

# Natural Disasters and our Preparedness

## Outline

### 1. Introduction.

1.1. Hook Statement

1.2. Background information

1.3. Thesis statement

### 2. Geological Disasters

2.1. Earthquakes

2.2. Landsliding

### 3- Hydrological Disaster

3.1. Floods

3.2. Flashfloods

### 4- Meteorological Disaster

4.1. Heatwaves

4.2. Droughts

### 5- Biological Disasters

Epidemic

Crop disease

### 6- Risk assessment

### 7- Disaster resilient infrastructure

### 8- Emergency response & Trainings

### 9- Community awareness

Convey your points in a structured manner

Write your main headings

Follow proper structure of outline

Gap in disaster preparedness??



10- Early warning system.

## The Essay

What can be more terrifying than the ground splitting beneath our feet, the sky turning into fire, or the seas rising to swallow the entire city. Every year Natural Disasters affect 2M people worldwide. Pakistan faced large scale sufferings from Natural disasters due to its sensitive geological location. History of Pakistan witnesses Geological Hydrological, meteorological and Biological Disasters. Unfortunately the globally recommended measures including risk assessment, early warning systems, Disaster resilient infrastructure, emergency response training and community awareness is not present. The above mentioned preparednesses are mandatory to cope with the



## Natural Disasters.

Geological Disaster refers to Earthquakes and landsliding in Pakistan. In October 8, 2005, Pakistan had suffered the devastated earthquake of the recent history. According to Dawn, 73,000 people were died, 128,000 injured and 3.5M people became homeless. Such disasters not only <sup>cause</sup> damage to the society but also shake the fragile economy of developing countries like Pakistan. In the same way Landsliding is also the uncontrolled Natural phenomenon cause mass sufferings, Blockage of transport and trade. Deforestation boost the process of Landsliding, a potential halt to the public.

According to IRSA (Indus River system authority) Pakistan is a water scarce country



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Almost every year the lower riparian region (Pakistan) suffer from upper ripa-riparian region (India) in the form of flood. In addition to this Globalization, urbanization and Deforestation serve as oil on the fire. The recent 2025 flood cover almost 70% of the total area of punjab (NDMA)

The matter of concern is the energy source (water) is just used for the destruction. Pakistan is unable to store the water in dams due to poor policies. The tarbela and Mangla Dams are touching the designed dead-levels but the coming water is unable to chanelize itself to the hydro storage capacity.

Pakistan is suffering from broad level changes in its weather pattern from



last few years.

2024 categorized as the hottest year in Pakistan.

### UNFCCC.

In the year 2023, 2024 summer witness the largest number of heatstrokes in different parts of country like Sibi, Gujrat and south-punjab. In 2022, 2 deaths were reported at Khawja Farid Auditorium of Islamia university Bahawalpur due to heat strokes. Shortage of Rainfall less than 200ml/annual record in the year 2024 in the south belt. This land's majority dependance is on agriculture. The less rainfall ultimately hit the crop yield and increase the inflation. The ordinary grains prices touch the sky. The whole scenario contribute to the Drought.