



REPORT
on
Emergency Response Services
in Pakistan



United Nations Development Programme
In collaboration with
Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan.

***Study of the
Emergency Response Services
In Pakistan***

Report for the UNDP Pakistan Office &
The Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan.

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This report has been prepared by the UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan to identify the gaps and formulate a strategy for effective management of emergencies and mitigation of disasters.

It was prepared by the author based on the review conducted by visiting and interacting with the agencies and personnel responsible for dealing or helping during any emergencies throughout Pakistan. Effort has also been made to identify possible sources of volunteers who can be of use during disasters. This work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Assistant Resident Representative and Lena Lindberg, Director Development/ Deputy Resident Representative of U.N.D.P.

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Executive Summary

Emergency Relief Services have under-gone a tremendous change all over the world to ensure that civilian population suffers minimum losses in emergency situations created by natural and man-made disasters. Some recent events have however exposed the limitations and deficiencies in coping with emergencies in Pakistan.

After the Task Force on Revamping of Emergency Relief Services was setup on 31st January, 2002, by the Honorable Interior Minister in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, a study was undertaken by visiting and meeting with the concerned organizations and personnel. Serious deficiencies were found in the emergency services currently responsible for rescue, fire and disaster management. Consequently, it was also agreed that new legislation was required to fill in the gaps leading to the formation of an effective emergency response service system.

As the interaction was taking place with the various departments concerned with the handling of emergencies in the governmental and nongovernmental organizations, apart from collecting the information and seeing the situation on ground, issues pertaining to the deficiencies and how these could be overcome were thoroughly discussed. During this visit best possible resource persons from the various parts of Pakistan were also identified for drafting of the legislation in this regard.

As a result of these interactions and after a detailed review of the existing related laws in and outside the country, a preliminary draft ordinance was prepared. The draft was then thoroughly discussed in a meeting, by 19 technical experts from all over the country in the Ministry of Interior from 18-20th March, 2002. After necessary changes this Technical Committee, finally arrived at a unanimously acceptable and endorsed draft ordinance called the Emergency Services Ordinance, 2002 which leads to the formation of the Pakistan Emergency & Fire Council and the Rescue & Fire Service. (List of Technical Committee and the endorsement certificate is attached in Annex A)

The organizations covered in this survey mainly include the Civil Defence, Fire Brigades, Police, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Edhi Foundation, Pakistan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, Civil Aviation Rescue & Fire Services, Fire Protection Department of Pakistan International Airline and International Power/ Hub Power Station, Naval NBC & Fire Fighting School. (Annex J)

Based on this study certain recommendations have been made to improve the existing setup of Emergency Services in Pakistan. In short a model has been proposed to strengthen the Rescue-15 system of Police as the universal emergency response Centre backed by an effective Rescue & Fire Services coordinating with the non-governmental organizations like Edhi Ambulance Service to provide all the essential services with trained personnel in the shortest possible time.

Introduction

Emergency services basically consist of three departments the Police, Fire and Emergency Medical & Ambulance Services. An emergency depending on its type is handled by any one or all of these departments as required. A well-trained, coordinated and equipped service can make all the difference in saving valuable human lives and property thus minimizing the losses both in financial and human terms. Even if the services are equipped but the personnel do not have the necessary training and expertise then the response will still remain poor. Additionally the personnel of these services are uniformed professionals. There can be several departments dealing with emergencies but ultimately the management on site is always the responsibility of these three emergency services.

The management of any emergency or disaster basically takes place in three phases. These include the management at the site, transportation phase and the definite management in the hospital etc. Each phase is crucial in reducing the morbidity and mortality. Unfortunately the first two phases of management are almost non-existent at present. There are very rare chances that an injured will get an ambulance in time, in case of an accident and almost impossible that the injured will be managed by professionally trained personnel at the emergency site. The third phase of management in the hospitals does exist and the World Health Organization in collaboration with the Ministry of Health is doing work to improve the emergency preparedness in the health sector. Thus this specific area has not been included in the present study and concentration has primarily been given on the management of first two non-existent phases.

The basis of functioning of these services is dependent on a good communication network in order to have a timely response. Thus it is very vital to have a good communication network for the emergency services to be effective. Usually there is a well publicized, distinct universal toll free call number like 911, through which a person conveys the information about the emergency and then from the main central coordination center where call is received, information is immediately passed on to the concerned services and responding units through their own communication networks.

For any emergency service to be effective during disasters and national emergencies, it also has to be active during peace times with a large well-trained volunteer base ready to respond in the shortest possible time and in a coordinated manner. At present, in almost all the large emergencies the army is called into rescue due to the failure of the civilian organizations to respond and manage the emergencies.

In the present study a review of the possible agencies was undertaken throughout Pakistan, which have a role to play during an emergency or disasters. During this review facts regarding these organizations were gathered, the gaps identified and possible solutions discussed with the stakeholders. Based on the review and discussions, an analysis of these agencies is given followed by the recommendations.

Objectives of the Study

- Undertake a review of the existing system of emergency preparedness and response in the country and its ability to cope with the potential emergency situations by agencies such as: Police, Emergency Medical & Ambulance Services, Civil Defence, Fire Service and concerned NGO's etc.
- Based on the review and discussions with the personnel and officials of the concerned departments and agencies, prepare a report with full appraisal of current situation of the emergency services in the country.
- Based on the information gathered and situation on ground, identify the gaps leading to poor and delayed response to emergencies and suggest the strategy for better preparedness and mitigation.
- Propose a plan for the establishment of an effective system for the coordination of emergency services including recommendations for training, evaluation and research in the field of emergency preparedness and response.
- Assess the training needs of the personnel of the concerned departments and agencies and recommend appropriate trainings to address the training gaps.
- Collection of data on the available resources and identification of resource persons at the national level with regards to emergency preparedness and response.
- Identify the possible sources of volunteers to assist in the management of large-scale emergencies/ disasters.

Methodology of the Study

A plan to study the existing system of emergency preparedness and disaster management in the country was prepared by the United Nations Development Programme in consultation with the Ministry of Interior. A Task Force was set up by the Interior Minister in collaboration with UNDP to jointly undertake the study. The UNDP Consultant carried out this assignment as a Representative of the Task force. He was assigned to undertake a countrywide review of the civilian organizations responsible for managing the emergencies in the country like the Police, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Edhi Foundation and other concerned non-governmental/ welfare organizations.

In order to collect the information regarding all these organizations, three standard performas were formulated as shown in Annex B. All the organizations were divided broadly into three categories as follows:

- Emergency Services
- Training Institutions
- Non-governmental/ Welfare Organizations (involved in emergency work)

A countrywide review was undertaken and information about these organizations and their training institutions was collected on these standard performas. A list of the places and the organizations visited is given in the Annex J.

Simultaneously as the review was being undertaken, work was also started on the directions of the Interior Minister for the drafting of the legislation to fill in the gaps present as a result of the lack of clear legislation in this regard. Thus a motivated volunteer working group of local and foreign experts prepared a preliminary draft, which was later thoroughly discussed by a team of 19 technical experts from all over the country to finally come up with a unanimously acceptable draft ordinance. This has been submitted to the Ministry for necessary action. Issues pertaining to the role of Civil Defence were also thoroughly discussed so that no important issue was over looked.

The findings of this review are given in this report on each of the organizations visited and gaps have been identified simultaneously. Based on the gaps identified and discussions with the stake-holders, pertinent recommendations have also been made. The requirements for filling in these gaps and the approximate costs on each project for providing technical assistance were calculated after discussions with the concerned organizations, manufacturers and technical experts in the respective fields.

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Department, which was established through an ordinance in 1951, is now governed through 1952 Civil Defence Act. It states as follows:

“Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording defence against any form of hostile attack by a foreign power or for depriving any form of hostile attack by a foreign power of its effect, wholly or in part, whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of the attack.” In 1993 an additional assignment was given during peace times, which included remedial measures against natural or man-made disasters in peace times, without defining the details as to how this task was to be accomplished.

The Civil Defence Department consists of the Directorate General under the Federal Ministry of Interior, which controls all the Civil Defence training institutions in the country. The Directorates in each province are under the Home Departments. The irony is that there is no linkage between the Directorates and the Directorate General office. As a result of this the instructors always remain instructors in the Federal Civil Defence training institutions with no practical field experience and the personnel of the directorates always remain in the field with no opportunities of improving their knowledge. The students similarly do not get the practical training opportunities necessary and are thus imparted purely theoretical knowledge.

A report on the various Civil Defence Departments of the country is given below:

The trip to Lahore started with a visit to a function attended by the Interior Minister arranged at the Federal Civil Defence training school in Township Lahore. There were several demonstrations arranged which mainly included fire fighting, rescue from high-rise buildings, first aid/ life safety during bomb, nuclear, chemical and biological attack. The function also included display of equipment and prize distribution ceremony to the people who had attended the courses. The quality of demonstrations was technically poor, for example during the NBC attack demonstration the rescue workers were wearing full body special suits but without gloves and proper shoes. Follow up visit a day later showed that most of the equipment put on display was neither in use anymore and nor was it in a functional condition for last many years.

Directorate General Civil Defence, Islamabad

The Directorate General office is located in Sitara Market, Islamabad and is headed by a Director General. It has a total staff of 294 with 45 personnel in the DG office, with an annual budget of Rs. 29.9 million. It is responsible for managing the educational institutions of Civil Defence throughout the country, which are under its total financial and administrative control. The irony is that the training institutions of Civil Defence are not even allowed to accept donations for improvement and are forced to decline such offers on the instructions of the ‘head office’.

Directorate of Civil Defence, Punjab

The Directorate of Civil Defence, Punjab is headed by a Director. The present staff strength of Civil Defence Punjab is 717 (sanctioned strength 772) including 198 present in the directorate in Lahore. The directorate at present is located in reasonably well maintained, centrally located building owned by the Civil Defence. Its annual operational budget is Rs. 40 million. The present role of the department is enrolment and training of volunteers and assisting the administration in natural & manmade disasters. They also perform the bomb disposal function in liaison with police. The main areas in which the volunteers are trained include First Aid, Rescue and Fire Fighting. The department has 3 rescue vehicles. The Director recommended the training of personnel on modern lines in order to be affective. He also suggested alignment of the top and field duties of officers to avoid stagnation.

Directorate of Civil Defence, Sindh

The Directorate of Civil Defence, Sindh is located in Karachi. It has current staff strength of 207 with an annual budget of around Rs. 20 million. An officer of the Civil Service currently heads it. The department gives a deserted look, with lack of clarity in their role in present times. It has barely any equipment and staff. Training on modern lines is lacking. They also carry out certain contentious inspections of shops and factories.

Directorate of Civil Defence, N.W.F.P.

The Directorate of Civil Defence, North West Frontier Province is located in Peshawar. It has no premises of its own and was located in the former GTS bus stand, which it has been asked to vacate. It is without a director at present, and regularly running poor quality courses on firefighting, first aid and rescue for the policemen. It has an annual budget of Rs. 9.6 million with the staff strength of 205. It also has 4 fire tenders, 2 ambulances and 2 Suzuki pickups for transportation of volunteers.

Directorate of Civil Defence, Balochistan

Directorate of Civil Defence, Balochistan is located in Quetta. A regular motivated Director heads the department. It has staff strength of 52 out of which 8 posts are lying vacant at present. It has its own well-maintained premises with an annual budget of 3.6 million. The department, although not responsible for firefighting, is still expected to submit reports on the fire department. The department used to have a very important role in the past. If their role can be clearly defined according to modern times, they can play an important part. The training imparted by the department to the volunteers is dangerously obsolete and their instructors and Civil Defence officers need to be trained according to the modern concepts.

Directorate General Civil Defence, A.J.K.

The Directorate General office of Azad Kashmir is located in Muzaffarabad. It is headed by the Director General from the civil service. The Director was unfortunately suffering from cardiac illness. The Deputy Director was young and active and managing most of the field responsibilities. It has staff strength of 140 and an annual budget of Rs. 9.038 million. The department is slightly more active than the other similar outfits in the country primarily due to the constant tension on the borders.

Civil Defence, Northern Areas

The Civil Defence department in Gilgit comprises of a senior Civil Defence Officer who has been promoted from the post of the instructor, which is now lying vacant. There seems to have been a motivated Civil Defence Officer in the past who was responsible for the establishment of appropriately built and centrally located fire station, which has taken over by the Frontier Constabulary. Thus there is no Civil Defence building and the Civil Defence Officer performs the role of a Fire Officer and sits in the two rooms given to the vehicle-less Fire Brigade by the Frontier Constabulary. In short there is no Civil Defence or Fire Service in Gilgit, which has lead to serious law and order situation following two major fire incidents in the city in past few months.

(Details of staff strength are given in Annex D)

Civil Defence Training Institutions

All the Civil Defence training institutions in the country come under the Federal Government and are directly under the financial and administrative control of the Director General, Civil Defence of Pakistan who sits in the Directorate General of Civil Defence located in Islamabad.

Federal Civil Defence Academy, Lahore

Federal Civil Defence Academy in Lahore is the ‘highest’ Civil Defence training institution in the country, headed by a Commandant in grade 19 with an average budget of Rs. 2.96 million. It has its own disputed premises in poor condition. They run purely theoretical courses with a teaching staff of six and total staff strength of 38 including women mobile training teams. There is no staff specialization and all have general training to teach all the courses. Preview of most of the courses showed decades old sacred hand typed précis, which are used for teaching. The academy has a library comprising of two cupboards lying in an extended corner with outdated books out of which a large number are non-relevant to the Civil Defence Courses. There is barely any equipment and laboratory and the staff has no practical experience.

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Lahore

Federal Civil Defence training school in Township, Lahore is headed by a commandant in grade 17 with a teaching staff of 8 and total staff of 31. It has its own well-maintained premises. The teaching staff has general training to teach all the courses, which are mainly on Civil Defence, Fire Fighting, First Aid and Bomb Reconnaissance. The school barely has any equipment for practical teaching and the courses mainly theoretical.

Federal Bomb Disposal Unit, Lahore

Bomb Disposal Unit Civil Defence Lahore is also located adjacent to the school in Township. It is headed by a motivated Unit Commander in grade 18. It has an annual budget of Rs. 2.76 million with its own premises and staff strength of 31. Until a couple of years ago the staff used to be involved in practical bomb disposal as well, but since last couple of years they have mostly been side lined. At present mostly policemen from NWFP come to attend the courses since they are given additional numbers for promotion on attendance of this course. The courses are mainly theoretical with little practical work. The school doesn’t have any visual training aids & materials and the instructors have had no refresher training for the last two decades, although they show a lot of zeal to learn the modern techniques, if given the opportunity.

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Karachi

The Federal Civil Defence Training School, Karachi is headed by a Commandant in grade 17. They have their own adequate premises with a teaching staff of ten and a total staff of 38 including women trainers. They run purely theoretical, poor standard courses on first aid, rescue and fire fighting. An example of which is that a fire fighter is trained and certified without ever having wetted himself. The instructors desperately need training on modern lines and need to be sent for on job training experience in the field.

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Quetta

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Quetta is headed by a Commandant in grade 17. It has its own adequate premises with a staff of 28 including women mobile training teams. On an average they train around 15 students in purely theoretical and obsolete courses in first aid, fire fighting, rescue, bomb reconnaissance and basic NBC warfare.

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Peshawar

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Peshawar is headed by a smart Commandant in grade 17. It has its own premises with a teaching staff of six and total staff of 30 including women mobile training teams. It trains on an average around 90-150 students with purely theoretical outdated courses in first aid, rescue and fire fighting mainly. It has an annual budget of Rs. 2.42 million. The instructors desperately need to be trained on modern lines and should be sent for field experience.

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Muzaffarabad

Federal Civil Defence Training School, Muzaffarabad is headed by a Commandant in grade 17. It has a staff of 13 and is located in a rented premises with an annual budget of Rs. 1.25 million. Like the other schools, it also runs mainly theoretical courses according to the decades old material provided from the Directorate General's office in Islamabad. However the Commandant was making an effort for upgrading the teaching materials, which is commended.

(Details of staff strength in training institutions is given in Annex D)

Fire Services in Pakistan

Islamabad Fire Brigade

Islamabad Fire Brigade has one central and one substation, with current staff strength of 202 against its sanctioned strength of 262. It is headed by a deputy director (BPS 17) who reports to the municipal administration. The department has adequate centrally located premises with 10 fire tenders and 1 Snorkel (Aerial ladder). One fire tender each is located in the Presidency and Chief Executive Secretariat at all times. The brigade's deficiencies were exposed in the recent fire incidence at Shaheed-i-Millat secretariat. The personnel of the department need to be given training on modern lines in order to be effective.

Karachi Fire Brigade

The City Government Fire Brigade of Karachi has the best Municipal Fire Brigade in the country. It is headed by a uniformed enthusiastic Chief Fire Officer, who reports to the district administration. The fire-fighting department consists of 927 personnel with 19 stations. It is an active department, with an annual budget of Rs. 131.8 million. The training of staff of fire-brigade is done mainly in fire-fighting, rescue and basic first aid. The department has one Snorkel (Aerial ladder) with 110 feet height, one rescue vehicle and 65 fire tenders. Once they receive the information they have good turnout and response time of 5-7 minutes. Their main suggestions included better and more advanced training, which at present is lacking. A fire policy also needs to be drafted which is non-existent at present.

As in the other countries, the department is responsible for fire fighting, fire prevention, rescue work in case of accidents, collapse of buildings and during disasters etc., disposal of toxic/ dangerous materials, and any other work pertaining to the safety of the lives and property of citizens. They also manage a special rescue team and station located at the beach.

Karachi Port Fire Service

Port Fire Service of Karachi Port Trust (KPT) is located in Kemari, Karachi. This department is responsible for fire-fighting operations in ship and ground and also for the maintenance and assistance to the allied and adjacent agencies. They also provide cover to the vital oil piers area. They have staff strength of 398 (old sanctioned strength of 515) and an annual budget of Rs. 46.3 million. The areas of specialization of this service include fire fighting on ships, oil installations, dangerous goods/ hazardous materials, jute and cotton storage fires etc. It has 22 Fire tenders, one Snorkel (Aerial ladder) and one emergency rescue vehicle. They have adequate premises and equipment and have a good turn out and response time. They lack good training facility for training of their staff.

Lahore Fire Brigade

The Lahore Fire Brigade was controlled by the municipal administration Lahore, until the new local government ordinance, which has now left this responsibility totally to the discretion of the towns and tehsil administrations. It is headed by a dedicated Fire Officer in grade 17. The brigade has staff strength of 409 with 14 stations and 15 fire vehicles for the city of Lahore. It has an annual budget of around Rs. 6 million. Although a lot of high-rise buildings have come up in Lahore there is no Snorkel (Aerial ladder) in whole of Punjab province. The department mainly deals with fire fighting and doesn't conduct rescue operation at present. Suggestions included the training of staff on modern lines and need to draft the fire service legislation.

Peshawar Fire Brigade

The visit to the Fire Brigade of Peshawar was shocking. There is no Fire Officer and no organized fire service in Peshawar. 57 Policemen are sent on 2 to 3 years rotation to serve as fire fighters. However, it also has staff of 55 untrained personnel from Municipal Corporation for its 'Crisis Centre' which manages the 'municipal emergencies' and 18 from the Peshawar development authority. It has an annual budget of 3.8 million with 9 fire vehicles, which mainly include water bowzers. The firemen have no organized fire-fighting training. The fire department has no building or sheds to park its vehicles and has been asked to vacate the current parking premises as well.

Quetta Fire Brigade

The city Fire Brigade of Quetta has the 3 fire tenders and 4 water bowzers, with current staff strength of 72. The staff has limited education and there is not even a single matriculate. The staff needs to be better trained and educated. In short, although limited facilities are present but it does not merit to be called a Fire Service.

Muzaffarabad Fire Brigade

The Fire Brigade is in an extremely bad condition with two water bowzers and one jeep fire vehicle. It has poorly trained and poorly educated staff of 18 personnel. The post of fire officer is lying vacant. The department located in the premises of the municipal administration does not even have a proper place for parking. In short it does not merit to be called a Fire Service.

Gilgit Fire Brigade

The Gilgit Fire Brigade comprises of a total staff of 8 personnel and is headed by a Civil Defence Officer who is also performing the job of a Fire Officer. The department has an annual budget of Rs. 0.5 million for pay and allowances only. The staff lacks training and is poorly educated. The fire service had very good and centrally located premises, which have been taken over by the Frontier Constabulary since it was not being utilized properly by the fire brigade. Now the fire department only has 2 rooms in the side premises with no communication facility and fire vehicle. There have been 2 major

fire incidents during the last few months, which led to a serious law and order situation in the city due to the lack of response by the fire department.

Rescue & Fire Services of Hub Power Station

Visit to the Rescue and Fire Service on International Power, Hub Power Station, Balochistan revealed a good rescue, firefighting, maintenance and training facility with an annual budget of Rs. 4 million, which is adjusted according to the requirements. This is also the first ISO 9002 certified department in the country with staff strength of 20 and is headed by a motivated fire protection engineer, who is also the President of the Fire Protection Association of Pakistan.

Fire Protection Services, Pakistan International Airline

Fire Protection Services of the Pakistan International Airline has a department consisting of 44 persons in all of Pakistan, out of which 33 are at Karachi. Its annual budget is of Rs. 11.2 million. The department is responsible for ensuring the safety of PIA planes parked in hangers and also training of the PIA staff in fire fighting. The technical head of the department is the Chief Fire Protection officer who is a motivated person. He is also the General Secretary of Fire Protection Association of Pakistan and responsible for publishing a magazine on fire protection. He has also made valuable contributions the drafting of the Emergency Services Ordinance.

Rescue & Fire Services of Civil Aviation Authority

Civil Aviation Authority of Pakistan has a good Rescue and Fire Fighting services located at all the airports in the country. It has competent trained professionals including engineers in the department. The department consists of a total staff of 431 with 102 in Karachi and 13 engineers. They are all trained in basic rescue, first aid, fire protection, investigation and fighting. There are 4 crash tenders and two ambulances at Karachi airport and similar facilities as per requirement exist at all the airports of the country. The staff is trained at the Civil Aviation Training Institute in Hyderabad, which was established with the help of International Civil Aviation Organization of United Nations. It can be a useful role model for the Civil Defence training institutions in the country.

Civil Aviation Fire Service, Gilgit

Fire Service has a staff of 11 personnel with 3 fire vehicles and 1 ambulance. In addition to providing rescue and fire fighting facilities at the Airport, they are also training the fire department personnel of Gilgit. Due to the lack of equipment with the district fire service, they were forced to send the fire vehicle to cover the recent fire incidents in the city, where their vehicle was stoned by the mob and badly damaged.

(Province wise details of present staff strength and fire vehicles in the municipal fire brigades & CAA is given in Annex E)

Rescue & Fire Fighting Training Institutions

National Institute of Fire Technology

The National Institute of Fire Technology is located next to the office of Directorate General Civil Defence in Islamabad and is under its direct command. It is headed by a Director with staff strength of 40 including 8 in mobile women training team. It has an annual budget of Rs. 4.147 million. It runs like other civil defence training institutions mainly obsolete theoretical courses for fire officers. Its two main courses include the Station Fire Officer Course of 12 weeks and Fire Prevention course of 4 weeks. The institute has barely any equipment or library. It is located in a rented building in Sitara Market in Islamabad. The staff does not have any field experience. However the staff has an eager desire to learn and upgrade their skills if given the opportunity.

Civil Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting School

Rescue and Fire Fighting School of the Civil Aviation Training Institute in Hyderabad was found to be a good training institute constantly upgrading its curriculum according to the international standards. A dynamic Director heads the institution. It has well-trained staff strength of 10 and trains around 100 students per year. It conforms to the standards of International Civil Aviation Organization of United Nations and was established with its collaboration. They are willing to start tailor-made courses as and when required for the personnel of the emergency services. It is one of the best training facility in the country with simulators and all the necessary equipment.

Naval Fire Fighting School

Naval Fire Fighting School located at PNS Karsaz, Karachi is a good training facility. It trains in firefighting, rescue and first aid etc. It has a staff of 56 and trains on an average around 7,000 students per year. The Officer In-charge of the school is a dedicated and motivated Commander of the Navy. They have all the necessary equipment for training including simulators for practical drills. This will be the most appropriate facility for training the existing personnel of the Civil Defence & Fire Brigades service on urgent basis.

Police - Rescue 15

Islamabad

Islamabad Police has staff strength of 7193, and an annual budget of Rs. 480.7 million. They are responsible for maintaining law and order in the Islamabad Capital Territory. The Rescue - 15 concept recently started by the Islamabad Police has really helped in improving the image and response to deal with emergencies. The Islamabad Police has one Recruits Training Centre, which is being upgraded to the level of a school.

The Islamabad Police Rescue - 15 system was really setup as a model two years back in February 2000. It is headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police and each shift is headed by an Inspector. It has current staff strength of 123 (119 Males and 4 Females). Most of the staff has minimum matriculate level education. At present they are performing all the emergency functions of patrolling, ambulance services, rescue work, and fire fighting on their own and in coordination with the fire department. They claim to have a maximum response time of seven minutes. It is housed in a nicely built, open, reasonably well-equipped and centrally located station. This Centre was actually setup to promote public friendly policing through rapid response, emergency help, sense of security, crime control, social service and community participation. At present the range of services that they are providing include emergency help, theft reporting counter, vehicle verification, child lost-found Centre, ambulance coordination, free legal advice and blood donors directory. Its mission is to win the confidence of fellow citizens and to inculcate the spirit of public friendly policing with community participation.

At present it is receiving 75% information seeking, public nuisance and family dispute calls, with only 25% actual emergency calls. The Centre needs to clearly define its role as an Emergency Centre and not information-seeking Centre so that actual emergencies are not overlooked. The staff needs training in rescue work and handling of other basic emergencies and a better coordination with other emergency departments like fire. They need to be given additional incentives like the Motorway Police. This Centre is an excellent example of police public cooperation, in which the entire expenditure for its establishment was incurred by the philanthropist organizations and therefore no extra burden was levied on the government exchequer.

This project indeed has been a great success and is an excellent example of self-reliance provided by the public, if the government department is able to provide the services to people in time during emergencies. Thus the people at least have one number to call with confidence during any emergency from where they will get some help.

Punjab

The Punjab Police, like its provincial population of 73 million (56%), is the largest in the country. It consists of a total strength of 98,345, with 8 police ranges and a

total number of 612 police stations. The annual budget of Punjab Police is Rs. 8,176.79 million. It also has the largest number of training institutions.

The concept of Rescue -15 is becoming well established in Punjab and is now operational in most of the major cities of Punjab, mainly on self-help basis i.e. through donations etc. There are no separate funds given to Rescue -15 Centres. The strength of staff in some of the Centres in Punjab is as follows: Multan (44), Jhang (83), Faisalabad (52), Rawalpindi (47).

This concept needs to be encouraged and Emergency / Rescue 15 Centres established to provide friendly service to people, to win their confidence and get the donations etc. to make these Centres self sufficient. These Centres can provide good emergency rapid response system, which is most vital for effectively dealing with emergencies. However it is important to have motivated, well-behaved and well-trained personnel managing this service.

In response to the meeting with the Inspector General Police of Punjab in which the working of the Emergency Police was discussed particularly regarding the concept of Rescue 15, a study has been initiated on the instructions of the IGP to find out that how many rescue 15 Centres should be established, what criteria should be used, what kind of trained personnel and what strength should be posted in these Centres.

Sindh

The new system of division into investigation and operations is underway. The Capital City Police system has been introduced in Karachi and meeting with the Police officials mainly focused around the working of Emergency Police and its organization in the new setup. The Sindh Police has staff strength of 88,432 with around 8,000 positions currently vacant. Its annual budget is Rs. 6,049.79 million.

Madadgar-15

The Emergency Police in Karachi is known as Madadgar-15 and comes under the control of the Deputy Inspector General Operations. The Madadgar-15 Police is also being organized in the city and it has staff strength of 628 with 37 mobiles, 43 motorcycles, 29 telephones and 5 wireless base sets in each of the five districts of Karachi. The Madadgar-15 Centre prepares a daily progress report, which shows the date, time, reasons, name and address of emergency caller. It also shows the action done, response time and status of the call.

N.W.F.P.

North Western Frontier Province Police has a total strength of 31,486 with an annual budget of Rs. 2,172.83 million. It is at present also undergoing a process of change and has been divided into two main areas of investigations and prevention/operations. The NWFP Police has one Police Training College in Hangu and a Recruits Training Wing in Kohat.

Emergency-999, Peshawar

The concept of Emergency Policing is also present in Peshawar and is operated through the 999 emergency number. There is a separate station for the emergency 999 in Hayatabad. Apart from the communication network it also provides basic health facilities, security systems and services as a complaint Centre for telephone etc. It is located in the Peshawar Development Authority building in a customer friendly atmosphere, operating round the clock. It has staff strength of 45 with limited equipment.

Balochistan

Balochistan Police has a total strength 16,487 with an annual budget of Rs. 1,461.43 million. The jurisdiction of Balochistan Police is mainly limited to Quetta and the rest of the province is managed by the Levies. The Balochistan Police has one Police Training School in Quetta, which has been approved for elevation to the level of a college. The city has also launched the concept of Emergency Police with a separate station and all the emergency services available at this station.

Madagar-15

The concept of Rescue 15 in Quetta is called as the Madadgar-15. There is a separate centrally located station of Madadgar-15 with all the emergency facilities available at one place. In that station apart from emergency police services, it also has fire vehicle, bomb disposal squad, ambulance service and complaint Centre for basic utilities like telephone etc. The concept is well liked and appreciated and keeps the emergency services active and helps in coordinating their functions. The Centre also provides information on stolen cars and has a room with all the communication facilities to provide rapid information. The personnel of this department are always on alert and quickly respond to emergency calls. Training of the staff of Madadgar-15 has been started on emergency basis on the orders of the dynamic Inspector General Police of Balochistan.

Northern Areas

The Police in the Northern Area is responsible for maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime. In addition to these duties it also has to take care of rescue work during disasters and fire incidence etc. since the rescue and fire services are lacking. The current staff strength of police is 2,857 with an annual budget of Rs. 235.56 million.

Rescue-15, Gilgit

Recently rescue 15 Centre has been established in the Central Police Office of Gilgit. The Centre is fully operational with staff manning it round the clock with a universal emergency telephone number of 15. The Centre has telephone lines wireless

systems and special communication equipment for communicating with other districts in case of any disaster.

A special striking force of the Police has also been prepared to provide emergency services to the civilian population in case of emergency situations created by natural and manmade disasters. This contingent comprising of 20 named policemen has especially been assigned for this task.

Azad Kashmir

AJK Police has a total strength 6910 with an annual budget of Rs. 420.5 million. The AJK Police has one police training Centre and one college.

Rescue – 115, Muzaffarabad

The concept of Rescue Police has also been started at Muzaffarabad with limited staff of 8 and one room station. However the emergency number is 115. The station has a single incoming line and poorly trained staff with limited equipment. Inspector General Police recommended that there should be sanctioned posts for the rescue 115 service.

Thus the concept of emergency police has started in all the provinces, however with different names like Rescue and Madadgar, and numbers like 15, 115, 999. There is need to have only one universal emergency number through out the country. The concept has received encouraging response from all parts of Pakistan, wherever it has been initiated. This concept needs to be strengthened as the single universal emergency response and coordination Centre.

(Province wise details of present Police staff strength and budget along with details of some of Rescue-15 Centres is given in Annex F)

Police Training Institutions

National Police Academy Islamabad

National Police Academy is the highest police training institution in the country located in H-11 Islamabad. It is commanded by a senior Inspector General of Police. It has total staff strength of 86. Its aims and objectives are to conduct basic course for Police Service Officers (ASsP); undertake command courses for senior police management & short courses for in-service officers; plan and coordinate higher police training throughout the country; examine the existing methods used in the field of crime prevention and maintenance of law & order; establish liaison with police training institutions of other countries; hold seminars on various police related subjects; and training of trainers.

It has a Board of Governors with 20 members, comprising of all the Inspector Generals of Police and heads of other concerned organizations with the Commandant as its secretary. It also has a central planning and training unit which is a joint venture between Pakistan & U.K. and its objectives are to improve the image of police by making it more effective, responsive and accountable through training, research on police training in accordance with existing and future needs of modern policing, to shift the focus from police force to police service, to focus on community relations and human rights, to redesign courses for ASsP, SsP, DIGsP and design specialized courses, act as a national focal point for training matters, introduce and maintain common standards in syllabi and training methods (development of training courses for lower ranks), facilitate the training of trainers and monitor standards, audit the delivery of training, both at National & Provincial levels and devise training courses to meet the new training demands of the Police.

They also have a National Police Training Management Board with Commandant NPA as its Chairman and Deputy Commandant as its Secretary. Its functions are to consider and decide on proposals for changes and amendments to existing courses and curricula at all levels, also to consider proposals to standardize course material and delivery of such training, devise guidelines for the recruitment and training of trainers including conditions of service, agree on annual work plan submitted by the commandant, monitor the functions of the Police training institutions through the commandants and receive an annual report.

Police Training Centre, Islamabad

The Police Training Centre located in the Police lines in H-11 Islamabad and provides basic training to the new recruits. It has been approved for elevation to the status of a school. Like the other schools and Centres again it teaches mainly three things which include law classes, 'PT' and marching. It is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and has staff strength of 28 instructors training around 356 students.

Police Training Institutions in Punjab

Punjab has the largest number of training institutions in the country just like its population and the strength of the police force in the country. At present the number of training institutions has been reduced to 5 schools and one Police College in Sihala and Elite Training School near Lahore, one wireless and one women training school which has become a part of Police College, Sihala.

Police College, Sihala

The Punjab Police College Sihala is located near Islamabad spread over 371 acres with annual budget of Rs. 60 million. This is the largest training institution in the country running several courses for Police from all the parts of Pakistan. A vibrant Commandant who is a Deputy Inspector General of Police heads the institution. The total staff strength for the college and PTS Sihala is 651. It is located in the outskirts of Islamabad and responsible for training students coming from Punjab and other parts of the country.

Anti-Terrorist Training Centre, Karachi

The Rescue Police anti-terrorist Training Centre in Malir, Karachi revealed a good training program with 68 instructors and 45 students. This school is running good courses with simulated exercises for different operations including rescue operations etc. The students trained from this training school can be very useful for emergency/ rescue police. They had one major complaint that their services were not being utilized in the field in which they were trained therefore instead of sending them to the thanas, they should be assigned only to the Emergency & Rescue Police Services.

North West Frontier Province

There is one main Police Training College in Hangu with an affiliated Recruit Training Centre in Kohat. The college runs around 7 courses like the other Police colleges in the country, which mainly include DSP Probationer's course, ASI promotion, upper class, intermediate class, lower class and recruit courses.

Police Training School, Quetta

There is a Police Training School in Quetta, which has been approved for up-gradation to the status of a college. It is headed by a Commandant who is a Superintendent of Police. It has staff strength of 134 with an average of 715 students including the levies.

Police Training School, Muzaffarabad

The Police Training School of Muzaffarabad revealed a school with staff strength of 45 (21 instructors), running an old outdated recruits course only. They have however recently started training according to the new book for constables received from Islamabad. They could significantly improve the performance by making simulating models for exercise, rather than only routine PT, law classes and marching.

Police Training Centre, Gilgit

Police Training Centre in Gilgit is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and has staff strength of 114 and around 80 students. Interaction was held with the students and the staff. It is similar to the other Police Training Centres and in addition also carries out some training in the field of rescue work, as they live in a high-risk area and there is no other active civilian organization to deal with disasters.

(Province wise details of present Police Training institutions is given in Annex F)

Emergency Relief Cell

The Emergency Relief Cell is located in the Cabinet Division of the Federal Government under the command of a Director General who is a retired Brigadier of the Army. It has staff strength of around 30 and Aviation Squad with around 100 personnel. The cell has a control room, which is active during flood season. The cell has two storage sites for relief goods in Rawalpindi and Karachi. It coordinates with the Metrological Department and Federal Flood Commission. The cell has no work force of its own. It coordinates relief activities with the district and provincial authorities during any disasters. It also coordinates the relief operations with the Donor Community.

The aviation squad has 6 helicopters out of which 4 are operational. They mainly perform the function of evacuation of endangered victims from disasters sites, carriage and distribution of food stuff to people trapped in disaster zones and arrange the visits of senior government representatives to the disaster hit areas. They also participate in fighting bush fires.

National Crisis Management Cell

The National Crisis Management Cell is the Nerve Centre of the Ministry of Interior with a round the clock operational control room collecting information regarding all sorts of emergencies in the country. A Director General who is a serving Brigadier of the Army heads the cell. Most of the emergency services report to or are under the control of the Ministry of Interior like the Police, Civil Defence etc. It coordinates with the Provincial Crisis Management Cells and other security agencies to gather relevant information.

The functions of the NCMC are to provide round the clock information on all matters of national importance to the decision makers and acts as an interface between the Ministry of Interior and provincial governments, intelligence and other agencies related to the security and safety of Pakistan and its citizens. It is also responsible for coordinating plans for emergency relief services in case of emergency situations/ disasters, ensuring efficient response through availability and effectiveness of all hazards relief systems/ resources. The cell has a good response time due to its round the clock operational control room.

Ambulance Facilities in Health Sector

Although there are a large number of ambulances available in the government hospitals and other welfare organizations for example there were around 50 ambulances in Lahore (Red Crescent (13), Edhi (19), Government Hospitals: Mayo (15), LGH (8), Jinnah (10), Services (5), Municipal Corporation Lahore, Fauji Foundation, Police and other hospitals) but non of them seem to be available in time, in case of an emergency. The ambulances that do exist are mostly Patient Transport Vehicles with only a stretcher and an untrained driver, thus do not merit to be called as ambulances. These ambulances do not even have a basic first aid box and lack in even the very basic minimum equipment for an ambulance.

Although several Ambulance Service Plans have been made by government Health Departments but none of these plans seem to work out. These plans might have increased the number of ambulances in the hospitals but there has certainly been no significant difference in the response time and pattern. This leads us to the conclusion that it is beyond the range of the hospitals to manage the Emergency Ambulance Service.

A study of the ambulance facilities of the largest hospital (Mayo Hospital Lahore), with the largest emergency department in the country was carried out. The hospital has a fleet of around 15 ambulances. Most of them remained idle until a new assignment had to be discovered for them, in which a few (2-3) of the ambulances were assigned the job of shifting patients from one block to another or to another hospital for some specialized tests etc. They are occasionally used for transportation of goods, doctors or nurses. The drivers were mostly not available instantly and had to be traced in the hospital where they would be strolling to get a relative or a distant friend from his locality checked from a specialist. There were a few drivers with limited education, in casual clothes and slippers with no training in first aid.

The picture was quite similar in most of the hospitals in the country. An obvious reason for this seems to they are overburdened with many other important issues of the hospitals, which shift the ambulance service to a lower priority. Then another reason sited is the lack of resources but more so it seemed to be a lack of understanding and awareness in this vital area. Also living in a casual environment of the hospitals and constantly looking at the miseries of patients, the drivers adopt a lethargic and indifferent attitude lacking concern.

As a result of an organized ambulance services in the government sector a number of private ambulance mafias also flourish around the major hospitals of the country. Thus the government must device an effective plan for managing the Emergency Ambulance Service in collaboration with the Fire stations or the Rescue-15 Centres and draft proper rules and regulations, which must apply on all government and private ambulances to ensure the quality Ambulance Services in the country.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Islamabad

The National Headquarters of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society is located in Islamabad. Its administrative management is controlled by the Secretary General who has been recently replaced because of his protracted illness and age. The society provides the facilities of a Blood Bank and a First Aid Training Centre at the headquarters. It has staff strength of 948 with an annual estimated annual income of Rs. 12.6 million and estimated expenditure of Rs. 10 million.

It mostly has owned premises throughout the country with 4 provincial branches and 65 district branches. The factors leading to poor and delayed response according to them included constitutional impasse and loopholes.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Punjab

The Provincial Headquarters of Pakistan Red Crescent Society is located in Lahore. It is headed by a Chairman who is a retired General. There are a few young active personnel with the Society who could be effectively mobilized to work in the field. It is primarily providing limited blood bank facilities with a subsidized vaccination programs against hepatitis B and running some health projects. It has current staff strength of 467 in all of Punjab with 60 in the headquarters and an annual budget of approximately Rs. 6 million. It now has around 8 ambulances in Lahore and 8-10 in the rest of the province.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Sindh

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Sindh Provincial Headquarters are located in Karachi. It is mainly managed by the provincial secretary who is an active person. Its main purpose is to serve as an auxiliary to the government during war and large scale emergencies. It has an annual budget of Rs. 9.08 million, with the paid staff strength of 327 in Sindh. The areas of interest include emergency relief and disaster preparedness, ambulance services, blood bank and training activities in first aid and sick nursing etc.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Balochistan

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Balochistan Provincial Headquarters is located in Quetta. It is managed by a provincial secretary, who is a retired Army Major. The society has the staff strength of 42, with an annual budget of Rs. 0.6 million and an adequate premises owned by the society. They have 17 branches in the province out of which only 5 are active at present. Its areas of interest include 4 mobile health units, education on training the community in hygiene, sanitation and first aid. It also has 3 static basic health

units. This is a department, which can play a very important role in filling in the gap of emergency medical services in the country.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, N.W.F.P.

The Provincial Headquarters of Pakistan Red Crescent Society N.W.F.P. are located in Peshawar. It has an annual budget of Rs. 6 million with a paid staff of 64, it provides emergency relief services like tents and blankets to victims of any crisis and also has a few health facilities. It runs first aid courses when requested. It has no ambulance service. The organization has a potential to contribute a lot in the field of emergency medical services.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Pakistan Red Crescent Society, AJK office is in a rented premise with a staff of 6 personnel and one out of order car. Its areas of interest include vaccination, craft school for females and distribution of aid to refugees and disaster victims.

(Province wise details of Red Crescent Societies are given in Annex G)

Edhi Foundation

The Edhi ambulance service has a network of 609 ambulances spread all over Pakistan. Thus forming the largest volunteers ambulance service in the world. It is managed by staff strength of 3121, with an annual budget of Rs. 600 million. The foundation has 323 Centres spread all over Pakistan. The services provided by the Edhi foundation include the ambulance service, air ambulance service, homes for homeless (Edhi homes), hospitals, blood banks, new born babies adoption services, relief services in disasters, free burial service and free kitchens.

Edhi Foundation (Islamabad)

There is a fully operational Edhi Welfare Centre in Islamabad with a 24 hrs. control room and several branches spread in different parts of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The main control room provides ambulance service with 10 ambulances to the whole of Islamabad and Rawalpindi controlled through its central control room linked through the wireless setup in all the ambulances. Apart from the ambulance service the Centre is also providing the other services.

Edhi Foundation (Karachi)

A visit to the Edhi Foundation Headquarters in Karachi included a meeting with its acting president Faisal Edhi. The Edhi foundation has an effective network of Ambulances spread all over Karachi and are always the first once to respond to any emergency situation. It not only provides an ambulance service but also runs welfare homes for children and females. It is the most trusted organization of people during emergencies in Karachi.

Edhi Foundation (Quetta)

Edhi Foundation as in other parts of the country is actively providing an ambulance service with a fleet of 12 ambulances and 28 personnel with limited education. Apart from ambulances, it also has a welfare home for lost children and widows. It also picks up and transports dead bodies. The Centre receives, on an average, sixty calls per day.

Edhi Foundation (Peshawar)

Edhi Foundation office in Peshawar was also visited. They have an Ambulance service running in the city and soon plan to expand its fleet of ambulances and start the emergency 115 number.

Edhi Foundation (Muzaffarabad)

Edhi Ambulance service was the main ambulance service in Muzaffarabad as in the other cities of Pakistan. The Edhi service does not have the 115 number there, which is being used at present by the Police. They have four ambulances with a staff of fourteen people.

Edhi Foundation of Northern Areas

The Edhi Foundation in Northern Areas is mainly responsible for providing transport service for patients and dead bodies in Northern Areas. They have a staff of 2 personnel comprising of 1 supervisor and a driver. It has only one Suzuki Jeep with a stretcher.

(Province wise details of Centres, ambulances & staff are given in Annex H)

Pakistan Boy Scouts & Girl Guides Association

Pakistan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations were visited to identify possible sources of volunteers, who can be trained to respond to disasters or large-scale emergencies. Especially the teachers can be trained as master trainers who can in-turn train large number of students to become a large source of volunteers in the country.

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, National Headquarters is located in Islamabad. It is headed by a senior National Secretary who appeared bit apprehensive in providing the information especially regarding the budget and Centres located throughout the country. The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association Headquarters has total staff strength of 28 and an annual budget of over Rs. 3 million. The annual national budget for Pakistan is Rs. 12.24 million, with a total strength of around 127 in addition to 74 from the Education Department. It has nine provincial chapters, which include Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, N.W.F.P., Islamabad, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, P.I.A. and Pakistan Railways Boy Scouts Association. They can play an effective role to expand the network of volunteers for emergencies in schools and colleges by giving proper vision. There are over half a million member Scouts in Pakistan. These belong to three categories Rover Scouts (16-25 years), Boy Scout (11-16 years) and Shaheen Scout (7-11 years).

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, Sindh

Sindh Provincial Boy Scouts Association Headquarters located in Karachi was again visited to identify the possible volunteers. It has its own premises, a senior secretary, with paid staff of 17 and an annual grant of Rs. 0.5 million. It has a delayed response and it can mobilize its volunteer scouts within 1 to 2 days.

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, Balochistan

Balochistan Boy Scouts Association is an active organization with a young active visionary secretary. It has current staff strength of 15 and annual budget of about Rs. 3.5 million. It also helps in various UNICEF projects for which it has additional 22 organizers from the education department.

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, N.W.F.P.

The provincial Scout Headquarters of NWFP are located in Peshawar. The association has an annual budget of Rs. 1 million with a good premises and a permanent staff of 15 with a large volunteer base of school teachers and students. Since they actively handle a large number of Hajis every year. They can be useful during disasters as volunteers.

AJK Boy Scouts Association, Muzaffarabad

In Muzaffarabad the association does not have a separate office premises however it operates through the office of the Deputy Director, Secondary Education, who is also the Provincial Secretary for AJK. Scouting is active in schools as, it was revealed by the teachers on the visit to the Model High School, Chathar Domil. The association does have a rest house in Danna.

Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, Northern Areas

The Boy Scouts association does exist in the Northern Areas but it does not have its own premises. However the association has been given some land to construct their camp recently. The association does have an active honorary secretary. The office of an organization called the Northern Areas Scouts (which at one time was a very active organization) is now with the Northern Light Infantry.

Pakistan Girl Guides Association

Pakistan Girl Guides Association's Headquarters is located in sector H-9, Islamabad. It has an enthusiastic National Secretary. The mission of the association is to train girls and young women to develop their fullest potential to become responsible citizens of Pakistan. The total budget of national Headquarters is Rs. 1.59 million. It has an adequate premises spread over a large area and is owned by the association. It has a paid staff of 91 all over Pakistan with 7 provincial chapters and 15 girl guide houses (properties) in all of Pakistan. It has 115,284 member Girl Guides in all of Pakistan who are trained according to the 8 points program. Each girl guide is expected to teach one illiterate in 6-9 months and is awarded a Khidmat Badge on completion of this task. So far 45000 have been educated through this program. The girl guides are divided into three categories of junior (6-10 years), girl (11-16 years) and senior (16-21 years) guides. They also do networking with community based and known governmental organizations.

The policies are made at the national level by the National Executive Committee comprising of representatives from all over Pakistan. The association is currently working on Character building of girls and young women, literacy and continuing education, health and hygiene, environmental care, economic development of women and income generating skills, training and micro business, food and nutrition, drug abuse, promotion of peace, service during emergencies, celebration of days of national / international importance.

The officials of the association also narrated their past achievements particularly during large scale emergencies and were very willing to participate in the future as well to provide service during emergencies or disasters. They can prove to be very valuable during disasters if given the appropriate training in this regard. They are also involved in projects in collaboration with UNESCO and UNICEF.

(Province wise details of Boy Scouts & Girl Guides are given in Annex I)

Focus Humanitarian Assistance

Focus Humanitarian Assistance is an auxiliary organization of the Agha Khan Foundation, which is responsible for disaster management in the Northern Areas, particularly providing services in 3 districts at present, which include Gilgit, Ghizer and Chitral. They are responsible for training the community to manage the disasters before the help arrives. They train the community in first aid, rescue and basic fire fighting. In addition also provide the funding for maintaining reserve stockpiles in clusters, which comprise of 7-8 or 11-12 villages.

During the visit to the northern areas, the stockpiles in Gulmith, Aliabad and Nasirabad were visited and meeting was held with the volunteers of the community readiness program of Focus HA. The stockpiles comprise of all the essentials which may be required during any disaster e.g. blankets, torches, ropes, food grains and digging instruments etc.

Focus HA also has a rescue team comprising of 17 well trained young energetic individuals who are always prepared with rescue bags ready and they can be mobilized within less than an hour to respond or to be sent to any disaster site.

St. John Ambulance Service

The St. John Ambulance Association is located in Karachi. Although the organization was disbanded in 1982 and merged into the Pakistan Red Crescent Association, it still runs a small ambulance service, first aid training courses for merchant marines and a homeopathic medical college. It has its own premises with paid staff of 20 and an annual budget of Rs. 2 million. At present it has 4 ambulances and has also donated some ambulances to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in the past. Pakistan Red Crescent Society can play an important role in establishing a National Ambulance Service since this role is also with it after the disbanding of this Ambulance Service.

Volunteers in Seminaries

The students in the religious schools or ‘Dini Madaris’ as they are called in Urdu, can be a very good source of volunteers to help during disasters, if rightly directed. There are over 250,000 in the province of Punjab alone. They are eager to learn rescue work and first aid etc. and will be willing to risk their lives to save others. Above all they can be easily mobilized in a very short period of time. A brief report on the seminaries visited is given below:

Jamia-Tul-Aloom-e-Islamia (Seminary), Karachi

Jamia-Tul-Aloom-e-Islamia seminary in Benarvi Town, Karachi has around 2000 students who can be mobilized within half an hour and are ready to receive training in this regard. They seem to be very energetic and motivated and can prove to be useful volunteers during any major disasters. They already go and help in relief work during any emergencies in their vicinities. They had some apprehensions about my visit, which were removed after detailed discussion with their elders. They have already initiated training of the students in first aid and steps to be taken during disasters according to the books printed by the World Health Organization on this subject.

Jamia-Imdad-ul-Aloom-e-Islamia (Seminary), Peshawar

Jamia Imdad-ul-Aloom-e-Islamia seminary has 31 teachers and 1160 students. Like the seminary in Karachi they were also very apprehensive about my visit. They had gathered the religious elders from the different religious schools of the city. Discussions were held at length with these elders and I was made to address around 800 students in the mosque who had been mobilized and gathered in the mosque within ten minutes, which was a total shock for me. After the address and detailed discussions with the elders, they assured me of their support and decided to initiate training of the students in first aid and disaster management, according to the WHO books provided by us on this subject. They can be an excellent source of volunteers for disasters, as they are young, active and motivated. Above all a large number can be mobilized within minutes, a demonstration of which I have already seen.

Analysis of Existing Emergency Response System

It would not be wrong to say that the residents of Pakistan are living at God's mercy as far as the emergency services are concerned. Think for a while that in case if you have an accident, will anyone ever come to your rescue, will you get an ambulance, how you will be transported and managed in the hospital. It is indeed shocking and haunting to even think about it, if you have any awareness in this regard. Even if some services are present, the personnel of these services do not have the appropriate training and equipment.

Police is the largest of all the emergency services in the country with an approximate strength of 261,938. Police is an active organization and is receptive to change and improvement. At present it is under-going a process of change and has rightly been divided mainly into the operational and investigation divisions. The Police has started a relatively new concept of 'Rescue-15' in the major cities of the country. It is a very good idea and in the present setup where the police has a lot of command and control functions, it will be the most appropriate and effective organization to manage the universal emergency response command and control Centres. Therefore the concept of Rescue-15 needs to be strengthened. There is presently some confusion as there is no definite sanctioned strength of staff for the Rescue-15 Centres. There is an urgent need to clearly define and sanction the strength for each Centre with appropriately trained staff. Thus an effective emergency police Centre in each city can play the central role of communicating and coordinating with the other two services and if it has the rightly trained personnel with the appropriate equipment, it can be very effective in providing a timely response to emergencies.

The basic Police Training Centers and schools need to change with modern times and move out of the law, PT and drill classes to a more practical, interactive and simulated training programs similar to the kind of problems that they will be dealing with in the practical field and how they should manage and react to them. For this change to take place it is important to have good commandants and trainers of these schools with a vision and appropriate training to run the programs on modern lines.

The role of Civil Defence was primarily limited to war and it came into existence after the World War II, but gradually lost its importance in modern times and was either abolished or merged into the fire departments in most of the countries of the world long ago. In 1993 an additional assignment was given to the Pakistan Civil Defence during peace times, which included remedial measures against natural or man-made disasters. The Civil Defence failed to even plan, let alone the management of the disasters. This responsibility at present is handled by the Emergency Relief Cell of the Cabinet Division.

The Civil Defence institutions come under the Federal Civil Defence Directorate and have no coordination with the provincial directorates, which manage the field

operations. Thus the instructors have no field experience and remain totally isolated. On the other hand the personnel of the directorates do not get any opportunity for refresher trainings, which have not taken place probably since the time that they joined some two to three decades ago. These personnel of the directorates have a very important assignment of recruiting and training the volunteers in mainly three fields of rescue, fire fighting and first aid. The interaction with the field officers shows that their concepts are not only obsolete, but dangerously obsolete since they had made their own wrong interpretations about certain life savings measures. The curriculum and teaching materials available for the courses run by these schools are a few decades old.

The Fire Services have long been neglected in Pakistan under the municipalities, glaring example of which is that there is no fire service law in the country. There was a Fire Service Law of 1949 for West Punjab, which was abolished by the Basic Democracy Ordinance and the subsequent Local Government Ordinances have reduced it to a few words, which cannot do justice to this essential service. The sad part is that there was a Fire Service Law made in Pakistan in 1959, which was only adopted by East Pakistan. Like the rest of the world, comprehensive legislation needs to be enacted to cover all the aspects of fire emergencies. Thus a new law being made in this regard immediately needs to be enforced to fill in this gap.

The Fire Service in Pakistan is in the most dismal state with the exception of the fire services in the major cities. The most deficient is the training aspect. The training is imparted by the Federal Civil Defence training schools with instructors who have never been in the field and have no relation with the fire departments. Although these schools give the certificate but the recipients actually receive the training once they join the fire departments. What could be worse than falsely certifying a person in a life saving profession for which he has not been trained? It is indeed unfortunate. Therefore it is very important to have practically well trained instructors and practically oriented appropriate training courses for these fire fighters in rescue, fire fighting and live safety.

Apart from the schools there is the National Institute of Fire Technology, which comes under the Federal Directorate of Civil Defence and runs obsolete courses for officers. It has hardly any equipment and knowledge is mainly imparted about obsolete equipment. However, at the same time there are certain good training institutions for Fire Fighting in the country. These include a specialized Rescue and Fire Fighting School at the Civil Aviation Training Institute in Hyderabad. This is a good institute established in collaboration with International Civil Aviation Organization of United Nations. It has good training facilities and simulators for training. Similarly the NBCD and Fire Fighting School of the Pakistan Navy is also a good institute with modern training facilities including simulators for practical training of the students. This institution can be of significant help in training the existing staff of these services.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society is another organization spread all over Pakistan and responsible mainly for providing the emergency humanitarian

assistance. After the disbanding of the St. John. Ambulance Service in 1982, their responsibility was also assigned to the society. The society is the most appropriate organization and could play a very important role of managing the emergency medical and ambulance services in the country. They can also play a very important role by expanding their first aid training programs and ensuring the appropriate training of at least the personnel of emergency services in this field on modern lines.

The Edhi Foundation Ambulance Service has grown to become the biggest volunteer ambulance organization in the world, which is commendable. The foundation is running a radio linked network spread throughout the country. This service has to some extent filled in the gap of a national ambulance service in the country, which could not be formed or managed by the health sector of the government. It needs to train its staff and equip its ambulances appropriately to make it into a professional organization.

As for the possible sources of volunteers in the country the Pakistan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations can play an important role of training through the teachers and an effective army of volunteers can be generated with minimal expenses in all the schools and colleges.

Another good source of potentially motivated volunteers is the seminaries or religious schools spread all over the country. There are a large number of dedicated students studying in them. According to a rough estimate there are over 0.25 million students in Punjab province alone. These students can be trained in the shortest possible time and will be the most willing volunteers who will put their own lives at risk to save the life of others.

Thus in a very short period, an effective service can be started from within the existing system with minimal cost and financial burden on government, by introducing the new Emergency Services Ordinance and mobilizing the non-governmental voluntary organizations, donors and philanthropists in the country.

Recommendations

The gaps are enormous in the field of emergency relief services in the country and concrete steps need to be taken in establishing these services on modern lines. However keeping in view the financial health of the economy, the following recommendations are being made which will involve minimal expenses and provide maximum benefits to the society in ensuring public safety.

1. Drafting and enforcement of the new Emergency Services Ordinance as has already being proposed to fill in the legislative gaps. This would lead to the formation of a Rescue and Fire Service in the country and establish the Pakistan Emergency and Fire Council to ensure quality of the service and continuity of policies. Without an effective and clear legislation in this regard, the exercise to improve emergency services and response will be futile.
2. Strengthening and expansion of the Emergency Police (Rescue-15) System, with at least one open, customer friendly, equipped Centre in every district. It should also play the central role of communication and coordination Centre for other services.
3. Sanctioning and assigning a definite number of police personnel for the Rescue-15 Centres and appropriately training them in this regard. Personnel with Elite/A.T.S. training will be the most appropriate.
4. A single, distinct, universal emergency number should be applicable in all parts of Pakistan. In order to eliminate the confusion of calling different numbers for help, there should only one number for all emergencies.
5. Human resource training of the presently employed staff of Civil Defence and Fire Brigades on immediate basis on modern lines and methods to meet the new challenges. In this regard they can be sent to the Naval Fire Fighting School in Karachi right away, which can train master trainers in a 3 months condensed course.
6. Establishment of a modern well equipped National Rescue & Fire Services Academy for officers to ensure the process of continuity of training.
7. Development of new curricula, training programs, material and equipment for the Provincial Rescue & Fire Fighting Training Schools. Trainers with field experience should be posted in these schools. Thus the trainers must come on rotation to train and also to refresh their own knowledge according to modern times.
8. Equipping the Rescue and Fire service with the appropriate equipment. As a basic guide there can be one Standard Fire Vehicle, one Rescue & Fire vehicle (First Strike Vehicle) and one Ambulance for every Town / Tehsil.
9. Equipping of Fire Services of the major cities with specialized equipment, according to the requirements and challenges of the present times.

Drafting of Legislation on Emergency Services

After the Task Force on Revamping of Emergency Services was setup on 31st January, 2002 by the Honorable Interior Minister in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, an extensive situation analysis of the country was undertaken by the Representative of the Task Force and detailed interaction was held with all the concerned agencies and personnel dealing with emergencies. Serious deficiency was found in the emergency services currently responsible for rescue, fire and disaster management. Consequently, it was also agreed that new legislation was required to fill in the gaps leading to the formation of an effective emergency response service.

As the interaction was taking place with the various departments concerned with the handling of emergencies in the governmental and nongovernmental departments, apart from collecting the information and seeing the situation on ground, issues pertaining to the deficiencies and how these could be overcome were thoroughly discussed. During this visit, possible resource persons from various parts of Pakistan were also identified so that the best possible legislation could be made in this regard.

Initially the Working Group on voluntary basis, started working on the making of a preliminary draft on the legislation pertaining to filling in the gaps in this regard. Prior to the drafting phase the related regulations within the country, in United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Bangladesh, Australia and New Zealand were also reviewed. Additionally, the Local Government Ordinance 2001 and draft of Police Ordinance 2002 were also reviewed and informal consultations were held with the Federal law Department, the National Reconstruction Bureau and other concerned government departments.

Finally a meeting of 19 Technical Experts and stakeholders from all over Pakistan was held in Islamabad from 18–20, March 2002 in the Ministry of Interior. During these meetings each and every issue was extensively discussed, and modifications and revisions were made to finally arrive at a unanimously acceptable and endorsed draft ordinance called Emergency Services Ordinance, 2002.

Salient Features of the Emergency Services Ordinance - 2002.

Purpose To provide life safety, property protection and public welfare from hazards created by fires, explosions, hazardous materials, natural and manmade disasters, including war.

Amalgamates Civil Defence Departments and Municipal Fire Brigades to form the Rescue & Fire Service of Pakistan.

Establishes The Rescue and Fire Service, the Pakistan Emergency and Fire Council and the Review Boards.

Responsibilities of Rescue & Fire Service

This will basically be a provincial service with the role of the Directorate General's office in Islamabad to oversee the performance of this service and act as a Secretariat for the Pakistan Emergency & Fire Council.

The responsibilities of the Rescue and Fire Service at the provincial level hereby include the following:

1. Establishment and maintenance of communication system to handle all emergency calls related to fires, explosions, hazardous materials incidents, and other related hazardous situations.
2. Liaison with the Police Service responsible for establishment and maintenance of a universal emergency call Centre, which must be a distinctive and well-publicized countrywide telephone number. Operators in these communication Centres, shall be responsible for notifying the relevant emergency service for response.
3. Establish continuous liaison with police, emergency medical services, related non-governmental organizations, and other essential support services.
4. Establishment and maintenance of Provincial Rescue and Fire Service for the provision of effective response to all related emergencies including the maintenance of an ambulance service for major emergencies/disasters.
5. Enlistment, training, and management of volunteer services and personnel of concerned non-governmental organizations to assist in providing effective response to large-scale emergencies related to fires, explosions, hazardous materials incidents, medical, other hazardous situations, natural calamities and war.
6. The investigation of fires, explosions, hazardous material incidents, and other related emergency incidents.
7. The regular inspection of buildings, equipments, systems, and other fire and related life safety situations.
8. The review of specifications for life safety systems, fire protection systems, fire/emergency access, water supplies, processes, and other life safety issues.
9. Issuance of permits, fire certificates, notices of violations, and imposition of penalties.
10. Fire, emergency and life safety/ first aid education of fire brigades, employees, volunteers, responsible parties, and the general public.
11. Mitigation of hazards from outdoor fires in vegetation/wild-land, trash, and other materials.
12. The regulation of special events including but not limited to assemblage of people, exhibits, trade shows, amusement parks, and fairs.
13. Regulation of the storage, use, processing, and handling of flammable and combustible solids, liquids and gases.

14. The regulation of the storage, use, processing, and handling of hazardous materials.
15. Collection and maintenance of incidence response data and statistics.

The Directorate General of Rescue and Fire Services at the federal level shall have the following responsibilities:

1. The oversight and review of the workings of individual Provincial Rescue and Fire Services to ensure that necessary minimum standards are maintained relevant to the quality and efficiency of the service.
2. Standardization of emergency response resources provided throughout Pakistan.
3. Appointment of the most appropriate person as the provincial Directors on the recommendations of the council.
4. To ensure that the level and quality of training provided to the Rescue and Fire Service personnel is of the highest caliber, and that the competence and integrity of the Rescue and Fire Service personnel is at par with current international standards.
5. Appointment and oversight of an independent Board of Review. The Board of Review shall provide for reasonable interpretation of the provisions of Pakistan Emergency and Fire Code and decide on appeals against the decisions of Rescue and Fire Service. The ruling of the Board of Review shall ensure that the intent of the Code is complied with and public safety is secured, and that there is no undue harassment.
6. Collection, compilation, and analysis of statistics related to all emergency incidents related to fires, explosions, hazardous materials, and other hazard conditions, and making these data available to the public, or any agency, on payment of a prescribed fee. The fee structure shall be setup to finance the data collection, compilation, analysis, and publication cost.
7. Coordination with the National and Provincial Crisis Management Centres in case of disasters.

Responsibilities of Pakistan Emergency & Fire Council

The Pakistan Emergency and Fire Council shall establish continuity by developing and maintaining its Code at standards acceptable at international levels, keeping in view the distinctive nature of domestic conditions. It shall:

1. Formulate the minimum qualifications, training or/and certifications requirements for the Rescue and Fire Service officers and personnel, inspectors, plan examiners, investigators, consultants, private training institutions, suppliers and manufacturers
2. Ensure that all senior positions in the Rescue and Fire Service are held by competent professionals
3. Regulate the measures, and training to be imparted, to encounter the threats to public from modern war and terrorism

4. Review and analysis of statistics related to all emergency incidents related to fires, explosions, hazardous materials, and other hazard conditions
5. Oversee the working of Rescue and Fire Service and related training institutions
6. Formulate and review of the regulations for badges, uniform, or other credentials, and service structure for the effective operations of the Rescue and Fire Service
7. Amend responsibilities of Rescue and Fire Service personnel described herein, as and when necessary.
8. Establish guiding principal and mission for the Pakistan Emergency and Fire Council and prescribe minimum standards/ requirements necessary to establish a reasonable level of life safety, property protection, and public welfare from hazards created by fires, explosions, hazardous materials, and other hazardous conditions, including natural and manmade disasters and wars.

Review Boards

The review boards comprising of at least four members shall be appointed in each province by the Director General based on their understanding of the Pakistan Emergency and Fire laws and codes. These boards members shall be independent and not from the service itself. The review board shall provide for reasonable interpretation and ensure that the decisions of the inspectors are not unreasonable, arbitrary or malicious. The review board must decide the case within 60 days of filing the review; otherwise it shall automatically be decided in the favor of the appellant.

Estimated Cost for Revamping

Training of Existing Officers on Urgent Basis

- Training of the existing Civil Defence and Fire Brigades officers on modern lines to be initiated on urgent basis. (within four to six weeks)
- Course to be run at the Fire Fighting School of Pakistan Navy, Karachi.
- Fifty officers to attend the course of twelve weeks duration. (50 is the maximum number that can be entertained at one time)
- Cost per person for twelve weeks with board and lodging is Rs. 84,000.
- Cost of Training Materials Rs. 1 million.
- Cost of Foreign Instructor for 12 weeks Rs. 1 million
- **Total Cost for Training 50 Officers Rs. 6.2 million.**

Establishment of National Rescue & Fire Service Academy

Cost of Building	Rs. 30 million
Cost of Simulators	Rs. 10 million
Training Materials & Equipment	Rs. 2 million
Library & Audio-Video Aids	Rs. 1 million
Computers	Rs. 1 million
Foreign Consultant for 2 years	Rs. 6 million
Approximate Total Cost	Rs. 50 million

Costs of Equipping of Rescue & Fire Service

Rescue and Fire Vehicles	Rs. 1200.4 million
Snorkels for Major Cities	Rs. 140 million
Fire Entry Suits	Rs. 24.25 million
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Rs. 94.36 million
Nomex Fire Suit	Rs. 101.1 million
Fire Proof Uniforms	Rs. 8.4 million
Approximate Total Cost	Rs. 1568.51 million

MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

For review of the draft of Emergency Services Ordinance and formation of Rescue & Fire Service, from 18-20th March, 2002, in Ministry of Interior, Islamabad.

1. **Muhammad Siddique**
Director General, Civil Defence, Pakistan.
2. **Dr. Abdul Majeed**
Director General, Safety Service, A.Q. Khan Research Labs, Kahuta.
3. **M.D. General**
Director Architectures, Design Wing, Capital Development Authority, Islamabad.
4. **Naeem Akhtar**
Director, National Institute of Fire Technology, Islamabad.
5. **Lt. Cdr. Zahoor Ahmed**
Officer Incharge, NBCD & Fire Fighting School, Pakistan Navy, Karachi.
6. **Sajjad Hussain Zaidee**
Chief Port Fire Officer, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
7. **Engr. Abdul Ghani Ismail**
President, Fire Protection Association of Pakistan.
Sr. Manager, Fire Service, International Power.
8. **Engr. CL. Nankani.**
Joint Director Labour, Occupational Safety & Health, Sindh.
Representative of the Institution of Engineers Pakistan, Karachi.
9. **Major Shaukat Ali**
Deputy Secretary Army, Home Department, Peshawar.
10. **Akbar Ali**
Director, Civil Defence Balochistan, Quetta.
11. **Engr. Syed Zafar Hussain** Officer In-charge,
Rescue & Fire Fighting School, Civil Aviation Training Institute, Hyderabad.
12. **Tariq Moen**
Secretary, Fire Protection Association of Pakistan &
Chief Fire Protection Officer, Pakistan International Airline Corporation.
13. **Air Commodore Naunehal Shah**
Program Coordinator, Focus Humanitarian Assistance, Islamabad.
14. **Raja Mohammad Altaf**
Fire Officer, City Government, Lahore.
15. **Ghulam Muhammad Naz.**
Representative, All Punjab Fire Service Employees Federation, Rawalpindi.
16. **Nisar Muhammad**
Commandant, Civil Defence Training School, Peshawar.
17. **Mohammad Aslam** (Asst. Director)
Representative of Director Civil Defence Punjab, Lahore.
18. **Dr. Abid Kemal** (Ph.D. Fire Engineering, U.S.A.)
Foreign Technical Expert and Consultant, Fires & Explosions, Exponent, U.S.A.
19. **Dr. Rizwan Naseer (CONVENER & FACILITATOR)**
Representative, Task Force on Revamping of Emergency Services,
Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan.

MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

We hereby reach a consensus on the draft presented and thoroughly discussed of Emergency Services Ordinance and formation of the Rescue & Fire Service, from 18-20th March, 2002. This is a very vital organization and we strongly support its formation and endorse the draft.

1 Dr. Abdul Majeed

2 Muhammad Siddique

3 M. D. General

4 Naeem Akhtar

5 Lt. Cdr. Zahoor Ahmed

6 Sajjad Husain Zaidee

7 Engr. Abdul Ghani Ismail

8 Engr. C.L. Nankani

9 Major Shaukat Ali

10 Akbar Ali

11 Engr. Syed Zafar Hussain

12 Tariq Moen

13 Air Cmdr. Nunehal Shah

14 Raja Mohammad Altaf

15 Ghulam Muhammad Naz

16 Nisar Muhammad

17 Mohammad Aslam

18 Dr. Abid Kemal

19 Dr. Rizwan Naseer

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REVIEW OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

<i>Name of Organization/ Department</i>
<i>City & Province</i>
<i>Present Role of Department</i>
<i>Scope of the Department</i>
<i>Annual Budget of Organization</i>
<i>Organizational Structure</i>
<i>Premises of Organization (Rented/ Owned, Adequate, Well Maintained/ Poor Condition)</i>
<i>Current Staff Strength</i>
<i>Required Strength of Staff</i>
<i>Current Educational Level & Training of Staff (rank wise)</i>
<i>Future Training Needs</i>
<i>Areas of Specialization</i> 1. 2. 3..
<i>Staff in each Specialization</i>
<i>Staff Permanent in each Specialization/ On Rotation</i>
<i>Equipment At Present</i>
<i>Required Equipment</i>
<i>Factors Leading to Poor & Delayed Response</i>
<i>Legal Provisions & Jurisdiction</i>
<i>Suggestions for Improvement</i>

(Attach important documents & additional paper for space as required)

**REVIEW OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE
(Training Institutions)**

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	
<i>City & Province</i>	
<i>Purpose of Teaching/ Training</i>	
<i>Organizational Structure</i>	
<i>Annual Budget of Organization</i>	
<i>Premises of Institution (Rented/ Owned, Adequate, Well Maintained/ Poor Condition)</i>	
<i>Method of Teaching (Training Oriented/ Purely Theoretical)</i>	
<i>Current Strength of Staff &</i>	<i>Students</i>
<i>Educational Level of Staff &</i>	<i>Students</i>
<i>Specialized Teaching Staff for Each Field</i>	
<i>Field Experience of Teaching Staff</i>	
<i>Required Strength of Staff</i>	
<i>Future Training Needs of Staff</i>	
<i>Type/ Name of Training Imparted/ Courses</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
<i>Equipment At Present</i>	
<i>Required Equipment</i>	
<i>Factors Leading To Poor Training</i>	
<i>Suggestions For Improvement</i>	

(Attach important documents & additional paper for space as required)

REVIEW OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE
(Non-Governmental / Welfare Organizations)

<i>Name of Organization</i>
<i>City & Province</i>
<i>Present Role of Organization</i>
<i>Scope of the Organization</i>
<i>Annual Budget of Organization</i>
<i>Organizational Structure</i>
<i>Premises of Organization (Rented/ Owned, Adequate, Well Maintained/ Poor Condition)</i>
<i>Current Staff Strength</i>
<i>Required Strength of Staff</i>
<i>Current Educational Level & Training of Staff (rank wise)</i>
<i>Future Training Needs</i>
<i>Areas of Interest</i> 1. 2. 3.
<i>Staff in each Area/ Specialization</i>
<i>Staff Permanent in each Specialization/ On Rotation</i>
<i>Equipment at Present</i>
<i>Required Equipment</i>
<i>Factors Leading to Poor & Delayed Response</i>
<i>Legal Provisions, Jurisdiction & Limitations</i>
<i>Suggestions for Improving Emergency Preparedness & Response</i>

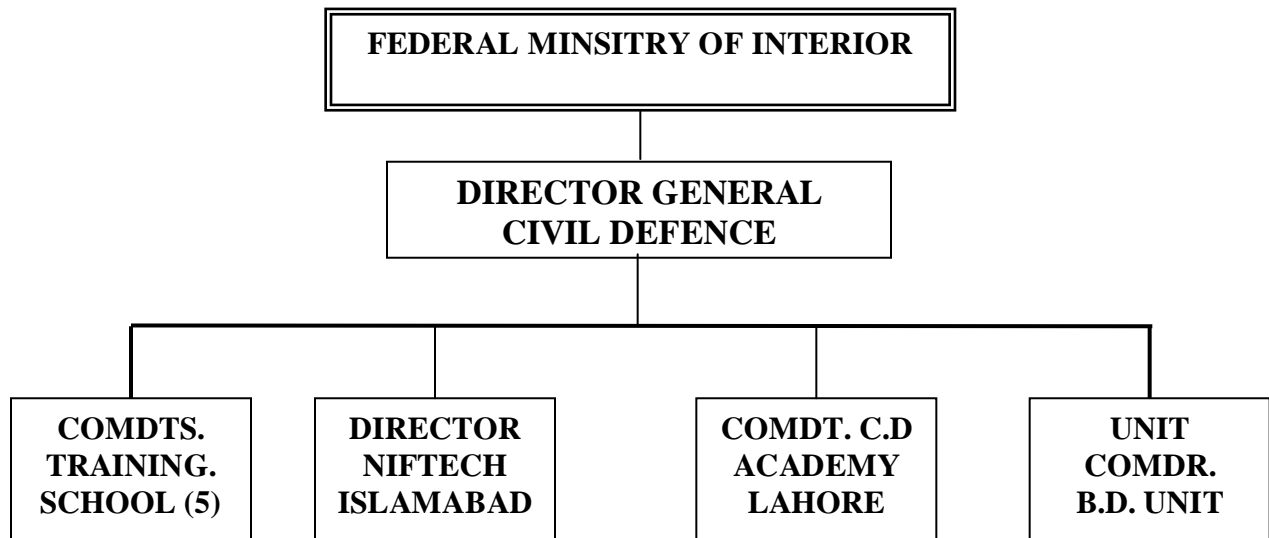
(Attach important documents & additional paper for space as required)

**PROVINCE WISE LIST OF DISTRICTS,
TEHSILS/TOWNS AND UNIONS**

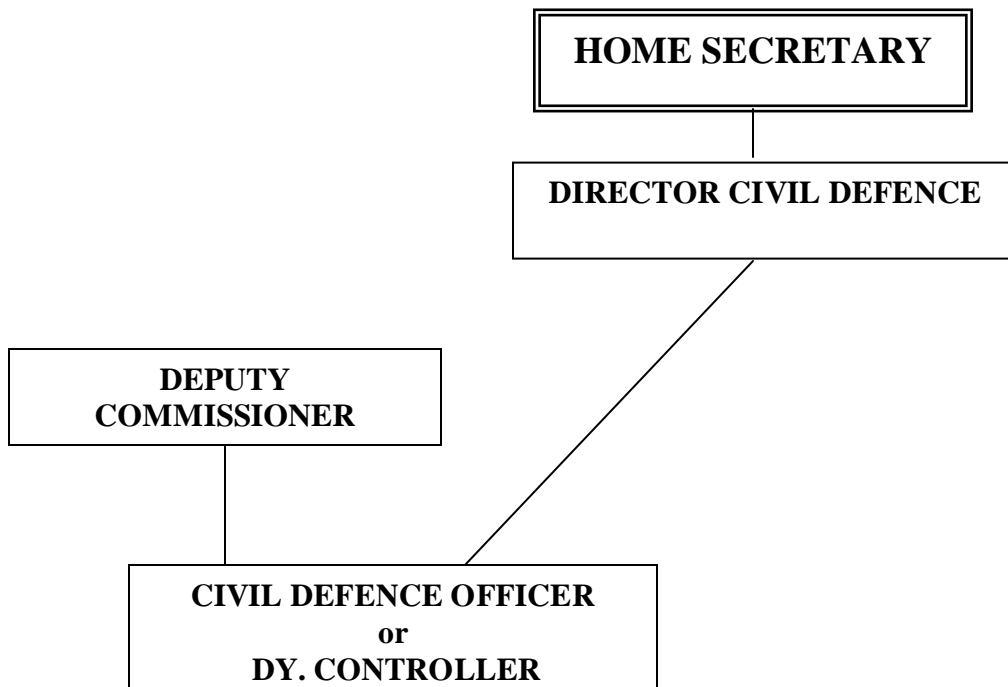
Sr. #	Provinces	Districts	Tehsils	Towns	TOTAL Tehsil/Town	Unions
1.	Punjab	34	116	6	122	3453
2.	Sindh	16	86	18	104	1094
3.	NWFP	24	34	4	38	957
4.	Balochistan	22	71	2	73	518
TOTAL		97	307	30	337	6022

In addition to the above, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) is 97th District.

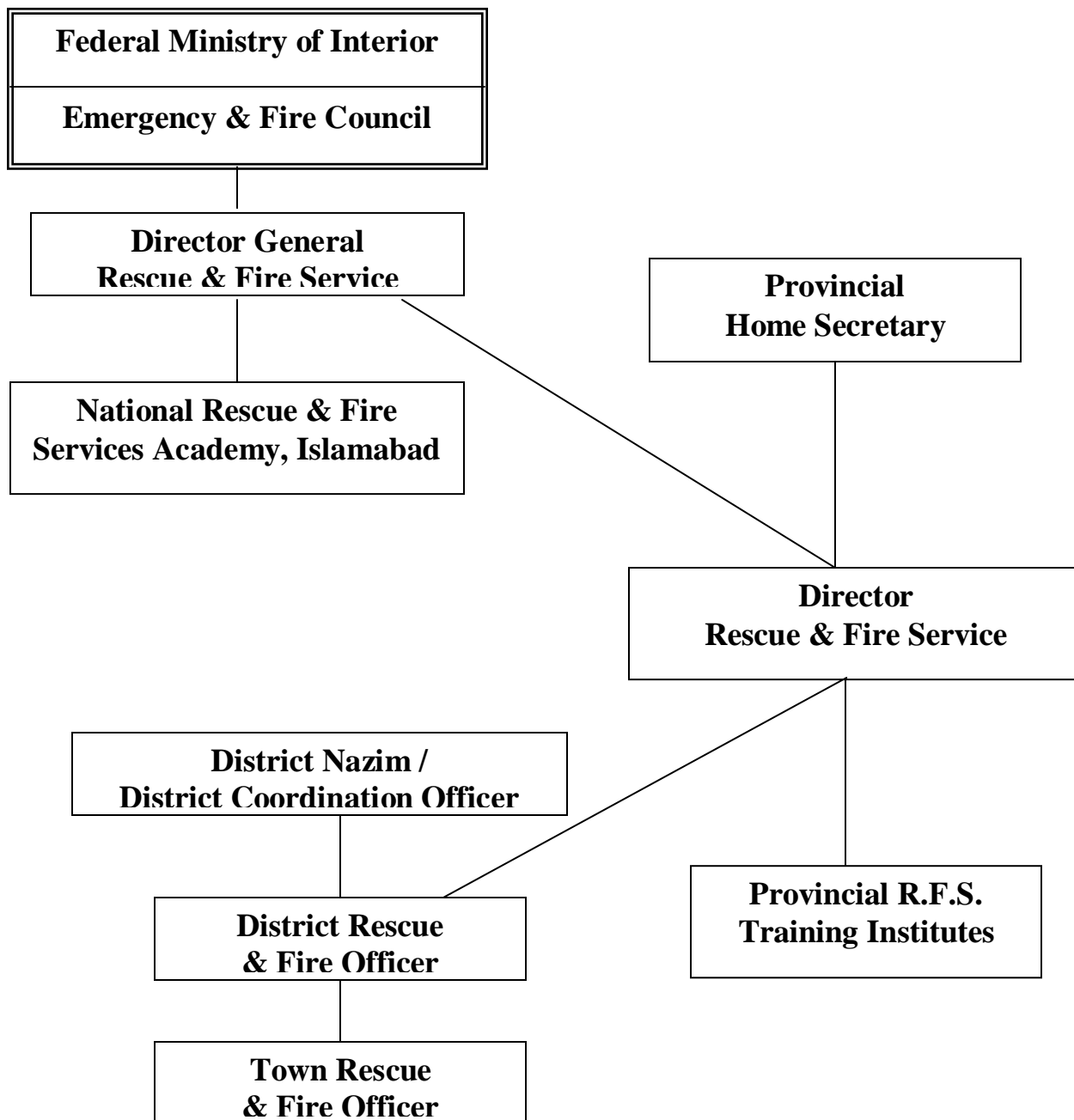
PRESENT SET UP OF CIVIL DEFENCE



PROVINCIAL LEVEL



PROPOSED FUTURE SET UP OF CIVIL DEFENCE



STRENGTH & BUDGET OF CIVIL DEFENCE

PLACE	PERSONNEL	BUDGET
Directorate General	294	29.9
Punjab	772	40
Sindh	207	20
N.W.F.P.	205	9.6
Balochistan	52	3.6
Azad Kashmir	140	9.038
TOTAL	1670	112.138 million

DIRECTORATE GENERAL CIVIL DEFENCE

(Grade wise strength)

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>GRADE/ B.P.S.</u>																				Total
	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
<u>Islamabad</u> DG	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	-	3	8	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	10	45
<u>Islamabad</u> NIFTEC	-	1	-	2	6	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	1	3	2	4	-	4	33
<u>Lahore</u> CDA	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	2	3	-	10	29
<u>Lahore</u> BDU	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	2	6	1	2	-	-	6	31
<u>Karachi</u> CDTS	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	3	-	8	30
<u>Peshawar</u> CDTS	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	-	8	26
<u>Lahore</u> CDTS	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	3	-	9	31
<u>Quetta</u> CDTS	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	-	7	24
<u>Muzaffarabad</u> CDTS	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	13
WMCPTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	32
<i>Total</i>																					294

WMCPTT – Women Mobile Civil Protection Training Teams

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE, PUNJAB

(Grade wise strength)

BPS	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total
DTC	1	2	4	7	1	-	-	5	10	1	-	9	7	3	39	40	12	2	55	198
Field	-	-	6	33	34	33	-	48	6	-	-	104	39	5	118	28	-	-	120	574
Total	1	2	10	40	35	33	0	53	16	1	0	113	46	8	157	68	12	2	175	772

* BPS = Grade/ Basic Pay Scale

DTC = Directorate

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE, SINDH

(Grade wise strength)

BPS	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total
	1	1	7	23	2	-	-	7	-	-	10	16	-	11	55	11	4	31	28	207

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE, BALOCHISTAN

(Grade wise strength)

BPS	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total
	-	1	1	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	4	2	5	6	4	2	-	13	52

FIRE SERVICE IN PAKISTAN

(Approximate strengths at present)

PLACE	F. VEHICLES	PERSONNEL
Islamabad	10	202
Lahore	15	409
PUNJAB	126	1477
Karachi	65	927
Karachi Port Fire Service	22	398
SINDH	136	1438
Peshawar	13	73 + 57 Policemen
N.W.F.P.	26	142 + 57 Policemen
Quetta	7	72
BALUCHISTAN	26	188
TOTAL	324	3447

- *It was difficult to get the data on the fire brigades as they are under the municipalities and therefore have no system of reporting or coordination at provincial level. This also seems to be a reason for their long neglect.*
- *Apart from these cantonment boards and autonomous organizations have their Fire Brigades as well, and do not come under municipal fire brigades.*
- *Muzaffarabad and Gilgit have 18 and 8 fire personnel respectively*
- *Fire Vehicles include water bowzers as well.*
- *At present there are two snorkels (ladder) in Karachi and one in Islamabad. Karachi also has two rescue vehicles.*
- *Apart from the above mentioned strengths the sanctioned strengths are much more e.g. 262 for Islamabad, 423 for Lahore & 515 for Karachi Port Service.*

FIRE STATIONS IN PUNJAB

Sr. No.	Name of Dist.	No. of Fire Stations	No. of Vehicles	No. of Fire Personnel
1.	Lahore	14	15	409
2.	Kasur	02	03	24
3.	Okara.	01	02	13
4.	Sheikhupura	02	04	27
5.	Multan.	04	06	127
6.	Vehari	02	03	26
7.	Khaniwal	02	02	22
8.	Lodhran.	-	-	-
9.	Sahiwal	02	06	43
10.	Pak Pattan	02	03	13
11.	Gujranwala	03	11	93
12.	Hafiz Abad	01	01	9
13.	Gujrat	02	02	25
14.	Mandi Bahaud Din	01	01	11
15.	Sialkot	02	08	56
16.	Narowal	-	-	-
17.	Faisalabad	07	13	122
18.	Toba Tek Singh	02	02	20
19.	Jhang.	03	03	11
20.	Sargodha	03	05	72
21.	Khushab.	01	01	24
22.	Mianwali	01	02	17
23.	Bhakkar	01	01	7
24.	Rawalpindi	05	14	140
25.	Attock	02	03	35

26.	Jhelum	01	02	24
27.	Chakwal.	01	01	9
28.	Dera Ghazi Khan	01	01	1
29.	Rajanpur	01	01	6
30.	Muzafar Garh	01	01	11
31.	Liyya	01	01	7
32.	Bhawalpur	01	03	28
33.	Bhawalnagar	03	03	23
34.	Rahim Yar Khan.	02	02	22
TOTAL			126	1477

LIST OF FIRE STATIONS IN SINDH

Sr. No.	Name of Dist.	No. of Fire Stations	No. of Vehicles	No. of Fire Personnel
1.	Karachi		65	927
	Karachi Port Service		22	
2.	Hyderabad	08	11	159
3.	Thatta	01	01	16
4.	Badin	02	03	28
5.	Mirpurkhas	01	03	16
6.	Sanghar	03	04	59
7.	Dadu	04	07	59
8.	Nawabshah	01	04	27
9.	Sukkur	03	05	53
10.	Khairpur	01	03	22
11.	Shikarpur	01	02	19
12.	Larkana	02	05	41
13.	Jacoabad	01	01	14
TOTAL			136	1438

LIST OF FIRE STATIONS IN N.W.F.P.

No.	Name of Institution	No. of Fire Vehicles	Manpower
1.	Peshawar Development Authority.	2	18 (in two shifts)
2.	Peshawar Municipal Corporation.	7	55 M.C. Staff & 57 Policemen
3.	Civil Defence Directorate NWFP Peshawar.	2 Mazda. 1 Water Tanker 1 Russian.	Nil (However, Temporary manpower is attached from Police Department on two months rotation basis).
4.	Municipal Committee, Mardan.	2	4
5.	Municipal Committee,	3	15
6.	Municipal Committee, Mingora	3	15
7.	Municipal Committee, Mansehra.	3	20
8.	Town Committee, Thall Town.	1	8
9.	Municipal Committee, Batkhela.	1	7
Total		26	142 + 57 Police

LIST OF FIRE STATIONS IN BALOCHISTAN

Sr. No.	District	Population	No. of Vehicles	Staff Strength
1.	Quetta	742,969	3+4WB	72
2.	Pishin	366,163	1	11
3.	Killa Abdullah	340,000	1	8
4.	Chagai	202,562	1	2
5.	Loralai	462,037	1	9
6.	Zhob	276,295	1	9
7.	Killa Saifullah	237,000	-	-
8.	Sibi	300,774	1	8
9.	Ziarat	82,768	-	-
10.	Kohlu	117,786	-	-
11.	Dera Bugti	180,000	-	-
12.	Nasirabad	663,771	3	25
13.	Kachi	269,949	-	-
14.	Kalat	237,834	-	-
15.	Mastung	179,824	1	8
16.	Khuzdar	416,000	1	7
17.	Awaran	119,000	-	-
18.	Lasbela	313,405	4+2WB	26
19.	Kharan	209,934	-	-
20.	Keich	409,879	1	3
21.	Gawadar	178,989	1	-
22.	Panjgur	227,349	-	-
Total			26	188

CIVIL AVIATION - RESCUE & FIRE SERVICE

No.	Post	<u>TOTAL STRENGTH</u>
1.	General Manager	01
2.	Sr. Fire Officers	10
3.	Fire Officers	07
4.	Assistant Fire Officers	17
5.	Fire Superintendent	21
6.	Fire Fighters	375
TOTAL		431

STRENGTH AT MAJOR AIRPORTS

POST	QIAP	ISL	LAH	PESH	QUETTA	FAISAL	NH	MULTAN
Sr. Fire Officer	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Fire Officers	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Assistant Fire Officer	5	2	3	-	1	1	1	-
Fire Superintendent	4	2	3	2	-	2	1	2
Fire Fighters	102	32	55	29	14	17	14	14

DEPLOYMENT OF CRASH TENDERS

(At Major Airports)

Sr. #	Airport	RFF CAT		LARGE C.T.		MEDIUM CRASH TENDERS	RAPID INTER VEH.	Water Bowzer
		REQ	AVL	NEW	OLD			
1.	Karachi	9	9	3	1	-	-	2
2.	Islamabad	9	9	3	-	-	-	1
3.	Lahore	9	9	3	-	1	-	3
4.	Peshawar	8	8	2	-	-	-	1
5.	Quetta	8	8	1	-	1	-	1
6.	Faisalabad	8	8	2	-	-	-	1
7.	Multan	6	6	1	-	1	-	1
8.	Nawabshah	8	8	2	-	-	-	2

RFF = Rescue & Fire fighting

REQ = Required

AVL = Available

CAT = Category

RIV = Rapid Intervention Vehicle

TOTAL STRENGTH OF POLICE STAFF

Province & % Population	Total Strength	Budget (Million)
Punjab (56%)	98345	8176.79
Sindh (23%)	88432	6049.79
N.W.F.P. (16%)	31486	2172.83
Balochistan (5%)	16487	1461.43
Islamabad	7193	480.7
Azad Kashmir	6910	420.5
Northern Areas	2857	235.56
Railway Police	7008	294.3
Motorway Police	3220	943.39
TOTAL	261938	Rs 20235. 29 Million

POLICE TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Sr. #.	Place	Training Colleges	Training Schools	Women T. Schools	Training Centres	Wireless T. Schools
1.	Punjab	1	5	1	-	1
2.	Sindh	2	1	-	4	-
3.	Balochistan	-	1	-	1	-
4.	N.W.F.P.	1	-	-	1	-
5.	Pakistan Railways	-	1	-	-	-
6.	Azad Kashmir	1	-	-	1	-
7.	Islamabad	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL		5	8	1	8	1

** Women training school has been merged into the Police College, Sihala.*

** Apart from these there is the National Police Academy for officers in Islamabad, one Elite School in Lahore, ATS schools in Karachi and Simli, Islamabad.*

POLICE RESCUE - 15 CENTRES

<u>District</u>	<u>Total Strength</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Islamabad	123	-
Multan	44	-
Karachi	628	-
Jhang	83	On Self Help Basis
Faisalabad	52	No separate fund
Rawalpindi	47	Totally dependent on donations
Toba Tek Singh	36	-
Muzaffarabad – 115	8	-
Peshawar – 999	45	-

- These are only some of the Rescue –15 Centres; apart from these there are many other Centres in the country as well.
- In Muzaffarabd it is Rescue - 115 and in Peshawar it is Emergency Response – 999.

PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

City & Province	National HQ, Islamabad, & 4 Provincial Branches	65 District Branches
Annual Budget	Estimated Income = 12.6 million Estimated Expenditure = 10 million	
Premises	Mostly Owned	
Staff Strength	948	
Factors Leading to Poor & Delayed Response	Constitutional Impasse & loopholes	

BRANCHES OF PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

Province	Branches	Annual Budget	Total Strength
Headquarters	Islamabad	12.6	948
Punjab	Lahore	6	467
Sindh	Karachi	9.08	327
Balochistan	Quetta	0.6	42
NWFP	Peshawar	6	64
Azad Kashmir	Muzaffarabad	-	6
TOTAL		34.28 Million	1854

ABDUL SATTAR EDHI FOUNDATION

<i>PLACE</i>	No. of Centres	Ambulances	Volunteers	Other Service
Punjab	144	290	1450	Ambulance Service, Air Ambulance Service, Homes for Homeless (EDHI Homes), Hospitals, Blood Banks, New Born Babies Adoption Services, Relief Services in Disasters, Free Burial Service, Free Kitchens.
Sindh	136	240	1270	
N.W.F.P	12	30	150	
Balochistan	15	25	125	
Islamabad	5	10	55	
A. Kashmir	6	9	45	
Northern Areas	3	3	16	
FATA	2	2	10	
TOTAL	323	609	3121	

**PAKISTAN BOY SCOUTS & GIRL GUIDES
ASSOCIATIONS**

	BOY SCOUTS	GIRL GUIDES
Headquarters	Islamabad	Islamabad
Prov. Assoc.	9	7
Total Budget	12.24 million	1.59 million
Houses/ Camps	26	15
Paid Staff	127 +74 (E.D.)	91
Mobilization / Response Time	1- 2 days	1- 2 days
Scout Strength	508,162	115,284

**MAIN BRANCHES OF PAKISTAN BOY SCOUTS
ASSOCIATION**

Province	Branches	Annual Budget	Total Strength
Islamabad	H.Q.	3 million	28
Punjab	Lahore	4.43 million	52
Sindh	Karachi	0.5 million	17
Balochistan	Quetta	3.3 million	15 + 22 (E.D.)
NWFP	Peshawar	1 million	15 + 52 (E.D.)

List of Organizations Visited

PLACE

ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

ISLAMABAD

Police Headquarters
Police Rescue 15
Directorate General Of Civil Defence
National Institute Of Fire Technology
Islamabad Fire Brigade
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (HQ)
Edhi Foundation 115 Centre
National Police Academy
Motorway Police (HQ)
National Reconstruction Bureau
Pakistan Boy Scouts Association
Focus Humanitarian Assistance
Pakistan Girl Guides Association, National Headquarters

PUNJAB

Police Headquarters
Police Rescue 15
Directorate of Civil Defence, Punjab
Lahore Fire Brigade
CAA Rescue & Fire Service Dept. Lahore Airport
Railways Police Headquarters
Federal Civil Defence Academy
Federal Civil Defence Training School
Bomb Disposal Unit
Wapda House
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (Prov. HQ)
Edhi Foundation 115 Centre

SINDH

Police Headquarters
Police Madadgar 15
Directorate Of Civil Defence, Sindh
Karachi Fire Brigade
Port Fire Service
Naval Fire & NBCD School
Pakistan Institute of Engineers, Karachi
Civil Aviation Training Institute, Hyderabad
PIA Fire Safety Department
Anti-terrorist Police Training School
Federal Civil Defence Training School

	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (Prov. HQ) Edhi Foundation 115 Centre & HQ Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, Sindh Jamia-tul-aloom-e-Islamia, (Seminary) Karachi
N.W.F.P.	Police Headquarters Police Rescue 999 Hayatabad Directorate of Civil Defence, NWFP CAA Rescue & Fire Service, Peshawar Airport Peshawar Fire Brigade Federal Civil Defence Training School Pakistan Red Crescent Society (Prov. HQ) Edhi Foundation Centre Pakistan Boy Scouts Association Jamia Islamia (Seminary), Peshawar
BALUCHISTAN	Police Headquarters Police Rescue – 15 Centre Directorate of Civil Defence Quetta Fire Brigade CAA Rescue & Fire Service, Quetta Airport Police Training School, Quetta Federal Civil Defence Training School Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, Balochistan Pakistan Red Crescent Society (Prov. HQ) Taraqee Trust Edhi Foundation Centre
AZAD KASHMIR	Police Headquarters Police Rescue 15 Centre Directorate General of Civil Defence Muzaffarabad Fire Brigade Federal Civil Defence Training School, Muzaffarabad AJK Red Crescent Society Edhi Foundation Centre
NORTHERN AREAS	Police Headquarters Police Rescue 15 Civil Defence Gilgit Fire Brigade Edhi Foundation Centre Civil Secretariat Focus HA Rescue Team Focus HA Stockpile Sites For Disasters