

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT Through Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) Tools

District Bhakkar

Survey Conducted for: Doaba Foundation, Multan

Survey Conducted by: Network of Disaster Management Practitioners (NDMP) www.ndmp.org.pk

PREFACE

Will be prepared at the end

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ACRONYMS

BHU	Basic Health Unit	
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	
СВО	Community Based Organization	
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	
CSO	Civil Society Organization	
DM	Disaster Management	
DRRC	Disaster Risk Reduction Committee	
DRM	Risk Management	
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	
GIS	Geographical Information System	
HVCA	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	
MS	Micro Soft	
NGOs	Non Government Organizations	
NDMP	Network of Disaster Management Practitioners	
PRA	Participatory Risk Assessment	
RHC	Rural Health Center	
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences	
TV	Television	
UCs	Union Councils	
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	

KEY TERMS USED IN THE STUDY

Name of Terms		Definition and its Explanation		
1.	Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.		
		Comment: Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation		
2.	Hazard	A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.		
		Comment: Hazards arise from a variety of geological, meteorological, hydrological, oceanic, biological, and technological sources, sometimes acting in combination. In technical settings, hazards are described quantitatively by the likely frequency of occurrence of different intensities for different areas, as determined from historical data or scientific analysis.		
3.	Risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.		
		Comment: The word "risk" has two distinctive connotations: in popular usage the emphasis is usually placed on the concept of chance or possibility, such as in "the risk of an accident"; whereas in technical settings the emphasis is usually placed on the consequences, in terms of "potential losses" for some particular cause, place and period. It can be noted that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of the significance and underlying causes of different risks.		
4.	Elements At Risk	Persons, buildings, crops or other such like societal components exposed to known hazard, which are likely to be adversely affected		

		by the impact of the hazard.	
5.	Vulnerability	The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.	
		Comment: There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Examples may include poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. However, in common use the word is often used more broadly to include the element's exposure.	
6.	Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.	
		Comment: Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity also may be described as capability. Capacity assessment is a term for the process by which the capacity of a group is reviewed against desired goals, and the capacity gaps are identified for further action.	
7.	Disaster Risk Management	The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.	
		Comment: This term is an extension of the more general term "risk management" to address the specific issue of disaster risks. Disaster risk management aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.	
8.	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	CBDRM is a process in which risk exposed communities actively participate in the identification, assessment, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities while enhancing their capacities. The main objective	

		of the CBDRM is to empower the communities to face the disaster.
9.	Participatory Risk Assessment	A Set of tools used with the support of target communities for assessing the eminent risks present within the community in order to prioritize the risk for the treatment. Some of the important PRA tools are seasonal calendar, historical profile, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, venn diagram, problem tree, hazard/risk mapping, and ranking etc

PART ONE

PROJECT SUMMARY

Doaba Foundation is a humanitarian organization working in disaster prone areas of Southern Punjab since 1987. The mission of Doaba Foundation is "Disaster Prone Communities Becoming Self-Reliant in Pursuit of Their Common Interests". It aims to improve the quality of life among rural people through optimal utilization of available resources i.e. physical-biological, moral and human and capacity building of stakeholders. Doaba Foundation facilitates communities in the thematic area of disaster management, livelihood, primary education, home for homeless and public health.

The Project titled "DRR in District Bhakkar" is being implemented by Doaba Foundation with the financial support of Oxfam Novib in UC Dhandla, Kachi shahni and Yousaf Shah. Doaba Foundation has been working in the area since the 2010 flood. After the reconstruction phase was over, keeping in view the needs of the communities a Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project was also implemented in the project area.

At initial stage of the project, vulnerable villages have been identified and a VCA for assessing hazard, vulnerabilities and capacities of the selected villages was planned which will provide a foundation for DRR planning and taking appropriate DRR measures to reduce the consequences of the future hazards and reducing the potential risks.

The case study highlights the value of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment through Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) tools used for assessing Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Capacities in the selected villages. The study has been conducted in three Union Council (UCs) covering 30 most vulnerable villages in District Bhakkar. The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) findings provide greater understanding on local vulnerabilities and capacities and how the whole village; particularly the women, the aged, and the children are vulnerable and could play active roles in identifying priorities, local resources and practical steps for disaster risks reduction. The outcomes of the study will provide a road map for reducing the risks and to take concrete actions to reduce the consequences of disasters in most vulnerable villages in the study area.

BACKGROUND

Bhakkar District was established on 1st July 1982 after slicing the area from District Mianwali of which it was a sub-division. It is located between the Indus and Chenab Rivers. District Mianwali is on its northern side. The eastern and southern sides make boundaries with Khushab, Jhang and Layyah Districts respectively (Figure 1). The river Indus flows on its western side across which lies the Dera Ismail Khan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

The District has four Tehsils namely Bhakkar, Darya Khan, Kallurkot and Mankera (Figure 2). Its total area is 8,153 square kilometer with an estimated population of 1.278 million. The district has extreme hot and cold climates. In summer temperature raises upto 50°. More than 60% of population earns its livelihood from pursuits closely connected with Agriculture.



Figure 1: Location of District Bhakkar in Punjab Province

Lesson learned from the recent flood disasters of 2010 including frequent flash flooding have highlighted the urgent need for strengthening the district management to have a detail risk assessment at all tiers and in all stakeholders involved in the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programmes.

The risk assessment aspect of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programmes indicated increased interest in developing a VCA tool kit at village level addressing specific hazards and community infrastructure types. Increasing availability of hazard specific information has



substantially contributed to a better understanding of the risks related to multi hazard approach in the region.

Figure 10: Location Map of District Bhakkar

Doaba Foundation is a humanitarian organization working in disaster prone areas envisions the "Disaster prone communities becoming self-reliant in pursuit of their common interests". Doaba Foundation mission is to improve the quality of life among the rural people and, true to its name, concentrates on communities prone to flood disasters. It believes in achieving the goal through optimal utilization of available resources i.e. physicalbiological, moral and human. It seeks to build capacity of such communities incorporating even the relief activities into program of preparedness interventions, facilitating emergence of self-reliant communities.

Learning from the success of the DRM related programme with the support of involving the affected communities in past, Doaba Foundation has now initiated a one year project on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to make appropriate plans and implement concrete actions to reduce/eliminate disaster risks through genuinely sound disaster risk reduction interventions. The project has been funded by Oxfam GB and is being implemented in three UCs of the District Bhakkar.

Under this project, 30 vulnerable villages from 03 UCs of District Bhakkar have been identified. There is need to assess risk, hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities of the villages by using different tools like Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) mainly includes seasonal

calendar, historical profile, social, hazard and risk mapping, vulnerability and risk assessment profile etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Main objectives of the study are;

- To assess the existing and past history of hazards and associated secondary threats to the communities;
- To assess the vulnerabilities and try to know the root causes of increased vulnerabilities;
- To assess the existing capacities, which can be used to find out the resilience strategies for strengthen the disaster prone communities?

WHY VCA IS SO IMPORTANT?

VCA uses various community participatory tools to examine the people's exposure to and capacity to resist to the potential threats/hazards. It is an integral part of disaster risk management and contributes to the creation of community based disaster preparedness programmes at the grass root level. VCA enables local priorities to be identified and appropriate action taken to reduce disaster risk and assists in the design and development of programmes that are mutually supportive and responsive to the needs of the people most closely concerned. It is an ongoing process to be started ideally, during the "quiet times" between disasters.

The aims of VCA are to:

- A better understanding of main risks and hazards in the affected communities;
- Who are more at risk from natural and man-made disasters;
- Identification of main vulnerabilities and capacities of people at risk;
- Involve communities by knowing their perception about hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities;
- Recommendations for appropriate community action to reduce risks, better cope with mechanism;
- Good understanding on priorities to support communities at risks;
- To confer advantages to vulnerable communities in terms of raising public awareness, sensitizes a community and empowers them by giving the community knowledge of risks and capacities.

VCA is very effective tools to understand and better meet the problems of vulnerable people. It has been observed that disasters are becoming more common and complex, more people are affecting than ever before. Hazards are composed of multiple threats and we

take an example of earthquake as primary disasters, there are many other associated disasters e.g. building collapse, landsliding, ground subsidence, aftershocks and environmental degradation etc. Social groups are now more heterogeneous with greater mobility and access to information and further disaster affected communities are more aware and are ready to share and provide information necessary for DRR process. Therefore, there is greater interest in conducting VCA exercises for an easy and reliable access to acquire well updated information at the community level.

METHODOLOGY USED TO ACHIEVE THE RESULTS

Under the DRR project, an intensive Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) in 30 targeted villages were conducted to examine the hazard, vulnerabilities and study the existing local capacities towards reducing disaster risks.

The process of conducting VCAs has promoted community self-reliance and resilience by sharing of local coping mechanisms and knowledge to take collective actions for short, medium and long-term priorities for making communities safer.

Various PRA tools like focus group discussion, historical profile, seasonal calendar, direct observation, mapping, problem tree and Venn diagram were used with the communities to gather and analyze information on community risks, social and economic vulnerabilities and existing capacities.

To accomplish the results, the following steps were followed;

- Conduct a 2-day training workshop on "Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment" for the enumerators and social mobilizers from Doaba Foundation at Bhakkar;
- Designed the VCA questionnaire forms with the participants;
- Practice on the selected tools for VCA in the training workshop;
- Pilot testing of the data collection and rectify where necessary;
- Detail visit of the villages and data collection through PRA tools in the field;
- Use of SPSS software for prioritizing the most vulnerable villages;
- Analysis of the data;
- VCA Report writing.

A: Conduct a 2-day training workshop on "Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment" for the enumerators and social mobilizers at Bhakkar

To sensitize and familiarize the social mobilizers/enumerators about VCA, Doaba Foundation organized a two days training workshop during 21-22 June at Bhakkar where around 13 social mobilizers/enumerators were invited to get trained on VCA process using PRA tools (Annexure 1).

During two days training workshop, intensive exercises were conducted for preparing the social mobilizers/enumerators for data collection with practice of PRA tools (Annexure 2).

On the first day of the course, participants were familiarize with the importance of vulnerability, capacity and risk assessment process, introduction to different terminologies like hazard, disaster, emergency, vulnerability, capacity, risk and DRR etc. There was detail discussion over hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment process and Introduction to PRA tools and its importance.

On the 2nd day, participants learned and practice on different PRA tools where the course participants practice on using the tools for preparing maps and diagrams. They practice on the following hazard assessment tools like;

- a. Social mapping
- b. Classified hazard mapping
- c. Seasonal Calendar
- d. Historical profile
- e. Semi structured interview
- f. Classified risk mapping
- g. Vulnerability profiling

After lunch break, participants also practice on PRA tools used for the vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and hands on practice on;

- h. Social and institutional networking through Venn Diagram
- i. Classified risk mapping using over lay operation

On the 2nd day, participants were exposed to methods of manual GIS for finding out the elements at risk and draw the risk maps. Manual GIS method has been found very useful and effective to demarcate the risky areas based on hazard, vulnerability and resource mapping. Participants use the transparency sheets for drawing physical, hazard, vulnerability and resource maps. These layers were overlapped on one another and based on the community knowledge and available maps prepared earlier on the transparent sheets, the risk boundaries were drawn. The risk areas were cross checked and confirm with the community members during the FGD.

At the end of the workshop, they were introduce to different data collection techniques, practice on questionnaire to be used for the data collection in the field, orientation on field work and discuss the guidelines for field work (Annexure 3).

B: Designed VCA Survey tools with the participants

A standard questionnaire forms have been developed by NDMP for Doaba Foundation during last year project. For this study, the same formats were used and necessary changes have been made for acquiring the target objectives. These questionnaire forms have been

used for data collection during Focus Group Discussion, interview and door to door survey by the social mobilizers and enumerators. Detailed discussions were carried out along with the workshop participants during the training and necessary inputs were incorporated for finalization of the questionnaire forms. (Annexure 4-5).

C: Practice on the selected PRA tools for VCA in the training workshop

For the VCA survey, a total of 30 villages were selected in District Bhakkar. For VCA survey, standard questionnaire forms were used for FGD and dood to door surveys

Trained enumerators and social mobilizers visited each village for detail survey, they were asked to complete the required three forms along with use of some of the selected PRA tools from each of the village during the survey. Enumerators spent 15 days in the field to complete the survey. After completing survey, all maps were transferred into GIS environment to get GIS based maps.

For the analysis of questionnaire forms, software like Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17, Microsoft Excel and Microsoft word version 2007 were used. For the quantitative question, numeric variables were set and to descriptive and non-quantitative question string variables were assigned.

After developing the three questionnaires, the data of the twenty villages were feed to data view window in SPSS and were ready to analyze. The data was analyzed for hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment by using different parameters of infrastructure, vulnerable groups, and level of education and indigenous resources of local community. On the basis of these parameters, the twenty villages were prioritized from less to more vulnerable.

After having the frequencies table of all the data, these data were imported to MS Excel for further refining and arrange in proper way and for sorting out on their higher level of vulnerability. Villages have been prioritized to be more vulnerable to disasters on the basis of Infrastructure, vulnerable groups, level of education and available resources. For final presentation of results different charts were used to give visual understanding to the results, for this purpose MS Word and MS Excel were used.

D: Pilot testing of the data collection and rectify where necessary

After the training workshop, and developing questionnaire forms, the field staffs collect data from sample villages, and shared with the consultant. The questionnaire forms were rectified based on suggestions from the field staff as well as upon the consultant expert opinion.

E: Detail visit of the villages and data collection through PRA tools in the field

After the pilot testing, the enumerators/social mobilizers went to the field and conducted the VCA in detail in all 30 villages in 15 days. A number of meetings were conducted with the

community members using PRA tools. Some of the selected pictures of the field survey are attached here in Annexure 6.

F: Limitations of the Study

Following limitations were observed during the project study;

- **Time Constraint:** Two and half months was allocated for the survey which includes report writing. For the VCA, 30 villages were to study and it requires good number of days to conduct detail surveys.
- **Summer season:** Survey was conducted during last week of June and first two weeks of July where it was observed very hot temperature at day time and it was extremely difficult to carryout study after 1200am in the field.
- **Month of Ramadan:** Further it was month of Ramadan where it was hard to get information from the villagers.

However despite of the above mentioned limitations, the villagers were found very proactive and they extends their full cooperation and spare their valuable time and share all their best of knowledge. The consultant and study teams are extremely thankful to the community volunteers who played pivotal role to develop bridge between the data collection team and villagers.

PART TWO

PRIORITIZED LIST OF THE VULNERABLE VILLAGES

Recent devastating flood 2010 witnessed of heavy damages in 09 UCs of the District. In these 09 UCs, a total of 2,287 houses destroyed, in which only 1,404 houses destroyed in the under study three UCs namely Yousaf Shah, Dhandla and Katchi Shahni badly affected thus contributing of 61% of proportion (Table 1, Figure 3).

S #	Name of Union Council	Destroyed Household	Name of Tehsil
1	Dhandla	609	Bhakkar
2	Yousaf Shah	461	Bhakkar
3	Kachi Shahani	334	Bhakkar
4	Angra Dagar	294	Bhakkar
5	Malana Daggar	224	Darya Khan
6	Kanjan	216	Darya Khan
7	Sial	74	Kalor Kot
8	Maible	50	Kalor Kot
9	Panj-garain	25	Kalor Kot
	Total	2,287	

Table 1: UC wise damages during flood 2010

Figure 3: UC wise damages during flood 2010



Data indicates that **"Dhandla**" is the most vulnerable union council where 15 of its villages affected during the flood disaster 2010 and **"Katchi Shahni**" represents the least vulnerable union council with affected villages of five in number. Further each union council were assessed for individual village prioritization on the bases of high to low vulnerability, after having a comprehensive assessment in each union council villages are prioritized where first

village is most vulnerable and last village is least vulnerable in each union council (Annexure 37-39).

From three UCs, Thirty most vulnerable villages were selected for data collection using different PRA tools i.e. questionnaire survey, social, hazard, vulnerability and risk mapping, Focus Group Discussion, Seasonal calendar, Historical profile and Venn diagram etc.

Below tables 2-6 indicates that all selected villages are highly vulnerable deprived of basic amenities including education, sources of defecation and low population with an age group of below 10 years.

A) – UC- Dhandla

- 1. Basti Bhattian Wali
- 2. Basti Mohana Gharbi
- 3. Basti Marhala
- 4. Basti Chah Rathi
- 5. Basti Dadwana
- 6. Basti Gumb
- 7. Basti Malana
- 8. Basti Dirkhan
- 9. Bhattian Wali
- 10. Basti Bhatti sheikh
- 11. Basti Mohana Shaikh
- 12. Basti Chandia
- 13. Bher Rasheed Shah
- 14. Basti Rathi
- 15. Basti Channar

B) – UC - Yousaf Shah

- 1. Awan Mochi
- 2. Ali Bhatti
- 3. Basti Dirkhan
- 4. Basti Kanwanwali
- 5. Basti Pihar
- 6. Basti Sumrana
- 7. Basti Machi
- 8. Bait Bogha Janubi
- 9. Basti Hafizabad
- 10. Basti Samtia

C) – UC Katchi Shahni

- 1. Basti Manchara
- 2. Basti Sial
- 3. Basti Mehmoodabad
- 4. Basti sahe

5. Basti Nasrabad

Table 2 indicates the list of vulnerable villages in descending order with most vulnerable as on top followed with least vulnerable at the bottom.

Most Vulnerable villages (Descending order)	Name of the Village	Name of the Union Council	
1	Awan Mochi	Yousaf Shah	
2	Basti Manchara	Katchi Shahni	
3	Basti Sial	Katchi Shahni	
4	Basti Mehmoodabad	Katchi Shahni	
5	Basti Ali Bhatti	Yousaf Shah	
6	Basti sahe	Katchi Shahni	
7	Basti Bhattian Wali	Dhandla	
8	Basti Mohana Gharbi	Dhandla	
9	Basti Nasrabad	Katchi Shahni	
10	Basti Dirkhan	Dhandla	
11	Kanwanwali	Yousaf Shah	
12	Basti Marhala	Dhandla	
13	Basti Chah Rathi	Dhandla	
14	Basti Dadwana	Dhandla	
15	Basti Gumb	Dhandla	
16	Basti Pihar	Yousaf Shah	
17	Basti Malana	Dhandla	
18	Basti Dirkhan	Yousaf Shah	
19	Bhattian Wali	Dhandla	
20	Basti Sumrana	Yousaf Shah	
21	Basti Bhatti sheikh	Dhandla	
22	Basti Mohana Shaikh	Dhandla	
23	Basti Chandia	Dhandla	
24	Bher Rasheed Shah	Dhandla	
25	Basti Machi	Yousaf Shah	
26	Basti Rathi	Dhandla	
27	Basti Channar	Dhandla	
28	Bait Bogha Janubi	Yousaf Shah	
29	Basti Hafizabad	Yousaf Shah	
30	Basti Samtia	Yousaf Shah	

Table 2: Prioritized list of vulnerable villages

S "	Village Name	0 to 9	10 to	59 year	60 & above		Disable	Disable	Total
#		year	Maloc	Fomalo	Maloc	Fomalos	males	females	
1	Awan Mochi	61	46	26	Nidles		1	0	151
י ר	Basti Manchara	12.4	-40 -58	50 61	4	J E	E E	ט ר	250
2	Basti Sial	87	64	62	4	נ ר	כ ר	2	239 217
ر ۸	Basti Mehmoodabad	126	70	76	2	2		0	217
4	Ali Bhatti	67	42	/0) 10	5	1	2	160
5	Basti Sahe	35	45	40	2	5	0	5	87
7	Basti Bhattian Wali	70	63	15	ر 15	4	0	י ר	07 212
7	Basti Mohana Charbi	79	61	45	ر، د	1	0	2	186
0		57 E 8		20	2	0	0	2	100
9		50	52	52	U	0	U	U	122
	Basti Nasrabad								
10	Basti Dirkhan	73	52	66	3	7	1	0	202
11	Kanwanwali	177	114	110	9	9	6	1	426
12	Basti Marhala	208	166	171	1	11	2	2	561
13	Basti Chah Rathi	110	69	64	0	4	0	1	248
14	Basti Dadwana	319	232	261	20	21	7	7	867
15	Basti Gumb	165	149	122	7	13	0	1	457
16	Basti Pihar	45	34	24	2	4	1	1	111
17	Basti Malana	204	167	170	7	11	1	1	561
18	Basti Dirkhan	75	50	55	5	3	1	0	189
19	Bhattian Wali	148	75	71	7	10	0	0	311
20	Basti Sumrana	76	59	52	2	4	0	1	194
21	Basti Bhatti shaikh	135	65	67	3	3	0	0	273
22	Basti Mohana Shaikh	81	86	79	3	5	1	0	255
23	Basti Chandia	300	190	196	5	7	2	3	703
24	Bher Rasheed Shah	344	269	286	4	19	2	0	924
25	Basti Machi	48	29	34	1	2	0	0	114
26	Basti Rathi	469	301	329	10	22	8	10	1149
27	Basti Channar	113	114	91	2	6	3	3	332
28	Bait Bogha Janubi	348	283	285	8	7	12	12	955
29	Basti Hafizabad	176	117	108	6	8	0	0	415
30	Basti Samtia	178	69	64	6	7	1	1	326
	Total	4,486	3,149	3,142	152	214	58	54	11,255

Table 3: Population structure of the vulnerable villages

S #	Village Name	Number of Rooms	Household Occupancy	Age of house (year)	Sources of Defecation
1	Awan Mochi	1	5	5	80%
2	Basti Manchara	1	6	3	0%
3	BastiSial	1	5	4	18%
4	Basti Mehmoodabad	2	4	6	36%
5	Ali Bhatti	1	4	5	74%
6	Basti Sahe	2	5	4	64%
7	Basti Bhattian Wali	1	4	5	18%
8	Basti Mohana Gharbi	1	4	4	65%
9	Basti Nasrabad	2	3	4	81%
10	Basti Dirkhan	2	4	4	68%
11	Basti Kanwan wali	2	4	6	47%
12	Basti Marhala	1	4	4	38%
13	Basti Chah Rathi	1	4	8	38%
14	Basti Dadwana	2	4	6	83%
15	Basti Gumb	1	5	9	37%
16	Basti Pihar	1	5	5	29%
17	Basti Malana	1	5	5	45%
18	Basti Dirkhan	2	4	4	68%
19	Basti Bhattian Wali	1	4	7	29%
20	Basti Sumrana	1	5	6	67%
21	Basti Bhatti Shaikh	1	5	8	58%
22	Basti Mohana Shaikh	1	4	10	35%
23	Basti Chandia	1	4	4	44%
24	Bher Rasheed Shah	1	4	10	41%
25	Basti Machi	2	4	4	68%
26	Basti Rathi	1	4	8	54%
27	Basti Channar	2	3	7	55%
28	Bait Bogha Janubi	2	4	6	75%
29	Basti Hafizabad	1	4	4	70%
30	Basti Samtia	2	3	14	55%

Table 4: Household Occupancy and Sanitation of the vulnerable villages (On average)

S #	Village Name	TV, Radio/Car, Jeep/Motor Cycle, Cycle Availability (%)	Literate above Metric (%)
1	Awan Mochi	32	00
2	Basti Manchara	100	00
3	Basti Sial	77	00
4	Basti Mehmoodabad	73	00
5	Ali Bhatti	6	00
6	Basti Sahe	100	00
7	Basti Bhattian Wali	7	00
8	Basti Mohana Gharbi	84	00
9	Basti Nasrabad	81	00
10	Basti Dirkhan	39	00
11	Kanwanwali	36	00
12	Basti Marhala	72	0.18
13	Basti Chah Rathi	50	00
14	Basti Dadwana	56	1.28
15	Basti Gumb	63	00
16	Basti Pihar	0	00
17	Basti Malana	27	0.18
18	Basti Dirkhan	68	00
19	Bhattian Wali	55	00
20	Basti Sumrana	37	00
21	Basti Bhatti shaikh	74	0.37
22	Basti Mohana Shaikh	71	00
23	Basti Chandia	44	0.43
24	Bher Rasheed Shah	55	0.43
25	Basti Machi	65	00
26	Basti Rathi	77	0.88
27	Basti Channar	70	1.20
28	Bait Bogha Janubi	41	1.29
29	Basti Hafizabad	54	00
30	Basti Samtia	86	0.31

Table 5: Basic resources and Education of the vulnerable villages

S #	Village Name	Kacha	Pacca	Mix
1	Awan Mochi	88	8	4
2	Basti Manchara	100	0	0
3	Basti Sial	100	0	0
4	Basti Mehmoodabad	82	7	11
5	Basti Ali Bhatti	61	7	32
6	Basti Sahe	82	18	0
7	Basti Bhattian Wali	76	14	10
8	Basti Mohana Gharbi	73	19	8
9	Basti Nasrabad	59	15	26
10	Basti Dirkhan	68	28	5
11	Basti Kanwanwali	53	14	33
12	Basti Marhala	61	34	5
13	Basti Chah Rathi	50	25	25
14	Basti Dadwana	51	24	25
15	Basti Gumb	49	23	29
16	Basti Pihar	48	9	44
17	Basti Malana	51	19	31
18	Basti Dirkhan	48	10	42
19	Bhattian Wali	47	18	36
20	Basti Sumrana	47	33	20
21	Basti Bhatti shaikh	43	36	21
22	Basti Mohana Shaikh	47	35	18
23	Basti Chandia	48	19	33
24	Bher Rasheed Shah	37	19	45
25	Basti Machi	18	24	59
26	Basti Rathi	43	42	15
27	Basti Channar	17	33	50
28	Bait Bogha Janubi	26	47	28
29	Basti Hafizabad	21	48	31
30	Basti Samtia	26	71	3

Table 6: Houses structure of the vulnerable villages (In percentage)

PART THREE

Vulnerability and capacity assessment of the target villages

3.1. Basti Awan Mochi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Awan Mochi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of



Figure 4: Physical Map of Basti Awan Mochi

the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Awan Mochi is 151 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

Vulnerability observed

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 4). Data collected from the field shows that Awan Mochi has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 61 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 46/36 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.

- Among the 25 number of houses, around 88% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

Capacity Observed

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old.
- There are 174 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 295 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 7: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.2. Basti Manchara

Important Characteristics of the village

Basti Manchara is situated close to the River Indus. It is situated in UC Katchi Shahni. Basti Manchara has been found very vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Manchara is 252 persons and



Figure 5: Physical Map of Basti Manchara

all houses are situated along the River Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

Vulnerability observed

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 5). Data collected from the field shows that village has been ranked as number two with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time.
- Flood is main hazard of the area which caused severe damages during 1959, 1975, 1992, 2000 and 2010 flooding and heavy rainfall. Besides, heavy rains, malaria, foot and mouth diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 124 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 58/61 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with o6 number of people are living in one room. Total numbers of houses are 44 and all houses are of Kacha type of houses.

- BHU is situated at a distance of 6km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

Capacity Observed

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 03 years old.
- There are 65 animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village. Common animals are buffaloes, cows, goats and donkeys.
- Major source of income is agriculture where around 500 acre of land is under cultivation in the village. Common crops are wheat, sugarcane and Mungi etc.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio. Mobile is commonly used by the villagers.
- There is one BHU in UC Katchi Shahni which is situated at a distance of 6km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 8: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.3. Basti Sial

Important Characteristics of the village

Basti Sial is situated in Katchi Shahni UC which was badly affected during 2010 flooding. Basti Sial has been found highly vulnerable village due to the closeness of the village to the river Indus and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.



Figure 6: Physical Map of Basti Sial

Total population of Basti Sial is 214 persons

and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

Vulnerability observed

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 6). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Sial has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 87 (42% contribution) children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 64/62 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 39 number of houses, around 95% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.

- BHU is situated at a distance of 6km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are missing and it was found that some of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

Capacity Observed

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 95 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village. Common crops are cotton, wheat, sugarcane and Mungi.
- Some of houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle, donkey cart, camel cart, cycle, Rikshaw and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Katchi Shahni which is situated at a distance of 6km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 9: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.4. Basti Mehmoodabad

Important Characteristics of the village

Basti Mehmoodabad is situated in UC Katchi Shahni. The village is highly vulnerable due to its location and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Mehmoodabad is 276 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus.



Figure 7: Physical Map of Basti Mehmoodabad

Vulnerability observed

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 7). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Mehmoodabad has been ranked as number three with very high vulnerability and low capacities in the village.
- The community has shown more than 70% area of the village is at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 126 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 70/76 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just two rooms per house with o6 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 44 number of houses, around 82% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material. While 7% consist of pacca and 11% are mix of Kacha/pacca houses.
- RHC is situated at a distance of 4km from the village at Niwani village.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

Capacity Observed

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are o6 years old and 7% pacca and 11% Kacha/pacca houses can also be found in the village.
- There are 112 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 200 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle, cycle, cart and tractor, while some of houses have access to news and media through TV, mobile and radio.
- There is one RHC is situated in Niwani village at a distance of 4kkm from the village. The RHC is equipped with basic facilities with a dispenser, medicines and first aid equipments are available.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 10: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.5. Basti Ali Bhatti

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Ali Bhatti has been found very vulnerable village as all houses are situated very close to the river besides there are other socio-economic factors which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Ali Bhatti is 165 persons and all houses are situated along the

river Indus. Main road connect to the village is consist of un-metalled road which is very dusty and muddy during raining.



Figure 8: Physical Map of Basti Ali Bhatti

Vulnerability observed

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 8). Data collected from the field shows that the village has been ranked as number five with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 67 number of children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 43/40 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- There are 31 houses, around 61% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated in Yousaf Shah village at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

Capacity Observed

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old. There are 7% pacca and 32% mix type of houses.
- There are 214 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 100 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- 74% of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 11: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar
3.6. Basti Sahe

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Sahe has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Sahe is 58 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main



Figure 9: Physical Map of Basti Sahe

road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar

and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which

becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 5 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 9). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Sahe has been ranked as number o6 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 35 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 22/22 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 11 number of houses, around 82% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 6km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 41 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Katchi Shahni which is situated at a distance of o6 km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 12: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.7. Basti Bhattian Wali

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Bhattian Wali has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Bhattian Wali is 211 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to



Figure 10: Physical Map of Basti Bhattian Wali

the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 02 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 10). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Battian Wali has been ranked as number 7 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 79 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 63/45 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 45 number of houses, around 76% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 1km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old.
- There are 320 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dandla Shah which is situated at a distance of 2km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 13: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.8. Basti Mohana Gharbi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Mohana Gharbi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Mohana Garbi is 182 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The



Figure 11: Physical Map of Basti Mohana Gharbi

main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly unmetalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 01 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 11). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Mohana Gharbi has been ranked as number 08 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 57 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 61/63 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 37 number of houses, around 73% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 4km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 204 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 142 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dandla Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 14: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.9. Basti Nasrabad

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Nasirabad has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Nasirabad is 122 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect

village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy Figure 12: Physical Map of Basti Nasirabad

even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 12). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Nasir abad has been ranked as number 09 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 58children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 32/32male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 03 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 27 number of houses, around 59% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 4km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.





- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 72 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 200 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Kachi Shahani which is situated at a distance of 6km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 15: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.10. Basti Dirkhan

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Dirkhan has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows vulnerability high and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Dirkhan is 188 persons and all houses are



Figure 13: Physical Map of Basti Dirkhan

situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus

dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 13). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Dirkhan has been ranked as number 10 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 75 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 50/55 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 31 number of houses, around 68% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 211 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 16: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.11. Basti Kanwan wali

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Kanwan wali has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Kanwan wali is 421 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is



Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, Figure 14: Physical Map of Basti Kanwan Wali which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall

thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 14). Data collected from the field shows that Kanwan wali has been ranked as number 11 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 177 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 114/110 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 70 number of houses, around 53% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 06 years old.
- There are 483 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 17: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.12. Basti Marhala

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Marhala has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

population of Total Basti Marhalah is 560 persons and all



Figure 15: Physical Map of Basti Marhala

road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is three kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 15). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Marhala has been ranked as number 12 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 208 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 166/171 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 101 number of houses, around 61% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 2 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 555 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 200 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one RHC in UC Bher rashid which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 18: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.13. Basti Chah Rathi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Chah Rathi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Chah Rathi is 248 persons



Figure 14: Physical Map of Basti Chah Rathi

and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest

city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 16). Data collected from the field shows that Chah Rathi has been ranked as number 13 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 110 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 69/64 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with o8 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 48 number of houses, around 50% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 2 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are o8 years old.
- There are 264 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 108 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dandla which is situated at a distance of 2km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 19: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.14. Basti Dadwana

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Dadwana has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Dadwana is 859 persons and all houses are situated along the

river Indus. The main road connect village to the

nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 17). Data collected from the field shows that Dadwana has been ranked as number 14 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 319 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are232/261 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 144 number of houses, around 51% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 4 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.



Figure 17: Physical Map of Basti Dadwana

- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 739 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in Dandla which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 20: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.15. Basti Gumb

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Gumb has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Gumb is 452 persons and all



Figure 18: Physical Map of Basti Gumb

houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is

Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is Three (3) kilometers which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 18). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Gumb has been ranked as number 15 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 162 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 148/122 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 84 number of houses, around 53% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 4km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are o9 years old.
- There are 462 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 200 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 4km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 21: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.16. Basti Pihar

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Pihar has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Pihar is 109 persons and all houses



Figure 15: Physical Map of Basti Pihar

are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar

and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 8 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 19). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Pihar has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 45 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 34/24 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 23 number of houses, around 47% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old.
- There are 159 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 150 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 22: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.17. Basti Malana

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Malana has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Malana is 561 persons and all houses are



Figure 20: Physical Map of Basti Malana

situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even

and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 20). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Malana has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 204 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 167/170 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 107 number of houses, around 53% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 3 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of Kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old.
- There are 589 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 320 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 3km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.
- Note: Annexure 23: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.18. Basti Dirkhan

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Dirkhan has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Dirkhan is



188 persons and all houses are situated along the river Figure 21: Physical Map of Basti Dirkhan Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city

center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 21). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Dirkhan has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 75 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 50/55 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 31 number of houses, around 96% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 211 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 500 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 24: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.19. Basti Bhattian Wali

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Bhattian Wali has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Bhattian Wali is 311 persons and

all houses are situated along the river Indus.



Figure 22: Physical Map of Basti Bhattian Wali

The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly unmetalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 22). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Bhattian Wali has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 148 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 75/71 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 07 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 58 number of houses, around 84% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 1km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 05 years old.
- There are 320 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 220 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 1km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 25: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.20. Basti Samrana

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Samrana has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Samrana is 191 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus.



Figure 16: Physical Map of Basti Samrana

The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and

dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 23). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Samrana has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 76 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 59/52 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 30 number of houses, around 73% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 2km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 06 years old.
- There are 208 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 200 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 2km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 26: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.21. Basti Bhatti sheikh

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Bhatti sheikh has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Bhatti sheikh is 272 persons and all houses are

situated along the river Indus. The main road



Figure 24: Physical Map of Basti Bhatti Sheikh

connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 24). Data collected from the field shows that Bhatti sheikh has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 135 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 65/67 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 05 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 53 number of houses, around 43% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 5km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are o8 years old.
- There are 292 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 250 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 5km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 27: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.22. Basti Mohana Shaikh

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Mohana Shaikh has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Mohana Shaikh is 255 persons and all

houses are situated along the river Indus. The



Figure 25: Physical Map of Basti Mohana Shaikh

main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is less than a kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 25). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Mohana Shaikh has been ranked as number one with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 81 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 86/79 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just one room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 49 number of houses, around 46% of the houses in the villages are Kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 4km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.

- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.
- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 270 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 320 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 4km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 28: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.23. Basti Chandia

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Chandia has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Chandia is



702 persons and all houses are situated along the river Figure 26: Physical Map of Basti Chandia Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest

city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is one kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 26). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Chandia has been ranked as number 23 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 300 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 190/196 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 01 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 135 number of houses, around 48% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 8km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 743 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 250 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 29: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar
3.24. Bher Rasheed Shah

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Bher Rasheed Shah has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Bher Rasheed Shah is 924 persons and all houses



Figure 27: Physical Map of Bher Rasheed Shah

are situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low

rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is ten kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 27). Data collected from the field shows that Bher Rasheed Shah has been ranked as number 24 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 344 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 269/286 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 01 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 198 number of houses, around 37% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of o km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 10 years old.
- There are 1089 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 350 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 30: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.25. Basti Machi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Machi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Machi is 114 persons and all houses are situated along the river Indus. The main road



Figure 17: Physical Map of Basti Machi

connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes

muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 28). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Machi has been ranked as number 25 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 48 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 29/34 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 02 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 17 number of houses, around 18% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 05 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 4 years old.
- There are 116 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 245 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 31: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.26. Basti Rathi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Rathi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Rathi is



1141 persons and all houses are situated along the riverFigure 29: Physical Map of Basti RathiIndus. The main road connect village to the nearest city

center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 07 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 29). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Rathi has been ranked as number 26 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 469 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 301/329 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 01 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 204 number of houses, around 43% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of 01 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 8 years old.
- There are 1111 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 150 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 32: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.27. Basti Channar

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Channar has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socioeconomic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Channar is 332 persons and all houses are



situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is

mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is 2.5 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 30). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Channar has been ranked as number 27 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 113 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 114/91 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 02 room per house with 03 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 64 number of houses, around 17% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of o4 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 8 years old.
- There are 352 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 150 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Dhandla which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 33: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.28. Bait Bogha Janubi

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Bait Bogha Janubi has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Bait Bogha Janubi is 930 persons and all houses are situated



along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is

Figure 31: Physical Map of Bait Bogha Janubi

mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is o6 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 31). Data collected from the field shows that Bait Bogha Janubi has been ranked as number 28 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 348 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 283/285 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 02 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 157 number of houses, around 26% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of o6 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 1083 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 650 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 34: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.29. Basti Hafizabad

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Hafizabad has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Hafizabad is 413 persons and all houses are

situated along the river Indus. The main road connect village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is



Figure 18: Physical Map of Basti Hafizabad

mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is o8 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 32). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Hafizabad has been ranked as number 29 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 176 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 117/108 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 01 room per house with 04 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 78 number of houses, around 21% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of o8 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 04 years old.
- There are 536 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 275 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 35: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

3.30. Basti Samtia

Important Characteristics of the village

In the project study area, Basti Samtia has been found highly vulnerable village due to the location of the village and many other socio-economic factors and below you will find some of the facts and figures which shows high vulnerability and less capacity existing in the village.

Total population of Basti Samtia is 325 persons and all houses are

situated along the river Indus. The main road connect



Figure 33: Physical Map of Basti Samtia

village to the nearest city center is Bhakkar and road is mostly un-metalled and dusty, which becomes muddy even during very low rainfall thus dismantle from the other villages during rainy season.

- The village is situated along the River Indus and nearest distance from river to the village is o8 kilometer which shows that people and houses are at high risk of flooding (Figure 33). Data collected from the field shows that Basti Samtia has been ranked as number 30 with very high vulnerability and capacities are extremely of low in the village.
- The community has shown whole village at high risk in the risk and hazard maps prepared during the PRA exercise. It was also observed during the field work that flood is the most severe hazard to all villagers which severely disturb the lives of the people from time to time. Spread of diseases, land inundation and soil erosion are common as secondary hazards.
- It was found that 178 children are under age of 09 years or below, while there are 69/64 male and female within range of 10-59 years of age.
- Household occupancy is just 02 room per house with 03 number of people are living in one room.
- Among the 58 number of houses, around 26% of the houses in the villages are kacha type of houses construct with the adobe material.
- BHU is situated at a distance of o2 km from the village thus making villagers very vulnerable.
- Village has very low literacy ratio with none of a single person of having education upto metric level.

- Sanitation and toilet provision are totally missing and it was found that majority of the houses are using open pets for excreta.
- No proper trained manpower is available and the only source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Despite that all houses are situated in high risk areas, still there is severe lack of awareness and none of NGO/CSO/CBO found in the village.

- Although predominantly the houses are of kacha type of houses, however it was found that age of houses are 14 years old.
- There are 400 large and small animals, with veterinary facilities are available within the village.
- Major source of income is agriculture and around 220 acre of land is under different crop in the village.
- Majority of the houses have toilet facilities inside the houses.
- Main source of transportation is motorcycle and while some of houses have access to news and media through TV and radio.
- There is one BHU in UC Yousaf Shah which is situated at a distance of 8km from the village. The BHU is equipped with all facilities with Doctor and Lady Doctor, medicines and first aid equipments.
- Source of early warning system is Mosque loud speaker, mobile phone, TV, Radio, and emergency contact numbers of Government officials at District and UC level are available.

Note: Annexure 36: Communities have developed hazard, risk maps and seasonal calendar

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE VCA

- Study indicates that all villages are extremely vulnerable to flooding and they were badly affected during 2010 flooding. Most of the houses were washed away and reconstructed at the same place with any proper risk reduction care.
- Poverty is main reason to expose the communities to high risk of flooding. Majority of the population are living in kacha type of houses with shanty surrounding.
- Flood is the major cause of disaster and seems root cause of poverty as their livelihood are always at stake and further it accelerate the secondary hazards like unavailability of drinking water, soil erosion, shortage of food, shortage of fodder, unemployment, education system disruption etc.
- Roads to all villages are made up of loamy soils which further increase vulnerabilities as dust pollution is very common. Moreover the villages are totally cut off from rest of the world during heavy raining and flooding.
- Literacy ratio is extremely poor and in all of the villages, we could hardly found person with metric and above education. Schools for male and female are located outside the study areas and it is extremely difficult to travel during rainy season.
- Main source of livelihood in all villages is Agriculture and labour and that is affecting frequently during heavy raining and flooding.
- Most of the villages are deprived of basic services like access to clean water, power, health, education and pacca roads etc.
- Major sources of travelling and communication are motor cycle, cycle, bullock cart and tractor. None of a single car or heavy vehicle is available in the area.
- Health facilities are very few and people have to depend upon the meager available resources at local health facilities.
- Early Warning System does not exist in the selected villages. It is also observed that communities are unaware of taking appropriate action during emergencies.
- There is lack of existence of any disaster risk reduction committees. Linkages with the district government authorities are also negligible.
- Communities have very low capacities and that is why dependency on government and NGOS stakeholders are very common during emergencies.
- Villages are deprived of any development work. Presence of any SCO aren't existing.

RECOMMENDATION FOR REDUCING THE VULNERABILITIES AND ENHANCING THE CAPACITIES

- 1. There is intense need of developing understanding and create awareness on "community empowerment programs" which will bound the communities in social cohesion and will bring them together to cope with various vulnerabilities by leveraging their existing capacities. Such type of initiative is important in the light of already available limited resources at each village level. Besides, the community empowerment program will help them to transform the resource potentials into real capacities that will help reduce people's dependency on the single source of income or livelihood. It has been observed that all villages have manpower potential which can in turn be a very useful resource if capacities could be built and involve them with different community welfare programs.
- 2. Community empowering can also be linked through establishment of the Disaster Risk Reduction Committees at the village and further at the union council level. It is highly recommended to establish such committees first at village level and then linked to other small committees at village level i.e. search and rescue, medical first aid, evacuation, EWS committee etc.
- 3. There is severe lacking of government intervention and all villages are deprived of basic services needs. NGOs should play a stronger advocacy role by bridging them and further by helping the communities in articulating the people's aspirations to the local government, especially with respect to the improvement of public services, such as road improvement, access to education, health, agriculture services and microfinance etc.
- 4. All villages have severe risk of flood hazard; therefore, efforts should be made to encourage the communities, the local government and other stakeholders to jointly put efforts to reduce the vulnerabilities to flood hazards through reforestation, reinforcement/stabilization of riverbanks and soil erosion.
- 5. There is need for wide dissemination of public awareness and in order to build the capacities and reduce further vulnerabilities, it is recommended to have a series of training courses and regular drills/simulations exercises on various aspects of the DRR and aware the communities about the self motivation of adopting proactive approach to cope up with the disasters.
- 6. As communities have good number of population within the age between 15-50 years, therefore, they should be self motivated to become volunteers and should be professionally trained by equipping them with light equipments that could be used for emergency response. Those volunteers can be linked to the UC level government setup and further to the DDMA and District government authorities to mainstream them in the development activities in normal days and could be effectively used during any kind of emergency/disaster. Efforts should be made to promote the concepts of volunteerism, as there is willingness among the people to serve as volunteer, therefore, the government as well as NGOs should take this

opportunity to provide better training and well equip them with light search and rescue and first aid equipments.

- 7. It has been observed that communities are located far off from the main road and further un metalled roads connects these villages with the urban centers and other basic facilities, as a result the communities are totally cut off from the rest of the areas during flood disaster. It is recommended that a shelter place should be constructed for the communities at suitable location at each UC level where the communities can take shelter during emergencies. Such shelter place can also serve a community welfare center and can be a useful source of running other activities like Non formal education, Modrassa and BHU etc.
- 8. There should be diversified sources of income for families, as it is commonly observed that their livelihood assets have been affecting during flooding. Efforts should be made to teach them different livelihood option and give them soft loans through different credit schemes of banks. They can also be professional trained in various livelihood activities.
- 9. Active participation of women at village and household level should be encouraged. They should be properly well equipped and trained in various technical skills to become active part of the societies.
- 10. Proposer disaster risk assessment required for the villages. Risk assessment profiling will help the stakeholders to take appropriate action for the DRR.
- 11. DRR Committee should be formed at village level. They should be professionally trained clarifying the role if DDRC and individuals among the DRRC.
- 12. Designing and formulation of a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan at village level with a strategic view at the five-year Plan, which promotes and sustains preparedness, prevention, mitigation and strengthen the response and early recovery mechanism.
- 13. Communities should be encouraged to have diversified sources of income.
- 14. Women participation should be encouraged and they should fully equip to become active member of the DRRC and over all for the societies.
- 15. Considering the health aspects, in almost all of the villages, the communities are still using open spaces for defication which promote many health issues. There is lack of awareness and communities have very limited practical knowledge about health and sanitation, the recommendation in this regard is to promote wider public awareness activities of good hygiene, personal health and environmental sanitation.
- 16. There is need of creating awareness and building habit of using toilets in the houses along with the dissemination of proper hygiene habits, use and maintenance of toilets.

- 17. The villages don't have a single basic health unit in the study area or in the nearby vicinity. It is recommended to liaison with the government for establishing health service unit or at least a satellite community health centers especially in response to emergency situations.
- 18. There is need for creating awareness and wider dissemination of information on promoting women health issues especially among the pregnant women with efforts to enhance maternal health, use of hospital during pregnancy and reduce under-five infant mortality.
- 19. Should have water drinking hand pumps at various locations in the communities to solve the issue of clean drinking water.
- 20. Literacy ratio is extremely poor due to non availability of the schools in the selected villages and low income of the people. Efforts should be made to generate diversified sources of income by promoting sustainable livelihood option. For this purpose it is recommended to organize series of training courses on sustainable livelihood with special focus on alternate option for those whom source of livelihood is seriously affecting by the flood disaster. If the communities are self sustained they will be able to send children to school for education.
- 21. Parents should be given awareness about benefits of educating the Children and their benefits on longer term basis. Efforts should also be made to disseminate the importance of education to school-age children, as they are the assets of the nation, also bearing in mind that education for children has inter-relationships with all the other quality-of-life factors that impact on vulnerability and capacity issues.
- 22. Establishment of Non-formal Schools at the study area can be a better option if community can't afford to send children to far off schools. Such type of schooling will help to promote community participation in addressing educational issues, such as the establishment and maintenance of Non formal Schools on the principle of from the community, by the community, for the community.
- 23. As agriculture is dominant activity in all of the selected villages, therefore, it is necessary to boost agriculture productivity. This may be promoted through, among others, the provision of micro-credit or micro-finance for purchasing seeds, farming and fishing tools, and to develop micro-enterprises.
- 24. Expand agriculture extension and improve irrigation facilities to achieve higher volume and quality of harvests, minimize pest infestation and boost overall agricultural productivity.
- 25. Develop liaison between agriculture and irrigation departments and motivate them to give advices and trained the community members on increasing the yield crop productivity and access to the nearby market.
- 26. It is recommended to improve infrastructures, particularly farm-to-market roads, for more efficient movement of produce. This may partly be carried out through

self-help efforts by utilizing existing human resources in the communities or arranged with the assistance of the government or NGOs.

- 27. Facilitate government and NGOs support for cooperatives that can pave the way for advantageous economies of scale in supply-side and marketing-side activities that will improve the welfare of farmers and small entrepreneurs, considering that most farmers belong to the low-income group.
- 28. Develop and strengthen relationships between businessmen, cooperatives and farmers based on the principles of equality and fair play, particularly in the trade of agriculture products.
- 29. Encourage cooperative activities with village administrations to reactivate such community efforts as cleaning up the environment and the maintenance and improvement of infrastructure and public facilities, among others.
- 30. Encourage traditions and customs that tend to enhance or promote community welfare, reduce vulnerabilities and enhance capacities.

PART 4: ANNEXURE

Annexure 1: Participants List of the VCA Workshop held at Bhakkar city during 21-22 June 2014

Sr #	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mujtaba Afzal	Project coordinator	Doaba Foundation
2	Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	MEAL Officer	Doaba Foundation
3	Samar Abbas	Admin/finance officer	Doaba Foundation
4	Asad Abbas	Social Organizer	Doaba Foundation
4	Mehnaz Akhter	Social Organizer	Doaba Foundation
5	Najmunisa	Social Organizer	Doaba Foundation
6	Adeela Batool	Enumerator	Doaba Foundation
7	Shazia Yasmeen	Enumerator	Doaba Foundation
8	Azhar Hussain	Engineer	Chip
9	Malik Punno	Logistic officer	Doaba Foundation
10	Noor Ali	Enumerator	Doaba Foundation
11	Shah Nawaz	President	Shah Nawaz
			foundation
12	Muhammad Farooq Khan	NPM	Shadow Pak
13	Aslam jaan	President	EPO

Annexure 2: Course Agenda

Day One (21st June, Saturday)

- 0900-0915: Inauguration and Participants introduction
- 0915-0930: Course overview
- 0930-1030: Basic concepts used in Disaster Management
- 1030-1045: Tea Break
- 1045-1200: An overview to hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HVCA)
- 1200-1300: Introduction to PRA tools and its importance
- 1300-1400: Lunch break
- 1400-1500: Practice on PRA tools (Historical profile)
- 1500-1515: Tea Break
- 1515-1600: Practice on PRA tools (Seasonal Calender)

1600-1700: Practice on PRA tools (Semi Structured Interview for Vulnerability and Capacity assessment)

Day Two (22nd June, Sunday)

0900-0915: Recap of Day One

0915-1300: Practice on mapping/overlay operation

- Social mapping
- Hazard mapping
- Vulnerability mapping
- Resource mapping
- Risk mapping
- 1300-1400: Lunch Break
- 1400-1500: Practice on PRA tools (Problem Tree)
- 1500-1515: Tea Break
- 1515-1600: Practice on PRA tools (Venn Diagram)
- 1600-1700: Developing an action plan and guide on field work, data collection and analysis techniques

Annexure 3: Glimpses from the VCA workshop held on 21-22 June 2014 at Bhakkar













Annexure 4: Que	estionnaire forms	used for data	a collection	in the	f <mark>ield (</mark> H	istorical P	rofile)			
				Histori	cal Pro	file				
U/C Name:	Village Na	me:		Date:			District			
Years	Disaster/Event	Secondary	No. of	Died		Injured		Area Effected in	Severity	Remarks
(Ascending order)			People affected	M	F	М	F	Acre	(High, Medium, Low)	

Annexure 5: Questionnaire forms used for data collection in the field (Household Survey Assessment Form)													
	Household Survey For Assessment												
Date:	Date: District name:							UCN	UC Name: Village name:				
Team	Members:	-	-										
Sr.	Name of Family	Total	Age (10 to 59 year)		Age (o to 9 ((10 to 59 year) year)		Old Age (60 to above)		able	House Structure	No of Rooms		H.H Occupan cy
No	Head	Persons	М	F		М	F	М	F	Kacha	Pacca	Mix	
<u> </u>													
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Annexure 6: selected pictures from the field survey















Annexure 13:	Basti Bhattia	an Wali UC	Dhand	la										
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				Seasor	al Calende	r of Basti Bl	hattian W	Vali UC Dh	andla					
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of sugarcane			Floof	Flood	Flood	Cultivation of sugarcane		Dry Cold/ Harvesting of sugar cane,dry colo	Harvesting of sugar d cane,dry cold	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
Cotton	Dry Cold/Virus	Picking Cotton			Cultivation of Cotton	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood	Flood	Flood	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	
Cultivation of Mungi	Heavy Rains			Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Mungi		Flood	Flood	Flood/ Harvesting Mungi	Harvesting Mungi				In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Rice							Flood	Flood/ Cultivation of Rice	Flood / Cultivation o	f		Harvesting of Rice		
Bajra	Animal Diseases						Foot & mouth diseases	Foot & mouth diseases		Cultivation of Bajra			Harvesting of Bajra	Foot & mouth diseases
Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold				Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of Wheat						Cultivation of wheat	Cultivation of wheat	Marriages season in May, June
Diseases	Epidemic diseases/ Malaria			Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria									
Marriages				Marriages	Marriages	Marriages				Marriages	Marriages			Urs, Meela , in june, july and November, December people are most busy in their works.
Busiest Months/ Urs Maila				Busy / Urs Maila	Busy / Urs Maila	Busy / Urs Maila					Busy / Urs Maila	Busy/ Muharam	Busy/ Muharam	

Urs, Meela, in june, july and November, December people are most busy in their works.

Male and Female Both are Busy in their works



Marriages

Narriages

rs , Meala

Urs, Meala

Meela

Aarriages

Marriages

Aubarum, urs

Muharum, urs

Malaria

Epidemic diseases/ Malaria

Diseases

Rains

Marriages

Busiest Months

17.84

stary.



Seasonal Calender of Basti Nasrabad UC Katchi Shahni														
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Cultivation of Mungui	Flood					Cultivation of Mungui	Risk of flood	Risk of flood	Risk of flood, pruning of mungui					Marriages season in May, June
Cotton Season	Heavy Rains			Heavy Rains	Cultivation of Cotton						Cotton Picking	Heavy Rains	Heavy Rains	Marriages season in May, June
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane							Cultivation of sugarcane		Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	
wheat Season	Dry Cold			Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of wheat						Cultivatio n of wheat	Cultivatio n of wheat		
Busiest season	Busiest season		Busiest season	Busiest season								Busiest season	Busiest season	





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Annexure	18: Basti Mar	hala UC	Dhand	a										
	yles	الموافقة التي م طل جلك م الم		E						*			Birker	Bastion Marhada
					Seasonal Cal	ender of Ba	asti Marh	ala UC Dh	andla					
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold				Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of Whea	t					Cultivation of wheat	Cultivation of wheat	Marriages season in May, June
Cultivation of Munci	Honey Pains			Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Mungi		Flood	Flood	Flood/ Harvesting	Harvesting Mungi				In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar	Cultivation of				Flood	Flood	Flood	Cultivation of		Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar	tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
			0			Cultivation of								
Cotton	Dry Cold/Virus				Cultivation of Cotton	Cotton	Foot & mouth	Foot & mouth	Flood	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	
bajra	Animai Diseases						uiseases	Culturation		Cutivation of Bajra			Harvesting of Bajra	root & mouth diseases
sun Fliwer								Cultivation			narvesting			
кисе								cultivation of Rice	cultivation of Rice		1	marvesting of Rice	e	
Sarsoon										Cultivation of Sarson			Harvesting of Sarson	4
Vagetables of Summer	White Beeg			Cultivation	Cultivation				Harvesting	Harvesting				
Vagetables of Winter	White Beeg	Cultivation			Harvesting	Harvesing								
Diseases	Epidemic diseases/ Malaria			Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria			Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria		Epidemic/Mala ria	Epidemic/Malaria	3	
Marriages						Marriages	Marriages			Marriages				Urs, Meela , in june, july and November, December people are most busy in their works.
Busiest Months			Buck	Rucu	Buck		Lirs Meala	Lirs Meala	Magin	Purcu	Rucu	Muharum urr	Muharum urr	Male and Female Both are Busy in their



Annexure 19: Basti Chah Rathi UC Dhandla

Aalaria

Annexure 20	o: Basti Dadwa	na UC D	handla											
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Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Sea	sonal Cale	ender of Bas	sti Dhand	July	Dhandla Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
					Harvesting of							Cultivation of		
Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold				wheat	Harvesting of Wheat						wheat	Cultivation of wheat	Marriages season in May, June
Cultivation of Mungi	Heavy Rains			Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Mungi		Flood	Flood	Flood/ Harvestir Mungi	g Harvesting Mungi				In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane							Cultivation of sugarcane		Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
					Cultivation of	Cultivation of							Disking Cold	
Cotton	Dry Cold/Virus				Cotton	Cotton	Flood	Flood	Flood	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	
Bajra	Animal Diseases						Foot & mouth diseases	Foot & mouth diseases		Cultivation of Bajra			Harvesting of Bajra	Foot & mouth diseases
Sarsoon										Cultivation of Sarson			Harvesting of Sarson	
Vagetables of Summer	White Beeg			Cultivation	Cultivation				Harvesting	Harvesting				
Vagetables of Winter	White Beeg	Cultivation			Harvesting	Harvesing								
Diseases	Epidemic diseases/ Malaria			Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria					Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Mala ria	Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria	
Marriages						Marriages	Marriages			Marriages				Urs, Meela , in june, july and November, December people are most busy in their works.
Busiest Months			Busy	Busy	Busy		Urs Meala	Urs Meala	Meela	Busy	Busy	Mubarum urs	Mubarum urs	Male and Female Both are Busy in their

Annexure	Annexure 21: Basti Gumb UC Dhandla													
					Seas	onal Calen	der of Basti Gui	mb UC Dh	andla					
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
						Cultivation of								
Cotton	Dry Cold/Virus				Cultivation of Cottor	Cotton	Flood	Flood	Flood	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	
Cultivation of Mungi	Heavy Rains			Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Mungi		Flood	Flood	Flood/ Harvesting Mungi	Harvesting Mungi				In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold				Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of Whee	t					Cultivation of wheat	Cultivation of wheat	Marriages season in May, June
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Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane							Cultivation of sugarcane		Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
Bajra	Animal Diseases						Foot & mouth diseases	Hoot & mouth diseases		Cultivation of Bajra			Harvesting of Bajra	Foot & mouth diseases
Vagetables of Summer	White Beeg			Cultivation	Cultivation				Harvesting	Harvesting				
Vagetables of Winter	White Beeg	Cultivation			Harvesting	Harvesing								
Disparer	Enidomic dispassed Malazi-			Enidomic/Malaria	Enidomio/Atologi	animal Dideere	Animal Disease			Epidomio/hteler	Enidomio/htelavi	Epidomic/Atalasia	Epidemic (* televie	
Diseases	Epidernic diseases/ Maiaria			epidemic/waiana	epidemic/iviaiafia	aminai Didease	winndi Disease			epidemic/wiaiária	Epidemic/malaria	cpidemic/waiana	Epidemic/matana	Urs, Meela , in june, july and November,
Marriages						Marriages	Marriages			Marriages				December people are most busy in their works.
Busiest Months/ Urs Maila					Busy / Urs Maila	Busy / Urs Maila			1		Busy / Urs Maila	Busy/ Muharam	Busy/ Muharam	







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				Season	al Calender	of Basti B	hattian M	/ali LIC Dh	andla					
Activity	Hazard	lan	Feb	Mar	Anr	May			Διια	Son	Oct	Nov	Dec	Bomarke
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Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of		Way	Floof	Flood	Flood	Cultivation of sugarcane	ott	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Cotton	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood	Flood	Flood	Cultivation of sugarcane	Picking Cotton	Dry Color Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
Sugarcane Season Cotton	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Ricking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood Flood	Flood Flood	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi	Cultivation of sugarcane Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Ury colo/ Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold	Turny diseases are occure due to this water. In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Sugarcane Season Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Sugarcane	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood Flood Flood	Flood Flood Flood Cultivation of Rice	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi Flood / Cultivation of Ricc	Cultivation of sugarcane Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Ury conay Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold Picking Cotton	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold Picking Cotton	Turny diseases are occure due to this water. Turny diseases are occure due to this water. In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Sugarcane Season Cotton Cultivation of Mungi Rice Bajra	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains Animal Diseases	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Sugarcane Cultivation of Mung	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood Flood Flood & mouth diseases	Flood Flood Flood Flood/Cultivation of Rice Floot & mouth diseases	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi Flood / Cultivation of Rice	Cultivation of Bajra	Picking Cotton	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry color	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton e e	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water. In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
Sugarcane Season Cotton Cultivation of Mungi Rice Bajra Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains Animal Diseases Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Mung	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Cotton	Roof	Flood Flood Flood Flood Flood Cultivation of Rice Floot & mouth diseases	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi Flood / Cultivation of Ric	Cultivation of sugarcane Picking Cotton Harvesting Mungi Cultivation of Bajra	Picking Cotton	Ury Coloy Harvesting of Sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Rice Cultivation of wheat	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Bajra Cultivation of wheat	Tumy diseases are occure due to this water. In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink, Foot & mouth diseases Marriages season in May, June
Sugarcane Season Cotton Cultivation of Mungi Rice Bajra Cultivation of Wheat Diseases	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains Animal Diseases Dry Cold Epidemic diseases/ Malaria	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Cotton	Roof	Flood Flood Flood Flood Cuttivation of Nice Foot & mouth diseases	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi Flood/Cultivation of Flo	Cultivation of Sugarcane Picking Cotton Harvesting Mungi Cultivation of Bajra	Picking Cotton	Ury Coloy Harvesting of Sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Ric	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Bajra Cultivation of wheat	In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink.
Sugarcane Season Cotton Cultivation of Mungi Rice Bajra Cultivation of Wheat Diseases Marriages	Dry Cold/ White beeg Dry Cold/Virus Heavy Rains Animal Diseases Dry Cold Epidemic diseases/ Malaria	Harvesting of sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton	Cultivation of sugarcane	Cultivation of Sugarcane Cultivation of Mung Cultivation of Mung Epidemic/Mataria Marriages	Cultivation of Cotton Cultivation of Mungi Harvesting of whea Epidemic/Matana Marriages	Cultivation of Cotton	Roof	Flood Flood Flood Flood Flood Flood Flood Floot & mouth diseases	Flood Flood Flood/Harvesting Mungi Flood / Cultivation of Flo	Cultivation of sugarcane Picking Cotton Harvesting Mungi Cultivation of Bajra Marriages	Picking Cotton	Ury Colo, Harvesting of Sugar cane, dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Ric Cultivation of wheat	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold Picking Cotton Harvesting of Bajra Cultivation of wheat	In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink, Foot & mouth diseases Marriages season in May, June Urs, Meela , in June, July and November, December people are most busy in their works.

Annexure 25: Bhattian Wali UC Dhandla



Seasonal Calandar of Basti Samrana UC Yousaf Shah														
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
									Risk of					
									flood,					Marriagos
						Cultivation	Risk of	Risk of	of					season in May
Cultivation of Mungui	Flood					of Mungui	flood	flood	mungui					lune
cultivation of mangar	11000					o								
				Heavy	Cultivation						Cotton			
Cotton Season	Heavy Rains			Rains	of Cotton						Picking	Heavy Rains	Heavy Rains	5
				Harvestin									Harvesting	
				g of sugar						Cultivation			of sugar	
				cane, dry	Cultivation					of			cane, dry	
Sugarcane Season				cold	of sugarcane		-			sugarcane		Dry Cold	cold	
				Harvestin	Harvesting						Cultivation	Cultivation		
wheat Season				g of wheat	orwheat					ļ	of wheat	of wheat	During	
				Busiest	Busiest							Busiest	Busiest	
Busiest Season	Dry Cold			Season	Season							Season	Season	







Annexure 30: Basti Bher Rasheed Shah US Dhandla														
**	Propins man and and and and and and and and and a			*							·+	All and a second		the first of the f
				Seas	onal Calend	lar of Basti	Bher Ras	heed Shal	h UC Dhand	la				
Activity	Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
												Cultivation of		
Cultivation of Wheat	Dry Cold				Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of Wheat						wheat	Cultivation of wheat	Marriages season in May, June
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold/ White beeg	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	Cultivation of sugarcane							Cultivation of sugarcane		Dry Cold	Harvesting of sugar cane,dry cold	tumy diseases are occure due to this water.
														In Flood Days the Water of Nuls and Tube
Cultivation of Mungi	Heavy Rains			Cultivation of Mungi	Cultivation of Mungi		Flood	Flood	Flood/ Harvesting Mungi	Harvesting Mungi				Wells Become very contimanted and not able to drink,
						Culturation of								
Cotton	Dry Cold/Virus				Cultivation of Cotton	Cultivation of Cotton	Flood	Flood	Flood	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	Picking Cotton	
Rice								Cultivation of Rice	Cultivation of Rice			Harvesting of Rice		
Sun Fliwer							Foot & mouth	Foot & mouth						
Bajra	Animal Diseases						diseases	diseases		Cultivation of Bajra			Harvesting of Bajra	Foot & mouth diseases
Sarsoon										Cultivation of Sarson			Harvesting of Sarson	
Vagetables of Summer	White Beeg			Cultivation	Cultivation				Harvesting	Harvesting				
Vagetables of Winter	White Beeg	Cultivation			Harvesting	Harvesing								
						Foot and Mouth	Foot and Mouth					Foot and Mouth		
Diseases	Epidemic diseases/ Malaria			Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria	Diseases	Diseases		Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria	Epidemic/Malaria	Diseases		Urs, Meela , in june, july and November, December people are most busy in their works
Busiest Months			Busy	Busy	Busy		Urs . Meala	Urs. Meala	Meela	Busy	Busy	Mubarum urs	Muharum urs	Male and Female Both are Busy in their works











									Risk of flood, pruning					Peer Sawag's Urs is
						Cultivation of	Risk of		of					celebrated in
Cultivation of Mungui	Flood					Mungui	flood	Risk of flood	mungui					October
Cotton Season	Heavy Rains			Heavy Rains	Cultivation of Cotton						Cotton Picking	Heavy Rains	Heavy Rains	Marriages season in May, June
	,	Harvesting											Harvesting	
		of sugar											of sugar	Marriages
		cane, dry	Cultivation of							Cultivation			cane, dry	season in May,
Sugarcane Season	Dry Cold	cold	sugarcane				ļ			of sugarcane		Dry Cold	cold	June
wheat Season	Dry Cold			Harvesting of wheat	Harvesting of wheat						Cultivation of wheat	Cultivation of wheat		
Rice Season								Cultivation of rice				Harvesting of Rice		
	Busiest Season			Busy			1					Busy	Busy	



S. #	Location	Revenue Village	Total Household	Destroyed Household
1	Basti Humzay Wali	Humzay Wali	200	10
2	Basti Khaiber	Humzay Wali	50	12
3	Basti Kushak Baloch	Humzay Wali	60	8
4	Basti Samtia	Humzay Wali	60	6
5	Basti Pardia	Bait Boga	50	50
6	Kanwan Wali	Bait Boga	50	42
7	Basti Paliar	Bait Boga	20	15
8	Basti Khokher	Bait Boga	10	5
9	Basti Daher Machi	Bait Boga	14	6
10	Basti Mohana	Bait Boga	10	7
11	Bhati Javait	Bait Boga	200	120
12	Bait Boga Shomali	Bait Boga	80	45
13	Bagh Wala	Bait Boga	40	25
14	Basti Muhammad Ali Shah	Bait Boga	190	50
15	Hafiz Abad	Bait Boga	100	60
16	Bait Boga Shomali	Bait Boga	200	50
Total			1,134	461

Annexure 37: 2010 Flood Damages in Union Council Yousaf Shah

S #	Location	Revenue Village	Total Household	Destroyed Household
1	Bindo	Humo Wala	475	76
2	Kondran Wali	Humo Wala	450	70
3	Basti Dhodwana Bhada	Humo Wala	315	75
4	Basti Mittho	Humo Wala	90	15
5	Basti Garh	Humo Wala	205	76
6	Basti Bhan	Humo Wala	300	86
7	Basti Chandia	Humo Wala	50	45
8	Basti Khokher	Humo Wala	20	8
9	Basti Sheikhan Wali	Humo Wala	5	5
10	Basti Kushak	Humo Wala	25	20
11	Basti Main Ge	Bhermi Nawab	35	30
12	Basti Desi	Bhermi Nawab	20	4
13	Basti Joni	Bhermi Nawab	25	16
14	Basti Sumra	Bhermi Nawab	40	5
15	Basti Jhokal	Bhermi Nawab	60	8
16	Basti mutki Mohana	Bhermi Nawab	70	6
17	Basti Rathi	Bher Rashid Shah	325	35
18	Basti Sail	Bher Rashid Shah	50	11
19	Bher Rashid Shah	Bher Rashid Shah	200	18
Tota		2,285	609	

Annexure 38: 2010 Flood Damages in Union Council Dhandla

S. #	Location	Revenue Village	Total Household	Destroyed Household
1	Basti Sohla Shumali	Basti Sohla Shumali	18	8
2	Basti Toroo	Dherd Shahani	60	6
3	Khuwaja Abad	Dherd Shahani	100	24
4	Basti Buchery	Dhip Sial	20	11
5	Pahoor	Pahoor	100	65
6	Rehman Wali	Rehman Wali	110	51
7	Kachi Noor khan	Kachi Noor khan	200	120
8	Fateh Ul Jamali	Fateh Ul Jamali	50	35
	Poher	Dhip Sial	6	4
9	Basti obhaia (Kandal,Dera Yasin)	Dhip Sial	31	10
Total			695	334

Annexure 39: 2010 Flood Damages in Union Council Katchi Shahni