

District Disaster Risk Management District Kambar & Shahdad Government of Sindh



District Disaster Risk Management Plan

District Kamber Shahdadkot



District Disaster Management Authority
DCO Complex Kamber Shahdadkot
Phone: 074-4210544, Fax: 074-9413556

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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 Persons for
DRM Planning: Mr. Zahid Hussain Memon, DO Revenue
Mr. Ghulam Akbar, DO Civil Defence

The Plan is available from:

District Disaster Management Authority
DCO Complex Kamber Shahdadkot
Phone: 074-4210544
Fax: 074-9413556

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
C-52, Block 2, KDA Scheme # 5, Clifton,
Behind Agha Khan Medical Centre,
Karachi.
Phone: 0092 21 35830194
Fax: 0092 21 35831263

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 Kamber Shahdadkot 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 Kamber Shahdadkot;
- To build capacity of stakeholders regarding activities to be taken in different stages of disaster, preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

Terms and Concepts¹

Acceptable risk

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

Biological hazard

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

Capacity

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

These terms and concepts have been adapted from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) list of terms and concepts. An effort has been made to simplify them for better understanding of the common reader in Pakistan.

District Kamber Shahdaktot

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.

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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.

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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 $\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}$. 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

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technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and the future needs. (Brundtland Commission, 1987).

Technological hazards

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

Vulnerability

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

Wild land fire

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



List of Acronyms

CP	Contingency Plan
DA	District Administration
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DDMA	District Disaster Management authority
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DO	District Officer
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDO	Executive District Officer
HR	Humanitarian Response
INGO	International Non-governmental-organization
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PH	Public Health
TMA	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 Kamber Shahdadkot 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 rational base of information upon which to frame operational plans and procedures. The plan identifies the risk environment for district Kamber Shahdadkot 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 Kamber Shahdadkot with the support of United Nations Development Programme and National Disaster Management Authority is one of the remarkable achievements of district administration Kamber Shahdadkot 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, Mr. Zahid Hussain Memon and Mr. Ghulam Akbar for their contribution to develop this plan. I am confident the guidelines in the plan will provide utmost benefit to vulnerable communities of district Kamber Shahdadkot.

Abdul Razaq Qureshi

District Coordination Officer



Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Vision

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

Mission

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

Objectives

- Provision of base for the formation of DDMA which would formulate policies and procedures regarding disaster management in district Kamber Shahdadkot ensuring maximum and professional exploitation of all resources in district Kamber Shahdadkot aiming at decrease the vulnerability of its subjects to hazards and disasters.
- To strengthen early warning and early response to disaster hazard threats and disaster situations in Kamber Shahdadkot.
- To enhance institutional capacities in district and community levels, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources.
- To initiate collaboration and coordination and exchange of information among stakeholders involved in early warning, disaster risk management, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions at all levels, with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.
- To prepare communities and institutions to act and be equipped with knowledge and capacities for effective disaster risk management at times of disaster in order to reduce losses and damage to lives and property and to include communities, in disaster risk management for the development of specific mechanisms to engage active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders.
- To execute regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.
- To initiate emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures as part of a sustainable way to disaster risk management.



SECTION 1

Overview of the District

Section 01, Overview of the District

1.1. Introduction

Kamber-Shahdadkot District with headquarters at Kamber was established on 13th December, 2004 comprises on

- 1) Kamber
- 2) Shahdadkot
- 3) Warah
- 4) Mirokhan
- 5) Sijawal Junejo
- 6) Nasirabad
- 7) Qubo Saeed Khan

The District borders with District Khuzdar, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi Balochistan Province on the West, on South, District Dadu, on East, District Larkana and on North, District Jacobabad.

1.2. History

The Talukas of Kamber and Shahdadkot had been part of Larkana district since long. It was the ex-chief minister Arbab Ghulam Rahim who carved a new district out of Larkana comprising of two talukas. As a part of a political move to weaken the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) citadel and to accommodate the Chandios, Nawab Shabbir Khan Chandio, the grandson of Ghaibi Khan Chandio, a powerful landlord of his time, this district was successfully divided. Ghaibi Khan Chandio was elected its first district nazim in 2005. His son, Sardar Khan Chandio, became the taluka nazim. The Chandios and Magsis are the main forces in the area and they flex their political muscles during election period.



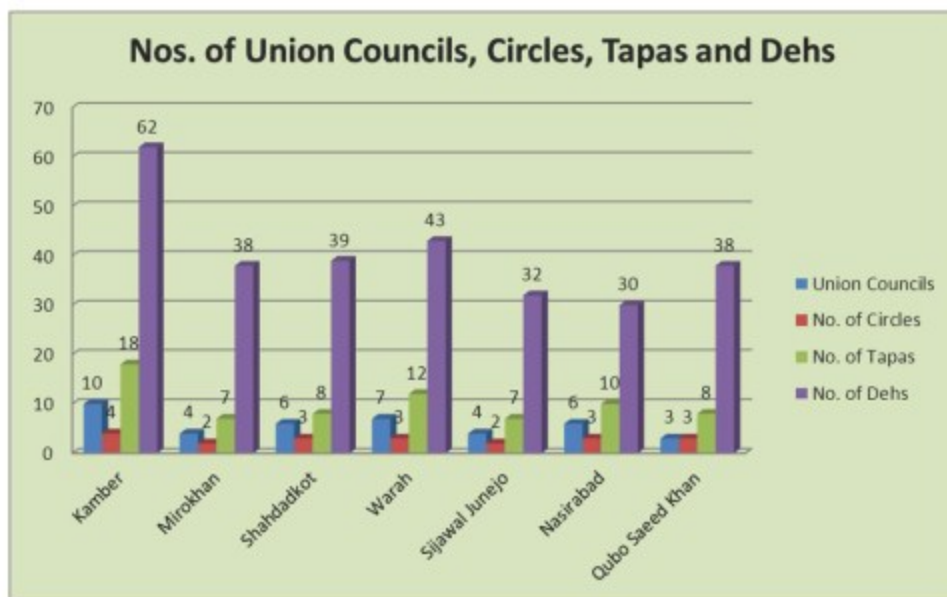
Sindh province has number of famous and historical places and Kamber Shahdadkot is one of such prominent place. The district is witness to the countless anecdotes of historical value and is a permanent adobe of several archaeological monuments.

1.3. Administrative units, number of Talukas / towns, UCs and villages in the district

District Kamber-Shahdadkot with headquarters at Kamber was established on 13th December, 2004. It is administratively divided into seven Taluka, namely i) Kamber ii) Shahdadkot iii) Warah iv) Mirokhan v) Sijawal Junejo vi) Nasirabad vii) Qubo Saeed Khan

District Kamber Shahdadkot

These seven Talukas are further divided into Union Councils; there is a total of 40 Unions Councils in the district. Following is the detail of Union Councils in each Taluka and further administrative division is given in the table below:



1.4. Geography and Climate

The District Kamber borders with District Khuzdar, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi of Balochistan Province on the West, District Dadu on South, District Larkana on East and, District Jacobabad on North. District Kamber-Shahdadkot received the status of an independent district quite recently.

District Kamber boasts a variety of relief features with its vast plains and agricultural land, mighty mountainous ranges of Khirthar, and a number of wetland including Hamal, Drigh and Langh Lakes. The total area of the District is 5475 Sq K.M. It is bounded on west by Khuzdar & Jhal Magsi Districts of Balochistan Province, Larkana District on the East, Jacobabad and Jaffarabad Districts are situated on the North while the southern side is bounded by Dadu District.



1.5. Natural Resources

District Kamber-Shahdadkot is mainly a rice and wheat cultivating region. Almost 95% of the population is dependant on agriculture, per acre yield of crops is very low as compared

District Kamber Shahdadkot

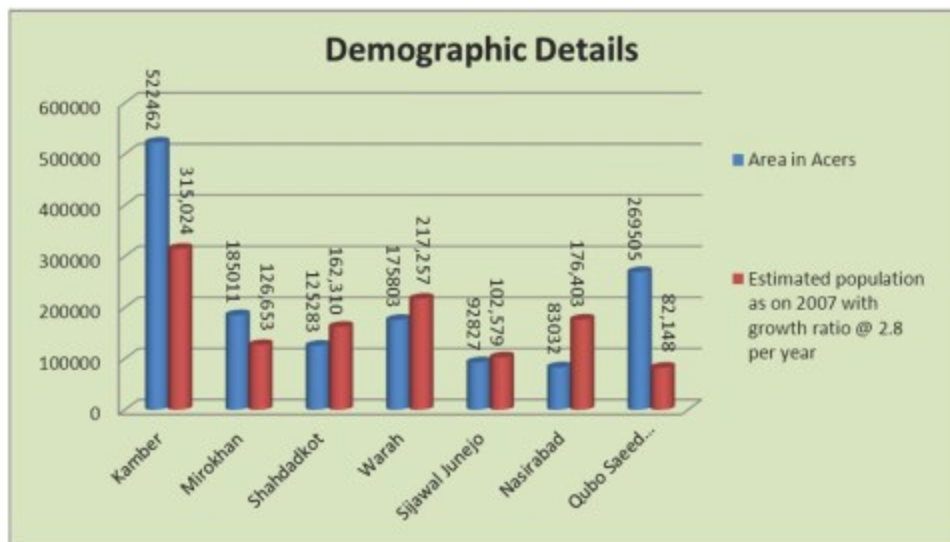
to developed countries the main reason for this condition is illiteracy and traditional practices in agriculture. To raise per capita income, agriculture department with his functionaries is working for development of Agriculture sector through introduction of modern technologies for the uplift of living standard of farming community. Though main Crops are rice and wheat, however Chilies and Vegetables are also grown in parts of the district.

The District is also rich in resource of gas and minerals in Taluka Kamber, some multi-national companies are engaged in exploration work.

1.6. Demography

Since the establishment of the district in 2004 no proper census has been conducted. Only estimated figure give the number of people living in the district. More than 20% population is living below poverty line, and literacy rates in district are quite low.

The demographic details in each Taluka of the district are given in the table below:



1.7. Political Setup

The political set up is based on the Local Government Ordinance under which all districts in the country are headed by one District Nazim. Then there are Taluka Nazims for each Taluka. In district Kamber there are seven Taluka each headed by a Taluka Nazim. Under each there are several Union Councils. There are 40 Union Councils in District Kamber Shahdadkot. The district government is headed by the District Coordination Officer (D.C.O.).

SECTION 2

Hazards in the District

Section 02, Hazards in the District

2.1. District Hazards and Vulnerability

One-third of district Kamber Shahdadkot is an Arid Zone. Much of the area is irrigated through canals. Though rains are received during monsoon season but are not enough for crops like rice.

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 very much vulnerable in case of any disaster.

2.2. Potential Risks and Past Impact

⇒ Floods

During 1994-95, the western part of district was severely affected by flood waters due to abrupt hill torrents causing four breaches in F.P Bunds near Mirpur Burrior Warah. The breaches were promptly closed and relief provided to the affectees. Besides the above mentioned breaches, some breaches also took place during the flood of 2007 at various places.



The construction of surface drainage network, Indus Highway and few other structures without proper hydrological studies has increased the vulnerability of the area manifold. The natural flow routes of the flood water have been interrupted at many places, which have increased the impact and frequency of the floods in the area. The Flood Protection Bund is in very fragile state, it needs to be recouped. There is strong likelihood almost a certainty that the Flood Protection bund will develop breaches even during a normal flood.

⇒ Environmental Hazards

District Kamber Shahdadkot is in constant threat of the surface drainage effluent coming from Balochistan. The toxic and highly contaminated water coming from upland of Balochistan has devastating impact on the natural lakes, water bodies and the agricultural lands and villages.

The Government estimates show that about 6,000 hectares [15,000 acres / 30,000 Jiraibs] of the land, which was irrigated through 26 water courses has completely been degraded. According to the local communities it was in year 1997-98 that it was the first time they saw the drainage effluent of Hairdin Drain of Balochistan flowing on their fertile lands. The situation of the degradation of their lands continued as with each passing year the quantum of drainage effluent increased and degraded more lands.

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It clearly means that about 15,000 acres of land on which mainly wheat crop was cultivated has become degraded since 1998 and nothing is being cultivated on this land. Thousands of local communities / families who were 80% to 100% dependent for wheat crops on those lands have been deprived of wheat production since the last 9 years or more.

⇒ Fire

Every year small to large scale fire event is reported affecting life, property and infrastructure. The main cause of fire is house hold or industrial accidents, mishandling of gas or chemical explosives, etc.



⇒ Drought

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 District a large area is potentially affected by droughts which cause dire shortage of food grains and livestock fodder.

⇒ Vehicular and Transport Accidents

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



⇒ Epidemics / Communicable diseases

Despite of modern scientific advancement in medical field Epidemics / Communicable diseases are a major threat and it is observed that these are more frequent now-a-days. These can occur anywhere, anytime with large impact, can occur unexpectedly. This district like others in Pakistan has faced and would continue to face water- borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, dengue virus, malaria, hepatitis B & C and skin diseases.

⇒ Crises Situation

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

- Bomb blast
- Riots and demonstrations
- Sectarian clashes
- Terrorism / suicide bombing
- Target killing

- fire
- Road and Industrial Accidents

Such situation may arise any time in the district. To meet such situation a crises management plan by different district departments have been prepared. Police, Civil Defense and health department has always been in such situation to respond such crises.

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 stakeholders of their involvement pre, during and post disaster involvement and dissemination.
- District Emergency Operation Center fully staffed and resourced.
- District Disaster Risk Management Plan available, updated regularly and disseminated to all concerned.
- District Nazim, DCO, Civil Defense and relevant staff of DDMA must be trained on Disaster / Emergency Management.
- Roles and Function of Lower level (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 Systems



Section 03, District Disaster Risk Management Systems

3.1. Disaster Risk Management Systems in District

✓ Communication System during Flood

Following communication system is set up for reporting the flood situation.

- wireless sets of irrigation Departments
- Flood Control Centers at District/ Taluka Headquarters and Irrigation offices.
- Radio & T.V, before any critical situation to announce on FM for evacuation of people from danger zone.
- Police Wireless System.
- Sirens installed in Union Councils.

✓ The Wireless Station will be established at the following places

- Chukhi (Qubo Saeed Khan)
- Chuki RD 169
- Zero Point (Kamber)
- Garhi Bunglow (Warah)
- MNV Head (Warah)

✓ With Weather Forecast

Early warning to the people through

- TV/ Radio FM
- Police Wireless and Staff.
- Revenue Village Staff.

✓ After Flood

- with the help of Police
- Revenue Staff.
- Taluka Nazims Kamber, Qubo Saeed Khan, Shahdadkot & Warah.

Note: In case of calamity of the scale of 2007 the help of Armed forces could be called for following the relevant rules and procedure

✓ Evacuation

The people of barani area usually seek shelter on the top of protective bunds during river floods. They are reluctant to shift to pacca track. It would be thus necessary to evacuate those marooned people to safer places. The Executive Engineers, the DDOs Revenue and

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TPOs concerned will be responsible for the timely communication of information to the inhabitants of the barani area for the shifting to safer places.

✓ Relief Camp

All the Governments Schools/ Collages will be utilized for establishment of Rain Flood Relief Camps.

NOTE: Government Building to be used as Army Camps in Case of Calamity.

✓ Drinking Water Supply

Following sources have been identified to provide drinking water in case of disasters.

S. No	Source	Facilities
1.	Fire Brigade Civil Defence Kamber	Water Bladders
2.	Fire Brigade Civil Defence Larkana	Water Badges
3.	Fire Brigade TMA Kamber	Mineral Water Bottles
4.	Fire Brigade TMA Shahdadkot	Water puri tabs
5.	TMA water Bowsers	Purification plants

3.2. Mid - Term Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management in District

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



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

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:

1. Formation, Establishment and Orientation of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

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

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

2. Orientation Sessions with District Departments, Elected Members and other Stakeholders:

Three separate orientation sessions by NDMA / PDMA representatives about the structure, roles and mandate of DDMA will be organized to inform, sensitize and take on board the following stakeholders. Each session may span over 3 hours:

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

3. Establish District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) and Early Warning System:

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

4. Specialized Training Workshops:

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

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

5. Establish District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs):

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

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

6. Undertake District Disaster Risk Assessment:

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



SECTION 4

DDMA Organizational Structure and Key Stakeholders



Section 04, DDMA Organizational Structure and Key Stakeholders

4.1. Organizational Structure and Members

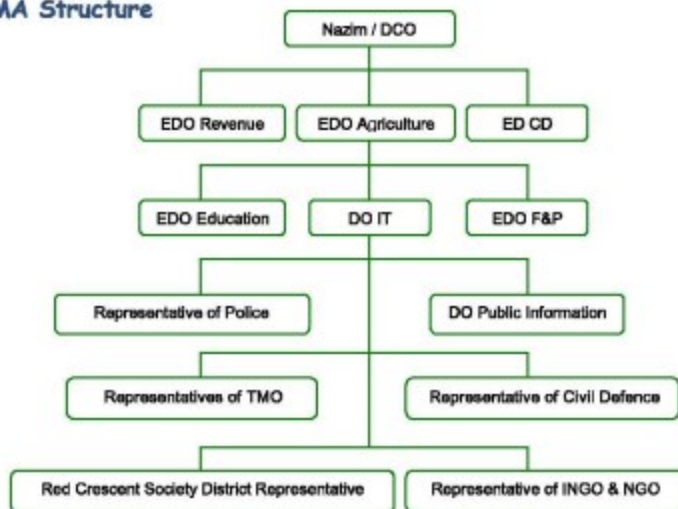
The DDMA is the focal organization and authority in the conduct and implementation of activities and actions on disaster management in Kamber Shahdadkot District. In pre, during and post disaster stages the DDMA holds primary importance. Basically along with its Town / Taluka and UC tiers, the DDMA is 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 Kamber Shahdadkot is mentioned below:-:

4.2. DDMA Structure



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

District Kamber Shahdadkot

4.2.1. The DDMA Secretariat

- A Secretariat shall be established to support the DDMA in its day-to-day activities. In district Kamber Shahdadkot, 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 Kamber Shahdadkot.
- Organization of communities and training in emergency response for hazards.
- Come up with a District mapping identifying actual and potential hazard prone areas in coordination with the Town Administration and revenue department, appropriate line departments and NGOs.
- Design Action Plan for emergency response that will include population, details of threatened areas, evacuation routes, campsites for temporary use, and selected areas for permanent shifting of families, livelihood assistance, and the like.
- With the police and transport offices, document and monitor transport situation to include vehicular accidents, number of dead and injured, location of accident, cause of accident, etc. and develop a trend analysis for use in development of a transport hazard reduction plan.
- Other mitigation activities to be listed in the IMMEDIATE category of activities identified for implementation by the District Disaster Management Authority.

4.2.2. Function of DDMA

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

- To prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
- To coordinate and monitor the implementation of the District Plan inline with National Policy, Provincial Policy, National Plan, and Provincial Plan;
- To ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the governments at the districts level as well as by the local authorities;
- To ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are



District Kamber Shahdadkot

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.



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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 fire fighting.

4.3.1. 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.

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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 through evolutions 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 Guidelines*), information exchange and reporting so as to enable the DEOC to have a total picture of resource availability, disbursements and requirements. NGOs therefore have been assigned specific tasks by the District Administration to undertake relief work within the overall institutional framework. As and where possible, NGOs may also be able to improve the quality of delivery of services. In addition, CBO Committees have been operating at the community level, especially in times of emergencies like house collapses, fires, and floods. Such committees have been identified at the ward level.

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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

Responsibilities of District Stakeholders

(Post, Pre and During Involvement)



Section 05, Responsibilities of District Stakeholders (Post, Pre and during Involvement)

5.1. Common for Each Department

Pre
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assign representatives for DDMA,• Participate in DDMA meetings• Capacity building of department regarding disaster• Plan and identify potential resources• Information sharing regarding capacities and needs of department
During
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Co-ordinate with District DEOC• Mobilize the human resources for intervention during disaster.
Post
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooperate with DDMA• Facilitation to institutions / NGOs/ INGOs which focus on rehabilitation activities.• Capacity building of department regarding Disaster management• Development of contingency plan in the light of lesson learned• Preparation of impact assessment surveys covering strengths and weaknesses of interventions and impact on affected victims and dissemination learning to DDMA and other concerned institutions• Prepare overall report of the department regarding intervention and disseminate to DDMA and other GOs / NGOs/INGOs

5.2. Police Department

Pre
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information dissemination through 15 helpline service to local residents• Capacity building regarding disaster• Prepare team for emergency intervention
During
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prohibits overloading goods in trucks.• Shifting the rescued/affected people to hospitals• Providing easy access to rescue and relief personnel/vehicles• Corpse disposal• Maintain law and order• Provide warning / instruction to travelers• Divert traffic on alternate routes as and when necessary.• Ensure security to workers of NGOs and INGOS who perform duties for emergency response.• Rescue

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- 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

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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

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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

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- 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 /teletext 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 /teletext programs of safety measures during disaster

Post

- Awareness raising in collaboration with departments such as health, education, environment
- Publish, broadcast /teletext 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

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- 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) for DRM Response

Section 06, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for DRM Response

The SOPs hold key importance in the whole process once the DDMA has been formed along with its lower tiers at Taluka /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 Quetta. 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.

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- 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

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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 Quetta 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 Quetta 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 07

Conclusion



Section 07, Conclusion

7.1. Conclusion

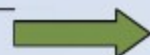
DDRMP provides operational space along with procedural guidelines for execution of emergency Responses with the participation of people and different stake holders. This is not denying the fact that if it is a major calamity, or small scale disaster, people play an important role in preparing for the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



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

SECTION 8

Annexes



Section 08, Annexes

Annex i- Vulnerable Points at F.P Bund

Sr. No	RD	Location
1.	181	Village akber Khoso
2.	478	Rabi- Pul
3.	478	Rabi- Rul
4.	169	Village Mujeed Magsi
5.	177	Village Seth Khudadad Khoso
6.	178	Village Seth Khudadad Khoso
7.	179	Village Kaber Khoso
8.	184	Village Jan Muhammad Khoso/ Katchi Pul
9.	186	Village Jan Muhammad Khoso/ Moosa Khoso
10.	194	Village Jagirani
11.	196	Village Khushhal Magsi
12.	198	Village Essa Pur
13.	203	Village Ashique Ali Mugheri/ Seelra Village
14.	213	Village Khan Wah/ Aamir chandio

Annex ii- Place Of Stock Abkalani Material

The Abkalani material will be stocked at the following points along the protective bunds.

Sr. No	Bund	Location
1.	F.P Bund RD 210 (Katchi Pull)	Qubo Saeed Khan
2.	F.P Bund RD 263.5 / 502 (Zero Point)	Kamber
3.	F.P Bund RD 452 (Near Sabo Buriro)	Kamber
4.	F.P Bund RD 4118(Garhi Bunglow)	Warah
5.	F.P Bund RD 365 (Village Miani)	Warah
6.	F.P Bund RD 346 (MNV Head) - Border of District Kamber- Shahdadkot @ Kamber & Dadu	Warah

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Annex v- Machinery & Equipment

There is no Agriculture engineering Workshop in District Kamber-Shahdadkot @ Kamber. However, following machinery and equipment are available in the District Larkana, Agriculture Engineering Workshop which can be put in joint during the flood emergency.

Sr. No	Department	Machinery
1.	Agriculture Engineering Workshop	6 Bulldozers 2 Trucks 1 Diesel Oil Tanker 1 Hino Trailer for transpiration of bulldozers.
2.	Highways Department	2 Tractors 2 Trucks
3.	Irrigation Department	Scrapers

Annex vi- Health Department Information

- Health Cover.

No. of Hospitals.	No. of BHUs	No. of Dispensaries	No. of RHCs	No. of Maternity homes	No. of Government Shafa Khana
04	26	25	04	02	01

- Supporting Centers

Sr. No	Name of Village	Taluka
1.	Rural Health Center Qubo Saeed Khan	Qubo Saeed Khan
2.	Taluka Hospital Shahdadkot	Shahdadkot
3.	Taluka Hospital Kamber	Kamber
4.	Taluka Hospital Warah	Warah
5.	Rural Health Center Nasirabad	Warah

- First Aid Cover

Sr. No	Name of Village	Taluka
1.	Katchi Pull/ Chukhi	Qubo Saeed Khan
2.	Mirpur Buriro	Qubo Saeed Khan

District Kamber Shahdadkot

Annex iii- Highest Level of Water During Floods

Flood 2007 Kamber- Shahdadkot @ Kamber

Flood Protection Bunds		MNV Drain (Chhandan) Hamal Warah
RD-224 Chukhi @ Qubo Saeed Khan	Zero Point at Kamber	RD - 346 @ Warah
Maximum level of water	Maximum level of water 05.07.07	Maximum level of water 10.07.07
6.6 ft	3.8. ft	12.5 ft

Annex iv- Veterinary / Livestock Cover:

The district Officer, Animal Husbandry will open 4 veterinary units in addition to mobile units for providing medical cover and treatment to the animals in flood affected areas. The details are as under.

Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Emergency Centers
1. Qubo Saeed Khan	1. Shahdadkot by Pass Taluka Qubo Saeed Khan
2. Umed Ali Junejo	2. Zero point Taluka Kambe.
3. Shahdadkot	3. Village Ghaibidero Taluka Kamber
4. Mirokhan	4. Village Sabu Buriro, Taluka Kamber
5. Kamber	5. Village Mirpur Chandio Taluka Warah.
6. Ghaibidero	6. Village Junain/ Hamal @ MNV Drain Taluka Warah.
7. Warah	7. Veterinary Mobile Unit, H.Q @ Vety: Dispensary Warah.
8. Hamal	

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3.	Zero Point	Kamber
4.	Sabu Buriro	Kamber
5.	Chhaddan	Warah

Annex vii- Veterinary Facilities

No. of Veterinary Hospitals.	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries	No. of Veterinary Centers.	No. of Animal Health Extension Centers.
01	02	24	01

Annex viii- Educational Setup

Level	Number of Students				Enrollment			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,067	265	180	1,512	72,512	42,922	115,465	2,434	668	3,102
Middle	34	24	13	71	2,209	1,189	3,298	160	47	207
High	26	06	01	33	11,931	4,230	16,161	469	81	550
Higher Secondary	04	03	-	07	3,379	1,363	4,742	115	33	148
Colleges	04	04	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,135	302	194	1,633	89,962	49,704	139,666	3,178	829	4,007

Annex ix- Major Castes / Salient Political Groups & Key Political issues

Major Castes/ Tribes/ Families in the District	Chandia, Magsi, Khuhawar, Gopang, Mughri, Tunia, Juneja, Soomra, Hakra, Brohi, Khosa etc
Salient Political Groups in the District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PML (Q) 2) PPP 3) JUI (F) 4) PML (N) 5) PML(F)
Key Political Issues of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivalry between PPP and PML(Q) • Challenges to new district to survive

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Annex x- Relief Camps During Flood:

Normally the relief camps / centers will be set up at the following places.

Taluka	Relief Camps
Shahdadkot + Qubo Saeed Khan	1) Primary School Chuki. 2) Irrigation Landhi (97000) 3) Dhori
Kamber	1) X-Regulator (Warah Branch-2009) 2) Zero Point (Garhi Kartio)
Warah	1) Irrigation Landhi Gurkh. 2) Garhi Banglow Hamal.

The statistics is given with a view to have an expected number of Government building which may be utilized as relief camps if the calamity of the magnitude of flood 2007 strikes again.

No	Taluka / relief Camps in Flood 2007	Facilities / Building		
		Schools	Collages	Railway Stations
1.	Shahdadkot (data of Qubo Saeed Khan Taluka include)	09	02	0
2.	Kamber	15	1	0
3.	Warah	20	0	0
4.	Nasirabad (Data of Warah Taluka include)	06	0	0
5.	Mirokhan + Taluks Sijawal Junejo	08	0	0
Total		58	03	0

Annex xi- Government Buildings To Be Used As Army Camps In Case Of Calamity:

Taluka	Gove: Building	Space
Kamber	Mono Technical	300 to 500 Army Person
Shahdadkot	1. Irrigation Rest House 2. Degree college	--do--
Qubo Saeed Khan	Taluka Nazim Office	100 to 150 Army Person
Mirokhan	Degree Collage	300 to 500 Army Person

District Kamber Shahdadkot

Warah	Mono Technical Collage	300 to 500 Army Persons
Sijawal Junejo	High School Arzi Bhutto	300 to 500 Army Persons
Nasirabad	Government High School	300 to 500 Army Persons

Annex xii- Adewatering/ Suction Pumps Available With Tmas

Office	Total	Working condition	Out of order	Office	Total	Working condition	Out of order
TMO Mirokhan	02	--	02	TMO	--	--	--
TMO Shahdadkot	04	04	--	TMO Nasirabad	02	02	--
TMO Kamber	05	03	02	TMO Warah	03	03	--

Annex xiii- Participants List Multistakeholders Consultation For District Disaster Risk Management Planning

S.No	Name of Officer/ Participant	Designation/ Department
1.	Ghulam Rasool	Reporter Daily Jang
2.	Abdul Ghafar Thshi	General Secretry Kachho foundation
3.	Surriya Waheed	District Officer (SWCDD)
4.	Mir Mohammad Gopuy	Assistant Inf Officer
5.	Dr. Noor Ahmed	EDO Health
6.	Capt. Dr. Munir Ahmed	D.O Health
7.	Ghulam Akbar Buoro	D.O Civil Defence
8.	Shahzad Ali	D.C.O. Officer
9.	Ghulamullah	Dist DW Officer
10.	Dr. M. Azam	L.P.O Kamber
11.	Panhal Silro	Botool Welfifare Association
12.	Ashique Hussain	Children Welfare org
13.	Hakeem GH Siddique	NGO ABWA
14.	Abdul Nabi Silro	Betool W.A
15.	Manthar Ali Burin	E.D.O. (M) Kamber
16.	Muhammad Farooque	A.D.O. E (M) Kamber
17.	Muhammad Maqsood	Inspector Labour Deptt Kamber
18.	Abdul Sattar Bwhi	Govt, Social Worker K.Sh,ks.n
19.	Nisar Ahmed Shabrani	PA to Zila Nazi KSK
20.	Bashir Ahd Chauri	Rehbn Social Develop org

District Kamber Shahdadkot

21.	M. Ismail Pathar	Teacher Govt P. High School Kamber
22.	Abdul Rasheed	A.D.E.E. SW
23.	Khair Muhad	H.M G.M.I
24.	Nazir Hussain Magh	G.P.H. S Kamber
25.	Bakhtiar Ahmed	GMS Buthi ktn Lasker
26.	Imdad Hussain Channa	D.D.O. SW Head Quarter Kamber
27.	Muhammad Ali (J)	Head Master MehiMaket
28.	Mohammad Khan Chadi	Akash Rural Social Dev: org kamber President
29.	Dr. Ghulam Mustafa Keghas	D.O.K/s & Ah KSK
30.	Hareesh Kumar	D.O.E. (Semis) kamber
31.	Mst. Roshan	D.O.E. (Elam) Kamber
32.	Banbo Khan	G.H.S. Kamber
33.	Khadim Hussain Soomro	D.O Agriculture Kamber
34.	Zerina Magi	D.O.E.A. Cd & Trg
35.	Mst Anwar Khaan	A.D.O.(F) Mirokhan
36.	Faryal Akhtar	Chair Person Al- Karim welfare foundation
37.	Quvesho Begi	A.D.O.E. (F) Kamber
38.	Qamer Nisa	A.D.O.E (F) Quboo
39.	Manzoor Ali Mahson	Maheror Social welfare Associate
40.	Sayed Mohd Shah	N.E.O.T.C.C. Sijari (Junefo)
41.	G.Salia Soomro	G.G.H. School HST Kamber
42.	Zubaida	G.G.H .School HST Kamber
43.	Raquia	G.G.H. School HST Kamber
44.	Sameera Bhutto	O.T G.G.H. School Kamber
45.	Settaro Hakro	G.G.H. School PTI
46.	Ahmed	P.T.I
47.	Liaqat Ali Bhatti	A.D.O.E. Shahdad kot
48.	Ghulam Suger Jamali	A.D.O.E. (F) Shahdad kot
49.	Ghulam Mohd Bozdar	Villager welfare organization mirokhan
50.	Muhammad Ali Busiro	Universal social Development foundation
51.	Anyad aman	D.D.O. (R) SW Kamber
52.	Hafiz Noor ul hag	Daily Jang
53.	Qamer Raja	Revenue
54.	Nadeem Mato	Caritas NGO



SECTION 9

Sources and References



Section 09, Sources and References

Consultations and meetings:

- District Coordination Office
- District Revenue department
- District Agriculture department
- District Finance and Planning Department
- District Social Welfare and community development
- District School and Literacy Department
- Environment Department
- Tehsil Municipal Administration Secretariat
- Medical Superintended, District Head Quarter Hospital Distt. Kamber Shahdadkot
- Civil Defense Office. Distt. Kamber Shahdadkot
- Irrigation Department Kamber Shahdadkot

References and Reports:

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

Websites:

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<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk>

Pakistan Meteorological Department

<http://www.pakmet.com.pk/>

National Disaster Management Authority

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

National Reconstruction Bureau

<http://www.nrb.gov.pk/>

Government of Sindh

<http://www.sindh.gov.pk>

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