

Topics

Disaster Management in Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward Outlines

I) Introduction

'Disaster Management in Pakistan suffers from institutional fragility poor planning weak coordination and resource scarcity yet with reforms in policy capacity technology and community engagement Pakistan can transform disaster vulnerability into resilience'

II Major Challenges in Disaster

i) Institutional Fragmentation creates Coordination Failure

Case Study: 2010 Flood exposed weak link between NEMA, PDMA & local govt

ii) Lack of early warning systems reduces preparedness

Case Study: Balochistan earthquake 2022 caught authorities unprepared for remote response

iii) Insufficient funding restricts emergency operations

Case Study: NEMA budget shortage during 2022 floods limited rescue capacity

iv) Poor Urban planning increases exposure to Hazards

Case Study: Karachi rainfall 2020 flooded settlements built on natural dunes

v) Weak enforcement of building codes magnifies earthquakes losses

Case Study: 2005 Kashmir earthquake destroyed non-compliant structure

vi) Climate change intensifies frequency of disasters

Case Study: 2022 monsoon floods caused by abnormal weather pattern in India

vii) Low public awareness undermines community preparedness

Case Study: villagers in Sindh lacked knowledge to evacuate before 2019 Flood

III Impacts of Poor Disaster Management

i) Human loss on a massive scale

Case Study: 2022 Floods killed over 1700 people and displaced millions

ii) Economic Collapse in affected regions

Case Study: Agricultural loss in Sindh caused billions in damages to crops

iii) Infrastructure destruction disrupts connectivity

Case Study: ~~roads and bridges~~ washed away
• bridges during 2019 Flood isolated northern valleys

iv) ~~Sanitation~~ Health Crisis emerges after disaster Events

Case study: Cholera outbreaks followed 2022 Floods in Sindh & Balochistan

iv) Way forward For Effective Disaster Management

i) Institutional Strengthening through Coordination mechanisms

Case study: Japan Centralized disaster authority models ensures unified response

ii) Investment in early warning Technology

Case study: Bangladesh cyclone alert system reduce casualties drastically

iii) Integration of disaster risk reduction in Development Planning

Case study: Nepal mainstreamed DRP into national budgetary framework

iv) Adoption of climate adaptive infrastructure design

Case study: Netherlands Flood barrier projects demonstrate Sustainable engineering

v) Community based disaster Preparedness programs

Case study: ~~of~~ or form Community resilience projects in Sindh improved local response capacity

vi) Awareness Campaigns of risk
← Culture from Disaster →

Case Study: Philippines School curriculum
includes disaster response training

vi)

Conclusion

