

Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan (August 2010 - July 2011)

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
Project Title	Restoration of degraded Early Warning Systems as part of Reducing Risk in the Recovery Process
Project Code	PKA-FL-10/ER/34528/R
Sector/Cluster	COMMUNITY RESTORATION
Objectives	Within the framework of early warning systems, this project will help restore and enhance degraded capabilities of relevant local, provincial, and national agencies to forecast floods, communicate flood warnings, and manage floodplains and infrastructure and hence reduce further flood risks during the recovery process.
Beneficiaries	Total: 17,000,000 People of the affected by the floods Provinces Women: 8,670,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, PMD, GSP, GCISC, WAPDA, FFC, NDMA
Project Duration	Aug 2010 - Jul 2011
Current Funds Requested	\$1,300,000.00
Location	MULTIPLE PROVINCES
Priority	EARLY RECOVERY

Needs

Recent floods in Pakistan have damaged monitoring networks in the upper catchments as well as along several reaches of the various tributaries of the Indus River degrading its existing flood forecasting system. As forecasters attempt to cope with the complexity of the hydrologic event, its sustained duration, unprecedented geographical extent, and the potential effect of both the floods themselves and of the series of essential flood management decisions on the floodplains, hydrologic characteristics have made the existing forecasting systems out of date.

The country's efforts to safe recovery is in need of major reinforcements, especially in connection to flood management decision making at a hierarchy of levels and its inter-relationship to flood hazard assessment and planning. An immediate assessment and upgrade of the forecasting systems needs to be conducted. This would help identify the extent of damage caused by the floods to the existing network of precipitation and stream-flow gauges, and the impacts of data loss on the quality of forecasts, thus helping to assess the system's readiness for the current and the forthcoming Monsoon season. Once the system is operational, the risks related to possible new flooding events will be reduced.

In parallel, there is a need for updating of the hazard risk mapping to guide recovery and flood warning dissemination mechanisms to reduce immediate risks of further inundation of the affected areas. This project is based on the results of a mission by a multidisciplinary team of six senior science experts from UNESCO and associated centres of excellence who visited Pakistan from 23-26 August 2010 on the request of the Government of Pakistan. As a result of this mission an agreed integrated plan for guiding early recovery was developed, in full cooperation with relevant Pakistan agencies (NDMA, FFC, PMD, GSP, WAPDA, SUPARCO, and GCISC) for restoring the country's capacity to forecast and manage floods and related geohazards.

The project will have a participatory approach and will be addressing the needs of the whole spectrum of affected population (including vulnerable segments)

Activities

1. Diagnostic analyses of causes of floods (including potential climate change impacts) in the Indus River Basin including its major tributaries and how well these floods could have been forecasted
2. Identify areas of improvements of monitoring networks and hydrological models for flood forecasting – update local forecasting ability
3. Strengthen flash flood forecasting for ungauged upper catchments
4. Update existing flood risk maps and produce flood hazard maps
5. Integration of flood risk and hazard maps into the wider framework of national disaster management and relief plans.

Outcomes

1. Restoration of damaged early warning systems

2. Flood diagnostics document to guide recovery by various tiers of the government produced and disseminated
3. Areas of improvement of the existing flood forecasting systems identified and modelling frameworks updated based on recent data
4. Monitoring and forecasting network improvement for flash flood areas
5. Flood risk and hazard maps produced and disseminated
6. Flood risk and hazards maps integrated in national hazard management policy and communication plans at national, provincial and local levels

Furthermore, in cooperation with the implementing partners, links will be made to ensure that the results of the aforementioned efforts will trickle down to District level via the existing mechanisms, so that the lives of all residents of the affected areas will benefit from UNESCO's intervention

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
Original BUDGET items	\$
Total	0

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
Current BUDGET items	\$
Staff	300,000
Travel	90,000
Input	820,000
Administration	90,000
Total	1,300,000