

BRIEF ON NATIONAL FLOOD PROTECTION PLAN-III (NFPP-III)

Salient Features:

Estimated Cost: Rs. 26,000 Million

Period of Gestation: 1998-2008

Outcome:

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- i. 484 Flood Protection Schemes (362 under N/EFP, 101 under FPSP-II, 1 under Lai Nullah Project & 20 under Special Directive of President) were executed
- ii. Procurement & installation of 24 No. HF-Radio Sets.
- iii. Procurement & installation of 20 additional remote sensing stations under existing Meteor-burst Telecommunication System (Phase-II);
- iv. Up-gradation of 10 CM Quantitative Precipitation Measurement Weather Radar procured under FPSP-I in the premises of FFD, Lahore;
- v. Up-gradation of 5.36 CM Sialkot Weather Radar into 10 CM Quantitative Precipitation Measurement Weather Radar;
- vi. Procurement & installation of a 10 CM Quantitative Precipitation Measurement Weather Radar at Mangla;
- vii. Development of initial/1st version of Computer Based Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) through NESPAK, PMD & Delft Hydraulics;
- viii. Expansion of Flood Plain Mapping activity covering major tributaries of River Indus i.e. Rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi & Sutlej.
- ix. Bathymetric Survey & flow measurements of Indus River and its major tributaries (Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab & Jhelum) for 4 improvements in discharge rating curves & to collect data for FEWS Model & Flood Plain Mapping activities.
- x. Establishment of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Lai Nullah.

Expenditure: Rs. 6231.127 Million

Normal/ Emergent Flood Programme: Rs. 4192.348 million,

Flood Protection Sector Project-II Rs. 4165 Million

Lai Nullah project Rs. 348 million &

Special Directives of President Rs. 92.035 Million

Objectives:

- i. Reduce flood damages and suffering through a technically sound and economically viable strategy;
- ii. To give priority to areas of potentially higher economic flood hazard or human suffering like cities, irrigation works or other vital infrastructure;
- iii. Make maximum use of existing flood control/protection facilities by improvement where necessary to bring them to the level of functional capability and reliability;
- iv. Adopt flood control measures which should not adversely affect downstream reaches as far as possible;

- v. Make, in the case of hill torrents, maximum efforts to utilize flood flows of hill torrent for development of irrigation and other socio-economic activities as far as it is cost effective;
- vi. Apply structural and non-structural flood management measures in combination, as far as these are technically and economically viable;
- vii. Minimize adverse effects on natural ecosystem and environment;
- viii. Community participation approach for effective flood preparedness, fighting and rehabilitation;
- ix. Flood adaptability;

Issues & Gaps etc:

Due to paucity of funds, all the proposed works could not be executed.