

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018)

District Jhelum Rawalpindi Division



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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.
- 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. As Jhelum district is close to Riverine areas, the analysis focused more on flooding and its impact and effects on local population.

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

Table 1

Rescue 1122	Health Department
District disaster management Authority Secretary	Social welfare department
Irrigation Department	Agriculture and livestock department
Civil Defence Department	Civil works department
Education Department	Revenue department

2.0 District Profile

Jhelum was established in year 1849 by the British with head Quarter at Pind Dadan Khan. It consisted of tehsils of Pind Dadan Khan, Chakwal and Jabbi. In the same year, the tehsil of Rohtas was also transferred to the district from Rawalpindi district. In 1850, Jabbi was abolished and new tehsil of Jhelum was constituted. In 1857, Tehsil Talagang was transferred to Campbellpur district. At the time of independence the district consisted of three tehsils: Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan and Chakwal. In 1985 a substantial part of tehsil Pind Dadan Khan was transferred to newly created Chakwal district. As a result, Jhelum was bifurcated into two parts by creation of 'Sohawa' as the new tehsil. In 2003, Jhelum tehsil was again divided into two parts which led to creation of new tehsil of 'Dina'. Presently Jhelum comprises of four tehsil which are Dina, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan and Sohawa.¹

The district is situated on the west bank of River Jhelum and is surrounded by districts Rawalpindi, Mirpur, Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin, Sargodha, Khushab and Chakwal in northern Punjab. Jhelum is a few miles upstream from the site of the ancient Battle of the Hydaspes between the armies of Alexander the Great and King Porus. Other notable sites nearby include the 16th-century Rohtas Fort, the Tilla Jogian complex of ancient temples, and the 16th-century Grand Trunk Road which passes through the city.

The area of Jhelum is inhabited by Mughal, Arains, Gujars, Panhwars, Gakhars, Janjua, Gondal and Awans. The district is adjoined with river Jhelum, hence area is conducive and fertile for purpose of agriculture. The cultivated area makes up 46,7 % of the total district, of which 38,2 % is rain-fed.² The total area of the district measures up 8,58,767 acres with population of 1.28 million occupying 4 tehsil and 54 union councils. The climate of the area is extreme with temperature falling to 5°C while in summers temperature soars up to 45°C.³ The average annual rainfall in the region is 48 to 69 mm per annum. Urban floods, Flash floods, Hill torrents and fire incidents are major hazards in district based on risk assessment mapping.⁴

2.1 Geography

District Jhelum is situated in the North-East of Punjab; Jhelum spreads on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road. It is bound in the North by Rawalpindi, in the South by Mandi Baha-ud-Din, Gujarat, and Sargodha; and in the East by Azad Jammu and Kashmir; and in the West by Chakwal & Khushab from which it is separated by the mountain range called the Kohistan-e-Namak. Geographically district Jhelum stretches from 32°56'00" north latitude to 73°44'00" East longitude. The area encompassing the district lies on the Eastern part of the Pothohar upland along with River Jhelum. Dissected basin plains, mountains, ridges and trough upland, weathered bed-rock plains, alluvial fans, pied mount plains and basin plains are the different geological types of land in this area.

The river passes through the Eastern and Southern Parts of the district. The soil adjoining the river is generally plain, alluvial and quite fertile. This area is generally cultivable and produces all types of crops. In the North, however, most of the upland is rough and broken. The land here is mostly fertile but Barani Mountains of the Salt Range with interspersed plateaus cover much of it. The Western edge of tehsil PD Khan is both exceedingly rough and difficult in approach making this area relatively inaccessible.

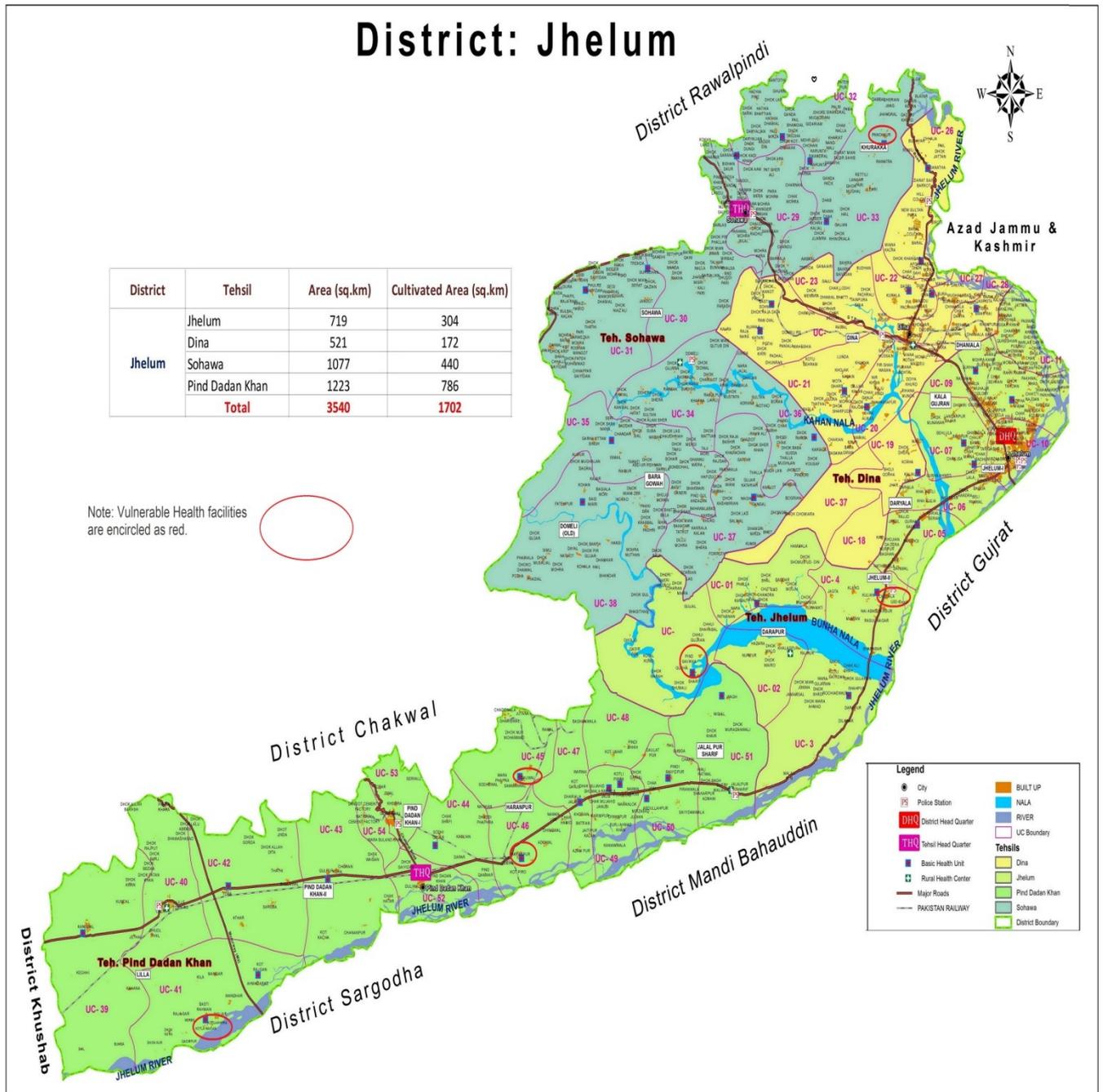
Figure 1: District Jhelum Map

¹ <https://jhelum.pk/district-jhelum/>

² FAO, 2014. Land cover Atlas of Pakistan: The Punjab province

³ Information derived through meetings with district Government officials

⁴ *ibid*



2.3 Climate

The climate of district Jhelum is continental sub-tropical. It is sub humid in the north-eastern part and gradually changes to semi-arid in the south-western part of the district. The main features of this type of climate are high temperature in summer, cold nights in winter and torrential and erratic monsoon rains in late summer. May and June are the hottest months temperature usually ranging from maximum 44 °C to 46°C. July and August are although the hot but monsoon keep the weather pleasant. December and January are the coldest months when the temperature falls lo to 4°C at night. Rainfall is mostly received in two rainy seasons.

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. There is a difference of 223 mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. Throughout the year, temperatures vary by 21.3 °C⁵. Below table represent average monthly temperature during the year.⁶

⁵ Human perceptions and response to flood hazard: Case study of Jhelum (2002)

⁶ <https://en.climate-data.org/location/1128/>

Table 2: Monthly climate

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	12.1	14.6	19.9	25.6	30.6	33.4	31.1	30	29.3	24.9	18.5	13.4
Min. Temperature (°C)	5	7.4	12.6	17.7	22.5	26.1	26.1	25.4	23.3	16.7	9.5	5.2
Max. Temperature (°C)	19.2	21.9	27.2	33.5	38.7	40.7	36.2	34.6	35.3	33.2	27.5	21.6
Avg. Temperature (°F)	53.8	58.3	67.8	78.1	87.1	92.1	88.0	86.0	84.7	76.8	65.3	56.1
Min. Temperature (°F)	41.0	45.3	54.7	63.9	72.5	79.0	79.0	77.7	73.9	62.1	49.1	41.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	66.6	71.4	81.0	92.3	101.7	105.3	97.2	94.3	95.5	91.8	81.5	70.9
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	42	48	46	31	27	52	226	234	85	17	11	23

2.4 Population Demographics

The total population of Jhelum is 1,222,650 as per 2017 census report. The sex ratio is 96.99 and average annual growth rate since 1998 is 1.41. The overall literacy rate in the region stands at 74%

The male population is 601,964 (49%) and female population is 620,36. The average household size is 6.0 with 71% rural and 29% urban settlements comprising of 204,792 households in total. The table below indicates population demographics of district Jhelum⁷

Table 3: Population demographics

District	Households	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population	Household size
Jhelum	Rural	145,783	419,969	448,456	6.0
	Urban	59,009	181,995	172,180	6.0
	Total	204,792	601,964	620,636	6.0

2.5 Economic Features

The district is home to 71% of rural settlements who primarily rely on subsistence farming and livestock rearing to generate their livelihood. The crops prominent in the area include wheat, Maize, Bajra, Sugarcane, Rice, Moong, Ground Nut and Jawar. River Jhelum enjoys the district, which help in producing fertile soil for farming purposes. Following table represents composition of agriculture land in Jhelum⁸

Table 4: Cultivation area

Total area	8,58,767 acres
Cultivated area	31,6815 acres
Irrigated area	29,075 acres
Rain Fed	2,82,993 acres
Un-cultivated area	5,41,952 acres

⁷ http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/sites/default/files/DISTRICT_WISE_CENSUS_RESULTS_CENSUS_2017.pdf

⁸ <https://jhelum.pk/agriculture-department/>

There are approximately 411 cottage level, small, medium and large-scale industrial units in Jhelum which include cement, chemical, flour, soda ash, textile composite, tobacco industrial units amongst many others. Jhelum has a total area of 38,483 Hectares under forests cover, which is about 10% of the total area of the district. There is also linear plantation of 337 Km alongside the roads/rails/canals in the district. Trees grown in the area are Kau, Phalai, Kikar, Sanatha and Shisham. The area is also very rich in reserves of mineral resources; including minerals like Rock Salt, Brine, Gypsum, Coal,

Particulars	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Private Hospital	Total
No. of Facilities	84	3	0	45	132
Annual OPDs	1120061	567018	0	529779	2216858
No of beds	188	176	0	301	748
Doctors Available	62	51	0	50	163
Paramedical staff	318	80	0	239	637
Ambulances available	08	0	0	05	13
Mobile Medical Units					

Bentonite, and Silica Sand, which are being extracted commercially by private and public sector agencies in the district. Khewra Salt mine is the biggest in Pakistan and is located in district Jhelum.

2.6 Health

Executive District Officer Health is the head of health department and under supervision of the function, focus of the health department is based on improving existing health infrastructure, capacity building of health staff, timely procurement and distribution of medicines and timely execution of ADP schemes. Following table represents status of health facilities in Jhelum⁹

Table 5: Health Profile

⁹ Derived from discussions with Health department, Jhelum

2.7 Education

Executive District Officer Education is the head of education department and scope of the functional role includes provision of quality education on primary, secondary and tertiary level for both boys and girls whilst ensuring that school/colleges infrastructure facilities and educational material provided complies with quality standards. Following table represents educational profile of the district.¹⁰

Table 6: Education Profile

Government Schools		Number of Functional Schools	Enrolment Rate	Private Schools		Number of Functional Schools
Total/ Overall		840	158317	Total/ Overall		906
Boys	Primary	174		Boys	Primary	0
	Middle	53			Middle	168
	High	77			High	121
	Higher Secondary	4			Higher Secondary	18
Total		308	65606	Total		307
Girls	Primary	368		Girls	Primary	0
	Middle	76			Middle	230
	High	81			High	168
	Higher Secondary	7			Higher Secondary	41
Total		532	85511	Total		439
Co-Schools	Primary	0	0	Co-Schools	Primary	160
	Middle	0	0		Middle	0
	High	0	0		High	0

Table 6i: Education Profile

Particulars	College	Universities	Professional	Technical	Commerce	Total
No of Institution	65	01			03	69
No of Students						

3.0 Overview of Hazards

The district administration of Jhelum has adopted a multi hazard approach to plan and strategize disaster response system. Based on consultations with different government stakeholders, most common form of hazard in the area are flash, seasonal and urban floods. Besides this area has been prone to fire incidents and road/building accidents. Following table summarizes risk assessment of different hazards in the area¹¹.

¹⁰ Derived from discussion with District Education department

¹¹ Derived from information provided by Rescue 1122

Table 7: Risk Assessment

Hazards	Likelihood (Score 1-5)	Impact (Score 1-5)	Risk
Floods	3	3	9
Urban Flooding	3	1	3
Flash Floods	4	3	12
Hill Torrent	2	2	4
Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)	1	1	1
Landslide	1	1	1
Tornado	1	1	1
Earthquake	4	1	4
Drought	1	1	1
Epidemic	1	1	1
Fire Incidents	3	2	6
Other Major Accidents (Building Collapse, road traffic accidents, train accident, Stampede, plane crash)	4	3	12
Environmental Hazards (industrial accidents, severe pollution etc.)	1	1	1

Risk = Impact x Likelihood

Low : 1-7
 Medium : 8-14
 High : 15-25

3.1 Flash, Urban and Seasonal Flood

In upper to mid reaches of the Indus Basin, rivers like Jhelum and Chenab are the cause of flooding. Major flooding is generally associated with the monsoon low depression that develops in the Bay of Bengal and move across India in west/north –westerly direction to enter Pakistan. Apart from river floods that particularly affect district Jhelum, Flash floods also hit nearby villages which may cause landslides. In recent years, vulnerabilities of Jhelum to flooding have increased. The confluence of the river basins, the canal irrigation network and interrupted drainage system are some of the major reasons for urban flooding.

The first flood came in August 1929, in Jhelum River. Then flood came in August 1959, at that time Mangla Dam was not constructed. The third havoc of flood came in September 1992 which has caused great loss to Tehsil Jhelum and Tehsil PD.Khan. The fourth flood was recorded in September 1997 which mainly damaged the Tehsil PD.Khan, the reason being that Motorway was constructed in its natural course of river. Thereafter flood 2010 caused national wide catastrophe across Pakistan in which Jhelum district was also adversely effected. Since them from 2011-2016, Jhelum district has witness low to medium level of flooding on a consistent basis.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOOD

Following is the Classification of Flood in River Jhelum:-

Table 8: Flood Risks

a)	Low Flood	0.75 to 1.10
b)	Medium Flood	1.10 to 1.50
c)	High Flood	1.50 to 2.25
d)	Very High Flood	2.25 to 3.00
e)	Exceptionally High Flood	3.00 and above

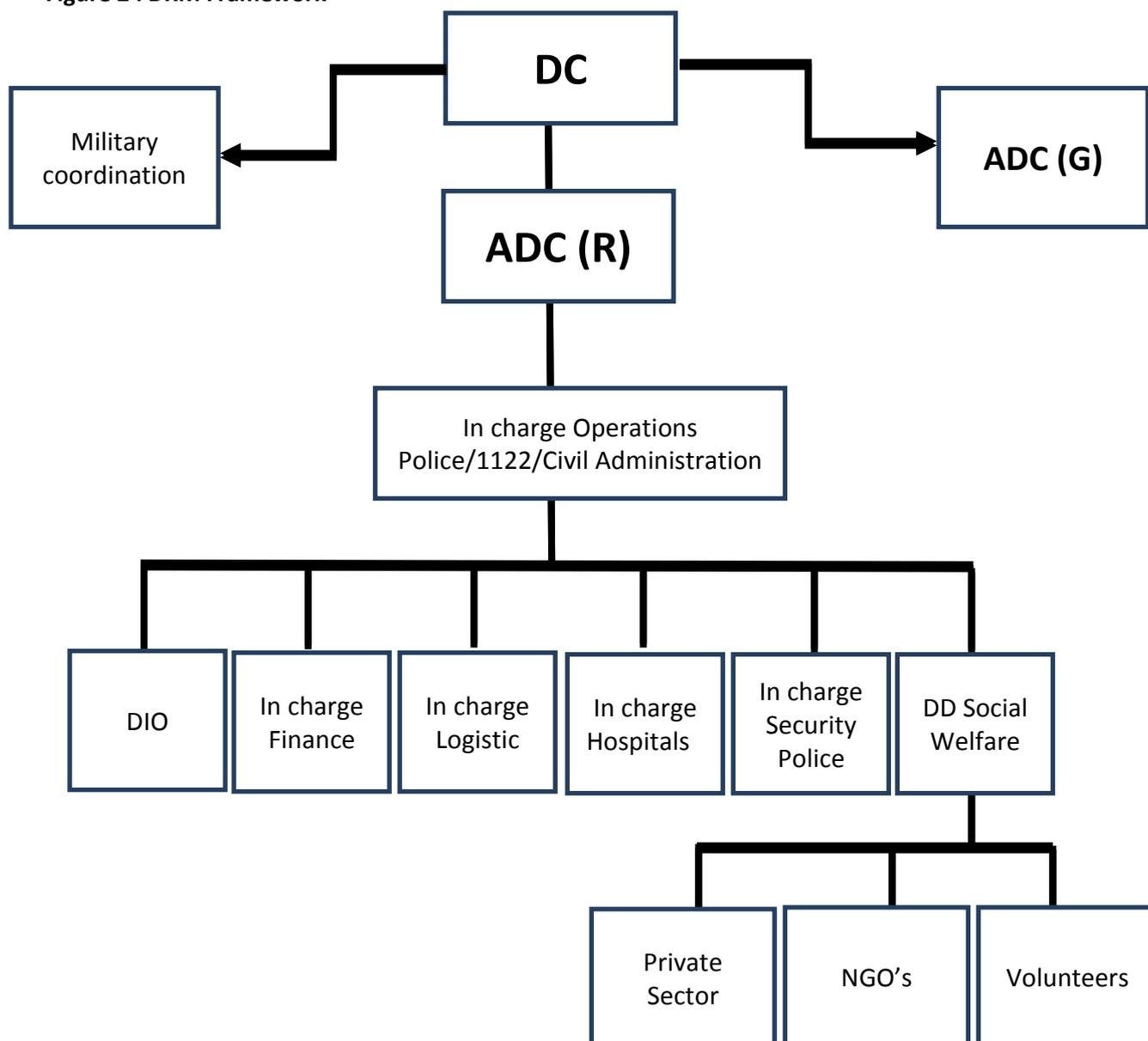
HIGHEST FLOODS

Table 8i: Flood Risk

YEAR	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE (IN Cs)
1992	10,50,000
1995	2,80,000
1997	4,64,000
2010	2,26,000
2011	1,20,000
2014	5,000,00
2015	1,67,000
2016	64,491
29/04/2017	75,000

4.0 DRM institutional Framework in Jhelum

Figure 2 : DRM Framework



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;
- 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;

- 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, 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 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 Defense 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.
- 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 Administration (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 Administration 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 employ de-watering sets to remove excess water. All M.Cs are required to 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 Defense, 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 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. District Police Officer
 - iii. Chief Executive Officer (Health)
 - iv. Chief Executive Officer (Education)
 - v. Chief Officer, Municipal Committees
 - vi. Chief Officer, Zilla Council
 - vii. District Emergency Officer, Rescue 1122 (Secretary)
 - viii. Secretary, District Transport Authority
- 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 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 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 are 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
- 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 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.
- 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 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 District Coordination Officer 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 Defense. The Ministry would inform the General Headquarters (GHQ) and officers at GHQ would request the relevant Corps Commander to activate the Garrison Officer Incharge 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 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 Defense also assists the District Administration and Police in setting up information system for members of public, whose relatives, friends and family members are missing.

EDO AGRICULTURE

The 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. 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.

EDO WORKS AND SERVICES AND DO BUILDINGS

The Executive District Officer (Works & Services) will ensure that breaches of respective district roads are immediately repaired. The District Officer (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.

EDO EDUCATION

The school buildings in proximity of the flood affected areas will be used as Relief Camps. The Executive District Officer (Education) 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 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

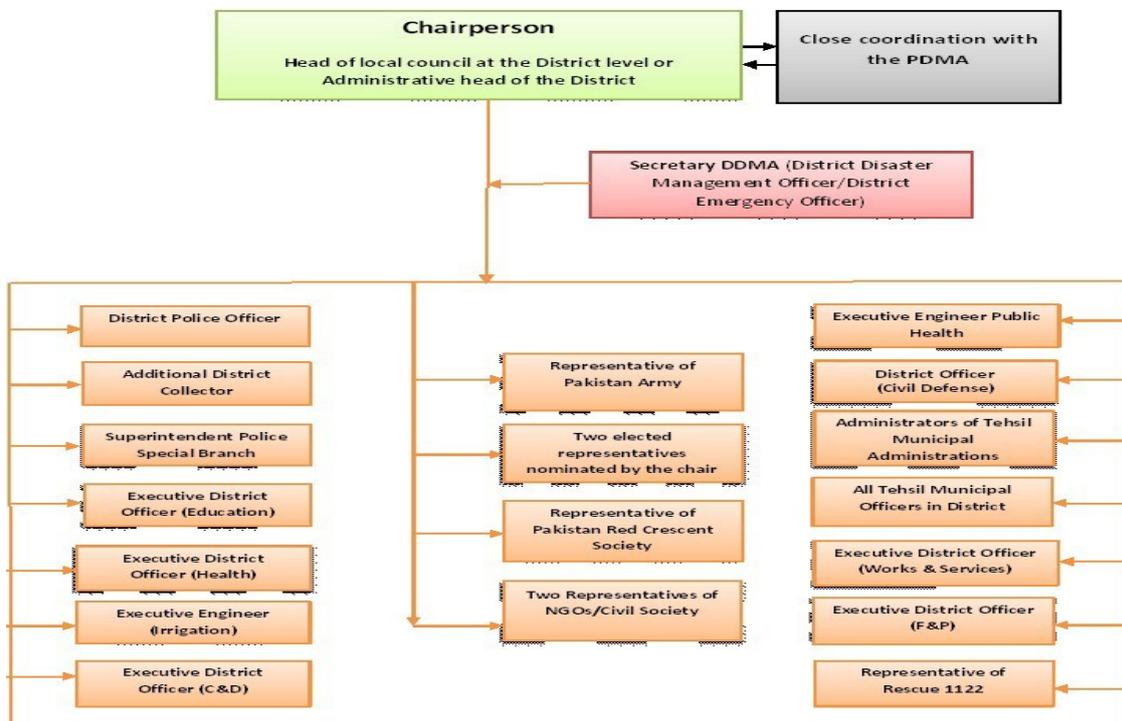
The Transport Department supervises the Regional Transport Authorities and the District Regional Transport Authorities (DRTA) in all 36 districts of Punjab. These authorities conduct motor vehicle examination and issue road permits and fitness certificates to all transporters. DRTAs are managed by Secretaries 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;
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Defence
Urban Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of sewerage • Community awareness 	District government Civil Defence
Flash Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction/ Repair of bunds 	Irrigation
Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting trees • Protection of forest and developing regulations to prevent cutting of trees 	Forest department

Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing earth quake resistance buildings • Implementing building codes in commercial and owner-led construction 	District government M.C
Epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination to women, children and community members on Hepatitis, Malaria and Diarrhea and Typhoid • Health 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 & labour department Environment , M.C

5.2 Early Warning System Protocols

Table 10: Early warning protocols

<u>PROTOCOLS</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
<u>RECEIPT OF WARNING</u>	<p>The early warning is received from resources like PDMA, Pakistan metrological department (heavy rains / wind or storms), Hydrological department Wapda Mangla dam,(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.</p>
<u>HYDROLOGY DEPARTMENT</u>	<p>The main source of early warning for flood is hydrology department mangla 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 civil defense and district officer civil defence is the focal person of district control room.</p>
<u>FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL ROOM</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>
<u>MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF EARLY WARNING TO RELEVANT POPULATION</u>	<p>The relevant warnings to concerned population is passed in three phases</p> <p><u>PHASE 1</u> 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.</p> <p><u>PHASE 2</u> Mock exercises and drills are conducted through relevant departments regarding evacuation.</p> <p><u>PHASE 3</u> 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.</p>

Figure 4: Information Flow Diagram of Early Warning System

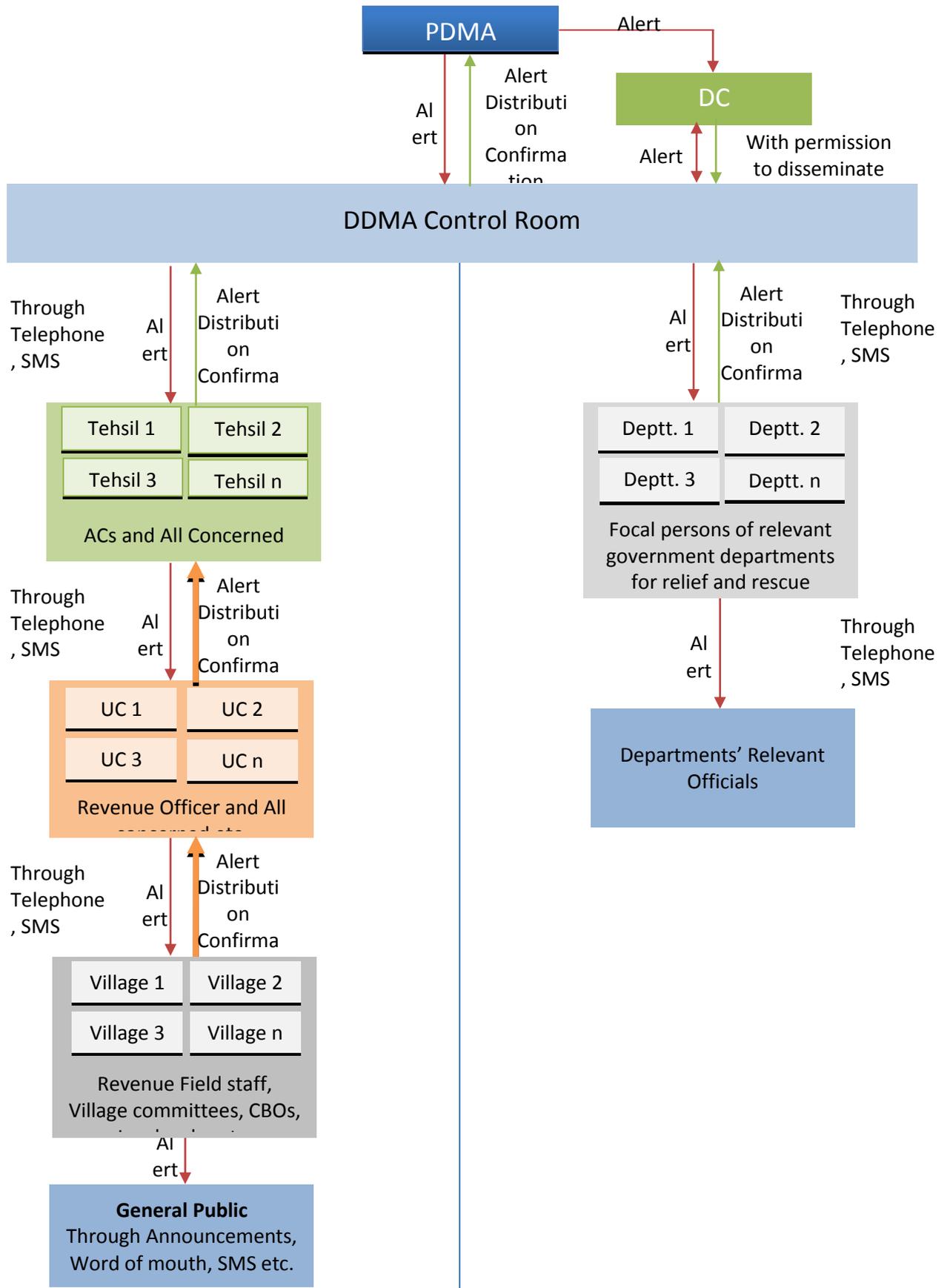


Figure 4: Alertness Levels

Following four levels alertness have been established:

<p>Level-D (Disaster threat is perceptible)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Level-C (Alert) (Warning issued but likelihood of occurrence is less than 100%)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Level-B (High Alert) (Disaster threat is imminent)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Level-A (Red Alert) (Disaster is materialized)</p>	<p>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 monitor the situation. Resources of adjoining districts shall be mobilized and Army may be called keeping in view the magnitude of the disaster.</p>

5.3 Monitoring Water Levels

The appointed district disaster management authority representative regularly monitors water levels and flows in Mangla dam which enjoins the boundaries of the district. Daily electronic updates are received across different line departments on flow of the water. The following table represents year wise water flow in Mangla dam¹²

¹² Statistical Information derived from Rescue 1122

Flood Monitoring Mechanism

River Jhelum enjoys with the district, flood level is monitored through six stations which as depicted as per following table¹³

Table 11: Mangla Dam flood warning stations

Flood warning station at Mangla catchment		
River	Name of Station	Lag Time Hours
NEELUM	Muzaffarabad	8.25 hrs.
KUNHAR	Talhatta	8.75 hrs.
U. JHELUM	Domel	8 hrs.
L. JHELUM	Chattar Kalas	6.5 hrs.
L. JHELUM	Azad Pattan	2.5 hrs
POONCH	Kotli	1 hr

Figure 6: Schematic Diagram of River Jhelum & Tributaries



Water Use Management

There are 10 small and large dams in Jhelum with different capacity levels to mitigate risks and effects of water discharge from floods. Following table represents the details of the dams and their capacity in relation to flood levels

¹³ ibid

Table 12: Water use Management

Name of Dam	Location	GPS Coordinates	Capacity	High Flood Level	Critical Points, if any
Garat	15 Km south of Dina Town Distt Jhelum	33°4'20"N 73°31'47"E -	2227.5 Aft	955.50 Ft	NIL
Jammargal	Near Jammargal Village about 50 KM South West of Jhelum City Tehsil & Distt Jhelum	32°44'38"N 73°28'42"E -	3002 Aft	897 ft	NIL
Tainpura I	Near Ratwal Railway station about 6 K.M North West of Dina Distt;Jhelum	33°4'20"N 73°31'47"E -	7300 Aft	1008 Ft	NIL
Tainpura II	12 K.M North West of Dina town District Jhelum	33°3'24"N 73°31'16"E -	1747 Aft	1024 Ft	NIL
Lehri	14 Km North West of Dina town	33°1'30"N 73°19'20"E -	5705 Aft	1007 Ft	NIL
Salial	Near Salial Village about 40 KM South West of Dina Town Tehsil Sohawa Distt Jhelum	32°52'39"N 73°24'33"E -	527 Aft	1153 ft	NIL
Shah Habib	Near Jammargal Village about 50 KM South West of Jhelum City Tehsil & Distt Jhelum		929 Aft	920.43 ft	NIL
FatehPur	34 Km South West of Domeli Town and 84 Km from Jhelum City	32°53'40"N 73°12'22"E -	1733 Aft	1548 Ft	NIL
Domeli	3 Km North West of Domeli town	33°1'30"N 73°19'20"E -	8690 Aft	1188 Ft	NIL
Gurha Uttam Singh	Near Gurha Utam Singh Village about 20 KM South West of Domeli Town Tehsil Sohawa Distt Jhelum	32°57'47"N 73°13'52"E	2679 Aft	1400 ft	NIL

Emergency Spillway

The local DDMA has established a emergency spillway for direct flood water in any of flash and seasonal floods or torrential rainfall. The spillway is constructed on Barakas Nullah with overall length of 4.1 km. The following satellite image depicts location of the spillway ¹⁴

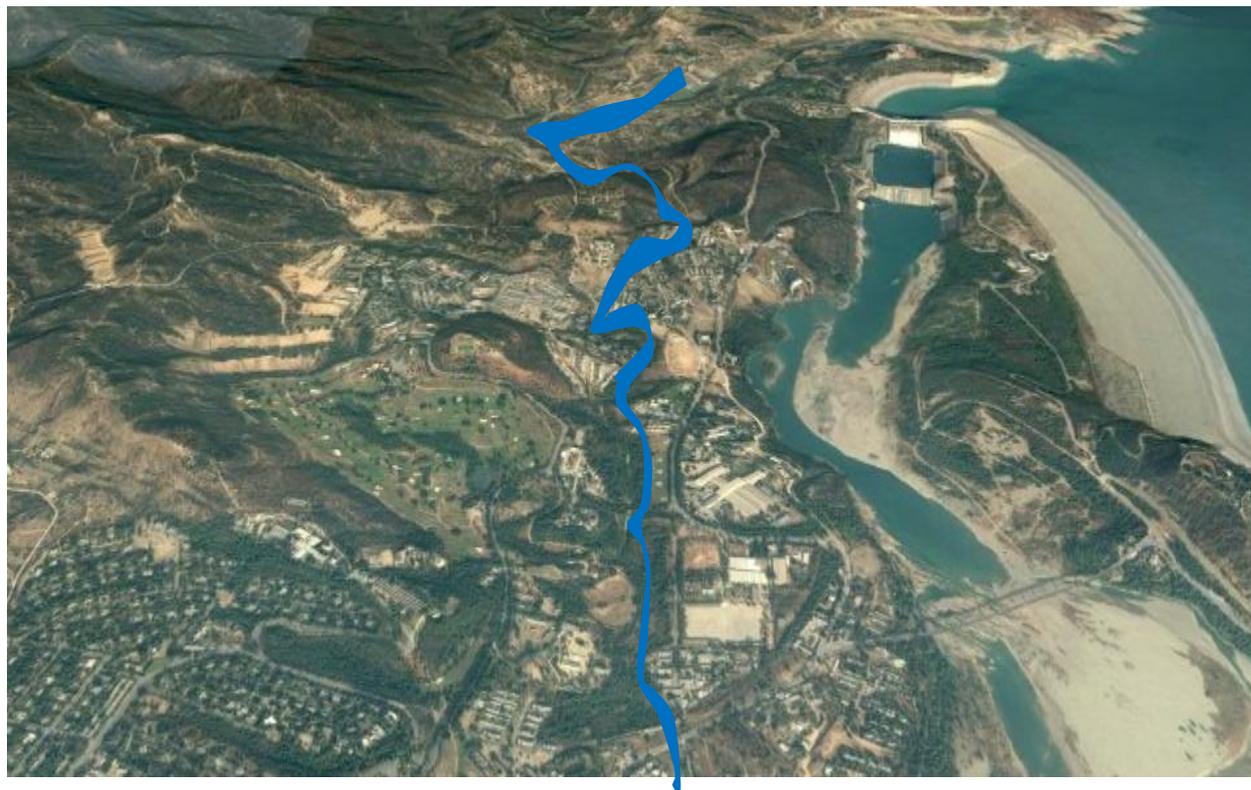


Figure 7: Emergency Spillway

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 3 flood Mock exercises from period of May to June 2017. 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 Jhelum 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.

¹⁴ ibid

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 overarching 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. /CS; Govt./Govt./; 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 2017, planning of activities are enlisted as of below

Table 13: DRM work-Plan

Activity	Role	Months											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upgrade early warning systems	District Authority DCO												
Organize Training programmes for community and staff on rescue, evacuation and relief systems	District Authority DCO												
Review and prepare disaster response guidelines and plans	District Authority DCO	On need basis											
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	On need basis											
Damage assessments	Revenue department	On need basis											
Providing Infrastructure and facilities for 24 hour control rooms	Revenue department												
Arrangement of vehicles for emergency	Revenue department	On need basis											
Provision and restoration of water supplies	Tehsil administration												

Removal of waste and debris and maintenance of sanitation facilities	Tehsil administration												
Setting up of relief camps	Tehsil administration	On need basis											
Distribution of food and non food items amongst communities	Tehsil administration	On need basis											
Allocation of manpower in case of disaster for evacuation	Tehsil administration	On need basis											
Contingency Planning for disasters	DDMA												
Provide leadership and coordinate relief efforts during disaster	DDMA	On need basis											
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	On need basis											
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.

In year 2017, up-to Rs. 4,414 million has been allocated towards construction or rehabilitation of water protection bunds

6.3 Resources for Emergency Response

District Management Authority establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice. Proper stock taking is done regarding available stocks of food and rations. Similarly stock regarding machinery and equipment is maintained at district warehouse in Dina and inventories are prepared be prepared. 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

Table 14: Strategic reserves

Sr. No.	Flood Fighting Equipment	Jhelum	Dina	Sohawa	Pind Dadan Khan	Rescue 1122 JLM	RESCUE 1122 PD Khan	Health	Total
1	Boats	0	0	0	0	13+4	06	0	23
2	OBM	0	0	0	0	17	06	0	23
3	Boat Trolley	0	0	0	0	02	01	0	03
4	De-watering sets	7	2	2	4 PD Khan, 01 Khewra	04	0	0	20
5	Navigators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GIS devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Life Jackets	0	0	0	0	190	50	0	240
8	Life Bouy	0	0	0	0	21	06	0	27
9	Life Lines	0	0	0	0	04	02	0	06
10	Scuba diving suit with complete accessories	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	2
11	First Aid Kits	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
12	Rescue Bag	0	0	0	0	10	05	0	15

Jhelum District Disaster Management Plan

13	Safety Harnesses	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
14	Ambulances	0	0	0	0	07	04	8	19
15	Fire Brigade	2	0	0	0	3	01	0	6
16	Water Tanks / Bouzers	2	1	0	1 PD Khan, 01 Khewra	1	0	0	6
17	Extendable Ladders	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
18	Hydraulic Cutter	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19	Jumping Sheet	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
20	Dumpers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Excavators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Cranes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Bulldozer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tractor/Trolleys	5	04	1	1 PD Khan, 03 Khewra	0	0	0	14
25	Pickups/Jeeps/4x4 vehicles/Mini Trucks	1 pickup , 01 Jeep	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
26	Searchlight	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	01
27	Tent	20	6	0	35	181	0	97	339
28	Mosquito Net	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	600
29	Plastic Mat	0	0	0	0	590	0	0	590
30	Blanket	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
31	Fogging machine	10	3	3	2	0	0	4	22
32	Mega phones	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
33	Rescue tripod	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
34	Electrical Power Generators	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	8
35	Torch / Lights	0	0	0	0	10	03	0	13

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, Jhelum 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 of 136 volunteers of which 100 belong to civil defence whereas 36 are under Rescue 1122. 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, Jhelum 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 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 Jhelum 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:

Table 15: locations for displaced persons (Relief Camps)

S#	Location	No. of persons which can be accommodated	GPS Coordinates
1	GHS MAIRA	300	X: 33.045067 Y: 73.708257
2	GHS SANGHOI	300	X: 32.863911 Y: 73.605047
3	GHS CHOTALA	150	X: 32.821765 Y: 73.596131
4	GHS DARA PUR	80	X: 32.726234, Y: 73.541484
5	GHSS ISLAMIA JHELUM	150	X: 32.943086 Y: 73.731544
6	GCHS JHELUM	150	X: 32.944104 Y: 73.720085
7	GHS JHELUM	150	X: 32.944131 Y: 720182
8	GHS CH M ALTAF HUSSAIN JHELUM	150	X: 32.943965 Y: 73.744606
9	GHS TOBA	100	X: 32.579205 Y: 72.822507
10	GHSS LILLA	400	X: 32.565698 Y: 72.755348
11	GGHS JALAL PUR SHAREEF	350	X: 32.656005, Y: 73.406255
12	GHSS JALAL PUR SHREEF	500	X: 32.654746 Y: 73.406184

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. The list of Relief camps in Jhelum district are as of below:

Table 16: Relief camps list

Serial #	Name of School / College	Address	Name & Contact# of Head Master / Principal of institution	Name & Contact# of focal person
1	GHS Maira	Maira	Muhammad Arif Hussain 0300-5465754	Shahid Mehmood SST 0333-5841690
2	GHS Sanghoi	Sanghoi	Amjad Hussain 0345- 5709566	Habib Aslam SST 0544-625948
3	GHS Chotala	Chotala	M Khalid Mehmood 0333-5802349	M Khalid Mehmood 0345-5708201
4	GHS Dara Pur	Dara Pur	Sajeel Khan 0332- 4615485	Qasim Ali SESE 0336- 1288881
5	GHS Toba	Tobah	Asif Iqbal 0300-4320960	Zahid Iqbal SST 0300- 5343909
6	GHSS Lilla	Lillah	Yar Muhammad 0345- 7000421	M Asad Zaheer SST 0331-5608004
7	GGHS Jalalpur Sharif	Jalal Pur Sharif	Nabeela Asif 0346- 5762673	Tahira Perveen EST 0336-5801809
8	GHSS Jalalpur Sharif	Jalal Pur Sharif	Seed ur Rehman 0336- 0155136	Saeed ur Rehman SS 0301-5874652
9	GHS Jhelum	Jhelum City near passport office	Masood Kiyani 0333- 5858828	Kashif Loan PET 0333-5823657
10	G.Comp H/S Jhelum	Jhelum City near passport office	Zafar Iqbal 0300-5413840	Azhar Mehmood SST 0300-9520145
11	G.MC Isl. H/S Jhelum	Mohammad i Chowk Jhelum	Rana M Azam 0332- 6358742	Ishtiaq Kiyani SST 0345-5656387
12	G.CH M Altaf Hussain H/S Jhelum	Civil Line Jhelum	Waheed Javed 0300- 5436475	Rashid Farooq SST 0544-622003
13	GTI Chak Dolat	Chak dolat, Jhelum	Idrees Khan, 0544- 238830 0335-0563292, 0321- 6853107	M Ijaz 0334-5065227 Sec Officer Munir Ahmad 0334- 9785801 Instructor
14	Govt Degree College Taliyan Wala	Taliyan Wala Jhelum		
15	Govt Degree College GT road jhelum	Jhelum	Mr. Bawal Sher, Associate Professor 03009515739	M Ilyas 0300-9513682 Chowkidar Zaheer Ahmad 0346- 5342918 Chowkidar

16	Railway Station Jhelum	Jhelum		
17	Al-beroni college m	PD khan		
18	TMA office Khewra	Khewra		
19	Railway Station Lillah	Lillah		

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.

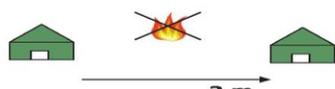
Shelter:

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 unhygienic 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 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:

Type of Facility		SPHERE indicator	
Camp area	Total open space	30-45 m ² per person	 30 - 45 m ²
	Fire breaks	2 m = minimum distance between tents	
Living area	Covered floor area	3.5 m ² per person	
	Water points	1 water tap per 250 people 500 m from tent	
	Latrines	1 per 20 people 50 m away from tent	
	Refuse Disposal	100 m from tent	
Water Use	Total Basic Water Needs	7.5 - 15 liters per person per day Survival water intake need; basic hygiene; basic cooking.	

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.

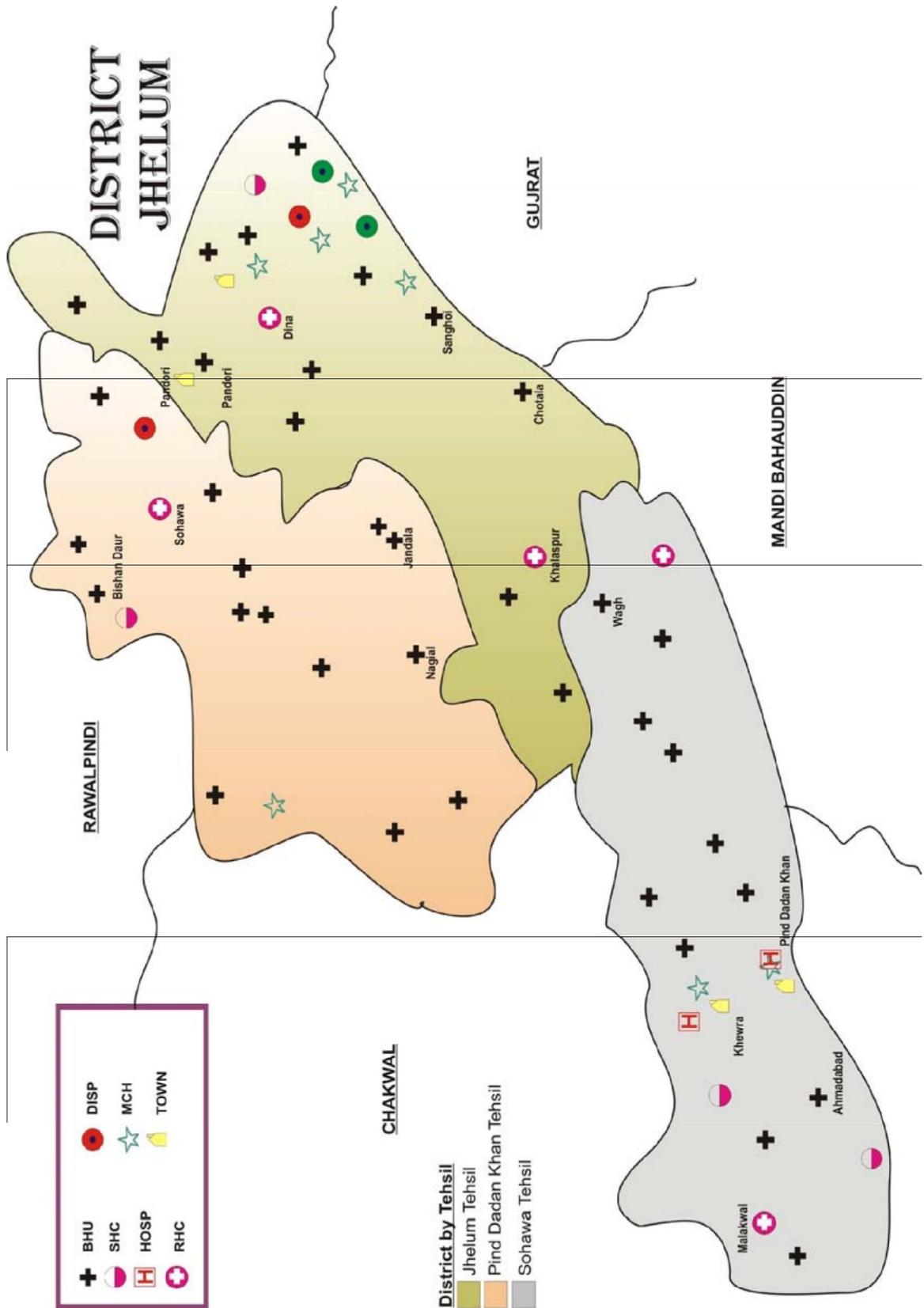
6.7 Flood Preparation work

Table 17: Flood Preparation Indicators

Work	Department	Remarks
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 (EDU)	
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		
Flood contingency plan	All Departments	
Flood deployment plan	All Departments	
Duty roster for relief camps	COMC, 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	

Figure 9: District detail map with vulnerable points, hazards, planned camps, health facilities, warehouses



6.8 Recovery Operations

Damage Assessment of communities ¹⁵

In 2014 floods 4435 people were effected in Jhelum district. Over 120 houses were fully damaged and 116 revenue estate were affected. Moreover there were substantial damages to agriculture lands and livelihoods.

Table 18: damage assessment flood 2014-16

District	Year	Cost Implications (PKR)				
		Housing Partially Damaged	Housing Full Damaged	Agriculture	Livelihoods	Community Physical Infrastructure
Jhelum	2014-2016	165,138	11,669,725	144,710,000	14,256,000	305,747,000

Vulnerability Assessment

TABLE 19: EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH FLOOD AREAS

Union Council	Villages	Population likely to be affected #	Nearest Health Facilities	Relief Camp
Tehsil Jhelum				
ChakKhasa	6	7108	BHU ChakKhasa	Govt Degree College TaliyanWala
KotlaFaqir	5	5176	BHU KotlaFaqir	ZC Rest House Cantt.
Dara Pur	4	7284	BHU Dara Pur	GHS Dara Pur
Chotala	3	4612	BHU Chotala	GHS Chotala
Sanghoi	4	4297	BHU JangoRaryala	GHS Sanghoi
Bokan	4	4872	MCH ChakDaulat	GITChakDolat
Jhelum Urban		68718	DHQ hospital BHU Sukha BHU ChakLatifUllah	GHS Jhelum G.Comp H/S Jhelum G Ch, M Altaf H/S JLM Govt, College GT Road.
Total	26	102067		
Tehsil Dina				
Mughal Abad	7	5287	BHU Chak Latif Ullah	UC office Muhghal Abad
Tehsil PindDadan Khan				
Jalal Pur Sharif	10	21780	RHC Jalal Pur Sharif	GHSS Jalalpur Sharif & GGHSJalalpur Sharif Gharib-Wal Cement Factory Al-Beruni College
Pindi Said Pur	7	12809	BHU Pindi Said Pur	
ChakShadi	8	15363	BHU ChakShadi	
DaulatPur	4	5264	BHU ChakJani	
DharyalaJalip	7	16704	BHU DharyalaJalip	
Haran Pur	8	16704	BHU Haran Pur	
Sauwal	5	5698	BHU Sauwal	

¹⁵ NDMA Flood 2014-2016 damage assessment

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Sodi Gujjar	6	9737	BHU Sodi Gujjar	TMA Office Khewra
GolPur	7	9748	BHU GolPur	Al-Beruni College
Toba	6	8646	BHU Toba	GHS Toba
Lilla	5	6653	RHC Lilla	GHSS Lilla& Railway Station Lilla
Kundwal	4	4771	BHU Kundwal	
Urban PD Khan	1	24940	THQ Hospital Pd Khan	Al-Beruni College
Ahmed Abad	6	9107	BHU Ahmed Abad	Railway Station Lilla
Total	84	167925		
Grand Total	117	275279		

TABLE 20: VERY HIGH FLOOD AREAS

Union Council	Villages	Population likely to be affected #	Nearest Health Facilities	Relief Camp
Tehsil Jhelum				
Darapur	4	7284	BHU Darapur	GHS Dara Pur
Chotala	3	4612	BHU Chotala	GHS Chotala
Sanghoi	4	4297	BHU JangoRaryala	GHS Sanghoi
Bokan	4	4872	ChakDaulat	GIT ChakDolat
Total	15	21065		
Tehsil Dina				
Mughal Abad	7	5287	BHU Chak Latif Ullah	UC office Muhghal Abad
Tehsil PindDadan Khan				
Jalal PurSahrif	10	21780	RHC Jalal Pursharif	GHSS Jalalpur Sharif
ChakShadi	8	15363	BHU ChakShadi	GGHSJalalpur Sharif
Haran Pur	7	16704	BHU Haran Pur	Gharib-wal Cement Factory
DharyalaJalip	7	16704	BHU DharyaalaJalip	
Urban PD Khan	1	24940	THQ PD Khan	Al-Beruni College
Ahemd Abad	6	9107	BHU Ahmed Abad/Kotlasyedan	Railway Station Lilla
Total	39	104598		
Grand Total	61	130950		

TABLE 21: MODERATE FLOOD AREAS

Union Council	Villages	Population likely to be affected #	Nearest Health Facilities	Relief Camp
Tehsil Jhelum				
KotlaFaqir	5	5176	BHU KotlaFaqir	ZC Rest House Cantt.
ChakKhasa	6	7108	BHU ChakKhasa	Govt Degree College TaliyanWala
Total	11	12284		
Tehsil Dina				

Mughal Abad	7	5287	BHU Chak Latif Ullah	UC office Muhghal Abad
Tehsil PindDadan Khan				
PindiSiadPur	7	12809	BHU Pind Said Pur	GHSS Jalal Pur
Toba	6	8646	BHU Toba	GHSS Lilla& Railway Station Lilla
Lilla	5	6653	RHC Lilla	
Kundwal	4	4771	BHU Kundwal	
Total	22	32879		
Grand Total	40	50450		

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 Jhelum up-to 89% of houses belong to Pacca category whereas rest are either semi-pacca or Kacha constructions¹⁶. 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 79% of houses in Jhelum 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

¹⁶ DCR Jhelum

- 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

Reporting formats used by District Administration are mentioned in annex 6

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 Jhelum 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)

The following table depicts several mitigation projects undertaken in Jhelum district.

Table 22: Mitigation Projects

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Cost in (M)	Status
1.	PC-I for Extending Cantonment Flood Bund (Downstream G.T.Road Bridge) along Right Bank of River Jhelum.	703.489	Included in ADP 2017-18 Allocation 100 (M)
2	Gurah Ahmed flood bund to protect Agriculture land and village Abadies of Khai Kotli on Right bank of River Kahan Distt. Jhelum.	123.406	Included in ADP 2017-18 Allocation 78 (M).
3	Construction of of Jhelum city flood bund along right bank of River Jhelum upstream G.T Road bridge.	1672.53	Work has been awarded to the Contractor by Project Implementation Unit Lahore..
4	Revised PC-I for Naugran Flood Bund.	215.00	Work proposed in NFPPP-IV
5	Construction of Flood bund for Village abadies of Chak Ballian, Kotla Dittan, Pandori, Bhaundana Jattan, Kotha Sawaria & Matial along R/Side of River Jhelum	1700	Work proposed in NFPPP-IV

10.0 Recommendation and way forward 2017-2022

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 Jhelum 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. Onset 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 funnelling 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 1: Hazard Prone Revenue Villages

Hazards	Tehsils	UCs	Names of Revenue Estates	Names of Villages
Floods	Jhelum	Boken, Chak Khasa, City Area		BhoondnanJattnan BhoondnanGakhran Matial Paswal PindiKhaira Sheikha Labe Darya AimaAfghana Gatiali ChakDaulat Fazilpur KiriAfghanan GurhaNasrullah. LangarpurBaili MonoharpurBaili Makhdumpur. Mehrajpur NoorpurBaili BailiDuliala
				ChakKhasa Rajipur Chauntra Kolepur Kharala Khokhar Kala Dev Kalar PindRatwal TawaklpurPakhwal Pakhwalkhas Sahapur Khawaspur
		Kotla Faqeer, Sanghoi		ChakEisa Saeela Bagga BailiBahrwal KotlaFaqir Naugran Chittan Monan Baigpur Balola KhokharMalwana Baddo Bhatia Gharmala ChakBuddo
				SangoiKhas SanghoiMallu Toor RaryalaBeeram

				RaryalaJango RaryalaJagdev KotBaseera GurhaSaleem Gurha Ahmed
		Chotala, Darapur		Chotala Khurd NawanLok Mamian Bhambhar
Floods				Darapur Shahpur ChakMoju Dilawar Shah Kameer Malikpur
	Dina	Mughal Abad		Bhora pindi Khataa Manga Joian Hasnot Dulyal Mughl Abad Beli Budhar Ara Budar Lohar
		Dhanyala		Bharala Chhan Khurad Pind Rajwal Kotla Dittan Pandori Mughaln
	Pind Dadan Khan	Jalalpur, Pindi Saidpur, Dharyala Jalib, Chak Shadi, Dolat Pur & Haranpur		Shakirpur Piranwala Bhabhanwala Syedanwala Khewanwala Sagherpur Abdullahpur Nawan Loke Kanianwala Burj Ahmad Khan Dewanpur Qamar Karimpur Mirzapur Azampur Jaitipur Burj Sattar Fatehabad Khothian Chak Ali Shah Dhingwal

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				Adowal Haranpur Kot Phaphra
Floods		Gujjar, P.D. Khan & Gol Pur		Daffar Mahal Barani Khilchi Kalas Mahal Amirpur Naich Kuliwal Sehotra Channanpur Pithar Nadi Kot Katcha P.D.KhanTown (Mahal Chahi, Jhuggian, Mahal Salab, Mahal Wand)
		Ahmedabad & Lillah		Hattar Rangpur Pithar Kalan Ahmadabad Pawanr Saluwana Qadirpur Isawal Bhana Malyar Kotla Syedan Bugga Dhok Noora Sial

Annex 2: Hazard Prone Health Facilities

S#	Health Facility Name	Location	GPS Coordinates	Health Facility Type (CD, BHU, RHC, THQ, DHQ)	Functional/ Non-Functional	Prone to Hazard? Floods/Earthquake
1	GRD Khurd	Tehsil Jhelum	32°48'60N 73°34'60E	GRD	Functional	Yes
2	Pind Swika	Tehsil Jhelum	32°46'6N 73°21'25E	BHU	Functional	Yes
3	Haranpur	Tehsil PD Khan	32°36'11N 73°8'53E	BHU	Functional	Yes
4	Sauwal	Tehsil PD Khan	32.6500°N 73.2220°E	BHU	Functional	Yes
5	Kotla Syedan	Tehsil PD Khan	32°40'0N 73°20'0E	BHU	Functional	Yes

S#	Health Facility Name	Location	GPS Coordinates	Health Facility Type (CD, BHU, RHC, THQ, DHQ)	Functional/ Non-Functional	Prone to Hazard? Floods/Earthquake
6	BHU Panchore	Tehsil Sohawa	33.1536°N 73.5609°E	BHU	Functional	Yes

Annex 3: Hazard Prone Educational Facilities

S#	Name	Institute type (School, College etc.)	GPS Coordinates	Enrolment	Incharge Name	Contact Number
1	GGPS Bhoundna Jattan	Primary	Functional	44	Farah	0343-5567140
2	GGES Jagta	Middle	Functional	200	Uzma Aziz	0344-5227775
3	GBES Pandori	Middle	Functional	381	Matloob Hussain	0333-5829964
4	GBPS Janwal	Primary	Functional	25	Kashif Hussain	0314-5463102
5	GBPS Munwar Pur Beli	Primary	Functional	100	Shoukat Mehmood	0332-9443393
6	GBPS Makhdoom Pur Beli	Primary	Functional	99	Saddique Ahmed	0306-5823316
7	GGHS Haran Pur (Primary Portion)	High	Functional	668	Jaria Batool	0331-5451634
8	GMPS Kukar Pindi	Primary	Functional	83	Seema Munib	0346-5015842
9	GMES Doulat Pur	Middle	Functional	250	Misbah Waqar	0331-5626844
10	GGPS Dera Yar Muhammad	Primary	Functional	41	Razia Sultana	0346-5865731
11	GGPS Chitti	Primary	Functional	59	Munazza Kareem	0346-6475984
12	GGPS Kot Peero Wala	Primary	Functional	86	Nida Khan	0348-5266849
13	GMPS Adhowal	Primary	Functional	127	Sabra Batool	0331-5619516
14	GBPS Malyar	Primary	Functional	100	Muhammad Arif	0333-4559099
15	GBPS Jati Pur	Primary	Functional	151	Muhammad Jamil Saqib	0344-7516760
16	GGPS Chak Esa	Primary	Functional	152	Farah Naz	0341-5240169
17	GHS Dina	High	Functional	944	Mutahir Hussain	0333-5802240
18	GMPS Doyian	Primary	Functional	120	Rizwana	0335-5490856
19	GES Thekrian	Middle	Functional	318	Akhlaq Shabbir	0333-5849864

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S#	Name	Institute type (School, College etc.)	GPS Coordinates	Enrolment	Incharge Name	Contact Number
20	GGPS Teen Pur Bala	Primary	Functional	47	Asma Habiba	0336-1568876
21	GPS Chah Faqeer Ullah	Primary	Functional	44	Tahira Yasmeen	0335-1984664
22	GGES Muftian	Middle	Functional	377	Muniba Salam	0323-5967150
23	GES Thill Hamlet	Middle	Functional	27	Muhammad Rafiq	0323-5961718
24	GMPS Ara Khariot	Primary	Functional	80	Ghulam Batool	0321-9783146
25	GPS Bogi Chak	Primary	Functional	70	Amanat Ali	0305-5705303
26	GPS Ghaziot	Primary	Functional	58	Touqeer Hussain	0342-1448801
27	GPS Sari Ghanial	Primary	Functional	25	Muhammad Afzal	0344-5673497
28	GES Shah Safer	Middle	Functional	242	Muhammad Tanveer	0332-5219567
29	GBPS Khurd	Primary	Functional	160	Jummah Khan	0331-4505017
30	GGPS Ghowra	Primary	Functional	79	Nasreen Akhtar	0342-7519606
31	GBPS Kot Kalan	Primary	Functional	76	Hafiz Muhammad Saddique	0345-5866039
32	GGPS Chak Hameed	Primary	Functional	178	Fouzia Kanwal	0336-5794713
33	GBPS Mandi Muhammad Saddique	Primary	Functional	100	Allah Rakhi	0300-8005887
34	GBPS Chajja	Primary	Functional	23	Nasir Shehzad	0343-5708315
35	GGPS Gagar Khurd	Primary	Functional	72	Safia Begum	0332-5860292
36	GGPS Ali Pur	Primary	Functional	58	Mussarat Shaheen	0349-5493258
37	GGPS Kandiri	Primary	Functional	55	Tasneem Akhtar	0335-8401433
38	GGPS Purana Kot	Primary	Functional	44	Parveen Akhtar	0331-5937030
39	GMPS Ladwa	Primary	Functional	88	Nazia Ashraf	0342-5994913

Annex 4: Hazard Prone Industries

S #	Industry Name	Location	GPS Coordinates	Risk Type (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear)	Name and Contact of Focal Person	Risk Level (low, medium, high)	Prone to Hazard? Fire/ Floods/ Earthquake	Contact Person	Contact Number
1	M/s Mashallah Cotton Waste.	98,99,100-B	32 59' 17" N 73 40' 41" E	-		Low	Fire	Sh: Salman Amjad	0301-5838200
2	M/s Mughal Traders.	78,79,80-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Mirza Anayat Ullah.	0345-5311882
3	M/s Supreme Elastic Ind:	21,22-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Haji Abdul Ghafoor	0314-5420000
4	M/s Luqman Industries.	46-A	"	-		Low	Fire	Naeem Iqbal Chishti	0300-9513099
5	M/s Sh: Talib Cotton Waste.	82,83-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Sh: Talib Cotton Waste	0334-8641480
6	M/s Mughal Brothers.	205-A	"	-		Low	Fire	Kafayat Ullah	03009583684
7	M/s Ali Lal Flour Mills.	65-A	"	-		Low	Earthquake	Mushtaq Ahmed	03055093083
8	M/s Crescent Industries.	170,171-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Kafayat Ullah	03009583684
9	M/s Al-Saleem Flour Mills.	58,59-A	"	-		Low	Earthquake	Anjum Saleem Meer	03215454999
10	M/s M.A.S. International.	27-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Ch: Shabir Hussain	Not available
11	M/s Sherbaz Flour Mills.	42-A	"	-		Low	Earthquake	Raja Raees Iqbal	0300-9511343
12	M/s S.S. Melamine Industries.	164,165-C	"	-		Low	Fire	Sh: Sohail Jaan.	0300-9518543
13	M/s Raheel Soap.	47-B	"	-		Low	Earthquake	Raheel Kayani	0300-6296618
14	M/s New Mughal Traders.	81-B	"	-		Low	Fire	Mirza Anayat Ullah	0345-5311882
15	M/s Jhelum Wood	175-B	"	-		Low	Chemical.	Khalique-ur-Rehman	0321-5918987

S #	Industry Name	Location	GPS Coordinates	Risk Type (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear)	Name and Contact of Focal Person	Risk Level (low, medium, high)	Prone to Hazard? Fire/ Floods/ Earthquake	Contact Person	Contact Number
	Works.							n.	

Annex 5: 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 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
	10-18 year olds- 30 children :2 facilitators
Hospital	One for as many as 200,000 persons

Annex 6: Needs Assessment Formats/Performas

P1: House Damage Assessment

District: _____

Date: _____

S#	Name	Father Name	CNIC	Address	Revenue Estate	Union Council	Tehsil	Partially/Completely	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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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 No.
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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 Performa

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 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 In charge Name and Contact	Shift II In charge Name and Contact	Shift III In charge Name and Contact	Phone Numbers	Fax Numbers	E- Mail Address
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Annex 7: Flood Protection Bunds

INFORMATION REGARDING FLOOD BUND CATEGORY A

SR:#	NAME OF DIVISION	NAME OF EMBANKMENT / BUND	LENGTH (ft)
SARGODHA ZONE			
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
PMO BARRAGES			
1	Kalabagh H/Works Division	Jinnah Barrage	25,080
Total in feet.			25,080
Total in Miles.			4.75
FAISALABAD DIVISION			
1	Khanki Division	Left Marginal Bund	21,000
2	-do-	Right Marginal Bund	29,000
3	Jhang Division	Jhang Flood Protection Bund	43,875

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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
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 Bund Division Narowal	Jassar Highway Bund	10,000
2	do	Raya 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 Defense 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 / Bund	Length (ft.)
<u>SARGODHA ZONE</u>			
1	Rasul Headworks Division	Important / Vulnerable Reaches	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 Construction Division	-do-	60,000
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

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7	Gujranwala UCC	-do-	100,000
8	Rachna Drainage	-do-	42,000
Total in feet.			422,000
Total in miles			79.92
PMO BARRAGES			
1	Jinnah Barrage	-do-	20,000
Total in feet.			20,000
Total in miles			3.79
Grand Total (in miles)			350.76

Annex: 8 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	Punjad	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
SUTLEJ	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
	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	
	Suleimanki	3.25	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.75	2.25
	Islam Mailsi Syphon	4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.75	2.25
			0.75	1.1	1.5	2.25	3

Annex 9: List of NGOs working in the area

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	Community Development Council Al Markaz, Jhelum	Local	Jhelum City	General Welfare	Maj. Muhammad Anwar Mirza	0544-623957
2	Social Welfare Council for Mentally Retarded Children (Al-Qasim Institute) Mohallah Islam	Local	Islam Pura Jhelum	Welfare of Special Childern	Allah Dad Ansari	0544-623439

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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.
	Pura, Jhelum					
3	Tanzeem-e-Amal opposite Akram Shaheed Park Shandar Choke Jhelum	Local	Jhelum City	Working in Health Field	Khawaja Javaid Iqbal	0544- 628115
4	Society for Health, Education & Environment (SEHET), Major Akram Shaheed Road, Jhelum.	Local	Muhammadi Chowk	Health & Education	Dr. Muhammad Yousaf	0300- 9516228
5	Al-Falah, Machine Mohallah #2 Jhelum	Local	Machine Mohallah No 2	General Welfare	Dr. Sheraz Akbar	0544- 614834
6	Women Welfare Society, River Road, Bagh Mohallah Tehsil & District Jhelum	Local	Bagh Mohallah	Women Welfare	Rasheeda Aziz	0544- 623537 0300- 9531035
7	Khair-un-Nass Tanzeem, Jada, Jhelum	Local	Jada	Health, Education and General Welfare	Ch. Muhammad Iqbal	0544- 614061 0300- 9522689
8	Young Welfare Council, opposite M.C Office, Civil Lines, Jhelum	Local	Jhelum City	General Welfare	Syed Tahir Mehmood Shah (Advocate)	0300- 5486324
9	Captain Moazam Ali Shaheed Welfare Council, Near D.H.Q Hospital, Jhelum.	Local	Kala Gujran	Health Facilities for needy patient	Dr. Yousaf Akhtar	0544- 627075
10	Al- Itehad Welfare Society Village & P.O Khurd Tehsil & District Jhelum	Local	Khurd	General Welfare	Mirza Fayaz Baig	--
11	Fatima Jinnah Welfare Society near District Accounts Office, Jhelum.	Local	Kutchery	Women Welfare Health	Khalida Afzal	0544- 629474
12	Al-Noor Women Help Council, Dhoke Jumma, Jhelum	Local	Dhoke Jumma	Women & Children Welfare	Mrs. Shahida Parveen	0544- 625332
13	Old People Welfare Society	Local	Rohtas Road	Welfare of Old Peoples	Dr. Aasia Mumtaz	0544- 720393

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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.
	Rohtas Road Jhelum					0544- 611511
14	Sakhian Welfare Society Kanari Bazar Jhelum	Local	Jhelum City	Women & Children Welfare	Mrs. Sabiha Naseem	0544- 610916
15	Asma Memorial Special Education Welfare Society, BX-II, 3-2A Chowdhary House, Civil Line Jhelum.	Local	Civil Lines	Education for Special Children	Wali Muhammad	0300-540 7321 0544- 627451
16	Rehmat Welfare Foundation village Thathi Gujran, Tehsil & District Jhelum	Local	Thathi Gujran	Health Facilities for Kidney Patients	Ijaz Ahmed	0333- 7105052
17	Anjuman Behboodi Mureedian Dina, RHC Dina	Local	Dina	Patient Welfare	Dr. Furqan Ahmed	0300- 9523152
18	Anjuman Behboodi Khawateen Dina. Taj Puri Hospital.	Local	Dina	Women Welfare	Miss Faiqa Nosheen	0314- 5457351
19	Al-Zuha Social Welfare Society Seri Ghanial Tehsil Sohawa Distt Jhelum	Local	Seri Ghanial	Industrial Home	Muhammad Tamraiz	0345- 5749206
20	Al-Qasim Welfare Institute for Special Children, Daduwal bypass Dina	Local	Daduwal	Patient Welfare	Mrs Khawaja Bashir	0300- 5414702
21	Raja Akram Shaheed SWA Mangla Cantt	Local	Mangla Cantt	General Welfare	Brg. Tauseef Akhter	0544-35339
22	Universal Welfare Organization Baral Tehsil Dina Distt Jhelum	Local	Baral	Welfare of Disable	Ch. Khalid Hussain	0300- 5453966
23	Jazba Welfare Society Ward No. 5 Tehsil Sohawa Distt Jhelum	Local	Sohawa	General Welfare	Barkat Ahmed	0333- 5802618
24	Anjuman Rafa-e- Ama P.D.Khan	Local	PD Khan	Industrial Home	Ch. Khanif	0544- 213287

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.
				Library Community Centers		
25	Anjuman Ghulaman-e- Mustafa P.D.Khan.	Local	PD Khan	Library Deeni Taleem	Ch. Shoukat	0544- 210430
26	Active Involvement and Motivation (AIM) P.D. Khan	Local	PD Khan	General Welfare	Obaid Malik	0300- 5309064
27	Anjuman Falah- e-Saroba, Saroba	Local	Saroba	Industrial Home	Malik Sajid	0300- 5478136
28	Anjuman Behboo-e- Mairzan THQ Hospital P.D. Khan	Local	THQ PD Khan	Patient Welfare	M.S. THQ P.D. Khan	0544- 213355
29	Special Persons Welfare Society (Aliya Foundation) P.D. Khan	Local	PD khan	Patient Welfare	M.S. THQ P.D. Khan	0544- 213355
30	Life Care Association P.D. Khan	Local	PD Khan	Welfare of Special Children	Ch. lanayat	0346- 5775972
31	City Welfare Society P.D. Khan	Local	PD Khan City	General welfare	Ch. Intizar	--

Annex 10: List of Government Stakeholders

S#	Person Name	Designation	Telephone (Office)	Telephone (Residential)	Mobile
1	Talat Mehmood	Commissioner RWP	051-9292506 9292507		0304-0920070
2	M. Wisal Fakhar Sultan	Regional Police Officer	051-9270631	051- 9292619	0300-8601290
District Civil Administration					
3	Mr. Abdul Sattar	Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	9270081	9270082	
4	Mr. Aafaq Wazir	Focal Person for Disasters Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Jhelum	9270102	9270076	0300-8589614
5	Ms. Sataish Shehryar	Addi Deputy Commissioner (F&P), Jhelum	9270016		0300-8589614
5	Ms. Neelam Sultana	Addl. Deputy Commissioner (G), Jhelum	9270109	--	03003523046
6	Mr. Zaigham Nawaz	Assistant Commissioner,	9270077	9270423	0300-7070123

S#	Person Name	Designation	Telephone (Office)	Telephone (Residential)	Mobile
		Jhelum			
7	Raja Saleem	Assistant Commissioner, Dina	280255	--	0301-8544301
8	Syed Mujahad Abbas	Assistant Commissioner, P.D Khan	210503		0323-5222978
9	Mr. Ejaz Mehmood Malik	Assistant Commissioner, Sohawa	224036	--	0300-8566446
10	Mr. Zulifqar Ahmad	Assistant Commissioner, (Coord)	-	-	0332-4547429
District Police Administration					
11	Mr. Ghaffar Ahmed Qaisrani	District Police Officer, Jhelum	9270042	9270043	0300-9521434
12	Mr. Ghulfam Nasir	SP Investigation	9270072		0305-5575555
13	Mr. Shahid Siddique	DSP H/Q	9270059	--	0303-6006009
14	Kamran Ahmed	ASP Saddar	9270046	--	0333-3331803
15	Nadeem Rana	DSP City	9270050	--	0300-4429495
16	Javed	DSP Sohawa	710590	--	0300-5115429
17	Saif Ul Rehman	DSP PD Khan	210524	--	0300-6054556
18	Mr. Raja Nisar	DSP Traffic	9270300	--	0345-5100169
19	Ch. Afzal	Chief Security Officer	9270060	--	0333-5255305
District Council & Municipal Committees					
20	Raja Qasim Ali Khan	Chairman District Council	9270334		0300-8568000
21	Mirza Rashid Nadeem	Chairman Municipal Committee Jhelum	9270099		0300-9521640
22	Mian Muhammad Aashiq	Chairman Municipal Committee Dina	636961		0312-9522822
23	Mr. Raja Shariq Razaq	Chairman Municipal Committee Sohwa	710909		0335-9040750
24	Malik Muhammad Mohsin	Chairman Municipal Committee PD Khan	210211		0300-5436137
25	Mr. Malik Faisal Abbas	Chairman Municipal Committee Khewra	231142		0300-5091301
26	Mr. Ehsan Ullah Wariach	Chief Officer MC Jhelum	9270098		0314-4583900
27	Mr. Gulraiz Afzal Waraich	Chief Officer MC Dina	636550	--	0301-4345975
28	Mr. Malik Wajid	Chief Officer MC Sohawa	710909	--	0300-9558662
29	Mr. Malik Sajid Mehmood	Chief Officer MC PD Khan	210211	--	0315-5008383
30	Mr. Arbab Arif	Chief Officer MC Khewra	231142		0300-9626945
Executive Engineers					
31	Mr. Zaheer Dogar	XEN P.H.E.D	9270114		0336-5002791
32	Mr. Jameel Arshad	XEN Prov. Building	280269/280310		0335-5962131
33	Mr. Ashfaq Anwar	XEN Prov. Highway	280237/280212		0307-5557082
34	Mr. Islam Ghauri	XEN Irrigation	9270331		0300-7746077
35	Mr. Zafar Ahmad Sindhu	XEN Small Dam	651360		0300-8453398
36	Mr. Zakir Hussain	XEN Wapda(Urban)	9270288	--	0340-8881018

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S#	Person Name	Designation	Telephone (Office)	Telephone (Residential)	Mobile
37	Mr. Sardar Saleem	XEN Wapda (Rural)	275633	--	0305-8801025
38	Mr. Ashfaq Shah	XEN Building (M&R) RWP-II	9270254		0301-5338665
39	Sajjid Nisar	XEN Road (M&R) RWP-II	9270153		0321-4400696
40	Saad Mehmood Sadiq	SDO Road (M&R) RWP-II	280212		0300-8520275
41	Mr. Muhammad Imran	SDO Prov. Build / Addl. Charge SDO Building (M&R) RWP-II	280869		0333-5277270
District Officers					
42	Dr. Waseem	Chief Executive Officer, DHA Jhelum	9270266	--	0300-5421011
43	Dr. Muhammad Wasim	DHO(PS) DHA Jhelum	9270267	--	0300-5421011
44	Dr. Muhammad Ali	DDO Health PD Khan	210998	--	0333-5301963
45	Dr. Umair Khalid	DDO Health Sohawa	710759	--	0334-5097295
46	Dr. Awais Khattak	DDO Health Dina	635944	--	0345-9511241
47	Dr. Muhammad Ashraf	DDO Health Jhelum	9270418	--	0300-6265721
48	Dr. Khalid Mehmood Ch.	MS DHQ Hospital Jhelum	9270262	--	0333-5873160
49	Dr. Muhammad Ali	MS THQ Hospital PD Khan	210998	--	0333-5301963
50	Dr Ijaz Butt	MS THQ Hospital Sohawa	710759	--	0333-5275275
51	Mr. Anwar Farooq	Chief Executive Officer, DEA Jhelum	9270208	--	0333-4233792
52	Mr. Shamraiz Ahmad	DEO SE, DEA Jhelum	9270213	--	0345-5695675
53	Mazhar Hussain Shah	DEO EE-M DEA Jhelum	9270211	--	0336-4244421
54	Ms. Nirgis Akram	DEO EE-W DEA Jhelum	9270212	--	0301-5802773
55	Mr. Aziz Ur Rehman	Dy. Director Colleges	734193	--	0335-5222268
56	Mr. Ishtaiq Ahmad	Dy. Dir. (Development)	9270016	--	0334-8758494
57	Mr. Moazam Ali	Assistant Director Technical	9270017	--	0312-7999550
58	Mr. Saqib	Assistant Director Planning	9270033	--	0321-8869470
59	Hamid Nasir	District Monitoring Officer, Jhelum	9270089	--	0346-6626663
60	Dr. Faisal Mahmood	D.E O, Rescue 1122	275522	--	0345-7308299
61	Zafar Iqbal	Dy. Director Agri. Extension	9270321	--	0331-6494405
62	Shakeel Akhtar	SNA Jhelum	620068	--	0333-4149029
63		District Sport Officer, Jhelum	9270273	--	0300-9553020
64	Mr. Tanveer Humyoun	Assistant Director Labour Welfare	923046	--	0333-4437618
65	Mr. Hassan Khalid Wariach	District Population Welfare Officer	734515	--	0321-6219007
66		Addl. Director Live Stock	9270080	--	
67	Ch. Muhammad Ayub	Circle Registrar Cooperative	230373	--	0300-6159184
68	Shahid Iqbal	Excise & Taxation Officer, Jhelum	9270309	--	0333-5193445
69	Ishfaq Ahmad	DO Civil Defence	9270256	--	0322-8409512
70	Mr. Zain Ul Abadin	District Food Controller	9270094	--	0336-1054977
71	Mr. Khadium Hussain	Assistant Agri. Chemist (Soil Fertility)	9270323	--	0333-5826742
72	Mr. Muhammad Irfan	DO IPW&M	276643	--	0333-4207227
73	Mr. Najmal Hassan	DO Zakat & Ushar	9270091	--	0343-5060378

S#	Person Name	Designation	Telephone (Office)	Telephone (Residential)	Mobile
	Gilani				
74	Mr. Shabbir Ahmad	District Public Procucer, Jhelum	9270412	--	0300-9514838
75	Usman Ahmad Sindhoo	District Information Officer	276346	--	-
76	M Nawaz Warriach	Dy. Director (Social welfare)	9270190	--	0300-5156005
77	Mr. Syed Talat Abbas	Assistant Director Local Government	9270118	--	0314-5119718
78	Engr. Abdul Majid	D. D. Wapda Mangla	639161	--	0343-0590519
79	Mr. Masood Rabbani butt	Assistant Director Enviroment	272937	--	-
80	Mr. Ch. Aslam	Dy. Director Agri on Water Amangement	731115	--	0345-4085120
81	Mr. Sajid Qadoos	Divisional Forest Officer, Jhelum	9270320	--	0346-5214896
Tehsildars & Naib Tehsildars					
82	Mr. Nadeem Bharath	Tehsiladar Jhelum	--	--	0333-6700667
83	Mr. Muneer Khan	Tehsildar Sohawa	--	--	0320-5555248
84	Mr. Rizwan	Tehsildar Dina	--	--	0300-8508207
85	Tahir Shah	Add. Charge Tehsildar PD Khan	--	--	0300-9772918
86	Mr. Raja Ishafaq	Naib Tehsiladar Jhelum	--	--	0302-5442859
88	Tahir Shah	Naib Tehsiladar Pind Dadan Khan	--	--	0300-9772918
89	Jamal Nazir	Naib Tehsiladar Pind Dadan Khan	--	--	0333-5003091

Annex 11: List of Volunteers/Razakars

S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
1	Syed Maqbool Shah S/O Syed Mehar Ali Shah Divisional Warden	37301-8495200-1	Jhelum City	0333-5852512	A+	20 Minutes
2	Sabir Hussain S/O Muhammad Iqbal Post Warden	37301-2308240-3	Jhelum City	0321-5406057	O+	20 Minutes
3	Farooq Hussain Shah S/O Manzoor Hussain Shah Deputy Post Warden	37301-1354848-7	Jhelum City	0300-5462815	B+	20 Minutes
4	Aqeel Haider Shah S/O Farooq Hussain Shah Sector Warden	37301-8026864-9	Jhelum City	0333-3388898	B+	20 Minutes
5	Nadeem Zaman S/O Muhammad Zaman Warden	37301-3535277-9	Jhelum City	0346-5744915	A+	20 Minutes

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S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
6	Jawwad Hussain S/O Abid Hussain First Aider		Jhelum City	0343-5035607	O-	20 Minutes
7	Qasim Munir S/O Muhammad Munir Warden	37301- 8432699-1	Jhelum City	0332-5822028	A+	20 Minutes
8-	Hashim Munir S/O Muhammad Munir First Aider	37301- 9924546-7	Jhelum City	0344-5975615	B+	20 Minutes
9	Sajid Hussain S/O Muhammad Siddique Rescuer	37301- 2236788-9	Jhelum City	0344-5633573	O-	20 Minutes
10	Afaq Rasheed S/O Muhammad Rasheed Rescuer	37301- 5682877-1	Jhelum City		A+	20 Minutes
11	Najaf-ur- Rehman S/O Abdul Rehman First Aider	37303- 2159399-7	Jhelum City	0321-5486786	A+	20 Minutes
12	Imran Ilyas S/O Muhammad Ilyas First Aider	34203- 0198720-7	Jhelum City	0312-9581600	B+	20 Minutes
13	Husnain Matloob S/O Matloob Hussain Warden	37301- 2752282-7	Jhelum City	0343-5375565	O-	20 Minutes
14	Muhammad Rizwan S/O Javed Iqbal Fire Fighter	37301- 6980950-7	Jhelum City	0336-5843709	A+	20 Minutes
15	Muzaffar Iqbal S/O Muhammad Iqbal Warden	37301- 2233576-7	Jhelum City	0312-4570086	A+	20 Minutes
16	Raja Naseer-ud- Din S/O Raja M. Siddique Warden	37301- 2224755-7	Jhelum City	0314-5467880	B+	20 Minutes
17	Raja M. siddique S/O Muhammad Feroz Post Warden	37301- 2258580-7	Jhelum City	0305-5762578	O-	20 Minutes
18	Ghulam Sajjad Qureshi S/O Muhammad Sadiq Deputy Post Warden	37301- 2269715-7	Jhelum City	0300-5414005	A+	20 Minutes
19	Shoaib Alam S/O Muhammad afzal Rescuer	37301- 2248209-5	Jhelum City	0306-5872270	A+	20 Minutes

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S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
20	Waqar Ahmed S/O Muhammad Bashir Waeden	37301- 1581413-9	Jhelum City	0314-5446666	B+	20 Minutes
21	Muhammad Sharif S/O Abdullah Warden	37301- 2256088-9	Jhelum City		O-	20 Minutes
22	Abu Bakar Siddique S/O Muhammad Rasab Warden	37301- 6706424-9	Jhelum City	0332-5817059	A+	20 Minutes
23	Muhammad Ali S/O Muhammad Raftaz Warden	37301- 0659822-9	Jhelum City	0300-5406489	A+	20 Minutes
24	Zaeem Gul S/O Manzoor Hussain First Aider	37301- 6535140-3	Jhelum City	0300-5409297	B+	20 Minutes
25	Sajid Hussain S/O Sajjad Hussain First Aider	37301- 2205845-9	Jhelum City	0300-5415499	O-	20 Minutes
26	Khayam Hussain S/O Fayyaz Hussain Sector Warden	37301- 6379988-5	Jhelum City	0300-5488643	A+	20 Minutes
27	Syed Zair Hussain Rizwi S/O Syed Qaim Hussain Deputy Post Warden	37301- 2296749-7	Jhelum City	0321-5336423	A+	20 Minutes
28	Sabir Hussain S/O Muhammad Roshan Warden	82102- 8232261-7	Jhelum City	0336-5700248	B+	20 Minutes
29	Muhammad Ijaz S/O Muhammad Riaz Warden	37301- 1799607-9	Jhelum City	0300-9577056	O-	20 Minutes
30	Shahzad Butt S/O Zulfiqar Butt Warden	42501- 1120787-1	Jhelum City	0315-5503470	A+	20 Minutes
31	Tariq Mehmood S/O Nawab Din Rescuer	37301- 2331798-3	Jhelum City	0306-8843815	A+	20 Minutes
32	Charles Masih S/O Younas Masih Fire Fighter	37301- 0808017-7	Jhelum City	0314-5415141	B+	20 Minutes
33	Faisal Bashir Basir S/O Ahmed Fire Fighter	37301- 6491425-1	Jhelum City	0307-5875573	O-	20 Minutes
34	Matloob Hussain S/O Anayat Hussain Warden	37301- 2312969-7	Jhelum City	0300-5445761	B+	20 Minutes

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S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
35	Waqas Haider S/O Ali Hussain First Aider	34302- 9984295-9	Jhelum City	03455667102	A+	20 Minutes
36	Waheed Ahmed S/O Bashir Ahmed Fire Fighter	37301- 2190251-9	Jhelum City	0300-5459868	O-	20 Minutes
37	Tariq Saeed S/O Muhammad Munir Fire Fighter	37301- 3874829-5	Jhelum City	0300-9510389	A+	20 Minutes
38	Muhammad Arshad S/O Muhammad Aslam First Aider	37301- 1812281-1	Jhelum City	0307-5571317	B+	20 Minutes
39	Muhammad Shahzad S/O Muhammad Ashraf Fire Fighter	37301- 4996191-1	Jhelum City	0313-5559746	O-	20 Minutes
40	Kamran Shahzad S/O Ghulam Nabi Rescuer	37301- 4678694-1	Jhelum City	0300-5459518	A+	20 Minutes
41	Muhammad Imran S/O Noor Elahi Warden	37301- 2348155-9	Jhelum City	0300-9514207	A+	20 Minutes
42	Saeed Maqsood S/O Maqsood Hussain Fire Fighter	37301- 3772698-3	Jhelum City	0313-5407141	B+	20 Minutes
43	Shakeel Ahmed S/O Muhammad Rafiq Rescuer	37301- 2346105-3	Jhelum City	0305-3919724	O-	20 Minutes
44	Zohaib Ahmed S/O Muhammad Ashraf Warden	37301- 2769667-3	Jhelum City	0312-5517585	B+	20 Minutes
45	M. Zulqurnain S/O Muhammad Shafiq Fire Fighter	35201- 9121415-7	Jhelum City	0321-4752998	A+	20 Minutes
46	Wqar Basharat S/O Muhammad Basharat Fire Fighter	34203- 8501721-5	Jhelum City	0308-6207304	O-	20 Minutes
47	Kashif Iqbal S/O Muhammad Iqbal Warden	37301- 0594018-3	Jhelum City	0343-5920911	A+	20 Minutes
48	Waqas Haider S/O Ali Hussain First Aider	34302- 9984295-9	Jhelum City	03455667102	B+	20 Minutes
49	Abdul Shakoor S/O Amanullah Rescuer	37301- 3823387-9	Jhelum City	0346-5814238	O-	20 Minutes

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S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
50	Shoaib Alam S/O Muhammad afzal Rescuer	37301-2248209-5	Jhelum City	0306-5872270	A+	20 Minutes
51	Mashkoo Ali S/O Feroz Din First Aider	37301-8977836-5	Jhelum City	0307-5873928	A+	20 Minutes
52	Tariq Mehmood S/O Muhammad Hussain Rescuer	37301-9817707-3	Jhelum City	0300-5429039	B+	20 Minutes
53	Muhammad Yasir S/O Muhammad Akram	37301-2309993-9	Jhelum City	0321-5413096	A+	20 Minutes
54	Paloos Masih S/O Yaqoob Masih Fire Fighter	37301-2305557-9	Jhelum City		O+	20 Minutes
55	Zahid Rehmat S/O Rehmat Masih Fire Fighter	37301-2583636-1	Jhelum City	0331-5964766	B+	20 Minutes
56	Azam William S/O William Masih Warden	37301-5776516-1	Jhelum City	0322-5901470	B+	20 Minutes
57	Nadeem Akram S/O Muhammad Akram Deputy Post Warden	34401-0615247	Jhelum City	0333-5887734	A+	20 Minutes
58	Umar Farooq S/O Muhammad farooq First Aider	37301-7814872-7	Jhelum City	0333-5807682	O-	20 Minutes
59	Imtiaz Haider S/O Mumtaz Haider Sector Warden	37301-5774858-7	Jhelum City	0333-5889849	A+	20 Minutes
60	Muhammad Sabir S/O Saeen Muhammad Warden	37301-2335950-5	Jhelum City	0300-5455089	B+	20 Minutes
61	Sheeraz Afzal S/O Muhammad Afzal Rescure	37301-8150217-7	Jhelum City	0312-5774858	O-	20 Minutes
62	Shahid Anees S/O Anees-ur-Rehman Fire Fighter	37301-2299761-5	Jhelum City	0323-5773412	A+	20 Minutes
63	Muhammad Asghar S/O Muhasmmad Akram Fire Fighter	37301-0924776-7	Jhelum City	0303-5941045	A+	20 Minutes
64	Usman Zafar S/O Zafar Iqbal	37301-6252513-7	Jhelum City	0300-5463454	O+	20 Minutes

Jhelum District Disaster Management Plan

S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
	Warden					
65	Muhammad Hussain S/O Tariq Mehmood Rescuer	37301-5429039-3	Jhelum City	0300-9817707	B+	20 Minutes
66	Kamran S/O Abdul Rasheed Sector Warden	34203-9427742-9	Jhelum City	0345-5666205	B+	20 Minutes
67	Syed Ghulam Mehdi S/O Mohsin Mehdi Warden	37301-5367815-7	Jhelum City	0333-5805811	A+	20 Minutes
68	Muhammad Ijaz S/O Habib Khan Fire Fighter	37302-6667019-7	Jhelum City	0344-5005969	O-	20 Minutes
69	Shiraz Ali S/O Muhammad Nawaz Rescure	37301-2853657-3	Jhelum City	0323-5782430	A+	20 Minutes
70	Adeel Tariq S/O Tariq Mehmood Fire Fighter	34203-5127688-7	Jhelum City	0333-5852963	B+	20 Minutes
71	Muhammad Irfan S/O Sabir Hussain Warden	34203-5350037-5	Jhelum City	-	O-	20 Minutes
72	Khalid Mehmood S/O Noor Muhammad Fire Fighter	37301-7379976-3	Jhelum City	0315-5503470	B+	20 Minutes
73	Hassan S/O Ghulam Muhammad Rescuer	42401-2826229-7	Jhelum City	0303-2845595	O-	20 Minutes
74	Awais Sarwar S/O Muhammad Sarwar Warden	34203-6796758-7	Jhelum City	0300-5404003	A+	20 Minutes
75	Yasir Javed S/O Javed Iqbal Rescuer	37303-3997604-1	Jhelum City	0323-5767665	A+	20 Minutes
76	Muhammad Inam S/O Aurangzaib Fire Fighter	37301-0550694-7	Jhelum City	-	B+	20 Minutes
77	Raja Saqib S/O Rifat Raza Warden	34405-3820169-7	Jhelum City	0322-5886795	O-	20 Minutes
78	Muhammad Ali S/O Shamshair Ahmed Warden	81302-9078128-7	Jhelum City	0345-5681370	A+	20 Minutes
79	Najeeb-ur-Rehman S/O Muhammad Fareed First	37301-8538107-1	Jhelum City	0332-5876970	A+	20 Minutes

Jhelum District Disaster Management Plan

S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
	Aider					
80	Mubashar Ansar S/O Muhammad Ishtiaq First Aider	34203- 5979966-3	Jhelum City	0345-5662580	B+	20 Minutes
81	Waqar Ahmed S/O Sultan Mehmood Warden	37303- 3908792-1	Jhelum City	0322-5214074	O-	20 Minutes
82	Najaf-ur- Rehman S/O Abdul Rehman First Aider	37303- 2159399-7	Jhelum City	0321-5486786	B+	20 Minutes
83	Imran Ilyas S/O Muhammad Ilyas First Aider	34203- 0198720-7	Jhelum City	0312-9581600	A+	20 Minutes
84	Husnain Matloob S/O Matloob Hussain Warden	37301- 2752282-7	Jhelum City	0343-5375565	O-	20 Minutes
85	Muhammad Rizwan S/O Javed Iqbal Fire Fighter	37301- 6980950-7	Jhelum City	0336-5843709	A+	20 Minutes
86	M. Awais Haider S/O M. Fayyaz Haider Warden	37301- 8025902-3	Jhelum City	0301-5883529	B+	20 Minutes
87	Zeeshan Ahmed S/O Maqbool Hussain Warden	37301- 9362717-5	Jhelum City	0334-8646037	O-	20 Minutes
88	Zulqurnain Haider S/O Liaqat Ali Rescuer	37303- 1424281-7	Jhelum City	0343-8513442	A+	20 Minutes
89	Adnan Haider S/O Ameer Alam First Aider	34203- 3585229-5	Jhelum City	0307-5882068	A+	20 Minutes
90	Tahir Mehmood S/O Shabbir Ahmed	37301- 2368902-7	Jhelum City	0333-5802728	B+	20 Minutes
91	Usman Zafar S/O Zafar Iqbal Warden	37301- 6252513-7	Jhelum City	0300-5463454	A+	20 Minutes
92	Muhammad Hussain S/O Tariq Mehmood Rescuer	37301- 5429039-3	Jhelum City	0300-9817707	O-	20 Minutes
93	Kashif Ali S/O Asif Ali Fire Fighter	37301- 5348827-1	Jhelum City	0323-5775720	B+	20 Minutes
94	Hassan Dar S/O Muhammad	37301- 4736131-3	Jhelum City	0333-5824882	O-	20 Minutes

S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
	Ashraf First Aider					
95	Muhammad Aslam S/O Muhammad Nazir Rescuer	37301-2794285-1	Jhelum City	0301-5859926	A+	20 Minutes
96	Muhammad Bilal S/O Abdul Rauf Warden	37301-0462306-7	Jhelum City	0322-5965363	A+	20 Minutes
97	Waqar Ahmed S/O Zulfiqar Ahmed Rescuer	37401-0321003-3	Jhelum City	0333-7555722	B+	20 Minutes
98	Atif Ghafoor S/O Abdul Ghafoor Warden	37301-1277313-9	Jhelum City	0323-5750486	O-	20 Minutes
99	Shiraz Ali S/O Muhammad Nawaz Rescuer	37301-2853657-3	Jhelum City	0323-5782430	A+	20 Minutes
100	Shoab Alam S/O Muhammad Afzal Rescuer	37301-2248205-5	Jhelum City	0306-5872270	A+	20 Minutes

Rescue 1122 Volunteers

101	Khurram Shabbir	Shabbir Aahmed	37301-6627624-7	Mujahid Abad Jhelum	0333-5876087	AB+
102	Furqan Anjum	Anjum Saeed	37301-2361378-5	Islamia High School Mohalla, Jhelum	0324-7581122	A+
103	Faizan Ahmed Raza	Ghulam Raza	37302-9047525-7	Haran pur PD Khan	0346-5833363	O+
104	M Furqan Butt	M Ishaq butt	37301-6582738-1	Kala Gujran Jhelum	0313-5663143	O+
105	Amir Shahzad	Fiaz Ahmad	37301-9400558-3	Rohtas Road Jhelum	0334-0069306	A+
106	Sajjad Farooq	Muhammad Farooq	37301-9560397-9	Sagri Dina Jhelum	0334-8632712	O+
107	Muhammad Saeed Arif	Muhammad Arif	37301-0268814-9	Talianwala Jhelum	0300-9524765	B+
108	Faheem Khudadad	Raja Khudadad	37301-7843884-5	Kolpur Tahliawala Jhelum	0344-5674010	A+
109	Ahmad Nabeel Ahsan	Muhammad Nawaz	37301-9812367-1	Jada Jhelum	0331-9290712	O+
110	Umer Shahzad	Shokat Ali	37301-3446486-3	Karim Pura Jhelum	0308-5812626	O+
111	Qamar Shahzad	Shokat Ali	37301-9595950-7	Karim Pura Jhelum	0315-5730086	O+
112	Muhammad Bilal	Javed Iqbal	37301-2149905-1	Muhammadi Chowk Jhelum	0342-5991475	O+
113	Naeem Akhtar	Muhammad Yaqoob	37301-2248790-9	Chak Doulat Jhelum	0300-5438253	A+
114	M Saqlain Khan	Gull Mawaz Khan	37301-2224788-7	Fazil Pur Chak Dolat Jhelum	0300-5426746	O+
115	Imran Shahzad	Muhammad	37301-	Janwal Chak	0346-	A+

Jhelum District Disaster Management Plan

S#	Volunteer Name	CNIC	Address	Contact Number and Email	Blood Group	Time Required to be on-board
		Siddique	2584412-3	Dolat Jhelum	5882313	
116	Ghulam Murtaza	Ghulam Muhammad	37301-9966936-5	Masoom Pur Chak Dolat Jhelum	0344-1545425	B+
117	M Hamza Meer	Muhammad Rauf	37301-4643787-7	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0331-5848163	O+
118	Muhammad Ramzan	Muhammad Rashid	37301-9833946-1	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0303-5645102	B+
119	Danial Hussain	Muhammad Ashrif	37301-9735520-5	Fazil Pur Chak Dolat Jhelum	0332-1504485	O-
120	Danyal Ahmad	Muhammad Zameer	37301-6124540-5	Masoom Pur Chak Doulat Jhelum	0331-5663164	O+
121	M Adil	M Rafique	37301-0473957-7	Masoom Pur Chak Doulat Jhelum	0324-7558587	B+
122	Naeem Akhtar	Muhammad Yaqoob	37301-2248790-9	Chak Doulat Jhelum	0300-5438253	A+
123	M Saqlain Khan	Gull Mawaz Khan	37301-2224788-7	Fazil Pur Chak Dolat Jhelum	0300-5426746	O+
124	Imran Shahzad	Muhammad Siddique	37301-2584412-3	Janwal Chak Dolat Jhelum	0346-5882313	A+
125	M Hamza Meer	Muhammad Rauf	37301-4643787-7	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0331-5848163	O+
126	Muhammad Ramzan	Muhammad Rashid	37301-9833946-1	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0303-5645102	B+
127	Ikhlaq Hussain	Karamat Hussain	37301-4349962-1	Pasrali, PO Jakkar, Jhelum	0306-5810914	O+
128	Muhammad Gulzar	Muhammad Sharif	37301-2312436-5	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0331-5580588	O+
129	Muhammad Nisar	Muhammad Sharif	37301-9777997-5	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0331-8726348	AB-
130	Abdul Jabbar	Muhammad Sharif	37301-2312501-5	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0300-5439108	A-
131	Muhammad Sulman Mir	Masud Akhtar	37301-9001492-3	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0333-8899872	A+
132	Khayyam Ahmed	Ishtiaq Ahmed	37301-5473336-5	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0332-5728528	B+
133	Muhammad Imran	Muhammad Ansar	37301-8420294-3	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0334-8600913	A+
134	Muhammad Irfan Mir	Muhammad Ansar	37301-5276732-5	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0331-5800923	O+
135	Yaseen Ali	Muhammad Abbas	34202-5310619-3	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0336-8532499	A+
136	Muhammad Sulman Mir	Masud Akhtar	37301-9001492-3	Chak Dolat Jhelum	0333-8899872	A+

Annex 12: Political Constitutes

National Constituencies				Provincial Constituencies			
Name of constituency	Name of Sitting Parliamentarian	Portfolio	Contact Number	Name of constituency	Name of Sitting Parliamentarian	Portfolio	Contact Number
NA-62	Ch. Khadim Hussain		03009512308	PP-24	Raja Awais Khalid	Parliamentary Sec Zakaat & Ushar	03005226595
NA-63	Nawabzada Matloob Mehdi		03345566786	PP-25	Mehar Muhammad Fiaz		03215410222 03335410222
NA-278 Special Seat	Madam Nighat Mir		03009520728	PP-26	Ch. Lal Hussain		03008510555
				PP-27	Ch. Nazar Hussain Gondal	Parliamentary Sec. Law and Parliamentary Officer	03004267675