

Test #2

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"Natural Disasters and our Preparedness"

Brainstorm

1. Understanding Natural Disasters

Types

- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Floods
- Droughts
- Cyclones

Causes

- Climate change
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Population growth

Impact

- Health issues
- Food insecurity
- Agriculture concerns

Institutions

- NDMA
- PDMA

2. Preparedness

Global preparedness

Pakistan's preparedness

Gaps and weaknesses

Way forward.

Huzaifa Paper Mart

US FEMA

Japan
Bangladesh

NDMA

Policy awareness
Technology

Poor
infrastructure

Inadequate

Warning
system

Outline

1. Introduction.

1.1 Hook

1.2 Building Sentences.

1.3 Thesis: "Though natural disasters are inevitable leaving long-term impacts, their devastation can be reduced through effective preparedness. Pakistan consistently facing earthquakes, floods and heavy rainfall etc has often fall short of disaster management. Yet, there remains significant room for improvement, offering hope for a more resilient future".

2. Understanding Natural Disasters.

2.1 Definition and Types: Human-induced (Hydrological, Geological, Biological and climate-related)

2.2 Global Examples of Natural Disasters.

(2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, Bhola Cyclone, US hurricanes)

2.3 Examples of Natural Disasters in Pakistan.

3- Impacts of Natural Disasters.

- 3.1. Humanitarian Impacts.
- 3.2. Socio-Economic Impacts.
- 3.3. Environmental Impacts.
- 3.4. Political and Governance Impacts.

4- Our Preparedness for Natural Disasters.

4.1 Global Perspective.

- 4.1.1 Early Warning Systems.
- 4.1.2 Resilient Infrastructure.
- 4.1.3 Risk Modelling and data Analytics.
- 4.1.4 Community Resilience Building.

4.2 Pakistan's Preparedness.

- 4.2.1 National Coordination of NDMAs.
- 4.2.2 Agha Khan's and HANIDS's Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction.
- 4.2.3 Strengthened Early Warning Systems.
- 4.2.4 Climate Resilience.

4.3 Persistent Challenges to our Preparedness.

- 4.3.1 Lack of Grassroot Awareness.
- 4.3.2 Weak Infrastructure.
- 4.3.3 Climate change Impact
- 4.3.4 Resource Scarcity.

4.4 Way Forward.

- 4.4.1 Community Training and School drills.
- 4.4.2 Resilient Infrastructure.
- 4.4.3 Integrate Climate Adaptation into National planning.
- 4.4.4 Strengthen NEMA / PDRMA
- 4.4.5 Early warning systems.

5. Conclusion.

- 5.1 Thesis re-stated.
- 5.2. Concluding thought.

The Essay

Avoid 1st person pronoun

Secondly intro must be of 200 to 250 words

In 2022, one-third of Pakistan was submerged under water, displacing 33 million people. Yet, floods are not new to us, only our preparedness is. Similarly, other natural disasters have also hit the region such as destructive earthquakes. We can not stop natural disasters, however, we can certainly stop the devastating effects of it. These events can happen anywhere in the world. They cause huge damage to environment, animals and human lives. Though natural disasters are inevitable leaving long-term impacts, their devastation can be reduced through effective preparedness. Pakistan consistently facing earthquakes, floods etc, has often fall short of disaster-management. Yet, there remains significant room for improvement, offering hope for a more resilient future.

Natural Disasters are catastrophic events caused by natural processes of earth; examples of which

can be traced at globally and within Pakistan. There are several causes of natural disasters, broadly categorized as natural such as hydrological, geological, climate-related and human-induced.

Firstly, hydrological causes, such as river overflow and poor drainage system are evident in both urban and rural flooding, while glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) resulting from melting of glaciers. Secondly, geological causes, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions emerging from the movement of tectonic plates particularly in Pakistan as it lies at the junction of Indian-Eurasian tectonic plates, making it prone to seismic activity in mountainous regions. Thirdly, climate change has increased the frequency and severity of weather events across the globe. Fourthly, human-induced factor such as deforestation, poor urban planning and over-extraction of water intensified vulnerabilities like soil erosion, landslides and water stress.

These causes are reflected in disasters such as 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, 1970 Bhola cyclone in Bangladesh, and 1900 Galveston Hurricane in United States, as well as in Pakistan through the 2005 Kashmir earthquake, 2010 and 2022 floods.

To sum up, multiple natural and human-induced factors converge to trigger catastrophic events that continue to threaten human security worldwide.

If catastrophe, whether natural or man-made, result in long-term and short-term impacts span humanitarian, socio-economic, environment and governance dimensions. Firstly, humanitarian impacts include; the tragic human life loss, mass displacements and psychologic trauma such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety and depression. Secondly, socio-economic consequences disrupt the fabric of society by damaging infrastructure, submerging industries, disrupting

education, triggering power outages, halting trade and creating financial strain. Also, causing health crises, including spread of waterborne diseases like cholera, dengue and malaria. Thirdly, environmental impacts due to soil erosion, land degradation and biodiversity loss, which weakens ecological resilience. Fourthly, political and governance impacts emerge in the form of institutional strain on bodies like NDMA/PDMA and alongside public dissatisfaction with management is manifested in protests demanding accountability.

In sum, natural disasters leave devastating impacts underscoring urgent need for preparedness and resilience building at both national and community level.

The devastating impacts of natural disasters are mitigated globally through effective preparedness and response measures. For instance, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in US serves as a model for efficient coordination and early warning system as rapid response to natural calamities. Similarly, Japan's disaster resilience stems

from its advanced infrastructure by employing damping, base isolation, and water-pool techniques to minimize damaging by absorbing seismic shocks during earthquakes. Moreover, risk modelling and data analytics widely used in North America and Europe enhance forecasting and resource allocation, thereby strengthening disaster preparedness. What more is, community-resilience buildings, initiatives as seen in Sudan, Ukraine and Bangladesh, also play a crucial role by involving local population in awareness, training and early response efforts. Indeed these globally tested measures demonstrate the preparedness, coordination and community participation in curb as a key to curb devastating impacts of natural disasters.

Outline and Body paragraphs are fine

Improve introduction

Write a well articulated and formalized introduction