

# District Disaster Risk Management Plan

## District Lesbela



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 Preface

During past 2 years the usual heavy rains in Balochistan had created havoc across all areas ill-prepared for them. Unleashing torrents and floods swept away many villages according to reports. Road links across the province were cut, making both communication and rescue work extremely arduous. Vast tracts of Balochistan were affected. It was impossible to communicate with areas either by land or by telephone. All rural areas of District Lasbela and some urban areas of Uthal, Bela, Winder and Hub Towns were under water because of unpredicted floods/ flash Floods.

During past monsoon of 2007 and more than 2 weeks of bad weather adversely affected the districts of Gawadar, Kech, Panjgur, Lasbela, Awaran, Khuzdar, Pishin, Jafarabad and Naseerabad in southern Balochistan. More than 177 people were reportedly killed after Shadi kore Dam burst. At least 1500 were reportedly missing in that area. Many bridges were washed away by flash floods and torrential rains causing massive destruction and damages to mud houses and small earthen dams built on self help basis by the communities.

The past disaster in Balochistan had killed hundreds swept away millions of people's homes, destroying infrastructure. Livelihoods and plunged the region into high levels of flooded water. The damage was widespread, situation was distressing. More than two million population in the region were affected whereas around 1 million become homeless and lost their basic agro-economic infrastructure due to back flow of newly constructed Mirani Dam.

 **Terms and Concepts*****Acceptable risk***

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

***Biological hazard***

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

***Capacity***

A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster.

Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personal or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

***Capacity building***

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

***Climate change***

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

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 effect***

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

***Disaster risk reduction (disaster reduction)***

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

### ***Early warning***

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

### ***Hazard analysis***

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

### ***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.

The process of informing the general public, 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.

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.

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

### ***Resilience/ resilient***

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

### ***Retrofitting (or upgrading)***

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

### ***Risk***

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

### ***Risk assessment/analysis***

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing vulnerabilities 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.

### *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

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

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

 **Abbreviations**

ADO	Assistant District Officer
B&R	Building & Roads
CBO	Community based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Board
CCPO	Capital City Police Officer
CD	Community Development
CM	Chief Minister
CO	Community Organization
CPO	Central Police Office
CS	Chief Secretary
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DG	District Government
DPO	District Police Officer
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DS	Deputy Secretary
EDO	Executive District Officer
FMA	Flood Management Authority
LGO	Local Government Ordinance
MDMA	Municipal Disaster Management Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non Government Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.
RD	Reduced Distance
RPO	Range Police Officer
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SE	Superintending Engineer
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
TMO	Tehsil Municipal Officer
TO	Tehsil Officer
UC	Union Council
W&S	Works & Services

 **Acknowledgegement**

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 Council
- District Line Departments
- District Police Officer
- Taluka 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

 **Message from the DCO Lasbela**

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

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

The district government extended full cooperation to develop the plan as per the guidelines of the NDMA along with the planning expert team. All district departments remained very helpful to through a consultative process to develop the District Disaster Risk Management Plan.

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

District Coordination Officer  
District Lasbela

 **Vision, Mission & Objectives*****Vision***

Operationalization of Lasbela District Disaster Management Authority in order to promote disaster risk management approaches through coordination and collaboration to prevent and minimize damage to humans, livestock, property and environment.

***Mission***

To ensure the protection of the people, property, infrastructure, and material resources in order to minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from any kind of disaster. The district government will provide for continuity of management function, damage assessment, public and private and immediate attention to the re-establishment of normal operations so as to restore the normal economic functions whenever disaster strikes. The district government will provide for the incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction in its development programmes.

***Objectives***

1. 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.
2. To provide a basis for the establishment of policies and procedures which will assure maximum and efficient utilization of all resources in the district to minimize the loss of life and/or injury to the population, and protect and conserve resources, facilities and property of the people of Lasbela from any potential hazard threats.
3. To contribute to the strengthening of early warning and early response to disaster hazard threats and disaster situations in Lasbela.
4. To strengthen policy, technical and institutional capacities in provincial, district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources.
5. To promote and support dialogue, 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.
6. To promote regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.
7. To advocate the promotion and establishment of emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures as part of a sustainable way to disaster risk management.
8. To advocate for the development of specific mechanisms to engage active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk reduction.

 Introduction

This plan is only a first step and has been prepared without any technical expertise but while preparing it the main consideration was the available resources in the district. The NDMA provided an outline for this plan. District Lasbela is more prone to the floods / flash floods, earth quakes, fire, epidemics / water borne diseases, locust attack, drought and major road accidents etc.

It is fact that there are only 5 TMAs in the district i.e. Bela, Uthal, Hub, Gaddani and Dureji out of which 4 have insufficient fire fighting arrangements. No fire fighting facility is available with TMA Dureji. There is absolutely no concept of trained workers and volunteers to handle the disaster situation. The disaster risk management plan gives an over view of the district just to give an introduction and preliminary information concerning the district. In the coming parts an effort has been made to give probable risks to the district. Lasbela is one of the districts of Balochistan where agriculture is a major source of earning. The agriculture fields are more prone to locust attack and the agriculture department has been assigned to prepare contingency plan to handle this situation. Similarly the floods and flash floods have been a regular feature in the area.

There is no concept among the masses whether to live in low lying areas or avoid building their houses in the flood prone areas. In the absence of any legal provision or effective government agency no compact policy has so far been devised. It remained a practice that floods damage houses and after return to the normal situation inhabitants reconstruct their houses on self help basis. The government authorities were restricted to distribution of ration and other edible items on a very small scale and to pay a compensation of Rs. two to five thousands only. Earth quack, fire, communicable diseases and traffic accidents are the other disasters which are likely to take place in the district.

The situation can not be changed over night but efforts are required to be made for strengthening the institutions in terms of machinery and equipments and then to raise the capacity of work force through Trainings and seminars. Then the general public is required to be educated on the eminent dangers from the various type of disasters through effective awareness campaign on electronic and print media.

Since the area is more prone to floods. Therefore, there is need to install an early warning system and then to disseminate the information to the lower level. The plan also gives guidelines to the different departments how to proceed in case of any disaster /eventuality.

## Section 1: Overview of District

### 1.1. Introduction:

Lasbela is located on main Quetta- Karachi National Highway (N 25). It is bounded on the north by Khuzdar district, on the east by Dadu & Karachi districts of Sindh Province, on the south by Arabian sea and on the west by Gawadar and Awaran districts. Lasbela was notified as district on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1954. The district derives its name from "LAS" signifying a plain and "BELA" which means jungle and name of a principal town which remained district HQ till 1968. "Uthal" is the present district headquarter District Lasbela is situated on the southern coast of Balochistan. Total area of the district is 15153 Sq. Km. The district is 16 to 295 feet high from sea level. Quetta- Karachi National highway (N-25) going through the district is 215 Km long whereas a span of 250 Km of coastal highway to Gawadar also falls in Lasbela district. Before dissolution of one unit Lasbela was a district of the Karachi Division (defunct West Pakistan Province).

The district witnessed a large number of migration flows from other areas of Balochistan as well as from Sindh Province in search of livelihood because of industrialization in Hub, Winder and Uthal. A large number of industrial labour from Karachi city comes to Hub and Winder area for duty and returns to their homes daily. A number of Baloch & Brahvi tribes, now locals of the area, actually migrated to Lasbela 20 to 30 years ago when canal from Hub Dam was commissioned and electricity was made available in many areas of the district. There is a seasonal migration into the district in winter when people from hilly areas of Balochistan come to the district to take shelter from snowy cold weather. They leave back in the beginning of summer season.

### 1.2. Climate:

Coastal areas of the district have more moderate & moist climate than that of the interior. Rest of the area has hot climate. Bela Town often records highest temperature in Pakistan. Rainfall is capricious and uncertain however during past two years unpredicted and heavy rains were recorded in the district. A metrological office exists in the district at Bela.

### 1.3. Area Of The District: **15153 Sq. Km**

Kind of land	Private	State	Total
Uncultivated	207869 Acres	953451 Acres	1161320 Acres
Waste	--	789918 "	789918 "
Cultivated	233501 "	---	233501 "
Forests	--	309951 "	309951 "
Total:-	441370 "	2053320 "	2494690 "

### 1.4. Rivers:

1. Hub River
2. Porali River
3. Hingol River
4. Winder River
5. Kharri River





**1.5. Professions:**

- a) Business
- b) Cattle Breeding
- c) Agriculture
- d) Industrial Labor
- e) Poultry Farming
- f) Fisheries
- g) Mineral Excavation

**1.6. Major Crop:**

RABI	KHARIF
Wheat	Jawar
Fodder	Bajra
Maize	Sesame
Melons	Castor Seed
Cotton	Vegetables

**1.7. Horticulture:**

1. Banana
2. Guava
3. Papaya
4. Chikoo
5. Coconut
6. Sharifa
7. Citrus
8. Mango
9. Dates

**1.8. Languages:**

1. Sindhi ( Lasi )
2. Balochi
3. Brahvi

**1.9. Revenue Tehsils:**

1. Bela Tehsil
2. Uthal ( Tehsil & Distt. HQ ).
3. Lakhra Tehsil
4. Sonmiani Tehsil ( Winder ).
5. Hub Tehsil
6. Dureji Tehsil
7. Kanraj Tehsil



8. Gaddani Tehsil  
9. Liari Sub Tehsil

**1.10 Local Government:**

Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs)	5
Union Municipal Administrations (UMAs)	22

**1.11. Livestock Care:**

Veterinary Hospitals	3
Veterinary Dispensaries	16
Red Sindhi Cow Breeding farm	1

**1.12. Hub Dam:**

Location	42 Km North East of Hub
Responsibility	WAPDA
Storage Capacity	857000 Acre ft
Dead Level	276.25 ft (ASL)
Spil over level	339.00 ft (ASL)
Average depth	60 ft

**1.13. Water Share:**

Karachi	100 MGD
Hub	71.5 MGD

**1.14. Lasbela Canal:**

Responsibility	I & P Department Govt: of Balochistan
Commissioning	1982
Length	34 Km
Minors	9
Command Area	20000 acres

**1.15. Historical Sites:**

Tomb of General Haroon, Bela  
Tomb of Sir Robbart Sandeman, Bela  
Gundrani (Cave dwelling), Bela  
Roomi Grave Yard Hub/ Dureji.  
Sassi Punoo Shrine Winder.  
Jam Palace Bela  
Shahi Jamia Mosque Bela  
Jirga Hall Bela

**1.16. Soil:**

The District generally comes under the category of the "soils of pediments plains" and hilly rocks in Dureji, Kanraj and Bela areas. The soil of Lasbela District comprises rocks, silt, clay loam and sandy loam.



**1.17. Environment:**

The blowing of dust storms in Liari, Lakhra, Uthal and Bela brings dust pollution. Dust storm occur frequently during hot season and continue for hours. Soil erosion is high particularly in Lakhra and Bela. There is also high environmental and water pollution. Water pollution in water tanks and stored water is caused by animals and insects. In rural areas, water may be polluted by ill-hygienic use of water resources and use of the source by wild and domestic animals. The living environment in rural areas lacks sanitation. The joint family system with common use of kitchen, living room and toilet can cause a number of diseases. There is little environmental pollution in the district, but Hub, Winder and Gaddani areas need a detailed environmental study due to presence of different industrial units, ship breaking, oil fired power plants and oil refinery. Traffic is limited to areas along the highways. Rest of the area is free from smoke and air pollution.

**1.18. Radio And Television:**

TV broadcast comes through the TV boosters installed at Karachi and Bela. No radio or TV station exists in the District. Areas where electricity is available, use of satellite dish antennas and cable network is becoming common, especially, in tea shops and households. Radios are major source of entertainment in the areas not yet electrified.

 Section 2 : Hazards in the District**2.1. Floods/Flash Floods/Torrential Rains**

Like southern parts of Balochistan, Lasbela District has always been prone to flash floods, specially from 15<sup>th</sup> July to 15<sup>th</sup> September. Torrential rains during the monsoon every year lead to flash floods. Main rivers, water ways/ channels and drains usually over spill during the season causing havoc to people, their properties and sources of livelihood in downstream. The floods usually create worse situation in all the Tehsils where they cause extensive damages to mud houses, standing crops, orchards, livestock and water supply schemes. Unprecedented rains and floods also damages the road network causing more difficulties/ hurdles in rescue and rehabilitation activities. In the year 2007 floods/ flash floods and unprecedented heavy rains caused massive destruction of infrastructure and sources of livelihood of poor people residing in rural areas. Telephone and power networks were also severely disrupted. Much of the affected areas during the rain season are usually inaccessible for several days, leading to need for relief assistance through other means.

Similarly, the monsoon rains in July 2009 inundated the area of Hub and caused damaged to property and livestock. Routine life was severely disrupted. Dire need for assistance from resources other than own district resources is felt at such times. The Communication systems need to be improved for which an information centre has to be established which should operate round the year. This centre should have the contact information of all the important persons in the district. It should have the Maps of the district and some responsible BS-17 officers should be deputed to operate the centre.

**2.2. Tidal Erosion**

There is great tidal variation in the Daam beach in tehsil Sonmiani, especially in the summer season. Due to this tidal activity, almost every year it causes erosion on the shores of the Daam beach due to which loss of property takes place. Usually, no loss of life takes place but the shops and other construction constructed on the shore drown into the sea and the land recedes. People in the area are aware of the phenomenon therefore they are able to escape from the situation and loss of life is avoided.

Greater understanding of the phenomenon is needed and for this a separate study needs to be conducted to ascertain the causes of the occurrence. The National Institute of Oceanography may be approached for this purpose and if it is possible to avert the disaster then the appropriate steps should be taken on time and if it is not avoidable then steps should be taken to mitigate the effects of the disaster and relief should be provided to the people.

**2.3. Fire ( In Urban & Rural Areas)**

Urban parts of the District are exposed to various hazards such as fire from gas or electricity and the lack of awareness and preparedness to fire safety in these areas. A fire incidence may cause big losses to both lives and properties of unprecedented nature. The need for awareness on fire safety and preparedness to respond is an eminent necessity.

Rural parts of the District have also been victim of fire incidences causing loss of life and property of poor peasant, specially the fishermen in the sea side villages where they use to construct wooden huts for their residence. People in other rural areas usually built their houses with mud and dry grass which is



always exposed to fire.

In the urban areas, illegal/ unlicensed fuel filling stations are operating with utter disregard to public safety and safety procedures. Previously, incidents of fire in Hub have occurred due to their negligence and there are also prospects of similar incidents in future.

There is also great potential threat of fire in case of Ship breaking at Gaddani. Loss of life has occurred in the past due to fire incidents and there is still a vulnerability because of lack of proper firefighting equipment at the disposal of the Ship-breakers. It may also be mentioned here that the firefighting equipment available with the TMA is not useful in this regard because it cannot access the fire on the deck of the Ship which is too high from the perspective of the fire fighting vehicle.

#### **2.4. Communicable / Water Borne Diseases**

District Lasbela has a big threat of communicable and water borne diseases having hot/humid and moist weather and a homeland for temporary immigrants from cold weather areas of Balochistan in winter. Unhealthy life style and prevailing poverty coupled with lack of awareness has accentuated the possibility of disastrous effects of communicable diseases and water borne diseases during flood/ rain seasons. Such an out break of diseases directly affects economic and social development of the society. Snake bite cases in the district are also on high side during hot season.

The common communicable diseases affecting and disrupting livelihood activity include: Hepatitis, Malaria, Acute Respiratory infection (ARI), Ringworm, Chicken Pox, Rubella, Scabies, Measles, Tuberculosis, Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) and others.

#### **2.5. Cyclone**

As like all coastal areas Lasbela also has the risk of being affected by Cyclone. The Arabian Sea poses a great threat to the coastal areas of the district which include Hub, Gaddani and Winder. In June 2007, Baluchistan was hit by a cyclone named 'Yemyen' and it caused widespread havoc. Cyclone Yemyen made landfall in Balochistan province, bringing rain, flooding and winds of up to 80mph (130 kph) and it mostly affected the areas of Turbat causing the incident of the Mirani Dam. No proper record of the destruction in district Lasbela exists as it was not the main area affected, nevertheless that does not make the district Lasbela less vulnerable to the disaster caused by cyclone. Being close to the sea and having a long coastline of almost 225 kms, it is very much vulnerable to a cyclone and a devastating cyclone can badly affect the area. Early warning system can give the people reasonable time to evacuate the area so that loss of life can be avoided. The District shall then provide the people with shelter and relief from the District Emergency Warehouse and rehabilitation should be ensured at the earliest possible time. There is also a dire need for the early warning system/centre.

#### **2.6. Crisis Situations / Sabotage**

Keeping in view the prevailing law and order situation, sabotage activities, terrorist attacks in Hub Town and the political scenario in the province may result in such incidents in the District as:-

- ☒ Bomb blasts / bomb scare (Recent occurring in Hub in previous years and potentially unsafe)
- ☒ Hostage taking
- ☒ Riots and demonstrations / civil unrest.

- ☒ Crowds and stampedes
- ☒ Terrorist attacks
- ☒ Refugee influx

### **2.7. Earthquake**

The whole of Balochistan Province lies in a seismically active region. Mild shocks of earth quake in Bela Tehsil of Lasbela District were reported in the past many years. No record of its magnitude is available in the District. Similarly, there has also been an occurrence of an earthquake in Tehsil Dureji of the district in March 2009. The magnitude of this earthquake was recorded to be 4.7 and there was no loss of life or any injury or casualty, although minor loss of property and small cracks in buildings were reported. Rest of the area of district Lasbela fortunately lies in low hazard zone.

### **2.8. Canal Breach**

There is a possibility of breach in the Lasbela Canal, due to due to flash flood and other miscellaneous reasons at various locations of the Canal. The breach in the canal affected the residents of Hub so that there is scarcity of drinking water in the city. The demand of drinking water of Hub falls short of the supply from the Canal, even under normal circumstances because of the rapid increase in population of Hub but under the condition of a Canal breach the shortage becomes intense. The share of water of Balochistan in the Canal is required to be increases from 59MGDs and the supply of water from Karachi from the K-III link needs to be ensured.

### **2.9. Industrial Hazards**

Lasbela is an industrial estate and particularly Hub City is the Industrial Hub of Balochistan. The Industries located pose a lot of security risk to the individuals and the environment. There are industries like BOSICOR (Oil refinery) that cause damage to the environment but no proper environment impact assessment has been carried out which should be done. Then there are chances of industrial accidents and the safety of the industrial workers needs to be ensured. It is pertinent here to make special reference to the Gaddani Ship breaking industry, where there is no proper firefighting equipment and workers safety gear due to which loss of life is recorded. The labour department needs to ensure the safety of the labour, The industry also causes great risk to the environment by polluting the sea which has affected the marine life in Gaddani. The EPA needs to ensure strict controls in this regard.

### **2.10. Locust Attack**

The area being an agricultural area is prone to locust attack. There are previous instances of locust attack in the district and the agriculture department has been assigned to prepare a contingency plan for the disaster.

### **2.11. Drought**

Drought occurs in areas of Bela and Lakhra as the land there is irrigated by rain water, whereas there is a Canal in Hub and Tube-wells in Uthal due to which there is no drought situation in these areas. The water level in the areas of Bela and lakhra is also very low and drought occurs in years of scarce rainfalls. A district emergency warehouse has been set at the district level and relief shall be provided to these areas from it.

### **2.12. Dam Burst**

The Dam can breach in certain circumstances such as an earthquake, etc. in case of such an eventuality

will be severe flood and the adjoining areas of Karachi and Hub will be completely sub-merged in water. Although, the probability of such an occurrence is low, but God forbid, if it so happens then rescue, shelter and relief will need to be provided at national level.

### 2.23. *Tsunami*

On 28 November 1945 an 8.1 magnitude earthquake was generated in the northern Arabian Sea off the Makran coast. The epicenter is estimated to have been at 24.20 N, 62.60 E, about 408 km 55W of Karachi and 465 km NNE of Muscat, Oman. Subsequent eruptions of mud volcanoes in the Balochistan region of Pakistan, formed four small islands. The damage from the earthquake was great, but the greatest destruction to the region was caused by the tsunami that was generated. Tsunami waves swept the whole of the Arabian Sea coast. It is estimated that 4,000 people were killed. Out of this the total loss for District Lasbela is not known as it did not exist as a District in those days. The fishing village of Khudi, Pakistan and its entire population, 48 km west of Karachi, was swept away. The trading towns of Pasni and Ormara, Pakistan, located 100 km away from the epicenter, were flooded by 215 m high wall of water. From the past experience, the possibility of another tsunami in the region can not be ruled out and thus the district can thus be affected if a similar earthquake occurs in the Arabian Sea. Early warning systems need to be installed on the coastline of Pakistan and an evacuation plan should be ready so that the people living in the coastal areas of the district could be evacuated to safer areas in time to avoid a calamity.



 **Section 3 : Disaster Risk Management System****3.1 Strategies for Disaster Risk Management**

The district government will take into consideration the strategies identified in the following priority areas for action and implement them according to available resources and timeframe in an effort to build resilience of the province and communities to disasters.

**3.1.1. Institutional and Legal Arrangements**

District Disaster Management Authority established and functioning effectively; District DRM Authorities functional in the district; Locally appropriate building codes available for hazard resilient construction e.g. floods; A report on issues and strategies related to implementation of building codes available; Land use plans available for at risk cities and districts; Early Warning systems; Warnings through mobile messaging.

**3.1.2. Provincial Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment**

Information on spatial distribution of selected natural hazards and vulnerable areas made available in digitized form as a decision making tool for risk reduction programming. An online open-source database will be available for use of decision makers and practitioners interested in development programmes for disaster risk management or conducting research on risk and vulnerability patterns.

**3.1.3. Training, Education and Awareness**

Technical skills and knowledge of district and municipal officials in hazard prone areas enhanced on disaster risk reduction and preparedness;  
Curriculum on disaster risk management available for training of district officials;  
Curriculum for media orientation on disaster risk reduction and preparedness available;  
Women participation and training;  
Short term courses on disaster risk management offered in schools, colleges;  
Madrassas to be involved (early warning system);  
Awareness seminars to be conducted in vulnerable areas

**3.1.4. Promoting Disaster Risk Management Planning**

District Disaster Risk Management Plan available, which clearly define roles and responsibilities of district stakeholders in case of disaster response;  
Disaster risk management plans of provincial departments developed;  
Contingency plans for flood, drought and industrial hazards prepared. Media personnel's awareness enhanced about scientific aspects of early warning and the role of media in communicating early warning messages; Local and community level warning capacities of flood and drought enhanced; Multi-sectoral forums exist regarding issuance of early warning and strategies to improve warning communication; Rescue Teams; Wireless Systems; 2-Day training by teachers/scouts;  
Cleanliness of Rivers and Canals; Promotion and appreciation of the active participants in the Disaster Risk Management process;



### **3.1.5. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**

A section on integrating disaster risk reduction included in the Provincial Development Plan and other development strategies in the district; A set of sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming DRR, and criteria on assessment of development projects from a risk reduction perspective available for the use of development departments and the Department of Planning and Development; Curriculum for training of district officials on mainstreaming DRR available; Technical capacity of selected provincial departments increased on integrating risk reduction into development plans and programmes; Case studies on previous experience of departments on mainstreaming DRR available; Lessons learnt from pilot projects on mainstreaming DRM available; Cost-benefit analysis of integrating risk reduction into development sectors available.

### **3.1.6. Emergency Response System**

Emergency operation centres established at district level. Standard operating procedures available for emergency response at the district level. A database about district level resources for emergency response available. Two search and rescue teams functional for quick and safer rescue of trapped individuals in case of a disaster.

## **3.2 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 Lesbela. 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, Taluka 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, taluka, 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

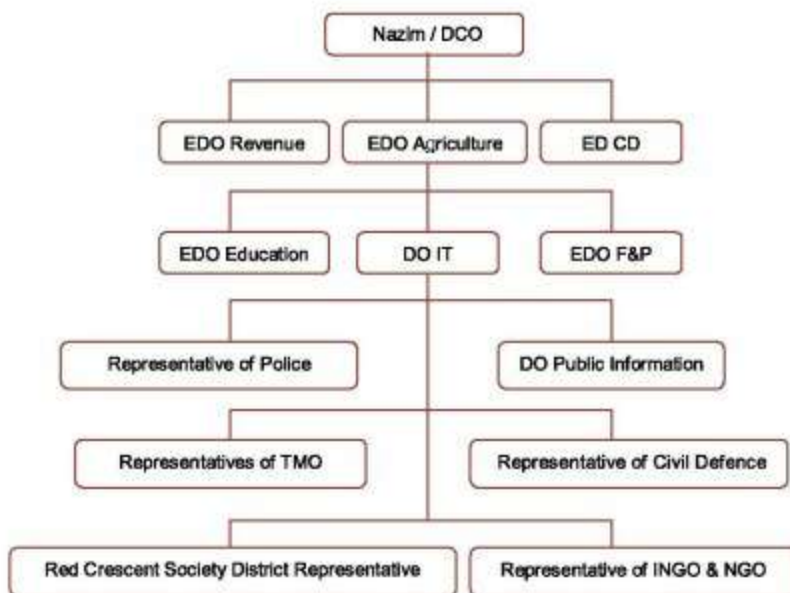
**6. Undertake District Disaster Risk Assessment:**  
Though the DDRMP speaks about the RVCA but the DDMA will have to undertake a thorough assessment of existing hazards and associated risks, identification of risk-prone areas and types of vulnerabilities, and document the capacities / resources available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

## Section 4: DDMA Structure and Key Stakeholders

The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Lasbela 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

### 4.1 Organizational Structure of DDMA



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

The District Government Lasbela has also co-opted the following members in the District Disaster Management Authority:-

1. Zila Naib Nazim
2. All Tehsil Municipal Officers in Lasbela
3. All President Traders Association

4. Mukhi of Hindu Panchayat
5. President Zamindar Association
6. President Uthal Press Club

#### 4.2 *Functions of DDMA:-*

- Review and amend the District Disaster Risk Management Plan on annual basis, based upon local risk assessment, and coordinate its implementation.
- Provide Guidance on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction measures during implementation of development plans of the DG and other schemes /projects of developmental nature.
- Continuously monitor hazards, risks and vulnerable conditions, in the District.
- Prepare guidelines and standards for local stakeholders on disaster risk reductions.
- 
- Conduct education, training and public awareness programs for local officials, stakeholders and communities.
- Encourage involvement of community groups in disaster risk reduction and response by providing them necessary financial and technical assistance for implementing community level initiatives.
- Examine construction in the area and if hazard safety standards have not been followed, direct the relevant entities to secure compliance of such standards.
- Invest in specific capabilities according the requirement to manage all types of threats peculiar to local area.
- Undertake appropriate preparedness measures at district level including maintenance of an early warning system, identification of buildings to be used as evacuation sites, stockpile relief and rescue materials and identify alternative means for emergency communication.
- Organize emergency response, in the event of a disaster through the District Emergency Operation Centers.
- Maintain linkage with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and the Relief Department.
- Prepare the list of available machinery likely to be used in the rescue and relief stages and in the event of any disaster coordinate between the different owners for timely mobilization of the machinery.
- Assess the gravity of the situation and if assistance from any external source is required a formal request to be sent to quarter concerned through appropriate channels.
- Ensure the disaster risk management plan are ready with all the line departments in the District, and
- Perform such other functions as the PDMA may assign to it.

#### 4.3 *The DDMA Secretariat*

- A Secretariat shall be established to support the DDMA in its day-to-day activities. In district Lasbela, 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 Lasbela.
- 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.

#### **4.4 Tehsil Authorities**

The TMAs of the District Lasbela will notify the respective authorities as per their convenience and according to the available resources with them. The TMA level is of most significant importance as they directly interface with the communities. The lowest staff of all the departments can be trained to promote awareness among the masses in the respective field during mitigating stage of a disaster. This will ultimately reduce the risk of a disaster up to some extent.

#### **4.5 Union Councils**

This level is the lowest tier in the local government system and still it has not been able to deliver according to the requirement of the LGO 2001 due to lack of human resource and capability. If human resource is developed and capacity is built it can be a useful tier in disaster preparation, risk reduction and mitigation stage. The elected representatives at this level have a direct interaction with the community and they can ably lead towards public awareness. The union councils can be instrumental in developing policies and guidelines for vulnerability reduction. But it can only be done if they are provided with the services of required staff and they intend to generate local revenue for effective administration at the union level.

#### **4.6 Tehsil 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.

#### **4.7 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. 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 activitiesThe 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:
  - District Level NGOs
  - INGOs

#### **4.8 Community Based Organization**

The vulnerability reduction is the gist of whole disaster risk management and it can only be done if community is prepared to cooperate and has awareness. The community based organizations have a key role in all the stages/process. The DDMA will pay special attention on the capacity building of this organization so that they are engaged to work on the community level on the disaster risk management. These organizations can be effective in early warning system, evacuation, first aid, search and rescue, fire fighting etc. The DG will encourage the CCBs in preparing such schemes which in the long run may also be useful for the disaster risk management.

## Section 5: Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

The DDMA is the focal point and coordinating body to facilitate implementation of disaster risk management strategies at the district level. This role of the DDMA envisages that it should be in direct contact with all stakeholders including the NDMA, PDMA, the Provincial Government, the various departments of the Government at different levels and coordinate the efforts in disaster risk management, including evacuation, relief and rehabilitation stages. Since NDMA and PDMA are supposed to institutionalize the operation to be conducted as a one window operation. therefore, the DDMA has to be alert agile and on its toes to have a close Liaison with both of them. In this part efforts are made to specify the functions and duties which are expected to be performed by each stakeholder and a procedure is being laid as at which stage a department or government is supposed to step in and on whose request.

### 5.1. Revenue Department

- It is an important department which has to play its role during rescue, relief and rehabilitation stage, therefore, it has to complete its home work keeping in view the requirements of all these stages.
- The department should pay attention towards completion of periodical record so that it should possess the exact record of land holders including the record of peasant, record of yields at the collection of government dues from each of them.
- The EDO concerned should ensure the patwar circles are on need base so that all the activities are arranged in an organized way.
- The Tehsil, Qanungo Circles and Patwar Circles are to be a jointed unit, and
- The first assessment of a disaster will depend on the quick and immediate response to a situation by the revenue staff.
- Assessment of high prone areas and estimation of possible damage and needs for recovery in case of emergency
- Arrangements of financial resources
- Facilitation in getting tax exemptions to institutions/NGOs/INGOs focus on disaster management
- 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

### 5.2. Education Department

- Identify vulnerable buildings of the various educational institutions and other buildings of the department in hazard prone areas.
- Implement actions to reduce vulnerability of built infrastructure of the educational intuitions like retrofitting, renovation, rebuilding etc.
- Ensure that all new buildings in the district to higher standards to hazard resilience.
- Develop capacities in schools of the district to cater for additional water, sanitation and other administrative chores to house affected population in the event of disaster.
- Conduct orientation programs to raise awareness of education staff about disaster.
- Implement school level activities to enhance awareness of students and to promote over all

- preparedness in educational institution, through conducting drills, reducing vulnerability etc. and
- Encourage local educational authorities and teachers to prepare school disaster response plans and their implementation.

### **5.3. Agriculture Department**

- Develop disaster risk management plan to deal with hazards and disasters with relation to department's mandate.
- Undertake vulnerability and risk analysis for agriculture in relation to floods, unprecedented heavy rains, droughts and locust attacks.
- Promote contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations and crop diversification including use of hazard resistant crops, to deal with shifts in climate patterns.
- Make available inputs like seed, plants, fertilizers and agriculture equipment to victims of disaster on credit basis and
- Promote effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage due to natural hazards.

### **5.4. Livestock Department**

- Develop disaster risk management plan to deal with hazards and disasters with relation to livestock in the district.
- Prepare contingency plans to look after the livestock after occurrence of disaster and facilitate the breeder in the treatment of their animals.
- Develop capacity and raise awareness of staff of the department, workers and breeders on disaster preparedness and
- Assist the breeders in terms of soft loaning to raise their herds after a hazard.

### **5.5. Health Department**

- Prepare disaster risk management plans for each level of health care facilities, including management of mass casualties, snake bite cases, water borne diseases and epidemics.
- Develop a disease surveillance system to identify hot spots for communicable all diseases.
- Enhance disaster management capacities of health work force.
- Set-up medical camps and mobilize emergency health teams including mobile hospitals, to be deployed in the event of a disaster.
- Mobilize all available health resources and possible assets for emergency interventions.
- Devise strategies for community involvement in all aspects of emergency preparedness and recovery plans with regard to health sector and
- Conduct hazard based mapping of all health care facilities including vulnerability assessment ( infrastructure and organizational set up) and integrate hazard resilience measures.
- 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

#### **5.6. Public Health Engineering Department**

- Develop disaster risk management plan with regards to the mandate of the department.
- Arrange annual inspection of all the water supply schemes in the district and monitor their functions regularly.
- Prepare contingency plan for ensuring that immediately after disaster the functioning of water supply schemes are restored.
- Ensure that in case of failure of water supply contingency plan is made for distribution of clean drinking water through bouzers and tankers, and
- In case of failure of electricity alternate arrangements for the functioning of water supply schemes in the disaster prone areas.

#### **5.7. Works and Services**

- Develop designs of houses, multi story buildings and infrastructure( bridges, roads) for safer construction in hazard-prone rural and urban areas.
- Develop guidelines on conduct of damage and loss assessment to infrastructure and housing sectors in the wake of a disaster, and conduct assessment after disasters.
- Coordinate all activities with National Highway Authority and Provincial C&W Department during disaster and after disaster.
- Prepare contingency plans for repair and restoration of traffic on public transport routes, and
- Monitor construction of government buildings and infrastructure in hazard prone areas to ensure that safer construction techniques are followed.

#### **5.8. Community Development Department**

- Prepare the list of NGOs registered with it according to the specialized fields.
- Prepare contingency plan in case of disaster what has to be assigned to whom.
- Organize CCBs to undertake schemes in accordance with the requirements of the disaster risk management.
- Arrange special programs regarding public awareness in connection with disaster risk management and
- Organize communities in mitigating disaster risk management through seminars, media and other available means.

#### **5.9. Irrigation Department**

- Develop disaster risk management plan with regard to the mandate of the department.
- Monitor and manage the Irrigation system from the point of view of specific hazard peculiar to the area.
- Assess disaster vulnerability assessment in design and planning of future projects.

- Incorporate disaster vulnerability assessment in design and planning of future projects.
- Monitor flood data in the canal / distributaries of the area and also rainfall in the catchments area of the northern parts of the Province.
- Prepare flood protection plan for the area.
- Review and approve flood protection schemes and make recommendations regarding regulation of reservoirs for flood control.
- Review damages to flood protection works and review plans for restoration and reconstruction works.
- Implement measures to improve flood forecasting and warning system.
- Prepare a research program for flood control and protection, and
- Standardize designs and specifications for flood.

#### **5.10. Tehsil Municipal Administrations**

- Maintain fire fighting machinery and equipment.
- Develop fire risk monitoring system in the areas of responsibility.
- Develop technical skills of volunteers on fire fighting.
- Conduct fire fighting drills on regular basis.
- Implement building code in their area of responsibility.
- Prepare contingency plans with regard to disaster risk management and ensure its implementation at all times of need, and
- Keep a close liaison with all members of Tehsil Council and Union Councils to ensure coordinated activities for rescue and rehabilitation at the time any disaster.

#### **5.11. Police Department**

- Develop disaster risk management plan with regard to the mandate of the department.
- Provide police protection at all relief camps, vacated households, villages and Towns.
- Mobilize traffic police to Regulate traffic and to ensure smooth flow of vehicular traffic on highways and link roads.
- Provide police protection to all concerned engaged in rescue operations, rehabilitation of victims of disaster.
- Provide Wireless telecommunication facility to all departments engaged in disaster management relief & rehabilitation operation for exchange of information.
- Prepare a contingency plan for disaster risk management according to the mandate of the department.

#### **5.12. Media**

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

information.

- Publish, broadcast /telecass programs of safety measures during disaster
- Publish, broadcast /telecass programs highlighting strengths, weaknesses and scams in emergency response

#### 5.13. *NGOs /INGOs*

- 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
- 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
- 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)

Upon activation of this plan by the DDMA, the command and control will be overseen by the coordination centre known as the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC/EOC). It will be established at either the headquarter or other nominated site as the disaster situation may dictate.

The DCO will be responsible for:

- The activation of the DEOC
- The operation of the DEOC
- Staffing the DEOC at the required level

### *4.1. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)*

Upon the advent of any disaster / emergency the District Disaster Management Agency would function as DEOC leading the operations as mandated involving resources of member district departments, organizations and community groups. The DDMA manages the DEOC. The DEOC will be responsible for carrying out emergency preparedness and emergency management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of operations. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) represents the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support disaster incident management activities normally takes place. The DEOC will be in close coordination during any emergency situation with civil defense, public health, search and rescue, first aid and medical personnel (representatives of health care facilities, pre-hospital emergency medical services, patient transportation systems, laboratories, military, NGOs and communications etc). Some of the roles and responsibilities of DEOC are given herein:-

- Notify and keep close coordination with respective stakeholders
- Functionalize Relief Centers when and where required and assign relevant staff along with resources on the disposal
- Immediate assigning of damage and needs assessment teams and timely dissemination of findings to relevant officials for preparing appropriate level of resource for response.
- Synchronize and harmonize the activities of DDMA members departments keeping view the cost effective elements even in severity of disaster situation.
- Monitor disaster warning or disaster occurrence and communicate the same to the Towns, Union Councils , and the Villages for better preparedness and effective response in coordination with and on the advise of the following agencies :
  - 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

#### **4.2. Receipt of warnings**

Warnings of a natural hazard (e.g. floods, severe drought, and winter storms) or occurrence of a rapid onset disaster such as earthquake will be issued in the first instance by the early warning department, or other early warning system available. The information should be passed to the chairman DDMA in order to ensure activation of the appropriate response activity.

#### **4.3. Warning distribution**

Upon implementation of this plan, all public warnings will be distributed through the EOC in the DDMA upon recommendation of the chairman. Appropriate media channels will be used to distribute the warning to public and concerned authorities for appropriate standby preparedness and response.

#### **4.4. Public information**

The distribution of contacts or telephone numbers for disaster information to public will be the responsibility and 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 effected population. The DDMA has the responsibility for the dissemination of disaster risk management information to public.

Upon activation of this plan, the Chairman, DDMA would become the official source of public and media information. All outside media enquiries would be directed to the chairman. He would arrange for media briefings and interviews with key personnel and media channels. The chairman would sign any briefings going media houses and radio stations

#### **4.5. Reporting**

All response organizations are to submit regular situation reports to the EOC situated in the DDMA. The executive officer will collate the reports received and supply regular situation reports to the chairman and other concerned stakeholders.

#### **4.6. Request for assistance**

Any requests for any assistance from outside the district are to be made by the chairman. Such requests are to be forwarded to the PDMA.

#### **4.7. Accessing financial and technical assistance at provincial level**

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority will facilitate the process of accessing contingency funds for district disaster risk management and response in the province based on the modality to be established and agreed upon with the finance department in the province.

#### **4.8. Protracted operations**

In case of damage or disruption being to such an extent, that operations are to continue over a number of days, the policy of daily meetings with officers in charge of control authorities and support organizations will be implemented for the purpose of coordinating effort and establishing priorities. The safety and welfare of the officers and staff working late or away from home should be given priority as per the usual government procedures.

#### **4.9. Organizing the Drills**

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

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

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

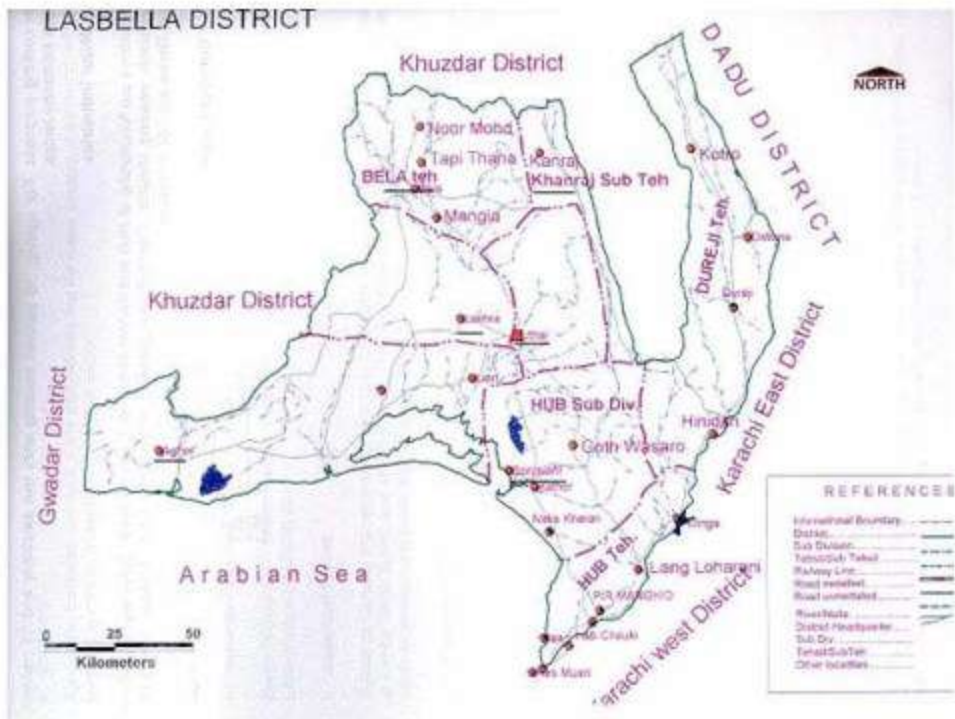
The section header "Section 7: Conclusion" is preceded by a decorative graphic of five orange chevrons pointing right.

The district has the risk of various types of disasters of low and severe intensities ranging from floods, earthquakes to locust attacks. The effort to create the DDRMP is only the first step in creating the preparedness to avert and mitigate the effects of any disaster at the district level. This plan shall provide the district administration with a vision and readily available information to combat the challenges faced in such a scenario. The purpose of this DDRMP is to facilitate the District Government and it creates an official and moral responsibility of the District Government to bring in to action the contents of this document and implement it in letter and spirit both to work as a preventive measure and a disaster mitigating source.

**Section 8: Annexes**

**Annex 1**

**District Map**





**Annex 2**

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**Major Ethnic Groups**

1. Jamote
2. Roonjha
3. Sheikh
4. Burra
5. Angaria
6. Chutta
7. Khaskheli
8. Gunga
9. Baradia
10. Moondra
11. Doda
12. Gujar
13. Brahvi
14. Baloch
15. Bandicha
16. Burfat
17. Missan
18. Achra
19. Wayaro
20. Mandra
21. Gador
22. Sabra
23. Wachani
24. Bakhra



## Annex 3

*Population (Census 1998):***By Gender**

<b>MALE</b>	<b>167470</b>	<b>53.6 %</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>145225</b>	<b>46.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>312695</b>	

**(By Area)**

<b>URBAN</b>	<b>115424</b>	<b>36.9%</b>
<b>RURAL</b>	<b>197271</b>	<b>63.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>312695</b>	



*Annex 4*

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*District Government Setup*

a) POLICE

Police is responsible for the overall Law & Order situation in the entire District. District has 11 police stations with following sanctioned police strength:-

RANK	Nos
DPO	1
SP (Investigation)	1
DSP / ASPs	9
Inspectors	16
Sub Inspector	61
ASIs	97
Head Constables	275
Constables	1352



**Annex 5**
**Education Details**
**a) Govt. Educational Institutions**

Institution	Co-education	For Boys	For Girls	Total
University	1	-	-	1
Degree College	-	1	-	1
Inter Colleges	-	1	1	2
Elementary College	-	1	-	1
High Schools	-	19	5	24
Middle Schools	-	35	11	46
Primary Schools	-	360	127	487
TTC	-	1	-	1

**b) Literacy Ratio**

Area	Male	Female	Both
Urban	45.79%	20.54%	34.88%
Rural	23.59%	4.89%	14.88%
Overall	32.16%	10.46%	22.30%



**Annex 6**
**Health Details**
**a) Govt. Health Facilities**

Hospital						Dispensary			RCH					
2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	No	No	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed
3	92	3	92	3	92	24	25	25	3	30	4	40	4	40

**b) Private. Health Facilities**

Hospital						Dispensary					
2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed
0	0	1	8	1	8	0	0	1	0	1	0

**c) B.H.U, M.C.H AND T.B CLINIC**

B.H.U			M.C.H			T.B. CLINIC		
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
38	42	42	4	4	4	1	1	1

**d) No. of Doctors**

2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
76	22	98	64	16	80	67	16	83

**e) No. of Nurses**

2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2	19	21	2	21	23	2	21	23

**f) Paramedics Details For The Year 2008-09**

Pharmacist	Drug Inspector	Health Education Officer	L.H.V	Dias/ Mid Wives
10	1	1	15	46



**Annex 7**

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**Transport Details****a) Highways & Roads**

Type	Length
National Highway (N-25)	215 Km
Coastal Road	250 Km
Dureji Road	120 Km
Awaran Road	20 Km

**b) Link Roads**

Black Top	145 Km
Fair-weather	1095 Km



## Annex 8

### Industry Details

#### a) Industrial Estates

1. Hub Industrial & Trading Estate
2. Winder Industrial & Trading Estate
3. Uthal Industrial & Trading Estate
4. Gaddani Marble City
5. Special Industrial Zone Winder

#### b) Industrial Units

Total Units	360
Functional	188
Sick/closed	172

#### c) Important Industries

Hubco Power Plant.	(IPP-Power Product)
Gatron Industries Ltd.	(Polyester)
Pakistan Synthetic Ltd	(Polyester)
Cadbury Pakistan Ltd	(Confectionary)
Allied Electronics	(Electronic Products)
Candyland	(Confectionary)
Dawood Yamaha	(Motor Cycle Assembling)
Attock Cement Pakistan Ltd.	(Cement)
P&G Pakistan Ltd.	(Consumer goods)
Otsuka Pakistan Ltd.	(Pharmaceutical)
Bosicor Oil Refinery Ltd.	(Oil refining)

#### d) Minerals

- a) Shale
- b) Marbles
- c) Limestone
- d) Serpentine
- e) Barite
- f) Basalt
- g) Magnesium
- h) Zinc
- i) Lead
- j) Salt



Annex 9

*Live Stock Details*

a) Live Stock

Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Camel	House	Mule	Asses	Poultry	TOTAL
114844	9548	380564	838427	32983	2009	645	27769	238472	1645261

b) Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

Veterinary Hospitals			Veterinary Dispensaries		
2005-06	2006-07	2007- 08	2005-06	2006-07	2007- 08
5	5	5	7	13	13



**Annex 10**
**Participants List Multistakeholders Consultation For District Disaster Risk Management Planning**

Sr #	Name	Designation/Department
1	Majid Mohsin Panwar	ACO Hub/District Government
2	M. Akbar Abro	TO Finance Uthal
3	Abdul Aziz	TMO Uthal
4	Dr. M. Hayat	DDHO P. Lasbela
5	Dr. Abbas Lasi	SDO Health Lasbela
6	Abdul Sattar	TBO Mela
7	Murad AG	EDO Education
8	Muhammad Afzal	ACO Bela
9	Ali Muhammad	ACO Uthal
10	Sharif Baloch	EDO Forest
11	Mr. Abdul Sattar	DDO PHF
12	JM Moondra	TO F Gaddani
13	Fazal Waheed	EDO (W & S)
14	M. Akram Nazir	TMO Duraji
15	Dr. Allah Buchaya Lasi	ADLG Hub
16	Amanullah Lasi	EDO-CD Lasbela
17	Manzoor Ahmed	EDO Agric
18	Nadeem Mirza	TOP Durezi
19	Abdul Aziz	TMO Hub
20	Alyas Kamboh	Ideal Edu Society
21	Mushtaq Ali Kamboh	Reporter GEO TV
22	Mrs. Sughran	CWO NGO
23	Mrs. Kausar	Women ittehad Welfare Society
24	Zareef Zarf	Monthly Safeer Hub
25	Arshad Ali	Cemeraman GEO TV
26	Qadir Seeyan	Daily Baakhabar

Annex 11

**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 death	Number missing	Injured/Sick	Type of sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	minor	total #
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
<b>Total</b>												

**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 ICts	Watsan	Medicine	Food	HH ICts	Watsan	Medicine
2.1												
2.2												
2.3												
Etc.												
<b>Total</b>												

**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.										
<b>Total</b>										

**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.												
<b>Total</b>												

**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
S-2			
S-3			
S-4			
S-5			
S-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:

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 12**
**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	Cases of deaths	Number missing	Injured/ Sick	Type sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totaly	w/major	w/minor	total #
1.1												
1.2												
1.3												
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
1.1												
1.2												
1.3												
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	
1.1												
1.2												
1.3												
Etc.												
Total												

**Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure**

SN	Name of UCs	Hospita/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
S-1			
S-2			
S-3			
S-4			
S-5			
S-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:**

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 13 \_\_\_\_\_

**Village Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format**

I. Name of Village Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

II. Description of the Disaster Event:

Disaster: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Occurrence: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration (Description): \_\_\_\_\_

III. Affected Area: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Total Population: \_\_\_\_\_

Total No. of Families in village: \_\_\_\_\_

Total No. of Families Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Damage to Structures:

No. of Families Who Own Their Houses: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Families Who Lease: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of partially destroyed: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of completely destroyed: \_\_\_\_\_

V. Damage to Livelihood

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Present Location of the Survivors

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many are staying in the centre?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is there enough ventilation?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How are waste and excreta disposed of?

\_\_\_\_\_



5. Are there enough latrines?

6. Are there sources of potable drinking water?

a. In the absence of an evacuation centre, please specify present location of the survivors and give brief description of the physical condition of the place

VII. Emergency Assistance Received from Other Organizations

Name of Organization	Assistance Extended	Date	Quantity/Estimated Amount

IX. Identification of Needs of Target Beneficiaries

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Report Prepared by:

Submitted to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Village Committee  
 Administration  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 UC  
 Date



## Section 9: Resources 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. Lesbela
- Civil Defense Office. Distt Lesbela
- Irrigation Department Lesbela

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