

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

* Outline

1) Introduction

Background Information

Thesis Statement

Disaster management in Pakistan needs not only effective policies but also changing people's behaviour and technological awareness ^{are} required. This can be done through rigorous planning and citizen-government collaboration.

2) What are the challenges for disaster management in Pakistan

2.1) Ineffective government policies due to influence of elite capture and patronage networks. (Elite capture domination in climate changes → Maleeha Lodi
UN ambassador,
Dawn editorial
writer)

2.2) Political Polarization so the climate is not the incentive subjective among politicians. (Agreement with IPPs (International Power Supply) tilt towards non-renewable energy instead of renewable energy → World Bank Report)

2.3) Although enhanced the ratio of smart phone use but people unaware about early warning system and the importance of safe environment. (UNESCO Report → In 2022 flood 2.4m students out of school lack of online education awareness)

2.4) People encroached on the dangerous zone due to lack of strict law about specific area. (Encroachment in dangerous zones → Ishrat Hussain)

2.5) Urbanisation due to authority city schemes project result in deforestation so increase moisture or upset the ecological balance. (Defence Authority Schemes (DHA) Ashraf, Bahria towns) Real State

2.6) Government instead of improving or building advance infrastructure relies on the foreign aid due to retrospective experiences.

(\$20bn funding grant for Pakistan → IMF report)

2.7) Lack of legal or constitutional amendment for reducing pollution, reforestation, green economy and inclusive institution to develop collaborative international plans.

(CPEC → social plans also include to reduce climate disaster in effective areas)

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3) What are the way forwards for disaster management in Pakistan

31) Evacuate the dangerous zones and develop vigilant committee to keep eyes close to effective areas.

(Green cities plans of → UK, developed countries Finland)
Two-marla scheme → 2025 Programme

32) Effective government policies to develop advance infrastructure by providing training to local about building structure

(Renovate Barrages, formed new canals to control flow, adopted in Sindh → in Sponge Roads in China 2022)

33) Enhance technology awareness among people of rural areas about early warning signs, rehabilitation facilities.

(Early warning Instruments infixing → NDMA)

34) Enhance awareness through social media platforms about the upshots, reasons for climate change.

(Greed effect → campaigns in schools, education institution)

35) Green development plan should adopt by government for reforestation, shift towards renewable energy.

(Reforestation or covercropping model by → Africa)

3.6) Government instead of relying on foreign aid should try to build capacity and appropriate amount of GDP in ecological prevent

(COP → Conference of Parties
government stance
should enhance

towards collaborative instead
of reliance)

4) CONCLUSION

Pakistan's about less than 1% involvement in Global Climate Change Effect but the most effective damage has been bearing due to climate. One of the major reason is two massive fossil fuels or non-renewable energy emitters are ~~its~~ neighbours of Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan is also shifting towards renewable energy due to its geographical location better for solar and hydrological processes. However, Pakistan has faced three consecutive floods now it remold into more dangerous shapes as cloud bursts and flash-floods. Therefore, Pakistan needs effective policies for changing people's behaviour, infrastructure development and technological awareness are required. This can only be done through proper plannings of effective areas and citizen government collaborations. Therefore, Pakistan suffered with economic crisis due to more loss in this emergency flood situation in providing shelters, food, emergency aids, damage agriculture situation (as food insecurity) for urban people as a result of inflation occurs.

Pakistan faced lot of disaster challenges from lack of effective policies to unawareness of people about the reasons and upshot of climate changes. Then, Pakistan is wanted to enforce policies under specific domains organizations like Natural Disaster Management (NDMA). Along this, by the development of effective policies, government should vigilant it must not get influence of feudal lords. In here article, Maleeha Lodhi, elaborates elite captures make policies especially for land related according to their will. Moreover, these elite or patronage system exists in politicians. So, their aim not to development eco-friendly related policies but to serve their lobbying networks. It is evident from IPPs (International power Producers) agreement, where about 40% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) share spend on to purchase electricity instead of per unit system paying there. According to world Bank report, Pakistan is saving more on imports instead of shifting towards solar potential renewable energy due to this agreements. In addition to this, People purchased central

government areas in the dangerous zones. These people (encroachers) encroached in these areas because lack of transparency or strict laws to prevent selling these areas. In the book, Pakistan a hard country its author also wrote the major reason for sluggish implementation or sometimes even malgamation of reforms due to corruption deep rooted in feudal lords. Moreover, these feudal lords sold their major areas to authorities for urban building schemes or Real Estate investment. Therefore, these areas used for developing urban zones but these contained green areas. As a result, massive clearance of the large areas in short period of time it increase moisture in the environment. So, this became the major reason for cloud bursts and flash flood in specific areas or in Northern areas such as Glacier melting earlier are the major cause for flash floods. However, Government of Pakistan instead of improving or building climate effect resistance infrastructure relies on the foreign.

aid as developed countries provided these aids to effective countries. The reason for providing these aids is due to technical reason as developed countries involvement in climate damage had more in Industrial zone era. But, developing countries are suffering more due to their (developed countries) effects that change the ecological balance. There are lot of natural anthropological challenges Pakistan has been facing but it is mandatory to mitigate its effect through specific ways. Firstly, to evacuate the dangerous zones for reducing future impacts. In addition to this, government of Punjab ^{has} started two maula schemes for effective areas or eligible people. Moreover, build proper infrastructure through architecture units that reduce flood damages in the nearby areas of the (encroached) encroachment zone. Beside this, renovate barrages, make artificial aquifers, build roads on the structure of China as sponge road for absorbing excess waters. Moreover, these infrastructure would developed better when local labours

should provide training for building disaster preventing house. In the same way, labours ^{were} provided trainings for building houses in Sindh after 2022 flood devastated effects. Therefore, Greda Effect moto need to aware people about the effects of environments and ways to improve the upshots. Through technological awauness about early warnings, committee that keenly visits the dangerous areas, transparency and accountability must be ensured in these areas, international collaborations through COP like platform and proper infrastue building is mandatory.