

Country Update Pakistan

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About Us

National Level

National Disaster
Management Commission
(NDMC)

National Disaster
Management Authority
(NDMA)

Chairman National Disaster
Management Authority

Vision

To achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Pakistan through reducing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly those of the poor and marginalized groups, and by effectively responding to and recovering from all types of disasters events.

Mission

To manage complete spectrum of disasters by adopting a disaster risk reduction perspective in development planning at all levels, and through enhancing institutional capacities for disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

Aims

NDMA AIMS

- Complete spectrum of DRM at national level.
- Act as Secretariat to facilitate implementation of DRM strategies.
- Map all hazards in the Country and conduct risk analysis on a regular basis.
- Develop guidelines and standards for national and provincial stakeholders regarding their role in disaster risk management.
- Provide technical assistance to federal ministries, departments and provincial DM authorities for disaster risk management initiatives.

NDMA AIMS

- Ensure appropriate regulations are framed to develop disaster response volunteer teams.
- Create requisite environment for participation of media in DRM activities.
- Serve as the lead agency for NGOs to ensure their performance matches accepted international standards, e.g. the SPHERE standards.
- Serve as the lead agency for international cooperation in DRM including information sharing, early warning, surveillance, joint training, and common protocols required for regional and international cooperation.

NDMA EYE





Seismic Educational Portal



[Home](#) [Learn](#) [Seismic Conferences](#) [Maps](#) [Discussion Forum](#) [Back to NDMA](#)

Real time Seismic Monitors



Seismic Monitor USGS



Seismic Monitor IRIS



Live Earthquakes Maps



Seismic Data Monitor



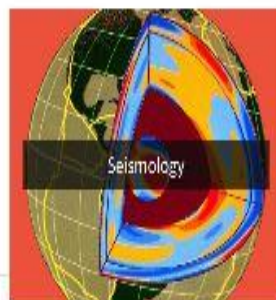
Jumbo Seismic Monitor



PNSN

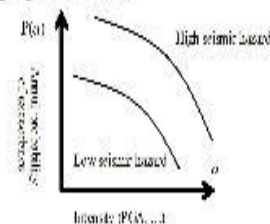
Seismology

"Seismology is the scientific study of earthquakes and the propagation of elastic waves through the Earth or through other planet-like bodies."



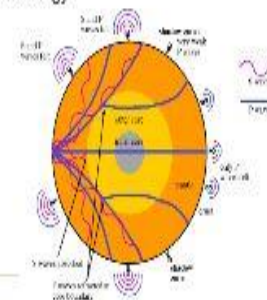
Seismic Hazard

"A seismic hazard is the probability that an earthquake will occur in a given geographic area, within a given window of time, and with ground motion intensity exceeding a given threshold."



Seismic Waves

"Seismic waves are waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers, and are a result of an earthquake, explosion, or a volcano that gives out low-frequency acoustic energy."



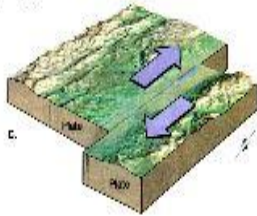
Tectonic Plates

Seismometer

Seismic Zone

Tectonic Plates

"Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere. The plates are around 100 km thick and consist of two principal types of material: oceanic crust and continental crust."



Seismometer

"A seismic hazard is the probability that an earthquake will occur in a given geographic area, within a given window of time, and with ground motion intensity exceeding a given threshold."



Seismic Zone

"A seismic zone is a region in which the rate of seismic activity remains fairly consistent. This may mean that seismic activity is incredibly rare, or that it is

extremely common."



Geophysics

"Geophysics is a subject of natural science concerned with the physical processes and physical properties of the Earth and its surrounding space environment, and the use of quantitative methods for their analysis."



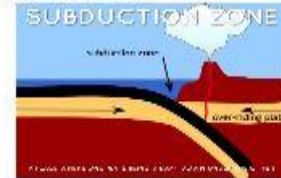
Seismograph

"Instrument, which detects and records ground motion (and especially vibrations due to earthquakes) along with timing information. It consists of a seismometer, a precise timing device and a recording unit (often including



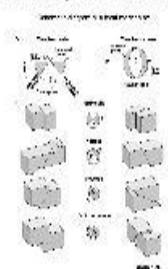
Subduction Zone

"An elongated region along which a crustal plate descends relative to another crustal block, for example, the descent of the Pacific plate beneath the Andean plate along the Andean trench."



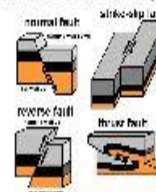
Focal Mechanism

The focal mechanism of an earthquake describes the deformation in the source region that generates the seismic waves. In the case of a fault-related event it refers to the orientation of the fault plane that slipped and the slip vector and is also known as a fault-plane solution.



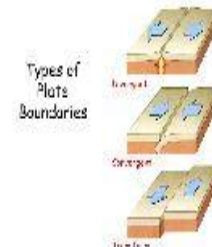
Earthquakes and Faults

Earthquakes occur on faults – strike-slip earthquakes occur on strike-slip faults, normal earthquakes occur on normal faults, and thrust earthquakes occur on thrust or reverse faults. When an earthquake occurs on one of these faults, the rock on one side of the fault slips with respect to the other.



Types of Plate Boundaries

1. Convergent boundaries – where two plates are colliding.
2. Divergent boundaries – where two plates are moving apart.
3. Transform boundaries – where plates slide passed each other.



Disaster Education

For All

Monsoon...



For Kids

Flood



Miscellaneous

Disaster A...

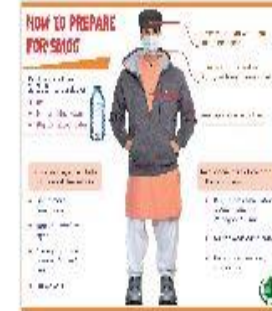


Safety Tips

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Posters New



Preparedness



Media Watch

New

NDMA Documentary - ...



5 Dec 2016- NDMA Or...



Concluding Session of...



Mr. John Ging of UNO...



Way Forward

- Sharing of Technical Local ,Cross border Fiber /MW Connectivity details amongst the AP countries.
- Availability of Spectrum for Emergency Communication
- Satellite Communication (FSS,MSS)
- Microwave/DRS links
- FM/ AM Radio
- Vehicle mounted towers
- Assistance of OTT providers (Skype,Viber,Whatspp etc)

THANKS