



Early Warning & DRM System of Pakistan – Learning from Good Practices

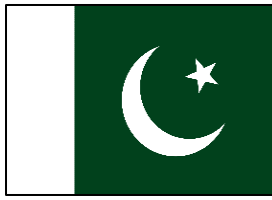
South Asia Hyderomet Forum

By

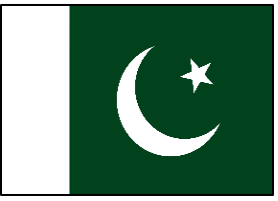
M. Idrees Mahsud
Member (DRR), NDMA



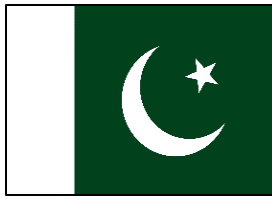
Sequence



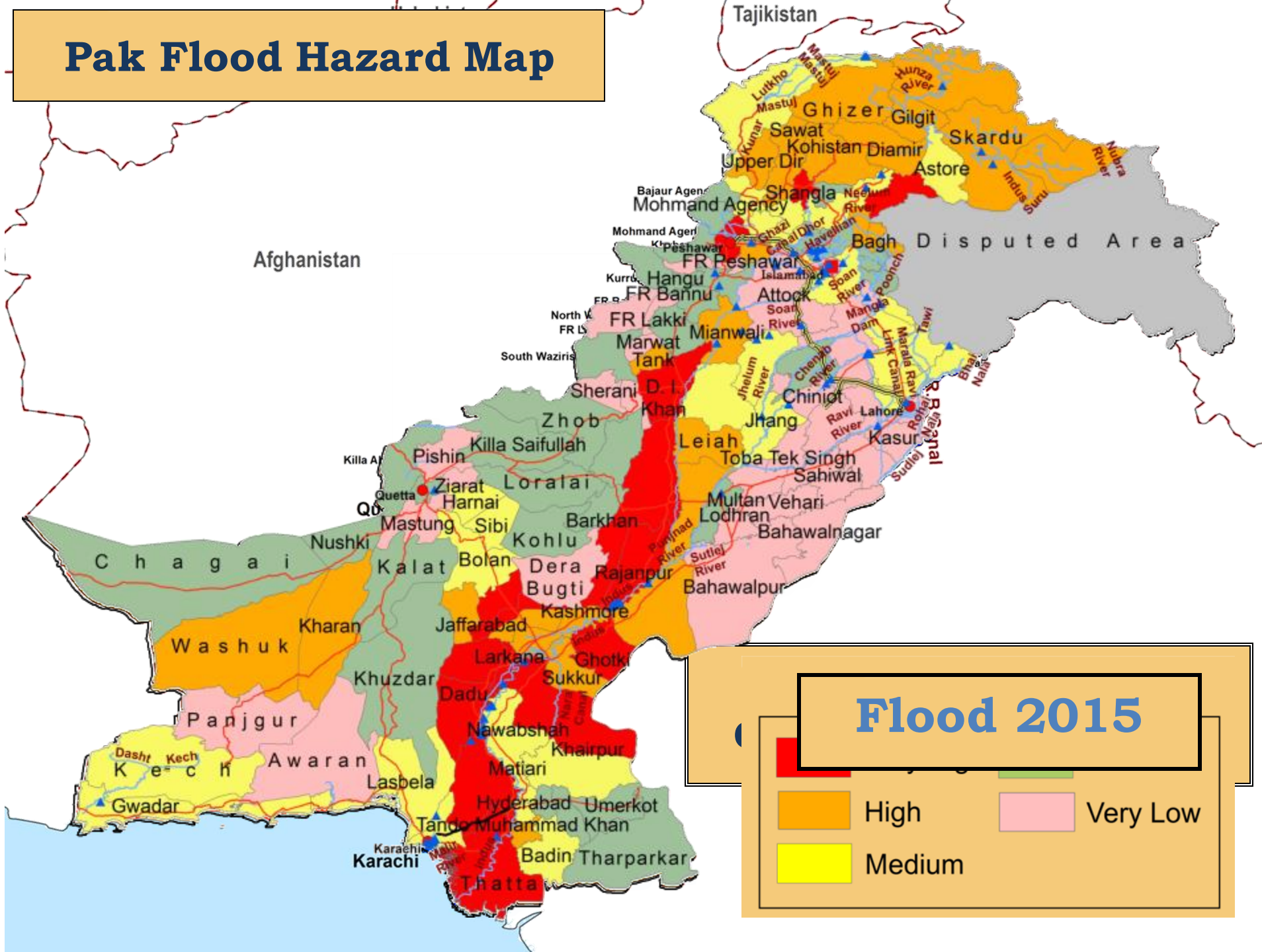
- **Hazard Profile and Disaster Management System in Pakistan**
- **Early Warning Systems and Linkages with DM System**
- **Good Practices & Focus on DRR**
- **Challenges & Priority Areas**



Hazard Profile of Pakistan



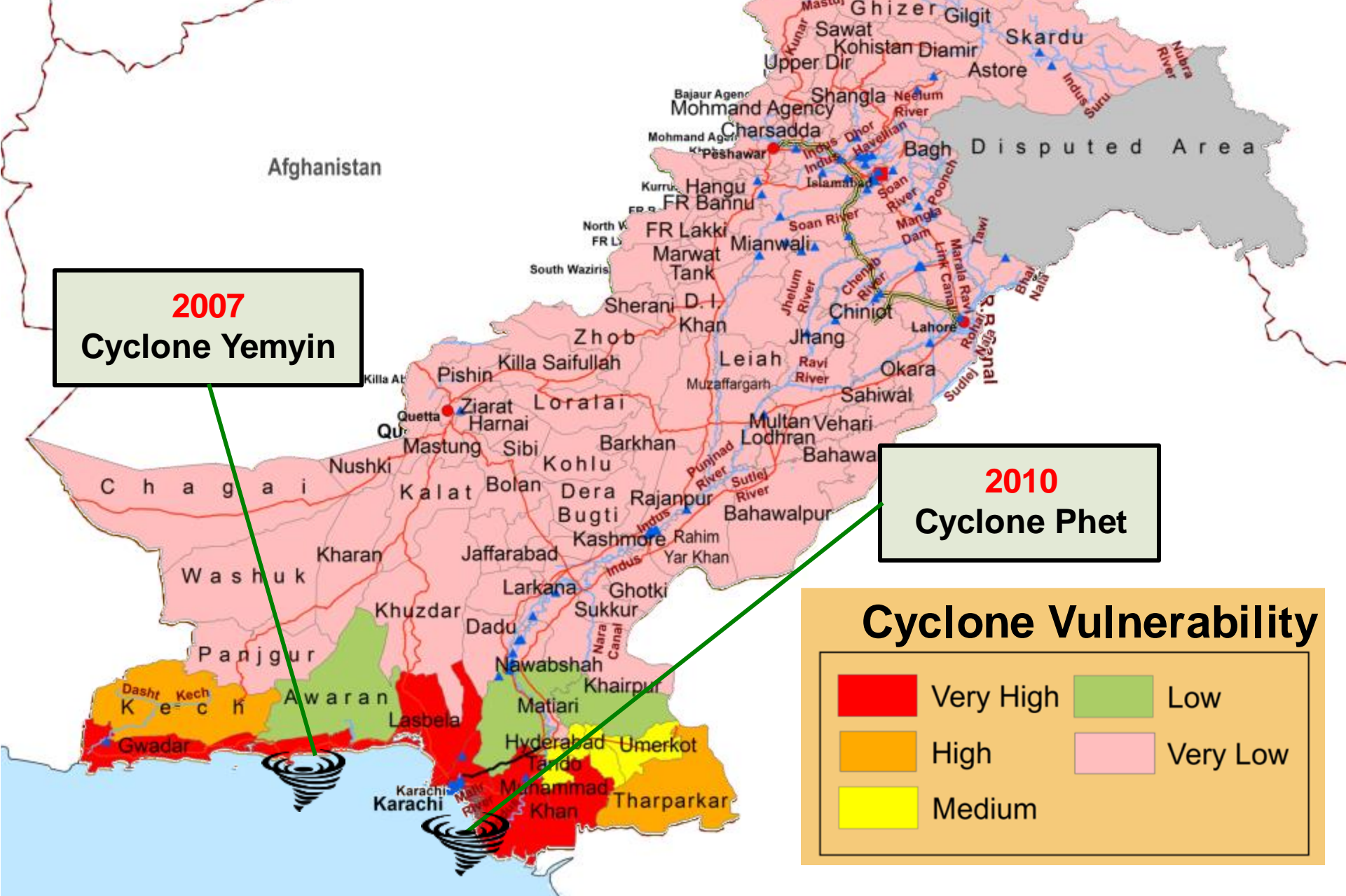
Pak Flood Hazard Map



Flood 2015

- High
- Medium
- Very Low

Pak Cyclone Hazard Map



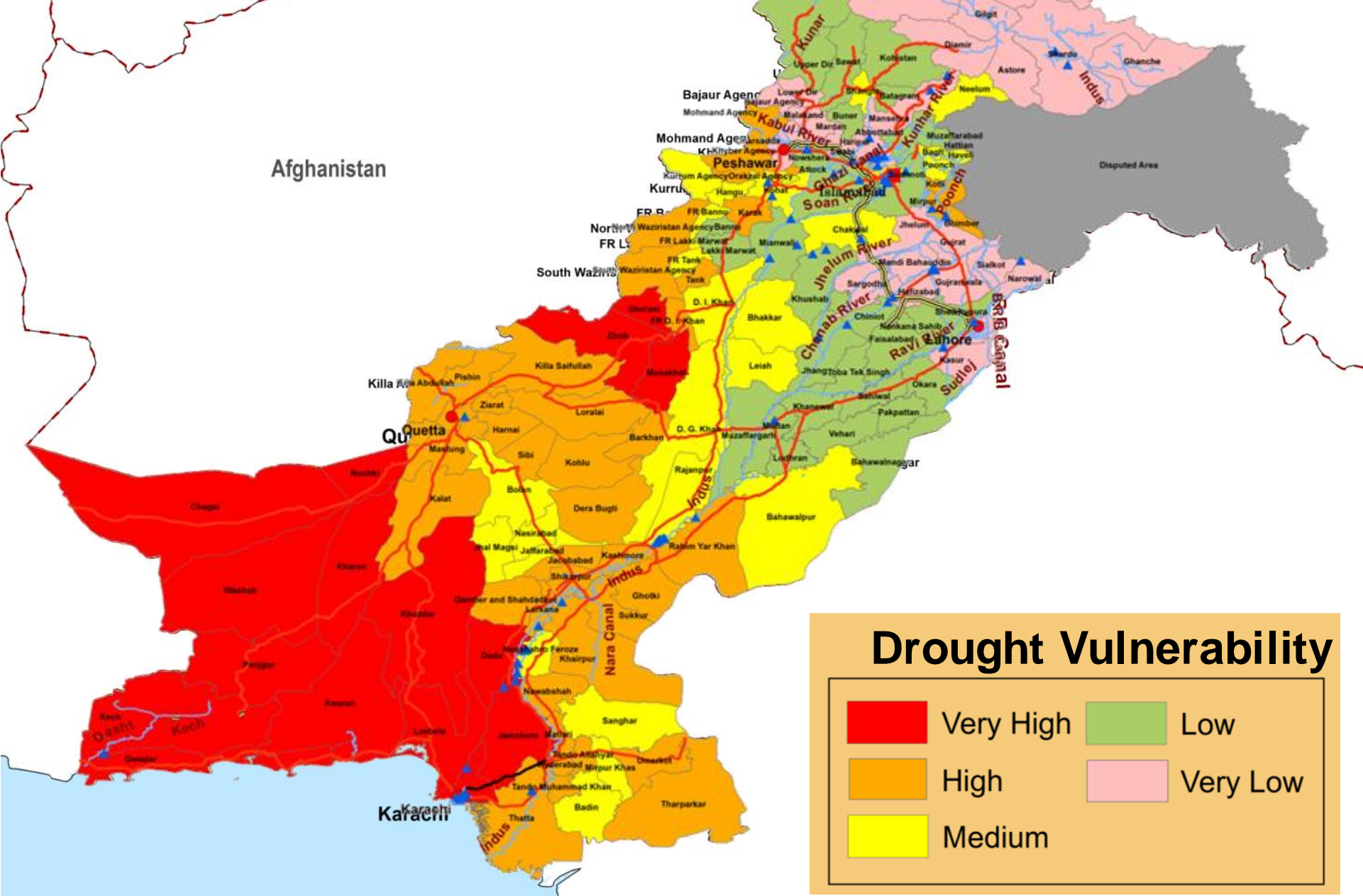
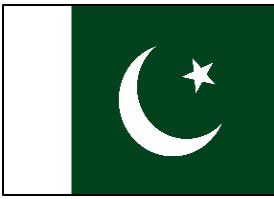
2007
Cyclone Yemyin

2010
Cyclone Phet

Cyclone Vulnerability

	Very High		Low
	High		Very Low
	Medium		

Pak Drought Hazard Map

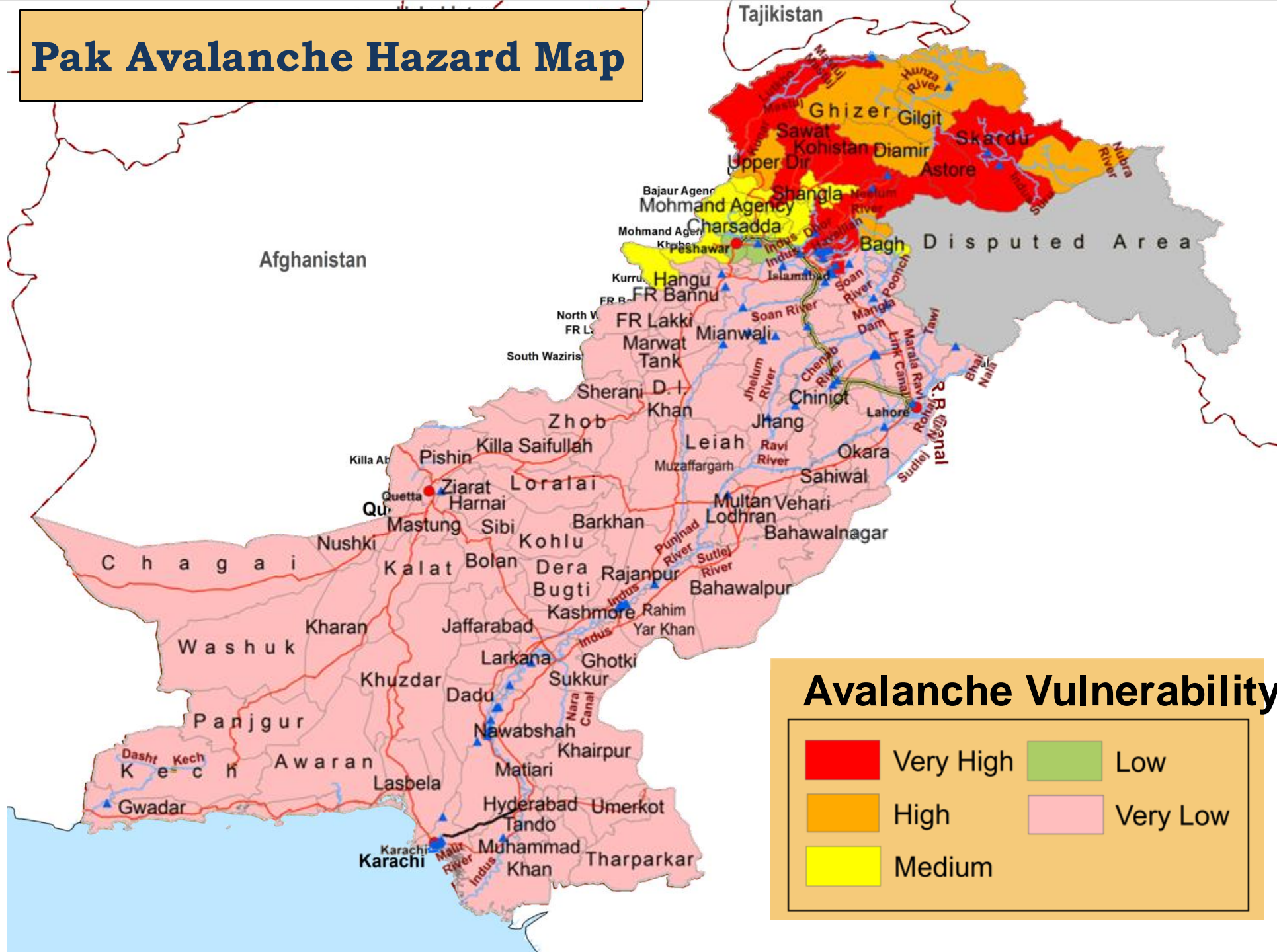


Drought Vulnerability

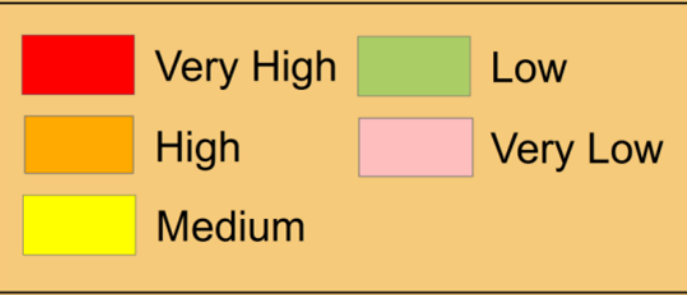
 Very High	 Low
 High	 Very Low
 Medium	



Pak Avalanche Hazard Map

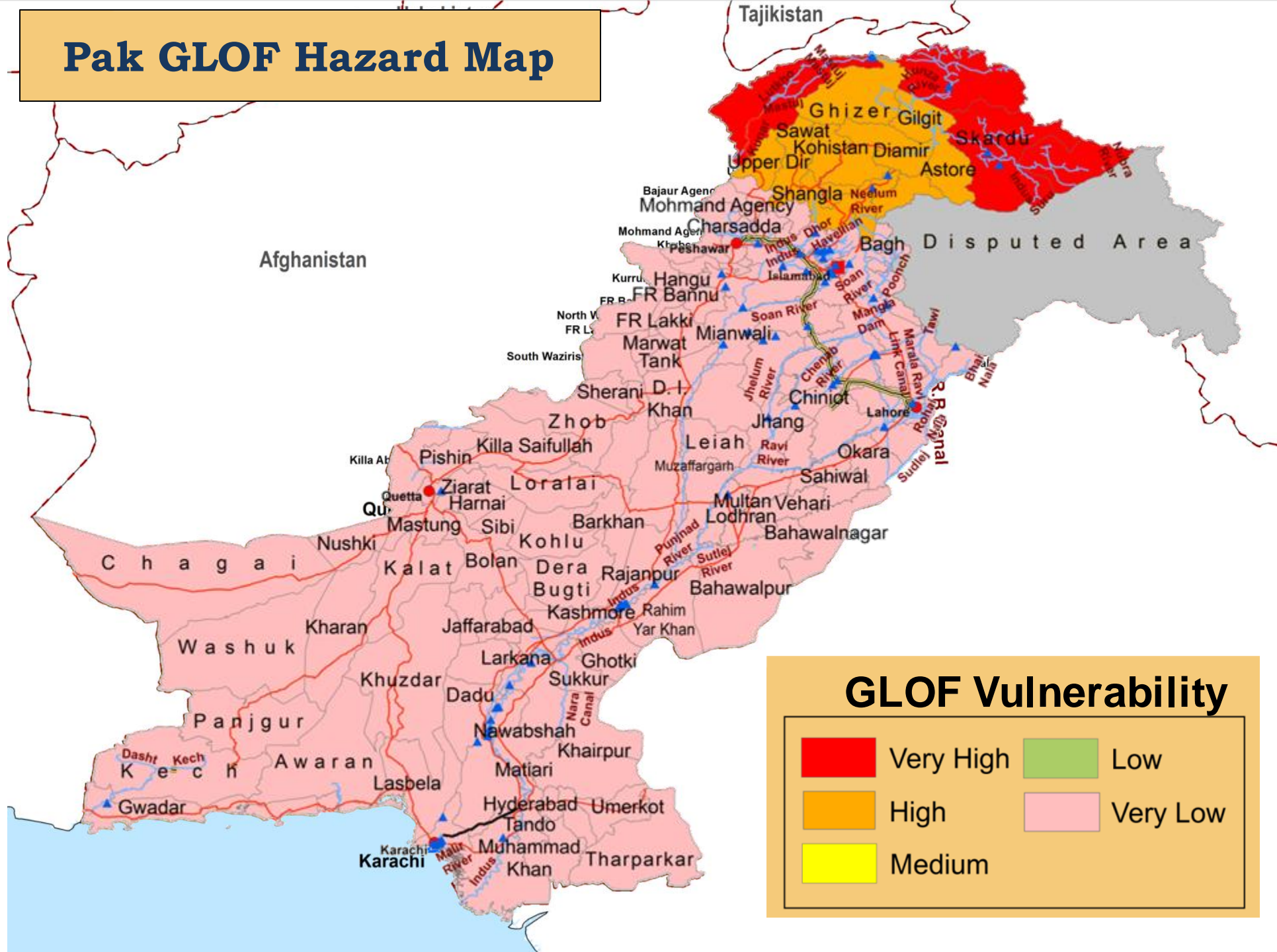
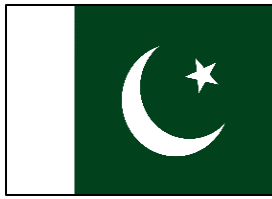


Avalanche Vulnerability



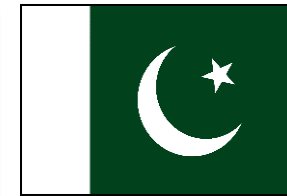


Pak GLOF Hazard Map



GLOF Vulnerability

	Very High		Low
	High		Very Low
	Medium		



Global Climate Risk Index

Long Term Climate Rate Index

CRI (97-2016)	Country	CRI Score	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 pers	Total Losses (USD Millions)	Losses per GDP Unit %	Number of Events during Period
1	Honduras	12.17	301.65	4.28	961.11	1.968	62
2	Haiti	13.50	280.40	2.96	418.77	2.730	72
3	Myanmar	14.00	7,097.75	14.55	1,277.86	0.694	43
4	Nicaragua	19.33	162.45	2.96	234.60	1.127	44
5	Philippines	20.17	859.55	0.98	2,893.41	0.611	289
6	Bangladesh	26.50	641.55	0.44	2,311.07	0.678	187
7	Pakistan	30.50	523.10	0.33	3,816.52	0.605	141
8	Vietnam	31.83	312.60	0.37	2,029.80	0.549	216
9	Thailand	33.83	139.60	0.21	7,696.59	0.967	137
10	Dominican Republic	34.00	210.90	2.32	243.53	0.262	49

Effects of Climate Change on Pakistan

Increased Temperatures 2016 - 2035 (IPCC AR5)

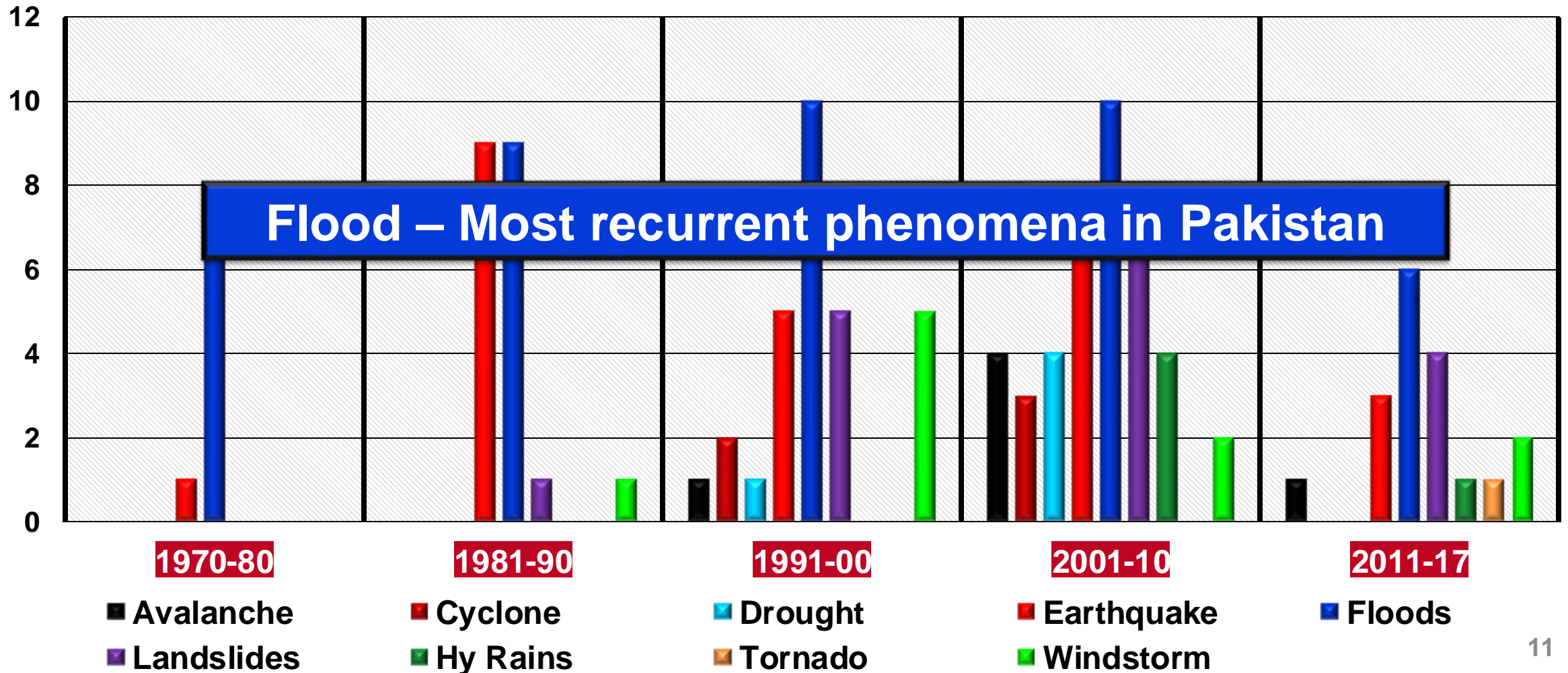
Global versus Pakistan Decadal Mean Temperature Trends

Period	Global	Pakistan
1901-2000	0.06 °C	0.06°C
1956-2005	0.12 °C	0.16°C
1971-2005	0.15 °C	0.26°C
1981-2005	0.17 °C	0.39°C
1991-2005	0.33 °C	0.74°C
2010-2039	0.7°C*	1°C

*The mean temperature rise **after 1950s over Pakistan is***

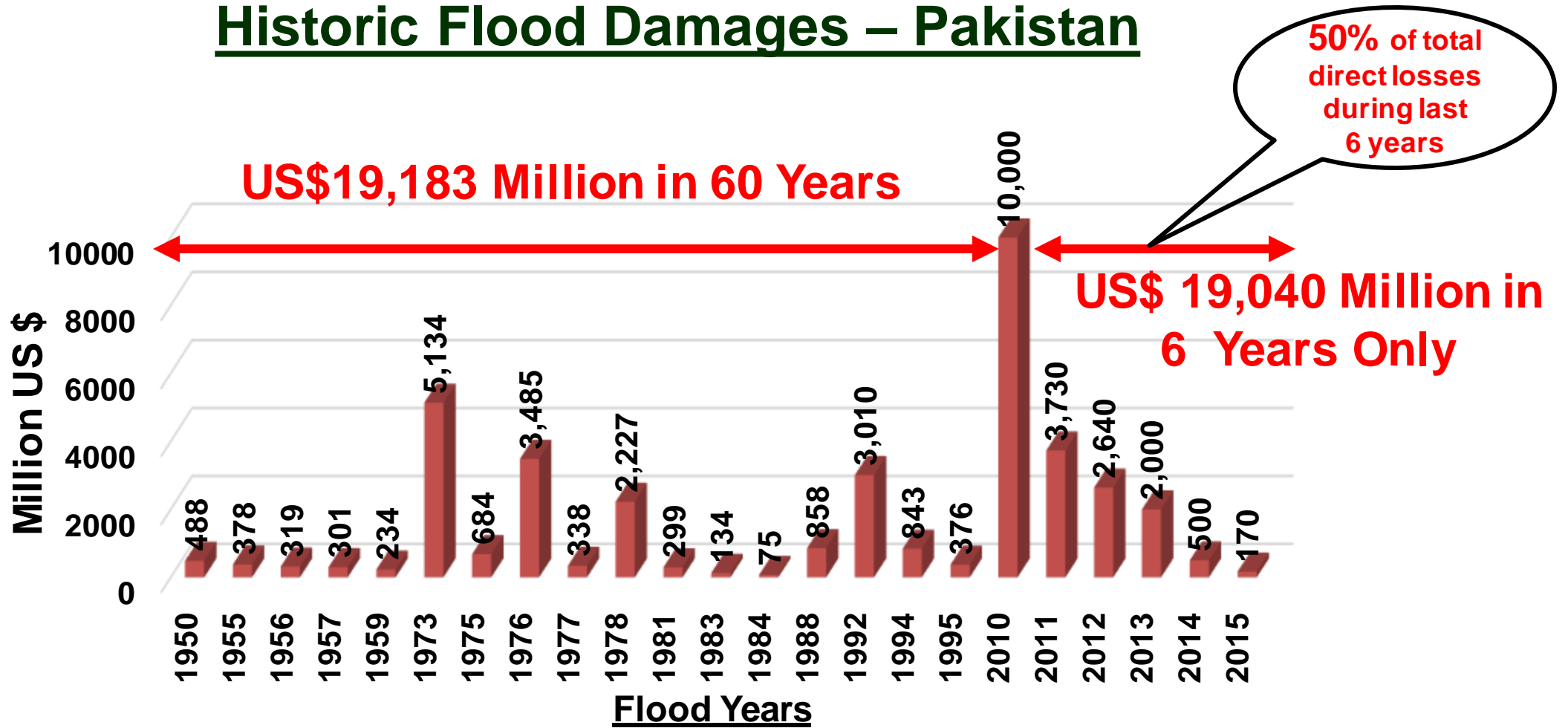
***twice** as fast as the Global Mean Change*

Historical Disasters in Pakistan (Occurrence in Decade)

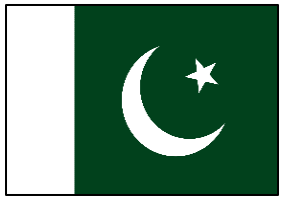


Effects of Climate Change on Pakistan

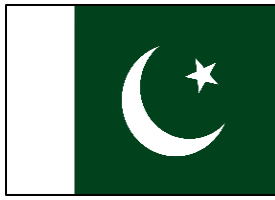
Historic Flood Damages – Pakistan



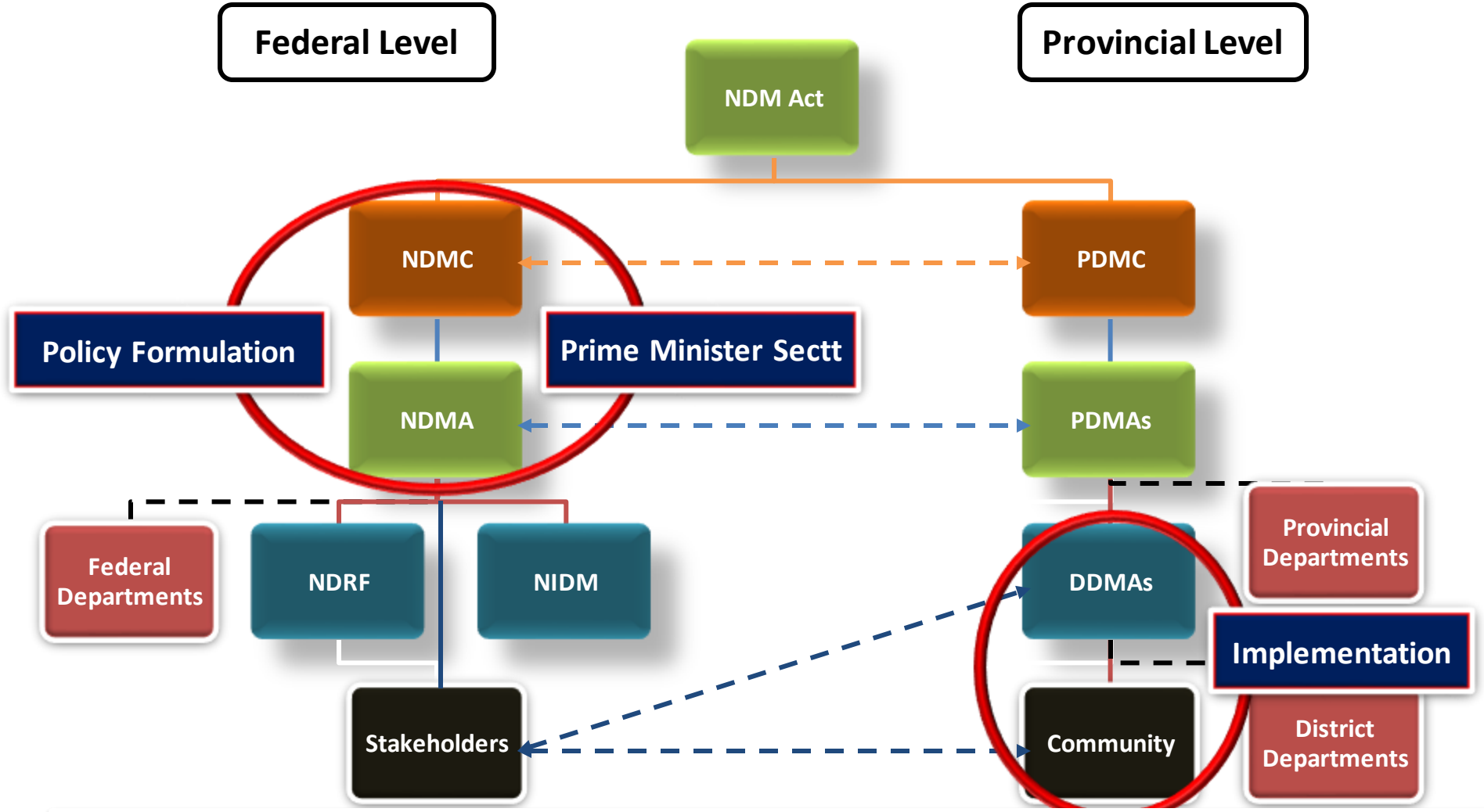
Total Direct Losses US\$ 38,223 Million



DRM System & Early Warning Mechanism



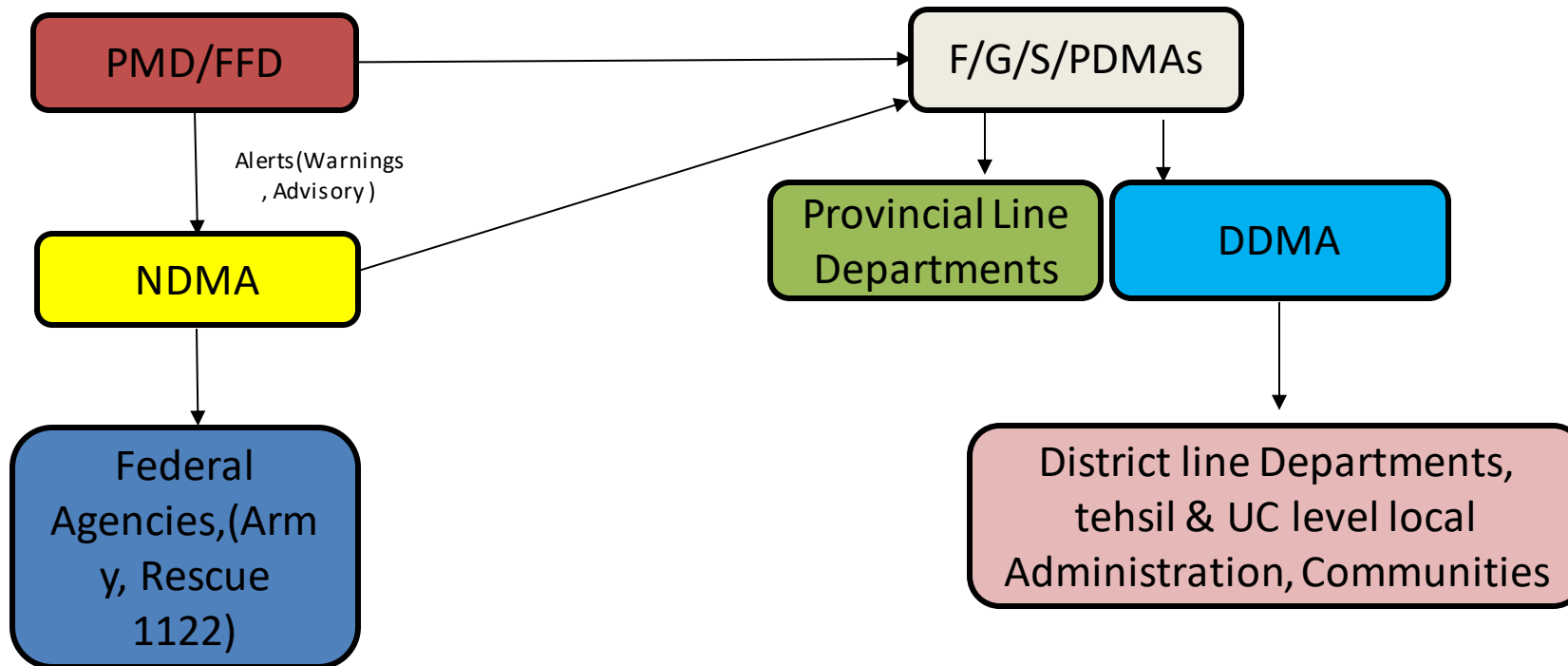
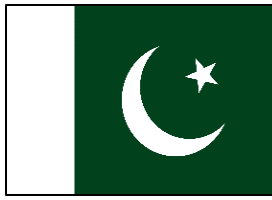
Disaster Management Structure as per NDM Act



Disaster Management is a Devolved Subject



Early Warning Dissemination

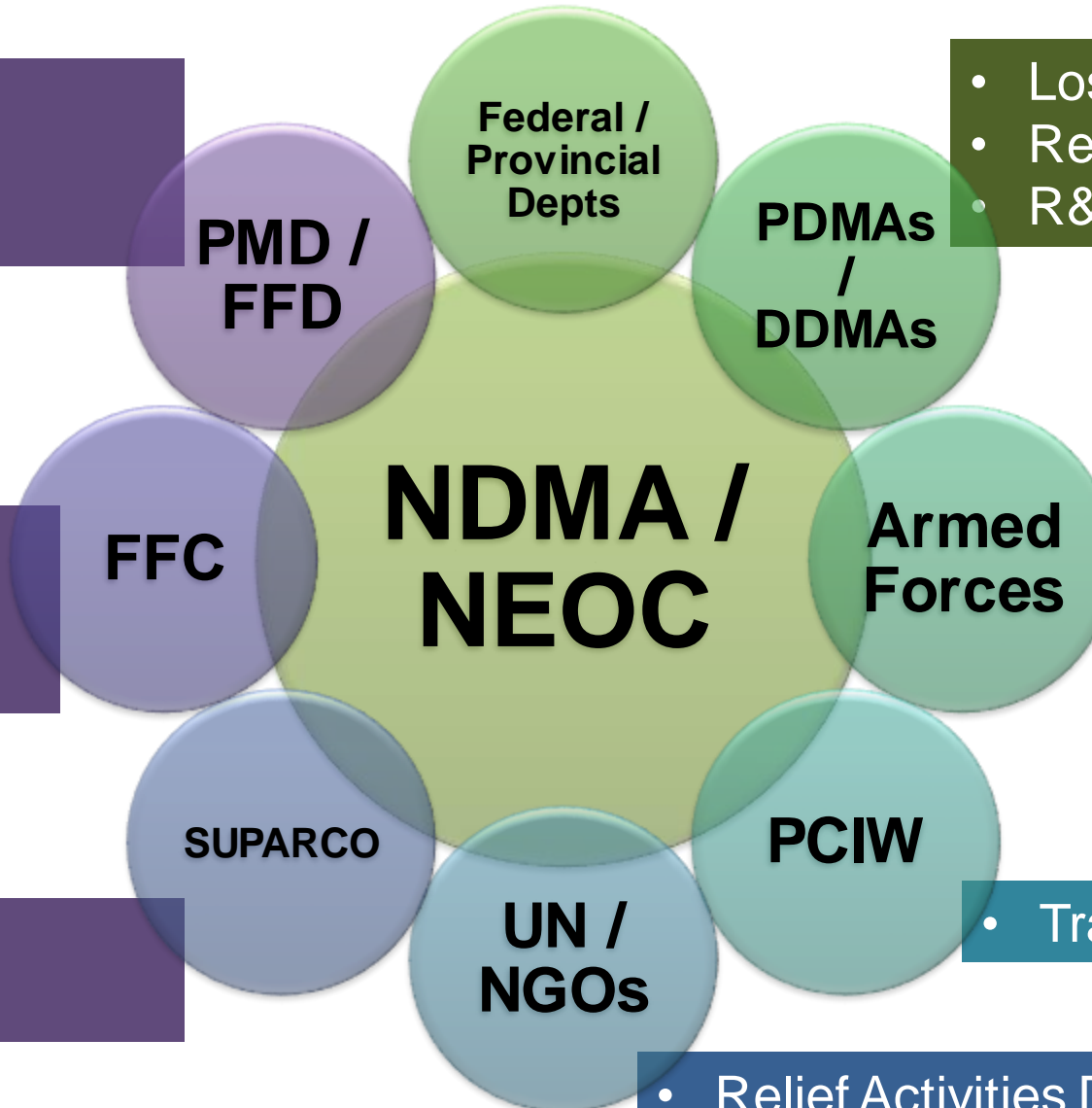


Sharing of Information

- Weather Forecasting
- Flood Forecasting
- Seismology

- River Flow Data
- Canal Flow Data
- Dams Data

- Satellite Imagery
- Imagery Analysis



- Losses / Damages Data
- Rescue / Relief Data
- R&R Efforts

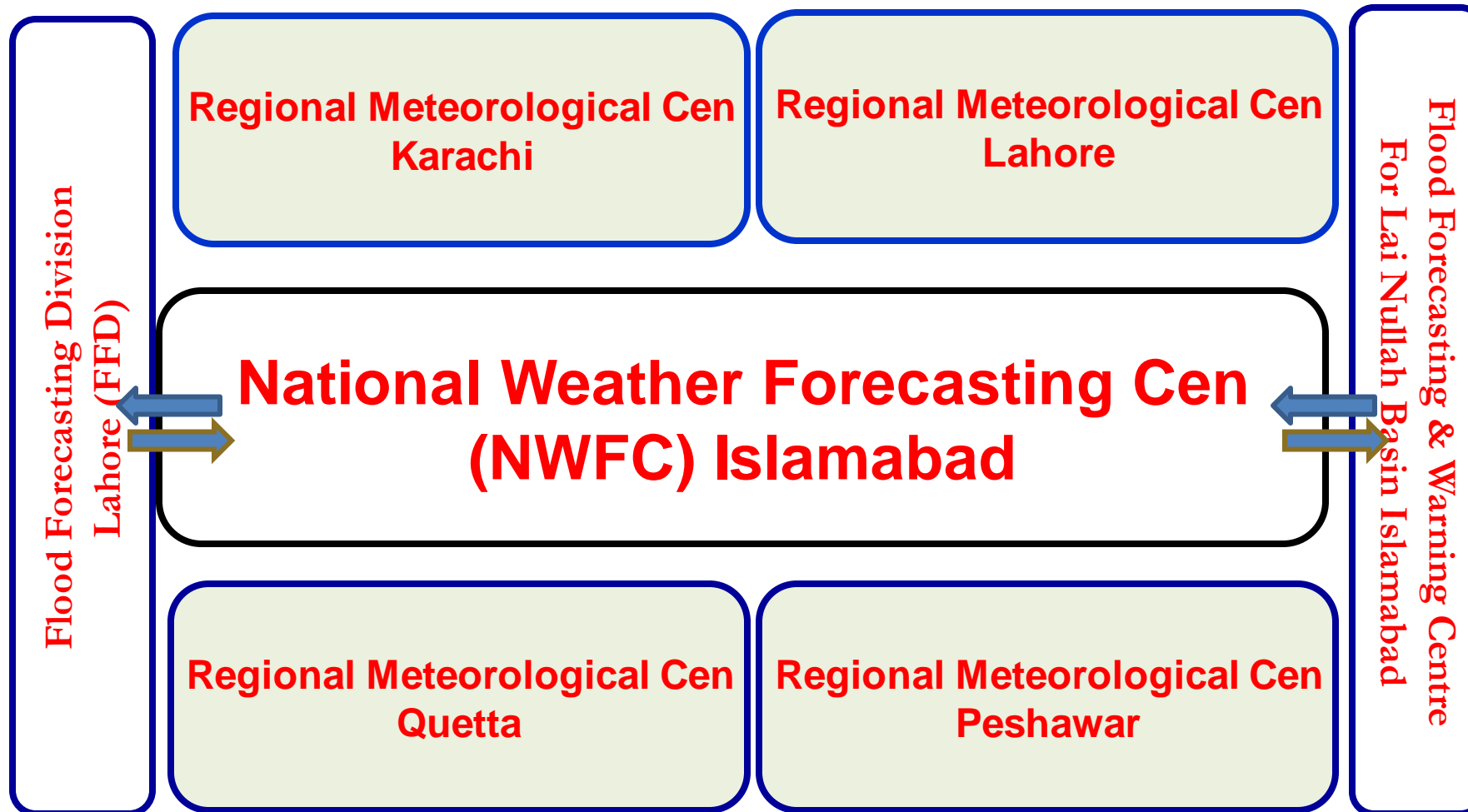
- Losses / Damages Data
- Rescue & Relief Activities

- Transboundary Water Flow Data

- Relief Activities Data

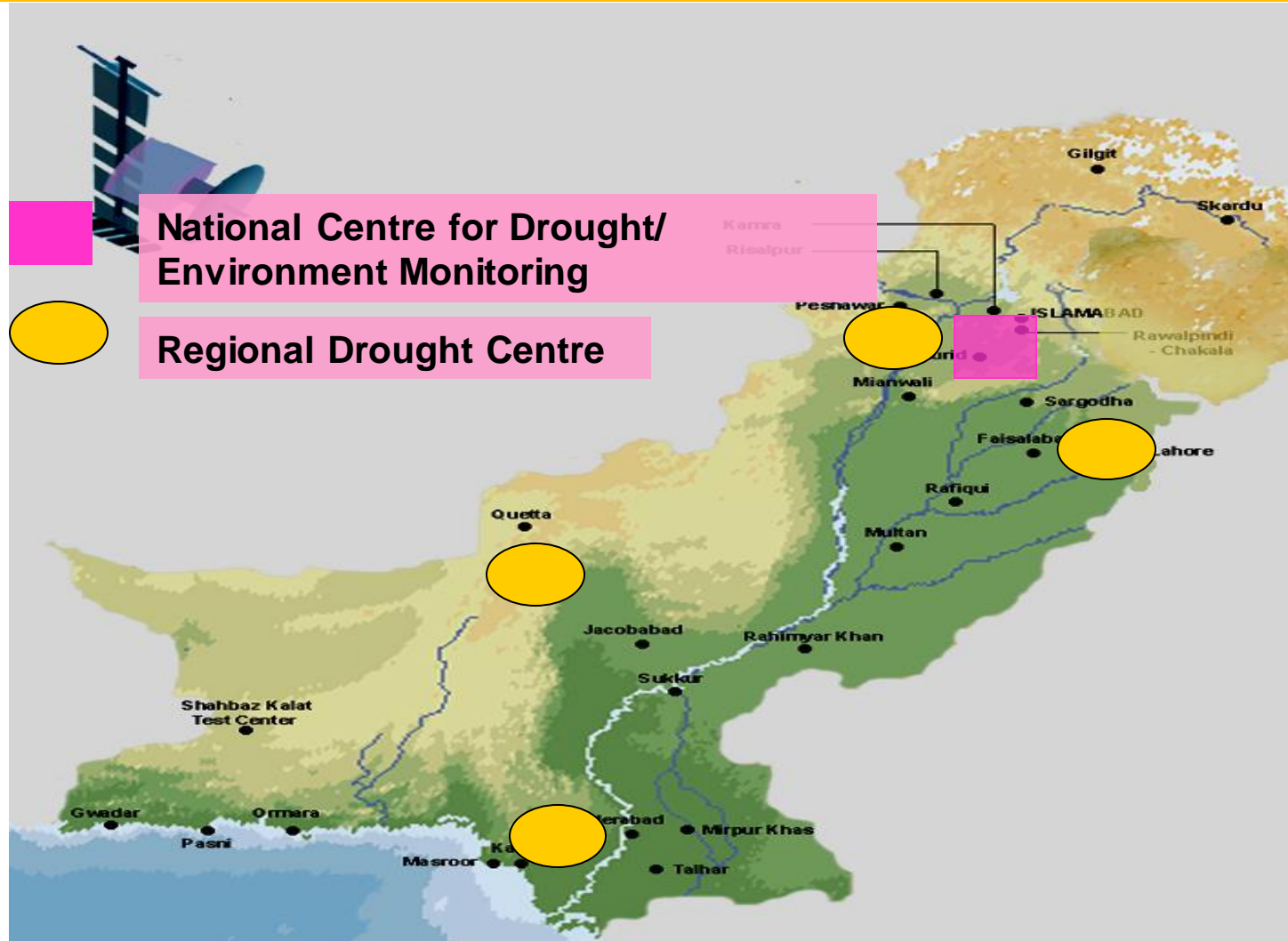
Early Warning Dissemination

Weather Forecasting Network of PMD



Early Warning Dissemination

Drought/Environment Monitoring & Early Warning Centre



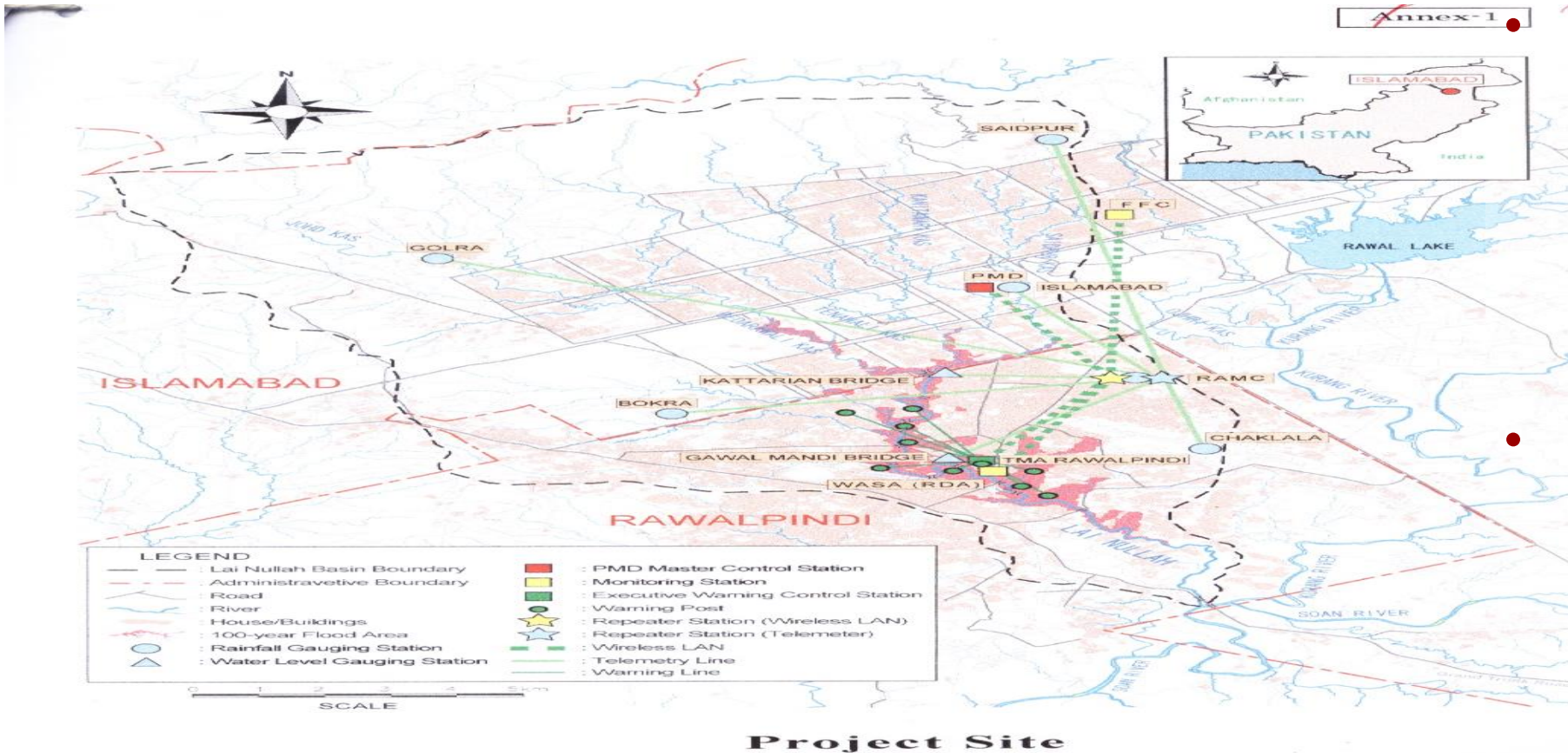
National Centre for Drought/
Environment Monitoring

Regional Drought Centre

1. Serve as a hub for the collection, consolidation and analysis of drought related data
2. Prepare and issue weekly drought monitors & moisture stresses in different regions of country based on various indices
3. Advising government agencies on drought related matters.

Good Practice of EW System

Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFWS)

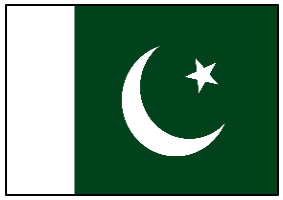


Providing Accurate Forecasting & Early Warning with Flood Forecast lead time of one to two hours.

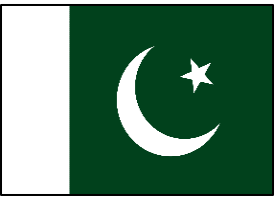
- Public Warning System for the twin cities



Futuristic Early Warning System

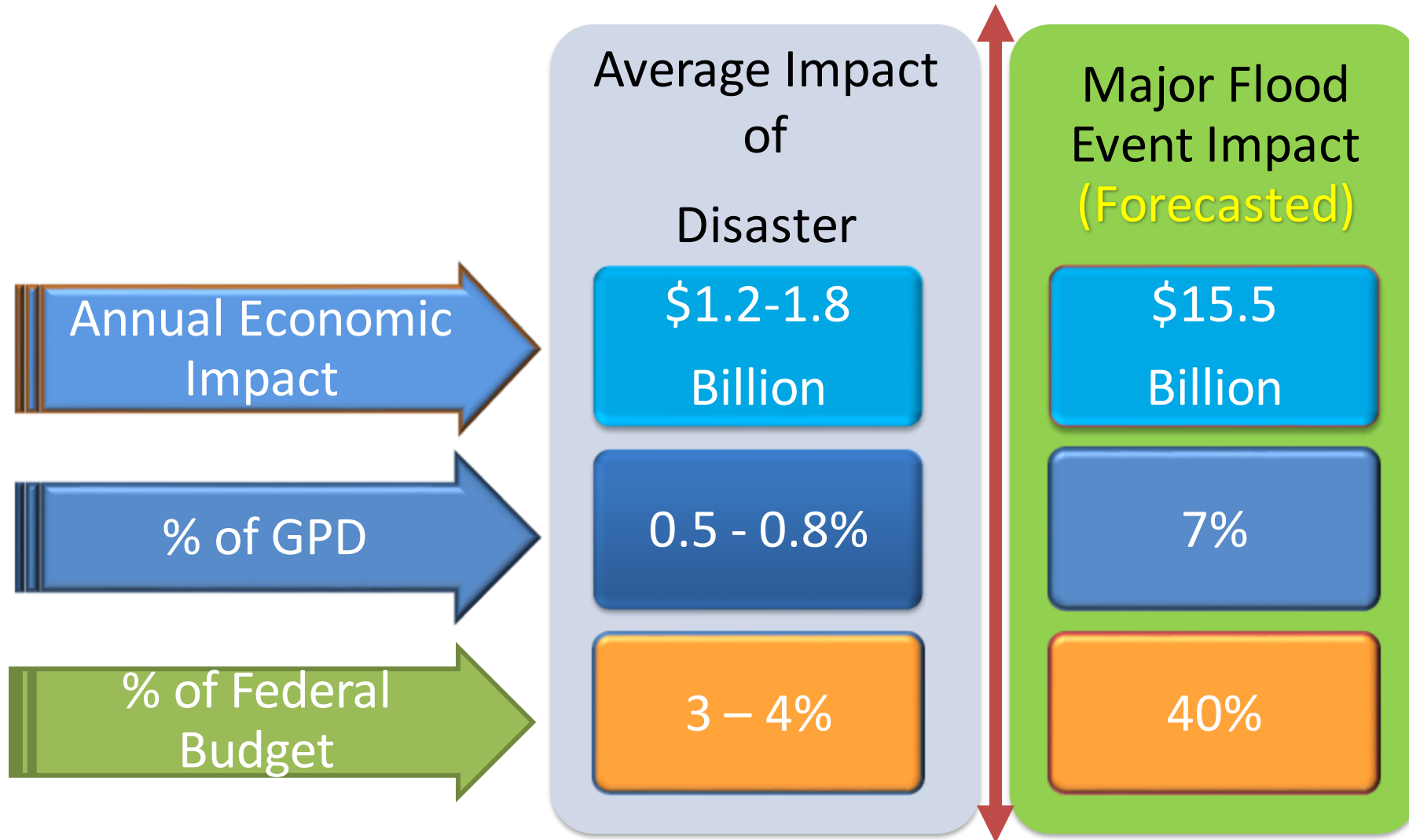


- Early Warning System is integral part of National DRM planning.
- Replication of Urban Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System
- Satellite based Integrated Flood Alert System for flash floods
- Early Warning based insurance mechanisms.
- Pakistan Resilience Partnership (PRP) for involving stakeholders including private / corporate sector in DRM
- Tap on the opportunities for Trans boundary Early Warning Mechanisms



Focus on DRR

Economic Impact of Major Disasters Since 2005



Source: Fiscal Risk Assessment Options for Consideration, A Study by World Bank and GFDRR, 2015

Risk Knowledge

Risk Atlas

Risk Assessments

Database

Research

Prevention & Mitigation

DRR – High Risk Areas

Resilient Development

Key Infrastructure

Risk Awareness

Preparedness

Multi Hazard EWS

National Capacity

Financing Mechanisms



National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)



NDMP – 2013 to 2022

Interventions : 10

Strategies : 41

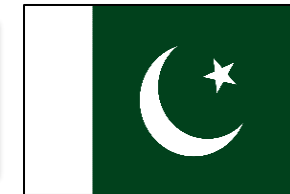
Projects : 118

Revised Cost : USD 2040.90 M

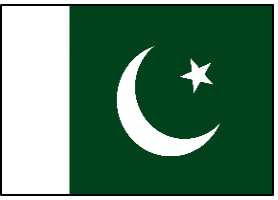
Timeframe : 10 Years (2013-22)



NDMP – Financial Outlay



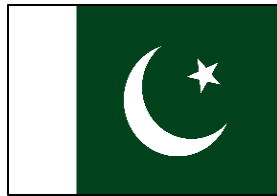
Intervention	Cost US\$ M*	Responsible Organization
Establish Institutional & Legal System for Disaster Management	2.30	NDMA, PDMAs
Prepare Disaster Management Plans - All levels	3.00	NDMA, PDMAs
National Hazard & Vulnerability Assessment	24.00	NDMA, PDMAs, GSP, ERRA, GCISC, FFC, PMD, WAPDA
Establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Evacuation Systems	188.50	PMD, FFC, SUPARCO, Provincial Irrigation Department
Promotion of Training, Education & Awareness in relation to Disaster Management	64.30	NIDM/NDMA, Civil Defense, Provincial Education Departments
Disaster Management Awareness	14.00	NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA
Infrastructure Development for DRR	1707.60	FFC, PID, Ministry of Ports & Shipping
Mainstreaming DRR into Development	1.20	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, NDMA, PDMAs
Establish National Emergency Response System	31.00	NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA, M/O IT, M/O Information
Capacity Development - Post Disaster Recovery	5.00	NDMA, PDMAs
Total	2040.90	



CHALLENGES & PRIORITY AREAS



Challenges for Disaster Management

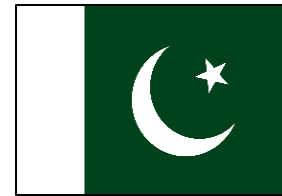


Limited Capability of Meteorological Department

- Prediction of medium to long range forecasting – **7 to 15 days**
- Lacks in Quantitative Forecast of Extreme Events (**2010 & 2014 floods**)
- Accuracy in Seasonal Weather Prediction **50 – 60%**
- No Upper Atmosphere Weather Data for Storm Tracking
- No Urban Flood Forecasting System except for **Islamabad – Rawalpindi**



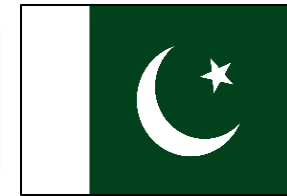
Challenges for the Disaster Management



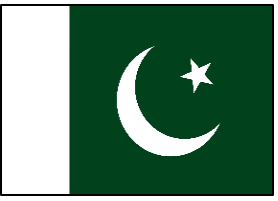
- **Overlapping legal and institutional structures**
- **Vulnerability** against floods till implementation of NFPP – IV
- Trans boundary Sharing of information
- Disaster Information Management System
- DM System at District Level needs further strengthening
- **Micro level vulnerability Risk assessment needs to be completed at the earliest** for streamlining land use planning, future developments, need assessment , allocation of resources etc.



Challenges for the Disaster Management



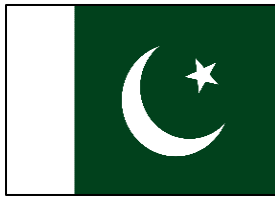
- **Mainstreaming DRR into Development Planning and implementation**
- **Building codes implementation**
- **Retrofitting** of existing infrastructure for DRR compliance



NDMA PRIORITIES



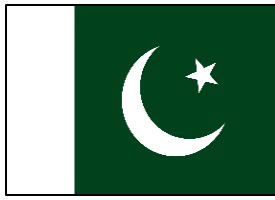
NDMA's Priorities



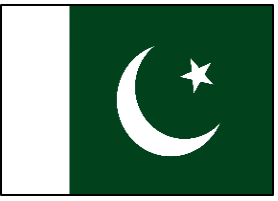
- **Legal and institutional Reforms**
- **Multi- Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments at Micro Level (UC level)**
- Enhance resilience capacity of communities through CBDRM, advocacy and awareness.
- Enhance early warning capacities for multi hazards
- Develop Disaster Management information System
- **Capacity Building of the Government Officials**
- **Enhance Response and logistic capacities**
- Focus on Gender Equality and Vulnerable Groups



NDMA's Priorities



- **Smart National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**
- **Pakistan School Safety Framework**
- **Building Codes implementation**
- DRM Services and Weather forecasting project with the support of World Bank – A major investment initiative
- National Disaster Risk Management Fund – a permanent investment window for DRR and Preparedness
- Risk Financing Mechanisms including Macro & Micro level risk insurance mechanisms



Thank you