

DATE: ___/___/___

TO SIR ALI SAHAB.

Disaster Management in Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward

(1) Introduction

(1.1) Hook

(1.2) Background

(1.3) Thesis Statement

(2) Challenges of disaster management in Pakistan.

(2.1) Weak Early Warning System

(2.1.1) Outdated technology

(2.1.2) Poor Communication

(2.1.3) Lack of Trained staff

(2.2) Poor Coordination Among Government Agencies

(2.2.1) Overlapping responsibilities

(2.2.2) Slow decision-making

(2.2.3) Weak federal-provincial cooperation

(2.3) Insufficient funding

(2.3.1) Low budget allocation

(2.3.2) Dependence on foreign donors

(2.3.3) Misuse of funds

(2.4) Lack of Community Awareness

(2.4.1) No training at local level

(2.4.2) Low literacy rate

(2.4.3) Cultural resistance

(2.5) Rapid Urbanization

(2.5.1) Unplanned housing

(2.5.2) Poor drainage system

(2.5.3) Encroachments

(2.6) Weak Infrastructure

(2.6.1) Poor building, roads, bridges and outdated electricity system

(2.6.2) Lack of emergency shelter

(2.7) Poor Land Uses planning

(2.7.1) ~~Coast~~ Deforestation

(2.7.2) Factories and homes built in unsafe areas.

(2.8) Inadequate training and Equipment for Rescue Agencies

(2.8.1) Lack of modern tools

(2.8.2) Insufficient training

(2.8.3) Low staff strength.

(03) Way Forward

(04) Conclusion

Mention recommendations here

Essay:-

Disasters do not merely destroy landscapes - they expose the weaknesses of nations. In Pakistan, each major flood, earthquake, or heatwave reveals how deeply vulnerable the country remains to natural hazards. Located in a highly fragile region, Pakistan faces a combination of geographical, climatic, and human-made risks. The severity of disasters in Pakistan is not only due to nature; it is worsened by governance issues, weak planning, and insufficient preparedness.

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As urbanization grows, climate patterns shift, and populations expand into high-risk zones, the frequency and impact of disasters continue to intensify. While Pakistan has established disaster management institutions such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), several structural, operational challenges reduce their effectiveness. These challenges range from weak early warning systems and poor coordination among agencies to insufficient funding, weak infrastructure, and lack of public awareness. The major challenges in Pakistan's disaster management include weak early warning systems, poor coordination among government agencies, insufficient funding, lack of community awareness, rapid urbanization, weak infrastructure, poor land use planning and inadequate training and equipment for rescue agencies, all of which hinder the country's ability to effectively prevent, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Your points are okay but give equal ratio to challenges and way forwards