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HAZARD MAP TORRENTIAL FLOOD 2022

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DISTRICT RAJANPUR

INTRODUCTION

Rajanpur, Southern-most district of Punjab Province was established in 1982. Total population of the district is approx 2.2 Million. It comprises of three Tehsils: Jampur, Rajanpur and Rojhan along with a tribal area ("de-excluded area") which lies in the Koh-e-Suleman range.

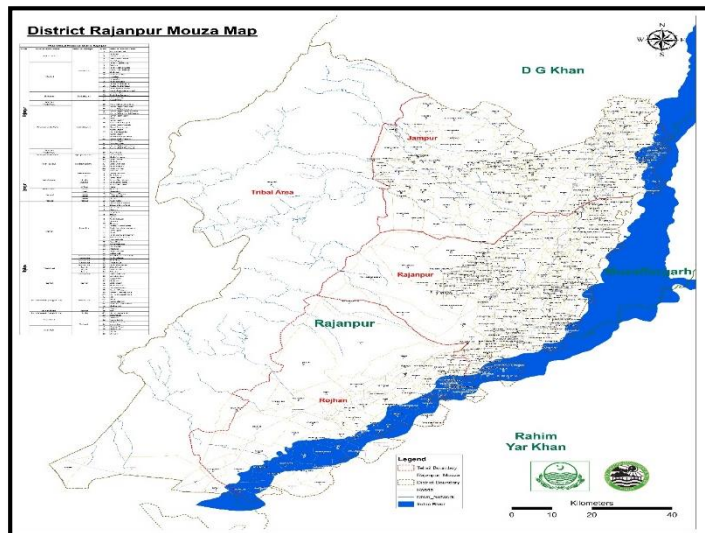
FLOOD SITUATION

According to the report of the National Weather Forecasting Center, the Pakistan Meteorological Department recorded an average rainfall of 293 mm in Rajanpur district during the year 2022, which is higher than previous five years. Incessant rains in the Koh-e-Suleman catchment area caused exceptionally high flooding in the district, affecting almost 80% of the area and 60% of the population.

During August 2022, two major Hill Torrents Kaha and Chachar released 184,841 cusecs of torrential water. The heavy flowage /out rush of hill torrents has caused severe damages not only to the properties but also caused loss of human lives and livestock.

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE PRIORITY AREAS FOR RELIEF ACTIVITIES?

It was difficult to identify the most vulnerable and priority areas during flood for provision of relief and other allied facilities as the almost 80% of the district was inundated by flood water prioritization of worst affected areas to provide relief services in the time of disaster was successful relief operation.



WHAT IS HAZARD MAP AND PURPOSE TO DEVELOP??

Risk and vulnerability assessment is an important first step in disaster risk management (DRM) and is the basis for formulating DRM policies.

Hazard Map is a live Google map developed locally under the wise guidance of Deputy Commissioner Rajanpur during the flood season of 2022 (25th August 2022).

During the floods, District Administration Rajanpur, NGOs and INGOs were not able to reach the most vulnerable areas due to stagnant water ponds and inaccessible road network.

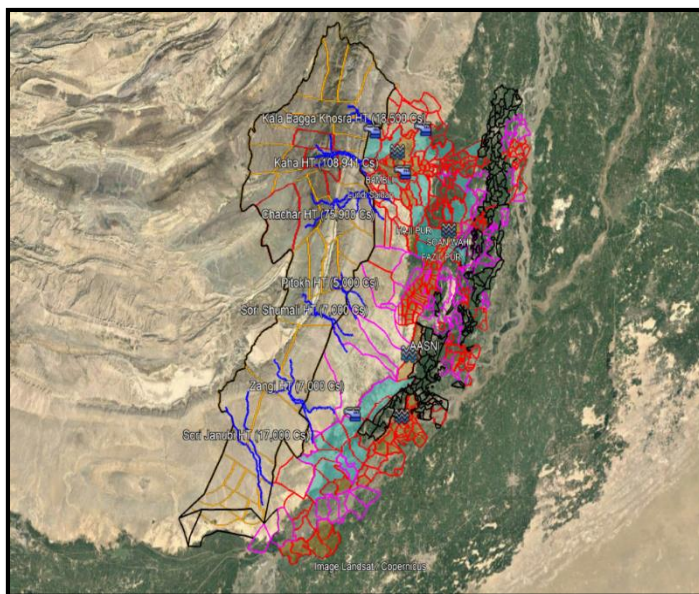


Fig. 1: An overview of Hazard Map

The main purpose of mapping is to plot flood damages data on Google Earth, identify problematic areas and facilitate evacuation of people and delivery of relief items on priority basis.

District Administration uploaded data on GIS based hazard map which made it easier for NGOs/INGOs/Philanthropist to locate worst affected UCs and carry out their relief activities with more synergy & without duplication of efforts.

WHAT HAZARD MAP SHOWS?

Hazard map provides details of the following data:

1. Worst affected / partially affected areas.
2. Vulnerable / High risk areas.
3. Inaccessible areas.
4. Areas on high risk of vector borne disease.
5. Areas where relief services are required.

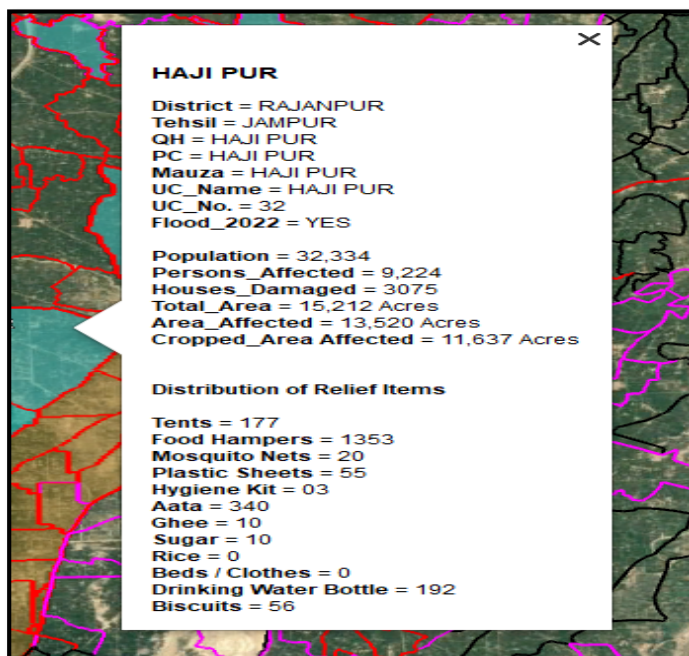


Fig. 2: Hazard Map showing details of each union council

- Un-affected areas
- Partially affected areas
- Completely affected areas
- Vulnerable areas
- Priority areas
- NGOs Relief data
- Torrential water

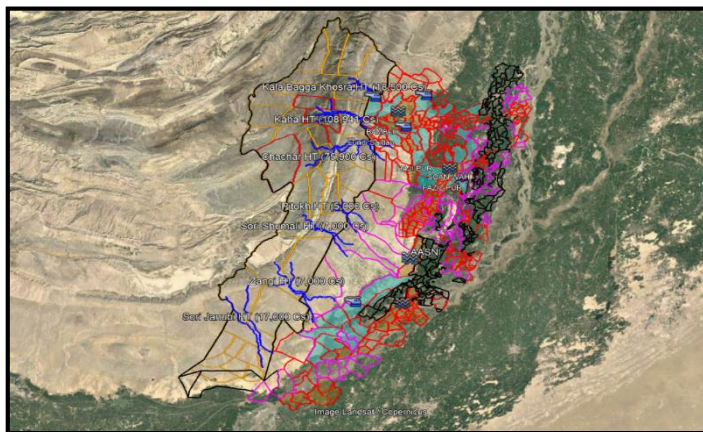


Fig. 3: Organizational Support / Assistance

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Hazard Map proved fruitful in supply chain management. All the supplies coming from Government (PDMA) and other districts were directed to the specified targeted areas depending on hazard map.

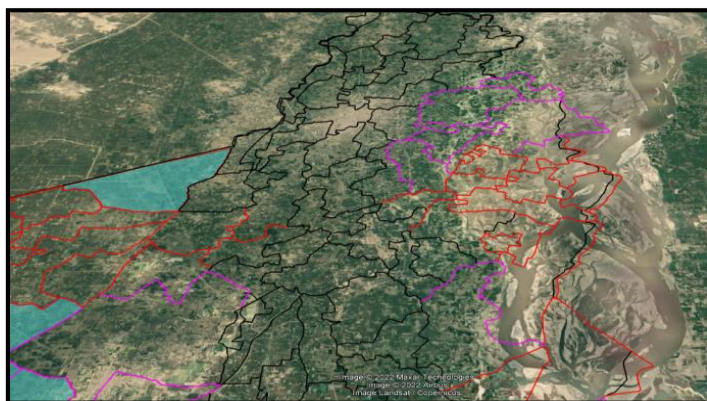
Hazard map provided details for the quantity of relief supplies given to each union council against their population. This is not only helped in maintaining demand – supply chain but helped in avoiding duplication of efforts by public and private donors in the area.

With the help of Hazard Map, District Administration Rajanpur has assisted NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies in identifying the most vulnerable and priority areas for their welfare activities.

- District Administration Okara provided financial assistance in the form of cash to the flood affectees of 23 villages.
- NGOs / INGOs reach out to priority areas for their relief activities.
- FAO distributed 14,770 bags of input packages (1 bag of urea and 1 bag of DAP) to flood victims covering 9 villages based on data of Hazard map.
- WHO established 224 health camps in Rajanpur district during September and November and provided health cover in 34 union councils.
- Shifa Foundation distributed 1985 MT food to flood affectees covering 20,000 household of 10 union councils of district.

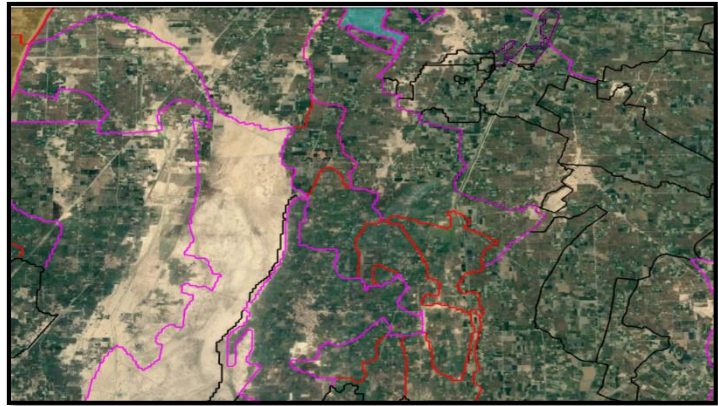
UN-AFFECTED AREAS

Areas covered in black lines represent unaffected by flooding.



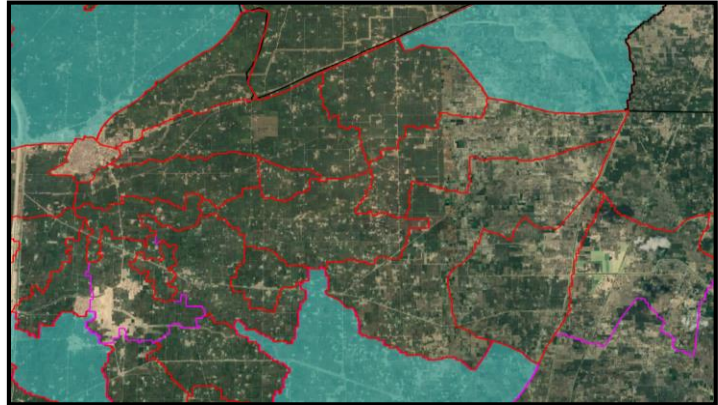
PARTIALLY AFFECTED AREAS

Villages less than 50% affected by flood water are shown in pink color.



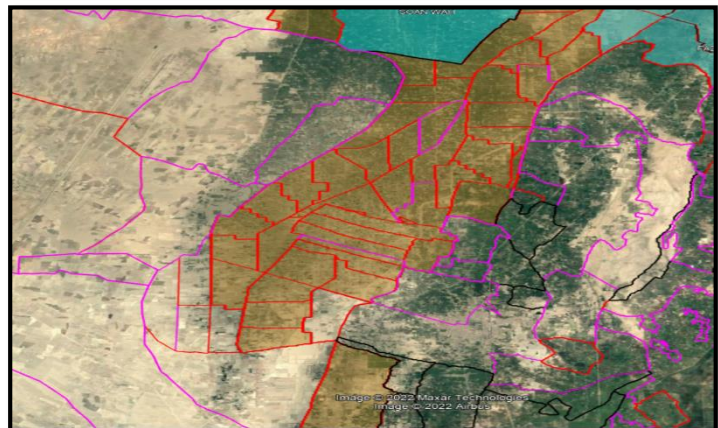
FULLY / COMPLETELY AFFECTED AREAS

Villages more than 50% affected by flood water are shown in red color.



VULNERABLE AREAS

Yellow filled color represent vulnerable are where boat to boat operation conducted.



PRIORITY AREAS

Solid green color represents the most vulnerable and pondage areas where relief operations are carried out boat - boat operation and by helicopters and subsequent health services are provided on a priority basis.

