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 untill you addressed the asked part

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

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

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

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

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

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

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

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

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.

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

## OUTLINE

**A) INTRODUCTION:**

Thesis Statement:

Pakistan is facing the unpredictable moonsoons, unchecked const- ruction on flood plains, and river beds. along with other challenges which can be curbed through various ways including early warning systems, real-time monitoring and investment in waste management.

*Thesis statement is not clear*

**B) CHALLENGES To DISASTER MANAGEM- ENT IN PAKISTAN:**

a) Unpredictable Moonsoons in Pakistan

b) Unchecked Construction on (Flood Plains and River beds) Disaster Prone areas

These are the casuse of natural disasters, not the challenges.

c) Lack of ability to Monitor Weather Threats

d) Challenge of Persisting Deforestation

e) Sustainable Infrastructure lapse in disaster Prone Areas in Pakistan

f) Reception of little Funds Despite the Disaster vulnerable country

g) Retreating Glaciers make the Northern Areas of Pakistan disaster prone

i) lack of Awareness among Masses: A major Challenge to effective Disaster Management

## C) WAY FORWARD FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN:

a) Introduction of Early Warning Systems to Predict the Incoming disasters

Case in Study : Brazil's early warning systems

b) Investment in Waste Management and Drainage System

c) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in flood Prone Regions

Germany : A Case study

d) Strict law Enforcement against Construction on River beds,

e) Real time Monitoring of Glacial Lakes and Rainfall Patterns

f) Disaster Awareness Campaigns at Grassroot Levels

D) **CONCLUSION**

You haven't understood the topic at all.
You are providing the causes and general suggestions to overcome these.
You are not talking about challenges and way forwards

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

# THE ESSAY

According to a report by Intergovern-mental Panel on Climate Change, Pakistan is one of the top-most countries vulnerable to climatic disasters. Despite this unfortu-nate fact, the disaster management in Pakistan remains ineffective. Pakistan is struggling to deal with the disasters throu-gh effective mitigation and adaptation te-chniques. Due to its limited expertise in disaster management, it is periodically being struck with the disasters — more intense than the previous ones every-time. Moreover, the unpredictable monsoon patterns make the situation worse by intensifying every year. Addi-tionally, the unchecked construction on the flood plains and riverine beds pose a serious challenge to the disaster management in Pakistan. In the similar fashion, lack of ability to monitor weather threats and persisting de-forestation across the country add fuel to the fire. Furthermore, political scoring through minimum disaster response

also halts the effective ways for tackling the disasters. However, there are ways to improve the disaster management in Pakistan. Introducing early warning systems and real time monitoring of the glacial lakes and rainfall patterns can decrease the vulnerability to disasters. Then

In addition, strict law enforcement can also improve the effectiveness of disaster management in Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan is facing the unpredictable monsoons, undocked and illegal construction on flood plains along with the other challenges which can be tackled through various ways including early warning systems, real time monitoring and investment in waste management and drainage systems.

Unpredictable monsoons are one of the foremost challenge to disaster management in Pakistan. It has become more erratic since past few years. This unusual pattern has led to more frequent and heavy flooding. As per data shown by Pakistan Meteorological Department, monsoon season has

seen an increase in intensity by 15-20%. In the recent years thereby causing more than usual and severe flooding. Hence, Unpredictable monsoon patterns are one of the most prominent challenges to the disaster management in Pakistan.

The unchecked construction on the flood plains and riverine beds is also a challenge to the disaster management in Pakistan. These disaster prone areas not only lead to economic losses but also the life and property losses. This kind of situation was observed during the floods of 2022 where around 33 million people were affected and $33 billion economic losses occur. The PM of Pakistan described the illegal construction as human blunder. Therefore, the unchecked and illegal constructions on the flood plains and river beds also pose a serious challenge to disaster management in Pakistan.

Another important challenge to the disaster tackling in Pakistan is its

inability to monitor the weather threats.
The lagging in monitoring and observing
meteorological data leaves many regions
in Pakistan isolated from any weather
prediction. This situation is due to the
fact that there are more than 90 mete
-orological stations in Pakistan but only
few of them have the full automation
and full capability in accordance to the
international standard observation network. Evi-
-dently, the lack of ability to monitor the
weather threats is a significant challenge
to the disaster management in Pakistan.
        Moreover, the persisting deforestation
in Pakistan also poses a serious challenge
to disaster management in Pakistan. Deforest-
-ation significantly increases the climate
change. Thereby making the climatic disasters
more frequent. Pakistan's forest cover is
only 5% of its total land, significantly
below the standard 12% and is
continuously depleting. Additionally, its impact
was evident in the recent disasters
of 2025 — the landslides, sand floods

and cloudbursts. Thus, the persisting depret-
-ation in Pakistan is also a severe
challenge to disaster management.

Furthermore, the lack of
sustainable infrastructure in disaster prone
areas in Pakistan is also a major
challenge to disaster management.
Due to infrastructural lapse, disasters
like floods and cloud burst, destroy the
unsustainable infrastructures (either of dams or
houses or river embankments) thereby
causing huge economic and social losses.
Such situation was observed during the
floods of 2022 inundating nearly $1/3^{rd}$
of the country and in 2025 most
recently displacing millions. Therefore,
the sustainable infrastructural lapse
also poses a significant challenge
to the disaster management in Pakis-
-tan.

Along with other challenges, the reception/
grant of limited funds in the view of
disaster front vulnerability also increase
the challenges to disaster management

in Pakistan. Despite being at the climate vulnerable position and bearing $30bn losses during the biggest floods of Pakistan's history, Pakistan did not received much from climate finance fund. The current minister for planing and developments revealed that despite bearing huge losses in 2022, Pakistan did not even recieve the disaster response fund of $1 billion. This disparity between the theoretical allocation and practical grant also plays a role of an obstacle in Pakistan's disaster management ability.

Additionally, the rapidly retreating glaciers also pose a big challenge to Pakistan's disaster management along with other risks. Because of the rapid melting, the glacial lakes are formed which leads to sudden glacial outburst floods thereby leaving very little time for disaster responsiveness. Moreover, Pakistan has more than 6000 glaciers and according to International Institute center for Integrated Mountain Development, all

its glacial mass would be lost by 2100. Evidently, this rapid retre-ating of glaciers is a huge challenge to Pakistan's response to disaster ma-nagement.

Subsequently, the lack of aware-ness among masses further undermine the disaster management ability of Pakistan. Particularly in rural flood prone areas of Punjab, Sindh and KPK, most of the people, despite experiencing the disasters, considers the disaster management irrelevant and not beneficial in mitigating the disasters. This realist per-spective among masses about the disasters further deepens the challenges to disaster management in Pakistan.

It is evident that the disaster management in Pakistan is facing significant and multifaceted challenges. However, there are way forward to min-imize and counter their challenges in current times.

The Early Installation of early

Warning systems can prove to be first way out for the improvement in disaster management. It can predict the disaster earlier thereby ensuring the safety of citizens and protection from major economic losses. In this content, Brazil can be used as a motivation where the installation of early warning systems significantly reduced the disaster losses and improved the response. Therefore, installing early warning systems in disaster prone areas can help reduce the vulnerability and disaster management.

Investment in effective waste management and drainage systems is another factor which can improve the disaster management in Pakistan. The ineffective waste management and drainage clogs the natural pathways of floods thereby causing it to spread from riverine beds. However, the investment in techniques for recycling of waste from can help reduce the disaster vulnerability thereby enhancing the climate and disaster management in Pakistan.

Additionally, investing in disaster resilient infrastructure can also improve the disaster management in Pakistan. It can use the example of Germany where roads are built with such material that leaves gap between the pores. These pores can drain a large amount of water in underground drainage systems thereby saving the infrastructure from being destroyed unlike that in Pakistan. Introducing such systems in Pakistan may be costly in short term but their longterm resilience make them perfect for adoption. Therefore, the investment in disaster resilient infrastructure can enhance the disaster management in Pakistan.

Along with other things, strict law enforcement is also mandatory to ensure effective tackling of disasters. This policy implementation gap can be overcome by imposing heavy fines and declaring strict punishments for those illegally encroaching the flood prone areas. Additionally, announcing incentives for those who report

such constructions will also improve the disaster man-
-agement in Pakistan. Thus, strict law enforcement
is another significant way forward for Pakistan.

Moreover, the real time monitoring
of glacial lakes and rainfall patterns in
flood prone areas will also be an effective
step towards enhanced disaster management. The
real time monitoring could be done through the
remote sensing satellites. Pakistan has launched its
first remote sensing satellite in collaboration with
China. recently However, the response is awaited. But,
the China's experience with such satellites provide
a better outlook to disaster management. Therefore,
real time monitoring can also enhance the disaster
management of Pakistan.

Furthermore, disaster management
awareness among the masses can make the
response even better. This can be done by
arranging disaster awareness campaigns and
discussions at local levels. One of such
example was seen in recent flood in Skardu when
two sheperds saved the lives of many by info-
-rming them about the incoming disaster of flood. Therefore,
raising awareness among masses can significantly
improve the disaster management at local
level.

In conclusion, the uncertain weather conditions, illegal encroachments in disaster prone areas along with many other challenges deter the effective disaster management in Pakistan which can be curbed through modern technical integration in monitoring land and weather patterns. disaster resilient waste management. The inability to monitor weather threats further exacerbates the management. Additionally, the persisting dilemma of deforestation adds up to the inefficient disaster handling pract-ices. In addition, lack of sustainable infrastructure in disaster prone regions poses another significant challenge to disaster management in Pakistan. Moreover, the disparity between allocation and grant of climate and disaster funds deepens the vulnerability of the country to disasters. Furthermore, the rapid retreating glaciers and lack of awareness among masses at grass root levels increased the charm of disaster crisis. However, these challenges can be curtailed through various impactful and effective responses. these may be curbed by investing in climate and disaster resilient infras-

-truee in disaster prone regions. Along with this, a strict enforcement of law to deter the encroachment in disaster sensitive areas can also reduce the disaster vulnerability. In the similar fashion, that incorporating the real time monitoring of disasters and awaren-ess campaigns at grass root levels can enhance the disaster management in Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan can achieve a resilient disaster management through implementing these wayforward. This will significantly improve the disaster mana-agement in Pakistan.