

Punjab such as (Muzaffargarh, Raheem Yar Khan, Rajanpur), Parts of Baluchistan and Major parts of Sindh Including 18 Districts of Sindh which were directly hit by the Floods. The District Kashmore was severely hit as the Tori Embankment is situated in the District. The Super Floods were caused due to overtopping of Indus river caused breach in the weak Tori dyke.

The River Indus inundated hundreds of Acres of Agricultural Land. People Stranded in the various places as the Breach occurred in the late Night when people were asleep and they were not aware of such breaking of the Dyke. The Super Floods were caused by the Heavy Rains in KP, Punjab that caused Flash Floods that engulfed entire Pakistan.

Pakistan Metrological Department had issued Flood warnings to the people given the heavy rains recorded above 7.9 inches. The Rainwater destroyed roads, bridges, Communication, Electric Supply and uprooted Trees.

The Repercussions were very intense owing to being Hilly area and the water was flowing like the

bullet inflicted collateral damage to properties. The rains also hit the Parts of Sindh, Punjab and Baluchistan bringing misery in the areas.

The UN Secretary General Ban Kay Moon termed the Flooding as the biggest Disaster he had ever seen and submitted his appeal for relief and Rehabilitation to the UN member Countries as the damage was too big for Pakistan to mitigate.

That was the time when disaster Management services were felt. The Govt of Pakistan thought over the establishment of Disaster Management Authority to help Government Make the Contingency plans to fight existing and Future Disasters.

The Rain Floods of 2011, The frequent Rain floods in Baluchistan due to monsoon rains, Earth Quake of Awaran Baluchistan 2013 warrant to have Proper Disaster Management Policy to alleviate Natural Calamities in a proper way. There is a need of establishing Disaster Risk Management fund at Provincial Level and District level to help provide relief to the