

# District Disaster Risk Management Plan

District SANGHAR

District Disaster Risk Management Plan District SANGHAR, Government of Sindh





# Disaster Risk Management Plan

## District Sanghar



District Disaster Management Authority  
DCO Complex Sanghar  
Phone: 0235-541781, Fax: 0235-541601

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Technical Assistance: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Conceptualized and supervised by: Mr. Shalim Kamran Dost

Edited and reviewed by: Mr. Amjad Gulzar

District Focal Person for  
DRM Planning: Mr. Naubat Khan Zardari, DO Revenue

The Plan is available from:

District Disaster Management Authority  
DCO Complex District Sanghar  
Phone: 0235-542050  
Fax: 0235-541601

Provincial Disaster Management Authority  
Karachi  
Phone: 021-35830194, 99251458-59  
Fax: 021-35831263, 35830087

National Disaster Management Authority  
Prime Minister's Secretariat  
Islamabad  
Phone: 0092 51 9222373  
Fax 0092 51 9204197

The Plan can also be downloaded from:

<http://www.ndma.gov.pk>  
<http://www.undp.org.pk>

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## Purpose and Scope of the Plan

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

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

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

## Terms and Concepts

### Acceptable risk

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

### Biological hazard

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

### Capacity

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

### Capacity building

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

### Climate change

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

### Coping capacity

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

### Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.

### Disaster risk management

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

### Disaster risk reduction (disaster reduction)

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

### Early warning

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

### Emergency management

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

### **Geological hazard**

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

### **Hazard**

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

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

### **Hazard analysis**

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

### **Land-Use planning**

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

### **Mitigation**

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

### **Natural hazards**

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

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

### **Preparedness**

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

### **Prevention**

Activities to ensure complete avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards

### **Public awareness**

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

### **Recovery**

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



**Relief / response**

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

**Resilience / resilient**

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

**Retrofitting (or upgrading)**

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

**Risk**

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

**Risk assessment/analysis**

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

**Structural / non-structural measures**

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

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

**Sustainable development**

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

**Vulnerability**

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

**Wild land fire**

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

**List of Acronyms**

CP	Contingency Plan
DA	District Administration
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management authority
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DM	Disaster Management
DO	District Officer
DPOD	Dhoro Puran Outfall Drain
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDO	Executive District Officer
HR	Humanitarian Response
INGO	International Non-governmental-organization
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PH	Public Health
TMA	Taluka Municipal Administration
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## Acknowledgment

*This document has been developed through an extensive process of consultations. Acknowledgement is due to the District Administration officials, District Departments, Provincial Disaster Management Authority and other stakeholders who participated in the consultation process and development of this plan.*

## Distribution of Copies

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

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

## Foreword

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

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

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

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

**Sualeh Ahmed Farooqui**  
Director General PDMA Sindh.

## Message by DCO

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

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

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

**Rasool Bux Samjio**  
District Coordination Officer

## Vision, Mission and Objectives

### Vision

Disaster resistant Sanghar District.

### Mission

To protect human life, property and the environment from natural as well as man-made disaster through awareness, mitigation preparedness and coordination.

### Objectives

- To contribute achievement of sustainable development through minimized human suffering, loss and damage to the economic infrastructure by promoting and strengthening district level capacities for disaster management.
- To localize disaster risk management to the maximum extent possible so as to minimize the impact on life, livelihood and environment.
- To enhance institutional capacities at district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources



# Section 1

## Overview of the District



## Section 1

### Overview of the District

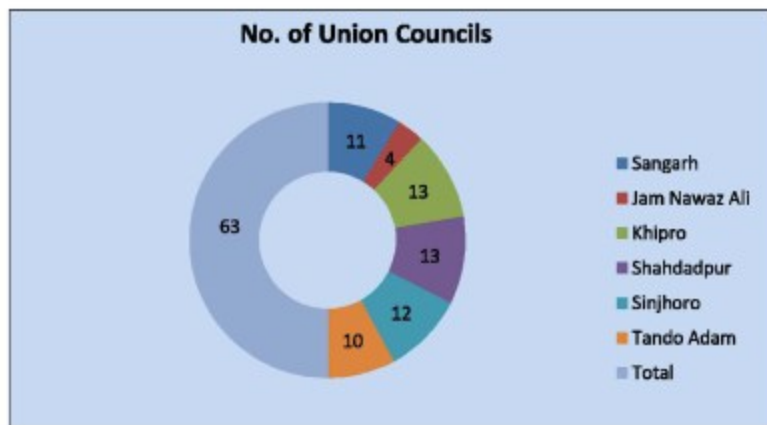
#### 1.1. History

Sanghar, the district headquarters was formerly a small village with a population of few hundreds. Sanghar was named capital of the after a pious fisherwoman, Mai Sanghar; as population increased it grew into a small town which is now the capital of the district.

After the 1853 invasion by Charles Napier, Sindh was divided into provinces and was assigned to Zamindars, also known as "Wadera", to collect taxes for the British. Sindh was later made part of British India's Bombay Presidency, and became a separate province in 1935. During this period Sanghar earned the status of Taluka, an administrative subdivision, and was alternatively included in district of Nawabshah and Tharparkar. In 1954 it was given the status of District Headquarters.

#### 1.2. Administrative units, number of Taluka an UCs in the district

District Sanghar is one of the largest districts in Sindh Province. Administratively it is divided into six talukas namely Jam Nawaz Ali, Khipro, Sanghar, Shahdadpur, Sinjhor, Tando Adam. There are a total of 63 Union Councils in the District. The details of the Union Councils of each district are given below.



#### 1.3. Geography and Climate

Sanghar District is one of the largest Districts of Sindh Province, Pakistan. It lies between 25° 58' 13" N latitudes and 69° 24' 04" E longitudes. It is located in the center of the province and is bounded to the east by India. The district capital, Sanghar is itself a small city located roughly 35 miles (56 km) east-south-east of the city of Nawabshah and at the same distance north of Mirpur khas. It is primarily an agricultural district Rice, wheat, and cotton are the chief crops grown in the district.



#### 1.4. Demography

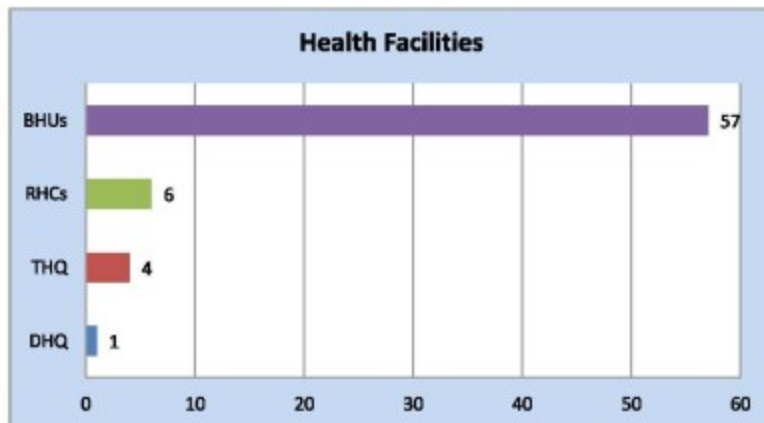
According to the 1988 census of Pakistan, the district had a population of 1,453,028, of which 22.13% were located urban areas. Following are the demographic indicators of the district as per the 1998 census of Pakistan based on religious classification:

- Islam: 79.15%
- Hinduism: 20.15%
- Christianity: 0.49%
- Ahmaddiya: 0.10%
- Others: 0.13%

Most of the people speak Sindhi whereas Urdu is popular in the urban areas of the district. Punjabi, Seraiki, Baluchi and Pashto are also spoken in parts of the district. Following are the figures based upon the 1998 census showing the details of the languages spoken in the district.

- Sindhi: 77.09%
- Urdu: 10.08% (mainly concentrated in urban areas - 6.74%)
- Punjabi: 7.80%
- Baluchi: 1.73%
- Pashto: 0.99%
- Seraiki: 0.46%
- Others: 1.85%

#### 1.5. Health Facilities in the District



## Section 2 Hazards in the District

## Section 2

### Hazards in the District

#### 2.1. District Hazards and Vulnerability

Sanghar is located towards the eastern border of Pakistan; it occupies the central position in the province.

##### 2.1.1. District Hazards

Due its close proximity to India it is always at a threat of coming under attack or firing at the border resulting in internal displacement. More over the region experiences harsh climate rains in the summer and monsoon causing heavy flooding while dry winters often witness mild to severe droughts. Another rather rare problem faced by the district is of water logging and salinity. A large, potentially cultivable area of Sanghar is either saline or water logged. Moreover the cultivated crops are subjected to pest attacks quite frequently.

##### 2.1.2. District Vulnerability

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

#### 2.2. Potential Risks and Past Impact

##### 2.2.1. Floods

Floods in Sanghar is not an unusual phenomenon, instead the occurrence of floods is relatively frequent as the district in the absence canal breaches. The detailed frequency of droughts is given in the Table 2.3. It is during the monsoon season (June to September) Sanghar like the rest of the country receives heavy rains resulting in floods. Impacts of floods are often local but can be devastating in case of breaches in FP bund, LBOD or river Indus Combined with windy cyclones monsoon rains can be a real havoc for the population.



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

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

FLOODS	
Best Case Scenario	Moderate rains, no breaches and no light tide cyclone which may cause cloud bursts.
Most Probable Scenario	Heavy rains and subsequent breaches in canals, LBOD and flood protecting bunds.
Worst Case Scenario	Heavy rain and subsequent breaches in canals, LBOD and flood protecting bunds, accompanied by backflow and breaches in LBOD.

Table 2.1

### 2.2.2. Droughts

Droughts are also a commonly occurring phenomenon but not as frequent as floods. Since droughts are slow, their prevalence is experienced over a longer period of time. In Sanghar a large area is potentially affected by floods which cause dire shortage of food grains and livestock fodder. Dearth of water, malnutrition and mass displacement/ migration are other impacts of floods.



Labor market is negatively affected (daily wage goes vary low) and livelihood opportunities decrease, school drop out rate increases and generally people are pushed years back into the vicious cycle of poverty.

DROUGHT	
Best Case Scenario	Moderate to heavy rains all over the sindh province- Optimum quantity of water in canal system to reach the tail end users.
Most Probable Scenario	Moderate rains but general scarcity of water in canal system aggravated situation especially in the tail lends reaches of irrigation canal system. Resulting in scarcity of water for all purposes, no crop cultivation, and no fodder for livestock.
Worst Case Scenario	No rains and acute shortage of water in irrigation canal system, resulting in massive scarcity of water for all purposes especially drinking water and water for crop cultivation. No fodder in rain-fed as well as in irrigation command area. Heavy loss of livestock and aggravated human life and livelihood contestations.

Table 2.2

### 2.2.3. Water logging and salinity

It is estimated that more than 57% of the cultivable land of Sindh is under water-logging. A large area of Sanghar is badly affected by water logging and salinity around an estimated 1.342 million hectares (or 57%) is reported to be highly saline while 0.673 million hectares (or 2.9%) is permeable saline-sodic. Similarly, 0.277 million hectares (or 12%) of land is classified as impermeable saline-sodic and 0.028 million hectares ( or 1.2%) as sodic soils.



### 2.2.4. Fire

Every year small to large scale fire event is reported affecting life, property and infrastructure. In district Sanghar around 200-300 houses get ablaze every year destroying houses/ huts and assets including household belongings and livestock. The main cause of fire is house hold or industrial accidents, mishandling of gas or chemical explosives, etc.

### 2.2.5. Internally displaced people

Since India lies on the eastern border of district Sanghar, small to large scale migration are common whenever tension between the two countries rises. This mass migration not only results in loss of livelihoods but also poses a psycho social stress due to which school drop out rates increase, economic activities are disturbed.

This heavy displacement of population on nearby towns and cities puts an unwanted pressure on the resources. Law and order situation also tends to get out of hand in such cases.

### 2.2.6. Pest attacks

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



Disaster	Frequency	Potential Scale	Potential immediate affect
Flood	1840, 1856, 1874, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1956, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1978, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2006 and 2007	It is during the monsoon season that flood occurs (June to September) and in case of canal breaches which is a usual phenomena. Impacts are often local but can be devastating in case of breaches in FP band, LBOD or river Indus and strong effects if combined with cyclone	Life and livestock, IDPs, WASH system collapses, livelihoods resources either damaged or destroyed, infrastructure damaged or destroyed, stress among women, children, old and disable persons increases, permanent land degradation and erosion possible, permanent loss of shelter/ houses, eruption of human and livestock epidemics, school drop outs.
Drought	1894, 1906, 1932, 1965-69, 1984-87, 1997-2000 and continue	Large area potentially affected. Occurs regularly.	Dire shortage of food grains and livestock fodder, reduced capacity to purchase food and fodder (though food is often available in the market), water death mass displacement/ migration (may be seasonal), labor market negatively affected (daily wage goes very low), and malnutrition (more in rain fed area), livelihood opportunities decrease. Drop out of school children increases, asset base decrease and push the communities in perpetual poverty cycle. Burden on natural resources increases, child labor increases, debt volume increases, women workload increases. Diseases increase such as night blindness
Water logging and salinity		Large scale area affected occurs continuously.	1,342 million hectares (or 57%) of highly saline. 0.673 million hectares (or 2.9%) of permeable saline-sodic. Similarly, 0.277 million hectares (or 12%) of impermeable saline-sodic and 0.028 million hectares (or 1.2%) of sodic soils. 109 hectares of our land is converting into saline daily. More than 57% of the cultivable land of Sindh is under water-logging.
Fire	Almost every year since farthest past	Small to large scale affecting housing structure and belonging	Around 200-300 houses get ablaze every year destroying houses/ huts and assets including household belongings and livestock.
IDPs due to border tension(s) Pak-India	1948, 1963, 1970-71, 1984, 1999, 2001, 2006	Small to large scale migration due to India- Pak tension on the border	Mass migration, loss of livelihoods, psycho social stress, huge drop outs, economic activities disturbed, stress on nearby towns and cities due to temporary settlement, law and order situation aggravates.
Locust	1971, 1991	Small to large area affected, occurs frequently	Standing crops on thousands of acres damaged, livelihood of poor farmers lost or damage, seasonal migration, drop out in schools.

Table 2.3

### 2.3 Dynamic Pressure that leads to Vulnerability

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

- Lack of institutional capacity to deal with the disaster risk management initiatives.
- Lack of structure and resources.
- Lack of training, appropriate skills and awareness on disaster risk management both to the community and public servants.
- Environmental degradation, industrialization, air pollution increases hazards risk to diseases.
- Poor social protection.
- Inadequate early warning systems.
- Lack of preparedness and contingency measure for disaster risk management.
- Poor construction materials for settlements (houses, structures, buildings, schools, hospital and bridges).
- Settlements on hazards prone locations.

### 2.4 Actions required to be considered by District Authorities

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



**Section 3**  
**District Disaster Risk Management**  
**System**



## Section 3

### District Disaster Risk Management System

#### 3.1 Disaster Risk Management System

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

- Assimilation of risk assessment and way out in the planning and design phases of all new infrastructures.
- Sector wise assessment of vulnerability of human, natural and other resources and services infrastructures.
- Development of disaster risk management plans.
- Slot in susceptibility diminution actions for future safety.
- Establish new ones and improve existing technical capacities of the departments/sectors to implement disaster risk management strategies keeping view disaster trends and international standards to respond.
- Arrange, allocate and utilize resources for disaster risk management.
- Execute post disaster damage and recovery needs assessment mechanisms and their incorporation in future development planning.
- Organize emergency response as per the mandate of the DDMA involving respective departments as per their mandates and capacities.

#### ❖ Specific Observation after Disaster

- ◆ During monsoon season, all gauges of irrigation canals should be properly monitored by senior irrigation Officers. In case of forecast of heavy rains the flow of water should be effectively stopped from the head. Experience tells that although record and reports of Irrigation Department show that there was no discharge of water in the canals but on ground canals were full of water. In fact functionaries at lower level in collusion with Zamindars continued water flow and when rains occurred the Zamindars blocked their water courses and resultant canals at the tail end burst and caused flooding of the areas.
- ◆ Boats and vehicles for evacuation of population from low-lying areas should be kept ready during monsoon season. People did not move even after early warnings still the area were inundated with water and then it became very difficult to evacuate large population.
- ◆ Food supply must be kept ready during rainy season because local traders refused to supply with cash payment and they also did not have much stock available.
- ◆ Duties of all department and officers should be clearly defined and responsibilities assigned because in case of emergency most of the officers avoided to take responsibility and only few officers were seen working dedicatedly.
- ◆ Relief camps should be properly managed by posting a senior officer as in charge of camp. Food, drinking water, sanitation, electricity and proper medical cover would be required at each camp.
- ◆ Mobile medical teams with sufficient provision of medicines must be available to prevent any outbreak of diseases. Stock of medicines should be kept available.



- ◆ Vaccination of cattle and fodder for cattle must be arranged by Agriculture Department during the season.
- ◆ All roads and Government buildings in the low lying areas especially in those areas which were flooded should be constructed at reasonably higher level so that those could be used as refuges in case of flooding of the area.
- ◆ A proper media cell must effectively operate round the clock which would help in informing local and international relief agencies and NGOs.
- ◆ Close coordination with the local non government actors should be kept.

### 3.2 Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

The priority areas endow concrete elaborations regarding required specific and relevant policies, institutions / departments which formulate strategies for systematic mechanism to achieve the overall goal of minimizing disaster risk and vulnerability. This plan refers to the National Disaster Management Framework set by NDMA and has espoused set of these constituent objectives to facilitate the District Government of Sanghar



in establishing and enhancing its basic capacities at different levels about DRM. Subsequent to consultative process in the course of regular interaction and meetings with different district stakeholders, following strategies have been proposed and planned with comprehensively detailed activities targeting priority areas for reducing the risk and vulnerability in the district setting time frame initially of two years as it will provide space for supplementary adaptations and adoptions through across –the-board appraisals, evaluations, view and amendment process incorporating lessons learned.

#### ◆ Institutional Management Arrangements

- Consultation on NDMA and the DDMA set-up.
- Formation of DDMA in District Sanghar.
- DDMA orientation sessions for each District Line Department.
- Orientation workshops for District Assembly about the DDMA.
- Workshops on DDMA structure, roles and responsibilities at district, towns, UCs and village levels.
- Establishment and arrangements of resources at functionalize District Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Training and facilitation to the Town, Union Council and Village Administration in formulation of their own Disaster Risk Management plans in line with DDMA mandate.

#### ◆ Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

- Access and review of existing data collection practices of district departments to be included Disaster Risk Analysis.
- Facilitators' Training of HCVA facilitators.
- Initiate and develop accurate and authentic database of district regarding DRM, DRR.
- Mechanism to update district database on regular basis.

#### ◆ Training, Education and Awareness

- Develop Training Needs Assessment tool/s for DDMA and its supplementary tiers.
- Identify and enlist relevant trainers from the District preferably but in case of non availability flexibility to hire from other areas

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

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

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

However, it is equally important to have a medium-term plan in place enabling the district government to carry forward the long-term agenda of making the district resilient against disasters in an effective

manner by undertaking some specific activities for the first two years after the activation of DDRMP district Nasirabad.

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

### Year - 1

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

- An official notification to be issued by the DCO about the establishment of DDMA.
- In the light of NDMO and the National Disaster Risk Management Framework, the terms of reference (ToRs) will be developed in respect of roles, responsibilities, mandate and other functions of DDMA.
- An official ceremony will be organized to launch the establishment of DDMA.
- A 2-day orientation session on disaster risk management will be organized for the members / staff of DDMA.
- Purchase of essential IT equipment and furnitures

**2. Orientation Sessions with District Departments, Elected Members and other Stakeholders:**  
Three separate orientation sessions by NDMA / PDMA representatives about the structure, roles and mandate of DDMA will be organized to inform, sensitize and take on board the following stakeholders. Each session may span over 3 hours:

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

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

Year - 2**4. Specialized Training Workshops:**

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

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

**5. Establish District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs):**

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

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

**6. Undertake District Disaster Risk Assessment:**

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

**Section 4**  
**DDMA Organizational Structure &**  
**Members**

## Section 4

### DDMA Organizational Structure and Members

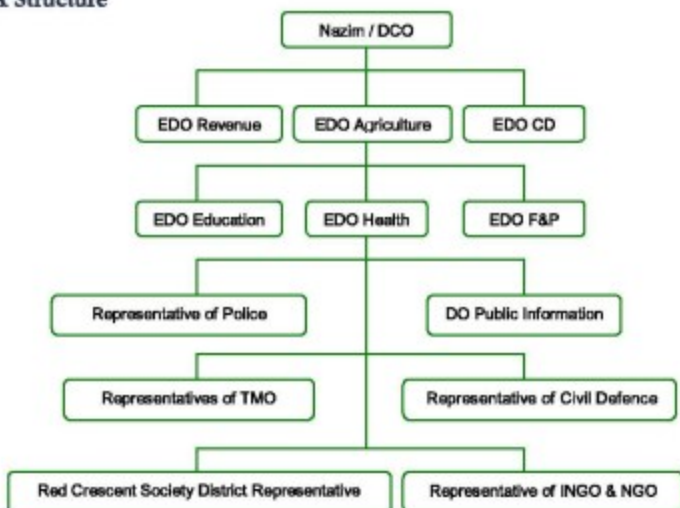
#### 4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

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

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

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

#### 4.2. DDMA Structure



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

#### ❖ The DDMA Secretariat

- A Secretariat shall be established to support the DDMA in its day-to-day activities. In district Sanghar, the Revenue Office under the DCO will be delegated to perform the tasks of secretariat for the DDMA.

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

#### ❖ Function of DDMA

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

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





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

#### 4.3 Taluka Disaster Management Committee

Institutions at this level are the frontline of disaster risk reduction and response. For many departments this is the lowest level of administration where they interface directly with communities; agriculture, education, health, police, revenue and others. Extension workers of above departments could play a significant role in promoting disaster risk reduction. For example agriculture extension workers could promote awareness of drought, flood or cyclone resistant crops. Health workers could raise people's awareness about potential diseases that may occur after flood or drought and how to prepare for them. Education officials could work on school disaster preparedness. Similarly, Taluka authorities have an important role in organizing emergency response and relief; e.g. damage and loss assessment, recovery needs assessment. Under LGO 2001, the TMAs is to facilitate, provide, manage, operate, maintain and improve the municipal infrastructure and services including: water supply and control and development of water sources, other than systems maintained by union and village council, sewerage, vector control, sewage treatment and disposal, storm water drainage and firefighting.



#### Taluka Municipal Administration

Responsibilities of Taluka administration are as follows:

- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall establish round the clock Control Rooms during the emergency.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall ensure dewatering pumping machines are in proper order for emergency.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall ensure proper cleaning of 'Maullahs' for draining out the rainy water during monsoon season.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall identify the dangerous buildings and take necessary action as per Municipal Buildings Laws.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall ensure the Fire Brigade and concerned staff available round-the-clock

- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall declare it essential for the staff to be present during the emergency in order to ensure availability of staff.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall assist the concerned Revenue Officers for arranging manpower and establishing Relief Camps in case of any emergency.
- ◆ The officials of the Taluka Municipal Administration shall arrange the required labour force and assistance from locals in case of emergency.

#### **WITHIN 24 HOURS**

1. Declare the emergency, convene meeting with stakeholders for information and mobilization/ Coordination.
2. Convene a meeting with stakeholders; create an Emergency Cell and an operations room.
3. Activate the Contingency Plan.
4. Activate the Clusters/ District Coordination Groups.
5. Deploy a joint rapid needs assessment (RNA) Team to affected areas.
6. Start emergency relief based on rapid assessment.
7. Submit information/ situation report to NDMA, relief agencies/ donors, INGOs and main relief actors.

#### **WITHIN 48 HOURS**

1. Mobilize emergency funds/ stocks available.
2. Decide on resource mobilization options; pooled funding.
3. Present rapid needs assessment results to NDMA.
4. Revise the strategic intervention plan and the division of roles and responsibilities.
5. Convene Coordination meetings
6. deploy required additional staff
7. Establishment of a multi-sectoral response according to identified properties.
8. Suspend ongoing non priority/ essential programmes.
9. collect and consolidate data for information bulletins (sitreps, needs analysis)
10. Send Funding Proposal to PMDA/ NDMA/ Donors.
11. Evaluate the Security situation.

#### **FIRST 2 WEEKS**

1. Consolidate information; analyze gaps and material assistance flow.
2. Conduct thorough evaluations and plan 6 months intervention, identification of immediate consequences and induced effects.
3. Media briefings and press releases
4. Facilitate administrative procedures for the procurement of humanitarian equipment and goods.
5. Identifications of reception sites for the affected population.

#### **4.4 Union Council Disaster Management Committee**

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



rainwater harvesting structures for drought mitigation, vocational training for livelihoods to reduce vulnerability etc. therefore, it will be important to develop orientation and knowledge of local political leadership at his level. Union council may develop local policies and guidelines for vulnerability reduction.

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

#### 4.5 Taluka and Union Council level, Activities

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

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

#### 4.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies

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

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



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

- Search and rescue operations
- Information dissemination
- First aid

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

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

- District Level NGOs
- INGOs

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

In order to promote community level disaster risk management activities, the capacity of existing community based organizations (CBOs) will be developed and enhanced by district and taluka authorities. In the absence of community organizations, new groups would be established to work in disaster risk reduction and management. CBOs will be trained about local early warning system, evacuation, first aid, search and rescue, fire fighting etc. Linkages would be developed between CBOs and relevant local agencies; e.g. agriculture, banks, health and veterinary services to promote disaster preparedness. Skills and knowledge of CBOs leadership will also be developed in financial management, human resource management, resource mobilization, interpersonal communication and presentation and negotiations skills. The provision of Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) in Local Government Ordinance (LGO 2001) provides a good ground to organize communities and mobilize resources for issues like local level disaster risk management.



**Section 5**  
**Roles and Responsibilities of District**  
**Stakeholders**

## Section 5

### Roles and Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

#### 5.1. Common for Each Department

##### Pre

- Assign representatives for DDMA,
- Participate in DDMA meetings
- Capacity building of department regarding disaster
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Information sharing regarding capacities and needs of department

##### During

- Co-ordinate with District DEOC
- Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster.

##### Post

- Cooperate with DDMA
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation activities.
- Capacity building of department regarding Disaster management
- Development of contingency plan in the light of lesson learned
- Preparation of impact assessment surveys covering strengths and weaknesses of interventions and impact on affected victims and dissemination learning to DDMA and other concerned institutions
- Prepare overall report of the department regarding intervention and disseminate to DDMA and other GOs / NGOs/INGOs

#### 5.2. Police Department

##### Pre

- Information dissemination through 15 helpline service to local residents
- Capacity building regarding disaster
- Prepare team for emergency intervention

##### During

- Prohibits overloading goods in trucks.
- Shifting the rescued/affected people to hospitals
- Providing easy access to rescue and relief personnel/vehicles
- Corpse disposal
- Maintain law and order
- Provide warning / instruction to travelers

- Divert traffic on alternate routes as and when necessary.
- Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for emergency response.
- Rescue
- Provide food services.

#### Post

- Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for rehabilitation of the victims.
- Development of contingency plan in the light of lesson learned
- Provide security in the safe area

### 5.3. Revenue Department

#### Pre

- Assessment of high prone areas and estimation of possible damage and needs for recovery in case of emergency
- Arrangements of financial resources (bloc grants)
- Facilitation in getting tax exemptions to institutions/NGOs/INGOs focus on disaster management

#### During

- Establish relief distribution centers
- Accept relief donations and relief support
- Timely release of funds
- Request assistance from the DEOC, as needed
- Submit financial reports to the DEOC of the operations for onward circulation to all stakeholders

#### Post

- Assessment of damage of industry/business, crops and live stock and settlement of applicable taxes accordingly in coordination with industry, agriculture and irrigation departments.
- Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation activities.

### 5.4. Health Department

#### Pre

- Monitor the general health situation, e.g. monitor outbreak of diseases
- Provide specific information required regarding precautions for epidemics
- Establish a health mobile team in district & town headquarter hospital
- Set-up an information center to organize sharing of information for public information purposes
- Prepare first aid kits, medicines, water test kits, chloramines and anti snake venom serum.

- Conducted training for medical staff and health personnel /community groups regarding preventive health care especially in disaster prone areas
- Collaboration with relevant organizations / partner NGOs for participation and support through financial and technical resources
- Up-gradation and smooth functioning of hospitals, BHUs, equipped with required staff and equipment
- Data base and linkages with ambulance services/blood banks
- Provision of the safe drinking water.
- Health Education (a never ending task)
- Early detection of cases.
- Ongoing Surveillance
- Facilitate education department and institutions regarding preparation of health related curriculum
- Facilitation to water management department in treatment and disposal of industrial and urban waste
- Ensure proper disposal of hospital waste

#### During

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

#### Post

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



### 5.5. Education and Literacy

#### Pre

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

#### During

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

#### Post

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

### 5.6. Agriculture and Livestock

#### Pre

- Provide recommendation on changing/rescheduling of cropping patterns
- Create Community Seed Bank at Union Council level
- Provide live stock vaccination
- Assessment of high prone areas and estimation of possible damage and needs for recovery regarding live stock, crops, irrigation facilities in case of emergency
- Mass awareness regarding epidemics and diseases to live stock and crops
- Regular surveillance of rivers, canals, barrages and head works, other water courses which are most likely to be in flood.
- Close coordination with Meteorology department & media, especially during monsoon

#### During

- Immediate transfer of current situation to DDMA and media to be spread for mass awareness
- Facilitate other departments to set up relief camps, temporary offices in canal rest houses and

other buildings as per need.

- Vaccination of live stock

#### Post

- Prepare report on damages and needs submit to DDMA
- Upgrade Community Seed Bank (CSB)
- Mass awareness regarding epidemics and diseases to live stock and crops
- Repair and rehabilitation of canals, barrages and head works, other water courses which damaged during flood.
- Close coordination with Meteorology department & media, especially during monsoon
- Timely compensation to affected farmers
- Vaccination of live stock

### 5.7. Planning Department

#### Pre

- Get statistical data regarding possible damage and recovery needs from other departments such as Health, education, social welfare, agriculture.
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Facilitate other departments in planning

#### During

- Prepare materials and equipment for emergency response.
- Responsible team distributes fuel to the affected areas

#### Post

- Get statistical data regarding actual damage and recovery needs from other departments such as Health, education, social welfare, agriculture.
- Plan and identify potential resources
- Facilitate other departments in planning and execution of rehabilitation in cost effective manner.
- Coordinate with all line Departments

### 5.8. Army

#### Pre

- Prepare necessary equipments, labor, transportation mean and other materials for emergency intervention
- Assist in evacuation of people to safe places before the disaster
- Providing training to soldiers and determined the role of the soldiers who are stationed in flood prone areas
- Protect roads from getting flooded (i.e. sand bagging and enforcement of embankments)

**During**

- Installation of temporary bridges, Bunds etc.
- Provide rescue services.
- Collate information and warn appropriate Army units
- Establish communications of disaster and supplement the civil communication set up if required
- Coordinate all military activity required by the civil administration.
- Provision of medical care with the help of the medical teams, including treatment at the nearest armed forces hospital.
- Transportation of Relief Material
- Provision of logistic back-up (aircrafts, helicopters, boats, etc).
- Establishment of Relief Camps
- Assist in evacuation of people to safe places during the disaster

**Post**

- Construction and Repair of Roads and Bridges
- Cooperate and coordinate with District authorities.
- Facilitate other departments in capacity building in sectors such as road construction, telecommunication, medical facilities and other infrastructural development

**5.9. Civil Defense****Pre**

- Information sharing regarding technical and personnel expertise with DDMA
- Conduct trainings for Volunteers' regarding first aid and other relevant expertise in collaboration with health and community development department
- Create awareness regarding rescue, evacuation and first aid
- Affectively establish, train and systemize volunteers initiatives in collaboration with education department / institutions

**During**

- Fire fighting
- Rescue and evacuation
- In coordination with community development and education department assign volunteers for emergency response.
- Communicate to DEOC any additional resources required for performing the above tasks
- Facilitate as per demand in disaster response.

**Post**

- Identify gaps, make plan for future to overcome weakness of department.
- Capacity building of Civil Defense department, Volunteers regarding Disaster management

### 5.10. Metrology Department

#### Pre

- Update and upgrade forecast equipment
- Timely and authentic forecast of rains, windstorms etc.
- Timely transfer of information regarding abnormal weather conditions to media

#### During

- Timely and authentic forecast of rains, windstorms etc.
- Timely transfer of information regarding abnormal weather conditions to media and other concerned departments such as environment, agriculture & irrigation, civil defense, police and army

#### Post

- In coordination with environment department conduct study of factors which cause abnormal weather changes

### 5.11. Media

#### Pre

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

#### During

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

#### Post

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

### 5.12. NGOs / INGOs

#### Pre

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

- Resource mobilization at local and international level

**During**

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

**Post**

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

**Section 6**  
**Standard Operating Procedures**  
**(SOPs)**

## Section 6

### Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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

- Clarity of mandate
- Decentralize planning and response
- Commitment and close Coordination
- Concrete Collaboration
- Timely action and timely reporting
- Total Transparency and accountability
- Regular Monitoring
- Objectives, activities and outcome based pre, during and post evaluation
- Sharing and learning
- Sustainability



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

#### 6.1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

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

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

The DDMA will be responsible for:

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

#### 6.2. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC)

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

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

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

### 6.3. Mechanism of Warnings

As per findings and recommendations of its experts regarding Early warning system DDMA would engage relevant district department which would establish and upgrade early warning system and pass on warnings of a disasters occurrence directly to media and to the head of DDMA who will direct the most needed



department as lead agency (as per nature of disaster) to take immediate steps. Side by side he will call emergency meeting of all the members of DDMA. Following are some of the actions to be taken:

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

### 6.3.1. Warning & Plan Information Distribution

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



### 6.3.2. Public Information

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

### 6.4. Reporting

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



### 6.5. Requests for Assistance

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

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

### 6.6. Plan Dissemination through Community Education

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

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

### 6.7. Community Involvement and Participation

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

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

### 6.8. Organizing the Drills

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

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

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

The member departments of DDMA will mobilize resources to arrange a bloc grant for some of the following activities:-

- Meet the expenses of DDMA secretariat
- Meet the expenses of drills

Immediate response to emergency to be supplemented by larger budget on full fledge response. However the exercises related to formulation of DDMA and Disaster Risk Management Mechanism in the district have been conducted by the DCO Sanghar in cooperation with NDMA, UNDP and all the departments actively taking part in such activities in order to have the comprehensive mechanism in the district to manage the disaster situation.

## Section 7 Conclusion

## Section 7

### Conclusion

#### 7.1. Conclusion

The District Disaster Risk Management Plan for the District Sanghar has been planned in consultation with the all stakeholders of the district describing Hazard Vulnerability, strategies for disaster response, preparedness, mitigation and recovery initiatives to reduce the risks of the impact of the disaster in the district. Each department and sectoral line ministries should take the responsibility of developing contingency and Recovery Plans based on their areas of competence and mandate in collaboration with other stakeholders.



This plan is a guiding tool which will be reviewed every year by all stakeholders' particularly by PDMA to make it more district specified for minimizing the risks of the natural and human disaster situation and their impacts in the District Sanghar.

## Section 8 Annexes

## Section 8 Annex 1

### Sanghar District at a Glance

Area	10608 Sq.Kms.
Population – 1998	1421977 persons
Male	746127 (52.47 %)
Female	675850 (47.52 %)
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	110.4
Population Density	134.0 per Sq. Km
Urban Population	331316 (23.29 %)
Rural Population	1090661 (76.70 %)
Average Household Size	5.8
Literacy Ratio (10 +)	31.0 %
Male	42.88 %
Female	17.45 %
Population – 1981	893047 persons
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)	2.77 %
Total Housing Units	245479
Pacca Housing Units	69264 (28.22 %)
Housing Units having Electricity	127255 (51.84 %)
Housing Units having Piped Water	51636 (21.00 %)
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	23799 (9.69 %)
Administrative Units	
Talukas	06
Union Councils	69
Mauzas	412
Municipal Committee	04
Town Committees	10

### Food Grain Storage in Public sector

S.NO	Districts	Capacity (M.Ton)	Units at each place	Remarks
01	Sanghar	8500	18	
02	Shahdadpur	6980	117	
03	Sinjhoro	3000	06	
04	Tando Adam	40500	15	
05	Nausabal	2000	04	
06	Khipro	6500	13	
07	Sarhai	1000	02	
08	Jhol	2500	05	
09	Hingorno	10800	12	
	TOTAL SANGHAR DISTRICT	51780	198	

### List of all type of hospitals their bed strength with location

Name of location	Bed	Name of location	Bed
Civil Hospital Sangar	208	Red Crescent Shah latif Hospital Sanghar	20
Taluka Hospital shahdadpur	82	St. Rita Hospital Sanghar	14
Taluka Hospital Khiper	30	Mehmood Hospital Sanghar	18
Taluka Hospital Tando Adam	30	Dahar Hospital Sanghar	15
Taluka Hospital Singhoro	30	Bitai Medical Hospital Shahdadpur	20

### List of active NGOs / CBOs working in District Sanghar

S#	Organization	Contact	Head	Area of Operation	Level
1.	<b>Al-Mubran Welfare Association</b> Shahdad pur Road, Singhoro, Distt. Sanghar	Tel#0234-31439 Armsa@org.com	Mr. Mubasher Ali President	Education Health	District
2.	<b>Kunbhar Sumaji Bhaiad Yuzameem</b> KSBT House, 7 G. Road, P.O. Khiper, Sanghar	Tel#0231- 79747	Mr. M.A. Kunbhar General Secretary	Primary Education Poverty Alleviation Health	Tehsil
3.	<b>Nakhi Welfare Organization</b> Village Puchrio, P.O. Chorari, Taluka, Sanghar		Mr. Abdul Majed Mangrio President	Advocacy for BFA NF-Primary Education	District
4.	<b>Organization for Welfare &amp; Prosperity Of The Rural Area</b> Post Office Jhol, Sanghar	Tel: 02346-45194	Syed Sibaini Ali Shah	Education Health Environment Human Rights	Community
5.	<b>Rural Development Organisation</b> Near Social Welfare Office, P.O Khiper Sanghar	Tel# 0231- 79565	Mr. Ferooz Ahmed General Secretary	Education	Tehsil
6.	<b>Rural Women Welfare Organization</b> Wazan Manzil, Liaquat Market, Sanghar	Tel# 02346-41278 Fax# 02346- 43239 fweoq@yahoo.com	Ms. Imrasmul President	Women empowerment through Education	District
7.	<b>Rural's Women Educational Society</b> C/o Afiah Cold Corner, Civil Hospital Road, P.O. Taluka Khiper, Sanghar		Ms. Fakhara Parveen Programme Coordinator	Advocacy for BFA Primary Education Adult Education	Community
8.	<b>Shahdab Rural Development Organization</b> Tando Adam Road Near HESCO Office Shahdadpur, Sanghar	Tel#02332-42164 Fax: 43209 Shahdab_rdo@yahoo.com	Muhammad Ali Saboo President	Agriculture Education Human Rights	District
9.	<b>Social Educational Cultural Welfare Association</b> Village Ghulam Muhammad Laghari, P.O. Bagr Niaramul, Taluka Shahdadpur, Sanghar	Tel: 02322-42683	Mr. Faiz Niaramul President	Primary Education Health Education Environmental Education	Community
10.	<b>Society for Participatory Educational and Environmental Development (SPEED)</b> Shah Latif Children Academy, 7- G Road, Khiper, Distt. Sanghar	Tel# 0231- 79722- 79747 Fax# 0231- 79566	Mr. Aslam Fraiz Kunbhar General Secretary	Girls Education	Community
11.	<b>Small Agriculture &amp; Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization</b> H# 248,249, Shahdapat, Cooperative Housing Society, Shahdapat, Sanghar	Tel: +92-22-2650596 Fax: +92-22-2653- 860	Mr. Sulman G. Abeo CEO.	NF Primary Education Advocacy for BFA, Health, Community awareness, Disaster Management	Provincial

## Annex 2

### BRIEFING OF HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Department District Sanghar is providing Curative and Preventive Health Service our main stress in on preventive Health Care for that our Health Facilities are providing following preventive health care services at primary and secondary care level Health Facilities.

1. Mother and Child (MCH) Services.
2. Family Planning
3. World Food Programme
4. Health Education
5. Diagnostic Facilities
6. Hepatitis- B Camps
7. ASV & ARV
8. Malaria Control Programme
9. National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care
10. EPI
11. TB DOTS
12. Safe Blood Transfusion Services
13. Medical Camps

#### MOTHER AND CHILD CARE

We are providing Mother & Child Health Care Services at DHQ, THQ, RHC & BHU level where MCH centres are established with female staff & necessary Equipment/ instruments.

Regarding Mother & Child Health we are providing following services:

1. Ante Natal Care
2. Postnatal Care
3. Delivery Services
4. Health Education
5. Family Planning Services
6. World Food Programme
7. Diagnostic Facilities

During the year 2008, 155763 clients visited the MCH centers of district Sanghar.

#### FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

All the Health Facilities are providing Family Planning services to the Male and Female clients which are supplied by District Population Welfare Office Sanghar. The contraceptives are also provided by Lady Health Workers at the house of clients free of cost.



**WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

Objective of this programme is to promote the safe motherhood. Under this programme 22 Centers of various Talukas of district Sanghar are working with support of World Food Programme. Where 04 tins of Vegetable oil and distributed to beneficiaries. During this mothers are given awareness about nutritional needs of pregnant women and children and awareness about prevention of eight targeted diseases.

**List of Health Centers of District Sanghar**

Sr. No	Name of Taluka	Name of WEP Centers
1.	Sanghar	RHC Kandiani
2.		BHU Chak- 8
3.		BHU Gujri
4.		BHU Chutiaryoun
5.	Sinjhora	RHC Jhol
6.		RHC Jaffar Khan Leghari
7.		BHU Rukan Buro
8.		BHU 22- Jammao
9.	Tando Adam	BHU P <sup>r</sup> Shoro
10.		BHU Bagowadadani
11.		GD Baqar Nizamani
12.	Shahdadpur	RHC Shahpurchakar
13.		RHC Sarhari
14.		BHU Jaindo Rind
15.		BHU Mehar Ali Talpur
16.	Jam Nawaz ali	BHU Berani
17.	Khipro	BHU Hathungo
18.		BHU Yamin Hingorjo
19.		BHU Hamzo Dars
20.		BHU Kamil Hingoro
21.		BHU Haji Hassan Hingoro
22.		BHU Khahi village

**HEALTH EDUCATION**

Health education cell is established at EDO Health Office, Different Health Education sessions are conducted on different Hygienic topics at different Health Facilities also in the community two sessions are conducted in a week. The cell is well equipped with Television, VCP, Laptop, Multimedia, Megaphone and Posters. Awareness is given to the masses regarding all diseases like Polio, Hepatitis-B & C, AIDS, Diarrhea and all 07 preventable diseases of children, safe delivery and Child Health Care etc, through Audio Video activity.

**DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES**

All the major hospitals, DHQ Hospital and THQ Hospitals are provided latest Diagnostic Equipments and Instruments for quick and reliable reports.

District headquarter Hospital Sanghar providing the Elisa test facility for Hepatitis B and C. All the RHCs are providing the routine investigation tests, for which equipments and chemical reagents are provided.

X-Ray plants are installed at DHQ Hospital, Taluka Hospitals and all Rural Health Centers, X-Ray plant is also installed at Basic Health Unit Hathungo. Ultrasound machines are provided to DHQ Hospitals, Taluka Hospital and some RHCs

### Annex 3

#### List of Participants

S.No	Name	Designation/ Department
1.	Zia Uddin	Program Manager SAFPCOW
2.	Nabi Bux Rind	TMO Shahdad pur
3.	Mian Mohammad	TMO Sanghar
4.	Muhammad Hussain	EDO Education
5.	Nawab Hussain	EDO Agriculture
6.	Jameel Qureshi	District Police
7.	Pir Muhammad Baqi	EDO ( W & S )
8.	Abdul Ghani	
9.	Abdullah	
10.	Iqbal Ahmed Memon	XEN Irrigation
11.	Miss. Abida	Preseident Local NGO
12.	Yaqoob Brohi	Team Leader SAFPCOW
13.	Syed Ghulam Akbar Shah	TMO
14.	Imran Bux	DDO R
15.	Ishwar Lal	DO Education
16.	Rasool Bux	DCO
17.	Naubat Zardari	DO R
18.	Tahir Ali Memon	DDO R
19.	Sajjan Khan	EDO CDD
20.	Muhammad Farooq	Deputy Manager HESCO
21.	Zafar Ali	TMO
22.	Dr. Mushtaq	EDO Health
23.	Muhammad Sharif	EDO R
24.	Muhammad Mushatq	DO Agriculture
25.	Dr. M Javed	DO Livestock
26.	Abdul Karim	EDO Finance and Planning
27.	Muhammad Iqbal	XEN Irrigation Shahdadpur
28.	Mohammad Naeem	Agriculture Officer
29.	Din Mohammad	SVDO
30.	Malik Imtiaz	SHWO General Secretary

## Annex 4

District Level Damage, Needs & Assessment Form Format

Date of Report \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1 Situation**

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

**Part 1 Effects on Population Who Suffer and in Need of Assistance**

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Total affected people		No. of deaths	Cause of deaths	Number missing	Injured/Sick	Type of sickness	No. of houses damaged			
		Family	Persons						totally	w/major	w/minor	total #
S.1												
S.2												
S.3												
Dis.												
Total												

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

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Water sources contaminated	No. of safe areas	Families inside safe areas who need					Families outside safe areas who need			
				Shelter	Food	IDA Kits	Wastes	Medicine	Food	IDA Kits	Wastes	Medicine
S.1												
S.2												
S.3												
Dis.												
Total												

**Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood**

Serial No.	Name of UCs	Area of crops damaged			Major livestock killed			Other types of livelihood & family possessions damaged, specify				
		Totally	Partially	total	Cow/buffalo	Goat	total	boats			Total	
S.1												
S.2												
S.3												
Dis.												
Total												

**Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure**

#	Name of UCs	Hospitals/health center damaged			Schools damaged			National Road in Km	Secondary Road in Km	No. of Bridges	Culverts	Lifeline scheme
		Totally	Partially	Total	Totally	Partially	Total					
4.1												
4.2												
4.3												
4.4												
<b>Total</b>												

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

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

**Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation**

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

Prepared and submitted by:

Submitted to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Authority (DDMA)

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Provincial Authority (PDMA)

Date

**Explanatory Notes:**

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

## Annex 5

**Union Council Level Damage, Needs & Capacity Assessment Form Format**

Date of Report \_\_\_\_\_ UC Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tehsil Name \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1 Situation**

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

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

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

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

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

**Part 3 Effects to Household Property, Agriculture and Livelihood**

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

**Part 4 Effects to Facilities and Infrastructure**

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

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

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

**Part 6 Possibility of Secondary Hazards during Disaster Situation**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by:

Received by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
UC Authority

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Authority

Date

**Explanatory Notes:**

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

<b>Annex 6</b>
----------------

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

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

II. Description of the Disaster Event:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Damage to Structures:

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

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

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

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

V. Damage to Livelihood

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

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

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

VI. Present Location of the Survivors

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

---

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many are staying in the centre?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is there enough ventilation?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How are waste and excreta disposed of?



5. Are there enough latrines?

6. Are there sources of potable drinking water?

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

VII. Emergency Assistance Received from Other Organizations

Name of Organization	Assistance Extended	Date	Quantity/Estimated Amount

IX. Identification of Needs of Target Beneficiaries

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

Other Items Needed

1. Kitchen Utensils: what, how many and why?

2. Sleeping materials: What, how many and why?

3. No. of families in need of materials for temporary shelter  
(Plastic Sheets)

XI. Additional Information on the Area

Report Prepared by:

Submitted to:

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

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

## Section 9 References and Sources

## Section 9

### References and Sources

#### Consultations and meetings:

- District Coordination Office
- District Revenue department
- District Agriculture department
- District Finance and Planning Department
- District Social Welfare and community development
- District School and Literacy Department
- Environment Department
- Taluka Municipal Administration secretariat
- Medical Superintendent, District Head Quarter Hospital Distt. Sanghar
- Civil Defense Office. Distt. Sanghar
- Irrigation Department Sanghar

#### References and Reports:

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

#### Websites:

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