

Topic: Disaster Management In Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward

Outline

1. Introduction;

- 1.1 Insights of Shri Satish Dhawan
- 1.2 Explaining the term disaster management.
- 1.3 Thesis Statement.

2. Pakistan's Vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters;

- 2.1 Rank of Pakistan in the Global Climate Risk Index, 2024.
- 2.2 Vulnerability to natural disaster;
 - 2.2.1 2005 Earthquakes Impact.
 - 2.2.2 Effect of 2022 floods.
- 2.3 Vulnerable to man-made disaster.

3. Major Challenges in Disaster Management;

- 3.1 Institutional and Governance Gaps obstacle in disaster

management.

3.1.1 Overlapping roles between NDMA, PDMA, and DPMA's.

3.1.2 Lack of enforcement of building codes and land-use planning.

3.2 Technological deficiency hinders disaster management;

3.2.1 Limited use of GIS, remote sensing, and early warning systems.

3.3 Climate change and Environmental Degradation;

3.3.1 Rapid glacial melt intensify disasters.

3.3.2 Pakistan contribution to global emissions.

4. Way Forward To Building a Resilient Pakistan;

4.1 Adopt a National-Risk-Informed Development Strategy;

4.1.1 Establish Disaster Management Training Institutes in all provinces.

4.1.2 Case Study; Indonesia Institutional Reforms Post-Earthquake.

4.2 Investment in Early Warning and Technology;

4.2.1 Invest in GIS-based disaster mapping and forecasting system.

4.2.2 Case-Study; Japan Advanced Disaster

Preparedness

4.3 Strengthening Climate Diplomacy

4.3.1 Utilize Loss and Damage Fund under COP28 for post-disaster reconstruction.

4.3.2 Case Study: Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Management of Nepal.

5. Conclusion

ESSAY

"We can not stop natural calamities, but we can arm ourselves with knowledge; so that many lives need not to be lost." by Shri Satish Dhawan.

As from above quotation we can conclude that natural disaster can not be stopped but it can be controlled by us if we have proper knowledge that how can it be reduced to such an extent that it don't affect peoples lives. Disaster Management encompasses the process of preparing for, responding to, and learning from the consequences of major

failures. The core challenges faced by disaster management in Pakistan are governance breach and overlapping of different institution. Pakistan is behind in technological innovation and this deficiency is a dare to disaster management. Moreover, there are several strategic direction to adopt a resilient management system in Pakistan. Firstly, there is a dire need to adopt a national risk-informed development strategy. Secondly, we should invest in early warning system and overcome the technological deficiencies. Lastly, there should be more focus on climate resilient infrastructure. Despite a comprehensive policy framework, Pakistan's disaster management remains reactive rather than preventive due to multi-dimensional challenges necessitating resilient reforms, climate-adaptation, and community driven strategies for an effective disaster management system.

"We cannot direct the wind, but we can adjust the sails." Thomas S. Monson

From the above quotation it can be stated that we cannot control everything that happens in our lives, but we can control how we respond to it. In conclusion, Pakistan faces significant challenges in disaster management, including governance gaps and institutional double up, limited technological innovations and climate-induced vulnerabilities. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach, implementing policy reforms to strengthen legal frameworks, investing in early warning system and climate adaptation strategies. In the face of every storm lies the seed of renewal. Calamities test nations; resilience defines them. Pakistan's can transform adversity into reform if it applied a strategic approach.

