

Country Presentation on Heat Wave Action Plan (Karachi) By Pakistan 10th March 2018 SAARC Disaster Management Center (IU) Gujarat (India)

Composition of Group

- Muhammad Zeeshan Ahmed,
 Director SAARC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
 Islamabad
- 2. Muhammad Razi, Deputy Director, NDMA
- 3. Shafi Agha, Assistant Director, NDMA

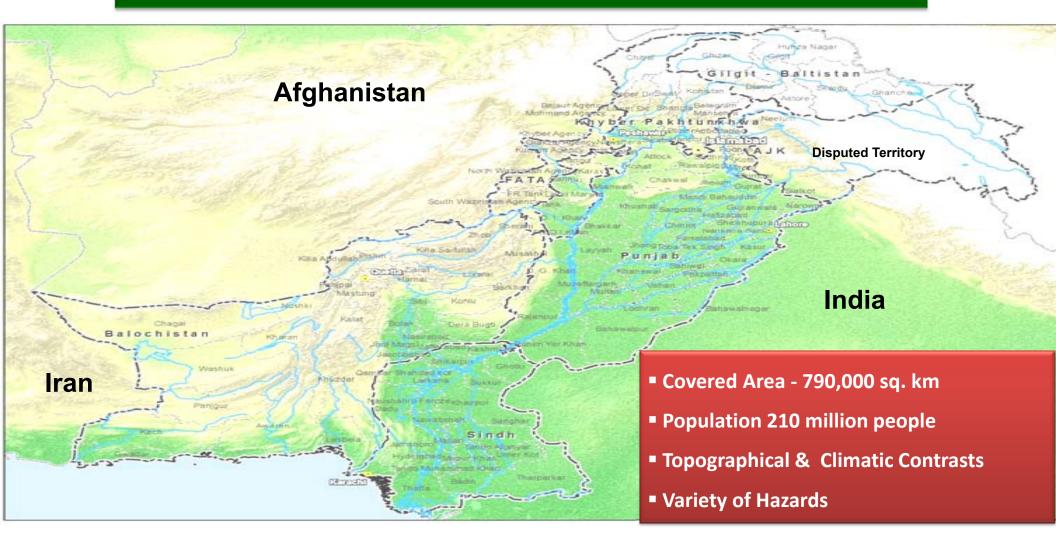
Sequence of Presentation

- Introduction of Karachi
- 2015 Karachi Heatwave
- Vulnerable population
- Purpose/objectives of Heatwave action plan
- Development of Heatwave Action Plan
 - Governance
 - Surveillance and alerting
 - Declaring heat wave emergency

Sequence of Presentation (Contd...)

- Communication Channel
- Heatwave three tier alerting system
- Communication/information to public
- Response action by stakeholders
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Long term strategy

Map of Pakistan



Introduction of Karachi

- Ex-Capital of Pakistan, Mega city and Capital of Sindh Province
- Population approx. 1.5 million
- Population density 24,000 persons per square km
- Native language is Urdu and Sindhi
- 10% of Population of Pakistan lives in Karachi
- Out of 60% urban population of Pakistan 22% lives in Karachi
- 60% of national revenue

Climate

- Located on Arabian sea coast- semi arid climate
- Hottest months May to July with 30 years average daily temperatures ranging 30.3 to 31.4 °C
- Summer start is dry
- Rainy season July-August
- Relative Humidity 30-95% (2006-15)
- 30 years average max (T) for June is 34.8 °C

KARACHI (During 1931-2015)				
	Temperature (°C)			
Month	Highest Maximum (dd/yyyy)	Lowest Minimum (dd/yyyy)	Monthly Heaviest Rainfall in mm (уууу)	
January	32.8 (16/1965)	0.0 (21/1934)	89.3 (1995)	
February	36.1 (25/1996)	3.3 (11/1950)	96.0 (1979)	
March	42.2 (20/2010)	7.0 (09/1979)	130.0 (1967)	
April	44.4 (16/1947)	12.2 (29/1967)	52.8 (1935)	
May	47.8 (09/1938)	17.7 <i>(04/</i> 1989)	33.3 (1933)	
June	47.0 (18/1979)	22.1 (03/1997)	110.2 <i>(2007)</i>	
July	42.2 (03/1958)	22.2 (22/1938)	429.3 (1967)	
August	41.7 (09/1964)	20.0 (07/1984)	262.5 (1979)	
September	42.8 (30/1951)	18.0 <i>(23/1994)</i>	315.7 <i>(1959)</i>	
October	43.3 (01/1951)	10.0 (30/1949)	98.0 (1956)	
November	38.5 (02/1994)	6.1 (29/1938)	83.1 <i>(1959)</i>	
December	35.5 (03/2011)	1.3 (14/1986)	63.6 (1980)	
Annual	47.8 (09/05/1938)	0.0 (21/01/1934)	713.0 (1967) 9	

2015 Heat Wave in Karachi

- Deadliest heatwaves in 50 years
- Persistent air depression over the Arabian sea cut off the incoming sea breeze to the city with clear skies further exacerbating the situation by making the air warmer and stagnant over the area for many days
- Temp in Karachi at that time was (44.8 ⁰C)not highest in Pakistan.
- Historic highest temp of Karachi are 47.8 °C in 1938 and 47 °C in 1979

2015 Heat Wave in Karachi (Contd...)

- Important factor for large number of casualties was no relief in terms of min (T) during the night time. (Very small diurnal range with min (T) over 30 °C.
- 65,000 people were affected
- 40,000 were treated in hospitals
- 1200 died
- Male death ratio almost double of female
- Least affected-infants and women

Vulnerable Population

- GIS Mapping of the area
- Population density, composition, healthcare access,
- Historic temp, mortality data, city land use data
- House hold survey, interviews, focus group discussions
- Economic/social status of people

Purpose of Heat Wave Action Plan

- Providing the public with timely and specific information before, during and after extreme heat
- Empowering implementing agencies to supply the required level of services in a well coordinated and efficient manner
- Increasing knowledge/awareness of heat related health hazards to the inhabitants as well as the visitors

Development of Heat Wave Action Plan

1. Governance

- Karachi Commissioner Office (nodal point)
- Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)
- Heat Emergency coordinating committee
 - Additional Commissioner
 - PDMA Sindh
 - PMD
 - Police
 - Medical and Health

Development of Heat Wave Action Plan (Contd...)

- Information Department
- Education and Labour
- District Municipal Corporation
- Water and Sewage board
- K-Electric
- Mayor of Karachi
- Edhi and Chippa foundations (Social welfare organizations)

Responsibilities of Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)

- Built capacity of key officials and agencies to understand their roles and responsibilities
- Identify and resolve communication gaps b/w stakeholders
- Gather information on heat emergencies and operation of plans
- Carry out thresholds and vulnerability assessments on regular basis
- Review and refine the plan on annual /need basis
- Conduct simulations and drills
 - Control rooms /emergency Ops centers

2. Surveillance and Alerting

- Sustained collection and review of information during heat period 31 March to 31 October through ERC
- Ensure following information on daily basis
 - -7 day advance forecast of max and min (T) from PMD
 - Report of No of heat related illness and fatalities from all hospitals/health centers

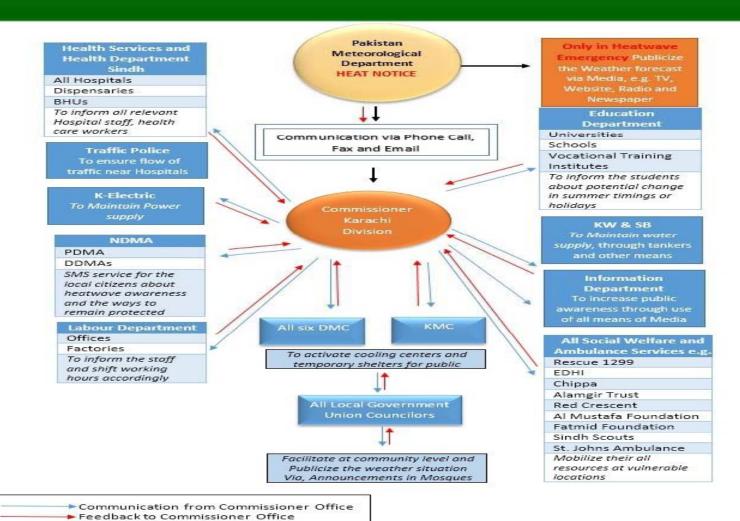
Calculating Thresholds

 Calculation of relationship between rise in temperature/humidity and number of causalities on a particular day

Declaring a Heatwave Emergency

- PMD to declare a Heatwave Emergency event in Karachi when
 - The maximum dry bulb temperature measured at Jinnah International Airport is forecast to be 42°C or higher with no significant relief, and night time air temperatures are not expected to drop below 30°C for at least 2 days.
 - When there are significant levels of heat related illness and even mortality there must be a declaration of a Heatwave Emergency and a rapid response

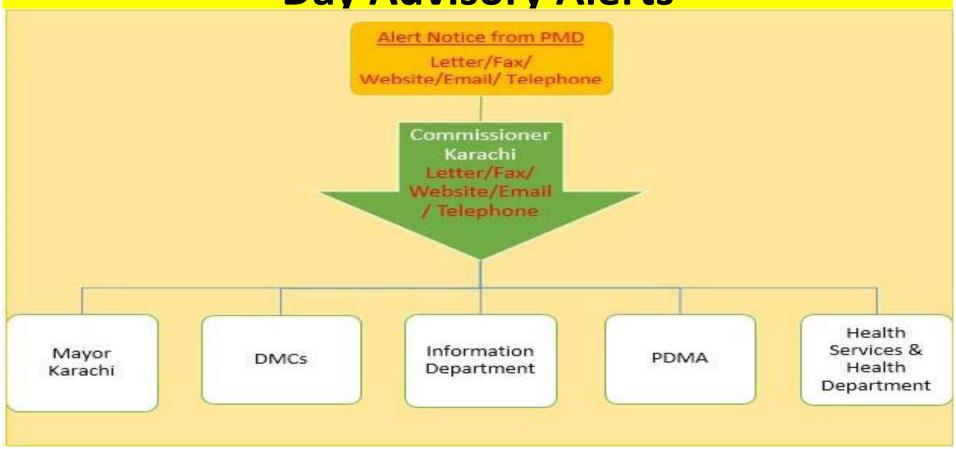
3. Communications Channel



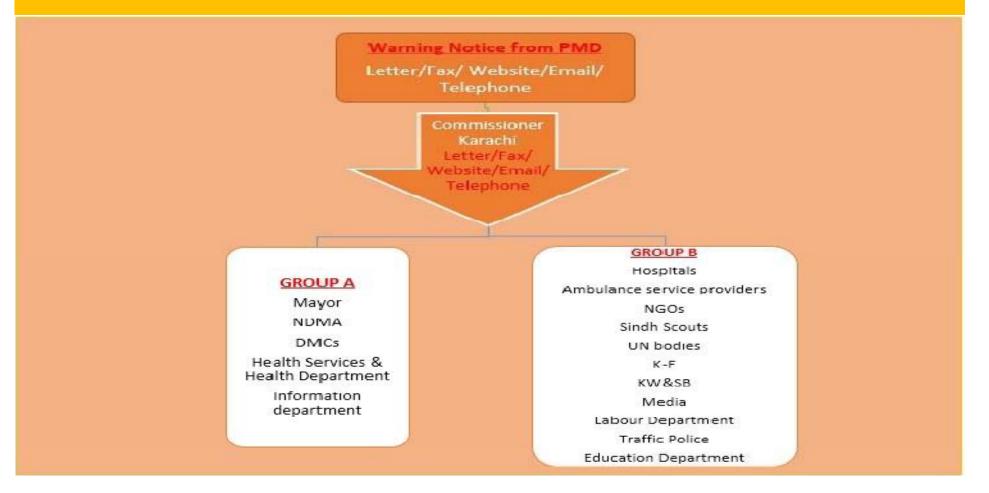
Heat Wave Three-Tier Alerting System

Type of Alert	Type of Alert Criteria	
Hot Day Advisory	Forecast 40°C - 41.9°C	Increased communication in media on heat issues
Hot Day Warning	Forecast ≥ 42°C	High level of public awareness increased, focus and preparedness of government agencies
Heatwave Emergency	≥ 42°C forecast AND minimum temperature ≥ 30°C for 2 or more days When there are significant levels of heat related illness and even mortality there must be the declaration of a Heatwave Emergency and a rapid response regardless of specific weather criteria.	Declaration of a heatwave emergency

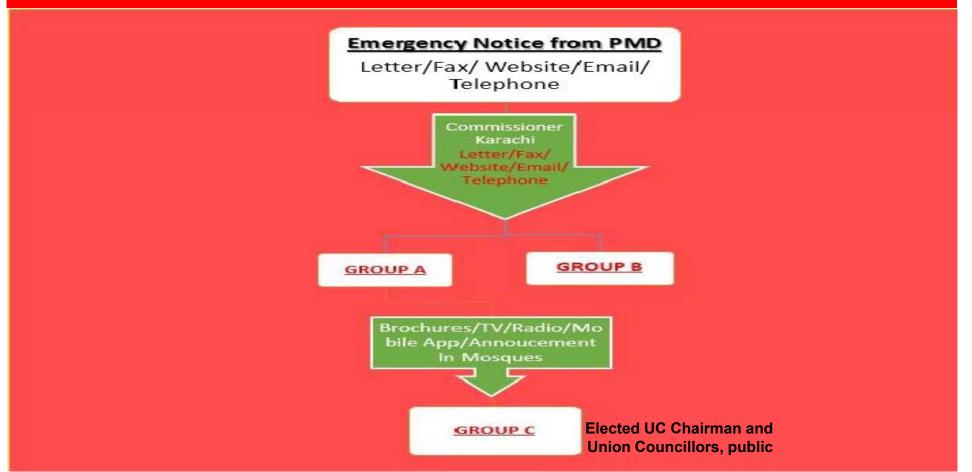
Regular Information Updates and Yellow Hot Day Advisory Alerts



Orange Hot Day Warning Alerts



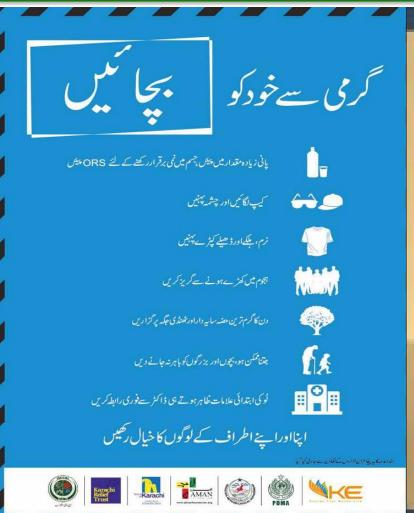
Red Heatwave Emergency Alert



Communication/Information

- Awareness campaigns
- Education and information
 - SMS, social media, electronic and print media, banners, leaflets.
- Individual actions
 - Light, loose clothing
 - Staying hydrated
 - Listening radio for updates
 - Take up food in small intervals
 - Using buddy system while going out
 - Extra care for sick, old and children







جب بھی باہر ٹکلیں تودھوپ سے بچاؤ

کیلئے سر کوٹو ٹی یار ومال سے ڈھانپ

ليں باچھتري کااستغال کريں

ملکے رنگوں کے

استعال كرس

كيرُ ول كا



یہ جان لیوا بھی ثابت ہمو سکتا ہے

حفاظتي تدابير

- گاڑی میں زیادہ دیرنہ بیٹھیں
- ڈھلے اور ملکے کیڑے پہنیں
- سابه داراور شحنڈی جگہ پر ہیٹھیں
- سر کو گلے کیڑے سے ڈھانپ کر رکھیں
- زیادہ سے زیادہ پانی پئیں خواہ یہاس نہ ہو
- بلاضر ورت دھوپ میں نگلنے ہے گریز کریں

ممكنه متاثرين

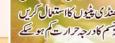
- وهوب میں کام کرنے والے
- کھلاڑی (وھوب میں کھیلنے والے)
 - بح (بالخصوص شير خوار)
 - بڑے (بالخصوص بزرگ)

ڈاکٹرے کبرجوع کریں؟

- پینه زیاده آئے سر در د ہویا چکر آئیں
- تفکن کی صورت میں متلی ہویاتے آئے
- 🔹 دل تیزی ہے د ھڑ کے 🔹 پیٹے یا پھوں میں کھیاؤ ہو
 - جلد کی رنگت زر د ہو جائے

ہیتال کے شعبہ ایمرجنسی میں کب جائیں؟

- 🛭 غنود گی باہے ہوشی کی صورت میں
- جلد سرخ، گرم اور خشک ہونے پر
- جسم كاورجه حرارت F 104°F يزياده



سخت گرمی ہوامیں نمی اور ہوابند ہونے کی صورت میں طبیعت خراب ہوسکتی ہے۔لہذا تمام عمر کے افراد خصوصاً بجے اور عمررسیده لوگ کردی د هوی آور

شدیدگری میں بلااشد ضرورت گھروں سے باہر نہ نکلیں

پورے گھر خصوصاً باور جی خانے میں گرم ہوا اور دھویں کے اخراج کا مناسب افتظام رکھیں اور کھانابناتے وقت کھڑکیاں کھول دیں

احتياطي تدابير

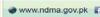
گری کی صورت میں زیادہ سے زیادہ مشروبات اورنمكول كااستعال كرس



جسم میں پانی کی کمی یا چکر آنے کی صورت میں فوراً اینے قری مرکز صحت یاڈاکٹر سے رجوع کریں



من : 051-9205037 اسلام آباد. پاکستان 117 157 111 : UAN : سالام آباد. پاکستان















شدیدگری سےمتاثرہ افراد کیلئے ہدایات

گرمی سے پیھوں میں کچھاؤ

معدے میں تکلیف پاز واور ٹاگلوں میں در د

🗻 پیھوں کا در د

ضرورى مدايات

مشروبات اورخصوصا ياني كازياده استعمال كريس

المحققة رام كريس

کام چھوڑ دیں اور شھنڈی اور ساید دار جگہ پر بیٹھیں

فورى رجوع كري

اگرمتاثر و محض كى حالت بهترند بهوتواس كوقريبي مهيك كيمب لے جاكيں



Response Action by Stakeholders

- All stake holders to take action in case of emergency as per their pre assigned roles.
 - For example Hospitals to operationalize heat stroke centers, required drugs, ambulances, staff, rural areas, field units etc.

Monitoring and evaluation by Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)

- Report of activities performed during the operations with results and lessons learnt
- Organization of annual evaluation meeting with coordination committee and other stakeholders who will bring monitoring data and provisional recommendations
- Based on feedback improve plan for next year

Long Term Strategy

- Building codes for modern cities
- Construction of low rise buildings at distance/town planning
- Plantation of trees/green areas in the cities
- High roofs with heat reflecting materials
- Revival/encouragement of windows below roof (roshandan) to better circulation

Public Service Message

THANK YOU