

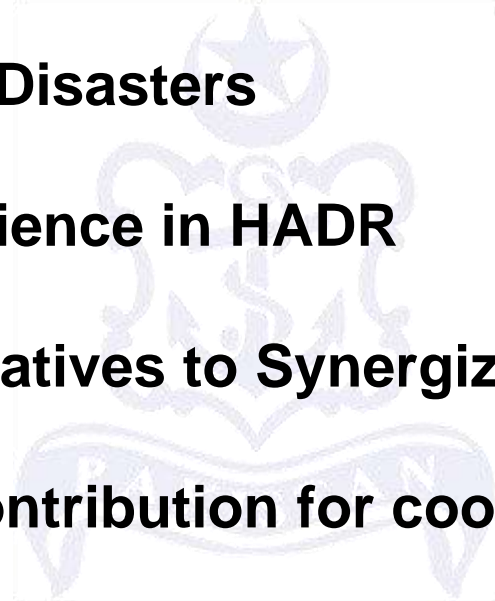


Synergizing Regional Efforts and Resources for HADR

**Rear Admiral M Fayyaz Gilani HI (M)
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Trg & Eval)**

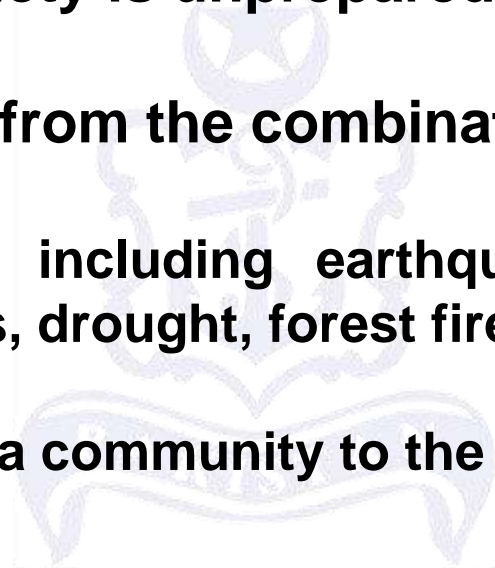


- **Introduction**
- **Trend of Natural Disasters**
- **Pakistan's Experience in HADR**
- **International Initiatives to Synergize HADR efforts**
- **Armed Forces contribution for coordinated HADR**
- **Recommendations**

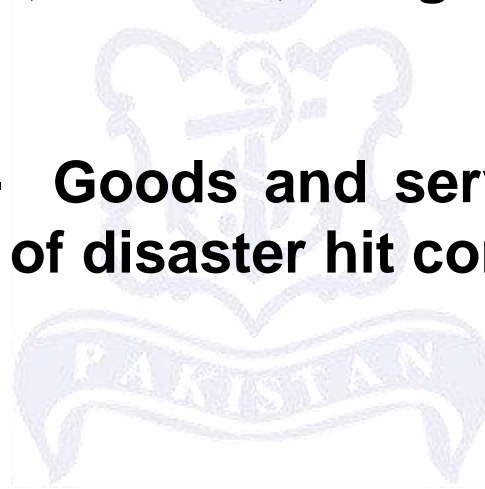




- **Natural disasters caused by extreme occurrences in nature for which society is unprepared**
- **Disasters result from the combination of**
 - **Natural hazards including earthquakes, cyclones, excess rainfall, tsunamis, drought, forest fires etc**
 - **Susceptibility of a community to the impact of these hazards**



- **Humanitarian Assistance** - Activities conducted to relieve or reduce human pain, disease, hunger or loss of property
- **Disaster Relief** - Goods and services provided to meet the immediate needs of disaster hit communities





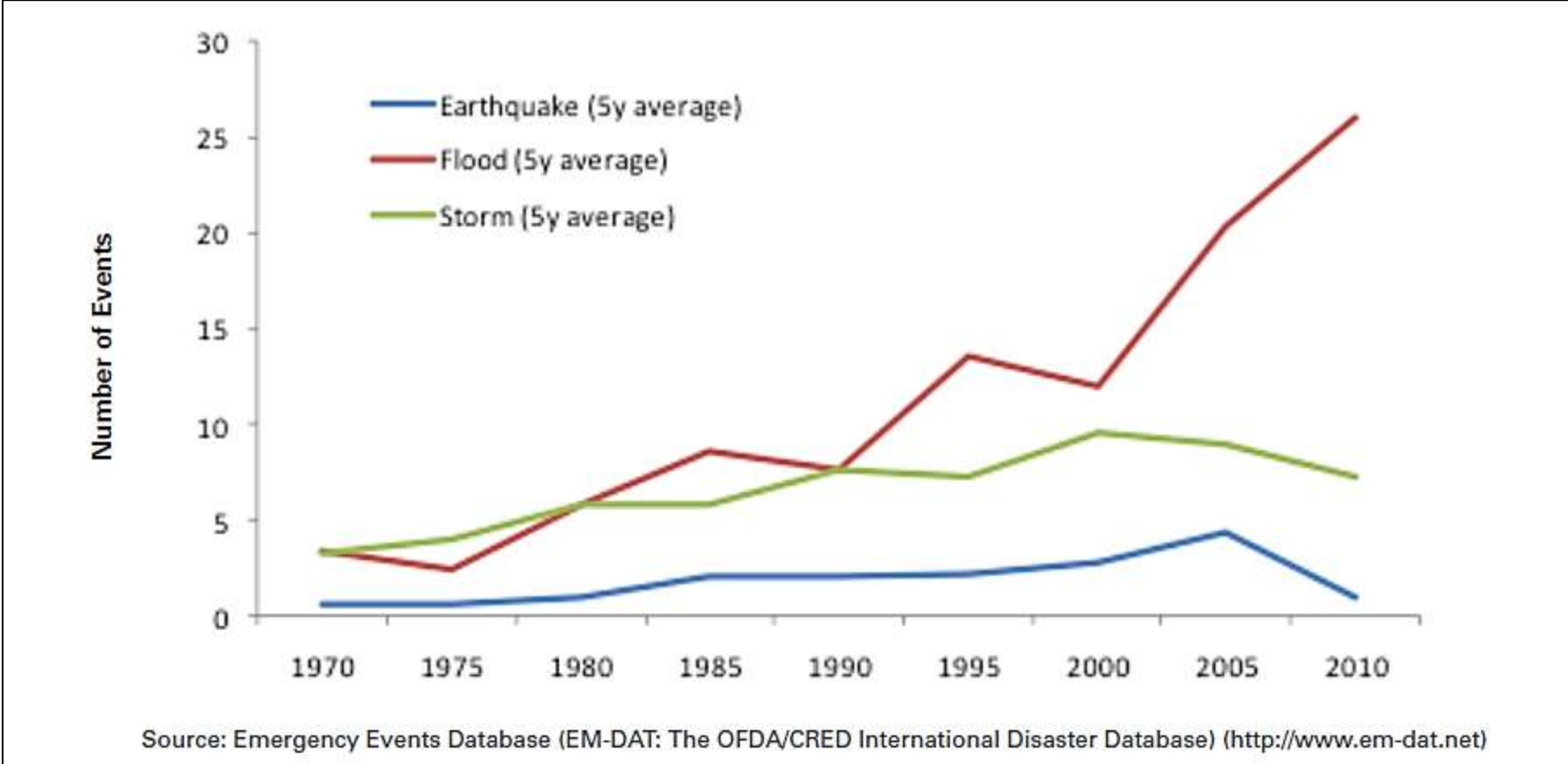
- **Frequency of natural disasters increased in last decades**
- **In 1970s, 69 natural disasters recorded world over annually**
- **In 2014, figure increased to 337 catastrophes and affected 94 countries**
- **Annual economic losses increased from US\$ 12 billion in the 1970s to over US\$ 210 billion per year in 2014**



- **Regional Trend of disasters correspond to global trend**
- **South Asian Region highly exposed and vulnerable to natural hazards**
- **Number of disasters increased steadily from 8 disasters in 1971 to more than 40 in 2009**
- **Affected over 2 billion people and caused over 800,000 deaths**
- **Direct economic losses amount to over US\$ 80 billion**



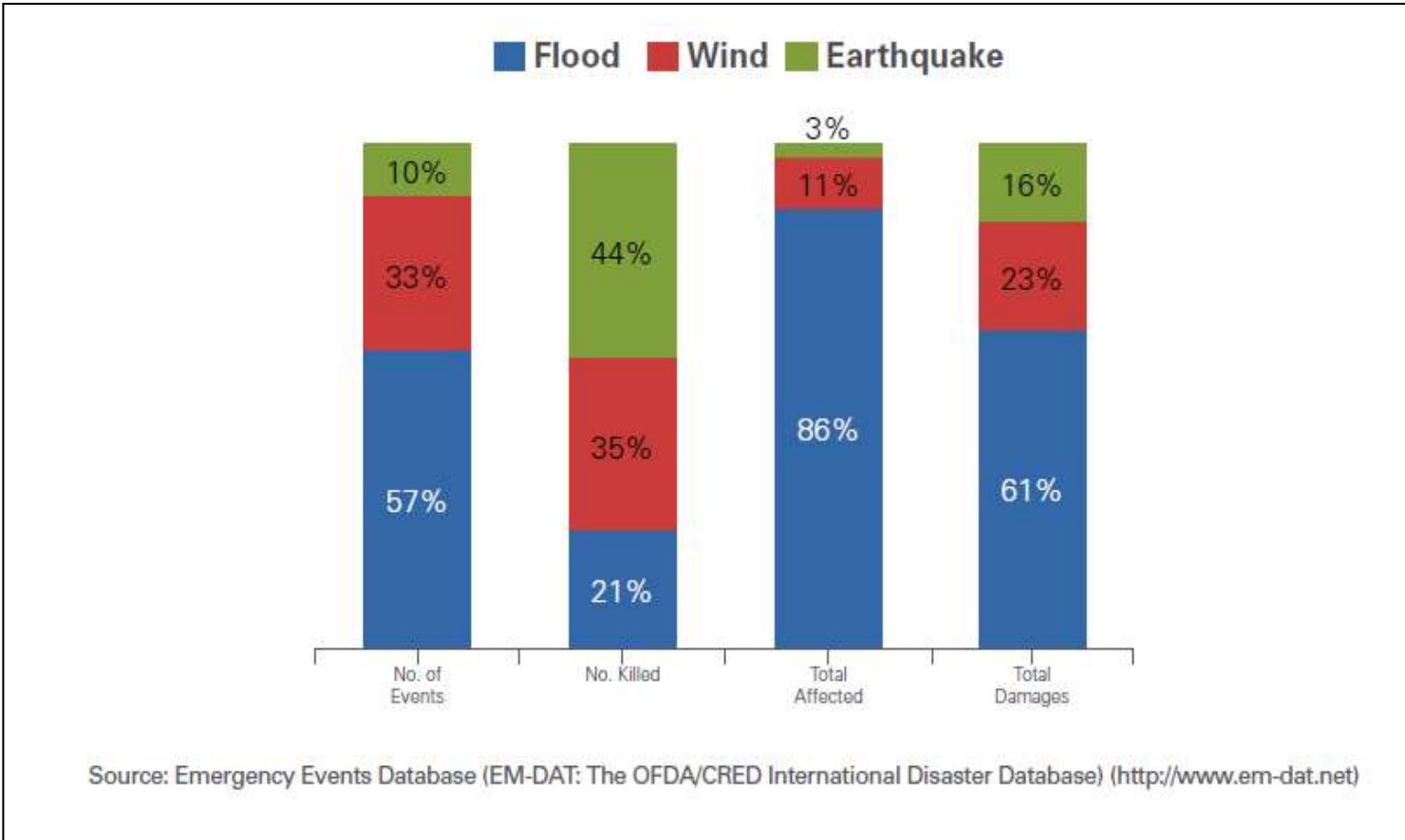
Major Contributor of Disasters in the Region



Floods and storms are increasingly common despite relatively consistent rainfall patterns



Major Contributor of Disasters in the Region



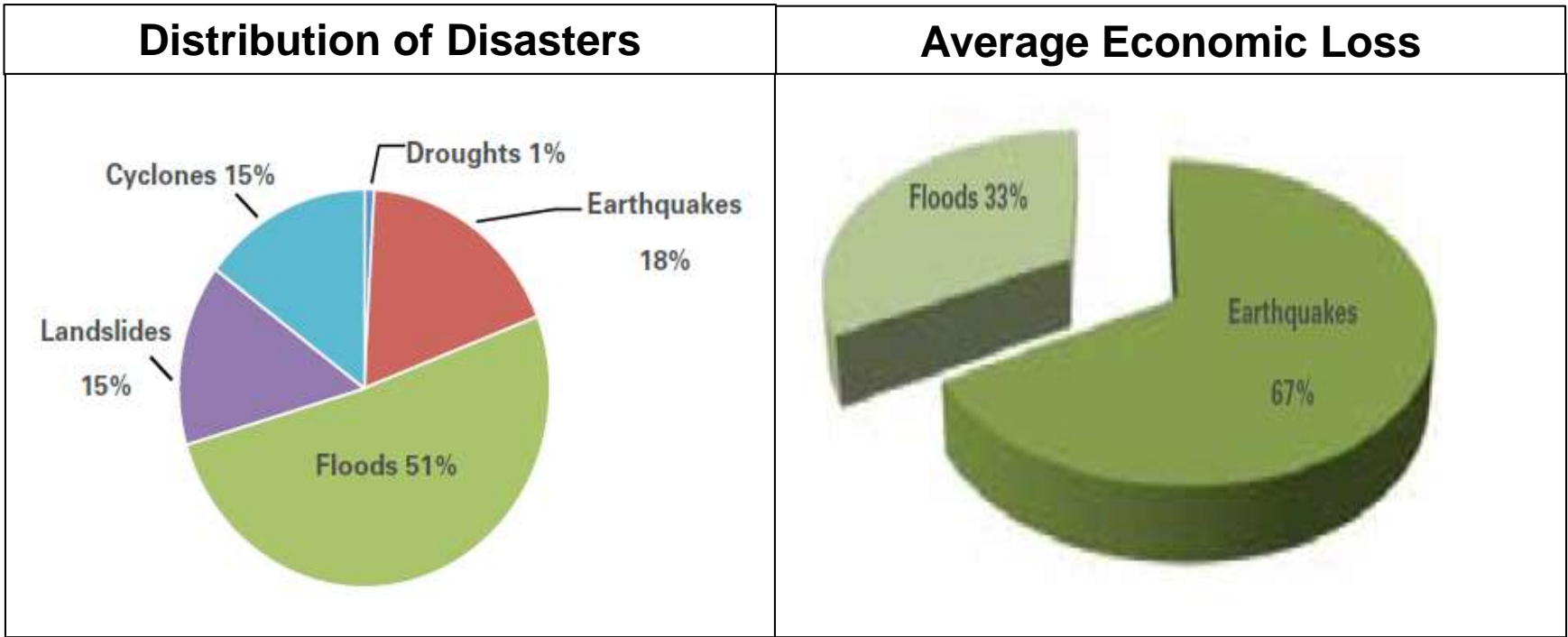
Limited capacity and increased concentration in high risk areas results in higher economic losses



- **Pakistan's diverse geography exposes to hazards**
- **Pakistan's location between the Himalayas to the north and the coast of the Arabian Sea to the South, give rise to very distinct physiographic zones**
- **Earthquake exposure very high in northern region while flood exposure is high throughout the country**
- **Highly dense population resides in disaster prone areas**



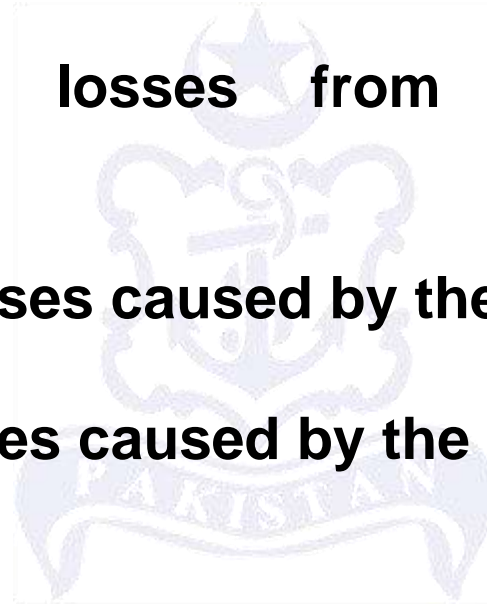
Profile of Natural Disasters in Pakistan



Floods most recurrent while earthquakes less often but caused significant concentrated damages



- **Total deaths over the past 40 years exceed 90,000**
- **Total recorded losses from disaster amount to US\$ 20 billion**
- **US\$10 billion losses caused by the 2010 flood**
- **US\$5 billion losses caused by the 2005 earthquake**





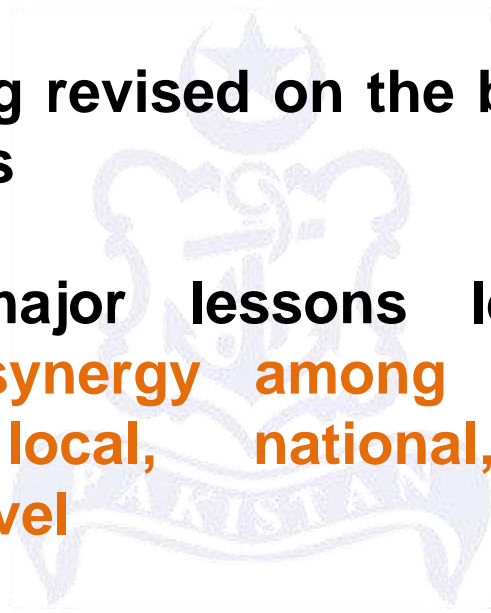
- **Pakistan learnt valuable lessons in HADR**
- **2005 earthquake led to establishing a comprehensive disaster management regime**
- **Strategic shift from the reactive to a proactive approach**
- **An integrated management structure linking vital functions of preparedness/ risk reduction and early recovery to long term reconstruction and rehabilitation**



- In 2006, National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) replaced the historic 1958 Calamity Act to govern disaster response and recovery activities
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) established under NDMO
- NDMA is national coordinating agency for disaster risk reduction and for all the aspects of Disaster Risk Management from risk identification and mitigation to post-disaster recovery and reconstruction



- **NDMA procedures tested after the 2010 floods in Pakistan**
- **Procedures being revised on the basis of experiences of subsequent disasters**
- **One of the major lessons learnt was need for coordination and synergy among various organizations participating at local, national, international and non-governmental level**





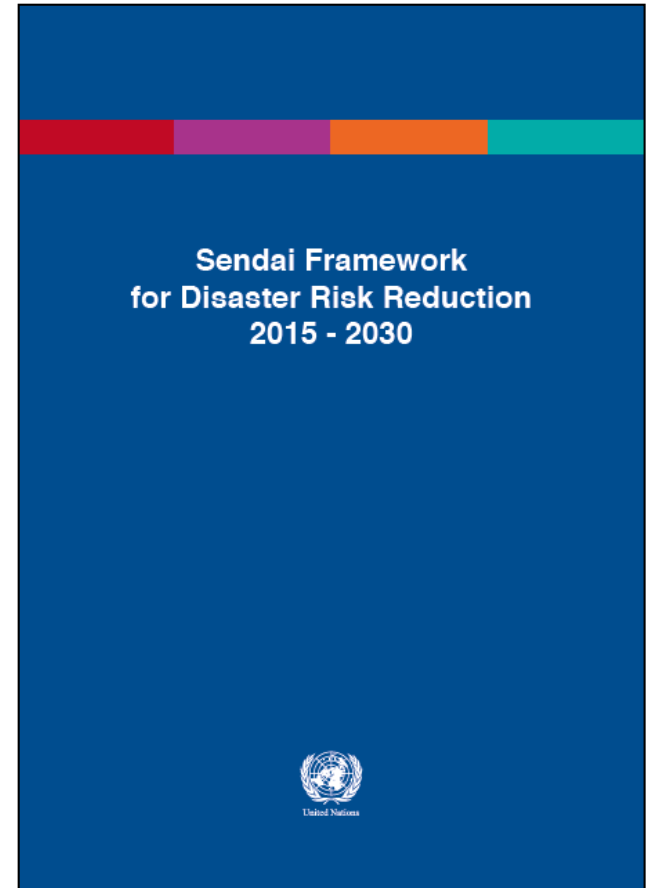
- **OCHA is the United Nations body responsible for bringing together national and international humanitarian providers to ensure a coherent response to emergencies**
- **OCHA also ensures that a framework is in place for coordinated effort by all involved**
- **During 2005 earthquake and 2010 & 11 floods in Pakistan the efforts were organized by OCHA in clusters involving various international organizations**



- **National Disaster Management Authority in India**
- **Ministry of Disaster Management in Sri Lanka**
- **Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in Bangladesh**
- **Similar organizations in the neighbouring countries also involved in the HADR efforts on national level**
- **Magnitude of natural calamities requires collaboration at regional level for effective HADR operations in our disaster prone region**



- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on 18 March 2015**
- **Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, sub-regional, trans-boundary and bilateral cooperation**





International Collaboration



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

www.preventionweb.net/go/sdrr
www.unisdr.org
isdr@un.org

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk	Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
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The Framework outlines seven targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks



- **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management established in 2000**
- **RCC an initiative to synergize the national agencies and authorities entrusted with disaster management in Asian countries**
- **RCC serves as a common platform to promote regional cooperation towards achieving common goals especially the progress on the Sendai Framework**



- **Regular meetings to deliberate on themes of interest encompassing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the broader context of development strategies**
- **RCC is well positioned to render advice and support on disaster and climate risk management to members**
- **13th RCC Meeting on “Operationalizing Global Frameworks for Risk-Resilient Development in Asia” was held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 17 – 19 Oct 16 and attended by 16 Asian countries**



- **Identification of key aspects:**
 - **Commonalities among the global frameworks present ample opportunities for cost-effective resilient development**
 - **Partnership between disaster management agencies need to be further improved and institutionalized**
 - **Possibility of cooperation among various regional forums in the specific domain of disaster risk management**
 - **Need to enhance coherence to synergize the varying requirements of the different global frameworks at the national level in a cost effective manner**



- **Armed forces due to operational capacity are amongst the first to join civil administration to deal with disasters**
- **Navies, across the globe well-suited to render HADR beyond horizons**
- **Pakistan Navy HA&DR operations**
 - **East-Asian Tsunami - 2004**
 - **Rescue of MV Suez from pirates - 2011**
 - **Evacuation from Yemen - 2015**
 - **Assistance to Sri Lanka during floods/ rains - 2017**



- **Establishment of Joint Maritime Information and Coordination Centre (JMICC) in 2012 to harness efforts of relevant national agencies and international stakeholders**

- **Contributions by IONS:**
 - **Compilation of Maritime Information Exchange Directory (MIED) including Points of Contact to consult maritime organizations of the regional countries for immediate help**

 - **HADR Guidelines for developing a speedy, responsive, coordinated and effective HADR for IONS members**

 - **Directory of assets available with the member countries**



- **Collaboration between regional nations at RCC and IONS forum are preliminary steps**
- **Within South Asian Region, collaborative disaster relief mechanism is yet to be developed which may require diplomatic/ political level arrangements to provide legal basis for collaboration**
- **Region can capitalize on the national experience on HADR through an appropriate forum like SAARC, IONS etc**
- **Preliminary work by RCC and IONS will pave the way for synergizing regional efforts and resources**



CONCLUSION



RECOMMENDATIONS



- **Risks of disasters in the region may be understood at all levels to formulate bilateral and multilateral proactive response to the contingencies including early warning**
- **Diplomatic and political protocols and arrangements may be made on regional level to provide legal instruments for collaboration in disaster relief domain**
- **Targets and priority areas outlined in Sendai Framework be pursued by all regional nations to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk**



- **HADR responses at national levels be consolidated to develop a well coordinated regional response utilizing the platform of Regional Consultative Committee**
- **HADR aspects may be kept in focus in operational training/ exercises of the Navies of the region to facilitate swift response to disasters. National flag carriers may also be integrated in the response to avoid dependence on commercial means**
- **MIED compiled by IONS may be further developed to include information of all the members and observer Navies in IONS forum**



- **A hotline may be established between disaster management organizations of the region for speedy flow of communications**
- **Data sharing on incidents at sea and early warning of natural hazards may be carried out through integration of regional centres similar to JMICC**
- **HADR guidelines developed by HADR IWG may be extensively practiced to firm up response**



THANK YOU