



***Disaster Risk Management Plan
District Ziarat
Government of Balochistan***

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Purpose and Scope of the Plan

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

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

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

Terms and Concepts¹

Acceptable risk

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

Biological hazard

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

Capacity

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

Capacity building

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

Climate change

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

Coping capacity

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

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the 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.

¹ These terms and concepts have been adapted from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) list of terms and concepts. An effort has been made to simplify them for better understanding of the common reader in Pakistan.

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 $\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}$. Some experts also include the concept of exposure to refer to the physical aspects of vulnerability.

Risk assessment/analysis

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by 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.

List of Acronyms

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

Acknowledgment

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

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

Distribution of Copies

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Tahir Munir Minhas

Director General PDMA, Balochistan.

Message by DCO

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

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

I congratulate United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and its teams for development of such a substantial and valuable document. Special words of thanks for Mr. Shalim Kamran, Mr. Amjad Gulzar, Mr. Muhammad Daud and Mr. Syed Nasrullah Shah for their contribution to develop this plan. I am confident the guidelines in the plan will provide utmost benefit to vulnerable communities of district Ziarat.

Sadeeq Mandokhel
District Coordination Officer,
District Ziarat

Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Disaster resistant Ziarat district.

Mission

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

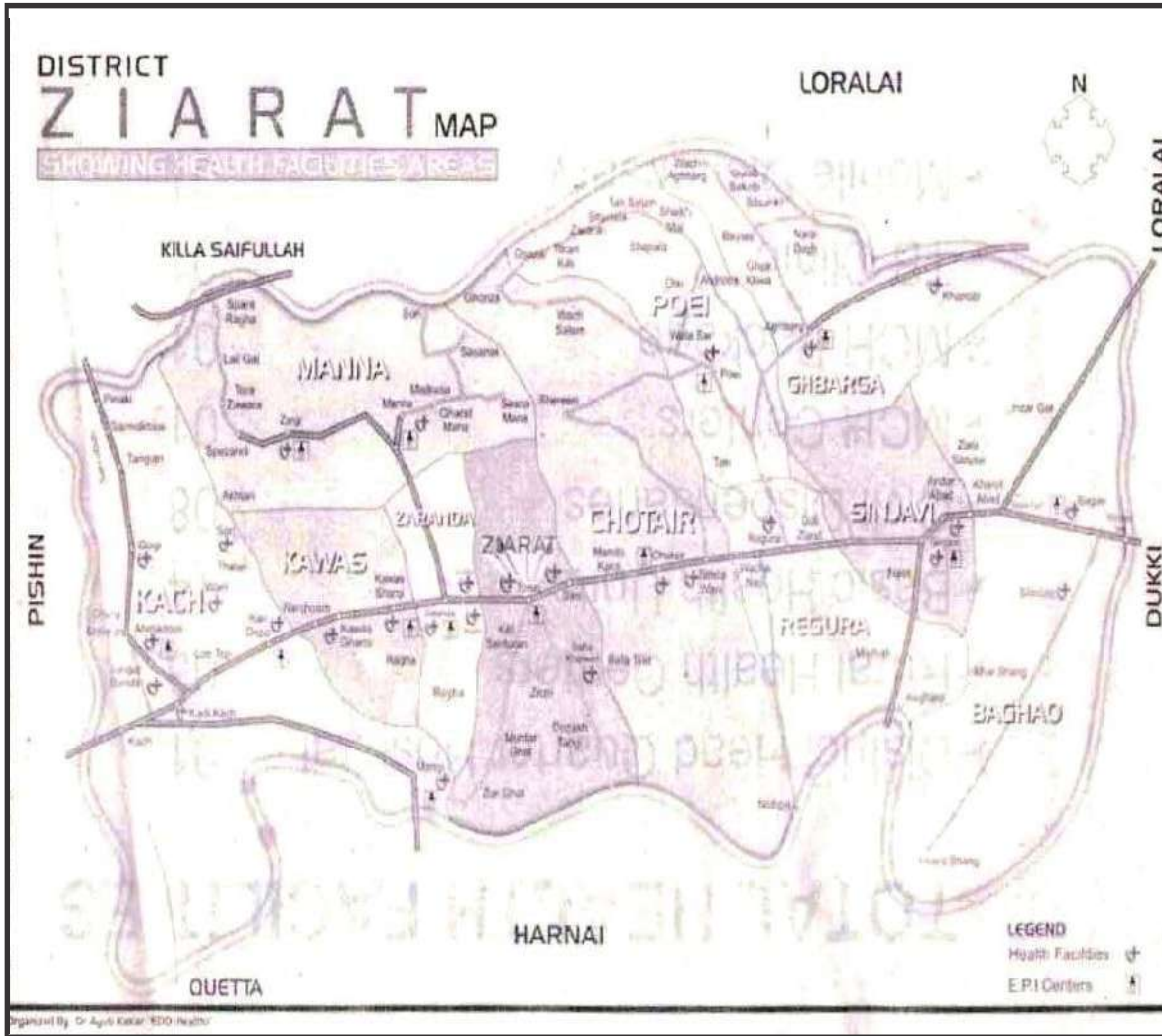
Objectives

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

SECTION 1

Overview of the District

1.1 The District Map of Ziarat



1.2 Administrative units, number of Tehsils / towns, UCs in the district

The Ziarat district was established in 1986 by upgrading the Ziarat sub-Tehsil of Sibi district, to the present level. The district is subdivided into two tehsils Ziarat and Sinjavi the latter is the more densely populated than the other. The district contains a total of ten Union Councils. A detailed administrative division of the district is given below.

District	Tehsil	Union Council
Ziarat	1. Ziarat	1. Ziarat
		2. Zandra
		3. Kawas
		4. Kach
		5. Ghoski (Ziarat Town)
	2. Sanjawi	6. Sadar Samalan
		7. Chotair
		8. Baghaw
		9. Poi
		10. Regorah

1.3 History

The history of Ziarat dates back to the time of British colonial rule. The area came under British rule in 1885 when the British Government acquired land for construction of a civil station (at the present Ziarat town), on payment of Rs.1,400,000 to the Saidzai sub section of the Sarangzai tribe. Later in 1887 it was made a part of British India. Later when the Sibi District was created in 1903, Ziarat became Sibi District's summer headquarters. It formed a part of Shahrigh Tehsil of Sibi District till 1974 when it was given the status of a sub-Tehsil. The Pashtun-dominated District Ziarat, was upgraded to District level in the year 1986.

Before Independence, the camp offices of the British Government Officials used to shift to Ziarat during the summer. Following the creation of Sibi Division in 1974, the divisional offices shifted to Ziarat during the summer.

The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, spent his last days at Ziarat Residency which is now a National Monument.

1.4 Geography

Ziarat district is bordered on the north by the districts of Pishin, Loralai and Killa Saifullah, on the south by Sibi district, on the east by Loralai, and to the west by Pishin and Sibi district.

The relief of the land in the district is mostly mountainous. Ziarat is a rough rectangular piece of land comprising of several valleys including Kachh, Kawas, Ziarat, Mana, Sanjivi and Bhagow. The district is located at a high altitude ranging from 1800 – 3488 meters. There is no major river in the district however small streams do flow through the district, e.g Kachh Nadi, Ziarat Nadi, Bhagow nadi etc.



The climate of the district is harsh in winters and moderate in summers when the temperature ranges from 16 -20 Celsius. It is refreshingly cool from May to August, from September onwards it starts getting cooler. The months of December, January, February and March are extremely cool, snowfalls during this time of the year and temperature falls below 0°C. the average rainfall ranges between 20 – 60 mm and most of the rainfall is received during summers.

1.5 Natural Resources

The district is rich in natural resources. The Juniper Forests are listed among the world's most rare and oldest heritage site. They are also of economic value as their wood is used in furniture making and construction. Besides these forests the district is also famous for its fruits. Various kinds of fruits are grown on the district including, almonds, apricots, apples, cherry etc.



Like the whole of the wild animals like wolf, fox, jackals are common in the district. Mountain sheep and Straight horned Markhor are also found in the district. Rabbits and tortoise have also been found in Ziarat. Birds like chakor and sisi, migratory ducks are also seen during the autumn and spring season.

1.6 Demography

The estimated population of the district is 0.03 million with a population density of 22 persons per square kilometer. The sex ratio of the district as per the 1998 census is 52 % males while 48 % females. Literacy rate is quite low with only 51 % in the urban while 33 % in the rural areas are educated.



1.7 Socio-Economic setup



Ziarat is a pashtun dominated district. Culturally the district is a mix of various cultures as many tribes have settled in the district including Kakar, Ghazalis, Tareens, Syyeds etc. most of the people are involved in agriculture or live stock rearing.

The district is also famous for its shrines. The district derives its name from Ziarat (shrine) of Baba Kharwari, a highly esteemed saint of the area who lived here in the early eighteenth century. The shrine is located about nine km south of Ziarat town. The shrine (Ziarat) of Baba Kharwari (whose real name was Mula Tahir) is one of the most well known places in the district. Baba Kharwari rendered great services to the cause of Islam in the early 18th century. His shrine is situated about 9 km from the town and a large number of people who visit Ziarat go to the Mazar to offer *Fateha*.

1.8 Industry – Tourism

Ziarat is a holiday resort, the district is famous for its ancient and magnificent juniper forest which is spread over 126,000 acres, and is one of the largest and oldest Juniper forest in the world, some of the trees are almost 4,000 years old. That is why these trees are also known as the living fossils on earth.

Ziarat is a tourist destination, the economy of the district also benefits from this industry. The district hosts a number of orchards of apples and cherries which provide a pleasant site for tourists visiting the area.

Zizri valley, situated on the southern edge of the district, possesses a breathtaking beauty. The road leading to the valley is kacha, rough, and tractable mainly by four wheel drive vehicles. Koshki valley and Mana Valley with its apple orchards and scintillating blue lakes is a popular tourist site.

Within easy reach of the town, is a narrow gorge, Sandeman Tangi which culminates in a perennial spring after passing through mountainous terrain. This is another major tourist attraction.

Khalifat Peak is the second highest peak in the province – 3,488 m high. For climbers it presents a real challenge and many people come just to climb this peak. The district is blessed with an overall natural beauty. There are many more places of interest than those mentioned above. In the summer season, thousands of tourists visit the area and that is why tourism has emerged as one of the main industry of the district.

1.9 Physical Infrastructure

Ziarat is a small district with relatively a moderately developed road network. There are no rail or air means of transport. There is no television booster present in the district however radio sets are quite common among the people. There five telephone exchange present in the district.

1.10 Political Setup

Politically Ziarat is not a very prominent district. The people of this district are majorly influenced by tribal lords religious leaders. The leading political parties are not very active in the district. /a few localized parties do have a significant hold in some parts of the district. The district is represented in the national assembly by one seat.



SECTION 2

Hazards in the District

2.1 District Hazards and Vulnerability

The Juniper Forests of Ziarat are one of the most unique features of this district. They are not only an important tourist attraction but also have economic and environmental benefits for the people of this district. The district comprises mostly of mountainous and rough terrain which is mostly dry arid area. Its inhabitants are primarily engaged in agricultural and livestock rearing. Tourism is a flourishing industry.

Due its rough topography and harsh climate the district of Ziarat is prone to a multiple hazards like earthquake, drought, flash floods, snowfall, and fire. Besides these few hazard epidemics, road accidents and environmental hazards are also very common.

There is little awareness and education regarding natural hazards or disasters and people are generally living in vulnerable areas. Harsh climate, poor communications and transport infrastructure is also not very much developed making it even more vulnerable in case of any disaster.

2.2 Potential Risks and Past Impact

Earthquake

Not only Ziarat but the whole of the province of Balochistan has been a victim of earthquakes. The most recent earthquake was experienced on 29 October 2008 in which more than 150 people died, livestock and crops were destroyed. The magnitude of the earthquake was 6.2 on Richter Scale.



Drought

As the climate of the district is mostly arid and dry and rainfall is rare, the district is vulnerable to be affected by droughts. So far no serious or major drought has been recorded to date. However the drought of 1997 – 2002 destroyed agriculture and livestock in Ziarat. Famine like situation developed resulting in fodder shortage and rise in food prices. The district's economic growth was badly affected.

Flash Floods

Although rains are rare but flash flooding has been recorded every one in a while due to hill torrents. Hill torrents are kept in bounds by well constructed spurs of timber. In rainy season this water is diverted onto the fields for cultivation of valuable crops. Flash flooding occurs mostly in the monsoon season.

Snowfall

The district receives heavy snow between the months of November - February. The snow not only blocks all roads and traffic, but also badly hampers the supply of food and other necessities of life. The weather becomes extremely cold and harsh resulting in many diseases like cold, flu, pneumonia, frost bite etc.



Fire

Fire accidents also increase during winter season as its use increases for killing the cool of severe winters. The incidence of gas leakage is also very common in this season.

Road Accidents

Road accidents are common in the main Ziarat city. During the summers when the number of tourists increases in the area, traffic flow increases, thus resulting in road accidents.



Pollution

Although the overall environment situation of the District is good; but pollution increases in the greater part of the city of Ziarat due to heavy traffic during summers. The Juniper forest is also under threat of becoming extinct as the common people keep using the juniper wood for burning and construction.

Crises Situation

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

- Bomb Explosion
- Demonstrations
- Clashes and Conflicts
- Terrorism
- Target killing
- fire

Such a situation may arise any time in the district. To meet such a situation, a crisis management plan by different district departments is prepared. Police and health department have always been in such a situation to respond to such crises.

2.3 Dynamic Pressure that leads to Vulnerability

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

- Lack of institutional capacity to deal with the disaster risk management initiatives.
- Lack of structure and resources.
- Lack of training, appropriate skills and awareness on disaster risk management both to the community and public servants.

- Environmental degradation, industrialization, air pollution increases hazards risk to diseases.
- Poor social protection.
- Inadequate early warning systems.
- Lack of preparedness and contingency measure for disaster risk management.
- Poor construction materials for settlements (houses, structures, buildings, schools, hospital and bridges).
- Settlements on hazards prone locations.

2.4 Risk Management System in District

• Flood Fighting Relief Plan

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



The district still presents a mechanism of DRR and DRM. And that's reactive one, which includes:-

• Relief Sector (Revenue Department)

The Revenue department is responsible for the relief activities in any situation under the supervision of the DCO secretariat in the District Ziarat.

• Response

- To provide equipment and supply relief material, food distribution and mobilize community for relief response.
- To assist in running relief centers.
- To assist in rescuing the injured and trapped persons.
- To conduct assessment of damages, losses and need of disaster survivors.
- To provide sufficient no of Ambulances with all first aid facilities and medicines.
- To deploy necessary staff at the seen of incident.
- To arrange eatable and essential items of daily use to the relief centre.
- To coordinate with PDMA/NDMA for relief work.

• Primary Roles of various departments in DRM

Irrigation department

The Irrigation department will ensure developing capacities for mitigating floods, droughts, earth quake etc. The department will ensure availability of necessary equipments .The department will make and execute plans for flood protection, Allocate funds for disaster management.

Public Health Engineering department

The department will facilitate access to safe drinking water during emergency. The department will also ensure management of water supply, sanitation services and sewerage facilities. It will also ensure availability of trained staff and resources during disasters.

Health Department

The EDO Health will ensure provision of medicines, first aid, vaccines, ambulances, etc in times of emergencies and disasters. Prepare a disaster risk management plan for dealing with mass casualties, injuries and epidemics. Identify hotspots for communicable diseases and devise strategies for community involvement. The department will also allocate funds for disasters. The department will also enhance capacities of health workers in the district.



Education Department

The department will arrange for school and college level activities e.g. drill for raising awareness in disaster management among the youth. Develop a disaster risk management plan for assessing the infrastructure of school. Introduce Disaster risk management in school and college curriculum. Ensure the availability of staff and other assets during any emergency.

Livestock Department

The District Livestock Department is responsible for making necessary arrangement for vaccination, activation emergency fields units and relief work. He will take preventive and curative measures for mass vaccination of livestock.

Works & Services Department

The department will develop codes for construction of building for the district. The District Officer (W&S) shall ensure that roads and bridges are quickly repaired for normal flow of traffic during disaster. It will also assess any other damage done to infrastructure. The department is also responsible for maintenance of road and bridges in times of peace as well.

Police Department

The District Police Officer will ensure provision of Police assistance during emergency for maintaining law and order. He will arrange for passing messages in affected areas through concern station and make alternate routs for traffic. The police department will provide necessary help in carrying out evacuation activities. It will also ensure smooth flow of traffic during disasters. It is also responsible for maintaining law and order situation during disasters.

Agriculture Engineering Department

The department is responsible for provision of machinery for maintenance of access roads to agricultural fields in the affected area. The department shall maintain dozers with drivers for meeting any emergency needs.

Revenue Department

The District Officer Revenue / Relief Officer is responsible for coordination of exercise for disaster fighting arrangements, evacuation, shifting of people in relief camps and look after the marooned people and the cattle in the relief camp.

2.4 Actions required to be considered by District Authorities

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

SECTION 3

District Disaster Risk Management Systems

3.1 Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

The Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis shows that the District is vulnerable to flood disasters in different degrees. In view of this, the plans for mitigation and preparedness will have to be evolved while the implementation is to be monitored locally at the Union Council level to reduce the impact of the disasters. A community based monitoring scheme will be more effective but this has to be established in relation to the development of capacities of the Union and village.



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

- Incorporate risk assessment in the planning and design phases of all new infrastructures.
- Assess sectoral susceptibility of people, infrastructure, assets and services.
- Develop disaster risk management plans at union council levels.
- Incorporate vulnerability reduction measures for future safety.
- Develop technical capacities of the departments/sectors to implement disaster risk management strategies.
- Conduct post disaster damage and recovery needs assessment.
- Organize emergency response as per the mandate of the department.
- Organize recovery and rehabilitation as per the mandate.

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

Village, union council and Tehsil level maps should include analysis on vulnerability of settlements, housing stock, important infrastructure and environmental resources. They will indicate location of key settlements in hazard-prone areas. The analysis will describe the types of existing housing stock in hazard-prone areas, and the potential of damage to

various housing categories. The vulnerability analysis will identify key infrastructure and environmental resources in each local area that are prone to damage and loss from prevalent hazards. Vulnerabilities of various social groups in hazard prone areas will also be analyzed.

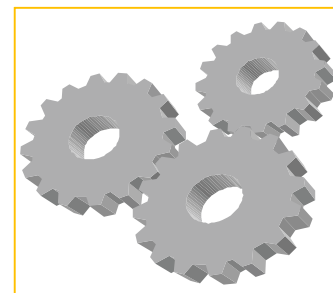
The HVCA will inform development of Damage, Needs Capacity Assessment (DNCA) during actual disasters. There will be separate DNCA formats and procedures at various tiers of the government.

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

- Review of existing data gathering methods and tools of various departments to include disaster risk analysis.
- Develop HVCA tools and assessment methodologies.
- Identify HVCA facilitators from the district personnel and from priority Tehsil, UCs and villages as well as from NGOs/CBOs.
- Conduct 1st Facilitator's Training of HVCA facilitators.
- Collation of HVCAs.
- Develop Damage Needs Capacity Assessment forms / formats/questionnaires.
- Set-up, review, up grade /update database of district.

3.2 Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

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



- ***Institutional Management Arrangements***

- Consultation on NDMA and the DDMA set-up.
- Formation of DDMA in District Ziarat.
- 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.

- ***Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment***

- Access and review of existing data collection practices of district departments to be included Disaster Risk Analysis.
- Facilitators' Training of HCVA facilitators.

- Initiate and develop accurate and authentic database of district regarding DRM, DRR.
- Mechanism to update district database on regular basis.

- ***Training, Education and Awareness***

- Develop Training Needs Assessment 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.
- Training of Trainers (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.



- ***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.

- ***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.

- **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**

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

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

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

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



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

Year – 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year – 2

4. Specialized Training Workshops:

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

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

5. Establish District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs):

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

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

6. Undertake District Disaster Risk Assessment:

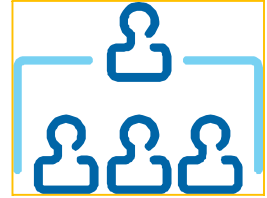
Though the DDRMP speaks about the RVCA but the DDMA will have to undertake a thorough assessment of existing hazards and associated risks, identification of risk-prone areas and types of vulnerabilities, and document the capacities / resources available with the district government, civil society organizations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

SECTION 4

DDMA Structure and Key Stakeholders

4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

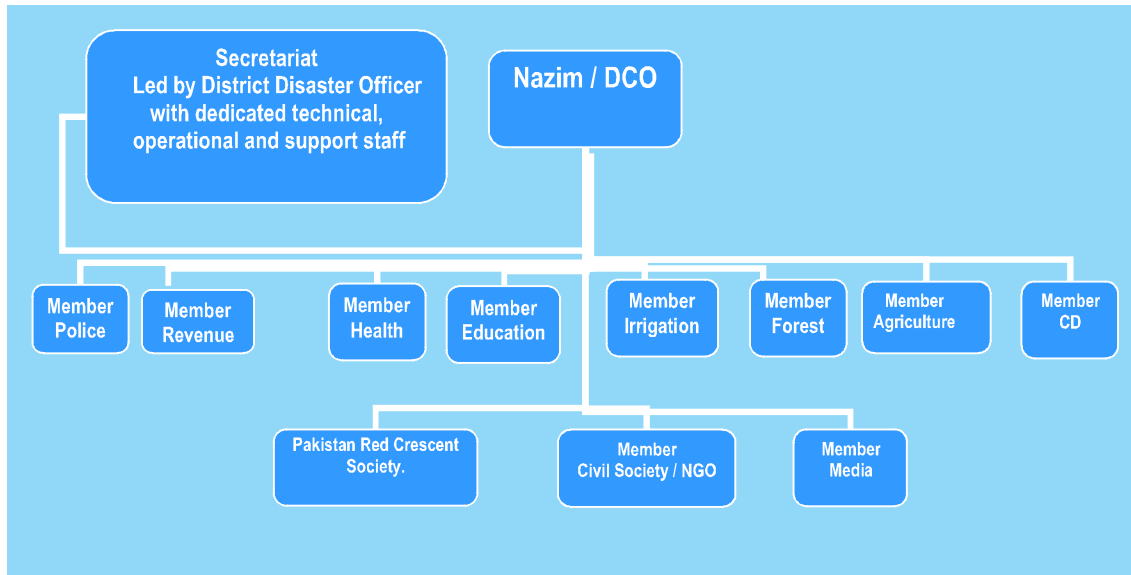
The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Ziarat District. In pre, during and post disaster stages the DDMA holds primary importance. Basically along with its Tehsil and UC tiers, the DDMA is to responsible for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



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

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

4.2. DDMA Structure



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

4.2.1. The DDMA Secretariat

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

4.2.2. Function of DDMA

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

- To prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
- To coordinate and monitor the implementation of the District Plan inline with National Policy, Provincial Policy, National Plan, and Provincial Plan;
- To ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the governments at the districts level as well as by the local authorities;
- To ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are followed by all departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
- To give directions to different authorities at the district level and local level authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation as may be necessary;



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

4.3. Tehsil Disaster Management Committee

Institutions at this level are the frontline of disaster risk reduction and response. For many departments this is the lowest level of administration where they interface directly with communities; agriculture, education, health, police, revenue and others. Extension workers of above departments could play a significant role in promoting disaster risk reduction. For example agriculture extension workers could promote awareness of drought, flood or cyclone resistant crops. Health workers could raise people's awareness about potential diseases that may occur after flood or drought and how to prepare for them. Education officials could work on school disaster preparedness. Similarly, Tehsil authorities have an important role in organizing emergency response and relief; e.g. damage and loss assessment, recovery needs assessment. Tehsil and town Nazims will lead in risk reduction and response operations with the help of Tehsil or town municipal officers in consultations

with DDMA. Other key players include; extension workers, police, fire services, community organizations (COs), traditional leaders and NGOs.

Under LGO 2001, the TMAs is to facilitate, provide, manage, operate, maintain and improve the municipal infrastructure and services including: water supply and control and development of water sources, other than systems maintained by union and village council, sewerage, vector control, sewage treatment and disposal, storm water drainage and fire fighting.

There shall be Tehsil Disaster Management Committee (TDMC) to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at town level. The Town Nazim shall be the chairperson of the TDMC and the Town Municipal Officer shall be the secretary. Members will include all elected Town members, TO Planning, president of trade association, representatives of respective line departments, religious leaders who are to be nominated and representative of CCBs and NGOs. Specific roles and responsibilities of the TDMC and members will be further outlined by the District Authority.

4.3.1. TDMC

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

- Formulation of plans and procedures for DRM and DRR keeping view the specific needs of their respective locations.
- Establishment of civic groups for disaster reduction and relief operation.
- Coordinate with DDMA and lead operations regarding DRR and DRM during different stages of disasters.
- Identification, mobilization and disposal of required financial, technical and logistic resources for disaster management.
- Identification and mapping of all hazards in their respective location and conduct risk and vulnerability analysis and communicate with DDMA and other relevant groups / institutions.
- Member/s can be added in the Tehsil level Structure as per ground realities and need by the Tehsil Administration in consultation with District Administration.

4.4. Union Council Disaster Management Committee

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

orientation and knowledge of local political leadership at his level. Union council may develop local policies and guidelines for vulnerability reduction.

Under the LGO 2001, UC is to assist the relevant authorities during disasters and natural calamities and assist in relief activities. At union council level, a Union Council Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) will be established to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at UC level. Member/s can be added in UC level structure as per ground realities and need by the UC Administration in consultation with Tehsil and District administration.

4.5 Town and Union Council level, Activities

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

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

4.6 Establishment of District Emergency Operation center

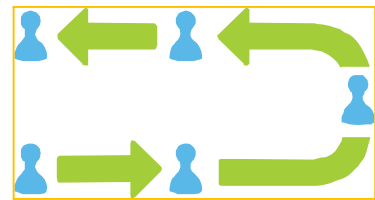
In the event a disaster emergency occurs, the District Disaster Management Authority shall establish District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) and takes the operational lead for all government district departments. DDMA Head manages the DEOC and is responsible for ensuring that the following activities are always undertaken:

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

- Water, Telecommunication, Public buildings
- Electricity
- Generate and provide all information contained in the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment document to all the other control rooms and in special circumstances communicate the disaster prone sites to all control rooms.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activities.
- Audit of accounts

4.7 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies

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



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

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

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

The following agencies will be associated with relief and rehabilitation activities. Most of these agencies have the capacity to mobilize required resources and have assisted the

administration in the past in managing relief and rehabilitation activities. These agencies include:

- UN Agencies
- WHO
- District Red Crescent Society
- District Level NGOs
- CCBs and CBOs at Union Councils and Village level
- Others

4.8. 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

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 & Rescue
- 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.

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

Pre

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

During

- Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster.

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

Post

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

5.6. 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 rising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment

During

- Close coordination with meteorology, irrigation, civil defense departments for announcing warnings and updates
- Awareness rising 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

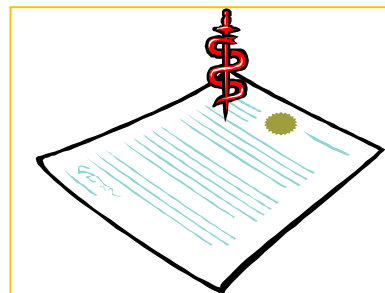
- Facilitation in overall rehabilitation in collaboration with concerned departments (e.g. for medical aid with health department and so on)
- Conduct audit
- Linkages with partners for sustainable resources mobilization

SECTION 6

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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 Ziarat. 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).

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

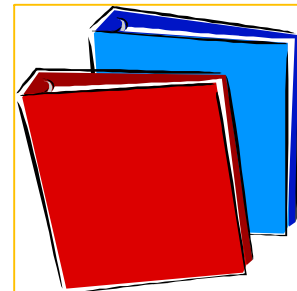
DDMA will ensure the implementation of this plan and all public warnings will be distributed through the secretariat upon recommendation of the Head of the authority. Appropriate media channels will be used to distribute the warning to the general public and concerned authorities for appropriate standby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

- District government departments, and to the Provincial level officials.
- To the Town, Union Council and Village leadership.
- Through mass media to the general public in the district.
- Through existing CBOs and collaborating NGOs.

6.7. Community Involvement and Participation



The Ziarat 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 Drills

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

- Assess the procedures in this document.

- Assess the potentials and areas of improvement
- Agencies and departments should also conduct drills based on the hazard scenarios and areas of competence.
- The DDMA will ensure that disaster response drills are conducted by the other Department on a regular basis, especially in the disaster prone areas to maintain the readiness of communities and departments, as regards operational procedures, personnel and equipment and orderly response.
- There should be at least two drills in a year. Lessons learnt from the drills and those from the previous and ongoing disaster related incidents should be incorporated in this DRM Plan as appropriate.
- The member departments of DDMA will mobilize resources to arrange a bloc grant for some of the following activities:-
 - Meet the expenses of DDMA secretariat
 - Meet the expenses of drills

SECTION 7

Conclusion



DDRMP provides operational space along with procedural guidelines for execution of emergency Responses with the participation of people and different stake holders. This is not denying the fact that if it is a major calamity, or small scale disaster, people play an important role in preparing for the management of the emergency situations, and in rebuilding the disrupted services and infrastructure. Risk management is part and parcel of the life of millions of people living in poverty in Balochistan province. The

involvement of people in emergency response is one of the remarkable features of this plan.

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

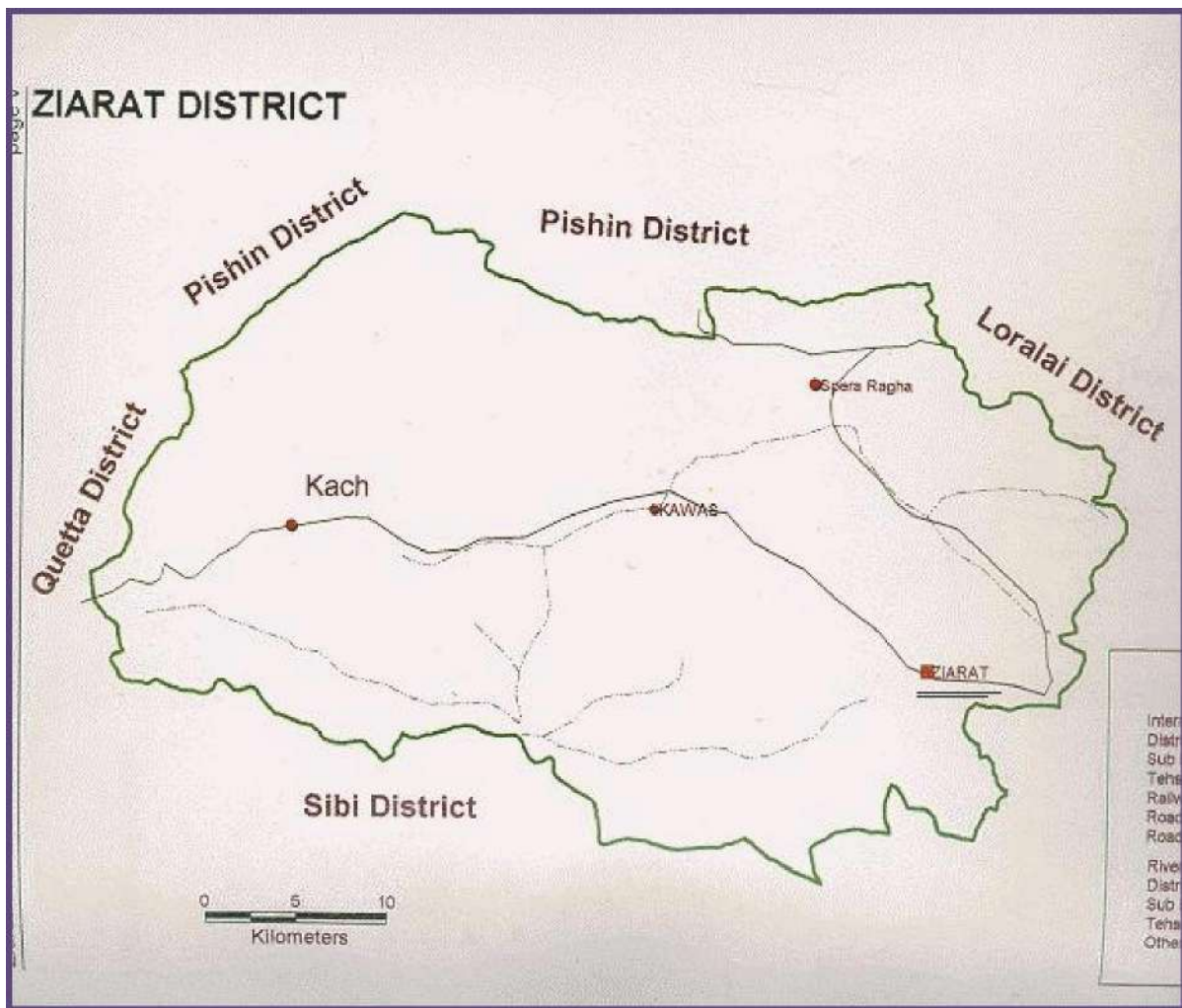
SECTION 8

Annexes

Part (1) District Information

ANNEX – 1

Map of the District



ANNEX – 2**List of Telephone Numbers in Ziarat District**

S no.	Name of Official	Designation	Tel	Mobile
1	Sidiq Mandokhail	D.C.O	560303	03337894377
2	Naeem Bazai	EDO (Rev)	560322	03337937075
3	Saleh Mohammad	EDO(Edu)	560314	03458310672
4	Taj Mohammad	EDO(Agric)	560363	03337908867
5	Malik Haya Kakar	EDO(P&F)	560296	03123228899
6	Khourshid Alam	EDO/S	560234	0812018261
7	Dr. Abdullah Jan	EDO (Health)	560321	03337806560
8	Dr.Faridullah	EDO(Livestock)	560285	03458356520
9	Abdul razaq	EDO(Provincial B&R)	560395	03003984717
10	Mohammad yaqoob	(PHED)	560275	03458180470
11	Abdulrazaq	EDO(C/D)	560232	0829504013
12	Niaz Kakar	Dty:Con:Forest	560280	03339401706
13	Nasrullah Shah	M.M.D	560330	03003811838
14	Tariq Masood	(Elec:Officer)	560266	
15	Haji NazirAhmad	(W&M)	560260	03339111139
16	Mohammad Isamil	(T.M.O)	560298	03337800841
17	Ashan Manzoor	(D.P.O)	560350	03007517991
18	Khan Gul	(D.S.P)	560222	03003810656
19	Abid Bazai	(D.S.P)	560222	03003802866
20	Abdullah	(Wapda)	560261	03337951990
21	Abdul Raheem	(Baitul-Mal Officer)	560294	03448235162
22	Abdul Wasee	(D.O) (Judicial Mag)	560247, 560297	
23	Mohammad Umar	(National .B.P)	560210	
24	Mohammad Ismail	(Zarai T.B)	560256	03003841272
25	Naser Ahmed	(Tehsildar)	560246	
26	Mohammad Riaz	(D. Account Officer)	560341	
27	Niazmul-deen Bangulzai	(S.D.O Irrigation	560279	03448289252
28	Rasheed Jaffar	(PPHI)	560203	03003830440
29	Juma Khan	(Population)	560287	

ANNEX – 3

Rainfall in Millimeters

Month	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	0.86 Inch	0.50 "	1.33 "	1.53 "	2.37 "	1.76 "	0.56 "	0.04 "	03.4 mm	37.:1 mm
Feb	5.50.1inch	0.69 "	1.17 "	0.54 "	3.00"	4.15 u	0.90 "	0.93 "	39.0 mm	64.0 mm
March	1.94 Inch	2.81 "	3.14 "	3.10 "	4.00 "	2.91 u	0.10. ~	2.38 "	24.9 mm	10.7 mm
April	2.12 Inch	5.17 "	0.25 "	2.93 "	1.00 "	0.03 "	0.02 "	0.78 "	80.1 mm	.45.1 mm
May	0.78 Inch	0.17 "	0.20 "	1.26 "	1.85 "	0.97 "	--	0.03 "	123 mm	12.4 mm
June	1.46 Inch	0.25 "	1.87 "	1.01 "	0.83 "	--	0.02 "	0.04 "	---	---
Jlu	9.14 Inch	2.39 ..	050 "	4.48"	2.75 "	049 ..	1.91 "	4.66 ..	029 mm	221.2 mm
August	2.92 Inch	1.56 "	0.18 "	2.46"	103 "	13'	0.35 "	1.99 "	572 mm	47.7 mm
Sep	1.98 Inch	-	0.15 "	0.41 "	0.84 ..	1.87 "	--	0.01 ..	055 mm	1.5 mm
Oct	-	028 "	0.43"	182 "	--	--	0.01 "	--	02.2 mm	---
Nov	0.02 Inch	0.05 "	-	1.56 "	--	0.13 ..	001 "	0.54 "	24.1 mm	---
Dec	1.32 Inch	2.10 "	0.70 "	0.69 ..	--	--	1.27 "	--	14.3 mm	23.3 mm

Source Revenue Department

ANNEX – 4**List of Resource with Different Department****A) Office of The Assistant Agriculture Engineer, Department****1. Detail of immoveable assets.**

- Office building in Ziarat Town.
- (4 Rooms & 2 Garages)

2. Moveable Assets.

- Bulldozers = 6 Nos (On Road)
- Oil Tankers (ZT-145) = 1 No (On Road)
- (For supply of POL)
- Pickup (S/C) KC-126 = 1 No (On Road)
- (For Field Duty)

3. Detail of Staff.

- Assistant Agriculture Engineer (BPS-17) = 2 Nos
- Dozer Driver & Other Staff = 34 Nos

B) Live Stock & Dairy Develop Deptt Ziarat

- Staff 105
- Vehicle nil

Demand

- Required Medicine
- Vehicle
- feed

C) Office Of The Executive District Officer, Education**Detail of Govt: Vehicles.**

S.#	Name/Reg: No. of the Vehicles	Model of the Vehicle	Under Use of	Running Cond:	Off Road/On Road.
1.	Suzuki Jeep KC;94	1981	EDO	Need Repair	On Road
2.	Suzuki Jeep QAD 6856	1986	DO (F)	Need Repair	On Road
3.	Suzuki Jeep JA; 2192	1986	DO (M)	Need Repair	On Road
4.	Suzuki jeep QAD 9756	1980	EDO	Condemn	Off Road
5.	Suzuki Jeep SI 2156	1987	DDO	Need Repair	On Road
6.	M/Cycle SI: 2165	1986	L.C	Need Repair	On Road
7.	M/Cycle SI: 2165	1986	L.C	Need Repair	On Road
8.	M/Cycle QAG: 9359	1985	L.C	Need Repair	On Road
9.	M/Cycle SI: 1646	1986	L.C	Need Repair	On Road
10.	M/Cycle QAG: 4442	1988	ADEO	Need Repair	On Road

Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Ziarat

11.	M/Cycle QAG: 9361	1985	ADEO	Need Repair	On Road
12.	M/Cycle SI: 2166	1986	L.C		Off Road
13.	M/Cycle SI: 2047	1986	L.C		Off Road

D) Health Department

• Population Demography

- a- Population:- 129265
- b- According to 1998 Census, the population is composed of:-
- Children below 15 years:- 47.44%
 - Active Population 15-64 Years:- 50.23%
 - Age population 65 Years and above 02.33%
 - Male population:- 52.00%
 - Female population:- 48.00%
 - Health Facilities and Human Resources

1) Health Facilities

- Hospital: 01
- PTV Hospital Nil
- Dispensary 08
- RHCs 03
- BHUs 14
- MCH Center 01
- Private Clinic 14
- Working Staff 339

2) Human Resources

S#	Facilities	Health Sources Till 2006- 2007.								
		No Doctors		No of Nurses		No of Para Medic		No of Beds		No of Units
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
01	DHQ Hospital	05	01	01	01	10	02	10	10	01
02	Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	23	06	Nil	Nil	07
03	RHCs	08	02	Nil	Nil	70	09	18	13	03
04	BHUs	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	93	25	Nil	Nil	14
05	MCH Center	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	03	Nil	Nil	01
06	T.B. Clinic	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
07	Mobile dispensary	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	01

3) Dissaster Management Plan Of Health Department District Ziarat

Objective	Strategy	Activities	Person Responsible	Risk Assumption	Medical Support Centers and Ambulances
To manage effectively and efficiently the individual and community need during disaster emergency	1- To ensure the number of trained manpower in the Disaster	Enlisting of available skilled staff at the District level. Identify and train manpower on disaster management. Ensure the availability of staff during any mishap.	EDO- Health/DDHO (p)	(162) Technical staffs are available with District Health Department.	1. DHQ Hospital Ziarat. 2. RCH Singavi 3. RCH Ahmedoon 4. RCH Kawas 5. BHU Zindra 6. BHU Kan Bungalow 7. BHU Zargi 8. BHU Aghbarg 9. BHU Poi 10. BHU Chutair 11. BHU Baghaow 12. BHU Gogi 13. BHU Kach 14. BHU Kawas Gharbi.
	2- Availability of beds in the Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Reservation of Beds in DHQ Hospital and RCHs. > If needed liaison with education department for provision of extra space. 	EDO- Health/MS(DHQ) /DDHO(p)	(50) Fifty beds are available in the DHQ Hospital and three RHCs.	
	3- To ensure the availability of sufficient medicine and vaccine in the District an to take all Precautionary measures to crub any epidemic or major outbreak	Preparation of list and cost estimation of required medicine and vaccine. Submission of demand to the District and Provincial Government. Arrangement for mass vaccination of children and mother if there is any epidemic.	DCO/EDO Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Funds for purchase of medicine by District by District Government. > In time preparation of list. > Rational demand for available of funds > Availability of vaccine and manpower. 	AMBULANCES 1. One ambulance at RCH Sinjavi. 2. One ambulance at RCH Kawas. 3. One ambulance at DHC Hosp, Ziarat
	4- Mobile medical coverage and mas awareness about preventive measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mobile teams selection. > Designation of vehicles for medical service touring. > Off road vehicles repaired. > Preparation of health education plan and message related to preventive measures. 	EDO- Health/ DDHO () DDHO (P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Required staff available. > (03) Three ambulances are available. > Health education teams are available. 	

E) Agriculture Department Ziarat.

1) STAFF:

- DEO Office 74
- OFWM Permanent staff 17
- OFWM Contract Staff 36
- Soil Fertility 9
- Vehicle 2
- Tractor 1

2) Demand

- Seed and fertilizer, Pesticides WST,
- PVC Pipe line Pipe Line
- Water courses Protection Wall open Surface Wall Tube Well.

ANNEX – 5

**Office of The Executive District Officer Education Ziarat.
Sanctioned strength of High Middle and Primary Schools.**

Gender	Principal	Headmaster/Headmistress	SST: (General)	SST: (Science)	SST: (Tech)	Senior Arabic Teacher	Junior Arabic Teacher	Senior Drawing Teacher	Junior English teacher	JET (Tech)	PTI	Drawing Master	Band Master	JVT	Mualim-u-Quran	Lab Assistant	Computer Teacher	Class 4th	Total
	b-19	b-17	b-16	b-16	b-16	b-9	b-16	b-9	b-9	b-9	b-9	b-9	b-9	b-7	b-7	b-7			
Male	Sanctioned 1	10	39	34	3	4	22	2	55	1	24	28	-	365	22	1	-	-	611
Female	Sanctioned -	3	15	13	1	-	11	-	21	-	11	11	-	157	11	-	-	-	254
G.Total:-	1	13	54	47	4	4	33	2	76	1	35	39	0	522	33	1	0	0	865

ANNEX – 6

**Office of the Executive District Officer Education Ziarat
Sanctioned Strength of EDO (E) DO (M), DO (F), and D.D. O Offices.**

		Gender	Executive District Officer	District Officer	Deputy District Officer	Computer Operator	Superintendent	ADEO	Learning Coordinator	Assistant	Stenotypist	Senior Clerk	Junior Clerk	Librarian	Lab assistant	Driver	Class 4 th
BPS:-		b-19	b-19	b-18	b-16	b-16	b-16	b-11	b-14	b-12	b-9	b-7		b-7b-7b-5b-2			
Male	Sanctioned	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	1	3	16	-	1	4	105	150
Female	Sanctioned	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
G.Total:-		1	2	1	2	3	2	5	6	1	3	16	0	1	4	105	152

Part (2) Miscellaneous**ANNEX – 7*****List of the consulted persons for the development of District Disaster Risk Management Plan***

S.NO	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Muhammad Naeem Kokar	EDO (Rev) Ziarat
2.	Muhammad Daud	EDO (F&P) Ziarat
3.	Saleh Mohammad	EDO (E) Ziarat
4.	Dr. Fazal Kakar	M/S (DHQ) Hospital
5.	Zahid Hussain	D.O.E (F) Ziarat
6.	Mir Alam Afghan	Secretary, Civil. Society-Network. Ziarat
7.	Niaz Mohammad	Coordinator (SN) Ziarat
8.	Nazeer Ahmed	D.O Agric (Ofwm) Ziarat
9.	Nazir Ahmed	Accountant DCO Officer
10.	Noor-ul-din	(Forest Dept)
11.	Shahjahan	Presedicl (S.Wooz)
12.	Faiz Mohd	Namainda (Atemad)
13.	Hamid Rashid	T.O (I & S) TMA Ziarat
14.	Surth Khan	Revue Department
15.	Ghulam Rasool	DDO E
16.	Nizam-u-din	SDO Irrigation Sub Nazim Ziarat
17.	Muhammad Ismail	TMO Ziarat
18.	Dr. Muhammad Din	VO. CUH Ziarat
19.	M. Noor Khan	G/S Juniper Environment Council Ziarat
20.	Mahmood Ahmed	Islamic Relief Pakistan Community Development Officer
21.	S. Nasrullah Shah	Asst: Agric: Engineer Ziarat
22.	Muhammad Sadique	Aaj News Ziarat

ANNEX – 8

District Level Damage, Needs & Assessment Form Format

Date of Report _____ District _____

Part 1 Situation

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

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

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

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

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

Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

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

Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Ziarat

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

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

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

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

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared and submitted by:

Submitted to:

District Authority (DDMA)
Date

Provincial Authority (PDMA)
Date

Explanatory Notes:

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

ANNEX – 9

Union Council Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format

Date of Report _____ UC Name _____
 Tehsil Name _____ District _____

Part 1 Situation

- 1.1 Type of disaster
- 1.2 Date disaster started
- 1.3 Status of disaster
 () ongoing _____ () ended: date _____
- 1.4 Total number of villages affected _____
- 1.5 Percentage of population affected versus total population in the 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	w/major	w/minor	total #
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
Total												

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

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

Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood

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

Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure

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

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

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

Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Prepared by:

Received by:

UC Authority
Date

District Authority
Date

Explanatory Notes:

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

ANNEX – 10

Village Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format

I. Name of Village Organization: _____

II. Description of the Disaster Event:

Disaster: _____

Date of Occurrence: _____

Duration (Description): _____

III. Affected Area: _____

(Address: Village/City/District/Region/Province)

Total Population: _____

Total No. of Families in village: _____

Total No. of Families Affected: _____

IV. Damage to Structures:

No. of Families Who Own Their Houses: _____

No. of Families Who Lease _____

No. of partially destroyed: _____

No. of completely destroyed: _____

V. Damage to Livelihood

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VI. Present Location of the Survivors

Did the affected families evacuate or do they remain in their respective homes?

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

a. Evacuation Centres (Specify name, location, distance from the place of origin)

1. When did the families move to the evacuation centre?

2. How many are staying in the centre?

3. Is there enough ventilation?

4. How are waste and excreta disposed of?

5. Are there enough latrines?

Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Ziarat

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

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

References and Reports:

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

Websites:

Pakistan Government	http://www.pakistan.gov.pk
Pakistan Meteorological Department	http://www.pakmet.com.pk/
National Disaster Management Authority	http://www.ndma.gov.pk/
National Reconstruction Bureau	http://www.nrb.gov.pk/
Government of Balochistan	http://www.balochistan.gov.pk
UNDP Pakistan	http://www.undp.org.pk
ADB Pakistan	http://www.adb.org
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	http://www.adpc.net
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters	http://www.cred.be/
Population Census Organization; Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan.	http://www.statpak.gov.pk