

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019

Division: Rawalpindi
District: Chakwal
Tehsils: Tehsil Chakwal, Tehsil Talagang, Tehsil Choa Saiden Shah, Tehsil Kallar Kahar, Tehsil Lawa
Major Risks: Floods, Hill Torrent, Earthquake, Epidemic



Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Punjab Disaster Context

1.2 Rationale for District Disaster Management Plan

1.3 Objectives

1.4 Literature Review and stakeholder consultations :DRM/DRR legislation and hazard assessments

1.5 Consultations with District Government Line Departments

1.6 District Disaster Management Plans

1.7 List of Departments that were consulted

2.0 District Profile

2.1 Geography

2.2 Climate

2.3 Population Demographics

2.4 Education

2.5 Health

2.6 Economic Features

3.0 Overview of Hazards

3.1 Flash, Urban and Season flood

4.0 DRM Institutional Framework in Chakwal

4.1 Roles and responsibilities of Line Department and DRM institutions at all level

5.0 Coordination mechanisms for data management, mitigation, emergency response, and crisis management the cluster system

5.1 Mitigation Planning

5.2 Early Warning System Protocols

5.3 Monitoring Water levels

5.4 Mock Drills and Awareness Raising

6.0 Strategy for DRM response

6.1 Disaster Management work-plan

6.2 Financial Plan

6.3 Resources for Emergency Response

6.4 Search and Rescue Operations

6.5 Relief Efforts and Camp Management

6.6 Camp Management

7.0 Rehabilitation

7.1 Reconstruction and building regulations

7.2 Owner driven housing construction

7.3 Reporting monitoring and evaluation and transparency

8.0 Crosscutting issues

8.1 Gender Inclusion Standard Procedure

8.2 Standard Operating Procedures Social Protection

9.0 Long Term Planning

9.1 DRM interventions and projects (Adaptation and mitigation measures)

10.0 Recommendation and way forward 2019-2022

Annexes

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Punjab Disaster Context Punjab has been repeatedly affected by drought and annual flooding, factors that have been worsened by climate change in recent decades. The 2010 floods affected 78 districts and an area equal to one fifth of the country with Punjab suffering widespread and long term losses. Punjab has been further affected by its rapidly rising population increasing competition for finite resources such as land and water. The unplanned extension of settlements not only places vulnerable communities at risk but affects DRR activities in the way of poor quality or planned infrastructural changes and blockages to natural drainage channels and waterways. If disaster planning is not updated, it is likely that the scale of disasters will worsen in future years. Due to these factors, it is critical to have a disaster plan that integrates both strategies of mitigation and adaptation to climate change and population increases. Within this context of fragile resources and a changing ecosystem, it is vital that the Provincial Disaster Management Authority in Punjab strengthen disaster planning to ensure that communities in Punjab are protected from future crises events.

As mentioned in the Terms of Reference, DRM Planning is one of the key covenants of the National Disaster Management Act 2010 and should be undertaken at the Federal, Provincial and District levels. This activity has received some support mainly from the development partners. However, the momentum could not continue primarily due to lack of resources and capacity of the DRM Institutions to continue this exercise. However, it is an encouraging step to embark on this critical activity which would contribute greatly towards enhancing capacities and improving coordination in the selected areas ultimately leading to improved resilience to natural disasters.

1.2 Rationale for District Disaster Management Plan As highlighted in the ToRs, the DRM plan would set out a number of strategic and practical actions to address the vulnerability of the infrastructure, the people and the livelihoods in the target districts. Secondly, in view of the rapid developments in recent past and the future disaster scenario of the districts, the nature, number and geographical spread of the disaster risk has changed. Similarly, the Climate Change is also inducing alterations in the weather patterns, changing the profile of especially the hydro-meteorological Source of hazards. Additionally, a comprehensive plan is expected to be better informed, more strongly owned –at the local as well as at the provincial and national levels- increasing the likelihood of it receiving adequate attention and technical and financial support from various stakeholders.

1.3 Objectives As outlined in the terms of reference, the specific objective for development of the Plan include:

- Document Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessments at district level.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- Analyze institutional systems for disaster management at district level and give recommendations for strengthening the same
- Develop a comprehensive portfolio of interventions and strategies for disaster risk management in Punjab and DDMA's
- Recommend Disaster Management Measures for both Geological and Meteorological hazards and develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for relevant stakeholders for Pre, during and post disaster situations
- Identify and document roles and responsibilities of key district stakeholders before, During and after the disaster

1.4 Literature Review and stakeholder consultations: DRM/DRR legislation and hazard assessments

Prior to formulation of the disaster management plan, literature review was undertaken of documentation related to district level disaster management and risk reduction in Punjab. The review encompassed analysis of existing disaster management plans, disaster management legislation, DRR Policy, the mandate of PDMA Punjab and DDMA's, and government objectives and priorities in Punjab. Further research was undertaken on hazard and vulnerability assessments undertaken at district level. The analysis of documentation focused on repeated disaster events in the district. District Chakwal is arid district with no flood hazards. There is no river situated in district Chakwal. Only in heavy rain season some nullas are flooded but in previous known history no major disaster occurred in the district.

1.5 Consultations with District Government Line Departments After carrying extensive literature review consultations sessions were carried out with different stakeholders. Stakeholders included all relevant line departments such as health, agriculture, irrigation, planning etc. On basis of these consultations relevant data was attained for formulation of comprehensive disaster management Plans

1.6 District Disaster Management Plans As part of the DRM plans, a series of practical interventions are documented and proposed, informed by the literature review and key stakeholder consultation. Interventions are specific to the districts analysed but include: DRR measures covering a broad spectrum of preparedness, mitigation and other measures for enhancing resilience of human lives as well as infrastructure, protection measures of high cost assets, infrastructural changes for better protection from flooding , investment in the maintenance of water infrastructure to limit the effects of permanent water logging exacerbating flood events and improvements water management and farm management practices.

1.7 List of Departments that were consulted

- 1 **Police Department**
- 2 **Rescue 1122**
- 3 **Health Department**
- 4 **Social Welfare Department**
- 5 **Irrigation Department**
- 6 **Civil Defence Department**
- 7 **Education Department**
- 8 **Agriculture and Livestock Department**
- 9 **Civil Works Department**
- 10 **Revenue Department**

2.0 District Profile

2.1 Geography The district Chakwal was created out of parts of Jhelum and Attock in 1985. It is consisted of Tehsils Chakwal, Talagang, Choa Saiden Shah, Kallar Kahar, Lawa.

Chakwal District is Pothohar Plateau of Punjab, Pakistan. It is located in the north of the Punjab Province. Chakwal district is bordered by Khushab to its south, Rawalpindi to its north east, Jhelum to its east, Mianwali to its west and Attock to its north west.

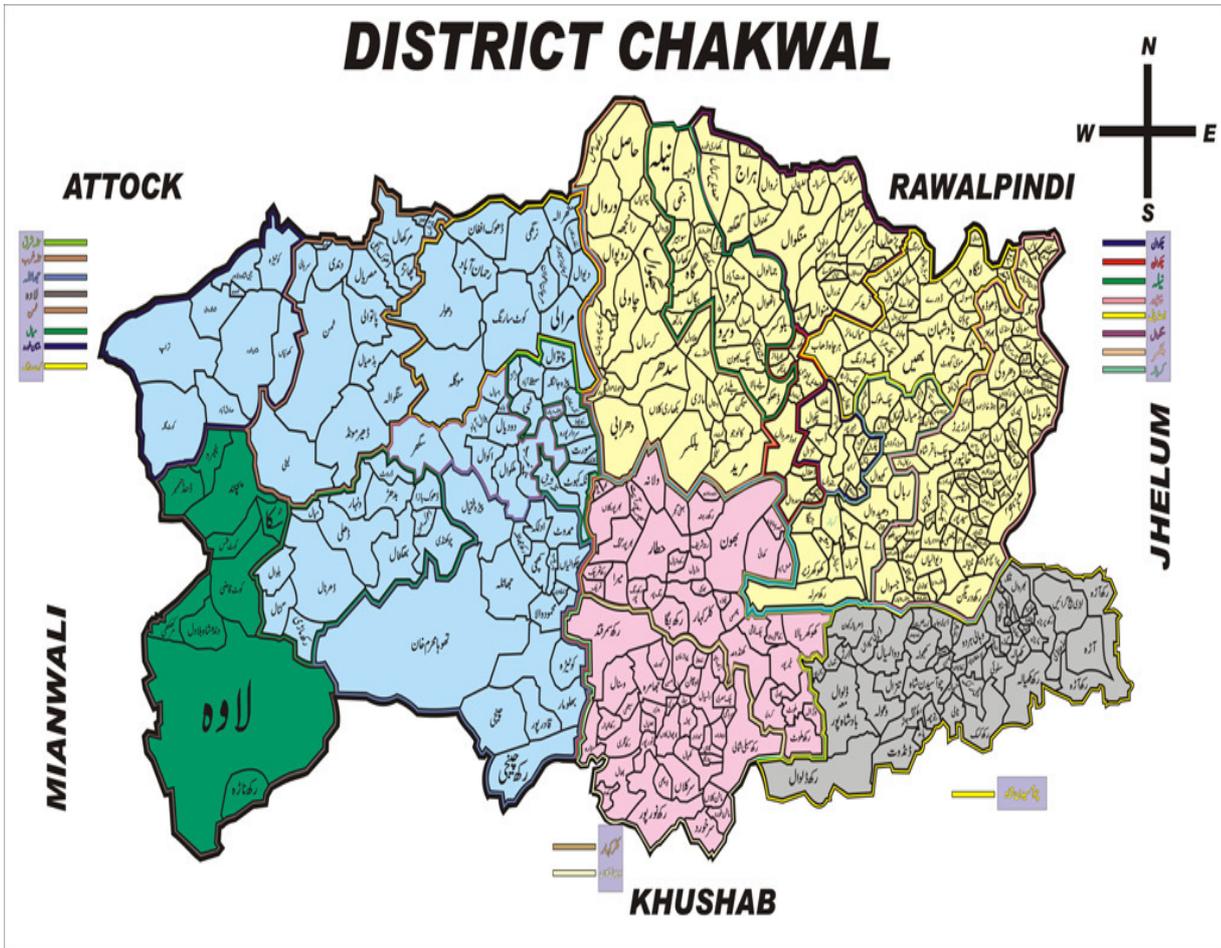
The area of Chakwal is inhabited by Awans, Gujars, Janjua, Gondals, Kianis and Mughals.

The total area of Chakwal district is 6609 Square kilometres which is equivalent to 1,652,443 acres (6687.20 km²).

2.1 Geography:

The southern portion runs up into the Salt Range, and includes the Chail peak, 3,701 feet (1,128 m) above the sea, the highest point in the district. Between this and the Sohan river, which follows more or less the northern boundary, the country consists of what was once a fairly level plain, sloping down from 2,000 feet (610 m) at the foot of the hills to 1,400 feet (430 m) in the neighbourhood of the Sohan; the surface is now much cut up by ravines and is very difficult to travel over.

Figure 1: District Chakwal Map



2.2 Climate:

The climate of district Chakwal is continental sub-tropical. The climate here is considered to be a local steppe climate. During the year there is little rainfall. The temperature here averages 22.3 °C. About 519 mm of precipitation falls annually.

CHAKWAL WEATHER BY MONTH // WEATHER AVERAGES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temperature (°C)	10.5	13.1	18.1	23.7	28.8	32.5	30.5	29	28.2	23.6	17.1	12
Min. Temperature (°C)	3.3	6.1	11.2	16.4	21.1	25.4	25.4	24.4	22.4	15.8	8.7	4.1
Max. Temperature (°C)	17.8	20.1	25	31	36.5	39.7	35.6	33.7	34	31.4	25.6	20

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temperature (°F)	50.9	55.6	64.6	74.7	83.8	90.5	86.9	84.2	82.8	74.5	62.8	53.6
Min. Temperature (°F)	37.9	43.0	52.2	61.5	70.0	77.7	77.7	75.9	72.3	60.4	47.7	39.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	64.0	68.2	77.0	87.8	97.7	103.5	96.1	92.7	93.2	88.5	78.1	68.0
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	32	34	37	29	24	33	107	133	57	10	7	16

There is a difference of 126 mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. Throughout the year, temperatures vary by 22.0 °C. About two third of the total rain occurs during monsoon season from July to September. The monsoon rains are usually accompanied by thunderstorms and occur in heavy downpours. The remaining rain received in the form of gentle showers of long duration during winter.

2.3 Population Demographics

The total population of Chakwal is 1,495,982 as per 2017 census report. The average growth rate since 1998 is 1.71. The overall literacy rate in the region stands at 74%. The male population is 724,205 (51.6%) and female population is 771,144 (48.4%). The average household size is (7) with rural (81%) and urban (19%) settlements.

Detail Population of District Chakwal Census 2017

	Rural	Urban	Total
Population	1212042	283940	1495982
Male	582201	142004	724205
Female	629836	141908	771744
Transgender	5	28	33
Household	217585	48524	266109

Area (in acres) The total area of the district is 1652443 acres, and the total cultivated area is 820,020 acres.

2.4 Education

Literacy Rate

Overall	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
84%	82%	81%	85%	84%	85%	83%

Government Schools

		Schools	Enrollment
Total/Overall		1201	174527
Boys	Primary	360	26444
	Middle	88	5079
	High	126	49893
Girls	Primary	385	37725
	Middle	125	6497
	High	188	48889
Co-Education	Primary	0	0
	Middle	0	0
	High	0	0

Higher/Technical/Professional Education (Public & Private)

Particulars	Colleges	Universities	Professional	Technical	Commerce	total
No. of Institution	66	01		02	02	71
No. of Students	16864	350		450	206	17070

2.5 Health Facilities

Parameter	Number
Total Population	1495982
No of Tehsils	5
No of Union Councils	83
Health Facilities	
DHQ Hospital	1
THQs	4
RHCs	11
BHUs	64
Other Health Facilities –GRDs	9

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Human Resource	
Medical Officer	224
Male Paramedics	250
Female Paramedics	319
SH& N Supervisors	48
Support Staff	700
Male	430
Female	270
Driver	
Spray men	40
LHWs	971
LHS	45
CMWs	50

Livestock:**Animal Population**

Animal Population in District Chakwal is as under:

Cattle	290883
Buffalo	84483
Goat	367838
Sheep	187254
Horses	952
Donkey	36233
Mules	522
Camel	932
Rural Poultry	355809

Livestock Institutions

Number of Civil Veterinary Hospitals	14
Number of Civil Veterinary Dispensaries	59
Number of Artificial Insemination Centers	09
Number of A.I. Sub Centers	43
Number of Civil Veterinary Centers	07
Total Veterinary Institutions	132

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

2.6 Main Source of Livelihood of the Community (in Percentage)

Agriculture	Livestock	Poultry	Fish Farming	Service (Private & Public)	Business	Expatriate	Industrial	Skilled Labor	Un Skilled Daily Labour	General Labor
60%	17%	6%	0%	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%

3.0 Overview of Hazards**Disaster History – Floods (Since 1970)**

Sr.	Year	No. of People Affected	No. of Deaths	No. of Revenue Estates Affected	Houses Damaged Partially
1	1992	500	1	1	300
2	1997	299	0	1	25
23	1997	100	0	1	25
4	2013	200	1	1	250

Disaster History – Other Disasters (Since 1970)

Sr.	Year	Disaster Type	No. of People Affected	No. of Deaths	Remarks
1	2015	Earthquake	1	1	01 Child death due to earthquake in Kallar Kahar

General Information

Particulars	Details
Neighboring districts and their vulnerabilities	Jhelum , Khushab, Mianwali, Rawalpindi
Weather/Climate pattern	e.g. max. and min. temperature, annual precipitation, storms, heat waves, snow fall etc. Max. 43 and Min. 10
Major Rivers	There is no river passing through District Chakwal area and no Barrage
Major Nullahs / Streams	No Major Nullah

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Motorway/Highway	Vulnerable points of motorway/highway Kallar Kahar Interchange
Geological features	e.g. fault line, mountainous areas etc. Mountainous area

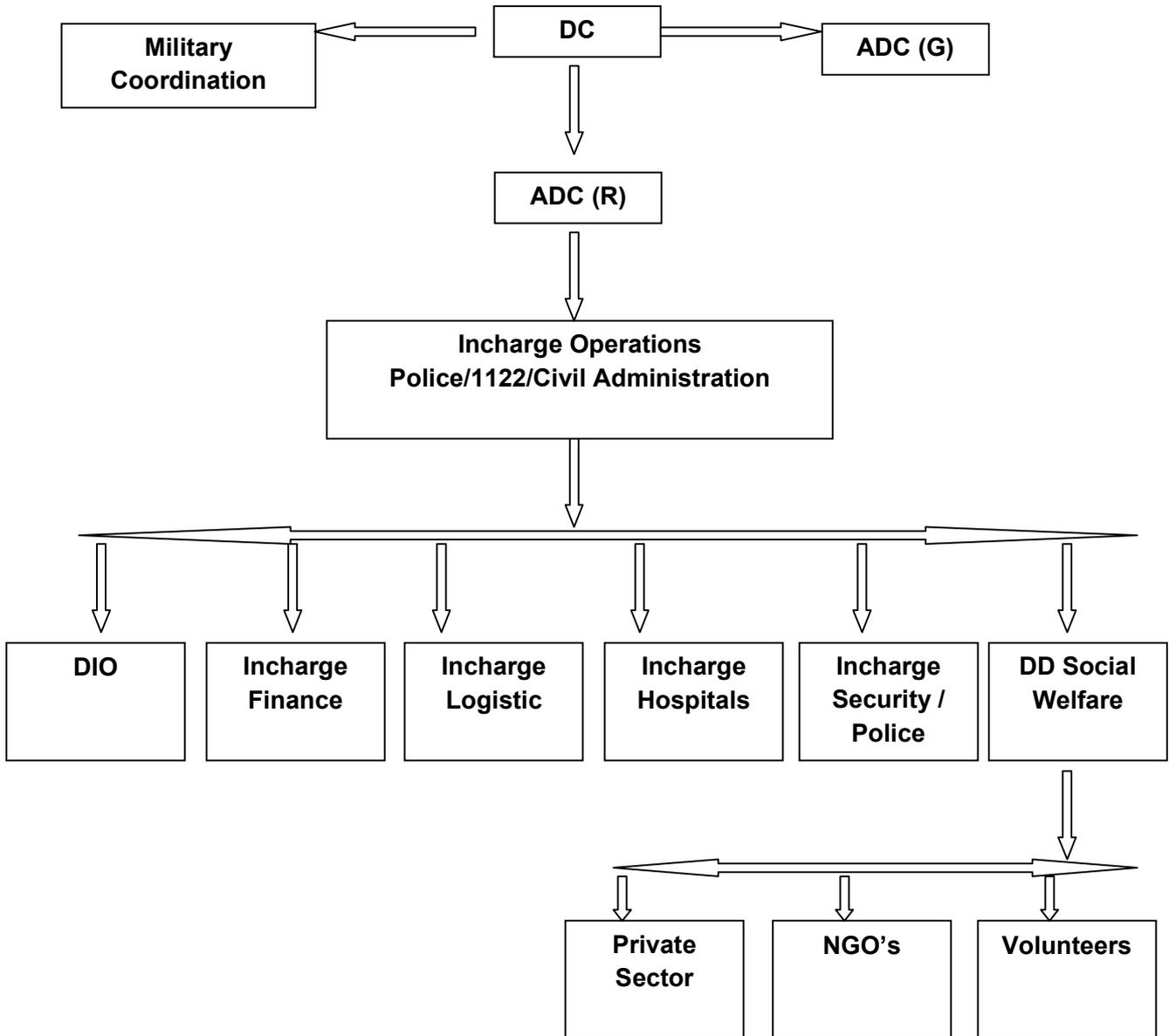
Power Houses / Grid Stations

Name	Capacity	Name	Capacity
133 KV GSS Chakwal	122MVA	132KV C.S.SHAH	26MVA
132KV GSS PADSHAN	33.5 MVA	132KV TALAGANG	38MVA
132KV BHAGWAL	28MVA	132 KV N.P.SETHI	26MVA
66KV TAMMAN	26.8 MVA	66KV D.S.BILAWAL	25.5MVA

Govt.Storage Facilities/Warehouses in the District

Facility Type	Capacity	Location with GPS Coordinates
Chakwal	11000 MT	X:32.9369189 Y: 72.8569454
Talagang	200 MT	X:32.9269426 Y: 72.4136916

4.0 DRM institutional Framework in Chakwal



4.1 Roles and responsibilities for line departments and DRM institutions at all levels Powers and functions of District Disaster Management Authority under NDM Act 2010:

The District Authority shall be as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the District Authority may:

- a) Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
- b) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, Provincial Policy, National plan, Provincial Plan and District Plan;
- c) 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 Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;
- d) 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;
- e) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
- f) 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;
- g) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district level;
- h) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government at the district level;
- i) Organize and coordinate specialized training programs for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;
- j) Facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- k) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- l) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- m) 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;

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- n) 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;
- o) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of disaster situation be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
- p) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- q) Provide information to the Provincial Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- r) Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management.
- s) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically; and
- t) Perform such other functions as the Provincial Government or Provincial Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the district.

District Plan:

- a) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the Province.
- b) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority having regard to the National Plan and the Provincial Plan.
- c) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

Additional Powers of District Authority: For the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any disaster, the District Authority may:

- a) Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the Government and the local authority in the district;
- b) Control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected areas;
- c) Control and restrict entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;
- d) Remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;
- e) Provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;
- f) Establish emergency communication system in the affected area;
- g) Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;
- h) Direct any department of the Government of the Province or any authority or body under the Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- i) Require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;
- j) Procure exclusive preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;
- k) Construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;
- l) Ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner; and
- m) Take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

Revenue Department (Functions and Responsibilities) In case of any disaster or calamity the head of the revenue department in the district i.e. the DC should ensure that the following measures and steps have been taken:

- Taking everyone on board is perhaps the most important thing to do. Regular meetings of DDMA should be held to clearly highlight the roles and duties of DPOs, CEOs and XENs etc.
- Pre-flood meeting should be held and duties of all concerned officers and departments should be clearly defined and assigned.
- A district disaster management plan should be prepared using the set template and updated regarding any disaster or emergency that may strike the district.
- A focal person for the disaster or calamity should be nominated and his/her number should be communicated to all concerned departments.
- Proper stock taking should be done regarding available stocks of food and rations. Similarly stock regarding machinery and equipment should also be taken and inventories should be prepared. Out of order machinery should be repaired or replaced.
- Committees should be formed and constituted which will deal with various functions during a flood or emergency. Purchasing of food items, food, and machinery should all be done through committees.
- Identification of Low lying, medium and high vulnerability levels with flood level
- In case of evacuation the district administration should be very clear about the places where the relief camps or shelters will be established. Teams should be formulated

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

which will look after these camps and will be in-charge for provision of tents, food, water and maintaining general law and order. Provision of cooked food is also to be ensured.

- Proper ware houses and stores should be made available for storing of aid and donated items that may be received from authorities such as PDMA, WFP etc. A committee should be constituted to look after the record of all the items in the store.
- Proper crop surveys or girdawaris should be conducted through the revenue officials so that crop damage assessment can be made after disaster or flood affects the district. These surveys will also help in determining the identity of the true owners as well.
- Post damage assessment should be carried out by joint teams constituted of patwaris, teachers, and agriculture field assistants. Technology should be involved and android sets should be used to gather accurate data.
- Round the clock active control rooms should be set up and the numbers are circulated to all concerned. The control rooms should be equipped with wireless, telephones and computers. All info gathered or received should be conveyed to the concerned. The control room should have representatives of concerned departments such as police, health, 1122, and revenue.
- Early warning is critical in saving lives. The local revenue officials along with local police should be deployed to warn the people against the oncoming disaster and to urge them to vacate the disaster prone areas and villages. Loudspeakers, mosque speakers and word of mouth should be used. Banners and posters can also be used.
- Data collection is of prime importance and the senior network administrator should be declared as the focal person for collection of relevant information such as number of casualties, damages to infrastructure, injured, perished livestock etc. for onward submission to PDMA etc.
- Mock exercises should be carried out along with all concerned departments specially 1122, Police, civil Defence and Pakistan army regarding the action plan during any emergency or flood. This will give a fair idea about the preparedness of the district.
- Availability of vehicles should be ensured for use during any emergency especially off road vehicles like jeeps.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- Suitable locations should be identified for accommodating armed forces like the Pakistan
- Army. Normally schools, colleges or stadiums are allocated for the armed forces

Checklist for Revenue Department:

- Survey of entire District (Preparation of Village level information by Patwari)
- Identification of Low lying, medium and high: vulnerability levels with flood level
- Liaison of Patwari with Numberdars of their respective villages
- Contacts of all revenue staff posted near river belts and their output in flood prone areas
- List of Numberdars with their contacts, volunteer from low lying settlements with contact numbers
- Prepare list of vulnerable villages and make an estimate of likely affected population in such villages in the event of flood
- Name and contact numbers of private boat owners and operators Announcement of Flood
- Warning at settlement level – Patwari responsible Forced evacuation with police
- Rapid assessment for relief goods and ration provision Coordination and reporting
- Carry out survey of entire flood affected areas to assess losses in collaboration with
- Agriculture, Livestock and Education Department
- Conduct crop damaged/ house damaged surveys

Tehsil / Municipal Administration (M.C)

- Tehsil / Town Municipal Committees (M.C) plays an important role of providing municipal services in the district including clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, maintenance of parks and removal of encroachment etc.
- Tehsil / Municipal Committees (M.C) will provide assistance to the District Government
- for setting up and management of relief camps/ operations.
- M.Cs are responsible for provision & restoration of water and sanitation facilities in their
- Municipalities besides disposal of waste or rain water/sewerage.
- M.Cs are equipped with trucks, water bowsers, tractors, dewatering sets, bulldozers, loaders and dump trucks. All these equipment are utilized to restore proper sanitary facilities, ensure the delivery of clean water and remove debris or excess water.
- M.Cs sanitary workers can be employed for cleaning relief camps, or other such areas which has been affected by any disaster.
- M.Cs employs de-watering sets to remove excess water. All M.Cs are required to

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

ensure the maintenance of all dewatering sets prior to the monsoon season. The M.C maintains a list of all the choking points where rainy water accumulates as a result of heavy storms which can cause urban flooding.

- M.C should ensure supply of clean drinking in overhead reservoirs and ensure supply to the affected areas or relief camps through water bowsers. Clean drinking water is a major issue and requirement during any disaster.
- In case of any disaster that requires people to be relocated, the M.C under the concerned Administrator i.e. ADC/AC will assist in the migration of the affected people.
- During the relief effort and subsequent rehabilitation effort, the local M.Cs manpower can be effectively used for the distribution of food and essential commodities among evacuated people or any other relief activity such as provision of cash compensation.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

- DDMA's are created under the NDM Act 2010 under Chapter IV Section 18 and the law
- Defines their composition and also outlines their functions, duties and powers.
- District Disaster Management Authorities are the first line of Defence and the implementing arm of the government policy and plans. Within the district there are three to four key players/departments that have to put up a joint and coordinated effort in order to fight with and handle any disaster under the leadership and coordination of the DC. The office of the DC fully supported by the DPO and line departments such as Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Civil Defence, 1122, M.Cs and the Revenue Department form the main disaster management team within any given district. This plan is an effort to highlight their sets of responsibilities followed by the role of provincial departments.
- All district administrations had prepared a detailed contingency plan to face any disaster or hazard specially floods which until recently have become an annual affair for some districts.
- The district administration will divide the area as per district division with the Assistant Commissioner as in charge of his her tehsil. All disaster related activities in a said tehsil will be coordinated through the concerned AC and the M.C's.
- On receipt of a flood warning, immediate warning will be conveyed to all the concerned officers. Immediate action will be taken in each sector / sub sector for evacuation of the population from risk prone areas to safer places or to Relief Camps. An Assistant Commissioner will ensure that announcements are made through loudspeakers of the mosques utilizing the services of the Revenue department. Each

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Patwari will inform the Numbardar, Headmaster of the School, Imam Masjid and councillors to make announcements etc.

- The tactical operations would be headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (R). The ADC (R) would be responsible for coordinating and supervising the disaster control and relief measures in the district.
- Provincial government had notified the following composition of DDMA's for whole of the Province:
 - i. Deputy Commissioner (Chairperson)
 - ii. Mayors of Metropolitan / Municipal Corporations
 - iii. Chairman District Council
 - iv. District Police Officer
 - v. Two Elected representatives to be nominated by the Chief Minister for each DDMA.
 - vi. Two representatives of NGOs/Civil society to be nominated by the Chairs
 - vii. CEO (DHA) .
 - viii. CEO (DEA).
 - ix. Additional Director Livestock
 - x. Deputy Director Agriculture/Extension
 - xi. District Food Controller
 - xii. SP/DSP Special Branch
 - xiii. Executive Engineer Irrigation
 - xiv. Executive Engineer Public Health
 - xv. Executive Engineer Highway
 - xvi. Executive Engineer Building
 - xvii. District Emergency Officer Rescue 1122
 - xviii. Disaster Management Officer, Pakistan Red Crescent Society
 - xix. All Chief Officers of Municipal Corporations/Municipal Committees/District Council
 - xx. Federal Government Officers which the DDMA's decide to co-opt as per powers delegated under sections 20 & 22 of NDM Act. 2010.
- District Governments must establish a Disaster / Flood control room at the DC's office, the numbers of which will be circulated to all concerned. The Disaster / Flood Control Room have to maintain updated information regarding the threat of disaster and statistics post disaster. The centre will maintain a regular communication with the Flood Forecasting Division or the dam authorities up stream in case of a flood.
- The District Government would immediately mobilize the equipment needed to tackle

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

the challenges created by a disaster. The District Governments will provide a comprehensive list of flood fighting equipment to PDMA as part of their flood contingency plans.

- CEO (Health) will ensure the availability of adequate medicines for treatment of common issues, particularly for snake and dog bite cases and general vaccines at each relief camp.
- CEO (Agriculture) and AD Livestock would arrange fodder and feed supplement for Livestock and animals displaced.
- District Regional Transport Authorities (DRTA) in all 36 districts of Punjab are managed by Secretaries who would coordinate with local transporters to arrange for arranging transport required for evacuation of people from affected areas. In case of shortfall in transport in a particular district, the adjoining district would mobilize the transporters in his district to assist with the evacuation of people.

Role of Rescue 1122 in districts during disaster

- The immediate response to Disaster.
- The immediate evacuation of people from the disaster prone and vulnerable areas.
- Provision of immediate medical aid during any emergency and at the same time transporting the injured or sick to the nearby hospital through their team of ambulances.
- In flood situations rescuing people from drowning in the strong currents is a specialty of 1122 as it has its own set of divers and boats. Similarly in case of collapsed buildings or structures the 1122 is equipped with heavy machinery to cut through heavy debris.
- Apart from that responsible deployment of fire fighters, cordoning of hazardous areas, provision of first aid and medical treatment, immediate search and rescue of victims and management of the pre-hospital emergency system.
- Rescue 1122 is well trained in setting up medical camps for provision of emergency medical treatment. These camps are setup by Rescue 1122's doctors and paramedic staff.

Pre-disaster Check list for DDMA

- Meeting of DDMA held
- Identification of vulnerable areas
- Identification of Safe places
- Preparation of contingency plan
- Bunds and encroachments visited
- Sites identified for relief camps Evacuation routes/plan
- Safe custody of Government records and essential equipment and their shifting to safer areas on receipt of flood warning
- Enlistment of department wise available resources
- Preparation of list of required relief goods/ items
- Involvement of Volunteers, NGOs and other CSOs
- Designation of Focal Person
- Preparation of District vulnerability map with varying degrees of floods
- Evacuation well in time from vulnerable areas
- Establishment of Camps – All services under one roof
- Flood warning and weather forecast: Loudspeakers announcements
- Establishment of control rooms
- Cancellation of all type of leaves of all employees Designation of Focal Persons
- Assignment of duties and responsibilities of all officers for flood emergency
- Preparation of Telephone Directories with the cell numbers of all the members of DDMA's and volunteers
- No leave during flood days; No official will leave station

Disaster Emergency Control Room (functions and responsibilities)

A Disaster Emergency Control Room working around the clock will be established at district level for effective coordination and mutual support among the different departments and agencies.

Functions of Control Room:**Receipt of Warnings:**

Warnings of natural disaster (e.g, floods, earthquakes etc) will be issued in the first instance by the bureau of meteorology and the officer in charge is responsible to ensure that the information is immediately forwarded to the chairperson of the district emergency board. In the event of a manmade disaster warning would be issued by the designated control authority (Police, Rescue 1122 etc) to the chairperson.

WARNING DISTRIBUTION:

Upon the implementation of this plan, all public warnings will be distributed through the Disaster Co-ordination centre upon recommendation of the relevant control authority and on the authorization of the Chairperson.

PUBLIC INFORMATION:

The distribution of the contact or telephone numbers to the public for disaster information will be the responsibility of and at the discretion of the Chairperson.

COORDINATION AMONG DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

It will be responsible for the coordination among different departments and agencies. The required resources will be mobilized and provided at the operational site.

REPORTING:

Any request for assistance from outside the district is to be made by the Chairperson.

Checklist for Control Room:

- Dedicated Staff as per magnitude of the disaster
- Duty roster of the staff
- 2 dedicated telephone lines
- Dedicated Fax
- Wireless
- Internet and Email or any other source of communication
- Power backup

Checklist for Relief Camp In charge:

- List of staff displayed with name and department teams will work in shifts
- Presence of representatives of all service providers i.e. Health, livestock, Rescue 1122, Civil Defence etc.
- No movement without the permission of Centre In charge
- Each shift in-charge to contact District Control Room on arrival and then on departure
- In-charge will keep close liaison with SHO of the respective area
- No of effectees in camp (sick, aged and children) shall be communicated daily
- Availability of at least one emergency vehicle at centre be ensured
- Keep record of private boat owners and their contacts details

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- List of Doctors and private hospital in the vicinity
- List and contact of philanthropists in the vicinity
- Keeping record of donations coming directly to Centre and report the same to Tehsil and District In charge.
- Centre In charge shall ensure vaccination of animals and humans against Communicable diseases
- List of missing persons must be displayed at all Relief Camps

Role of Rescue 1122 in districts during disaster

- The immediate response to Disaster.
- The immediate evacuation of people from the disaster prone and vulnerable areas.
- Provision of immediate medical aid during any emergency and at the same time transporting the injured or sick to the nearby hospital through their team of ambulances.
- In flood situations rescuing people from drowning in the strong currents is a specialty of 1122 as it has its own set of divers and boats. Similarly in case of collapsed buildings or structures the 1122 is equipped with heavy machinery to cut through heavy debris.
- Apart from that responsible deployment of fire fighters, cordoning of hazardous areas, provision of first aid and medical treatment, immediate search and rescue of victims and management of the pre-hospital emergency system.
- Rescue 1122 is well trained in setting up medical camps for provision of emergency medical treatment. These camps are setup by Rescue 1122's doctors and paramedic staff.

Role of Health Department The public sector health delivery system comprises of four tiers and as such will continue to provide services at these four tiers during and after any disaster: Outreach and Community Based Activities, which focus on immunization, sanitation, malaria control, maternal and child health, and family planning. Primary care facilities include BHUs, RHCs. THQs and DHQs provide inpatient and outpatient care. Tertiary care hospitals located in the major cities for more specialized care. In case of any disaster or calamity the health department will ensure that the following measures are in place;

- To provide first aid to the injured people and arrange evacuation of patients for further Assistance.
- Medical camps and mobile health teams should be arranged for prevention and control of communicable diseases, immunization and provision of essential drugs.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- Health department would make a roster of all medical officers and paramedics that would be deployed to these camps and teams.
- Drugs and other medical equipment should be available at all these camps and with mobile teams. The medicine should be for relevant flood related issues, **particularly Anti-snake venom, Anti-rabies.**
- The shelters or relief camps established by the district administration should have medical centres with ambulances and special facilities for women and children.
- An emergency control room will be established in the office of Directorate General Health Services and a representative of this emergency control room would be designated to PDMA's control room.
- A list of essential medicines would be prepared by the Health department and it would ensure that medicines and other resources are present in sufficient stocks in hospitals in disaster hit areas.
- Medical colleges may be involved to create Emergency Response teams
- Health department would also coordinate with international organizations such as WHO and UNICEF.
- Extensive disease surveillances in the disaster hit areas should be carried out warnings if needed be issued through the Disease Early Warning System.
- Medical teams and paramedic staff should be mobilized and deployed for rapid assessment and quick response in the affected areas.
- A contingency plan will be prepared and submitted regarding preparedness for any disaster or calamity.
- The National Disaster Management Authority has designated WHO as the key organization that will fill the gaps in the supply of medicines, rapid diagnostic kits, and vaccinations etc.
- The department would employ female health workers in emergency areas specially, for spreading awareness regarding health risks in a disaster and for any vaccination or immunization programme that may be needed during any emergency.
- A Health and Nutrition Cluster for overall management and oversight of Health department's disaster response would be formed at the Directorate General Health office.
- In case the medicine stocks or even the infrastructure is damaged due to floods, the department would draw up a plan for early recovery of health infrastructure and service delivery.

Civil-Military Coordination Mechanism The Pakistan army's resources are employed for immediate search, rescue and evacuation. The Army is called in the 'Aid of Civil Power' only when a disaster overwhelms the resources at the disposal of the Government of Punjab. Search, rescue and evacuation are the primary responsibilities of the 'Disaster Response

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Force' so if the resources of this force fall short, the Army is immediately called in. The Army's setup in Punjab is administratively divided into six Corps with a Corps Commander leading each Corps. The Deputy Commissioner of the affected district would request the relevant Army Authorities for aid of Army upon the approval of the Home Department.

The Standard Operating Procedure of requesting the support of the Army is to route the DC's request through Home Department, and the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry would inform the General Headquarters (GHQ) and officers at GHQ would request the relevant Corps Commander to activate the Garrison Officer In charge and the Brigadier responsible for leading the on ground operations. PDMA has equipped the Army with 850 boats for rescue and evacuation. In addition to the on ground movement, the Army can also provide the necessary air support for reconnaissance, relief and rescue missions. PDMA pays for the maintenance expenditures of the 850 boats mentioned earlier. In the same manner, all of Army's expenditures on disaster response are debited to the requisitioning civil authority.

The Army plays a substantial role in the opening of breaching sections. The Irrigation department is responsible for the maintenance of manageable discharge rates in the major rivers of Punjab. If the water flow exceeds a set discharge rate, the breaching section is opened with the help of explosives and excessive water is diverted into a designated area. The Breaching Section Committee responsible for the opening of the section, contains a military representative, which is usually a representative of the respective formation Headquarters not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In case a disaster disrupts the existing telecommunication channels in a certain area, the Army would spearhead or assist the installation of wireless stations. In case of high floods, the respective Corps Commander would setup a Flood Relief Committee, consisting of but not limited to Commander Corps Engineer, Commander Corps Signals, Chief of Staff, Colonel General Staff, Colonel Administration etc.

Volunteer Network The office of Civil Defence assists in the evacuation of people and their household properties from the disaster affected areas. The office engages a large number of volunteers for search, rescue, evacuation and disbursement of relief goods. These volunteers generally known as "Razakars" are usually trained in swimming, basic rescue techniques, first aid etc. Razakars build their skills in simulation and mock exercises. The Civil Defence collaborates with Punjab Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in sophisticated search, rescue and evacuation operations.

The District officer organizes mobile squads of Razakars and scouts in collaboration with local wardens and scout organizations to assist local administration/army, Rescue 1122 in evacuation and other disaster response activities. Razakars manage and utilize generators, search lights, and other lifesaving equipment. Razakars that know how to swim and dive are

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

utilized for specialized water rescue. Razakars provide first aid to injured victims before transporting them to hospitals. These volunteers also assist the fire brigade in rescue, and Health department's representatives in the treatment of injured victims. The Civil Defence also assists the District Administration and Police in setting up information system for members of public, whose relatives, friends and family members are missing.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR AGRICULTURE/EDO AGRICULTURE The DD Agriculture/Executive District Officer (Agriculture) will ensure that farmers are provided necessary help and assistance in sowing of Rabi crops on recession of the Flood water. He will make sure that seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are readily available to the farmers affected by the Flood. DD Agriculture EDO (Agriculture) will also be responsible of the availability of Toori (Husk), dry and green fodder for the livestock at all relief camps.

DISTRICT OFFICER (LIVESTOCK) The District Officer (Livestock) will ensure that adequate drugs and Veterinary Officers are available at the relief camps. He would also dispatch Mobile Teams consisting of veterinary officers and assistants. Free vaccination of Livestock will be ensured during the pre-flood season particularly in the vulnerable villages/areas. The District Officer (Agriculture Extension) would assist the DO Livestock for the provision of fodder to the cattle at the relief camps. The Agriculture and Livestock & Dairy Development Departments sets up stalls / shops for the supply of fodder at the Headquarter of each tehsil in order to meet the need of affected cattle. District Officer (Livestock) shall ensure that adequate stock of vaccine and serum for cattle disease is available in the veterinary hospitals situated in the affected area. The DO (Livestock) would report the availability of adequate stocks of drugs.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WORKS AND SERVICES AND XEN BUILDINGS The Deputy Director (Works & Services) will ensure that breaches of respective district roads are immediately repaired. The XEN (Buildings) will inspect all the Government buildings affected by a disaster. Immediate measures will be taken to carry out repairs of these buildings or if they are too dangerous then notice for their vacation must be issued and the buildings must be declared dangerous.

DISTRICT FOOD CONTROLLER The District Food Controller will ensure that adequate flour or wheat is available on demand against payment for providing the same to the Flood affected people. The Food controller would also setup a scheme for the opening of temporary wheat ration depots in the areas affected by the disaster. The Food controller would repackage the available wheat in smaller packages of 5-10 Kgs, so that the limited resource can be divided into a greater population. The food controller will initiate the quick preparation of emergency ration packets comprising necessary available food items.

CEO EDUCATION The school buildings in proximity of the flood affected areas will be used

as Relief Camps. The CEO (DEA) will liaison with the respective Assistant Commissioner and ensure presence of Class-IV employees, Scouts, Girls Guides and volunteers to assist the relief operations

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT The Social Welfare department has to coordinate with all CBOs/NGOs, INGOs, UN organizations, and Rural Support Networks to provide relief to the victims of a disaster and rehabilitate them. This department must maintain a list of all NGOs and donors articulating their key operations, thematic working areas and key human resources. The Social Welfare department has compiled guidelines on core issues and it can accelerate the adoption of those guidelines by distributing IEC (Information, education and communication) material on child protection, care of separated children, reunification process and care of disabled person in emergencies. The material will be prepared in local language and disseminated widely in affected area.

The Social Welfare department would monitor social protection issues in IDP Camps with a particular focus on the status of women and children. The department would coordinate with the DDMA's to ensure that needs of most vulnerable groups such as minorities, disabled, elderly, and widows are addressed in all possible ways. The department would assist the DDMA's in the management of relief camps, distribution of relief goods and the assessment of damages. The department will also play a major role in child protection by opening Child Welfare Units in the disaster affected areas catering to child victims of gender based violence, psychological trauma and physical harm.

CHILD PROTECTION AND WELFARE BUREAU (CPWB) The Child Protection and Welfare Bureau (CPWB) will upon receiving an alert designate a representative to the 3C and mobilize resources for setting up temporary centers for provision of services for Separated and Unaccompanied children. It will also run Open Reception Centers for child victims of gender based violence, psychological distress and physical harm. It shall act in accordance with the SOPs on Child Protection during disasters.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT The IT department analyzes the assessment of damages conducted by various departments to create an easy to use web based interface for Government decision makers, journalists and the general public. The interface developed by the IT department would inform the audience about the extent of damages caused by a disaster, and the remedial measures that have been undertaken by the Government of Punjab.

The Information Technology department would maintain a pool of telecom equipment preferably the satellite/wireless based devices, for the provision and establishment of emergency telecom network in the affected area. The National Telecommunication

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

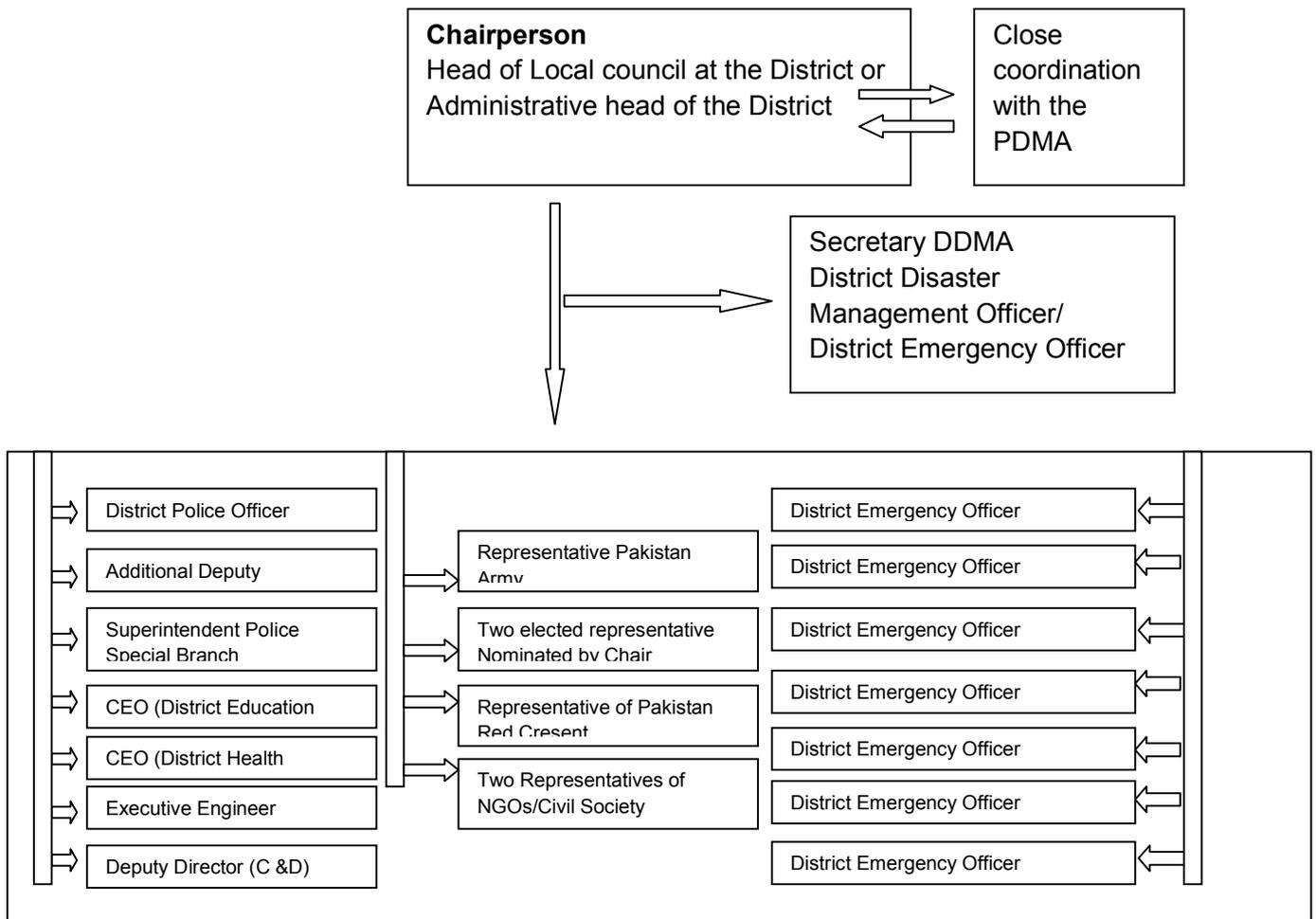
Corporation (NTC) will cooperate with the IT in this regard. The IT department would deploy a team of pre-trained technical staff that can restore the communication channels and establish new links where the prior channels cannot be restored. This team is well trained in establishing connectivity in a remote disaster stricken area.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT The Transport Department supervises the Regional Transport Authorities and the District Regional Transport Authorities (DRTA) in all 36 districts of Punjab. These authorities conduct motor vehicle examination and issue road permits and fitness certificates to all transporters. DRTAs are managed by Secretaries and as part of their job; they maintain workable relations with all transport providers in their districts. In case of a disaster, the Secretary of DRTA would coordinate with local transport providers to arrange for transport that would be required for evacuation of people from affected areas. In case of shortfall in transport in a particular district, the Secretary of the adjoining district would mobilize the transporters in his district to assist with the evacuation of people from the affected area. The Transport Department has provided PDMA a list of all privately operated bus stands along with the transporters operational therein. The contact details of all Secretaries of DRTAs have also been provided.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT This department articulates the extent of disaster and the measures that Government of Punjab would be undertaking for rescue and relief operations. The information on the extent of the disaster and Government's response would be communicated to all media channels. This department is responsible for collecting information on Government's response from PDMA's 'Command, Control and Communication Centre (3C).

5.0 Coordination mechanisms for data management, mitigation, emergency response, and crisis management, the cluster system

Figure 3: Coordination Mechanisms



5.1 Mitigation Planning Hazard mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is most effective when implemented under a comprehensive, long-term mitigation plan. State, tribal, and local governments engage in hazard mitigation planning to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events. Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Developing hazard mitigation plans enables state, tribal, and local governments to:

- Increase education and awareness around threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities;

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

- Build partnerships for risk reduction involving government, organizations, businesses, and the public;
- Identify long-term, broadly-supported strategies for risk reduction;
- Align risk reduction with other state, tribal, or community objectives;
- Identify implementation approaches that focus resources on the greatest risks and Vulnerabilities

Following are planned and undertaken mitigation measures at district level based on consultation carried out

Table 9: Mitigation strategy

Hazards	Mitigation Actions	Responsible Department
Floods	Liaison with IRSA and WAPDA authorities through FMC Repair of embankments/ bunds Community awareness on CBDRM approach School level awareness on safety mechanisms	District government Irrigation Civil Defense
Urban Flooding	Cleaning of sewerage Community awareness	District government Civil Defence
Flash Floods	Construct surrounding bunds around vulnerable areas Restrict people to construct their houses at vulnerable areas. The de-silting of nallah, canals and rivers. Diverting water of nallah and canals.	Irrigation District government
Hill Torrent	construction/ Repair of bunds	Irrigation
Landslide	Planting trees Protection of forest and developing regulations to prevent cutting of trees	Forest department
Earthquake	Constructing earth quick resistance buildings Implementing building codes in commercial and owner-led construction	District government M.C

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Epidemic	Vaccination to women, children and Health community members on Hepatitis, Malaria and Diarrhea and Typhoid Education to community, lady health workers, TBA and CHWs Collection of proper data on epidemics and developing preventive strategies against each Keep stock of required medicines in BHUs, MHUs and local hospitals	Health
Fire Incidents	Survey of vulnerable buildings Survey of vulnerable factories Implementation of building codes Training of employed staff. Community awareness Handling of Proper disposable material	Civil Defence & Building department Civil defence & Labour department Rescue1122 Environment M.C
Other Major Accidents (Building Collapse, road traffic accidents, train accident, Stampede, plane crash)	Identification & removal of black spots Community awareness Implementation of traffic rules Permanent Resettlement of vulnerable buildings	Rescue 1122 District government Rescue 1122 Traffic police District government
Environmental Hazards (industrial accidents, severe pollution etc.)	Training of employed staff. Community awareness Survey of vulnerable buildings Survey of vulnerable factories Handling of Proper disposal material	Rescue1122 Civil Defence Civil defence & building department Civil defence & labor department Environment , M.C

5.2 Early Warning System Protocols

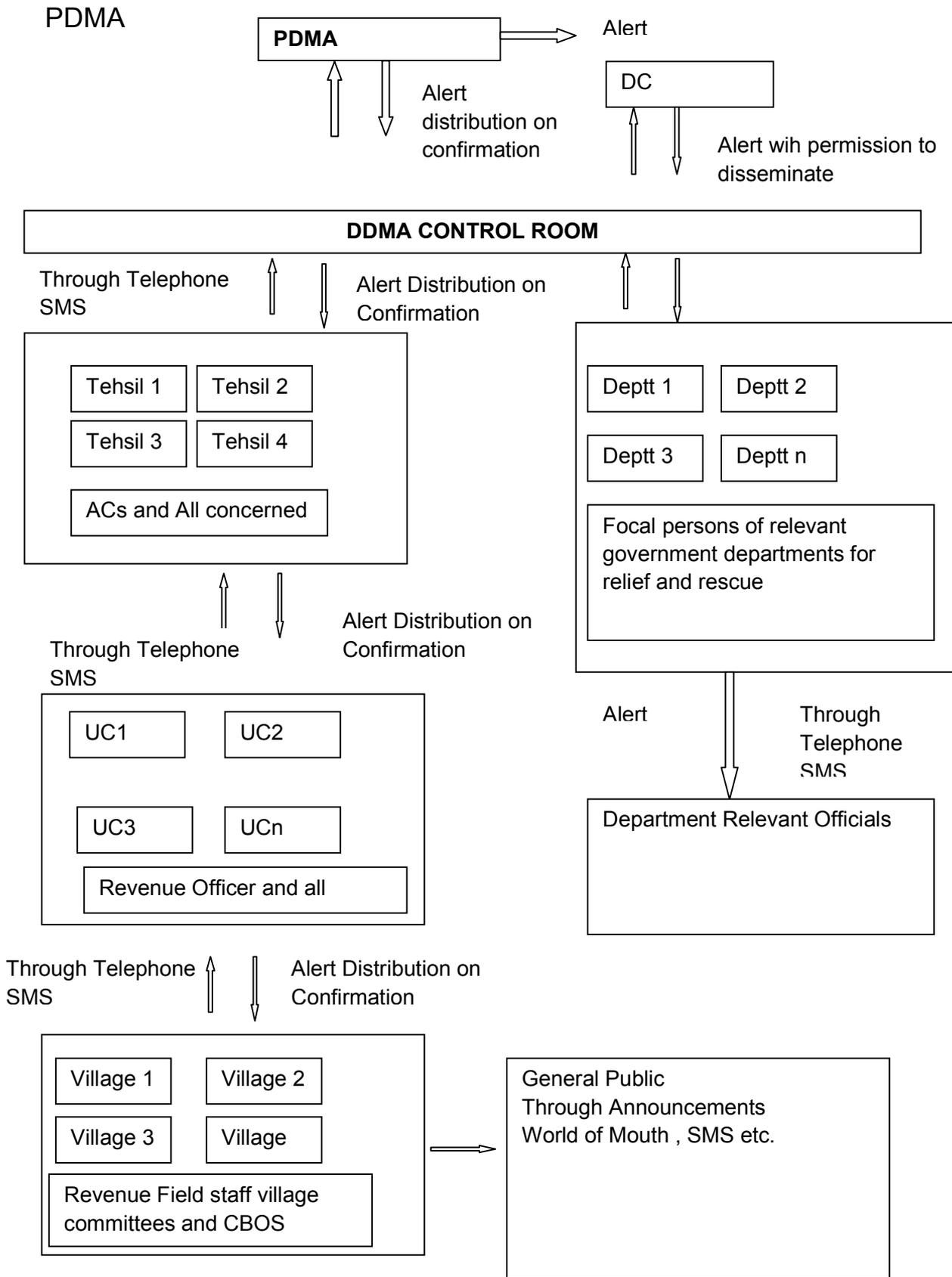
Table 10: Early warning protocols

PROTOCOLS	DETAILS
RECEIPT OF WARNING	The early warning is received from resources like PDMA Pakistan metrological department (heavy rains / wind or storms), Hydrological department Wapda Mangla dam,

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	(Flood / dam out flow), Rescue 1122 (Road accidents, Fires, Building Collapse, Drowning), Civil defence & police (riots, violence, terrorist activities), Health (epidemics) through emails, phone calls & sms depending upon the nature & gravity of the warning.
HYDROLOGY DEPARTMENT	The main source of early warning for flood is hydrology department mangla/Tarbela dam which is generating information collected from flood warning stations situated in (mangla catchment areas) Muzafarabad, Talhata, Domel, Chattar Kalas, Azad Patten, Kotli. The district control room is established in office of the Deputy Commissioner Office and Superintendent DC Office is the focal person of district control room.
FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL ROOM	Information collection & dissemination To establish Coordination among departments. Communicate with concerned department (depending upon the nature & gravity of the warning) Resource dispatching and tracking. Warning distribution among government department, public & media. The information received at district control room is dispatched to the concerned department (focal person / district head) through email, Sms or phone call depending upon the severity of the warning after getting clearance from chairman DDMA.
MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF EARLY WARNING TO RELEVANT POPULATION	The relevant warnings to concerned population is passed in three phases PHASE 1 Notices are served through patwari and gardawar to the concerned residents of vulnerable area regarding alternate arrangements for expensive items/goods in case of emergency evacuation. PHASE 2 Mock exercises and drills are conducted through relevant departments regarding evacuation. PHASE 3 In this phase the warnings are issued through sirens, announcements through loud speaker/mega phone and electronic media when DDMA issues high alert of level B.

Information Flow Diagram of Early Warning System



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Figure 4: Alertness Levels

Following four levels alertness have been established:

Level-D (Disaster threat is perceptible)	DDMA shall conduct monthly meetings besides at least 2 mock exercises as per DDMP, well in time, to make the concerned officers/officials understand their role and responsibility for better coordination and testing of rescue and relief equipment. DDMA shall also ensure the physical presence of concerned staff deputed and availability of equipment/resources for all designated vulnerable sites within given time frame during disaster. Vulnerable site's inspections and necessary works/action shall be carried out as mitigation measures.
Level-C (Alert) (Warning issued but likelihood of occurrence is less than 100%)	Activities to be undertaken in level D + DDMA shall issue "alert" to all concerned for the vulnerable area. DDMA and LDMA (tehsil level) control rooms be made operational 24/7 and ensure availability of all required (available and additional) resources for on call mobilization and monitor the situation 6 hourly. Only DC and DPO shall grant leave according to the situation.
Level-B (High Alert) (Disaster threat is imminent)	Activities to be undertaken in level C + DDMA shall issue EW to all stakeholders and "High Alert" for the district to ensure that all additional HR and material resources including volunteers has reported to their assigned duties, and all resources for evacuation and disaster management have been mobilized as per DDMP. All emergency (Health, Fire, Rescue 1122, M.C etc) facilities shall work 24/7 with full staff strength. DDMA shall monitor the situation on hourly basis.
Level-A (Red Alert) (Disaster is materialized)	Activities to be undertaken in level B + DDMA shall respond to the emergency immediately and shall carry out rescue and relief operation as defined in DDMP and shall continuously

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	monitor the situation. Resources of adjoining districts shall be mobilized and Army may be called keeping in view the magnitude of the disaster.
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5.3 Monitoring Water Levels

The appointed district disaster management authority representative regularly monitors water levels and flows in all the small dams and in river sawan in Rawalpindi district.

Name of Dam	Location	GPS Coordinates	Capacity	High Flood Level
Khokher Zer Dam	20 Km south-east of Chakwal on Chakwal Choa Saidan Shah Road	X:300004.89 Y: 3632238.73	3212	1924
Dhok Tahlian Dam	27 Km south-east of Chakwal on Chakwal Choa Saidan Shah Road	X: 310752.1 Y: 3628283.7	1805	1947.5
Kot Raja Dam	25 Km south-east of Chakwal on Chakwal Choa Saidan Shah Roa	X: 3125747 Y:3632231.6	2844	1721.5
Dhok Qutab Din Dam	40 Km south-east of Chakwal near Village Dhok Qutab Din	X: 316303.1 Y:3632564.9	1976	1948
Nikka Dam	35 Km south of Chakwal on Khushab Road.	X: 281835.8 Y:3627397	1248	2351
Walana Dam	44 Km south of Chakwal City	X: 277668.1 Y:3640402.7	2193	1712
Gurabh Dam	15 Km from Talagang on	X: 252790.7 Y:3638493.2	922	1756

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	Khushab Road			
Pira Fatehial Dam	20 Km South-West of Talagang near Village Jhatla	X: 252446.6 Y:3632030.3	7400	1878.3
Dhuranl Dam	55 Km from Talagang on Mianwali Road near Village Dhurnal	X: 228146.3 Y:3633707	1950	1485
Bhughtal Dam	40 Km South of Talagang City	X: 241018.7 Y:3634325.9	1140	1799
Mial Dam	45 Km from Talagang on Mianwali Road near Village Mial	X: 231088.8 Y:3637711.6	3200	1442
Jamal Dam	8 Km from Mundra Road near Village Jamal Tehsil Gujar Khan District Rawalpindi	X: 325067.1 Y:3684958.2	1860	1661
Khai Dam	25 Km from Chakwal on Khushab Road near Village Khai	X: 290745.94 Y:3633063.57	5921	2050
Ghazial Dam	45 Km from Chakwal on Sohawa Road near Village Ghazial	X: 327739.76 Y:3649778.23	2000	1587
Minwal Dam	35 Km from Chakwal near Village Minwal	X:300911.5 Y:3657664.5	2000	1568
Dharabi Dam	20 Km from Chakwal on Talagang Road near Village Balkassar	X:280934.18 Y:3643113.41	37000	1608
Dhok Hum	Dam Site	X:244928.8	8000	1724

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Dam	located near Village Chowkhandi on Mianwali Road	Y:3636530.7		
Mundee Dam	Dam Site located near Village Mundee on Sohawa Road	X:326125.34 Y:3655899.88	450	1545
Dhok Jhang Dam	30 Km from Chakwal on Choa Saidan Shah Road near Village Bhun Amir Khatoon	X:305175.5 Y:3631132	2650	1923
Lakhwal / Uthwal Dam	35 Km from Chakwal on Neela Road near Village Lakhwal	X:291695.9 Y:3656485.9	18000	1478
Arrar Mughlan Dam	Dam site is located near Daman Village	X:730309 Y:325533	5200	1491.5
Surlah Dam	20 KM south of Chakwal on Chakwal-Choa Road	X:300306.95 Y:3632165.86	1905	1924

5.4 Mock Drills and Awareness Raising

Mock drills are conducted periodically through relevant line department on evacuation, rescue and relief systems. Rescue 1122 has conducted 2 flood Mock exercises from period of May to June 2019. Mock drills are conducted through disaster response force (DRF) and volunteer Razakars.

Rescue 1122's training academy conducts a four months basic rescue course which includes emergency medical treatment, rescue and fire fighting. Apart from the basic course, the academy also trains in sophisticated courses such as Medical First Responder and Collapsed Structure Search.

Rescue 1122 has also developed community awareness toolkit along with school safety manuals and period trainings are provided to communities and school children disaster

prevention, rescue, safety and relief mechanisms

6.0 Strategy for DRM response:

The district disaster management strategy for Chakwal is cascaded from NDMA disaster management policy 2013 and is thus encompassed with following key features

Multi-hazard approach Developing institutions, mechanisms and capacities that are capable of addressing multiple hazards raises the resilience, efficiency and effectiveness of the whole system.

Vulnerability and risk analysis as the basis of DRR DRR plans and initiatives need to be based upon assessments that identify the nature and degree of vulnerability or risk (including the identification of particularly vulnerable groups), that allow prioritizing problems or geographical areas on a rational basis and that inform the design of appropriate and technically sound DRR interventions. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessments, Risk Assessments and Indices are core tools and processes to identify, diagnose and prioritize risk but also to create awareness and a common perception of how risks can be addressed.

Strengthening community participation and resilience When they are hit by disaster, vulnerable communities in Pakistan are often on their own for hours or even days before external assistance arrives. DRR cannot be effective without strengthening the capacities of those who are most vulnerable and who need to have the information and skills to reduce the impact of hazards on their lives and livelihoods. DRR initiatives need to build upon existing community organizations and relevant coping mechanisms to be sustainable. Engaging communities in vulnerability and capacity assessments provide entry points to build awareness, commitment and resilience in the face of disasters

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups The specific DRR needs of women and children, in particular the poor, are often overlooked perpetuating patterns that lie at the heart of their current vulnerability and lead to greater disaster losses in Pakistan. While mechanisms need to be culturally appropriate, DRR requires the involvement of women as stakeholders to build resilient communities. Needs and damage as well as vulnerability and risk assessments, and DRR programs (such as CBDRM, recovery and reconstruction or sector-specific mitigation initiatives) need to demonstrate gender-sensitivity. Other groups requiring specific attention from risk assessment, over implementation of DRR measures to monitoring and evaluation include persons with disabilities, older people, marginalized and remote communities as well as different religious groups

Compatibility with local customs and norms

DRR interventions need to take into account local customs and norms and build upon local institutions.

Clearly defined division of roles and responsibilities between different layers of government

DRR is first and foremost a provincial and district-level subject. National policies provide an over-arching framework for risk reduction but provincial, district and municipal governments, together with civil society groups, are best placed to promote and support risk-reduction behavior among vulnerable communities. This requires a clear definition of roles and responsibilities between different layers of governance and actors. For DRR to effectively reduce vulnerability amongst those most at risk, partnerships with and between provincial, district-, tehsil/ union council governments should be promoted.

Promoting inter-organizational partnerships (Govt/Private) DRR covers a complex set of problems demanding a response that no single organization can provide. This requires not just strong vertical linkages but also horizontal connections between different types of organizations (public, private and civil society organizations including academia) and different sectors.

Transparency and accountability in all DRR interventions Resources for DRR need to be allocated on a transparent basis based upon verifiable assessments.

Information on resource allocation should be in the public domain and be subjected to third party scrutiny. DRR programs and activities are ultimately accountable towards those who are vulnerable to or affected by disasters. Their input and feedback needs to be sought proactively through the establishment of communication channels, monitoring and beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

6.1 Disaster Management work-plan The indicative work-plan of relevant line departments is derived from roles and responsibilities carried out by them through the year. On basis of 2018, planning of activities are enlisted as of below

DRM work-Plan

Activity	Role	Whole Year
Upgrade early warning systems	District Authority DC	On need basis
Organize Training programmes for community and staff on rescue, evacuation and relief systems	District Authority DC	
Review and prepare disaster response guidelines and plans	District Authority DC	

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Responding to minor and major emergencies	Rescue 1122/Army /volunteer Razakars	
Flood Monitoring	Rescue 1122/ Revenue department	
Mock Drills in communities and schools	Rescue 1122	
Stock Procurement	Revenue Department	
Damage Assessments	Revenue Department	
Providing Infrastructure and facilities for 24 hour control rooms		
Arrangement of vehicles for emergency	Revenue department	
Provision and restoration of water supplies	Tehsil Administrations	
Removal of waste and debris and maintenance of sanitation facilities	Tehsil Administrations	
Setting up of relief camps	Tehsil Administrations	
Distribution of food and no food items amongst communities	Tehsil Administrations	
Allocation of manpower in case of disaster for evacuation	Tehsil Administrations	
Contingency Planning for disasters	DDMA	
Provide leadership and coordinate relief efforts during disaster	DDMA	
Immunization, sanitation, malaria control, maternal and child health, and family planning	Health	
Provide first aid to injured person during emergency	Health	
Setting up of health camps and mobilization of field health teams in case of emergency	Health	
Rehabilitation projects	District Authority	

6.2 Financial Plan

Funds for financing DRM activities are allocated as per planning undertaken at provincial level. The district authority communicates and provides evidence of DRM needs of the area based on surveys and assessments and accordingly funds are mobilized at provincial level.

6.3 Resources for Emergency Response

District Management Authority establishes stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensures preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice. Proper stock taking

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

is done regarding available stocks of food and rations. Similarly stock regarding machinery and equipment is maintained at district level and inventories are prepared accordingly. Out of order machinery is repaired or replaced.

During Onset of disaster, disaster committees are formed and constituted which deal with various functions during a flood or emergency. Purchasing of food items, food, and machinery is done through committees under overall supervision of District authority and DDMA focal person. Following table consists of disaster management tools, equipment and machinery available with district.

Strategic reserves

Sr.	Flood Fighting Equipment	Chakwal	Talagang	Choa Saiden Shah	Kallar kahar	Rescue 1122	XEN Small Dams	Total
1	Boats					04		04
2	OBM					04		04
3	Boat Trolley							
4	De-Watering Sets	04 (02 Non Functional)	4	2	2	3		15
5	Navigators							
6	GIS Devices							
7	Life Jackets					63		63
8	Life Rings					29	38	67
9	Life Lines					02		02
10	Scuba Diving Suits with complete accessories					02		02
11	First Aid Kits					15		14
12	Rescue Bags							
13	Safety Harnesses					06		04
14	Ambulances					13		13
15	Fire Brigade		01			03		04
16	Water Tanks/Bouzer	04 (02 Non Functional)	1	1	1	1		08
17	Extendable Ladders							

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

18	Hydraulic Cutter					1		
19	Jumping Sheets							
20	Dumpers							
21	Excavators							
22	Cranes							
23	Bulldozers							
24	Tracktor/Troll eys	06	04	02	02			14
25	Pickups/Jeeps/4X4 Vehicles/Mini Trucks	03(01 non Functional)	04		01	01		09
26	Search lights		01					
27	Tents					05		05
28	Mosquito Net					05		
29	Plastic Mat					05		
30	Blanket							
31	Fogging Machine							
32	Mega Phone							
33	Rescue Tripod							
34	Generators		01 (27KVA)	01	01(5K VA)	01(10K VA)		04
35	Torch Lights							
36	Jetter	01						
37	Sucker	01						

6.4 Search and Rescue Operations

Evacuation Measures

Emergency evacuation is the rapid removal of people from a threatened environment to a safer place. District Emergency Services and Civil Defence, along with the implementing arms of the Home department at Provincial level are primarily responsible for evacuation of the affected people. Their key personnel are trained in various evacuation techniques for the different types of disasters. The transportation plan for evacuation is formulated in close consultation with District Emergency Services, Police, the Communication & Works department and the Transport department. The department of Civil Defence along with the Education department mobilize groups of Razakars and Scouts to assist the evacuation

process. Evacuation is prioritized on a need basis. The first to be evacuated are seriously injured or bedridden patients followed by handicapped or disabled persons, pregnant women, elderly persons, children and women. The rapid evacuation of injured persons by the concerned agencies has to follow a simple color tagging process that prioritizes the patients that are in most urgent need of medical assistance. Evacuation efforts are coordinated by the PDMA and are ordered by Deputy commissioner, Chakwal considering the on-ground scenario. Forced evacuation can be ordered by the DC in the face of clear and present danger.

GUIDELINES FOR EFFICIENT EVACUATION

Search & Rescue are the foremost activities of the evacuation process. Most of the resources are dedicated to these activities during the initial 12 hours after the disaster. Alongside, relief camps are set up in safe areas that are easily accessible from all sides. The locations of relief camps in districts have been duly indicated in the flood contingency plans issued by the District Governments. These camp sites are equipped with proper medical, water and sanitation facilities by the District Governments. Evacuation routes to the identified camps are rapidly planned and informed to the personnel undertaking the search and rescue operations. All efforts are made to engage Government and private transport vehicles for the evacuation of victims along these identified routes. The staff of Punjab Emergency Services is well trained in carrying out timely and effectively coordinated operations to locate and rescue persons in distress and deliver them to a place of safety. Any harm to a rescuer should be averted as he/she is the most important person in a rescue attempt.

Families are preferably be evacuated together as one unit, minimizing chances of separation in a family. Evacuation of children without families is only be undertaken as a last resort and with the ultimate goal of earliest reunification. The best interest of the child is considered while making the decision to evacuate.

The district administration consists 26paidvolunteers and 25 volunteers are for flood duties which belongs to civil defence. These volunteers are responsible for supporting evacuation, rescue and immediate relief efforts during emergency situation

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:

The victims of a disaster would most probably require immediate medical assistance due to injury, psychological trauma or general health problems such as diarrhoea, cholera, high fever, flu, cough, eyes infection etc. Mobile clinics would immediately be setup in the affected areas. These clinics would be equipped with both clinical and human resource to enable them to cater to medical needs of a large number of victims. The Health Department, Chakwal is the lead agencies in this Regard. However, the assistance of NGOs would also be solicited. The clinics and hospitals in the vicinity of the affected area would maintain a

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

record of all patients to be able to identify any epidemic outbreaks that would further increase the spread of disease. The Social Welfare department would take all measures to rehabilitate orphans, destitute women and other vulnerable elements of the affected population.

District Authority in Chakwal has identified safety zones during onset of any emergency or disaster and accordingly displaced persons are located in those locations. The table below consists of details of the locations:

Locations for displaced persons (Relief Camps)

Focal Person School Department for Relief Camps:

Akhtar Hussain Deputy (DEO) School (0321-6486404)

Sr.No	Location	GPS Coordinators
1	Govt High School Warval	33.137332784 72.519331256
2	Govt Higher Secondary School Bhagwal	32.8223° N, 73.9551° E
3	Govt High School Neela	33.1683° N, 72.6181° E
4	Govt High School Dullah	33.1701° N, 72.6142° E
5	Govt Higher Secondary School Lawa	32.6972° N, 71.9312° E
6	Govt Higher Secondary School Dhurnal	32.8099° N, 72.1031° E
7	Govt Higher Secondary School Tamman	33.0031° N, 72.1001° E
8	Govt High School Dharrabi	32.9472° N, 72.5308° E
9	Govt Higher Secondary School Chingi	32.7137° N, 72.3607° E
10	Govt High School Wanhar	32.8844° N, 72.1831° E

PAKISTAN ARMY:

The Pakistan army's resources are employed for immediate search, rescue and evacuation. The Army is called in the 'Aid of Civil Power' only when a disaster overwhelms the resources at the disposal of the district Government. Search, rescue and evacuation are the primary responsibilities of the 'Disaster Response Force' so if the resources of this force fall short, the Army is immediately called in.

6.5 Relief Efforts and Camp Management

Immediate evacuation is followed by an assessment of all that is needed to overcome the effects of disaster. Available resources are deployed to the neediest people based on reasonable assessment of the disaster, and the subsequent needs of the affected communities. The initial rapid assessment is the exercise of collecting information in order to identify the basic needs such as food, shelter, water, sanitation, medicines etc. The rapid assessment is completed in first 48 to 72 hours to get an immediate picture of extent of disaster. The rapid assessment evaluate whether the local capacity is adequate or external resources are required to provide immediate assistance.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

The list of Relief camps in Chakwal district are as of below:

Table 16: Relief camps list Serial

Sr. No	Name of School/College	Address	Name & Contact of Head Master / Principal of Institution	Name & Contact of Focal Person
1	Govt High School Warval	Warval	Arshid Mehmood SST 03415242348	Muhammad Shabbir (0331-5796320)
2	Govt Higher Secondary School Bhagwal	Bhagwal	Sajid Mehmood (0333-5924868)	Muhammad Jahangir Khan (0333-5786006)
3	Govt High School Neela	Neela	Khalid Saleem (0333-5924868)	Ghulam Hasnain(0333-5346394)
4	Govt High School Dullah	Dullah	Obaid Ur Rehman SST(0332-5663010)	Muhammad Ikram (0334-8707041)
5	Govt Higher Secondary School Lawa	Lawa	Ghias Ud Din (0334-5673115)	Fasal Masood (0345-5936567)
6	Govt High School No.1 Dhurnal	Dhurnal	Amjad Shahzad (0300-9882269)	Akram Nabi (0301-6673159)
7	Govt Higher Secondary School Tamman	Tamman	Asif Hanif Malik (0300-5691625)	Tasawar Hayat (0306-5019480)
8	Govt High School Dharrabi	Dharrabi	Muhammad Afsar (0331-5628092)	Saleem Akhtar (0322-5448733)
9	Govt Higher Secondary School Chingi	Chingi	Muhammad Asif (0302-5782122)	Tariq Saeed (0302-5782122)
10	Govt High School Wanhar	Wanhar	Musarat Hussain Shah (0345-5771435)	Muhammad Adil (0342-0462459)

Relief Camps List (Other Than Schools):

S#	Location	No. of persons which can be accommodated	GPS Coordinates
1	GHS # 1 (Boys) Chakwal	200	X: 32.93

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

			Y:72.85
2	Municipal Stadium Chakwal	200	X: 32.93 Y:72.84
3	Sports Complex 3 Marla Scheme Chakwal	5,000	X: 32.94 Y:72.86
4	Ground Opposite Comunity Centre Talagang Road Chakwal	2,000	X: 32.93 Y:72.84
5	Govt Islamia High School Chakwal	200	X: 32.92 Y:72.85
6	Sarpak Ground Chakwal	200	X: 32.93 Y:72.84
7	Govt Post Graduate College (Boys) R/Pindi Road Chakwal	200	X: 32.93 Y:72.87
8	Govt Girls Degree College Chakwal	1,000	X: 32.92 Y:72.84

Relief Management - Food and Non Food Items:

An ideal distribution system is safe, accessible and transparent to the intended beneficiaries. Distribution efforts takes into account the recipient's physical capabilities. Food is the foremost relief item that the worst affected communities require on an immediate basis. In the first few days after the disaster, the District administration provide ready to eat food items. Subsequently, food disbursement would shift to provision of dry ration.

Special attention and priority is given to the persons with disability, elderly persons heading household, women and adolescent heading household. Presence of child protection/social protection actors at distribution points is ensured as this can serve multiple purposes including identifying of separated unaccompanied children. Child headed households and separated/unaccompanied children are given food distribution cards in their own name in a manner that does not cause further separations.

Relief management ensures the sustenance of large numbers of evacuees that are not able to carry the items of everyday use with them. The District administration provide respite by providing certain food and non-food items such as cloths, blankets, cooking utensils, hygiene kits, buckets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, water jerry cans, washing powder etc. The main purpose of the relief management is to provide life sustaining commodities to the affected communities in a fair and organized system.

Food Items An initial assessment needs to be undertaken to identify the number and demographics of the affected population to estimate the quantity and type of food required. This assessment also factor the food available in local markets in the vicinity of the affected regions.

The nutritional needs of pregnant women, lactating mothers and malnourished children should be catered to on the highest priority. It should be ensured that food package provided

to the communities is of good quality and would be enough to provide 2100 K calories/person/day

Beneficiaries are informed in advance about the distribution points, date, time and procedure. All measures are adopted to counter the unethical Collection of relief packages by outsiders that portray themselves as victims of a disaster. Special attention is paid to persons with disabilities, elderly, women and stranded children.

Food distribution is coordinated among all organizations to avoid any duplication or under serving. The distribution points are decided in consultation with local communities keeping in mind the convenience of recipients and the ease with which supplies can be transported to the point. The distribution points is made accessible to women, elderly persons, person with disabilities and children.

A complaint cell should be established for every ten distribution points allowing the beneficiaries to redress their grievances about the quality, quantity, and distribution and targeting procedures. The

selection and registration of affecters, distribution methodology, selection of distribution points, and monitoring of the distribution is transparent, equitable and mindful of local traditions.

Non-Food Items Non-Food Items are provided to the displaced personnel to help them establish themselves in a new environment that they are forced into. Plates, buckets, jerry cans, and water storage vessels can allow the effectees to store and prepare their food for gradual consumption. The immediate provision of clothing and bedding gives a feeling of comfort, dignity and safety. In the same manner as other relief goods, preference is given to women, children, elderly and the disabled.

Shelter: Natural or man-made disasters often displace large numbers of people, forcing them to inhabit temporary shelters and camps. Temporary shelter is provided by the Government and humanitarian organizations as part of the emergency response. The Government utilizes public buildings such as schools or portable tents to provide immediate cover to the affected communities. Public facilities such as schools, barracks, warehouses, play-grounds, parks, have historically been utilized to provide shelter to the displaced affectees. Tents are usually provided in case the number of displace person exceeds the number that can be temporarily accommodated in public facilities. Only a set number of people is allowed to inhabit a public building. This set number is decided keeping in mind the available space, availability of facilities such as electricity, water, and sanitation, and the time it takes to evacuate all the inhabitants. Temporary shelters would have separate toilets and bathing facilities for men and women and it would maintain healthy standards by conducting anti mosquito sprays etc. The elderly and disabled are provided with the most comfortable and accessible areas of the public facilities designated as temporary shelters. It is ensured that temporary shelters are never overcrowded as it can create un hygienic conditions.

Camps Management Camps sites are established in areas accessible by metalled roads so that provision of essential facilities is not difficult. The scale of these settlements may vary

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

from a few tents to larger groups of 50 tents.

Camp sites selected are safe, accessible and far from other hazards and risks areas. The following specifications are the minimum standards of the services that are to be provided to the inhabitants of tent villages.

Safety of effectees would be a part of the security management. Police and other Law enforcing agencies maintain law and order during and after the emergency, and provide security to the people affected by the disaster. Appropriate measures are immediately taken to prevent the children from child labour or sexual exploitation. Disasters can cause the separation of Children from their parents or guardians making them vulnerable to abductions, involuntary involvement in unlawful activities, molestation and exploitation. Children's safety and security is the responsibility of the Social Welfare Department, the Child Protection Bureau, the Police and similar law enforcing organizations.

6.7 Flood Preparation work

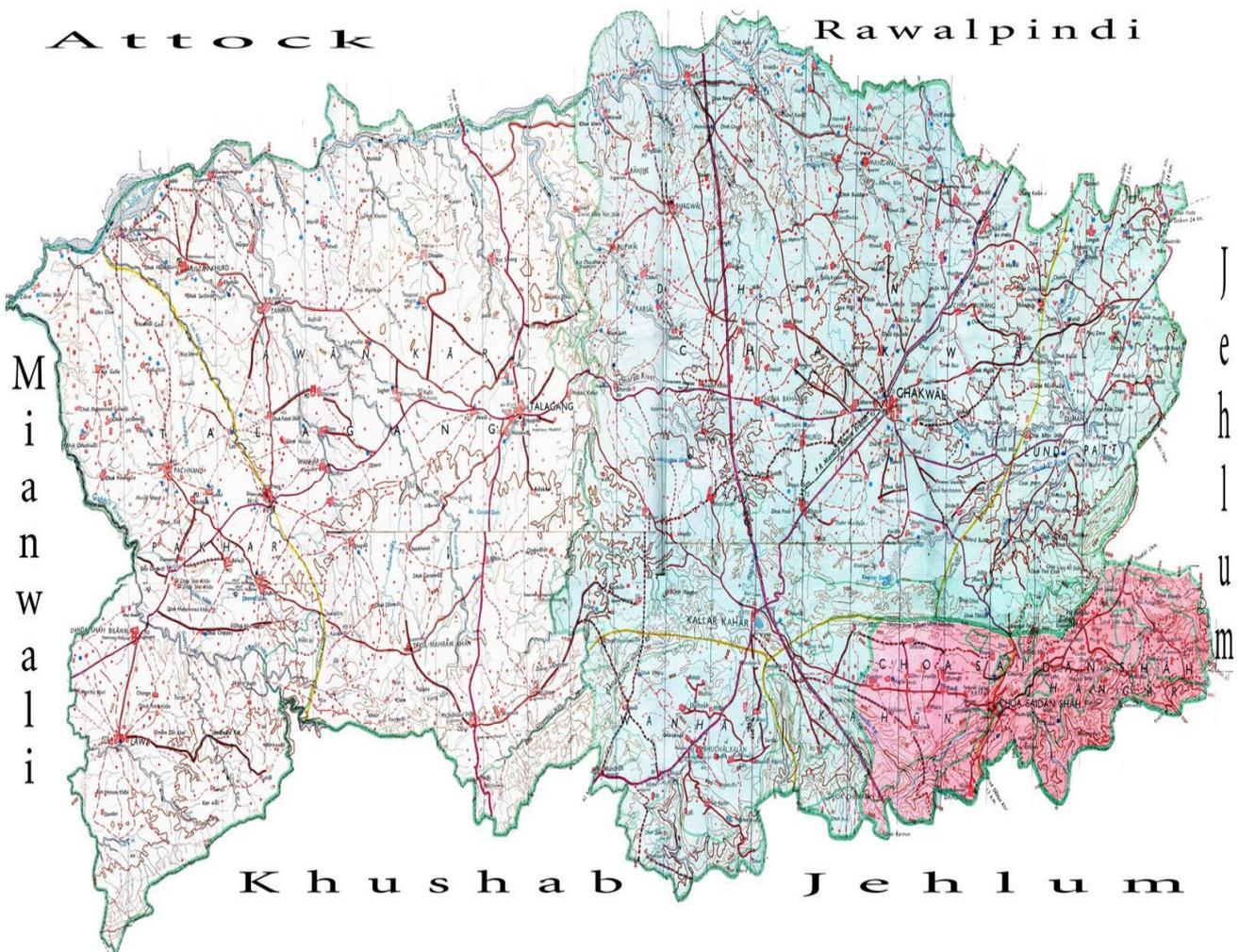
Table 17: Flood Preparation Indicators

Work	Department
Meeting of District Disaster Management Authority	All District Departments
Flood Mock Exercise	Rescue 1122
Control Room Activated	Civil Defence
Constitution of flood relief equipment's inspection committee	
Flood Equipment Inventory List	All Departments
Flood Equipment Demand List	All Departments
Pre-qualification of venders	Tehsil Administration
Flood Emergency Telephone Directory	Rescue 1122
Sewerage lines de-silting	Concerned TMC's
List medicines	CEO (DHA) office
List of schools suitable for Relief camps	CEO (DEA)
Constitution of committee for visiting of all protection bunds	Flood Equipment Inspection Committee
Survey to enlist all private boats	Rescue 1122
Identification of vulnerable areas & sites	Flood Equipment Inspection Committee
Identification of sites for relief camps	CEO(DEA)
Flood contingency plan	All Departments
Flood deployment plan	All Departments

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Duty roster for relief camps	Health Dept., education Dept. and concerned
Duty roster for flood control room	Civil Defense
Checking of De-Watering sets available with district government	Flood Equipment Inspection Committee
Demands furnished to PDMA for procurement of rescue and relief equipment	Rescue 1122

District detail map with vulnerable points, hazards, planned camps, health facilities, warehouses



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

High Risk	A	Medium Risk	B	Low Risk	C
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District	Risk	District	Risk	District	Risk	District	Risk
Bhakkar	A	Jhelum	A	Chiniot	B	Lodhran	C
D.G. Khan	A	RY Khan	A	Attock	B	Khushab	C
Multan	A	Rajanpur	A	Bahawalnagar	B	Okara	C
Mianwali	A	Gujranwala	A	Khanewal	B	Rawalpindi	C
Muzaffargarh	A	Lahore	B	Sheikhupura	B	Sargodha	C
Layyah	A	Gujrat	B	Sahiwal	B	TT Singh	C
Jhang	A	Sialkot	B	Faisalabad	C	Vehari	C
MB Din	A	Hafizabad	B	Chakwal	C	Pakpattan	C
Narowal	A	Nankana	B	Kasur	C	Bahawalpur	C

Hazards	Tehsils	UCs	Names of Revenue Estates	Names of Villages
Floods	Choa Saidan Shah, Chakwal, Lawa	Choa Saidan Shah,,Hasil Warval,Nila,J abbi Shah Dilwar	Choa Saidan Shah,Hasil Warval,Nila,J abbi Shah Dilawar,	Choa Saidan Shah,Hasil Warval,Nila,Jabbi Shah Dilawar,
Urban Flooding	Choa Saidan Shah	Choa Saidan Shah,,	Choa Saidan Shah,	Choa Saidan Shah,

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Flash Floods	Choa Saidan Shah, Chakwa, Lawa	Choa Saidan Shah,,Hasil Warval,Nilajabbi Shah Dilwar	Choa Saidan Shah,Hasil Warval,Nilajabbi Shah Dilawar,	Choa Saidan Shah,Hasil Warval,Nilajabbi Shah Dilawar,
Hill Torrent				
Tornado				
Earthquake				
Drought				
Epidemic				
Environmental Hazards (industrial accidents, severe pollution etc.)	Kallar Kahar,Chohoa Saidan Shah	Khairpur, Durmial	Khairpur, Durmial, Karuli	Khairpur, Chhoi, Maloot, Khandoa,Durmial,Khairpur, Karuli

LIST OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND THEIR VULNERABILITY TO HAZARDS

Health Facilities	
DHQ Hospitals	01
THQs	04
RHCs	11
BHUs	64
Other Health Facilities	09

Human Resource	
Medical Officer	224
Male Paramedics	250
Female Paramedics	319
SH&N Supervisors	48
Support Staff	700
Male	430
Female	270
Spray men	40
LHWs	971
LHS	45
CMWs	50

AREAS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED

High Intensity Floods/Flash Floods/Hill Torrents Geographic Areas, Population and HF likely to be effected.

Total Population likely to be effected=74645				
Total	Union Councils	Villages	Population likely to be effected	Nearest Health Facilities
74645	07 01.Naraghi 02.Multan Khurd 03.Jabbi Shah Dilawar 04.Warwal 05.Balkasar 06.Kallar Kahar 07.C.S Shah	20	74645	BHU Kot sarang BHU Multan Khurd BHU Warwal RHC Balkasar Trauma Centre THQ Kallar Kahar THQ Choa Saiden Shah

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Moderate intensity Floods/Flash Floods/Hill Torrents Geographic Areas, Population and HF Likely to be effected.

TOTAL POPULATION LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED =33000				
Total	Union Councils	Villages	Population likely to be effected	Nearest Health Facilities
33000	03 1. Kot Gullah 2. Budhial 3. Padshahan	16	33000	BHU Kot Gulla BHU Budhial BHU Padshahan

Mild Intensity Floods/Flash Floods/Hill Torrents, Geographic Areas Population and HF likely to be effected.

TOTAL POPULATION LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED =34128				
Total	Union Councils	Villages	Population likely to be effected	Nearest Health Facilities
34128	04 1. Jand 2. Karyala 3. Mangwal 4. Bheen	18	34128	BHU Jand/RHC Pirphuali BHU Kariala BHU Mangwal BHU Bheen

Grand Total of Population Likely to be effected	Grand Total of Area Likely to be effected	
	Total Union Councils	Total villages
141773	14	54

DISAGGREGATION OF POPULATION AT RISK

Vulnerable groups of target population.

Total Population Likely to be Affected =1,41,773			
Target Group	%	Annual	Monthly
Expected Pregnancies	3.40 %	4820	402
Expected Birth	2.90%	4111	343
0-11 Months	2.70%	3828	319
0-23 Months	5.20%	7372	614
0-5 Years	13.40%	18998	1583
Married CBAs(15 to 49 years	16%	22684	1890

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

**Disease Break Down
Expected Burden of Disease.**

SNO.	Disease	%	Average Monthly #
1	Injuries	2%	2835
2	Snake bites	0.03%	43
3	Dog Bites	0.08%	113
4	Skin Infections	21%	29772
5	Eye infections	6%	8506
6	Diarrhea	11%	15595
7	ARI	18%	25519
8	Fever	10%	14177
9	Other	31%	43950
10	Expected Malnourished Children	13%	18430
11	Expected Malnourished PLWs	15%	21266

LOGISTICS**Logistic gap analysis**

Item	Quantity Required	Stock in Hand	Gap
Emergency Health Kit (EHK) (1 EHK is sufficient for 6000 population for 1 month)	24	Nil	24
ARV @ 5 doses/pt	565	115	450
ASV @ 3 doses /pt	129	68	61
Polio Vaccine	1583	15060 dose	Nil
Measles Vaccine	614	7080 dose	Nil
TT	402	12840 dose	Nil
Vit. A Capsules			
• Blue	160	Nil	160
• Red	1263	Nil	1263
ORS	11595	10000	1595
Tab Chloroquine	141773	90000	51773
Tab Primaquine	2000	1000	1000
Safe Delivery Kit	402	Nil	402
Plumpy Dose	Nil	Nil	Nil
High Energy Biscuits	4000	Nil	4000
Micronutrient Tabs	141773	Nil	141773
Sprinkles	16	Nil	16
Aqua Tabs for water purification	141773	20000	121773
Vector Control Stock			
Insecticides			
Deltamethrine 5% Powder	1068 Kg	568 kg	500 kg

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

Deltamethrine Liquid	1103 Litre	603Litre	500 Litre
Temephos granule	275 kg	175 kg	100 kg
Equipment			
Ambulances	13	Nil	13 * with 1122
Personal Protection Equipment	50	Nil	50
Spray Pumps	50	50	Nil
Fogging Machines			
Hand held	10	10	Nil
Vehicle Mounted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mosquito Beds Nets	141773	Nil	141773
Diagnostics			
Rapid Diagnostic Kit for Malaria	14177	Nil	14177
Microscopy Centers	41	14	27

7.0 Rehabilitation

7.1 Reconstruction and building regulations

The Building Codes are national instruments providing guidelines for regulating the building construction activities across the country. In Pakistan it serves as a model code for adoption by all agencies involved in building construction works including Public Works Departments, other government construction departments, local bodies or private construction agencies. In general, the Code mainly contains administrative regulations, development control rules and general building requirements; structural design and construction (including safety); fire safety requirements; stipulations regarding materials and other services. In Chakwal up-to 80% of houses belong to Pacca category whereas rest are either semi-pacca or Kacha constructions. DRR measures are defined precisely and consistently in the existing building codes. The building codes are expected to have DRR integrated in respected to disaster resilient construction techniques; appropriate project planning for reducing risks and monitoring of process of mainstreaming DRR. These may require sufficient information and resources to include and modify the existing codes, the working organisational building code. The planning and design of housing are required to go through a number of approval stages. It begins with planning approval at national as well as local level, adherence to zoning and land-use approval, approval for the design (architectural, structural, electrical, sewerage and drainage to comply with the local rules) at the local level. It is at this stage that all housing programmes could be scrutinised and rectified before the main implementation. During the course of implementation enforcement will be a key indicator to determine the quality and the extent of mainstreaming of DRR has been implemented.

7.2 Owner driven housing construction

Over 75% of houses in Chakwal are in rural settlements, however majority of the houses are Pacca construction. The owners normally through self help basis or by hiring skilled or un-

skilled labours construct their houses. The material for housing usually encompass brick, mortar, cement and steel in some places. In flood prone villages owners have increased plinth of their houses to ensure that base of the construction is flood resistant.

7.3 Reporting, monitoring and evaluation and transparency

The district DDMA department is responsible for developing monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism. They are responsible for coordinating with different line department on disaster response activities. Following are scope of their roles in monitoring, evaluation and reporting:

- 1) Prepare disaster response plans and strategies and defining scope of roles and responsibilities for respective line departments
- 2) Developing disaster response monitoring infrastructure through support of line departments. The infrastructure includes early warning systems and flood monitoring mechanism
- 3) Conducting capacity building of staff and relief and rescue volunteers in disaster relief, response, evacuation and rescue mechanisms
- 4) Conducting hazard risk mapping, identifying vulnerable areas and evaluating mitigation and disaster response mechanisms in each of effected/vulnerable areas
- 5) Preparing contingency planning, emergency reporting systems and performas and disseminating those to relevant line departments

8.0 Crosscutting issues

8.1 Gender Inclusion Standard Procedures

PDMA's Helpline, Open Reception Centres of the CPWB, and the Child Welfare Units of Social Welfare Department need to be key points of assistance for women and children suffering from intra family violence, psychological distress or mistreatment. The CPWB should operate Open Reception Centres (ORCs) in Chakwal district during emergency or disaster situation. The ORCs needs to serve as reporting centres where locals can bring cases of suspected or confirmed child abuse or exploitation. The management of the ORCs are required to investigate the reports and provide counseling services if required.

The Child Welfare Units (CWUs) of the Social Welfare Department is also established in the affected areas during emergency. The CWUs function as a hub for addressing child welfare issues. The ORCs and the CWUs handle cases relating to psychological trauma and physical harm. Institutionalization of the child will only be undertaken as a last resort. Health department deliver reproductive health kits in areas where women and children are vulnerable to further damages. The Reproductive health kits contain various medical instruments and medicines to respond to gender based violence and treat communicable infections.

8.2 Standard Operating Procedures -Social Protection

The Child Protection and Welfare Bureau (CPWB) will upon receiving an alert designate a representative to the 3C and mobilize resources for setting up temporary centres for provision of services for Separated and Unaccompanied children. It runs Open Reception Centres for child victims of gender based violence, psychological distress and physical harm. It shall act in accordance with the SOPs on Child Protection during disasters. The Standard Operating Procedures have been devised to articulate clear procedures for protecting children during and after disasters. These SOPs seek to mainstream Child Protection in various sectors of disaster response and have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The objective of the SOPs is to:

- Standardize procedures for protection and rehabilitation of children affected by disasters
- Identify key actors dealing directly or indirectly with child protection during disasters, and delegate responsibilities.
- Establish and clarify communication and coordination mechanisms among key stakeholders on child protection issues in disasters.

Child Protection is mainstreamed into disaster response at the provincial and district level by instating personnel from relevant line departments in the Command, Communications and Control Centre (3C). It is envision that work of I/NGOs, UN Agencies and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) working in the area of child protection during disasters will be aligned with that of the Government. The PDMA Helpline 1129 will also act as a complaints redressal mechanism for complaints relating to child protection issues

9.0 Long term planning

9.1 DRM interventions and projects (Adaptation and mitigation measures)

10.0 Recommendation and way forward

Awareness Raising and training on Disaster Risk Reduction Training, education and awareness are important non-structural component which can create significant changes in behavior of the disaster affected communities and among other stakeholders. Recent natural and human induced disasters highlight the importance of public awareness, and stress the need of enhancing capacities through awareness, training and education in disaster risk management. That is the reason that training, education and awareness dealt as separate component in HFA 2005-2015, NDMP 2012-2022 and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2012.

Since 2005, many I/NGOs, UN organizations and CSOs are actively engaged in creating awareness through imparting trainings and education in disaster risk management to change

the mindset of the people. However, still more need to be done to reach at each village and UCs that are prone to high risk and vulnerabilities.

Key recommendations

- Capacity enhanced of the university faculty to DRR, climate change and conflict management
- DRR subject should be introduced at various departments at Chakwal Universities as Scientific research opportunities exists on DRR, Climate change for MSc/M.Phil./Ph.D. research
- Develop pool of volunteers and potential trainers for community level trainings and awareness.
- Media need to be involved on policy level with regard to disaster risk reduction knowledge Designing of Specialized tailor made training courses for PWDs and marginalized communities with inclusive DRR approach

Strengthening of Disaster risk reduction Programme at Local community level The community engagement and participation in CBDRM pilot projects carried out with the risk reduction planning is critical and essential for support of I/NGOs and CSO segment of the successful disaster risk management. Communities being first responders to the disasters have an important role to play in reducing hazard risks, with focus on disaster resilient communities, effective preparedness planning and mounting . Different drills are organized by CSOs and rapid response in order to save lives and assets.

Key recommendations

- CBDRM projects should be initiated through support of NGOs and CSOs at village level.
- Different Drills need to be organized through CSOs and Tourism department at village level on safety, rescue, evacuation and relief efforts.
- Media need to be involved in covering drill exercises at community level so that awareness can be widely spread
- Drills need to include DRR inclusive approach

Providing Farmers with localized crop production and livelihood solutions Climate change is a major challenge facing world and Pakistan on national and local level. On set of disasters are a consequence of changes in climatic conditions and human led industrial practices. In this relation sustainable development goals (SDGs) advocate towards address needs of food security, forest protection and promoting climate resilient communities particularly in rural areas where people are largely dependent on agriculture for livelihoods

Recommendation

- Awareness raising and training of farmers on ecological farming and crop rotation techniques
- Formation of farmers club and creation of seed banks in flood prone locations
- Providing modernized tools and equipment to rural farmers to practice ecological farming □ Providing opportunities for farmers to attain flood insurance programmes and have access to micro-credit
- Providing farmers tools and trainings to prevent soil erosion and water salinity particularly in areas close to the riverbanks.

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development After flood 2010, there has been considerable realization amongst development practitioners regarding need to mainstream disaster risk reduction framework into development programmes. This includes community led infrastructure, house/building construction, water and sanitation and engineering projects.

Recommendations

- Implementing building codes guidelines with regard to building and housing construction □ Setting up community led systems and DRR mainstreamed processes to support owner-led housing construction
- Designing and implementing mitigation projects such as water protection bunds and culverts as per disaster risk reduction and environment friendly practices
- Capacity building of local engineers and vendors in disaster risk reduction led construction modalities.

Forging Public Private Partnership for disaster risk reduction programmes In line with Vision Pakistan 2030 and SDG goals, importance of private sector towards funneling growth of the economy is integral. Therefore it is highly critical for Government to forge ties with private sector in convening disaster risk reduction programmes

Recommendation

- Building ties with private sector organization and corporate sector in spreading awareness about disaster risk reduction to wider community
- Implementing water and sanitation and community infrastructure projects in cohesion with private sector partners that integrates principles of disaster risk reduction
- Mobilizing efforts for fundraising from corporate sector towards disaster risk reduction programmes

Upgrading and maintaining early warning system in district level Early warning systems are integral to activating response strategy in a timely manner; hence it is essential that it is upgraded with newer technological innovations and practices.

Recommendation

- Integrating flood forecasting system and predictor tools in early warning systems
- conducting research on tools and systems to improve existing mechanisms of early warning system
- Developing a multi-tier early warning system that links district head quarters, tehsils and union councils in a cohesive manner
- Ensuring resources for 24 hour control room are maintained and upgraded on regular basis and that staff is trained as per newer technological innovations

Annexes

ANNEX I: DATA COLLECTION PERFORMAS

P1: House Damage Assessment

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name	Father Name	CNIC	Address	Revenue Estate	Union Council	Tehsil	Partially/Complete ly	Katcha/Pakka	%age of Damage	Contact No.	GPS Coordinates	Picture Taken (Y/N)
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P2: Deceased Person Reporting Performa

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name of deceased	Father's name	Address	Domicile	Gender	Age	CNIC	Cause of death	Date of death	Place of death	Marital status	Next of kins (Name and Contact and CNIC etc.) Verifying Officer (Name, Designation and Contact)	Compensation Paid or not
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P3: Injured Person Reporting Performa

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name of injured	Father's name	Address	Domicile	Gender	Age	CNIC	Cause of injury	Date of injury	Injury Type (Permanent or Temporary)	Compensation Paid or not
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DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

P4: Cattle Head Perished

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name of Farmer	Father Name	CNIC	Mauza	Tehsil	Type of Animals	Number of Animals (Cow, sheep etc.)	Vaccinated / Unvaccinated	Witness 1 name and contact No.	Witness 2 Name and Contact
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P5: Crop Damages

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Tehsil	Qanoongoi	Union Council	Mauza	Farmer Name	Land owner/Tenant	CNIC of farmer	Contact number	Type of Crops	Total land affected (acres)	% of mauza affected
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P6: Relief Distribution Tracking Performance

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Location/ Destination	Arrival Date and time	Items	Quantity	Items short (if any)	Items sent by	Driver name	Received by	Bilty no
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P7: Private Machinery (Boats, Bulldozers, cranes etc.)

In case of mega disaster that overwhelms the resources of the Government in certain area, the equipment

of private owners are engaged to continue with evacuation, rescue or relief services. The following template is filled to maintain a record of boat owners that might be engaged at the time of a disaster.

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name of boat owner	Father name	Contact Number	Age	CNIC	Location of boat/Machinery	Type of Machinery (Boat, Bulldozers, Cranes etc.)	Engine type	Boat capacity	Equipment Condition	Number of Machinery
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P8: Relief camp registration Performa

New entrants in the relief camps should be documented on a weekly basis by utilizing the following template:

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Nationality	Domicile	Male	Female	Age	Children Under 12	Infants under 3	Sick	Injured	Pregnant
----	-------------	----------	------	--------	-----	-------------------	-----------------	------	---------	----------

P9:NGOs registration performa

All the Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the disaster affected areas should register themselves at PDMA’s website. The following template has been developed for NGOs assisting the Government in disaster response.

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name of NGO	Local /INGO	Relief activity	Relief camp if any	Focal person in the district	Registered with PDMA	Foreigners to be visiting or not.
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P10: Control Room

PDMA requires all districts to setup a control room at the incidence of a disaster. This control room would plan and execute a well-knit Governmental disaster response by bringing together all representatives of the various Governmental departments. This control room would be operational

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

around the clock and PDMA must be informed about its operation and in-charge by filling the following

template:

District: _____ Focal Person: _____ Date: _____

S#	Location of control room	Shift I Incharge Name and Contact	Shift II Incharge Name and Contact	Shift III Incharge Name and Contact	Phone Numbers	Fax Numbers	E-Mail Address
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ANNEX II: FLOOD BUNDS**INFORMATION REGARDING FLOOD BUND CATEGORY A**

SR:#	NAME OF DIVISION	NAME OF EMBANKMENT / BUND	LENGTH (ft)
<u>SARGODHA ZONE</u>			
1	Rasul Head works Division	Right Guide Bund	2,121
2	-do-	Left Guide Bund	3,360
3	-do-	Right Guide Spur	2,762
4	-do-	Left Marginal Bund	17,170
	Total in feet.		25,413
	Total in Miles.		4.81
<u>PMO BARRAGES</u>			
1	Kalabagh H/Works Division	Jinnah Barrage	25,080
-	Total in feet.		25,080
-	Total in Miles.		4.75
<u>FAISALABAD DIVISION</u>			
1	Khanki Division	Left Marginal Bund	21,000
2	-do-	Right Marginal Bund	29,000
3	Jhang Division	Jhang Flood Protection Bund	43,875
4	Qadirabad Barrage Division	Left Marginal Bund	20,000
5	-do-	Right Marginal Bund	20,000
	Total in feet.		133,875
	Total in Miles.		25.36
<u>BAHAWALPUR ZONE</u>			
1	Punjnad Head works Division	Right Marginal Bund	15,000
2	-do-	Left Marginal Bund	15,000
3	-do-	Colony Protection Bund	15,000
4	Khanpur Canal Division	Minchin Flood Bund	10,000
	Total in feet.		55,000
	Total in Miles.		10.42
<u>MULTAN ZONE.</u>			
1	Trimmu Division	Right Marginal Bund	20,000
2	-do-	Left Marginal Bund	20,000
3	Sulemanki Division	Left Marginal Bund	10,000
4	-do-	Right Marginal Bund	10,000
5	Shuja Canal Division	Right Bank of Shujabad Branch	10,000
6	-do-	Akbar Flood Bund	10,000
	Total in feet.		80,000

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	Total in Miles.			15.15
<u>D.G.KHAN ZONE</u>				
1	Taunsa Barrage	Right Guide Bund	Upstream	15,000
2	-do-	Left Guide Bund		20,000
3	-do-	Shahwala Groyne		10,000
4	Muzaffargarh Canal Division	Muzaffargarh Flood Bund		50,000
5	-do-	Doaba Flood Bund.		5,000
6	-do-	Khangarh Flood Bund		5,000
7	-do-	Khanwah Flood Bund		5,000
8	Jampur Construction Division	Jampur Flood Bund		5,000
9	-do-	Rojhan Flood Bund		20,000
	Total in feet.			1,35,000
	Total in miles			25.57
<u>LBDC(IP)</u>				
1	Balloki Head works Division	Left Marginal Bund		15,000
2	Do	Right Marginal Bund		15,000
	Total in Feet			30,000
	Total in miles			6
<u>LAHORE ZONE</u>				
1	FLOOD Division Narowal	Bund	Jassar Highway Bund	10,000
2	Do	Rayya flood Bund		5,000
3	Pasrur Link Division Sialkot	City Flood Protection Bund along Aik Nullah		7,340
4	Do	Hajoipur Flood Protection Bund along Aik Nullah		86,00
5	Do	Left Flood Protection Bund over deg Nullah from defence embankment to Zafarwala Kingra road		10,000
6	Marala Division UCC	Left Marginal Bund		50,000
7	Do	Right Marginal Bund		10,000
8	Lahore Drainage Div.	Shahdara Flood Protection Bund		15,000
	Total in Feet			115,940
	Total in miles			22
	Grand total in miles			114

INFORMATION REGARDING FLOOD BUND CATEGORY B

S#	Name of Division	Name of Embankment /	Length (ft.)
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DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

			Bund	
<u>SARGODHA ZONE</u>				
1	Rasul Headworks Division	Important / Reaches	Vulnerable	10,000
2	Bhakkar Division	-do-		10,000
3	Layyah Division	-do-		10,000
4	Jhelum Division	-do-		5,000
	Total in feet.			35,000
	Total in miles			6.63
<u>FAISALABAD ZONE</u>				
1	Khani Division	-do-		20,000
2	Jhang Division	-do-		50,000
3	Qadirabad Barrage Division	-do-		60,000
4	Burala Division	-do-		35,000
	Total in feet.			165,000
	Total in miles			31.25
<u>BAHAWALPUR ZONE</u>				
1	Punjnad Headworks Division	-do-		90,000
2	Khanpur Canal Division	-do-		100,000
3	Bahawalpur Canal Division	-do-		50,000
4	Rahimyar Canal Division	-do-		50,000
	Total in feet.			290,000
	Total in miles			54.92
<u>MULTAN ZONE</u>				
1	Trimmu Division	-do-		80,000
2	Suleimanki Division	-do-		50,000
3	Shujabad Canal Division	-do-		60,000
	Total in feet.			190,000
	Total in miles			35.98
<u>D.G.KHAN ZONE</u>				
1	Taunsa Barrage	-do-		80,000
2	Kot Adu Canal Division	-do-		90,000
3	Muzaffargarh Canal Division	-do-		180,000
4	River Diversion Division	-do-		80,000
5	Jampur Construction Division	-do-		140,000
6	D.G.Khan	-do-		60,000

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	Construction Division			
	Total in feet.			630,000
	Total in miles			119.32
<u>LBDC (IP)</u>				
1	Balloki Headworks Division	-do-		40,000
2	Okara Division	-do-		40,000
3	Sahiwal Division	-do-		20,000
	Total in feet.			100,000
	Total in miles			18.94
<u>LAHORE ZONE</u>				
1	Flood Bund Division Narowal	-do-		40,000
2	Pasrur Link Division Sialkot	-do-		10,000
3	Chakbandi Division	-do-		20,000
4	Marala Division UCC	-do-		50,000
5	Lahore Drainage Division	-do-		80,000
6	Kasur Division	-do-		80,000
7	Gujranwala UCC	-do-		100,000
8	Rachna Drainage	-do-		42,000
	Total in feet.			422,000
	Total in miles			79.92
<u>PMO BARRAGES</u>				
1	Jinnah Barrage	-do-		20,000
	Total in feet.			20,000
	Total in miles			3.79
	Grand Total (in miles)			350.76

ANNEX III: RIVER DISCHARGE RATES

River	Gauge Site	Designed Capacity (lac Cs)	Flood Limits in Lac Cs.				Exp. High
			Low	Med:	High	Very High	
INDUS	Kalabagh	9.5	2.5	3.75	5	6.5	8
	Chashma	10	2.5	3.75	5	6.5	8
	Taunsa	10	2.5	3.75	5	6.5	8
JHELUM	Kohala	12	1	1.5	2	3	4
CHENAB	Mangla	10.6	0.75	1.1	1.5	2.25	3
	Rasul	8.5	0.75	1.1	1.5	2.25	3
	Marala	11	1	1.5	2	4	6
	Khanki	8	1	1.5	2	4	6
	Qadirabad	9	1	1.5	2	4	6
	Trimmu	6.45	1.5	2	3	4.5	6
RAVI	Punjnad	7	1.5	2	3	4.5	6
	Jassar	2.75	0.5	0.75	1	1.5	2
	Ravi Syphon	4	0.4	0.65	0.9	1.35	1.8
	Shahdara	2.5	0.4	0.65	0.9	1.35	1.8
	Balloki	2.25	0.4	0.65	0.9	1.35	1.8
SUTLEJ	Sidhnai	1.5	0.3	0.45	0.6	0.9	1.3
	G.S.Wala	10 ft.	19.5	21.5	23.3	25.3	
	Suleiman ki	3.25	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.75	2.25
	Islam Mailsi Syphon	3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.75	2.25
		4	0.75	1.1	1.5	2.25	3

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

ANNEX IV:LIST OF NGO WORKING IN THE DISTRICT

S#	NGO Name	NGO Type (Local, National, International)	Location where they are working	Sector/Cluster of work (e.g. WASH, Health, Education)	Focal Person Name	Contact No.
1	DEAP Development Organization H.# 17/104 Mohallah Ghousia Jhelum Road Chakwal city	Local	District Chakwal	Welfare of Child, Women Welfare Patient Welfare	Pr. Atif Abbas 0333-5785799 G.S Muhammad Fiaz 0333-5916591	0333-5785799
2	Jilani Welfare Foundation Village Chak Bhoun Tehsil & District Chakwal	Local	District Chakwal	Free Tuition Center Grow Wheat Campaign	Pr. Ghulam Jilani 0333-5909678 G.S Tajmal Hussain 0333-5904230	0333-5909678
3	(BEHOLDE)Welfare Association Gulistan Colony Rawalpindi Road Chakwal	Local	District Chakwal	Welfare of women, Child welfare, Welfare of disabled	Pr. Shahbaz Khan 0301-5785412 G.S Reynolds Dean 0313-5787600	0301-5785412
4	Social Welfare Soceity Nachandi Tehsil Chakwal	Local	District Chakwal	Recreational activates	Pr. Sabir Hussain 0332-4979446 G.S. Tasleem Akhtar 0334-5612804	0332-4979446
5	Anjuman Falah-o-Behbood Buchal Kalan	Local	District Chakwal	1-Welfare for women (PWP Center) 2-Disabled Welfare 3-Welfare of	Malik Nusrullah 0333-3904208	0333-3904208

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

				Youth 4-Welfare Of Children		
6	Social Welfare Committee Dulmial	Local	District Chakwal	1-Welfare for women (PWP Center) 2-Disabled Welfare 3-Welfare of Youth 4-Welfare Of Children	Malik Riaz Ahmed 0301-8554286	0301-8554286
7	Social Welfare Council Talagang	Local	District Chakwal	1.Education 2. Help of Needy Person	M.Ashraf Iqbal 03005785891	03005785891
8	Social Welfare Council Dalwal	Local	District Chakwal	Welfare for women (EWP Centre)	Aamir Malik 0332-5918929	Malik Anayat 0332-8001377

ANNEX V: CONTACT LIST OF MAIN STAKEHOLDERS/ DEPARTMENTS

S#	Designation	Person Name	Telephone (Office)	Telephone (Residential)	Mobile
1	Commissioner		051-9292506 051-9292507		
2	RPO	Ahmed Jahangir	051-9270631		
3	DC	Abdul Sattar Issani	0543-660101 0543-660001	0543-660101 0543-660001	0304-0920073
4	DPO	Mr. Adil Maimon	0543-660066	0543-660028 0543-660066	0333-5915333
5	ADC (Revenue)	Mr. Ikram Malik	0543-660102		0300-4392404
6	DEO Rescue 1122	Dr. Ateeq Ahmed Khan	0543-541400		0336-0001122
7	AC - Chakwal	Muzafir Mukhtar	0543-553220		0332-5377802
8	AC – Choa Saidan Shah	Dr.Adnan	0543-580224		0335-0495486
9	AC – Tallagang	Mujahid Abbas	0543-410938		0323-5222978
10	AC – Kallar	Muhammad	0543-588539		0333-9298143

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	Kahar	Faheem			
11	AC –Lawa	Mohsin Iqbal	0543-483483		0333-9328084
12	DO Civil Defence	Mudassir ^{sb} Acting Incharge	0543-660113		0333-5481127
13	Tehsildar – Chakwal	Gulraiz Afzal Waraich	0543-553220		0301-4345977
14	Tehsildar – Tallagang	Allah Bakhsh Jaspal	0543-410938		0346-5770868
15	N/Tehsildar – Choa Saidan Shah	Muhammad Ramzan	0543-580224		0333-5166757
16	Tehsildar – Kallar Kahar	Muhammad Amjid	0543-588539		0333-6844179
17	Tehsildar – Lawa	Malik Saleem Iqbal	0543-483483		0300-6011065
18	Tehsildar -				
19	MC – Chakwal	Gulraiz Afzal Waraich	0543 541127	--	0301-4345977
20	MC – Tallagang	M.Saddique	0543-413580		0316-9202035
21	MC – Kallar Kahar	Muhammad Ali Awan	0543-588539		0306-6666373
22	MC – Choa Saidan Shah	Khalid Khan	0543-579146		0333-5271747
23	MC – Lawa	M.Saddique	0543-413580		0316-9202035
24	CEO Education	Ch.Tariq Munir	0543-660120		0333-6801709
25	EDO Irrigation XEN Small Dams	Zafar Hussain	0543-660123		0333-4163083
26	Chief Engr. Irrigation				
27	Deputy Director Social Welfare	Tanveer Safdar			0333-0543543
28	Deputy Director Community Development		0543-660121		
29	Deputy Director Agriculcutre	Muhammad Aslam	0543-551556		0335-9933220

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

30	CEO Health	Dr.Mukhtar Ahmed Awan	0543-660163	0543-660062	0300-5368238
31	Additional Director Livestock	Dr. Muhammad Sarfraz Ahmad Chatha	0543-550865		0301-4123682
32	MS Hospital DHQ	Asad Aslam	0543-602005		0300-9606107
33	MS Talagang THQ	Dr.Tahir Zaman	0543-690298		0300-9865728
34	MS City Hospital Talagang	Dr.Abdur Razaq	0543-411444		0300-5275871
35	MS THQ Choa Saidu Shah	Dr.Gul Daraz	05		0333-5004560
36	Trauma Centre Kallar Kahar		0543-588417		

ANNEX VI: LIST OF VOLUNTEERS**List of Paid Volunteers Civil Defence**

Sr.No	Name	F/Name
1	Mr.Ghulam Hur	Imtiaz Hussain Bhatti
2	Mr.Niaz Hussain	Mohammad Ramzan
3	Miss.Mehak Ishaq	Mohammad Ishaq
4	Mr.Rustam Khan	Ghulam Mustafa
5	Syed Hassan Raza	Syed Abad Ali Shah
6	Mr.Muhammad Bashir	Muhammad Khan
7	Mr.Muhammad Masood	Mohammad Mehboob
8	Mr.Muhammad Sohail	Muhammad Badur Muneer
9	Mr.Wajahat Ali	M.Younas
10	Mr.Usman Ilyas Mashi	Ilyas Mashi
11	Abdul Rehman	Muhammad Sardar
12	Miss uroosa Gul	Khalid Mehmood
13	Mr.Muhammad Usman Ali	Abdul Razzaq
14	Mr.Muhammad Wahab Ali	Raiz Hussain
15	Miss hafsa Hareem	Abdul Ghafoor
16	Mr.Ghulam Murtaza	Fazal Deen
17	Sadam Arif	Muhammad Arif
18	Mr.Ayaz Ur Rehman Shah	Zulfiqar Hussain
19	Mrs Bushra Bibi	W/O Raja Liaqat Ali
20	Mr.Zohaib Saeed	Muhammad Saeed Akhtar
21	Mr.Junaid Zahid Awan	Zahid Hussain Awan
22	Mr.Muhammad Qadeer	Ghulam Muhammad

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

23	Miss Bushra Niaz	Niaz Hussain Shah
24	Muhammad Suleman	Sher Zaman
25	Mr.Noor Khan	Muhammad Afzal
26	Mr.Azhar Hussain	Babu Khan

List of Civil Defence Volunteers For Flood Duties 2019

Sr.No	Name	F/Name
1	Ahmad Fiyaz Qazi	Aftab Ahmad Qazi
2	Syed Muhammad Shakeel	Syed Muhammad Sharif
3	Shiekh Muhammad Adeel	Shiekh Muhammad Bashir
4	Rizwan Bashir	Malik Muhammad Bashir
5	Ahmad Saraj Qazi	Aftab Ahmad Qazi
6	Syed Fiyaz Abbas	Syed Ghulam Abbas
7	Rifaqat Ali Tahir	Haji Rang Ellahi
8	Mehboob hussain	Karam dad
9	Fazal Ur Rehman	Abdul Rauf
10	Faisal Khalil	Muhammad Khalil
11	Bilal Ahmad gondal	Manzoor Hussain
12	Ghulam Mustafa	Ghulam Muhammad
13	Khushi Muhammad	Ghulam Muhammad
14	Muhammad Aslam	Moula Dad
15	Muhammad Rizwan Arshad	Muhammad Arshad
16	Mudassar Saleem	Rana Muhammad Saleem
17	Muhammad Umair	Muhammad Jameel Tabasam
18	Abdullah	Mehfooz Ur Rehman
19	Muhammad Zeeshan	Bahadar Khan
20	Azhar Mehmood	Aurangzaib
21	Ehtasham Khalid	Khalid Masih
22	Muhammad Kamran	Ghulam Muhammad
23	Muhammad Waqar Yousaf	Muhammad Shafi
24	Raja Zulfiqar Ali	Raja Hakim Ali
25	Mubashar fiyaz	Ghulam Muhammad

ANNEX VII: POLITICAL CONSTITUENCIES

National Constituencies			
Name of constituency	Name of Sitting Parliamentarian	Portfolio	Contact Number
NA-64 Chakwal I	Sardar Zulfiqar Ali Dullah		0308-5703474, 0333-4338171
NA-65 Chakwal II	Chaudry Salik Hussain		0300-4004000
Special Seat	Ms.Fozia Behram PPP		0333-5261425 <u>0543-553272 042-37591265</u>
Provincial Constituencies			
PP21	Yasir Humayun		042-9210320-21
PP22	Tanveer Aslam Malik		0346-4005005
PP23	Sardar Aftab Akbar khan		03005471045
PP24	Hafiz Ammar Yasir		042-99210330, 99210340

ANNEX VIII: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S#	Designation	District/Tehsil Name	Name	Contact Number	Mobile Number
1	District Chairman	Chakwal	Tariq Awan Dhulli		0300-5319683
2	District Vice Chairman	Chakwal	Khurshid Baig		0344-5787185
3	Tehsil Chairman	Chakwal	Ch.Sajjad Haider Khan		0300-5474300

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

4	Tehsil Chairman	Vice	Chakwal	Ch.Qamar		0300-5474029
5	Tehsil Chairman		Kallar Kahar	Malik Ashraf		0333-5902622
6	Tehsil Chairman	Vice	Kallar Kahar	Rahmat ul Allah		0332-5662334
7	Tehsil Chairman		Talagang	Naeem Tariq		0302-5699786
8	Tehsil Chairman	Vice	Talagang	Malik Zahid Awan		0300-5786696
9	Tehsil Chairman		Choa Saidu Shah	Haji Malik Mukhtar		0346-5783244
10	Tehsil Chairman	Vice	Choa Saidu Shah	Nazim ud Din		0346-5106679
11	Tehsil Chairman		Lawa	Qadeer Iltaf		0300-8057906
12	Tehsil Chairman	Vice	Lawa	Asif Nawaz		0302-7364100

UC Level

S#	Tehsil	UC	Chairman	Chairman Contact	Vice Chairman	VC Contact
1	CHAKWAL	Thanil Kamal	Ch.Tasduq Hussain	0336-5688452	Haji Ameer	CHAKWAL
2	CHAKWAL	Mangwal	Haji Gulistan Khan	0334-4444905	Khizar Hayat	CHAKWAL
3	CHAKWAL	Saral	Ch. Nisar Abbas	0300-5224515	Dr. Muhammad Adnan	CHAKWAL
4	CHAKWAL	Dhudial	Ch. Khurshid Baig	0334-5787185	Mirza Ashraf	CHAKWAL
5	CHAKWAL	Padshahan	Sarfaz Ahmed	0300-5786859	Muhammad Arif	CHAKWAL

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

6	CHAKWAL	Jand Awan	Malik Naeem Asghar	0300-5557181	Ghulam Shabir	CHAKWAL
7	CHAKWAL	Mogla	Tariq Mahmood Afzal	0300-5392874	Abdur Rasheed	CHAKWAL
8	CHAKWAL	Mulhal Mughlan	Raja Arshad Mahmood	0300-9776396	Nisar Ahmed	CHAKWAL
9	CHAKWAL	Jand Khan Zada	Sufi Mushtaq Hussain	0300-5479366	Azhar Mahmood	CHAKWAL
10	CHAKWAL	Dhumman	Malik Zafar Iqbal	0300-5470807	Muhammad Hussain	CHAKWAL
11	CHAKWAL	Choa Gang Ali Shah	Muhammad Ishfaq	0312-5919550	Haji Shabir Hussain	CHAKWAL
12	CHAKWAL	Khotian	Ch. Saeed Ijaz	0300-5473778	Syed Najumul Islam	CHAKWAL
13	CHAKWAL	Jaswal	Ch. Shafqat Abbas	0345-8665175	Muhammad Fiaz	CHAKWAL
14	CHAKWAL	Karyala	Irfan Haider	0333-5908014	Muhammad Duraz Khan	CHAKWAL
15	CHAKWAL	Khai	Muhammad Mumtaz	0312-5268630	Iftikhar Ahmed	CHAKWAL
16	CHAKWAL	Dab	Raja Maqbool Hussain	0333-5004712	Anwar Ul Haq	CHAKWAL
17	CHAKWAL	Chak Malook	Ch. Arshad Hussain	0333-5903464	Muhammad Razaq	CHAKWAL
18	CHAKWAL	Bheen	Ghanzafar Ali	0331-5475556	Muhammad Razaq	CHAKWAL
19	CHAKWAL	Chak Umra	Zafar Islam	0300-5787155	Thair Haider	CHAKWAL
20	CHAKWAL	Har Char Dhab	Muhammad Zameer Khan	0303-5074151	Shafiq Ahmed	CHAKWAL
21	CHAKWAL	Jabair Pur	Raja Siqandar	0300-5788778	Jamil Haider	CHAKWAL

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

22	CHAKWAL	Odherwal	Sajid Hussian	0333-5906463	Ghulam Mustafa	CHAKWAL
23	CHAKWAL	Mureed	Qazi Azhar Hussian	0334-8702430	Muhamm ad Ayuob	CHAKWAL
24	CHAKWAL	Balokassar	Ch. Muhamm ad Khaliq	0300-5473233	Sajid Mahmood	CHAKWAL
25	CHAKWAL	Mangan	Ikram Abbas	0313-5551414	Muhamm ad Bashir	CHAKWAL
26	CHAKWAL	Balkassar	Haji Shauqat Mahmood	0313-5145128	Malik Muhamm ad Nazir	CHAKWAL
27	CHAKWAL	Bikhari Kalan	Mazhar Hussain	0300-5326279	Muhamm ad Nazir	CHAKWAL
28	CHAKWAL	Karsal	Syed Asad Nisar Shah	0345-8541042	Ch. Fazal Hussain	CHAKWAL
29	CHAKWAL	Kot Chudrian	Muhamm ad Javed Kahoot	0346-5373841	Khizar Hayat	CHAKWAL
30	CHAKWAL	Bigal	Ch. Israr Hussain	0323-5440493	Raja Ashiq Hussain	CHAKWAL
31	CHAKWAL	Warwal	Amir Abbas	0333-5915912	Tajmal Hussain	CHAKWAL
32	CHAKWAL	Dullah	Sardar Muhmma d Arif	3015775523	Waqar Hussain	CHAKWAL
33	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Lehr Sultan Pur	Raja Sajid Iqbal	0346-5770401	Masood Gujjar	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
34	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Bashrat	zafar Hussain	0344-5725786	Muhamm ad Naveed Azam	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
35	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Ara	Ch. Khaliq Dad	0346-5783700	Muhamm ad Anwar	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
36	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Saloi	Muhamm ad Basher Gujjar	0345-5784305	Haji Nazeer	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
37	CHOA SAIDEN	Dandot	Munsaf Khan	0345-5870444		CHOA SAIDEN

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

	SHAH					SHAH
38	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Dalwal	Raja Muhamm ad Zulfaqar Aslam	0321-8508526	Muhamm ad Najeeb	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
39	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH	Dulmial	Malik Khuda Bakhsh	0300-5474592	Malik Fiaz Ahmed	CHOA SAIDEN SHAH
40	KALLAR KAHAR	Khair Pur	Haider Abbas	0333-8017042	Ayuob Khan	KALLAR KAHAR
41	KALLAR KAHAR	Buchal Khurd	Tanveer Haider	0333-5137905	Malik Azmat Ali	KALLAR KAHAR
42	KALLAR KAHAR	Miani	Nasir Munir	0334-5673514	Thair Ayuob	KALLAR KAHAR
43	KALLAR KAHAR	Buchal Kalan	Akthar Hussian	0333-5137905	Ijaz Hussain	KALLAR KAHAR
44	KALLAR KAHAR	Noor Pur	Arshad Mahmood	0336-5800255	Muhama d Tufail	KALLAR KAHAR
45	KALLAR KAHAR	Bhur Pur Kalan	Mushtaq Ahmed	0333-4203259	Sabir Hussian	KALLAR KAHAR
46	KALLAR KAHAR	Munara	Malik Muhamm ad Aslam	0345-3607080	Shaqat Hayat	
47	TALAGA NG	Dholar	Muhamm ad Akram	0304-5580662	Muhamm ad Arzam	
48	TALAGA NG	Kot Sarang	Raja Dilbar Munir	0312-5005004	Khalid Pervaz	
49	TALAGA NG	Niraghi	Qadeer Baz	0300-5131501	Malik zahor Ahmed	
50	TALAGA NG	Jasial	Muhamad Tariq	0331-5177308	Aziz Ur Rahman	
51	TALAGA NG	Tehi	Abdul Qadir Sabir	0301-5416348	Khalid Ashraf	
52	TALAGA NG	Nakka Kahoot	Abdul Manan	0300-5479385	Muhama d Ayuob	
53	TALAGA NG	Malikwal	Malik Riaz Awan	0332-1717786	Ameer Sultan	
54	TALAGA NG	Pira Fatehal	Malik Ulfat Hussian	0300-5059346	Haq Nawaz	

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

55	TALAGANG	Jhtala	Malik Ghulam Muhammad	0302-5160920	Malik Muhammad Aslam	
56	TALAGANG	Bhilomar	Malik Muhammad Asghar	0346-5624455	Muhammad Ashraf	
57	TALAGANG	Thoha Mehram Khan-I	Malik Ansar Shah	0300-4945211	Muhammad Nawaz	
58	TALAGANG	Thoha Mehram Khan-II	Malik Sajad Ahmed	0300-5472233	Ghulam Ali	
59	TALAGANG	Saghar	Malik Kabeer Ahmed Khan	0335-3321333	Shauqat Zaman	
60	TALAGANG	Bidhar	Muhammad Tariq	0300-5319683	Malik Ahmed Noor	
61	TALAGANG	Dharmond	Malik Khizar Hayat	0307-5670611	Malik Abdul Hadee	
62	TALAGANG	Tamman	Malik Azmat Hayat	0300-9167816	Allah Yaar Khan	
63	TALAGANG	Multan Khurd	Yasir Aziz	0313-5781220	Waheed Zafar	
64	TALAGANG	Jabbi Shah Dilawar	Zamud Khan	0305-5307281	Noor Ahmed	
65	TALAGANG	Bhudial	Malik Baz Khan	0300-5188406	Muhammad Nazaqat	
66	TALAGANG	Lati	Malik Anyat Ullah	0302-5600443	Muhammad Noor	
67	TALAGANG	Dhurnal	Malik Yaran Khan	0300-5315265	Muhammad aslam	
68	TALAGANG	Lawa	Nazeer Alam	0301-5613421	Javed Iqbal	
69	TALAGANG	Kot Qazi	Syed Mahmood Ahmed Shah	0315-6716002	Attah Ullah	

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

70	TALAGANG	Pichnand	Malik Bashir Ahmed	0302-6656286	Haji Ghulam Ali	
71	TALAGANG	Kot Gullah	Malik Asad Mahmood	0300-5786409	Sher Afzal	
72	Chakwal	Chibbar	Naseem Akhtar	0307-6392044		
73	Talagang	Akwat	Suria Begum	0332-1717786		
74	Talagang	Jhatla	Ghazala Parveen	0313-5471407		
75	Chakwal	Thoa Bahadur	Ghulam Zohra	0332-5426924		
76	Chakwal	Tatral	Ameer begum	0345-5773367		
77	Choa Saidu Shah	Ratucha	Samina Khizar	0341-5559026		
78	Talagang	Chingi	Humaira Mehmood	0345-5825159		
79	Chakwal	Complex	Saadia Ikram	0334-8708576		
80	Kallar Kahar	Laphi	Zille Huma	0333-5747078		
81	Chakwal	Line Park	Ansar yasmin	0334-8706168		
82	Chakwal	Nila	Ghazala Safdar	0332-9436911		
83	Choa Saidu Shah	Pidh	Nayyar fayyaz	0345-5870444		
84	Chakwal	Chohan	Amir Begum	0346-5765983		
85	Talagang	Dhulli	Kaloom Akhtar	0306-8818839		
86	Chakwal	Sadwal	Muhammad Irfan	0334-5563538		
87	Chakwal	Fim Kasar	Saleem Raza	0333-5783199		
88	Talagang	Kot Sarang	Iqar Haider	0300-7274787		
89	Chakwal	Mohra Sharif	Haseeb Tasawar Minhas	0331-4283143		

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAKWAL

90	Kallar Kahar	Khai	Amjid Bashir	0333-5908842		
91	Choa Saiden Shah	Gharib Wal Cement Factory	Amjid Iqbal	0346-5117794		
92	Chakwal	Karyala	Rawinder Kumar	0300-5473011		
93	Chakwal	Usman abad Dab	Saleem Akhtar	0343-5279303		
94	Chakwal	Christian Colony	Farrukh Siara Gustan	0300-5472955		

Annex IX: Camp Management Standard Procedures

- Camps would be established in areas accessible by metalled roads so that provision of essential facilities is not difficult
- Basic facilities such as food, clean drinking water, health, hygiene and sanitation should be available at these shelters.
- Proper registration mechanism should be in place to differentiate between those actually affected and cunning opportunists
- Proper security system should be in place in coordination with the local police as the presence of police always acts as deterrence for criminals who may be attracted to such places.
- Emergency medical care should be available as well as a proper firefighting system as fire out breaks are common in such tents
- Proper camp management should be announced and notified and there should be a complaint cell as well
- A proper distribution mechanism should be in place to ensure that the needy get what they deserve.
- Scattered camps should be catered for and encouraged to join the main camp.
- At times shallow hand pumps are not safe for drinking as the water underground has been affected. In such cases clean medicated water should be provided through water bowsers.
- Vector control is an essential part of the camp management and steps should be taken to remove rats, snakes and mosquitoes etc.
- Un-accompanied and missing children shall be placed separately with proper care and fulfilment of their physical and psycho-social needs.
- Needs of women as per local and cultural environment shall be considered for establishing separate relief camps for ladies with provision of proper security and light arrangements.

Land 3.0-4.5 square metre

Land	3.0-4.5 square meter per person
Shelter	3.5 square meter per person
Water	15-20 liters per person per day
Food	2100 kcal per person per day
Toilet	One per family of 6-10 persons
Health Centre	One per 20,000 persons
Child Friendly Spaces	2-4 year olds- 15 children:2 facilitators
	5-9 year olds-20 children : 2 facilitators

ANNEX X: LIST OF BASIC TERMS**Acceptable risk**

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

Biological hazard

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

Capacity

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

Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personnel 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 temperature 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 (DRM)

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

Disaster risk reduction/disaster reduction

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

Early warning

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

Emergency management

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

Forecast

Estimate of the occurrence of a future event (UNESCO, WMO). This term is used with different meanings in different disciplines.

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.