

District Disaster Risk Management Plan

District Jhang

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Purpose and Scope of the Plan

Every plan is designed keeping in view some specific purpose and its own certain parameters that facilitate in practical implementation and are clear in defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders outlined in the plan. It not only provides conceptual clarity to the involved officials/workers/community groups but also avoids potential 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 Jhang district;
- In the context of pre-disaster preparedness, responding to emergency situations and disaster risk management activities, to institutionalize and clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders of the District Jhang;
- 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

It is the 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.

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, in order to equip them to 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. This in particular includes preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

Geological hazard

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

Hazard

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

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

Hazard analysis

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

Land-Use planning

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

Mitigation

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

Natural hazards

Natural processes or phenomena occurring on the earth that may constitute a damaging event.

Natural hazards can be classified by origin namely: geological, hydro meteorological or biological. Hazardous events can vary in magnitude or intensity, frequency, duration, area of extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.

Preparedness

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

Prevention

Activities to ensure complete avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards

Public awareness

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

Recovery

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

Relief / response

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

Resilience / resilient

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

Retrofitting (or upgrading)

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

Risk

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

Risk assessment/analysis

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing vulnerability that could pose a potential threat to people, property, livelihoods and the environment.

Structural / non-structural measures

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

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

Sustainable development

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

Technological hazards

Danger originating from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures or certain human activities, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Some examples: industrial pollution, nuclear activities and radioactivity, toxic wastes, dam failures; transport, explosions, fires, spills.

Vulnerability

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

Wild land fire

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

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
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
- Naib 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 Punjab
- 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 the 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 Jhang was selected from the province Punjab to have the Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP). This is because 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 Jhang 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 graciously 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 further improvements in this plan.

Maj[®] Rizwan Ullah Baig

Director General

PDMA Punjab.

Message by DCO

Development of District Disaster Risk Management Plan for District Jhang with the support of United Nations Development Programme and National Disaster Management Authority is one of the remarkable achievements of district administration Jhang 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) , National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and its teams for developing such a substantial and valuable document. Special words of thanks for Mr. Shalim Kamran, Mr. Amjad Gulzar, Mr. Shafqat Rajoka for their contribution to develop this plan. I am confident the guidelines in the plan will provide utmost benefit to vulnerable communities of district Jhang.

Asad Islam Mahni

District Coordination Officer

Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Vision

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

Mission

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

Objectives

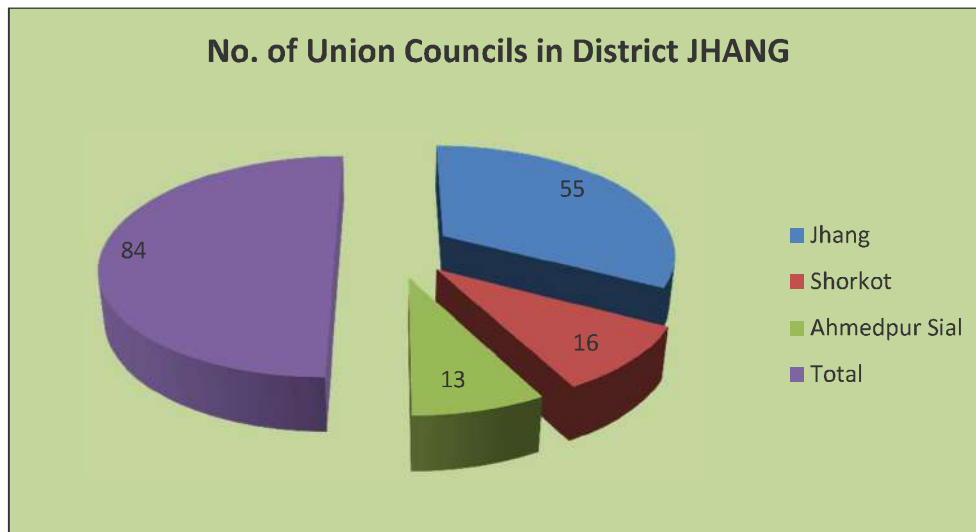
- Provision of base for the formation of DDMA which would formulate policies and procedures regarding disaster management in district Jhang. This would ensure maximum and professional exploitation of all resources in district Jhang and would aim at decreasing the vulnerability of its subjects to hazards and disasters.
- To strengthen early warning and early response to disaster hazard threats and disaster situations in Jhang.
- To enhance institutional capacities in district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources.
- To initiate collaboration, 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. This shall be done 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 in times of disaster, in order to reduce losses and damage to lives and property. This will also allow for inclusion of 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 of 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 No. 1 Overview of the District

1.1 Administrative Units, number of Tehsils , UCs in the District

The District Jhang is one of the oldest districts of the Indian Subcontinent. It was established in 2000 B.C. Formerly it was known as Riasat Jhagi Sial. Alexander the great was defeated here by Sial tribe in the region which is now known as Shorkot. Jhang is bordered by nine districts.

The district itself consists of 3 tehsils namely Jhang, Ahmad Pur Sial and Shorkot and 84 Union Councils (UC). Each UC is headed by a Nazim.



1.2 History

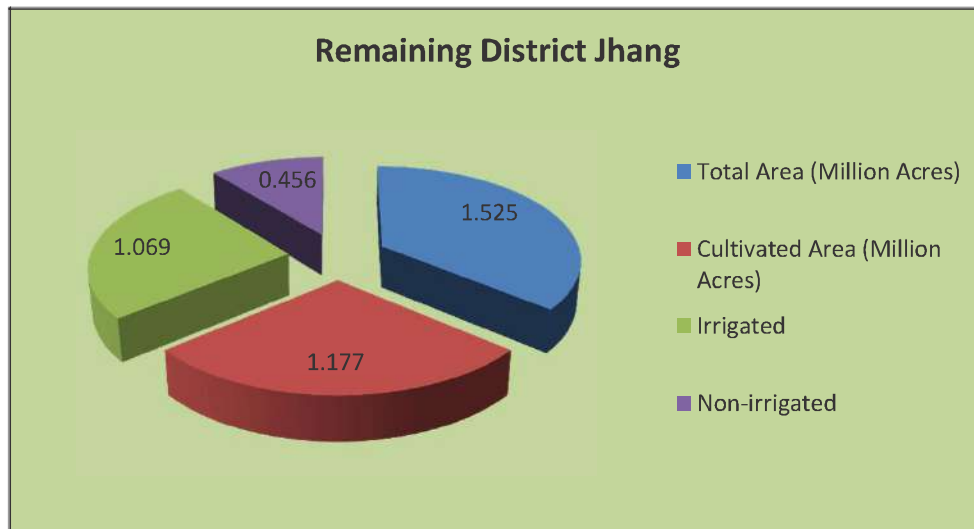
Although the District Jhang was created in 1849 but its history dates back to times immemorial. Jhang was invaded by the forces of Alexander the Great on his way back to Macedonia in the 4th century BC. The city of Jhang was founded by Mal Khan Sial in 1462 AD. Sial tribe ruled this city for 360 years before the Sikhs took over later Jhang was taken over by the British and given the status of a district.

Till 1904, the district remained divided into six tehsils Jhang, Chiniot, Shorkot, Lyallpur, Samundari and Toba Tek Singh. It was after the establishment of Pakistan that Faisalabad (Lyallpur) and Toba Tek Singh were carved out as separate divisions. Very recently i.e. on July 1st 2009 the Tehsil of Chiniot has been upgraded to district level. Therefore the District is now left with three tehsils only – Jhang, Ahmedpur Sial and Shorkot.

1.3 Geography and Climate

Jhang District is spread over an area of 1.525 million Acres. It is bordered by nine districts; Sargodha in the North, Chiniot in the northeast, Faisalabad and Toba Tek Singh in east, Khanewal and Jhang in south, Layyah and Bhakkar in west and Khushab in northwest.

Much of the area is plain and cultivable except some rocks near in the North Rabwah and Chenab Nagar at the banks of the Chenab River which belong to the series of Kirana Hills which in nature are like the mountains of Aravalli series. In the western part, a desert area called Thal extends from the banks of the Jhelum River to far west in the districts of Khushab and Bhakkar, while the Sandal Bar area arises from the Pabbarwala area near the Gujranwala as the land abruptly arises almost ten feet (3 m) and almost gains 30 feet (9 m) height and this tract runs up till 87 km in the south and has a breadth of almost 30 to 40 km. This area comprised of forest in the past and no kind of cultivation was possible for almost 100 years before the British colonial government established a canal system and the tehsil of Lyallpur (now Faisalabad). The area alongside the banks of rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum is called Hitthar (area in which flood water reaches), while the upland area between bars and hitthar is called Utar. The overall detail of the cultivable and non cultivable area is given below:



The climate of the district is generally dry; hot in summers and cold in winters. The terrain of the district is comprised of sand dunes in Thal on the extreme west while low lying river valley in the centre and old Sandal Bar on the extreme east. The rivers of Jhelum and Chanab make their way through the district and meet at Trimmu Head-. Mari Shah Sakhira a big town in Thal Desert is the hottest area of the district. Temperature of this area some time exceeds 50°C in the months of June and July.

1.4 Natural Resources

The word Jhang in local dialect means a groove of trees. Trees of jand, kreer, van, kikar, tahli, bohar are spread everywhere, while herbs of harmal, akrey, bathoo, etc are also found. Since two major rivers Jehlum and Chenab flow through the district, the district receives rich alluvial soils making much of the land cultivable. Major crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, potatoes are grown in the district. Jhang is one of the largest wheat producing districts in the Province of Punjab, it is also ranked as a leading livestock producer.

1.5 Demography

According to the census of 1998 the total population of the district is 1.868 million comprising of 52 % males and 48 % females. The rural and urban distribution of the district is 77 % and 23 % respectively. The estimated population growth rate is 2.2 %.

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

Area	Population (in millions)
Jhang	1.199
Shorkot	0.401
Ahmedpur Sial	0.268
Total District Population	1.868

The estimated literacy rate for males in rural and urban areas of the district is 47 % and 67 % respectively while for females it is 13 % and 47 %.

1.6 Industry

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

1.7 Physical Infrastructure

Jhang is connected by the Grand Trunk Road with Peshawar and Lahore and to other major cities. The district also hosts a railway station. No airport is present in the district. The Tirmu headworks built on river Chenab fulfills the energy needs of many nearby districts of Punjab.

1.8 Culture

This district in central Punjab is famous for the tragic love story of Heer Ranjha, immortalised in Punjabi literature by Waris Shah.

Famous for its rich indigenous culture, most of the people in the district speak Jhangochi which is the oldest and pure dialect of Punjabi Language. Major tribes of the district are Sials, Syeds, Awans, Sheikhs, Sipras, Balouch, Nauls, Lalis, Bhattis, Harrals, etc. Agriculture is the mainstay of most of the people living in the district. Almost 70 % of the total population of the district is involved in agricultural activities.

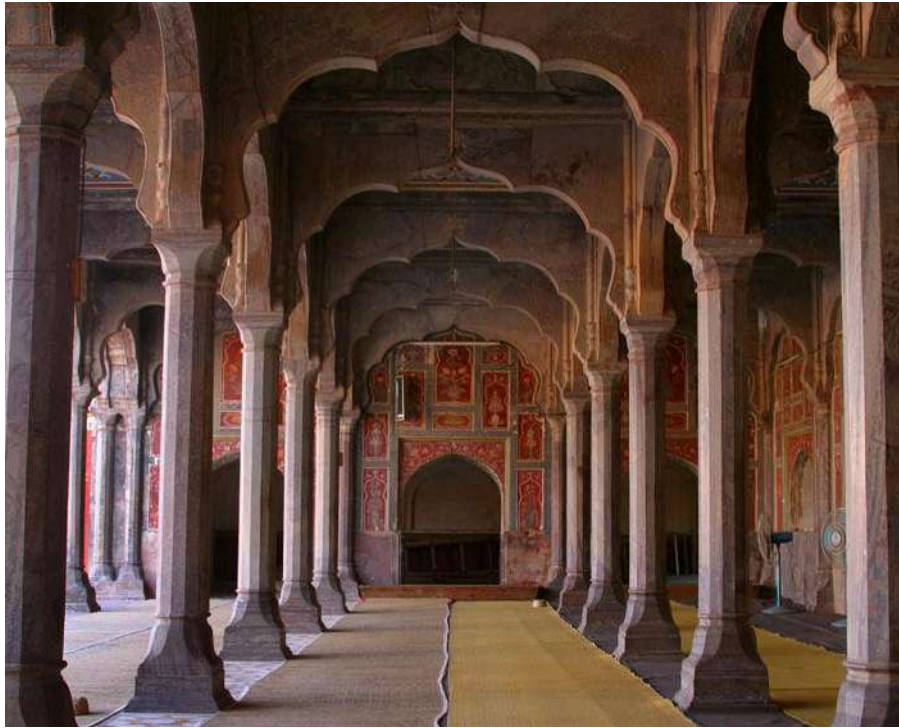
Punjabi folk dances such as Jhummar and Sammi are from this area. Jhummar is a dance for men while Sammi is danced by women. The famous form of folk music is known as dhola or Jhang da dhola. The men wear turbans and dhotis (like a kilt) though in recent years people have started wearing the national dress. Tent Pegging (naiza baazi) is a very important sport and part of life for the people of Jhang, while kabaddi is a very famous traditional sport.

Jhang is dominated by Sunni Muslim with a significant Shia population. Christian minority is also found in small numbers. Sunni Muslims are in majority as compared to other sects. In the recent past, however, the district gained notoriety when religion became an important element of the district's politics, particularly in urban Jhang where Deobandi clerics emerged as a formidable political force.

1.9 Tourism

The district invites many tourist to visit its culturally rich shirines; the Darbar of Hazrat Shah Jeewana is located in Shah Jeewana the town named after him in Jhang. Mazar (Shrine) of Hazrat Sultan Bahu is located in shorkot and attracts many well wishers every year.

The heroine of the famous love story, Heer Ranjha, Heer's tomb lies just north of Jhang on the way to Faisalabad. It is also an attractive site for tourists.



Section No. 2 Hazards in the District

2.1 District Hazards and Vulnerability

Jhang is one of the very important districts of Punjab, especially from the point of agricultural production. It is served by two major rivers Jehlum and Chenab which flow through the district. The district is culturally rich and is famous for its shrines which invite many tourists every year.

The district is bordered by nine other districts. Due its close proximity with the rivers and harsh climatic conditions it is exposed to many hazards including floods, droughts, pest attacks, earthquakes, droughts, fires, pollution, epidemics, industrial accidents. More over the threat of sectarian violence is always there which is also responsible for terrorist attacks in this district.

The district is vulnerable and exposed to various hazards during the rainy/ monsoon season. Floods are very common in the district which not only disrupts normal life but also cause damage to crop and are responsible for eroding much of the alluvial soil. The western part of the district is dry and a part of it extends into the Thal desert. This area has harsh climate and is prone to droughts whenever rainfall is less than average.

2.2 Potential Hazards

- **Floods**



Nearly 200 villages on both sides of the river Chenab were inundated in Jhang and Sargodha as a peak of high flood passed through Trimmu in September 2006. Floods also caused major damage to crops and livestock in the year 2004. Floods not only occur due to heavy rains but also due to the fact that Pakistan as a whole is a low riparian country compared to India. The release of water by India without warning inundates several villages and adversely

affects the life and property almost every year.

During heavy floods people and livestock are displaced, the WASH system collapses. Livelihoods resources and infrastructure are either damaged or destroyed causing unrest among women, children, old and disabled.

Moreover agricultural land is subjected to erosion thus degrading the fertility of the soil. Other serious impacts are observed in the form of loss of shelter/ houses, disruptions of human life, displacement of livestock, epidemics, school drop outs.

- **Fire**

Every year small to large scale fire event is reported affecting life, property and infrastructure.

- **Droughts**

Droughts are also a commonly occurring phenomenon but not as frequent as floods. Since droughts are slow, their prevalence is experienced over a longer period of time. In Jhang a large area in the western Thal region is potentially affected by droughts causing dire shortage of food grains and livestock. The lack of water, malnutrition and mass displacement and migration are other impacts of floods.

The whole of Punjab suffered up to 28 per cent water shortage during the Kharif season in 2007, Jhang was no exception.

- **Pest attacks**

Jhang is primarily an agricultural district, a variety of crops including Rice, wheat, and cotton are grown in the district but unfortunately a large area of Jhang is affected every now and then by locust locally called 'tiddi dal'. A large number of crops standing on thousands acres of land are damaged, livelihood of poor farmers is lost or damaged.



- **Pollution**

The district Jhang hosts to both the agriculture and industrial sector. Though it serves to fulfil the needs of many but unfortunately, due to lack of awareness and ignorance, both these activities are responsible for polluting the water resources of the district. The agricultural and industrial waste is thrown in to the near by streams which fall into the river thus taking the polluted water to places elsewhere. This water is also utilized for the people's consumption as well as for livestock. Dumping of industrial and agricultural waste into water needs to be checked to prevent any major disaster from taking place.

- **Epidemics**

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

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

- **Industrial accidents**

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

- **Road Accidents**

Road accidents are a regular occurrence in District. Each year road and railway accidents lead to deaths, injuries (temporary and permanent disability) and loss of property. Due to the accidents death and injury, temporary road closures, may happen at anytime of the day. A police network, government hospitals to treat accident victims, ambulance services are available but need to be upgraded.



- **Crises Situation / Sabotage**

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

- Bomb blast
- Riots and demonstrations
- Sectarian clashes
- Terrorism / suicide bombing
- Target killing
- Gas leakage / fire
- Road and Industrial Accidents

Such situations may arise any time in the district. To combat such a situation a crises management plan by different district departments has been prepared.

- **Key Targets/ Groups In The District**

- VVIPS/ VIPS.
- Civil Officers/ Officials.
- Govt. Offices/ Buildings especially Zila Nazim, DCO/ DPO Offices.
- Courts including Session and Civil Courts.
- Foreigners and foreign establishments especially Chinese Working in Pakistan
- Key Points/ Installation.
- Religious Places.
- Bus Stands/ Railway Stations.
- Market/ Bazaars/ Crowded places.
- Hotels/ Restaurants especially foreign Franchises.

- All Government Training facilitates.
- Detail of important buildings, installations and industries in annexure .

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

2.4 *Risk Management System in the District*

In order to make preparations for preventing and combating disasters, District Flood Contingency Plan is developed to respond to the emergency situation. The roles of different departments take part in the relief and emergency activities. District level NGOs are also engaged in the process.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES.**

All the departments of District Government are responsible to come up with a prompt response whenever it is needed. Name of Officers and their contact numbers are in the annexure.

- **Constitution of District Crisis Management Cell and Tehsil Crisis Management Cell.**

District Government Jhang has constituted the District Crisis Management Team for responding any emergency situation, as under:-

- District Officer (Coordination)
- District Officer (Health)
- TMOs of District.
- District Officer Civil Defence.
- Dy. District Officer (Revenue) HQ.
- **Constitution of committees.**
 - Activation of Core Management Team at District, Tehsil & Police Station level.
 - Activation of District/ Tehsil/ Police Station Level Peace Committees.
 - Activation of Interfaith Harmony Committees
 - Activation of District Intelligence Coordination Committee.
 - Activation of advance information through Revenue field Staff as Described in the West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules 1968 and Land Revenue Records manual.
 - Mobilization of NGOs / CBOs to create awareness.

Primary roles of various departments

- **Revenue Department**

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

- **Health Department**

- Focal Health unit.
- Secondary Level Public Sector Hospital.
- Health Facilities for long Term Management.
- In Rural Unions Councils and small rural Towns where the private hospitals co-exist, one or two private hospitals per union council having facilities of trained staff, functional operation theater, diagnostic laboratory and blood transfusion services will be earmarked by the respective DDO (Health) as additional focal unit for in time management of casualties and to share the burden of primary focal units
- In urban areas very union council where private hospitals do exist, one or two private hospitals per UC having facilities of trained staff functional operation theatre, diagnostic lab and blood transfusion service will earmarked by the respective DDO (Health) as additional focal units. Otherwise any public health facility within respective city will be the primary focal unit.
- Efficient management of psychological trauma and disabilities at DHQ Hospital, Jhang, Allied Hospital, Faisalabad & DHQ Hospital Faisalabad (for those patients who need tertiary level care).
- Effective control of epidemics by adoption of all possible measures including mobilization of vaccination and sanitation wings.



- **Police Department**

Following precautionary measures may be adopted to fail suicidal attacks or any sabotage activity:

- Deployment of armed personals at the main gate of Police Line, police training schools, police stations and police offices etc.
- At least two armed guards must be deployed at every point and gathering at one point must be avoided.
- Every suspected person must be searched with a metal detector.
- If scanning/ searching of a person or a vehicle are needed, only one guard engages himself for this task, while other the guard should remain alert.
- Guards and checking staff must wear bulletproof jackets and helmets.
- Security Guards must be positioned in such a place where they are well protected. Sand Bags and concrete bunkers may be used for this purpose.
- Police picket must be away from the building so that in case of explosion the damage may be minimized.



- Fully documented record of visitors must be maintained.
- CCTV Cameras must be installed at appropriate places.
- Security Barriers must be placed at a suitable place to keep away the suicidal attackers.
- Use of Walk-through-Gate to enhance the security.

If the incident takes place, the following immediate actions are needed:

- Immediate contact with the Control Room with operational officers and traffic Police.
- Emergency Services for example, Rescue 15, Edhi Ambulances 115, Fire Brigade 16, and Hospital Emergency 9200140 must be contacted immediately.
- Scanning of incoming and out going vehicles.
- Liaison with traffic Staff for clearance of traffic route at the place of incident so that the injured may be shifted towards hospital with ease.
- Contact with the technical Staff of Special Branch and to dispatch the quick response police party at the place of incident.

The investigations must have the following equipment with them:

- Video Camera
 - Plastic Gloves
 - Small and big plastic bags
 - White chadors (drapes)
 - Small and big equipments like scissors, hammers, 6 small boxes and other desired material
- **Traffic Control**

Traffic problems are always expected during such crises. The DSP traffic officer for District Jhang is responsible for the smooth flow of traffic. He has been asked to prepare a list of problem areas in coordination with the District Regional Transport Authority and suggest reformatory measures to address the respective problems.
 - **Tehsil Municipal Administration, Jhang District**

The Tehsil Municipal Administration of Jhang, Shorkot & Ahmedpur Sial has to play a pivotal role during crises such as floods and large scale fire incidents.
 - **Communication Network (Ptcl, Jhang)**

PTCL's Jhang office will be responsible for the maintenance of telecommunication system/ network of Jhang District during any crisis. The Divisional Engineer of PTCL, Jhang will be overall in-charge during occurrence of any disaster.
 - **FESCO, JHANG**

FESCO, Jhang will be responsible for the maintenance of electricity supply during any possible crisis. It is also responsible to disconnect supply of electricity from the place incident for the respective rescue operation.
 - **Civil Defense Department, Jhang**

The role of Civil Defense Department cannot be overemphasized in the eventuality/ occurrence of crises. The Civil Defense Department Jhang is an organized Department working always hand in hand with civil administration of the District. The organized human resource of Civil

Defense Department in the shape of volunteers can render much needed support to civil defense administration in case of natural disaster.

- **Food Department**

This Department will be responsible for the provision of flour and other food material to the affected.

- **Education Department**

This Department will be responsible for the provision of safe school building and Boys Scouts Association for Volunteer duties for affectees.

- **Scouts Of Government Schools.**

There are almost 3400 scouts of various schools of the District. Their support and succor in time of crisis can be effectively harnessed. EDO (Education) is requested to compile date of scouts and submit the same for office record.

- **Role of EDO (F&P)**

EDO (F&P) will be responsible for arrangement of funds for the disaster affectees and will contact with Government in this regard.

- **Irrigation Department**

In case of floods this department will inform the District Administration current situation of flood levels and figures on daily basis. It will be responsible for safety of all flood bunds of the District and will watch and guard the system on these bunds. This department will help in rescue operation through its Motor Boats.

- **Role of EDO (W&S)**

EDO (W&S) will be responsible for the following:

- Availability of trained Staff/ Operations.
- Availability of man power Provision of recovery machinery including cranes and clearance of debris.
- Availability of Mechanical/ Gas/ Electrical Cutters.
- Hydraulic/ Mechanical Jacks.
- Availability of Generators/ Lighting at the place of incident.

- **Role of EDO (CD)**

EDO (CD) will perform the following duties:-

- Activation of Volunteers/ NGOs/ Scouts etc.
- Maintain Duty Roster of Volunteers.
- Provide Social Services.
- Arrange Philanthropy
- Establishing Help Desk/ Information Desk.

- **Role of EDO (AGRICULTURE)**

This Department will be responsible for the provision of fodder for the animals of flood

affectedees. Beldars and other manpower will be provided by the department to district Administration, Jhang, live Stock will be responsible for vaccination to animals.

- **Role of District Information Officer**

- To activate Media Cell.
- To organize mass awareness campaign as per requirement of the core Management Team.

2.5 *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 2007.
- 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 of the structure.
- 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 No. 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.
- Collate 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 Jhang.
 - DDMA orientation sessions for each District Line Department.
 - Orientation workshops for District Assembly about the DDMA.
 - Workshops on DDMA structure, roles and responsibilities at district, tehsils, UCs and village levels.
 - Establishment and arrangements of resources at functionalize District Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - Training and facilitation to the Tehsil, Union Council and Village Administration in formulation of their own Disaster Risk Management plans in line with DDMA mandate.
- **Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment**
 - Access and review of existing data collection practices of district departments to be included Disaster Risk Analysis.
 - Facilitators' Training of HCVA facilitators.
 - Initiate and develop accurate and authentic database of district regarding DRM, DRR.
 - Mechanism to update district database on regular basis.
- **Training, Education and Awareness**
 - Develop Training Needs Assessment tool/s for DDMA and its supplementary tiers.
 - Identify and enlist relevant trainers from the District preferably but incase of non-availability flexibility to hire from other areas.
 - ToT.
 - In the context of HVA of the district, development of training materials and modules preferably in local languages

- Design and implementation of Mass Awareness-Raising Campaigns regarding DRM and DRR.
 - Systematic and timely review of training curricula and materials and impact assessment of trainings and awareness campaigns.
 - Monitoring and evaluation of activities and follow up for having feed back for future alterations.
- **Community and Local Risk Reduction Programming**
 - Identification, training and delegation of roles and responsibilities of focal persons at tehsil, union council and village levels.
 - In collaboration and consultation/ facilitation of DDMA, development of Local Planning Framework.
 - Identification, utilization and sustainability of local resources (time, talent, treasure) such as fiscal and human resources etc.
 - Development of school-based disaster awareness and preparedness training modules and materials.
 - Organization of schools, colleges and other educational institutes based disaster awareness and preparedness seminars and activities.
 - Mechanism defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at grass root level to ensure maximum active participation promoting decentralization.
 - **Multi-Hazard Early Warning System**
 - Identification and appointment of focal persons at tehsil, union council and village levels for early warning.
 - Devise Early Warning System from village, union council, Tehsil and district level.
 - Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the use and maintenance of communication equipment.
 - Call media meetings to develop coordination mechanisms regarding EW.
 - Media Training on EWS developed and conducted.
 - Establish Community EW teams priority hazard and disaster prone areas.
 - Resource inventory of available communications equipment.
 - **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**
 - Workshops to develop mechanism to integrate DRR in ADP planning.
 - Training on DRR Integration Planning.
 - Integration Planning Workshops.
 - Approval of recommended mechanism.
 - Monitoring regarding practical implementation of recommendations in Development Planning of different departments.

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

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

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

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 the 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 view of the 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 No. 4

DDMA organizational Structure and key stakeholders

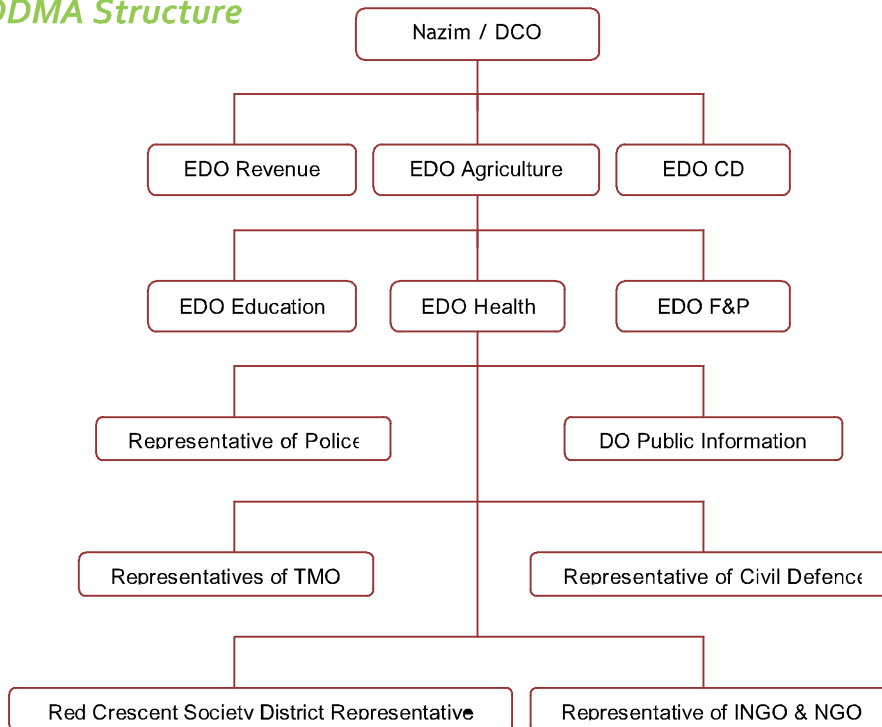
4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Jhang 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 Jhang 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 Jhang, 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 Jhang.
- Organization of communities and training in emergency response for hazards.
- Come up with a District mapping identifying actual and potential hazard prone areas in coordination with the Tehsil Administration and revenue department, appropriate line departments and NGOs.
- Design Action Plan for emergency response that will include population, details of threatened areas, evacuation routes, campsites for temporary use, and selected areas for permanent shifting of families, livelihood assistance, and the like.
- With the police and transport offices, document and monitor transport situation to include vehicular accidents, number of dead and injured, location of accident, cause of accident, etc. and develop a trend analysis for use in development of a transport hazard reduction plan.
- Other mitigation activities to be listed in the IMMEDIATE category of activities identified for implementation by the District Disaster Management Authority.

4.2.2. Function of DDMA

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

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

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

4.3. Tehsil Disaster Management Committee

Institutions at this level are the frontline of disaster risk reduction and response. For many departments this is the lowest level of administration where they 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 Nazims will lead in risk reduction and response operations with the help of Tehsil municipal officers in consultations with DDMA. Other key players include; extension workers, police, fire services, community organizations (COs), traditional leaders and NGOs.

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

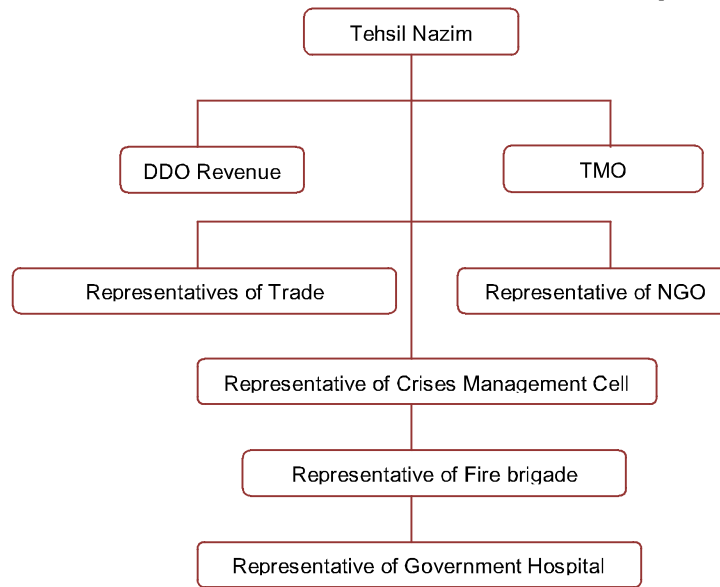
There shall be Tehsil Disaster Management Committee (TDMC) to coordinate and implement disaster risk management activities at tehsil level. The Tehsil Nazim shall be the chairperson of the TDMC and the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall be the secretary. Members will include all elected Tehsil members, TO

Planning, DDO Revenue, president of trade association, DDOS of respective line departments, religious leaders who are to be nominated and representative of CCBs and NGOs. Specific roles and responsibilities of the TDMC and members will be further outlined by the District Authority.

4.3.1. TDMC

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

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



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

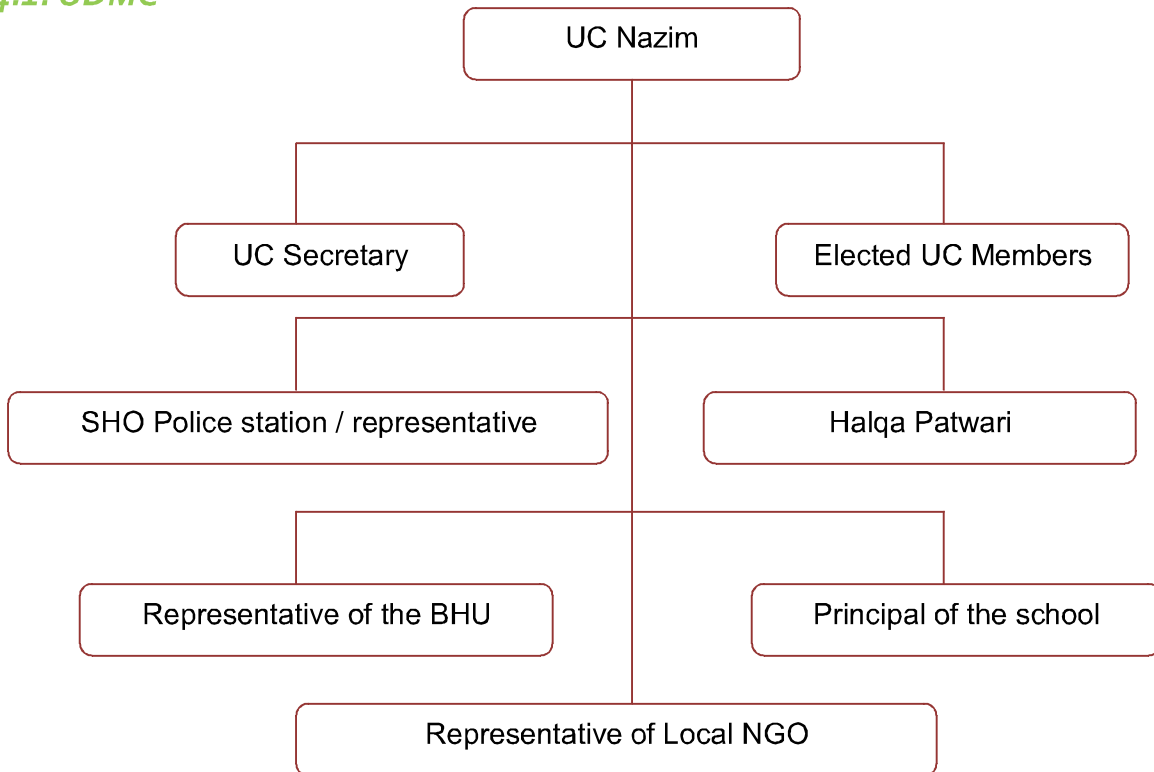
4.4. Union Council Disaster Management Committee

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

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

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

4.4.1. UDMC



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

4.5 Tehsil and Union Council level, Activities

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

- Send Initial Damage and Need Assessment Report to District EOC.
- Search and rescue operations in coordination with the Civil Defense and Police.
- Corpse disposal.
- Assistance to other agencies for mobility/transport of staff including rescue parties, Relief Personnel and Relief Materials.
- Communicate to the DEOC additional resources required by various control rooms.
- Establish communication links with DEOC, Union Council Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), NGO coordinating committee and Private donors.

- Issue passes and identity cards to relief personnel including the persons from NGOs operating in the affected area.
- Coordinate NGO activities through necessary support to ensure community participation by establishing coordination mechanisms among NGOs.
- Mobilizing and coordinating work of volunteers ensuring community participation.

4.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to promote community level disaster risk management activities, the capacity of existing community based organizations (CBOs) will be developed and enhanced by district and 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 No. 5 Roles and Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

5.1. Common for Each Department

Pre <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Co-ordinate with District DEOC• Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster.
Post <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information dissemination through 15 helpline service to local residents• Capacity building regarding disaster• Prepare team for emergency intervention
During <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prohibits overloading goods in trucks.• Shifting the rescued/affected people to hospitals• Providing easy access to rescue and relief personnel/vehicles• Corpse disposal• Maintain law and order• Provide warning / instruction to travelers• Divert traffic on alternate routes as and when necessary.• Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for emergency response.• Rescue <p>Provide food services.</p>
Post <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 & tehsil headquarter hospital
- Set-up an information center to organize sharing of information for public information purposes
- Prepare first aid kits, medicines, water test kits, chloramines and anti snake venom serum.
- Conducted training for medical staff and health personnel /community groups regarding preventive health care especially in disaster prone areas
- Collaboration with relevant organizations / partner NGOs for participation and support through financial and technical resources
- Up-gradation and smooth functioning of hospitals, BHUs, equipped with required staff and equipment
- Data base and linkages with ambulance services/blood banks
- Provision of the safe drinking water.
- Health Education (a never ending task)
- Early detection of cases.
- Ongoing Surveillance

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

During

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

Post

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

5.5. 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare materials and equipment for emergency response.• Responsible team distributes fuel to the affected areas
Post <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update and upgrade forecast equipment• Timely and authentic forecast of rains, windstorms etc.• Timely transfer of information regarding abnormal weather conditions to media
During <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In coordination with environment department conduct study of factors which cause abnormal weather changes

5.11. Media

Pre <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publish, broadcast /telecast plans of DDMA regarding disaster management and also voice public opinion• Close coordination with meteorology, irrigation, civil defense departments for announcing warnings and updates• Awareness raising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment

During

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

Post

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

5.12. NGOs /INGOs

Pre

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

During

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

Post

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

Section 6

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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

- 1 Clarity of mandate
- 2 Decentralize planning and response
- 3 Commitment and close Coordination
- 4 Concrete Collaboration
- 5 Timely action and timely reporting
- 6 Total Transparency and accountability
- 7 Regular Monitoring
- 8 Objectives, activities and outcome based pre, during and post evaluation
- 9 Sharing and learning
- 10 Sustainability



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

6.1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

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

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

The DDMA will be responsible for:

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

6.2. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)

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

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

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

6.3. Mechanism of Warnings

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

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

6.3.1. Warning & Information Dissemination

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

6.3.2. Public Information

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



6.4. Reporting



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

6.5. Requests for Assistance

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

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

6.6. Plan Dissemination through Community Education

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

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

6.7. Community Involvement and Participation

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



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

6.8. Organizing the Drills

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

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

Section No. 7 Conclusion

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

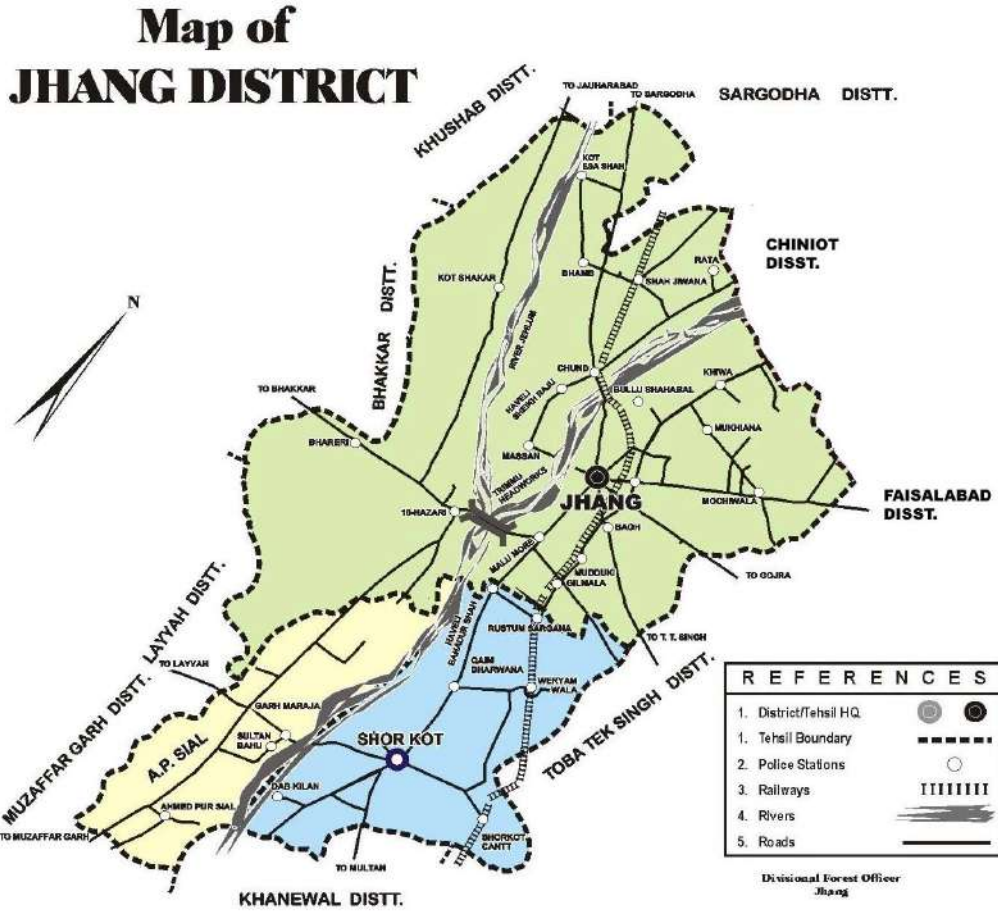


This plan is guide tool which will be reviewed every year by all stakeholders' suggestions to make it more districts specified for minimizing the risks of the natural and man made disaster situation.

Sections No. 8

Annexes

ANNEX I: District Jhang Map



ANNEX II: Tehsil Wise Area of Jhang

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Tehsil</i>	<i>Area (Acres)</i>
1	Jhang	10,26,225
2	Shorkot	2,86,077
3	Ahmad Pur Sial	2,10,748
	Total	21,73,941

ANNEX III: Demographic Profile of District Jhang

<i>Category</i>	<i>Jhang</i>	<i>Shorkot</i>	<i>A P Sial</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Population</i>	1.199	0.401	0.268	1.835
<i>Male</i>	0.623	0.209	0.139	1.474 (52%)
<i>Female</i>	0.576	0.194	0.129	1.366 (48%)
<i>Rural</i>	0.894	0.343	0.228	2.176 (77%)
<i>Urban</i>	0.305	0.059	0.039	0.663 (23%)

ANNEX IV: Literacy Rate of District Jhang

<i>District/ Tehsil</i>	<i>All Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>			<i>Urban Areas</i>		
		<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>District Jhang</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Tehsil Shorkot</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Tehsil Jhang</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Tehsil A.P Sial</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>45</i>

ANNEX V: Livestock Data of District Jhang

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total District Jhang</i>
1	<i>Veterinary Dispensaries (No)</i>	133
1	<i>Livestock (No)</i>	3.7 million
2	<i>Poultry (No)</i>	1.4 million

ANNEX VI: Educational Institutions in District Jhang

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total District Jhang</i>
<i>Primary School</i>	<i>2423</i>
<i>Elementary Schools</i>	<i>267</i>
<i>Secondary Schools</i>	<i>164</i>
<i>Higher Secondary Schools</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Colleges</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Women University Sub Campus</i>	<i>01</i>
<i>College Of Veterinary & Animal Sciences</i>	<i>01</i>

ANNEX VII: Health Resources of District Jhang

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Total District Jhang</i>
1	DHQ Hospital	01
2	THQ Hospitals	02
3	RHCs	15
4	BHUs	94
5	Health Dispensaries	61
6	TB Centres	02
7	Public Health Nursing School	01
8	General Nursing School	01

HEALTH RESOURCES

A). NUMBER OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES.

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Health Facilities</i>
1	District HQ Hospital, Jhang.
2	Tehsil HQ Hospital Shorkot.
3	Tehsil HQ Hospital Ahmedpur Sial.
4	City Hospital Jhang City.
5	Red Creasent Hospital Jhang, City.
6	Private Hospital.
7	Rural Health Centers.
8	Basic Health Units.
9	Blood Transfusion Centers.
10	Govt. Rural Dispensaries.
11	Civil Dispensaries
12	Rural Dispensaries
13	Rural Despensaries

B). NUMBER OF AVAILABLE BEDS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Beds</i>
1	District HQ Hospital, Jhang.	253

District Disaster Risk Management Plan, District JHANG

2	Tehsil HQ Hospital Shorkot.	60
3	Tehsil HQ Hospital Ahmedpur Sial.	60
4	City Hospital Jhang City.	20
5	Red Crescent Hospital Jhang, City.	30
6	Private Hospital.	60
7	Rural Health Centers.	200
8	Basic Health Units.	116
9	Blood Transfusion Centers.	-
10	Govt. Rural Dispensaries.	-
11	Civil Dispensaries	-
12	Rural Dispensaries	-
13	Rural Dispensaries	-

C. HUMAN RESOURCE.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

<i>Sr. NO</i>	<i>Staff Trained In First Aid</i>	<i>DHQ Hospital</i>	<i>DHQ Level Hospital</i>	<i>THQ Hospital</i>	<i>Rhcs</i>	<i>BHUS</i>
1	Doctors	38	--	20	10	58
2	Nursing Staff	56	--	11	79	--
3	Paramedical Staff	38	--	24	195	300

D. SUFFICIENT STOCK OF EMERGENCY DRUGS.

Availability of requisite medicine in sufficient quantity will be ensured at all BHUs/ RHCS/ THQ Hospital/ DHQ Hospitals.

E. BLOOD BANKS AND DIAGNOSTIC AND ANCILLARY SERVICES.

Blood banks are available at KHQ & THQ level Hospitals in the District.

F. LOGISTICS.

PUBLIC SECTOR AMBULANCES.

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Ambulances</i>
1.	DHQ, Hospital, Jhang	04
2.	THQ, Hospital, Shorkot.	02
3.	THQ, Hospital, Ahmedpur Sial.	01
4.	RHC, Rodu Sultan	01
5.	RHC, Kot Shakir	01

District Disaster Risk Management Plan, District JHANG

6.	RHC, Shah Jewana.	01
7.	RHC, Bagh	01
8.	RHC, Mochiwala	01
9.	RHC, Haveli Sheikh Rajoo.	01
10.	RHC, Ghar Maharaja	01
11.	RHC, Haveli Bahadur Shah	01
12.	Police Ambulance	01

PRIVATE SECTOR AMBULANCES

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Name Of Hospital</i>	<i>Number Of Ambulances</i>
1	Edhi Centre	04
2	Private Hospitals Ambulances	05

INDUSTRIES

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Total District Jhang</i>
1	<i>DHQ Hospital</i>	<i>01</i>
2	<i>THQ Hospitals</i>	<i>02</i>
3	<i>RHCs</i>	<i>15</i>
4	<i>BHUs</i>	<i>94</i>
5	<i>Health Dispensaries</i>	<i>61</i>
6	<i>TB Centres</i>	<i>02</i>
7	<i>Public Health Nursing School</i>	<i>01</i>
8	<i>General Nursing School</i>	<i>01</i>

ANNEX VIII: Important Contacts

Sr. No	Name of Officer	Contact Number
1.	DCO/ Controller Civil Defence, Jhang	9200081---9200106
2.	DPO, Jhang	9200444---9200445
3.	EDO (Revenue), Jhang	9202110
4.	EDO (Education), Jhang	9200126
5.	DEO (Health), Jhang	9200139
6.	EDO (Works & Services), Jhang	9200064
7.	EDO (Community Development), Jhang	9200100
8.	XEN Irrigatio Trimmu Head Works	7647200—7627247
9.	XEN Irrigation LCC West, Jhang	9200920
10.	DO (Rods), Jhang	9200149
11.	DO (Building), Jhang	9200090
12.	DO (Health), Jhang	9200122
13.	DO (Revenue), Jhang	9200460
14.	DDO (Revenue), Jhang	9200092
15.	DDO (Revenue), Shorkot	047/5310602
16.	DO (Revenue), Ahmedpur Sial	047/5340111
17.	District Food Controller	9200236---9200237
18.	DO (Civil Defense), Jhang	9200399
19.	TMO, Jhang	9200345
20.	TMO, Shorkot	5311300
21.	TMO, Ahmedpur Sial	5640020
22.	Superintendent Engineer, FESCO, Jhang	9200220
23.	Manager Operation, Jhang	9200224
24.	Divisional Engineer, Telephone, Jhang.	9200000
25.	Divisional Engineer NTC, Faisalabad	9200018
26.	SDO, PTCL, Jhang	041/920134 4620019
27.	Engineer I/C Sub Area, Jhang	9200419---9200418
28.	Fire Brigade TMA, Jhang	9200415-16

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Sr. No	Designation	Telephone Number
1.	District Police Officer	9200444—9200445
2.	Add. S.P	9200094
3.	S.P Investigation	9200068
4.	DSP Legal	9200060
5.	DSP (HQ)	9200082
6.	DSP (Traffic)	92000311
7.	SDPO, Jhang City	9200233
8.	SDPO, Jhang Sadder	9200112
9.	SDPO, Shorkot	047/5310898
10.	SDPO, Ahmedpur Sial	047/5340016

District Disaster Risk Management Plan, District JHANG

11.	Wireles Control	9200066-15
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Police Station:- Tehsil Jhang.

1.	P.S Kotwalli	9200316
2.	P.S Saddr	9200313
3.	P.S City	9200271
4.	P.S 18- Hazari	047/7645010
5.	P.S Mochiwalla	047/7642100
6.	P.S Qadirpur	047/7640010
7.	P.S Massan	047/700016

Tehsil Shorkot

1.	P.S City	047/5310698
2.	P.S Cantt	047/5500898

Tehsil Ahmedpur Sial

1.	P.S A.P Sial	047/5340010
2.	P.S Grahmaharaja.	047/5320510

ANNEX IX: Important Buildings, Installations and Industries under threat

Following are the important buildings, installations and industries which may be under threat.

S. No	Important Buildings, Installations And Industries
1.	Katchery Compound including DCO Office, DPO, office, Civil Courts, Police lines, Jhang Jail.
2.	NBP, Main Branch, Chowk P. S Sadder
3.	PTCL, Main Exchange Chowk P. Sadder
4.	Trimmu Head Works near Attarah Hazari
5.	Tomb Sultan Bahoo, P.S. Garmaha Raja
6.	Chiness Residences at Kot Khera and Guniana
7.	Crossing Chenab Riber (Rivaz Bridge) P.S. Massan
8.	Microwave Sition Kubali Jhang
9.	H.B Shah Microwave Station Jhang
10.	Microwave Station Shorkot Jhang
11.	66-2 Grid Station Shorkot, Jhang
12.	Railway Microwave Shorkot UHF Tower Jhang
13.	Panj Pir Gas Field Khokhar Shorkot Jhang
14.	Shakar Ganj Sugar Mills Toba Road Jhang
15.	Shakar Ganj Sugar Mills Bhon Adda Jhang
16.	Shakar Gang Sugar Mills Dargahi Shah Jhang
17.	Kashmir Sugar Mills Canntt Road Shorkot
18.	Haq Bahoo Sugar Mills Layyah Road, Shorkot
19.	PARCO Oil Depot, Layyah Road, Shorkot

ANNEX X: Participants List District Jhang Disaster Risk Management Plan

Sr.	Name	Designation
1.	Riazul Haq Bhatti	Dy. Director Public Relations Media Information
2.	Shafiqur Rehman	Inspector Environment
3.	Ghulam Shabbir	DEO (SE) Jhang
4.	DR. Bashir Ahmad	DD LOB Jhang
5.	Raja Muhammad Ramzan Janjua	EDO Agriculture
6.	Dr. Muhammad Mumtaz Sial	M.S DHQ Hospital Jhang
7.	Anwar Ali Nadeem	SDO Canal Irrigation Department Jhang
8.	Omer Zaman Malik	District DRM Coordinator Jhang
9.	Sarfraz Ahmed	EDO Community Development
10.	Ch. Farrukh Jamshed Akhter	DMO PRCS
11.	Ch. Muhammad Ali Saeed	Advocate DBA Jhang
12.	Muhammad Saqib	Computer Programmer
13.	Ms. Kauser Naseem	EDO Literacy
14.	Naeem Ahmad Sheikh	Advocate DBA Jhang
15.	Tahir Abbas	Rescue 1122
16.	Muhammad Aslam	Inspector Environment
17.	Muhammad Nawaz	DO Environment
18.	Rana M Ayaz	NGO
19.	Malik Irfan	
20.	Zaidi	Human rights
21.	Nasir Hussain	DO Education
22.	Shahbaz	Vice President DBA
23.	Imran	
24.	Javed	Trainer Civil Defence
25.	Aamir Ali	Engineer Wapda
26.	Sheikh Naeem	DBA Jhang

ANNEX XI: 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												

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 XII: Union Council Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format

Date of Report _____
Tehsil Name _____

UC Name _____
District _____

Part 1 Situation

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

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

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Total affected people		No. of deaths	Cause of deaths	Number missing	Injured/ Sick	Type of sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	w/minim	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 XIII: 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?

District Disaster Risk Management Plan, District JHANG

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

Sections No. 9 References and Sources

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 Superintended, District Head Quarter Hospital Distt. Jhang
- Civil Defense Office. Distt. Jhang
- Irrigation Department Jhang

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 Meterological 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 Punjab	http://www.punjab.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.	www.statpak.gov.pk