint is the use of flood water which is highly variable in quantity and distribution, both in time and space. Annual rainfall is low, uncertain and patchy. It is unfortunate that in spite of scarcity of water, major part of flood flows is lost due to mismanagement. Spate irrigation often takes place in environments that are arid and remote. Poverty in these areas is a major issue. There are very few options for generating income and improvement of livelihood. Abject poverty in the parts of the district affected by the Rod-Kohi water calls for rational, scientific and comprehensive flood management strategy.

2.1.2. District Hazards

The farming system is characterized by extreme events of floods and droughts. As agriculture is the mainstay of the district spate irrigation is traditionally used system for diverting hill torrents into cultivable command areas for growing seasonal crops. The economic significance of Rod-Kohi Irrigation agriculture is centered on subsistence agriculture and live-stock raising which are the main sources of income. Another aspect of the Spate Irrigation System of Rod-Kohi areas is the occurrence of the perennial water (known as Kalapani), which is available throughout the year in the upper reaches. It contributes significantly to sustainable farming in the area and used for high value crops like fodder, fruits and vegetables. The development potential in Rod-Kohi Hill torrent areas is listed below.

I. Floods

There are two main causes of flood in District. First, during Moon-Soon, heavy rains fall in the areas resulting in very excessive water in the River Indus. When River Indus over flows in banks, it causes flood. Secondly, Hill Torrents emerging from Koh-e-Suleman from the west and their excessive water enters the plain areas of Jampur and Rojhan Tehsils, causing heavy flood in these areas.

Owing to heavy rainfall in the catchments areas, the intensity of flood in River Indus causes an alarming situation warranting adequate flood control arrangements. Last time such a situation arose in the year 2008. When River Indus was in heavy flood in Jampur, Rojanpur & Rojhan Tehsils as a result of which 62 villages were adversely affected and enormous arrangements were to be made to provide relief and shelter to the people. Kaha and Chachar Hill



Torrents also caused havoc when there were heavy rains on the Hills in the Tribal Areas. Rajanpur District (Jampur, Rajanpur & Rojhan Tehsils) form damage. Although Hill Torrents crossing have been provided over Dajal Branch but discharge of Hill Torrents received in 1973, 1975, 1978, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2005, 2007 and 2008 were beyond the designed capacity of Hill Torrents crossings.

During flood there is an urgent need for non food items (NFIs) including mattresses, mosquito nets, Kitchen utensils, fuel for daily cooking and hygiene kits. Yearly food stock is almost completely washed away, while livestock suffers considerable loss. Thus affected people suffer economical setback for at least one whole year as their current crop is damaged at large scale.

ii. Droughts

Though no significant drought event has to date been recorded in Rajanpur but this area is considered highly vulnerable to droughts. According to a study conducted by FAO its is listed amongst the ten districts that are most likely to hit by drought in the coming years.



iii. Epidemics

The area like other highly populated districts of Punjab becomes a victim of epidemics every now then. This is mostly due to the fact that some parts of the district are more populated than the others thus putting pressure on the resources. Epidemics like malaria, cholera and diarrhea have been recorded in the district.

The incidence of epidemics increases particularly in the flood and drought season as the vulnerability increases.

iv. Industrial accidents

Since there are many small and large scale industries in District Rajanpur, where a number of people are engaged for earning their living, people working in these industries are prone to accidental hazards like fire, explosive storage, short circuiting etc.

v. Terrorism and Suicide Bombing

Such situation may arise any time in the district. To meet such situation contingency plan by different district departments have been prepared. Police and health department has always been in such situation to respond such crises within their resources.

2.2. Dynamic Pressure that leads to Vulnerability

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

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

- 7 Lack of preparedness and contingency measure for disaster risk management.
- 8 Poor construction materials for settlements (houses, structures, buildings, schools, hospital and bridges).
- 9 Settlements on hazards prone locations.

2.3. Risk Management Systems in the District

1 Preparation for Combating Flood

There are three stages to combat the emergency situation regarding floods:-

- a. Pre- Flood Arrangements.
- b. Mid- Flood Activities.
- c. Post- Flood Measures.

(a). Pre- Flood Arrangements- Preparedness.

As regards to pre- flood arrangements, we have to be fully prepared by ensuring that all machinery and equipment, stock of diesel/ petrol and medicines, tents and dewatering sets etc, are in order. Besides that, inspection of bunds is to be carried out by inspection teams consisting of irrigation and local council authorities.

(b). Mid Flood Activities (Emergency- Operation)

During flood emergency, main job is to evacuate affected people and settle them temporarily in the earmarked buildings and provide them with food and shelter.

(c). Post Flood Measures.

In the third phase, the work of re-habilitation starts and the affectees are inoculated especially anti-venom besides provision of fodder for the cattle. This program can be summarized in the following three categories for better comprehension:-

1. Preventive measures, pre- flood arrangements.
2. Stand by measures, during flood emergency.
3. Curative measures- post flood arrangements.

The description of low, medium, high, very high and exceptional high flood is given below:-

LOW.	:	2.5 TO 3.75 LAC CUSEC.
MEDIUM.	:	3.75 TO 5.00 LAC CUSEC.
HIGH.	:	5.00 TO 6.50 LAC CUSEC.
VERY HIGH	:	6.50 TO 8.00 LAC CUSEC.
EXCEPTIONAL High.:	:	8.00 LAC CUSEC AND ABOVE.

The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Rajanpur will daily supply the position of discharge of River Indus at Taunsa to District Coordination Officer, District Headquarter Emergency Centre, established in the office of District Officer (Revenue) & Tehsil Head Quarter Emergency Control Room established in the office of Deputy District Officers (Revenue), Jampur & Rajhan which will help to know the position of River Indus as regard to low, medium, high, very high & exceptional high flood for the purpose of adopting preventive

measures.

2 Protection Of Embankment Of Canal Against Hill Torrents.

The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Rajanpur will prepare a duty chat of officials/ officers for protection of Embankment of above Canals and Distributaries to protect them form Hill Torrents and flood.

Due to high flood in River Indus or furious Hill Torrents sometimes the protection Bunds/ Canals etc cannot sustain the pressure of water.

3 Steps To Be Taken By Executive Engineer Irrigation Rajanpur.

During the flood season, there may arise a necessity for causing relief cuts with a view to saving public life & property. These relief cuts in case of emergency are needed at the following places.

Name of Canal	Relief Cut Site	Village likely to be affected from Relief cut
Dajal Branch	RD 123-850	Raqba Noshehra, Patwli, Channar, Islampur, Shahani & Nawanshher.
Dajal Branch	RD 125-760	Noorpur, Muhammad Horra, Karwala, Rakh Gouns Pur, Patti Ghulam Muhammad.
Dajal Branch	RD 177-300	Miranpur, Hajipur, Pati Main Saboo Khan, Kalam Sahib.
Dajal Branch	RD 177-300	Miranpur, Hajipur, Pati Sabu Khan, Kalam Sahib.
Dajal Branch	RD 186-100	Sonwaha, Patti Juma Arian.
Dajal Branch	RD 190000	Bakhipur.
Dhundi Qutab Canal	RD 103-104/L	Kotla Khan Muhammad, Kotla Essan, Kotla Kabir, Hamunwala.
Raj Disty	RD 9-10/ L&R	Rakh Kotla Essan.
Mubarak Disty	RD 18-19/ R	Pati Sarkari.
Mubarak Disty	RD 53-54/ R	Patti Kalan Miran Khan.
Qadra Canal	RD 142-143/ L&R	Gianmal, Rakh Qadra Murghai.

The relief cuts would be made when considered necessary with the permission of the District Coordination Officer. The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Rajanpur and Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Jampur will inform in black & white about relief cuts to the District Coordination Officer. The committee constituted for this purpose will comprise of the following officers:-

2.4 Flood Warning and Source of Information.

The Executive Engineer Irrigation shall establish a Flood Information Emergency Centre equipped with telephone, wireless set and fax at District Headquarter. The centre will function round the clock. The officer incharge would be responsible to submit information to the District Coordination Officer, Rajanpur and in his absence to the Executive District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur who would communicate the warning to the District Police Officer, Rajanpur, District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur who in turn inform the lower formations by quickest possible means available. The Deputy District Officers (Revenue) would immediately inform the General public about the flood situation through Revenue Field Staff, Lumbardars, Tehsil Nazims TMOs Union Nazims and Councilors. Wide publicity would be given to Flood Warning through beat of Drum, announcement in the loud speakers of the Mosques and Mobile Loud Speakers so that no one remains unaware.

I. Wireless Stations

The Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle, Dera Ghazi Khan would make arrangement for the installation of temporary wireless sets w.e.f. 15-7-2008 at District & Tehsil Headquarters, Kot Mithan and Fazilpur up to the 15-10-2008, District Officer (Revenue) would ensure that these arrangements are made by the Irrigation Department in entire District.



II. Establishment Of District Control Room

A District Flood Control Room will be established in the office of District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur, who will be incharge of Control Room and will work under the over all supervision of the Executive District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur. The office telephone No of District Officer (Revenue) is 685288 (Office). The Deputy District Office (Revenue), will associated with the District Officer (Revenue), and he will be responsible to disseminate flood information to the revenue field staff for the information of general public in Tehsil Rajanpur, Suitable Officials will be deputed by the District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur with the approval of Executive District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur who will remain on duty on 24 hours basis in this Control Room from the date of Flood Emergency.

On receipt of information about flood in River Indus or the rushing of Hill Torrents to the plains, the officials deputed at the District Flood Control Room will immediately apprise of the situation to the District Coordination Officer as well as District Police Officer, Rajanpur and all Deputy District Officers (Revenue) of the District. The deputy District Officers (Revenue) and Sub Divisional Police Officers/ DSP will immediately direct their respective sector Officer and S.H.Os of concerned Police Station in their respective jurisdiction to disseminate information about flood in River Indus and also about the Hill Torrents to the people of possible affected areas so that they may get them selves shifted to safer places.

All Sector Officers will immediately reach their sector and start functioning for adopting preventive measures and other relief work in accordance with the situation prevailing in the affected areas. The Deputy District Officer (Revenue) Will also get necessary help from District & Tehsil Heads of all the Government Departments, including TMA's, either developed of their respective Tehsil to control the flood situation.

iii. Tehsil Control Room.

There would be Tehsil Flood Control Room at Jampur and Rojhan. The Deputy District

Officer (Revenue), Jampur and Rojhan would be the Incharge of these flood control rooms and suitable officials would be deputed at these flood control rooms performing duty round the clock in shift system. All-important information would be conveyed to the district flood control room, Rajanpur immediately. The Office of the Deputy District Officer (Revenue), Rajanpur will be established at District Headquarter.

iv. Transport Arrangements.

Secretary District Regional Transport Authority in collaboration with the Deputy District Officer (Revenue), Jampur, Rajanpur & Rojhan will be responsible to provide Tractors Trolleys to rescue the person likely to be affected by flood. The District Government will proved hire charges.

2.5 Contingency Planning by Agriculture, Health and Irrigation Departments

> Agriculture Department

Suitable arrangements will be made for accommodating the cattle evacuated from the flood- affected areas to safer places. The District Livestock Officer, Rajanpur would be responsible to look after the health of cattle.



> Preventive Measures Against Cattle Diseases In the Events of Flood.

The District Livestock Officer will ensure hat adequate stocks o medicines are available to prevent any disease amongst cattle. Special efforts would be made by the District Livestock Officer for procurement of medicines well before the commencement of flood season.

> Fodder for Cattle

The District Officer (live stock) would make necessary arrangements for stock of Bhosa and other dry fodder for eh cattle evacuation form the flood affected areas in collaboration with the Executive District Officer, Agriculture, Forest Officer, Rajanpur. The District Livestock Officer Will reserve sufficient funds in his annual budget for the prevention of fodder and medicines.

> Stock of Seed

After the flood ha receded the Deputy District Officers (Revenue) would send the requirements of wheat seed to the District Headquarters. The District Flood Controller will contact the Officers of Agriculture Development and Supply to ensure that sufficient stock of wheat seed is made available to farmers.

> Health Department

The Executive District Officer (Health), Rajanpur will arrange to establish temporary medical center/ first aid centre at relied camps. He will deploy his staff and ensure medical supplies to the flood affected people. If necessary, the Executive District Officer (Health) would arrange to establish temporary dispensaries duly equipped with



sufficient stock of medicines. The Executive District Officer (Health) would also be responsible for taking preventive measures against epidemics.

The Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Rajanpur will keep a ready room to deal with critical flood affected cases. He will assist the District Officer (Health), Rajanpur by providing a Doctor and other medical aid to the flood affected people in flood relief camps. Similar medical arrangements will be made by Executive District Officer (Health), the Medical Superintendent, THQ Hospital, Jampur & Rojhan. All the BHUs and RHCs will remain on 24 hour basis and staff will remain present.

➤ **Rescue Parties**

1. The Executive District Officer (community Development), (Education), Civil Defence Office. General Manager National Commission for Human Development would prepare a list of volunteers and rescue parties and send the same by 15-6-2008 to the office of District Coordination Officer.
2. Tehsil Nazims are also requested to send a list of rescue volunteer to the office by the said date.

➤ **Role Of X.E.N Irrigation During Floods**

1. All flood embankments new or old would be completed in all respect before.
2. Adequate Staff should be posted on duty to protect all protection bunds and embankments from flood and Hill Torrents.
3. A complete search should be made for rat holes, porcupine holes and other bum wing animals. A compliance certificate will be furnished by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation in respect of the compliance of the above points by 15.06.2008 positively. The compliance certificate should also be signed by the Sub Engineer and S.D.Os.
4. The Bunds suspected should be tested against any hollowness by digging a water course at the top of the bunds on River Side and running water in it.
5. In case of any chance of parallel flow on account of borrow pits etc. proper prevention measures like Lowell, Bunds, Killa bushing, source or longer chap, whatever necessary may be taken immediately.
6. Watching huts at one mile spot should maintain with immediate effect and flood material arranged as per sanctioned scale.

Section 3

District Disaster Risk Management System

Section 3

District Disaster Risk Management System

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

**3.1.1. Institutional Management Arrangements**

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

3.1.2. 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.

3.1.3. Training, Education and Awareness

- Develop Training Needs Assessment tool/s 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 feed back for future alterations.

3.1.4. Community and Local Risk Reduction Programming

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

3.1.5. Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

- Identifying and appointment of focal persons at Town, union council and village levels for early warning.
- Devise Early Warning System from village, union council, Town and district level.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the use and maintenance of communication equipment.
- Call media meetings to develop coordination mechanisms regarding EW.
- Media Training on EWS developed and conducted.
- Establish Community EW teams priority hazard and disaster prone areas.
- Resource inventory of available communications equipment.

3.1.6. 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.

3.2 Mid – Term Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management in the 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 Rajanpur.

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:

- 1 An official notification to be issued by the DCO about the establishment of DDMA.
 - 2 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.
 - 3 An official ceremony will be organized to launch the establishment of DDMA.
 - 4 A 2-day orientation session on disaster risk management will be organized for the members / staff of DDMA.
 - 5 Purchase of essential IT equipment and furniture
- ### 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:

- 1 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.
 - 2 Elected representatives of the District, Tehsil and Union Councils.
 - 3 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:

1. 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.
2. 3-day training of district departments and other stakeholders on Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake and Drought Mitigation.
3. 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.
4. 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:

1. Identification of members for both the teams
2. 5-day training on First Aid
3. 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 4

DDMA Organizational Structure and Key Stakeholders

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 Rajanpur District. In pre, during and post disaster stages the DDMA holds primary importance. Basically along with its Town / Tehsils and UC tiers, the DDMA is responsible for three main objectives. They are:-



- 1 Pre disaster preparedness
- 2 During the disaster immediate response
- 3 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 Rajanpur is mentioned below:-

4.1.1. DDMA Structure



Any other members can be added as per ground realities and need by the District Authorities.

4.1.2. The DDMA Secretariat

- 1 A Secretariat shall be established to support the DDMA in its day-to-day activities. In district Rajanpur, the Revenue Office under the DCO will be delegated to perform the tasks of secretariat for the DDMA.
- 2 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.
- 3 The number of staff, procedures and terms of reference of the Secretariat will be further developed and approved by the DDMA.
- 4 Development of Warning System for the communities in identified Hazard prone areas in the District Rajanpur.
- 5 Organization of communities and training in emergency response for hazards.
- 6 Come up with a District mapping identifying actual and potential hazard prone areas in coordination with the Town Administration and revenue department, appropriate line departments and NGOs.
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 Other mitigation activities to be listed in the IMMEDIATE category of activities identified for implementation by the District Disaster Management Authority.

4.1.3. Function of DDMA

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

- 1 To prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
- 2 To coordinate and monitor the implementation of the District Plan inline with National Policy, Provincial Policy, National Plan, and Provincial Plan;
- 3 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;
- 4 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;
- 5 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;
- 6 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;
- 7 To monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level;
- 8 To lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the government at the district level;

- 9 To organize and coordinate specialized training programs for different levels of officers, employees, and voluntary rescue workers in the district;
- 10 To facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- 11 To set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- 12 To prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- 13 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;
- 14 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;
- 15 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;
- 16 To establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- 17 To provide information to the provincial authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- 18 To encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;
- 19 To ensure communication and disaster management systems are in order;
- 20 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.

4.1.4. Additional Powers of District Authority

- 1 To give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the government and the local authority in the district;
- 2 To control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected areas;
- 3 To control and restrict the entry of any person into his movement within and departure from, vulnerable or affected areas;
- 4 To require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;
- 5 To procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or persons;
- 6 To construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;
- 7 To ensure that the NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non discriminatory manner.

4.2. Tehsils and Union Council level, Activities

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

- 1 Send Initial Damage and Need Assessment Report to District EOC.
- 2 Search and rescue operations in coordination with the Civil Defense and Police.

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

4.3. 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. In addition, NGOs, 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 local level.



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

- 1 Search and rescue operations
- 2 Information dissemination
- 3 First aid
- 4 Disposal of dead
- 5 Damage assessment
- 6 Management of information centers at temporary shelters
- 7 Mobilization and distribution of relief supplies including finances
- 8 Manpower for community mobilization, crowd control, rumor control, traffic management
- 9 Specialized services (psychiatric and mental health assistance)
- 10 Management of transit camps
- 11 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:

- 1 District Level NGOs
- 2 INGOs

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

In order to promote community level disaster risk management activities, the capacity of existing community based organizations (CBOs) will be developed and enhanced by district and 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 5

Roles and Responsibilities of District

Section 5

Roles and Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

5.1. 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

5.2. 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

5.3. 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.

5.4. Health Department**Pre**

- Monitor the general health situation, e.g. monitor outbreak of diseases
- Provide specific information required regarding precautions for epidemics
- Establish a health mobile team in district & town headquarter hospital
- Set-up an information center to organize sharing of information for public information purposes
- Prepare first aid kits, medicines, water test kits, chloramines and anti snake venom serum.
- Conducted training for medical staff and health personnel /community groups regarding preventive health care especially in disaster prone areas
- Collaboration with relevant organizations / partner NGOs for participation and support through financial and technical resources
- Up-gradation and smooth functioning of hospitals, BHUs, equipped with required staff and equipment
- Data base and linkages with ambulance services/blood banks
- Provision of the safe drinking water.
- Health Education (a never ending task)
- Early detection of cases.

- Ongoing Surveillance
- Facilitate education department and institutions regarding preparation of health related curriculum
- Facilitation to water management department in treatment and disposal of industrial and urban waste
- Ensure proper disposal of hospital waste

During

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

Post

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

5.5. Education and Literacy

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. 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

5.7. 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

5.8. 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

5.9. 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

5.10. 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

5.11. Media

Pre

- Publish, broadcast /telecast 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 /telecast programs of safety measures during disaster

Post

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

5.12. 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

Section 6

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Section 6

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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

- 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, town, union council and village levels. This plan facilitates the provincial and national government, UN agencies, donors, non-government organizations and philanthropic individuals and companies understand how they can support in disaster preparedness, response and mitigation in District Rajanpur. The coordination mechanism during the disaster event in district will be established by the head of DDMA.

6.1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

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

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

The DDMA will be responsible for:

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

6.2. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)

Upon the advent of any disaster / emergency the District Disaster Management Agency would function as DEOC leading the operations as mandated involving resources of member district departments, organizations and community groups. The DDMA manages the DEOC. The DEOC will be responsible for carrying out emergency preparedness and emergency

management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of operations. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) represents the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support disaster incident management activities normally takes place. The DEOC will be in close coordination during any emergency situation with civil defense, public health, search and rescue, first aid and medical personnel (representatives of health care facilities, pre-hospital emergency medical services, patient transportation systems, laboratories, military, NGOs and communications etc). Some of the roles and responsibilities of DEOC are given herein:-

- 1 Notify and keep close coordination with respective stakeholders
- 2 Functionalize Relief Centers when and where required and assign relevant staff along with resources on the disposal
- 3 Immediate assigning of damage and needs assessment teams and timely dissemination of findings to relevant officials for preparing appropriate level of resource for response.
- 4 Synchronize and harmonize the activities of DDMA members departments keeping view the cost effective elements even in severity of disaster situation.
- 5 Monitor disaster warning or disaster occurrence and communicate the same to the Towns, Union Councils , and the Villages for better preparedness and effective response in coordination with and on the advise of the following agencies :
 - o DDMA
 - o Meteorology Department (Heavy Rains / wind or storms)
 - o Irrigation Department (Floods)
 - o Civil Defense, Police (Road Accidents, Riots, Bomb threats/blast, Fires, House Crashes)
 - o Health Department (Epidemics and Food Poisoning)
- 6 Enlist services of laboratories and expert institutions for specialized services through the Health Department as and when required.
- 7 Circulate updates and advisories on the Disaster Situation immediately and in appropriate time phases thereafter to the DDMA and the general public.
- 8 Keep effective supervision and monitoring of disaster management and relief activities.
- 9 Requisition of accommodation, structure, vehicles and equipments for relief through establishment of transit camps.
- 10 Manage external relief, and experts and coming into the district and ensure security of logistics and personnel through security agencies.
- 11 Provide favorable conditions to NGOs/ INGOs to operate for DRRM, DRR and Emergency relief and rehabilitation activities.
- 12 Operate a Public Information Display Area for immediate access to information by the public and media regarding the disaster and the current situation.
- 13
- 14 Organize and coordinate clearance of debris and necessary immediate repairs to damaged infrastructure.
- 15 Water, Telecommunication, Public buildings
- 16 Electricity
- 17 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.
- 18 Monitoring and evaluation of the activities.
- 19 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 Town Administration and Union Council bodies will make request to the District Authorities for the possible involvement of any concerned department to meet the disaster situation.

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

6.6. Plan Dissemination through Community Education

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

- 1 District government departments, and to the Provincial level officials.

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

6.7. Community Involvement and Participation

The Rajanpur 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:

- 1 Assess the procedures in this document.
- 2 Assess the potentials and areas of improvement
- 3 Agencies and departments should also conduct drills based on the hazard scenarios and areas of competence.
- 4 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.
- 5 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.
- 6 The member departments of DDMA will mobilize resources to arrange a bloc grant for some of the following activities:-
- 7 Meet the expenses of DDMA secretariat
- 8 Meet the expenses of drills

Section 7

Conclusion

Section 7

Conclusion

Conclusion

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



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

Section 8

Annexes

Section 8

Annexes

Part – 1: District Information

Annex 1

DISTRICT MAP



Annex 2**LIST OF IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS.**

Sr. No	Name of the Offices	Office	Resident	Fax
1.	District Coordination Officer	689131, 688495	689002	688492
2.	DPO Rajanpur	689055	689042	689076
3.	Executive District Officer (Rev)	689073	689073	689073
4.	EDO (Health)	689461	689461	690161
5.	E.D.O (Works & Services) Rajanpur	688741	689542	688741
6.	District Officer (Revenue)	689288	-----	-----
7.	District flood Control Room.	689288	-----	-----
8.	Dy: Distt: Officer (Rev) Rajanpur	689071	689071	-----
9.	Dy: Distt: Officer (Rev) Jampur.	567609	567609	567609
10.	DDO(R) Rojhan	610001	-----	-----
11.	Political Assistance	689470	-----	-----
12.	District Officer (Roads).	688840	688840	688840
13.	District Officer (Buildings)	689032	690232	690232
14.	Executive Engineer (Irrigation) (Wapda)	689064	689064	689064
15.	District Food Controller R/pur	689028	-----	689028
16.	Tehsildar R/pur	689094	688881	-----
17.	Aftab Iqbal Gujar Tehsildar Jampur	567978	567978	-----
18.	Tehsildar Rojhan	-----	610251	-----
19.	Tehsil Municipal Officer, R/pur	689320	689299	-----
20.	Tehsil Municipal Officer J/pur	567580	471186	568997
21.	Tehsil Municipal Officer Rojhan	610315	-----	-----

22.	D.S.P (Sadar) Rajanpur	689079	689079	-----
23.	Sub Divisional Police Officer, Rojhan	567641	-----	-----
24.	Sub Divisional Police Officer, Rojhan	610149	610149	-----
25.	Police Station Rajanpur (city)	689048	-----	-----
26.	Police Station Rajanpur (sadar)	689437	-----	-----
27.	Police Station Kot Mithan	317467	-----	-----
28.	Police Station Fazilpur	681018	-----	-----
29.	PoliceStationJampur	567911	-----	-----
30.	PoliceStationDajal	319210	-----	-----
31.	PoliceStationMuhammadpur	315355	-----	-----
32.	PoliceStationHarrand	309901	-----	-----
33.	PoliceStationRojhan	610141	-----	-----

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Telephone Exchange, Cantt. Road, Rajanpur	0604-688000	
2.	TelephoneExchange,HajipurRoad,Fazilpur	0604-681001	
3.	Telephone Exchange, Kot Bahadur	0604-683077	
4.	TelephoneExchange,KotMithan	0604-317000	
5.	Telephone Exchange, Fatepur	0604-688422	
6.	Telephone Exchange, D.G. Khan Road, Jampur	0604-567967	

7.	Telephone Exchange, D.G. Khan Road, M. Pur	0604-315399	
8.	Telephone Exchange, Jampur Road, Dajal	0604-319000	
9.	Telephone Exchange, Harrand	0604-549000	
10.	Telephone Exchange, Hajipur	0604-682088	
11.	Telephone Exchange, Near Mari Banglow Rojhan.	0604-610000	
12.	Telephone Exchange, Umer Kot	0604-663000	
13.	Telephone Exchange, Lal Garh	0604-666088	

GRID STATIONS

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	132 KV Gird Station, Wapda Colony Rajanpur	0604-689087	
2.	66 KV Gird Station, D.G Khan Road, Fazilpur	0604-6811020	
3.	66 KV Gird Station, Dajal Road, Jampur	0604-567540	
4.	132 KV Gird Station, D.G. Khan, Jampur	0604-567878	
5.	132 KV Gird Station, Rojhan City.	0604-610197	
6.	66 KV Gird Station, Dajal	0604-689483	

PETROL AND GAS STATIONS

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Al- Abbas Petrol Pump, Rajanpur	0604-689126	
2.	Shakeel Petrol Pump, Rajanpur	0604-688854	

3.	Khetaran Petrol Pump, Rajanpur	0604-688530	
4.	ShahPetroleumServiceRajanpur	03336441355	
5.	PARCOPumpingStation,Fazilpur	0604-688067	
6.	Durrani Petrol Pump, Jampur	0604-567665	
7.	Waziristan Petroleum, Rajanpur	0300-7519165	

MAJOR GOVT. HOSPITALS

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No
1.	DHQ, Hospital, Rajanpur	0604-688046
2.	THQ, Hospital, Jampur	0604-567431
3.	THQ, Hospital, Rojhan	0604-610148

AMBULANCES GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Ambulance DHQ, Hospital, Rajanpur (Applied for)	0604-688481	Applied for
2.	Ambulance DHQ, Hospital, Rajanpur (Applied for)	0604-690161	Applied for
3.	Ambulance DHQ, Hospital, Rajanpur	0604-689461	RP-7281
4.	Ambulance THQ, Hospital, Jampur	0604-567431	Applied for
5.	Ambulance THQ, Hospital, Jampur	0604-567431	
6.	Ambulance THQ, Hospital, Rojhan	0604-610162	Applied for
7.	Ambulance THQ, Hospital, Rojhan	0604-610162	

8.	Ambulance RHC, Banglow Ichha	0604-6782608	RP- 7351
9.	Ambulance RHC, Fazilpur	0604-680172	Applied for
10.	Ambulance RHC, Dajal	0333-6451218	RP-5134
11.	AmbulanceRHCHarrand	0604-549003	
12.	Ambulance RHC Muhammad Pur	0604-301508	
13.	Ambulance RHC Kot Mithan	0604-333984	

CIVIL DEFENCE STAFF

Sr.No	Name of Staff	Contact No.	Total
1.	Khalid Karim Civil Defence Officer	0333-6431947	1
2.	Aqil Gul Senior Instructor	0342-6434539	1
3.	Abdul Waheed Senior Clerk	0332-6152282	1
4.	Niaz Hussain Motor Boat Operator	0333-8823312	1
5.	Civil Defence Volunteers	NA	50

BOMB DISPOSAL

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Bomb Disposal, Commander, Rajanpur. Zila Council	0345-7131256	
2.	Bomb Disposal Technician, Rajanpur. Zila Council	0333-6448425	

FIRE BRIGADE

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Fire Brigade Station, Rajanpur	0604-689549	
2.	FireBrigadeStation,Jampur	0604-568810	
3.	Fire Brigade Station, PARCO, Failure.	0604-4367054	

RESCUE- 1122

1	Ambulances	03
2	Rescue Vehicle.	01
3	Rescuers Staff	70
4	Rescue Volunteer.	80

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS

Sr. No	Name of Point & Location	Contact No
1.	Police Station, Jampur	0604-567911
2.	Police Station, Muhammad pur	0604-315355
3.	Police Station, Dajal	0604-319210
4.	Police Station, Umer Kot	0604-335442
5.	Police Station, Fazilpur	0604-332153
6.	Police Station, Saddar Rajanpur	0604-689037
7.	Police Station, City Rajanpur	0604-689047
8.	Police Station, Kot Mithan	0604-317467
9.	Police Station, Harrand	0604-549031
10.	Police Station, Rojhan	0604-610181
11.	Police Station, Shahwali	0604-309841
12.	Police Station, Goth Mazarl	0604-
13.	Police Station, Banglow Ichha	068-5045176

SIREN STATIONS

1. DCO Complex, Rajanpur
2. DPO Office, Rajanpur
3. Zila Council, Rajanpur
4. TMA Office Rajanpur.

Annex 3

MAJOR NGOS IN DISTRICT RAJANPUR.

Sr. No	Name of NGO & Address	Contact No	Rural/ Urban	Area of Operation
1.	Anjaman Al-Aslah, Kot Mithan	0306-7516659	Urban	Union Council
2.	Rohi Development Organization, Fazilpur	0333-6445534	Rural	District
3.	Dahi Samaji Tarakti Council, Rajanpur	0333-6443091	-	District
4.	Saya Foundation, Kotla Nasir	0333-6443291	-	District
5.	Khaja Faarid Welfare Society, KotMithan	0333-6432092	-	Union council
6.	Sangti Women Organizartion	0604-683251	-	District
7.	Social Welfare Society, Rajanpur	0604-688243	Urban	District
8.	Aanjaman Falah -e-Bahbod, Rajanpur	0604-688281	-	Tehsil
9.	Aanjaman Samaji Bahbo, Shikarpur	0333-642245	Rural	Union council
10.	Al Muslim Wafare Socity, Rajanpur	0333-6443361	Urban	District
11.	Rural Development Society, Rajanpur	0333-8826721	-	District
12.	Al Khadmat Welfare Society, Rajanpur	0333-6431936	-	City
13.	Taamir-e-milat Welfare Society, Rajanpur	-----	-	City
14.	Al- Sadat Welfare Society, Kot Bahadar	0345-7358033	Rural	Tehsil
15.	Pak Welfare Society, Rajanpur	0333-6445995	Urban	City
16.	T.B Association, Marghal	-----	Rural	Tehsil
17.	Aslamia Welfare Society, Kot Mithan	0300-6424566	Urban	Tehsil
18.	Iqra Welfare Society, Rajanpur	0333-6446684	Rural	District
19.	Anjamn Falah Mareezan, Rajanpur	0604-688846	Urban	Tehsil
20.	International Islamic Education Society, Rajanpur	0333-6444973	Rural	Division

21.	Maqads Development, Rajanpur	0333-6454233	Urban	District
22.	Women Social Organization, Rajanpur	0604-689069	—	District
23.	Khaja Farid Foundation, Kot Mithan	—————	—	Union Council
24.	Tehsil T.B Association, Fazilpur	0333-7437604	—	Tehsil
25.	Anjuman Falah —e- Maaushra, Jampur	0604-319225	—	Union Council
26.	Anjuman Alfalah, muhammadpur	0604-315115	Rural	Union Council
27.	Ahmdani Welfare Society, Jampur	—————	—	Union Council
28.	Social Welfare Society, Jampur	—————	Urban	Union Council
29.	Jinnah Welfare Society, Jampur	—————	—	Tehsil
30.	Sir Syed Welfare Society, Jampur	0333-6450505	—	District
31.	Help Foundation Kot Mithan	0604-317806	—	District
32.	Pukar Foundation Rajanpur		Rural	District
33.	Qatar Charity		Rural	District.
34.	Red Crescent Society		Urban/Rural	District.
35.	NRSP		Urban/Rural	District.
36.	PRSP		Urban/Rural	District.
37.	NCHD		Urban/Rural	District.
38.	Awaz Foundation		Urban/Rural	District.

Annex 4**MAJOR HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**

Sr. #	Name of Point & Location	Contact No
1.	Al- Rehmat Hotels and Restaurents Near Railway Station Rajanpur	0604-688454
2.	Fine Hotels and Restaurents, Zia Shaheed Road, Rajanpur.	0604-688500
3.	Al- Waqar Hotels and Restaurents, Zia Shaheed Road, Rajanpur	NA
4.	Range Hotels and Restaurants, Rajanpur	0604-689855
5.	Baba Gee Hotels and Restaurants, Dera Road, Rajanpur	0604-690606
6.	Al- Fareed Hotels and Restaurants, Kot Mithan	NA
7.	New Muslim Hotels and Restaurants, Jampur	NA
8.	Al- Sattar Hotels and Restaurants, Jampur	NA

Annex 5**LIST OF PRINT MEDIA.**

Sr. No	Name	Media Group	Contact No
1.	Abdul Hamid Shakir	District reporter Nawa-a-Wakt	0604-689115
2.	Hafez-a-Alnaseer	Chief Editor Daily 'MITHON'	0604-688232
3.	Aman ullah	City Reporter 'Khabrian'	_____
4.	Abdul Majid	Representative 'PAKISTAN'	0333-6435215
5.	Aftab Nawaz	Representative 'RAJANPUR'	0346-7346088
6.	M. Hussain Farid	Representative 'APP'	0306-6500065
7.	Dr. Shahid Rafiq	Representative 'AUSAAF'	0604-688527

LIST OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA.

Sr. No	Name	Channel	Number
1.	Asiq Hussain Bukhari	Representative 'WASAB TV'	0333-6443656
2.	M. Iqbal Kayani	INDUS TV	0333-8830483
3.	M. Ishaq Gabol	AAJ TV	0314-6770488
4.	Javid Iqbal	ROHI TV	0346-7333253
5.	Mujahid Khan Dreshak	ROYAL TV	0333-6441947
6.	Aamir Nawaz	HAQ TV	0300-6405859

Annex 6**RAILWAY STATIONS.**

Sr. No	Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	Railway Station, Jampur	0346-301820	
2.	Railway Station, Fazilpur	0604-301821	
3.	Railway Station, Rajanpur	0346-301822	
4.	Railway Station, Kot Mithan	0346-301823	
5.	Railway Station, Rojhan	0346-301825	
6.	Railway Station, Shah Wali	0346-301826	
7.	Railway Station, Kot Bahram	0346-301824	

MAJOR BUS/ WAGON STANDS.

Sr. No	Location	Contact No	Remarks
1.	New Khan Road Runner, General Bus Stand Rajanpur	0604-688578	
2.	Mazari Coach, General Bus Stand Rajanpur	0604-690103	
3.	All Sams/ Rind Brothers General Bus Stand Rajanpur.	0604-689135	
4.	United Wagon Services, General Bus Stand Rajanpur.	0333-6442611	
5.	Al- Fared/ Khan Brother, General Bus Stand Rajanpur.	0333-6442549	
6.	Municipal Committee Stand Jampur	0333-6439464	
7.	Khan Flying Coach, Jampur	0333-6466441	

Annex 7**AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES.**

1	Executive District Officers	11
2	District Officers	25
3	Deputy District Officers	36
4	NGOs	43
5	Teachers	5106
6	Prof. & Lecturer	84
7	Patwaris	222
8	Lady Health workers	900
9	Lady Health Supervisors	35
10	Male Mobilizer	40
11	Doctors in DHQ Hospital R/Pur	25
12	Doctors in THQ Hospital J/Pur.	22
13	Doctors in THQ Hospital Rojhan	07
14	Private Doctors Rajanpur Tehsil	22
15	Private Doctors Jampur Tehsil	16
16	Blood Donors DHQ R/Pur	34
17	Blood Donors THQ Jampur	58

Annex 8

DETAIL OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT & EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

Sr No	Name of Department	Car/Jeep	Dala-filior/ Pickup	Truck	Buses	Tractor	Dewatering Sals	Peter Pump	Water Tank/ Bowzer	Bulldozer	Fire Brigade	Ambulance
1.	DCO Office	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	TMA Rajanpur	06	-	-	-	12	10	10	07	-	02	-
3.	TMA Jampur	03	-	-	-	05	04	04	-	-	-	-
4.	TMA Rojhan	01	-	-	-	04	04	02	02	-	-	-
5.	Works & Services	07	01	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Education	07	03	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Health	07	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
8.	Irrigation	02	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Agriculture	14	03	-	-	05	-	-	01	-	-	-
10.	Agriculture Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	-	-
11.	WAPDA	-	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Revenue	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Community Development	04	01	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Population Department	02	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	ADLG	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Food Department	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	DMO Office	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Rescue 1122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	03
TOTAL		64	23	01	10	28	23	16	10	08	03	16

Annex 9**DETAIL OF MACHINERY IN PRIVATE SECTOR.**

Sr. No	Name	Contact No.	Address	Type of Machine
1.	Muhammad Aslam	0333-6445085	Opp.Khushali Bank Gali Rajanpur	Excavator=2 No Tractor with Jack Trolly=4No.
2.	Saddoo Khan	0334-6673182	Qutab Canal Opp.Al- Noor Model Public School (Boys) Rajanpur.	Excavator=1 No Tractor with JackTrolly=2 No
3.	Sharbat Khan	0333-8827508	-do-	-do-
4.	Ayyub Jaskani	0333-6438283	Asni Road near camp Meer Sb.	Excavator= 1 No Tractor with Jack trolley = 3 N.
5.	Sheer Muhammad	0345-3570168	Jampur	Excavator= 2 No Tractor with JackTrolly=1 No

Annex 10

DETAIL OF PRIVATE DOCTORS/ HOSPITALS.

Sr. No.	Name of Doctor	Place of Working	Cell No.
1.	Dr. Abdul Razzaq Larik	Kotmithan	0300-8780994
2.	Dr. Javed Iqbal	Kotmithan	0331-8051055
3.	Dr. Irshad Ahmad	Kotmithan	0333-6433366
4.	Dr. Ghulam Mustafa Rana	Kotmithan	0333-7293435
5.	Dr. Najam-u-Din Malik	Kotmithan	0604-317480
6.	Dr. Karim Bakhsh	Fazil Pur	0333-6441655
7.	Dr. Ghulam Subhani	Fazil Pur	0333-6443027
8.	Dr. Muhammad Jamil	Fazil Pur	0333-6473970
9.	Dr. Tariq Akhtar	Fazil Pur	0333-6446832
10.	Dr. Abdul Ghafoor	Fazil Pur	0333-6448151
11.	Dr. Muhammad Khalid	Fazil Pur	0333-6442033
12.	Dr. Najam-u-Din	Fazil Pur	0333-6446410
13.	Dr. Shoukat Hussain	Rajanpur	0333-2579848
14.	Dr. Saeed Usmani	Rajanpur	
15.	Dr. Muhammad Ali Shahzad	Rajanpur	0333-6438789
16.	Dr. Muhammad Sher Kaleem	Rajanpur	0333-8830894
17.	Dr. Noshaba Aman	Rajanpur	0333-8821122
18.	Dr. Muhammad Nasrullah Galzai	Rajanpur	0333-6443484
19.	Dr. Shahzad Kaleem	Rajanpur	0333-6478789
20.	Dr. Hamda Mujeeb	Rajanpur	0604-688610
21.	Dr. Hafeez-u-Rehman Ajmadani	Rajanpur	
22.	Dr. Khurum Shahzad	Rajanpur	0332-6164546
TEHSIL JAMPUR			
1.	Dr. Munir Ahmad Bhatti	Jampur	0333-6454248
2.	Dr. Mehboob Rasheed	Jampur	0342-6416008
3.	Dr. Muhammad Akram Shahzad	Jampur	0333-6483433
4.	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Dasti	Jampur	0333-6452233

5.	Dr. Farooq Ahmad Malik	Jampur	0333-6456975
6.	Dr. Abdul Kareem	Jampur	0333-6054242
7.	Dr. Muhammad Hasnain	Jampur	0300-6780721
8.	Dr. Naeem Ullah Khan	Jampur	0332-6774363
9.	Dr. Riaz Ahmad Shah	Dajal	0333-6456319
10.	Dr. Muhammad Nasir	Dajal	0333-6456118
11.	Dr. Khizer Hayat	Dajal	0333-6456219
12.	Dr. Muhammad Hassan Ahmdani	Dajal	0332-6789000
13.	Dr. Riaz Ahmad	Haji Pur	0333-6441944
14.	Dr. Muhammad Azam	Muhammad Pur	0333-6466995
15.	Dr. Mian Abdul Rafi	Muhammad Pur	0333-6158058
16.	Dr. Taimoor Mirza	Muhammad Pur	0333-6459050

PRIVATE AMBULANCES.

1. One Ambulance is at Hospital of Dr. Najam-u-Din in Kot Mithan.
2. Second Ambulance is at Hospital of Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Dasti Jampu
Cell No. of Driver Nasrullah.0333-6035011

Annex 11

ANJAMAN TAJRAN.

1. Alo-o-din Mazari President anjaman tajran Rajanpur
2. Shahsh Saleem President anjaman tajran Jampur
3. Khan Muhammad President anjaman tajran Dajal
4. Khaja Abdul Majid President anjaman tajran Fazilpur
5. M. Islam Sajid President anjaman tajran Hajipur
6. Haji Khurshid President anjaman tajran Rakh Baghwala
7. Fida Hussain President anjaman tajran Mahrawala
8. Haji Arsahd President anjaman tajran Shakarpur
9. Khaja Saleem President anjaman tajran Kot Mithan
10. Malik Habib Ullah President anjaman tajran Umar Kor
11. Bakht Ali Mazari President anjaman tajran Rojhan

Annex 12

PEACE COMMITTEE DISTRICT RAJANPUR.

1. Ali Raza Darishak, Zila Nazim Rajanpur
2. Muhammad Amin Ch, DCO Rajanpur
3. DPO, Rajanpur
4. EDO (Health) Rajanpur
5. Political Assistant/ Commandant BMP Rajanpur
6. DDO (R) Rajanpur
7. DDO (R) Rajanpur
8. DDO (R) Rojhan
9. DSP/ HQRs Rajanpur
10. DSP Rojhan
11. DSP Jampur
12. DSP/ SDPO, Rajanpur
13. Shamshir Ali Mazari, Naib Zila Nazim, Rajanpur
14. Khalil ur Rehman Tehsil Nazim, Rajanpur
15. Mirza Ubaid Ullah, Tehsil Nazim, Jampur
16. Sher Koh Mazari, Tehsil Nazim, Rojhan
17. Dur Muhammad Khan, Naib Tehsil Nazim, Rajanpur
18. Moulana Yasin Rahi, Jampur
19. Mulana Abdul Ghani, Hajipur
20. Ashrat Abbas Advocate, jampur

Part – 2: District Disaster Information

Annex 13**DETAIL OF PERSONS TRAINED BY CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICE.****Years-2007.**

Name of Course	Total
Civil Defense basic General	163 Teachers
Civil Defense basic Fire Fighting	93 Teachers
Civil Defense basic Fire Fighting	33 Indus Sugar Mills Kot Bahadur
Civil Defense basic Fire Fighting	76 Cotton kenning Factory
Civil Defense basic General course	923 Students.

Years 2008.

Civil Defense basic General course	411 Student.
Civil Defense basic General course	166 Teacher.
Civil Defense Fire Fighting course	43 PARCO
Civil Defense basic General Course	67 Diference Department.

Years 2009.

Civil Defense bomb reconsis	273 Employee of diifference Department & Security Guard
Civil Defense basic General course	356 Teacher.
Civil Defense Fire Fighting course	44 Cotton factory
Civil Defense basic General Course	496 Students.
Civil Defense basis first Aid course	167 Students.

Annex 14**CATCHMENT AREAS AND PEAK FLOOD
EVER RECORDED ON DIFFERENT HILL TORRENTS.**

Sr. No	Name of Hill Torrent	Catchments Area	Discharge
1.	Kaha Torrent	250 Sq: Miles	118500 Cusecs
2.	Baffa Khosa Torrent	98.5 Sq: Miles	8087 Cusecs
3.	Kala Khosra Torrent	85 Sq: Miles	7805 Cusecs
4.	Chachar Torrent	256 Sq: Miles	85500 Cusecs
5.	Pitok Torrent	82 Sq: Miles	23323 Cusecs
6.	Sori Januabi Torrent	641 Sq: Miles	45787 Cusecs
7.	Sori Shumali Torrent	108 Sq: Miles	7713 Cusecs
8.	Zangi Torrent	341 Sq: Miles	60216 Cusecs
9.	Khura Torrent	1117 Sq: Miles	11160 Cusecs
10.	Khumbi Torrent	250 Sq: Miles	10000 Cusecs

PROTECTION OF EMBANKMENT OF CANAL AGAINST HILL TORRENTS.

The following embankments are maintained to protect the populated area (Abadies) against the Hill Torrents Floods:-

1. Dajal Branch RD 100-190 Right Bank.
2. patwali Minor RD 0-11 Right Bank.
3. Islampur Disty RD Right Bank.
4. Hajipur Disty RD 24-29 IR Minor RD 5/6 Right Banks & RD 2-24 Left Banks
5. Taskeen Disty RD 49-19 Right Bank.
6. Fatehpur Disty RD 0-26.
7. Mubarak Disty Qadra Flood Embankment.
8. Hamid Disty RD 12-22 R.
9. Qadra Canal RD 60-80, 151 to Tail Right.
10. Mat Wah Disty RD 11 Tails / Right.

Annex 15**DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCUE TEAM (DART).**

The main Departments who perform duties during the flood are irrigation, Revenue, Police, Health, Livestock, Agriculture and Civil Defense. These departments will perform their duties according to nature of their job in flood area. However an elite team is constituted which consist of other departments and revenue department specially, for efficient performance during disaster. This team is named as Disaster Assistance and Rescue Team. Expected flood area has been divided into sectors and the DART of each sector will be responsible for all kind of Pre, Mid and Post Flood activities. Detail of DART is as under:

Detail of Sectors and Disaster Assistance and Rescue Team Responsible Of All Kinds Of Rescue And Relief Activities During Flood

Sr	Tehsil	Name Of Sector	Dart
Overall incharge DDO(Rev) Rajanpur			
1.	Rajanpur	Kanungoe Circle kotla Esan	- Tehsildar -DO-Building(supporting officer) -DEO-Secondary -Manager Sanatzar -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
2.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Rajanpur Colony	- Naib Tehsildar -DO-OFWM -DEO-Male Elementary -DDEO-Male Rajanpur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
3.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Rajanpur	-NaibTehsildar -DO-Fisheries -DDO-Agriculture Rajanpur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
4.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Fazilpur Colony	- Colony Naib Tehsildar -DO-Social welfare -DDO-Building Rajanpur -DDO-Social welfare Rajanpur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
Overall incharge DDO(Rev) Jampur			
5.	Jampur	Kanungoe Circle Muhammadpur and Hajipur	-Tehsildar -TMO Jampur -DO-Environment -DDO-Road Jampur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
6.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Isran	- Naib Tehsildar -DO-Soil Conservation -DDO-Male Elementary Edu.

			-Chief Officer Town Committee Muhammadpur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
7.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Dajal	- Naib Tehsildar -DO-Population -ADLG -DDO-Agriculture Jampur -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
Overall incharge DDO(Rev) Rojhan			
8.	Rojhan	Kanungoe Circle Rojhan	- DDO(Rev) Rojhan. -TMO Rojhan -DDO- Population welfareRojhan -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
9.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Umer kot , meeranpur	- Tehsildar -DDO-Water Management Rajhan -DDO-Building Rojhan -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari
10.	-do-	Kanungoe Circle Shahwali	- Naib Tehsildar -DDO-Agriculture -DDO-Roads Rojhan -Concerned Kanungoe & Patwari

Annex 16

PROPOSED RELIEF CAMPS.

1. Tehsil Jampur.

- Government Boys High School, Jampur.
- Government Boys Primary School Sahoo Wala. (Amended).
- Nala Islam (Govt, Boys High School, Saleemabad).
- Government Boys Primary School, Hairo. (Amended).
- Government Boys Primary School Dukkar. (Amended).
- Govt. Middle School Qabool Chowk Mauza Khan Wah.

2. Tehsil Rajanpur.

- Hamunwala.
- Pul Qutab Hajipur- Fazilpur Road.
- Govt. High School Kot Mithan.
- Basti Miani.
- Govt. High School Wong.
- Union Council Basti Sauntra.
- Middle School Mehrewala.
- Elementary Middle School Androon.

3. Tehsil Rojhan

- Govt. High School Rojhan.
- Govt. High School, Umer Kot.
- Govt. High School Banagla Iccha.
- Govt. High School Shahwali.
- Govt. High School Son Miani.
- Govt. High School Bhagsar.

Annex 17

KEY INSTALLATION POINTS IN DISTRICT RAJANPUR.

1)	Parco Grid Station, Fazilpur
2)	32 KV Grid Station, Wapda Colony Rajanpur
3)	66 KV Grid Station, D.G. Khan Road fazilpur
4)	66 KV Grid Station,, Dajal Road, Jampur
5)	132 KV Grid Station, D.G. Khan Road, Jampur
6)	132 KV Grid Station, Rojhan City
7)	66 KV Grid Station, Dajal

Part – 3: Miscellaneous

Annex 18

PARTICIPANTS LIST, DISTRICT RAJANPUR DRM PLAN, CONSULTATION WORKSHOP.

Sr. No	Name	Designation & Department
1	Dr. Ahmad Hassan	M.S-DHQ Hospital Rajanpur (Health
2	Saleem Kamran	Inspector Punjab Police
3	Abu Bakar Khan	EDO Agriculture Office
4	Kaleem Ullah	Help Foundation Mithan Kot, SO
5	Shaheen Bibi	Help Foundation Mithan Kot, SO
6	Aqeel Gul	Senior Instructor Civil Defence
7	Jamshed Farid	Help Foundation
8	Malik Ghulam Shabbir	SDO, PHED
9	Sajjad Ahmed	YDO, SO
10	Masood ur Rauf	CO, TMA
11	Dr. M Aslam	DEO Rescue 1122
12	Khalid Karim	CDO, Rajanpur
13	Aftab Nawaz Mastoi	NEELAB Jampur
14	Ghulam Asghar Khan	DO, Social Welfare Rajanpur
15	Mushtaq Bilal Bhatti	District DRM Coordinator, Rajanpur
16	Qamar Abbass	District Literacy Officer
17	M. Khalid Raju	DO (R)
18	Manzoor Ahmad Ghazi	Chairman Press club, RajanPur
19	Mohammad Ayaz Mehmood	EDO (WTS)
20	Dr. Irfan Haider	Orthopedic Surgeon DHQ Hospital Rajanpur
21	Agha Hussain Shah	DO (C)
22	Mohammad Amin Chaudhry	DCO, Rajan Pur
23	Dr. Zahid Bhutta	Deputy Director NDMA
24	Shalim Kamran Dost	Coordinator Planning, NDMA/UNDP
25	Mohammad Haroon	SO

Annex 19

DISTRICT LEVEL DAMAGE, NEEDS & ASSESSMENT FORM FORMAT

Date of Report _____ District _____

Part 1 Situation

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

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

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

Part 3 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance

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

Part 4 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

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

Part 5 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

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

Part 6 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 7 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared and submitted by:

Submitted to:

District Authority (DDMA)
Date

Provincial Authority (PDMA)
Date

Explanatory Notes:

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

Annex 20

UNION COUNCIL LEVEL DAMAGE, NEEDS & CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FORM
FORMATDate of Report _____
Tehsil Name _____UC Name _____
District _____

Part 1 Situation

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

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

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

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

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

Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

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

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

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

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

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

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared by: _____

Received by: _____

 UC Authority
 Date

 District Authority
 Date
Explanatory Notes:

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

Annex 21

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?

- 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

Name of Organization	Assistance Extended	Date	Quantity/Estimated Amount

IX. Identification of Needs of Target Beneficiaries

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Other Items Needed

1. Kitchen Utensils: what, how many and why?

2. Sleeping materials: What, how many and why?

3. No. of families in need of materials for temporary shelter (Plastic Sheets)

XI. Additional Information on the Area

Report Prepared by:

Submitted to:

Village Committee
Administration
Date

UC
Date

Section 9

Resources and References

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. Rajanpur
- Civil Defense Office. Distt. Rajanpur
- Irrigation Department Rajanpur

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
Pakistan Meteorological Department
National Disaster Management Authority
National Reconstruction Bureau
Government of Punjab
UNDP Pakistan
ADB Pakistan
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
Population Census Organization; Federal Bureau of
Statistics, Pakistan.

<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk>
<http://www.pakmet.com.pk/>
<http://www.ndma.gov.pk/>
<http://www.nrb.gov.pk/>
<http://www.punjab.gov.pk>
<http://www.undp.org.pk>
<http://www.adb.org>
<http://www.adpc.net>
<http://www.cred.be/>
www.statpak.gov.pk