

TEHZEEB ASAO
Batch # 81

Natural Disaster and our Preparedness

Outline

1 - Introduction

1.1 - Hook

1.2 - General Statement

1.3 - Thesis Statement

2 - Types of natural disaster in Pakistan

2.1 - Earthquakes

2.2 - Floods

2.3 - Droughts

2.4 - Wildfires

write well directional phrases
please

3 - Our Preparedness for disaster management

3.1 - National disaster Management Plan (2012-2022)

3.2 - Disaster Risk Reduction (2013)

3.3 - Provisional Disaster Management
Plans

4 - Why are we not Prepared today to manage disasters

4.1 - Frail infrastructure

4.2 - Lack of funding

4.3- Lack of training

4.4- Bad governance

4.5- Ineffective institutions

4.6- Absence of accountability

5- Conclusion

The Essay

By failing to prepare you are preparing to fail. The time to prepare is before disaster strike not after. Pakistan is among the countries most affected by natural disaster due to its geographical location and diverse climate. A disaster is a sudden catastrophic event that causes significant damage to life, property and the environment. The types of disaster include floods, wildfires, earthquakes and droughts. Like other Asian countries, Pakistan continues to suffer from a plethora of natural and human induced disasters that threaten to affect the lives and livelihood of its citizens. Unfortunately, Pakistan is not fully prepared to counter it.

Natural disaster occurring in Pakistan have caused widespread devastation

over the years, severely impacting lives, infrastructure and economy. Earthquakes such as catastrophic 2005 Kashmir earthquake killed over 80,000 people and left millions homeless. Floods are another recurring threat, with the 2010 floods being among the worst in the country's history. Droughts, especially in regions like Thar parkar, have led to food insecurity and water shortages with notable droughts in 1999-2000 and more recently in 2018. Wildfires have also increased, particularly in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2025, monsoon floods since late June have killed nearly 972 people, displaced about 2.9 million people. Provinces like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab are among the hardest hit.

Pakistan's capacity to deal with disasters has significantly improved in recent years. Government of

Pakistan has taken several steps to improve disaster preparedness and management. One major initiative was the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) developed with support from Japan. This comprehensive framework aimed to cover all phases of disaster management including risk assessment, early warning system and community preparedness. Another critical step was National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy. This policy promoted public awareness, institutional capacity building and community engagement. At the provincial level, Provincial Disaster Management Plans (PDMPs) developed after 18th amendment. These plans addressed region-specific hazards such as floods, heatwaves and earthquakes. Pakistan continues to face severe loss during disasters suggesting a failure in execution rather

avoid such confusing statement please

than planning. The question arises:
Why have well-documented plans
failed to deliver effective disaster
response? Why is Pakistan still
unprepared to manage disaster
despite having the policies in
place?