



## **ARC – USAID/OFDA SHELTER PROGRAMME IN DISTRICT BAGH**

### **FINAL REPORT**

Program Title: Emergency Response to Earthquake Affected Populations in District Bagh .

USAID/OFDA Grant No.:

Country/Region: Pakistan / District Bagh, Azad Kashmir

Type of Disaster/Hazard: South Asia Earth Quake

Time Period Covered by the Report: November 10, 2005-April 30, 2005

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## **PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE**

### **OVERVIEW**

The earthquake on the morning of October 8, 2005 devastated areas across northern Pakistan and Kashmir, with an intensity of 7.6 magnitudes. The epicentre of the earthquake was 130 km (80 miles) north of Islamabad, in the disputed region of Kashmir. The strong aftershocks threatened buildings that were already damaged by the earthquake. Major districts including Mansehra, Abbottabad, Balakot, Muzafarabad, Bagh, Rawlakot and Neelum were the worst affected by the massive quake.

#### ***An overview of earth quake damages in Kashmir***

<b>Districts</b>					
<b>Damages</b>	<b>Muzaffar Abad</b>	<b>Neelum</b>	<b>Bagh</b>	<b>Rawalakot</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Dead</b>	<b>33,726</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>43,355</b>
<b>Injured</b>	<b>30,508</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>45,387</b>
<b>Houses</b>	<b>1,23,222</b>	<b>10,907</b>	<b>75,935</b>	<b>52,981</b>	<b>2,63,045</b>

#### ***Introduction: American Refugee Committee (ARC) International***

The American Refugee Committee (ARC) International has been working in Pakistan since 2002 providing health care services to approximately 110,000 camp-based Afghan refugees in the Balochistan province. As a partner with the US Department of State Bureau of Population and Refugee Migration (BPRM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ARC has developed capacity in providing primary health care, reproductive health care (including basic emergency obstetric services) and gender based violence (GBV) prevention and response. A strong participatory community approach has been essential to the success of ARC's work. Consistent monitoring and evaluation of strategies have also ensured high program quality. The ARC representative office in Islamabad ensures the quality and unhindered access of its field health activities through constant programming oversight and close coordination with donors, local and international NGOs, and the Government of Pakistan. ARC operates eight basic health units (BHUs), which serve a refugee population ranging from 15,000-30,000 per BHU and employs 140 field-based staff. The BHUs provide primary health care, with an emphasis on community health education and participation. Specific services include: general health care, pre and postnatal care, growth monitoring, Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI), directly observed therapy for Tuberculosis (TB DOTS), diagnostic laboratories and referral services. ARC also provides reproductive health care through two facilities (RHUs), including gynecological and

obstetrical services. In order to decrease morbidity and mortality of mothers and their newborns, the RHU Labor Rooms improve access to delivery services by skilled personnel in complicated pregnancies and clean delivery facilities.

### **Demographic profile of the targeted population: District Bagh**

District Bagh is situated 180 kms from Islamabad towards Murri. The total area covered by the district is 1368 Sqkms with a population of 434300 persons (density 317 persons/sq km,) and 2.00% is the growth rate. ARC started relief work with up to 6,000 families (46,000 pop.) in the target area of Union council Bhir Pani and Bagh. The village clusters are located on mountainous ranges on altitude of 5000 to 7000+ ft. ARC was the first NGO who accessed that challenging area on 10 October, 2005 and set up an emergency health post and distributed tents and other relief items via helicopter at the base of the mountains.

### **Population breakdown of Target Area**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
Ratnoi	5,000	Nakkar	1020
Khwaja	5,000	Kalsan	780
Mahaldara	3,000	Sarbagla	650
Kotla	2,000	Dimba	540
Saver Mutwali	3,000	Kialan	1350
Saver Kalo	1,500	Moori	1100
Paddar	2,400	Gankra	1200
Koogar Bun	1,000	Thauda Pani	2200
Noorgala	1200	Khari Dhakki	550
Koolan	600	Banian	1200
Berian	850	Dhal Qazian	950
Jabbar	1800	Chattar	1200
Akhori	2200	Bhir Pani	3710
		<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>46,000</b>

<b>Population and household numbers in targeted villages, with altitude and risk factor</b>				
Villages	Families	Population	Altitude (ft)	Snow risk factor
Chauki	424	1,322	-	High
Dodhia	48	559	6,142	High
Kain Gala	97	529	-	High
Koretri Najam Khan	155	1,446	4,705	High
Nandri	0	0	4,255	Medium
Noor Gala	93	1,139	6,325	High
Paddar	159	895	4,325	Medium
Saver Kalu	188	978	4,564	Medium
Saver Mutwali	241	1,293	4,521	Medium

Bhir Pani	Khawaja	724	3,530	5,551	High
	Kotla	148	702	-	High
	Maldara	654	3,554	5,640	High
	Ratnoi	1,076	5,034	5,948	High
Bhoni	Bhont	300	1,620	-	High
	Chatrora	236	1,291	4,639	High
	Dull	143	778	5,482	High
	Han Sala	116	626	6,257	High
	Kharal Abbasian	583	2,397	-	High
<b>Grand totals</b>		<b>5,385</b>	<b>27,693</b>		

### Villages and sub-villages profile

Villages	Sub-villages	Families	Population
Chauki		424	1,322
Dodhia		48	559
Kain Gala		97	529
Koretri Khan	Najam	155	1,446
Noor Gala		93	1,139
Paddar	Paddar Gulsher Khan	38	226
	Chak Paddar Hariyala	121	669
Saver Kalu	Hashmi	55	268
	Sohra	49	264
	Dharian/ Kals	35	180
	Jabbar	29	158
	Gali	20	108
Saver Mutwali	Dheri Saver Mutawali	35	200
	Bachela	39	175
	Chak Saver Mutawali	19	131
	Raqab Sangar	41	187
	Wasti Saver Mutwali	40	221
	Saver Mutwali(Centre)	11	64
	Nakkar Kathar Dhar	56	315
Khawaja	Kialan	110	509
	Bakhal (Khawaja)	38	201
	Gankra	87	356
	Khari Dhakki	79	330
	Khawaja Markaz	229	1,281
	Moori	68	300
	Thanda Pani / Lambi	113	553
	Kassi		
Kotla	Kotla	148	702
Maldara	Gothyn	40	219
	Sova Dhakka	24	138
	Kot (Mahaldara)	72	435
	Bara Odar	33	229

	Salharri	19	61
	Bagga	18	103
	Galla	28	160
	Basti B	43	188
	Saltoi (Bakhal)	84	534
	Nali Chak	38	229
	Hundian(upper Mahaldara)	81	359
	Nari	26	88
	Dawni	34	204
	Satsiray(upper Bakhal)	67	374
	Basti A	47	233
Ratnoi	Koolan	76	332
	Sufa	38	266
	Boora	57	320
	Chak Dharrian	66	353
	Berian	56	281
	Jabbar	178	807
	Akhori	55	288
	Nakkar	90	434
	Kalsan	133	526
	Dimba	99	401
	Sarbagla Proper	74	373
	Nakka Sarbagla	154	653
Bhont		300	1,620
Chatrora		236	1,291
Dull		143	778
Han Sala		116	626
Kharal Abbasian		583	2,397
	Totals:	<b>5,385</b>	<b>27,693</b>
		Average family size:	5.44

## Stakeholders

The key stakeholders was the Local Community, CBOs / COs and local activists, Government Agencies and line departments, the UN Agencies, Police, military and Local NGOs fro the purposes of:

**Security;** survival and health.

**Social needs;** including privacy and dignity.

**livelihoods;** including economic stability, natural resource management. **communal service infrastructure;** including transport, internal and external security and stability and population mobility.

## **Objectives**

- Provision of life saving shelters to 46,000 beneficiaries:
- Cash for work schemes to engage local workforce to provide training & construction
- Shelter construction for the most vulnerable families, 1200 shelter rooms which was 20% of the total 6000 beneficiaries.
- Procurement and distribution of comprehensive shelter package

## **Strategy**

### ***Planning***

ARC planned to take a multi-sectoral approach based initiative for recent earthquake victims, where there was a basic need of provision of shelter. ARC in partnership with OFDA-USAID started intervention of the shelter project. The main purpose was to immediately stabilize the well-being of the affected populations in Bagh District, Azad Jammu Kashmir, by providing temporary physical structure (basic but adequate safety for person and possession, including protection from the weather conditions and unwanted social contact.

Total estimated population of up to 46,000 individuals; (Up to 6,000 families in 28 villages North West of Bagh (Some of the villages covered were Ratnoi, Khwaja, Mahaldara, Kotla, Saver, Paddar, Bhir Pani, Sarbagla, Kalsan).

The Goal of the programme was: To immediately stabilize the health and well-being of the affected population in the affected villages of the target area of Union council Bhirpani and Bagh and to prevent further morbidity and mortality through March 2006.

### **Developing profiles**

Rapid assessment was carried out by ARC in the target area of Union council Bhirpani and Bagh and collected data was compiled in master files. The data was including door-to-door family information of each and every village, hamlets.

### **Developing plans**

On the basis of collected data the plans were developed for smoothly implementation of shelter project. There was a significant system for dissemination of messages to the community members to call them for distribution of shelter kits or construction of shelters according to the plans scheduled.

### ***Description of assessment***

In the wake of that natural disaster the immediate needs of the affected population was immense. As the focus of the relief efforts shifts from search and rescue to providing urgent assistance to the affected population, immediate needs of shelter, health, food, water/sanitation, and clothing were focused. The gravest challenge was to reach people in outlying areas. According to the UN there is an urgent need for accessing villages and hamlets, many of which were not charted in existing maps of the affected region. Land accessibility is extremely limited as the roads and even tracks have been rendered impassable by landslides from the quake and subsequent aftershocks. The temperature

was dropping to below zero in much of the region and snow was beginning to fall in the Target area, shelters including blankets, flooring sheets, heat stoves and CGI sheets were immediate need of the community.

ARC was the first humanitarian agency who reached to the affected area in the Holy month of Ramadan. There were no arrangements for staff accommodation, like there was no latrines facility, no shelter, no drinking water facility, which was a tough time for staff. Most of the team members came from ARC Balochistan programme who were experienced of emergency response, they worked in emergency camps that was organized after the influx of Afghan refugees during the Afghanistan wars in 80's and after 90's. Relief items were provided to the earthquake affected population and also welcomed to the Pakistan Army who reached even after ARC on the top of mountains of 7000+ altitude and carried out rapid assessment in Bagh district. ARC assessment team encountered with severely damaged infrastructures, harsh weather conditions and landslides, the majority of the affected populations in need of life-saving services.

In 28 total villages Ratnoi, Khwaja, Mahaldara, Saver Mutwali, Saver Kalo, Paddar, Koogar Bun (Noorgala) Koolan, Kotla, Berian, Jabbur, Ratnoi, Akhori, Nakkar, Kalsan, Sarbagla, Dimba, Kialan, Moori, Gankra, Thduda Pani, Khari Dhakki, Khawaja, , Chattar and Shurrul, located on a mountainside between 5,000 - 7,000+ feet with an estimated population of 46,000 individuals. These -villages are located 12-20 km northeast of Bagh City. The road networks in this area were completely destroyed and the only access is walk by foot.

In most villages assessed by ARC, 98% of the homes were completely destroyed and rest was severely damaged. While temperatures are dropping and heavy rain continues, people sleep outside in fear of another earthquake. Women, children, and the injured were without tents, blankets, or plastic sheeting to combat the cold, wet climate. In these villages, there was very little to access to food and water. Water systems and natural spring sources were completely destroyed. The livelihoods of the population had been severely impacted, as businesses have been destroyed, agricultural areas damaged and livestock crushed by debris or swept away in subsequent landslides. In areas where some relief supplies were reached, there was household equipment or fuel wood to prepare the food. The Latrines were also destroyed with the homes and the people were in a state of vulnerability.

Given the nature of earthquakes, traumatic injuries were widespread. People still remaining in villages (65-75% in the area assessed) are unable to seek care for broken arms, legs, and backs. Crush injuries and subsequent amputation due to infection was also reported. The district hospital in Bagh was completely destroyed and people were traveling up to 20 hours by road to Islamabad to seek care. For those who remain alive they were high at risk of diseases common in the aftermath of a disaster, including diarrhea, cholera, pneumonia (one of the most common causes of death for children under 5), measles, typhoid and diseases associated with malnutrition, exposure to the elements, and lack of access to clean water. Given the immense scope of damage and the population affected, the immediate needs for all areas was emergency shelter in the form of CGI sheets, blankets and plastic sheeting, food, water/sanitation and trauma and primary health care for the injured.

ARC collected 9000 families data during the assessment, the approach for collection of data was door-to-door family information on questionnaires were exercised of each and every village and hamlet.

## **Implementation**

ARC planned on the basis of assessment and planning to provide sufficient shelter to the affected population as immediate response.

### Materials

The construction material were short due to heavy demand of all the affected areas in Pakistan and Kashmir. After the experiences with many vendors who promised for timely provision of materials, they were failed and confirmation of unavailability of materials, ARC started struggling on international level and found positive response of availability of required materials in Kuwait that was procured and distributed to the beneficiaries.

### Labour

140 Carpenters were hired for construction of shelter rooms for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) they constructed 1258 shelter rooms. Local carpenters and other skilled labour were not available initially because of the earthquake affects and after shocks. ARC hired some carpenters from other parts of Pakistan (Mianwali and Murri) started construction from high altitudes and after some time the local carpenters shown interest for participating in the project, they were welcomed and hired more than 100 carpenter from the target area to support their livelihood as well. The beneficiaries contributed a lot in term of kind they worked with carpenters as Self help labour.

### Flying carpenters

A team of "Flying carpenters" was formed, the behind idea of formation of the flying carpenters was to address the shelter difficulties and problems facing by other NGOs and the earthquake victims in the area. The flying carpenters worked in different union councils of Bagh on the request of IOM the coordinating agency of shelter cluster, Goal, and tear fund.

## ***Distribution***

### Shelter non food item package

ARC organized a distribution point for distribution of shelter kit including CGI Sheets, Blankets, Insulation material, Hot water bottles, Tool Kits, Wooden fire stoves and Ground floor sheets. The package included 10-12 CGI sheets imported from Dubai and Kuwait, 5 blankets, 24 (sqft) insulation material, 3 hot water bottles, tools kit for salvaging and construction of new shelter room and wooden fire stove (cottage industries made) arraigned from different cities of Pakistan like Quetta, and some Northern areas because that was not available in a required quantity.

### Distribution system

ARC formed 120 village committees with the consultation of villagers in different villages and hamlets for quality implementation of the project and assurance of

community participation. ARC formed a Distribution team of 13 to 17 distributors who were hired locally. On the basis of assessment data the team prepared registration slips from the master files and issued to the beneficiaries through village committees.

The representatives of village committees were informed to inform the other beneficiaries regarding the distribution as planned. On the day of distribution the village committee representatives comes to distribution point along with their community members. ARC team organized two to three reception counters where the village committee members and ARC staff verifies the recipients registration slip with master file's data and village committee's member's substantiation. After completion of initial process the recipient gets a comprehensive shelter kit and signing the receipt.

ARC also arranged transportation of material for vulnerable families because the transportation of material was a great problem the roads were destroyed, the bridges were washed out and sharp curves were great challenge.

### **Quantitative and qualitative data**

In response to recent earthquake through multi-sectoral interventions, shelter was the basic need to provide a comprehensive package to 6000 families and construction of 1200 emergency warm and dry rooms for Extremely Vulnerables (EVIs). ARC in partnership with OFDA-USAID started intervention of shelter project, the main purpose was to immediately stabilize the well-being of the affected populations in Bagh District, Azad Jammu Kashmir, by providing temporary physical structure (basic but adequate safety for person and possession, including protection from the weather conditions and unwanted social contact.

Total estimated population of up to 46,000 individuals; (Up to 6,000 families in the villages North West of Bagh including ( Ratnoi, Khwaja, Mahaldara, Kotla, Paddar, Bhir Pani, Sarbagla, Kalsan, Saver Kalu Khan, Saver Mutwali, Chack Saver Mutwali, Padder Gul sher (Hariala), Nindray (Upper), Noor Ghalla, Chouki / Dab, Kotri Naj Khan, Padder Town, Hunsla, Kaigala, Dhall, Didya, Chatrora, Nindray (Town), Ocharr (Dholban) Beroon town, Makhara, Khan Mahala, Ochhar, Saddat Mahala, Pankha, Peoples colony was addressed and provided a comprehensive shelter package including 10 – 12 CGI sheets, imported from Dubai and Kuwait, 5 blankets, 1 flooring sheet, 24 (m<sup>2</sup>) insulation material, 3 hot water bottles, 1 tools kit for salvaging and construction of new shelter room and 1 wooden fire stove (cottage industries made) arranged from different cities of Pakistan like Quetta, and some Northern areas because the required quantity at was not available in a single point.

#### ***Summary of distributed shelter kit \****

<i>CGI Sheets</i>	<i>Stoves</i>	<i>Toolkits</i>	<i>Floor Sheet</i>	<i>Blankets</i>	<i>Hot water bottles</i>	<i>Insulation Rolls</i>
71765	5000	2400	5000	26000	10000	5000

***\*See detailed distribution matrix as Annex***

### Construction

Construction of shelter rooms was also an important objective of the shelter programme and it was also a great challenge because of non-availability of skilled labour, Construction materials and harsh winter season. It was “race against the time”. The shelter team identified Extremely Vulnerable Individuals and families for construction purposes and constructed 1258 shelter rooms in the target area. ARC has not imposed any special design because the beneficiaries contributed with the available salvaged materials which were supplemented with the ARC shelter package, technical assistance was also provided by the ARC in the shape of skilled carpenters who were trained by ARC field team and technical advices for safe and proper construction.

### *Input, output / outcome of the project*

<i>input</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Outcome / impact</i>
Services of staff	Quality implementation of project activities	Benefited beneficiaries in professional manner and target was achieved
Transportation of materials	Materials reached to the recipients safely	All the type of losses were controlled
Hiring of local 30 monitors and distributors	Quality implementation was assured	Local staff got benefit of “cash for work” supported the livelihoods
Hiring of local 140 carpenters	140 local carpenters technically assisted the community	Local carpenter got benefit of “cash for work” supported the livelihoods
Distributed shelter package	6500 family benefited	Target beneficiary group saved from the winter related diseases as they constructed dry and warm rooms.
Constructed shelter rooms for vulnerable	1258 individuals and vulnerable groups benefited	Target vulnerable beneficiary group saved from the winter related diseases ARC constructed dry and warm rooms for them.

### Monitoring

The project activities was monitored by the ARC senior management, the shelter Director, Programme Manager, and Monitors who were hired for monitoring purposes. on completion of construction of shelter rooms a 15 members team was formed for monitoring and confirmation of quantitative statement of 1258 shelter rooms. They monitored and found the quality and quantity satisfactory.

### Coordination system

UN agencies had taken the responsibility of different clusters. IOM was the coordinating agency for shelter program. ARC's Program Manager and Shelter director participated in shelter cluster meetings. Almost all the emergency related and involved organization and the Government agencies participated. A matrix exercise was introduced by the UN agencies for all the clusters and all the affected area in Pakistan and Kashmir, which was kept updated by the inputs of all the relief agencies. OCHA and HIC the UN agencies provided updated maps to all the agencies for all the clusters and sectors

### Lessons learned

- We found tricky and fraudulent vendors during emergency phase
- Faced difficulties for hiring of staff
- The recipient tried to receive material more than one time but ARC experienced staff issued them registration slips through village committee's members and recorded that in master files which was helpful to avoid duplications
- Especially made arraignments for transportation of carpenters to high altitude and difficult areas
- UN clusters coordination system controlled duplication of relief operation in different areas.

### *Achievements, constraints encountered*

The over all objective was achieved with in the time frame

<b><u>Planning</u></b>	<b><u>Target</u></b>	<b><u>constraints</u></b>	<b><u>Achievement</u></b>
Distribution of shelter kit	6000 families (46000 individuals) of union council Bhir Pani	Shortage of material in local market of the contry	Contacted abroad and imported the short material from mid-east. Distributed 72000 CGI sheets, 26000 blankets, 5000 wooden fire stoves, 2500 tool kits, 5000 flooring sheets (tarpaulin sheets), 10000 hot water bottles and 5000 glass wool insulation rolls to 6664 beneficiary families.
Construction of shelter rooms	1200 shelter rooms for EVIs	Identification of EVIs, availability of salvaging material, severe cold weather, non availability of local carpenters	The local village committees members assisted ARC staff to Identify the EVIs in local villages in the targeted area. Started construction with hired carpenters from other cities of Pakistan and after a few days local

			carpenters shown interest and they were hired. How helped the the EVIs in salvaging of material for re-use and Constructed 1258 shelter rooms for EVIs
Hiring of distributors	17 Distributors	The services skilled and trained distributors was not available	Hired interested and energetic local young men and deployed on job training with experienced team leaders.
Hiring of Monitors	13 Monitors	The services skilled and trained monitors was not available for quality control and quality assurance purposes in the target area	Hired interested and energetic local young men and deployed on job training with experienced team leaders.
Hiring of senior staff	Project managers	The experienced personnel was not available to run the project	Hired services of senior staff from Balochistan who already had experience of emergency response in Afghan refugee camps.
To control the outbreak of diseases	In the target area of UC Bhir pani and Bagh	Outbreak of diseases like Hypothermia, pneumonia etc...	No disease was reported regarding Hypothermia, pneumonia.

### ARC - Shelter Distribution Matrix

S. No.	Villages	Hamlets	CGI			Floor	Blankets	Hotwater	Insulation
			Sheets	Stoves	Toolkits	Sheet		bott.	Rolls
1	Ratnoi	Berian	420	45	41	45	189	222	26
2		Jabbar	1,460	164	154	137	795		137
3		Akhori	530	53	48	53	255	288	50
4		Nakkar	870	88	79	88	300	421	65
5		Kalsan	930	101	89	101	475	400	95
6		Dimba	1,274	91	81	91	455	486	47
7		Nakka Sarbagla	1,200	104	81	104	318	480	48
8		Sufa	732	65	60	56	194	330	55
9		Kulan	750	84	75	84	420	450	84
10		Boora	550	56	56	-	280	-	
11		Chak Dharrian	490	50	48	49	230	224	46
12		Sarbagla Proper	1,920	164	142	164	605	501	136
13		Sarbagla Narota	168	15	15			66	
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>789</b>
14	Mahaldara	Gothyn / Morri	390	39		39	185	117	3
15		Sova Dhakka		25	19	23	100	60	23
16		Kot (Mahaldara)	530	56	54	56	265	138	6
17		Bara Odar	290	34	34	29	150	90	21
18		Salharri	300	37	32	30	150	90	2
19		Bagga	190	19	16	18	90	51	16
20		Galla	210	22	22	21	100	60	
21		Basti B	440	44	38	44	220	120	22
22		Saltoi (Bakhal)	790	86	80	80	400	240	2
23		Nali Chak	380	38	36	38	190	114	4
24		Hundian (Upper Mah)	730	85	69	85	425	210	3
25		Nari	250	25	20	25	125	60	14
26		Dawni	340	35	31	35	175	66	22
27		Chauntri	510	52	-	50	260	150	26
28		Khal	170	19	-	19	95	57	15
29		Satsiray (Upper Bak)	680	70	68	69	350	150	2
30	Basti A	480	50	43	50	250	129	23	
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>204</b>

31	Khawaja	Kialan	1,210	127	127	127	635	300	97
32		Bakhal (Khawaja)	410	41	3	40	200	120	37
33		Khawaja Proper	1,930	217	214	186	1,070	500	149
34		Gankra	960	96	96	96	480	288	4
35		Mohri	630	69	69	69	345	201	67
36		Khari Dhakki	840	84	84	83	249	498	83
37		Thanda Pani/Lambi	1,210	114	114	114	605	720	114
		Sub-total	7,190	748	707	715	3,584	2,627	551
38	Kotla	Kotla	2,114	157	143	126	715	500	126
		Sub-total	2,114	157	143	126	715	500	126
39	Paddar	Padder Gul sher	-	\	-	151	755	453	150
40		Padder Town							
41	Saver Kalu Khan	Saver Kalu Khan	30	285	-	285	1,425	650	255
42	Sever Mutawali	Saver Mutwali	-	198	-	186	990		186
43		Chack Saver Mutwali		58		58	290		58
44	Nindray	Nindray							
45	Noor Ghalla	Noor Ghalla							
46	Chouki / Dab	Chouki / Dab							
47	Kotri Naj Khan	Kotri Naj Khan							
48	Hunsla	Hunsla							
49	Kaigala	Kaigala							
50	Dhall	Dhall							
51	Didya	Didya							
52	Bani Minhasa	Bani Minhasa	-						
53	Chatrora	Chatrora							
		Sub-total	30	541	-	680	3,460	1,103	649
		Distrubuted Total	27,308	3,262	2,381	3,204	15,805	10,000	2,319