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BRAINSTORMING

TOPIC: DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN PAKISTAN CHALLENGES
AND WAY FORWARD

Introduction:

1- A man prepared his
own boat to get
out of flood

2. What does it mean
Disaster Management;

3. Thesis statement

CHALLENGES III. Health problems, ,
diabetic problems, pregnant women,
dangue stagnant ponds their

favourite place, mental health
problems (a) Loss of livestock, lives

and livelihood, Farming protection of
rural people, onion, sugar cane,

wheat rice, cotton - increase in price
of fertilizers (3) Damage to Infrastructure

- Roads building, bridges, hospitals

(4) Increasing refugees people living their
home (5) Political divide: Distribution

whether according to BISP or Marginal.

WAWW (6) Lack of early warning

System. (7) In points: A shepherd

in Gilgit Baltistan protects the

centre villa

(8) Untrained workforce: Fair
to help people at fair award

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(6). Resources constraints.

→ least fund → Disaster
management confined to
floods only
Way forwards

(1). Construction of dam
a → Tarbell - mangla factor
death point → small dam

(2). Indus Water Treat
→ India leaves water
without prior warning

(3). Training and equipment
of local people.

→ Health techniques, warning
system awareness

(4). Political consensus beyonds
Credit

→ like Maryum Bilawal
disparity

(5). Long-term scheme
Initiative of Ten Billion
Tree Tsunami

BRAINSTORMING

TOPIC: Disaster management of Pakistan

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Outline :

A. Introduction

1. Disaster management of Pakistan has left masses helpless
2. What does it mean?
3. Thesis statement

B. Challenges Faced by Disaster Management of Pakistan;

1. Untrained workforce;
 - a. Inaptitude of health workers
 - b. Scarcity of local health workers
2. Massive loss;
 - a. Loss of lives, livestock and infrastructure
 - b. Failure to prevent ample destruction
3. Arranging appropriate refugees camps;
 - a. No separate arrangements for men and women
 - b. Scarcity of basic facilities of life
4. Political disparity;
 - a. Every party wants to affiliate credit with its name

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Case in point: Dispute between Maryum Nawaz and Bilawal on distribution of bailout among people

5. Minimum resources;

a. Less allocation of funds for disaster management

b. Disaster management authorities work with meager resources

c. Corruption is prevalent in funds distribution

C. Way forward to Mitigate the Challenges Faced by Disaster Management of Pakistan

1. Construction of dams;

a. Small reservoirs and dams are mandatory

b. Immediate addressal of Kalabagh dispute

2. Indus Water Treaty;

a. Need of negotiation with India on IWT

b. India is violating terms of IWT

c. It unleashes water

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to provoke flood in Pakistan

3. Raising awareness and training about disasters;

- a. Training people at local level to meet the disaster
- b. Equipping people against disasters
- c. Promoting awareness about prior precautions

4. Building political consensus;

- a. Serving people beyond selfish interests
- b. Promoting the sense of unity during disasters
- c. Condemning discriminations of nationality, ethnicity and races

D. Conclusion

Pakistan has confronted and defeated many hurdles with courage. The COVID-19 is case in point. It can also topple the disaster crisis.

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A man and his family was stucked in the water of flood in one of the villages of Punjab. He called the disaster managment authorities repeatedly. There was poor response at their hand. UHimately, he devised a boat himself and carried out his family from there towards a dry land.

Therefore, this scenario truly depicts the fragility of disaster managment of Pakistan.

Disaster managment stands for authorities which are entrusted to tackle or handle disaster. Unfortunately, the disaster managment of Pakistan is confronted with numerous challenges.

It does not hold train force to

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Address the issues
of health in disasters.

There exists no mechanism
at their hand
to safeguard life,
livelihood and livestock
of people and it
does not receive
substantial funds and
equipments from
government's side. However,
keeping in view
the vulnerability of
Pakistan towards
recurring disasters. Some
effective measures
are mandatory to
minimize its impacts.
There is a need
of dams. Proper
training of local
people to confront it
and political consensus
beyond narrow-interests.
Hence, the upcoming
essay will shed
light on challenges
to disaster management
of Pakistan and its
solutions.

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To begin with, untrained workforce is the major challenge in disaster management. It has not poised proper health worker to address health issues during disasters. People are witnessing numerous health problems. Floods bring multiple diseases. Dengue is the major recurring diseases in floods. Stagnant water is favourite place of dengue mosquitoes. There seems no measures to mitigate its spread at the hand of authority. Similarly, there is dearth of local health workers in rural areas. People cannot reach to cities for their health concerns easily. Similarly, the hospitals are also

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inundates. The disaster management authorities ~~face~~ have failed to facilitate patients of pregnancy, diabetes, blood-pressure and mental issues at local level.

Therefore, disaster management has failed to train the people at local level against hazards and diseases.

Besides untrained workforce, there exists a challenge of massive loss of lives, livestock and livelihood of people.

The disaster management authorities have failed to ensure their protection. Hundreds of people lost their lives in the recent floods. Many of them

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suffered death while protecting others in the absence of any assistance. Moreover, the loss of livestock is also not negligible. Livestocks are the main source of income for people of rural areas.

Authorities failed to ensure its transfer to a secure place during floods. Similarly, the loss of infrastructure was also ample.

People witnessed devastation of their homes and villages.

There were no measures and initiatives to protect them from destruction.

Hence, disaster management struggles to protect lives, earning sources and dwelling places of people during disasters.

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Moreover, disaster management has failed to provide appropriate shelters to the refugees or displaced people. There are scarce shelters for huge number of refugees. Men and women are kept in same camps without any facility of separation. Moreover, there ~~are~~ is no appropriate arrangement of food in the camps. Children are suffering from malnutrition. This malnutrition results in diseases. Moreover, there is dearth of substantial toilets. There exists a single toilet for hundreds. People face difficulty in this regard. Hence, disaster management cannot

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meet the needs
of displaced people
living in camps.

Additionally, political
divide has also
added to the
miseries of disaster
management. Every political
party is striving
to earn profit
in the name
of services. The
recent disparity
between Maryam
Nawaz and Bilawal
Bhutto is case
in point. Maryam
Nawaz wanted to
distribute and affiliate
the bailout with
the name of Nawaz
Sharif while Mr.
Bhutto wanted its
distribution according
to Benazir Income
Support Programme.
This crafted a
chaos in the

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distribution of funds among people. Similarly, the disaster management also got victim to this disparity. Hence, political differences also impact the disaster management.

Last but not least, lack of resources has also brought hardships for disaster management. The government allocates minimum fund in this regard. Disaster management is not the priority of the government. It does not prefer proactive measures. Although Pakistan has witnessed several disasters, the government appears little concerned in this aspect. Government does not equip and empower

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the disaster management authorities priority. Hence, the negligence of the government in providing substantial funds has intensified the woes of disaster management.

The above paragraphs discussed the challenges confronted by disaster management of Pakistan.

The upcoming paragraphs will highlight its solutions.

Firstly, the government should contemplate on devising dams to meet disaster problems. Dams play vital role in preventing floods. It should resolve the issue of Kalabagh Dam on immediate basis. This matter needs to

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he resolved with the consensus of all provinces. As the Tarhela and Mangla Dams witnessed their dead points in 2024, there is an urgent need to construct more small dams to prevent the occurrence of floods. Small reservoirs would not allow the excessive water to transform into floods. Hence, dams can hinder the recurrence of floods.

Secondly, Pakistan should resolve the matter of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) with India. India often violates the terms of this treaty. India does not give prior warning about

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the upcoming floods.

Pakistan needs prior intimation of 15 days to police

itself for the upcoming floods.

Unfortunately, India fails or avoids

to apprise Pakistan on time. It goes against the terms of the treaty.

Moreover, it unleashes more water which

ultimately results in floods during summers.

Therefore, Pakistan should compell India to

preserve the terms of the treaty

in order to prevent further loss.

Thirdly, Pakistan should ponder over appropriate training and equipment of disaster force. They do not hold enough

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equipments and resources to confront any disaster. They can only ensure assistance when there is availability of resources. Furthermore, there is a need to prepare people at local level for meeting this challenge. It is not possible for them to quickly approach to the cities during crisis. Hence, trained and equip disaster force can excel the performance of disaster management.

Fourthly, political consensus can also enhance the performance of disaster management. It would accelerate the process of services delivery.

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Governments would perform or work beyond any personal interests.

There would be no race or quest of earning profit. Therefore, the government should devise a strategy in this aspect.

It should eradicate the factors which keep people divided at the time of disaster. Disasters do not know any border, nationality and ethnicity; therefore, it should be tackled with united measures without any discrimination. Hence, political consensus can minimize the woes of disaster management.

To sum up, disaster management of Pakistan is

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faced with dozens of challenges which needs immediate fixation. It fails to manage and regulate the crisis at the times of disasters in many aspects. It cannot provide appropriate living conditions to the displaced people at camps and prevent the loss to livestock and infrastructure.

Therefore, only grievous and perpetual measures can preserve its efficiency. The major barriers in its efficiency are the lack of political consensus and violation of IWT by India. These two obstacles need to be addressed immediately along with other. In case of failure, people would rely on self-assistance.

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Their trust on government would diminish. Hence, Pakistan has the potential to stand against massive challenges by revealing commitment. If Pakistan has the potential to defeat a massive hurdle like COVID-19, then it can also beat these recurring disasters with commitment.