Instructions **Part - II**

Q.3.

Answer:

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each asnwer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Handwritten answer (overlapping):

The recent floods ------ Pakistan.

Introduction:

In mid-August 2020, catastrophic flash floods and cloudburst events struck KPK, especially Buner district. These disasters highlighted severe preparedness gaps at federal, provincial and local underscore why effective disaster response is absolutely essential for Pakistan.

1. **Geographic and Climate Vulnerability:**

Pakistan's mountainous regions are extremely vulnerable to intense monsoon showers, which can cause flash flooding, landslides and cloudbursts. In Buner,

NDMA and its role?
Challenges?
Way forward?

a torrential downpower of over 150 mm in just one hour led to catastrophic floods and landslides.

Climate change is intensifying such events: monsoon intensity this year was 50-60% higher than usual.

2. Lessons from 2025 Buner Tragedy:

- In mid-August, KP endured one of the deadliest floods in recent years, with over 300 lives lost.

- The floods in buner were devastating, resulting in over 300 deaths, widespread destruction of farmland, and loss of entire families, with more than 26,000 acres of agricultural land destroyed.

- The disaster exposed critical flaws: inadequate early warnings, delayed evacuations, poor infrastructure residience, and insufficient local planning.

3. **Importance of Robust Disaster Management:**

a. Early Warning and Evacuation Systems:

- Sudden cloudbursts strike fast; without timely alerts — especially in rural, mountainous areas, — people have no chance to relocate safely.

- Effective surveillance and communication channels can save countless lives if appropriately mobilized.

- Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) help predict cloudbursts by tracking water particles velocity in the atmosphere, enabling timely warnings a few hours before the event.

b. Coordination across Government levels:

- In Buner, poor coordination between NDMA, PDMA, and local administration led to delayed response times, exacerbating the disaster's impact.

- Effective disaster management requires clear roles, unified command,

and swift, empowered responses across all government tiers.

c. Infrastructure Resilience and Planning:

- Unplanned development, including construction on floodplains, deforestation, and unregulated building, amplified the destruction caused by the floods.

- Effective measures include flood-resistant building, strict zoning laws, and protective agriculture structures.

d. Recovery, Relief and Compensation Mechanisms.

- KP released relief funds — PKR 800 million for affected districts and PKR 500 million specially for Buner — but these reactive steps highlight a lack of pre-planned relief frameworks.

- Pre-established funds and distribution

mechanisms allow faster support and reduce bureacratic delays.

e. Climate Adaptation & Strategic Planning:

- Pakistan needs to adopt climate-resilient strategies, including drought resistant crops, reforestation, rainwater harvesting, and hazard-aware urban planning, to mitigate the impact of intensifying monsoons.
- Pakistan has frameworks like the Sendaii Framework and KP's Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, but effective implementation is lacking.

Conclusion:

The 2025 Buner disaster was a wake-up call for Pakistan to shift from reactive relief to proactive disaster management, focusing on planning, capacity building, coordination, resilient infrastructure to safeguard lives.