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# FLOODING IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTIONS

## Outline

### 1. Introduction

1.1 Attention Grabber

1.2 General Statement

1.3 ~~Theses statement~~: "Flooding in Pakistan, driven by both natural and human factors ~~has~~ have devastating humanitarian, economic and environmental consequences; however, with effective planning, climate adaptation, sustainable policies, ~~its~~ impacts can be reduced"

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### 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

- 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- 2.2.3 Poor water management and outdated irrigation system.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 ecosystems.

## 4- SOLUTION AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

### 4.1 Short - term measures

4.1.1 Early warning systems  
good organization of idea

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 Rehabilitation 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

## 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 83 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 risks are intensified due to rapid deforestation, encroachment on riverbeds, poor water management and outdated irrigation systems. 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.

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