

Need for Disaster Preparedness in wake of Climate Change

Dutline

I Introduction

Thesis: Amid rising challenges posed by climate change, the need for ~~prepared~~ preparedness in controlling disasters is not a choice but a necessity. However, several obstacles exist that hinder progress in managing disasters. Nevertheless, effective policy implementation can significantly reduce the scale of disaster implications.

II A Brief Overview of Climate-induced Disasters

- i) Flooding
- ii) Droughts
- iii) Cyclones
- iv) Glaciers melting

III Why Disaster Prepared is Needed?

A- Loss of human lives during flooding
case in point: Flooding in Swat

B- Disruption in food supply chains
case in point: 80% of global population
at risk for crop failure — IPCC

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C- Destruction of infrastructure due to rising sea levels

case in point: change of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to Nusantara

D- Massive displacement of population

case in point: Report of UNHRC

E- Spread of various endemic and vector-borne disease

case in point: Report of WHO

IV What are the Obstacles at Global Level in Taking Unified Efforts for Disaster Management?

A- Lack of coordination among stakeholders

case in point: US exit from Paris Agreement

B- Minimal investment in disaster management

C- Inadequate actions to mitigate impacts of disasters

D- Absence of awareness among public in managing risk

V Measures to Prepare for Disasters Mitigation

A- Strengthening political coordination among state

B- Ensuring comprehensive disaster risk management capabilities and capacities

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C- Empowering communities to manage Low Level risks

D- Promoting sustainable and resilient infrastructure

E- Promoting public awareness about disaster managements through educational couvces

VI Case study—Pakistan response to disasters

VII Conclusion

Casualities due to climate-induced disasters are not a new phenomenon. In a tragic and horrifying incident in Swat, Pakistan, an entire family—including men, women, and children—was on a family trip to explore the scenic beauty of the country when they were swept away by a flash flood. Teetering between fading hope and overwhelming despair, the family might have been rescued if immediate action had been taken. This incident may be just the tip of the iceberg. This tragedy raises several questions about the seriousness

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of the relevant authorities in dealing with authorities. disasters. Is the World prepared to manage disasters? Can the such horrifying incidents be prevented? Why is the world reluctant to act before it is too late? Moreover, unprecedented floods, a decline in food security and massive internal and external displacements are harbingers of immediate need for disaster preparedness. However, there are several challenges at global level, such as absence of consensus among stakeholders, minimal investment in disaster management funds and a lack of awareness among public about the severity of disasters that prevent effective handling of calamities. Furthermore, with political will and determination, the detrimental consequences of natural disasters can be controlled by taking specific policy measures such as strengthening coordination among states, empowering local communities and moving towards sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure. Hence, amid rising challenges posed by climate change,

the need for preparedness in controlling disasters is not a choice but a necessity. However, there are several obstacles that hinder progress in managing disasters, but effective policy implementation can significantly reduce the scale disaster implications.