

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part "

ESSAY

"Disaster Management in Pakistan: Challenges and way forward"

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

Outlines:-

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

1) Introduction

2) Challenges to Disaster Management

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

1) Pakistan

a) Governance Challenges.

1- Lack of appropriate coordination between NDMA and PDMA's.

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

Case Study: lack of resource distribution in 2022 floods.

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

2- Lack of local level units and ignorance

a) District DMAs

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

Case Study: Cloudburst in Salarzai Bajaur, July 2025

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

3- Political interference and lack of accountability.

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

Case Study: 2010 floods in Sindh

b) Challenges in Early information system

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

a) Invalid forecasting

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2) Communication Challenges at local sites.

3) Absence of trained management.

Case Study: Swat River incident in June 2025,
drowned 20 citizens.

c) Lack of Resources

1) Lack of funds.

2) Insufficient and Untrained staff.

3) Misuse of Rescue bodies.

4) Lack of modern equipments.

Case Study: Lack of boats and Helicopter
in Swat river incident.

d) Social Challenges

1) High poverty rate increase vulnerability.

2) No knowledge about basic life saving
techniques in society.

3) Class and Gender inequality in access to
relief.

Case Study: Drought in Balochistan, increase
number of maternal mortality.

→ 2022, UN Women report showed inaccess-
-ability to resources of female.

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e) Environmental Challenges

- 1) Deforestation and Urbanization.
- 2) Unplanned Construction.
- 3) Encroachment by locals.
- 4) Unpredictable weather pattern.
- 5) Water management policies.

Case Study: Deforestation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- Encroachment by locals over bank of Swat river.
- Urban flood in Karachi marked heavy economic loss due to unplanned construction.

f) Challenge in Public Awareness

- 1) Lack of Knowledge.
 - 2) Religion dependence in pandemics.
- Case study: COVID 19.
- 3) Absence in Education Curriculum.
 - 4) Negligible role of Media.

3) Wayforward to the Challenges.

a) Strengthening Framework of Governance

- 1) Empowering PDMA's and DDMA's.
- 2) Decentralization of disaster management Authorities.

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- 3) Policy reforms, free of political involvement.
- 4) Accountability in budget as well as ignorance.

b) Investment in Early warning system.

- 1) Modern Meteorological systems, along with speedy spreading of information.
- 2) Educating local communities about informing others in danger.

c) Sufficient funds for these Authorities.

- 1) Make sure availability of funds.

d) Role in sustainable development

- 1) Planned Urbanization.
- 2) Strict law against encroachment.
- 3) Construction of Dams.
- 4) Proper Canal and drainage system.

e) Role of Community.

- 1) Establishing local trainers and volunteers network.
- 2) Disasters awareness campaign.
- 3) Equal involvement of each gender.

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f) Promoting Climate Change adaptation

- 1) Reforestation.
- 2) Water resource management.
- 3) Renewable Energy.

g) Strengthening Regional and international cooperation.

- 1) Cross border helping. Case: Pakistan and India, Flood 2025.
- 2) Role of funds by UN and other organization to the effected countries.

4) Conclusion.

You haven't understood the topic properly. You are providing me the causes and ways forward for disasters instead of disasters management

Must work on your topic comprehension

Improve your phrasing and expressions

Words selection must be improved

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

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ESSAY:

Disaster Management in Pakistan: Challenges and Way forward.

Pakistan has faced massive losses due to natural and human induced disasters, both in term of human lives and economic damage.

These disasters include Floods, Earthquakes, Droughts and Wildfires. Humans play their role through deforestation, poor urban development and industrial accidents. Pakistan is facing many challenges in disaster management in shape of lackness among federation and provinces, slow information system, insufficient resources, social challenges and environmental challenges which can be solved through strengthening framework of government, empowering DMAs, upgrading their early warning system, allocation of proper funds, adopting climate change and by sustainable development. For disaster management Pakistan established National disaster management at federal level and Provincial disaster management

in each province after the 2005 earthquake, However its implementation remains weak, and disaster resilience at the community level is still limited. According to the NDMA report,

~~Never provide information in your introduction. You are supposed to introduce your points in your introduction~~ in 2025 monsoon rains from June to August killed around 800 people, injured over 1000, damaged 8500 houses, 6500 livestock was lost and dozens of bridges along with kilometers of road across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab were damaged. The Asia Development Bank in 2024 noted that Pakistan now loses over 2 billion US\$ annually to these disasters. These losses underscore the challenges Pakistan is facing in disaster management. By urgent investment in climate resilient infrastructure, early information systems, sufficient funds to the authorities and proper coordination among the disaster management authorities, it is NDMA, PDMA and DDMA can reduce the loss in coming years.

Pakistan is often facing governance challenges mostly among the federal and provincial government, which is a hurdle in the

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Grammar mistake

No Argumentation in your argument. You are just providing me the information.

coordination among NDMA and PDMA.
This lack of coordination give rise to improper distribution of resources and give chance of blunder in incidents. The 2022 floods exposed this structural weakness, which affected 33 million people and caused 30 \$ billion in losses; (World bank 2023). Disaster management is a provincial subject, but when its nature is intensive federal government, NDMA also play role. The aid recieved by federal government, its distribution was criticized by Sindh and Balochistan government that they paid more to Punjab, made hurdles in Benazir income support program for the other two provinces. There is no proper resource distribution mechanism among the NDMA and PDMA, which leaded to dispute among damage assessment reports and the number of beneficiaries eligible for compensation. Further there is lack of local units it is District Disaster Management and PDMA coordination. In July 2025 the cloudburst in village Salazarai of District Bajaur expose the lack of contact between the authorities, which resulted in

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delay of rescue operation. Political interference is often involved in such departments due to the direct connection with people. However the misuse of it is more than the use. According to the report of "Dawn" news, due to political involvement and interference in 2010 Sindh floods about 45% of the aid was misused.

Early information system play the most important role in minimizing the loss. Pakistan disaster management authorities are having outdated equipments which are not forecasting appropriately. Next, the information it provide is not complete. ~~Informal writing~~ to the vulnerable sites. There is negligence in staff, they are not well trained that how this information is conveyed. Furthermore the natural disasters often hit countryside, where communication is always a challenge for their residents. Their sites often lack proper roads, mobile network system and both type of media. Recent case of River Swat which drowned around 20 tourists in June 2025. It was a case of lack

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of communication. An inquiry was called by the Chief Secretary of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa in this matter. The conclusion of this incident came in response of the district management and local disaster information operators. The main point in this incident was that the earlier authority did not informed the main authority to clear river sites, as heavy rainfall and flood was coming downward which resulted in the loss of 20 lives and suspension of officers.

With increase in climate change issues, the funds allocation of disaster management authorities needs to be improved, however due to the weak economic condition Pakistan government hardly fulfill the allotted funds.

With increasing population, the number of equipments required is also increased but due to funds issue the authorities are working in the available resources, which some times fail and faces criticism. Along with this limited resources, some Authorities do misuse of these resources, specially by the politicians for their public gathering. The Authorities

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lack modern equipments, which are required in such climate change disasters. Political approach is also playing its role in increasing the challenges in disaster management. The appointment of staff is often influenced by political approach which result in incompetent and untrained staff. The recent incident of river Swat is an example of this, where the rescue reached without boats and the staff was not familiar of swimming which resulted in loss. Back in 2022, five brothers in Upper Dir were surrounded by flood, they waited for hours in hope of a Helicopter which will save them, but due to lack of resources with Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa Disaster Management Authority they were drowned by flood. Thus lack of resources is often a big challenge for disaster management authorities.

~~Society is the first defense against disasters, however the society of Pakistan have 45% poverty which increase the rate of vulnerability to management of disasters. People often lack resources for building~~

No Argumentation at all. You are unable to present your own thoughts

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their houses properly, have no money for treatment and often rely on God. In severe floods people come out to the rivers for collecting wood and other things for their survival, which result in more casualties compare to the casualties of flood. Most of the people are unaware of basic life techniques for saving life. Although instead of doing something by own they keep wait for government help and God. According to UNOCHA 2019 report the drought in Balochistan was a negligence of local and PDMA Balochistan which resulted in high number of maternal mortality. due to acute water shortage. Further the class and gender inequality in access to relief is the utmost challenge of society. The relief provided is just pass through the regional leaders, which include favouritism and after that the gender inequality keep it out of reach of female. United Nation for women, 2023 report highlighted the inaccessibility of women to resources. It is keen responsibility of the authorities to ensure the distribution of relief without any leader influence, and

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provide women teams in gender inequality sites, to ensure the approach of women to relief.

Causes of the disaster is main point to these challenges which mainly are deforestation, unplanned urbanization and the encroachment.

People often encroach their limits into the way of rivers and canals. According to Express Tribune, August 2023, half of Lahore Canal and drainage outlets have disrupted the city's sewerage system, leading to the cause of Urban flood.

The major cities of Pakistan have unplanned urbanization, which is increasing the challenges for Disaster management authorities in flood or in fires. In July 2025, about 7 kilometers long space on river Swat bank was cleared from land mafia. Unpredictable weather is also an environmental challenge, which is cause of global warming. Pakistan in recent decade faced the disasters mainly caused due to flood. The main cause to it is the water management policy, which is neglected by both the government and people. The absence

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of a National Policy until 2018 led to decades of unchecked water wastage, inequitable distribution and lack of conservation planning.

Inefficient policies of federal and provincial government are also hurdle in water management.

According to the report of Dawn news the notably conflicts are between Sindh and Punjab over the Indus water share and between Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa and federation regarding dams.

The government of Pakistan often face challenge in awariness of people. The very first cause is the lack of knowledge about disasters in general. The second one is lack of information about such in the curriculum. Media specially social media is the key of awariness in this modern world, however unfortunately they lack such awariness. Most of the people depends on religion in panademics which result in its increasing. The society is careless about diseases, which lead to a big challenge. Dengue fever is the worst disease that kill hundreds of people every year, government aware.

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people about its habitate, and to remove them but the people take it light. Some negligence was seen in COVID-19 pandemic where people followed baseless rumours against the vaccines and result in the increasing cases. Polio is increasing in Pakistan due to the less knowledge and religious and social propaganda against vaccines. The current Health Minister of Pakistan Mustafa Kamal, vaccinate her daughter in front of camera to bring people belief over vaccines for cervical cancer.

The challenges to disaster management can be cop with the different way forwards. The first solution to disaster management is the empowering of PDMA's and DDMA's. That they can take their own decisions, despite of any political pressure. and the vast dependency on NDMA. The Disaster management authorities needs to be decentralized and give autonomy. The issues which raised in recent flood between federal government and Sindh in which Punjab government also

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participated. Sindh government want to pay people through BLSE program while federal and Punjab government do not. To avoid such conflicts a proper mechanism of transferring resources between NDMA and PDMA's needs to be established. Further policy reforms are required which are free from politics. Accountability in case of budget and ignorance will streamline the disaster management authorities.

Investment in early warning system is essential for disaster management. The world is moving toward technology therefore the advanced information system can reduce the loss by half. It require the allocation of modern Meteorological system in different places. It should be placed at divisional level, so that its accuracy increases along with simultaneous reaction of authorities. Next the training of staff about danger management and informing other within time is the very basic solution. The recent incident of River Swat, houses flooded on River Ravi bank is because of such negligence, in

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order to avoid such in future training is must. Educating the locals about informing other through traditional way is also necessary which prevent loss it regional level.

Sustainable development can reduce the loss in disasters. The management needs to work throughout the year in order to prevent the people cause of disasters. It include the proper Urbanization and strict law. Last year Lahore Highcourt issued order to plant water recycling plants in service points for car washing to save water. Such strict laws are needed for encroachment. The reservoirs of water can beat the drought. We have large amount of water in areas which faces drought in summer session. If small dams are constructed it can reduce this issue. The Mohmmad Dam in Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa will provide water to Mohmand and Peshawar which will reduce the drought.

Community should play role in reducing the challenges by providing local trainees and volunteers network which can help

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in danger. The picnic spots around rivers, needs local swimmers if an incident happen so they can protect people. We saw many people waiting for government, that they will reach and help, in this hope we ~~lost many lives~~. lost many lives.

Local volunteers of Al Khidmat and Bacha Khan trust participated in Beshoni village Burej cloudburst incident.

Promoting Climate change adaptation can reduce disasters and also make it easy for disaster management authorities. Reforestation is the need of time and can slow down the effect of climate change. Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa Billion trees Tsunami project and Upscaling Green Pakistan Programme are working in this. Further the proper management of water resources can also reduce the difficulties by constructing Dams and proper Canal systems. The Sindh government project (K-IV), and Hub Canal projects are appreciable. The Ghazi Barota Canal system is providing water to many districts which solved the

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issue of water in these districts. Koto hydal power in lower Dir (Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa) will provide water along with electricity to the lower Malakand division.

The disaster management in Pakistan faces challenges including public negligence, lack of resources, insufficient trained staff, coordination between federal and provincial government which can be solved through pragmatic solutions by strengthening the relation between federation and units, increasing budget for disaster management authorities, constructing dams, reforestation and awareness of people.