

DATE: ___/___/___

DAY: ___/___/___

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FLOODING IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTIONS

Outline

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Attention Grabber
- 1.2 General Statement
- 1.3 Thesis statement: "Flooding in Pakistan, driven by both natural and human factors has devastating humanitarian, economic and environmental consequences; however, ^{with} effective planning, climate adaptation, sustainable policies, its impacts can be reduced."

2. CAUSES OF FLOODING IN PAKISTAN

2.1 Natural Causes

- 2.1.1 Heavy monsoon rains
- 2.1.2 Glacial melting due to climate change.
- 2.1.3 River over-flow and poor drainage systems.

2.2 Human Induced Causes

- 2.2.1 Deforestation and loss of wetlands

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- 2.2.2 Encroachment on riverbeds and urban planning failure.
- 2.2.3 Poor water management and outdated irrigation system.
- 2.2.4 Climate change impacts and global warming.

3- CONSEQUENCES OF FLOODING

3.1 Humanitarian Impact

- 3.1.1 loss of lives and displacement of millions.
- 3.1.2 Health Crisis: Waterborne diseases, malnutrition and psychological trauma.

3.2 Economic Impact

- 3.2.1 Destruction of crops, livestock and livelihoods.
- 3.2.2 Collapse of infrastructure: roads, bridges, buildings and houses.
- 3.2.3 Increase in poverty and unemployment.

3.3 Environmental Impact

- 3.3.1 Soil erosion and degradation of fertile lands.
- 3.3.2 loss of biodiversity and forest cover.
- 3.3.3 long-term damage to ecosystem.

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4- SOLUTION AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

4.1 Short-term measures

4.1.1 Early warning systems and disaster preparedness

4.1.2 Emergency relief and rehabilitation programs.

4.1.3 Strengthening health and food security systems.

4.2 Long-term measures

4.2.1 Construction of dams, reservoirs, and drainage networks.

4.2.2 Reforestation and preservation of wetlands.

4.2.3 Climate resilient urban planning and housing.

4.2.4 Modernization of irrigation system and water management systems.

4.2.5 National flood management policy and international cooperation.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Ending statement.

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The Essay

"When one-third of Pakistan was drowned in 2022, the disaster proved that floods are not natural tragedies alone, but also failure of planning and governance." The floods of that year displaced 33 million people, caused damages worth over \$ 30 billion, and left behind scars that are still visible in rural villages. Floods in Pakistan are not a new phenomenon. The Indus River system, monsoon rains, melting glaciers naturally make the region prone to flooding. Yet, in recent decades the crisis are intensified due to rapid deforestation, encroachment on riverbeds, poor water management and outdated irrigation system. The consequences are devastating; loss of lives, spread of diseases, economic losses and collapse of infrastructure which leads towards poverty. Therefore, flooding in Pakistan driven by both natural and human-induced causes. To overcome it, Pakistan needs a comprehensive strategy that combines prevention, resilience and effective governance.