

# 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

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

Provide proper headings

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

Name - Khadija Batool

Roll - 21119-045

Disaster Management in Pakistan:  
Challenges and Way Forward

1. Introduction

1.1 Attention Grabber

1.2 Thesis statement

Pakistan's disaster management system faces challenges from resource constraints and inadequate implementation of policies, an

integrated way forward that involves improving institutional coordination, strengthening community-level preparedness and investing in resilient

infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of frequent natural disasters.

2. Main body



- 2.1- Central Authority
- 2.2- Legal framework
- 2.3- comprehensive cycle
- 2.4- National plans
- 2.5- Coordination and response
- 2.6- Focus Areas
- 2.7- Capacity Building.
- 2.8- Major Disasters in Pakistan

What is this? Must work on your outline making

→ Earthquakes:

The 2005 Kashmir Earthquake.

→ Floods :

2010, 2022, 2025 floods displaced millions.

→ Droughts :

In Sindh and Balochistan.

→ Heatwaves :

In 2015, Karachi heatwave.



→ Glacial lake outburst floods:

In Northern area like Gilgit Baltistan.

→ Man-made disasters:

Industrial accidents, deforestation and unplanned urbanization.

2.9-

### Challenges in Disaster management

→ Institutional weaknesses

→ Poor Early warning systems

→ Lack of public awareness

→ Inadequate urban planning

→ Climate change impacts

→ Coordination gaps

→ Resource constraints

Most of  
your points  
should be  
changed

2.10-

### Way Forward



- ~~Strengthening institutions~~
- ~~Enhancing early warning systems.~~
- ~~Community based disaster management~~  
Train local volunteers and strengthen grassroots resilience programs.
- ~~Improving infrastructure and urban planning.~~  
Develop flood-resilient housing and draining systems.
- ~~Integrating climate adaptation~~
- ~~Disaster education and training~~
- ~~Leveraging technology~~
- ~~International cooperation~~  
collaborate with global organizations for technical expertise  
share best practices with neighbouring countries  
facing similar challenges

3. Conclusion

Must work on your topic  
comprehension

Must attend the tutorial session  
for further suggestions and  
mistakes



'Sometimes it takes a  
natural disaster to reveal  
a social disaster'.

Jim Wallis

Pakistan stands among the world's most  
disaster-prone nations, affected by floods,  
earthquakes, droughts and other natural  
calamities. Despite numerous experiences, the  
country continues to struggle with disaster  
preparedness and management. The increasing  
impact of climate change further  
compounds these challenges. Effective disaster  
management is essential not only for  
saving lives but also for ensuring  
sustainable development.

Not an impressive introduction



"The time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining."

John F. Kennedy

Disaster management refers to the systematic process of preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from disasters. It involves coordination among various institutions, effective communication and active community participation. In Pakistan, the National Disaster Management Authority was established in 2007 to lead disaster risk reduction and response efforts at the national level supported by provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA's). Pakistan's history is marked by several devastating disasters.



The 2010 and 2022 and 2025 floods submerged one-third of the country affecting millions. The 2005 Earthquake claimed over 73000 lives. Droughts in Balochistan and Sindh have led to severe water and food insecurity. Heatwaves, such as the 2015 Karachi disaster, have claimed over thousands of lives.

"Natural disasters are not always  
act of God, but often failures  
of human preparedness". - Anonymous.

Pakistan's disaster management structure is decentralized. NDMA handles policy and coordination at the federal level. PDMA's manage provincial level planning and response. DDMA's are responsible for local



local implementation. Despite this framework inefficiency and poor coordination often result in delayed response and inadequate relief efforts.

The disaster management authorities lack proper resources, coordination and technical expertise. Bureaucratic red tape and overlapping mandates hinder effective action. Meteorological systems are outdated and rural communities receive little to no timely warnings. A large part of the population is unaware of disaster risks and basic safety practices. Disaster education is almost absent from school curricula. Rapid unregulated urbanization, deforestation and construction on

You cannot provide so many ideas in a single paragraph



flood plain amplify disaster risks. Rising temperatures, glacial melting and erratic rainfall patterns are increasing both the frequency and severity of natural disasters. Limited funding and dependance on international aid weaken Pakistan's ability to prepare for and cover from disasters. Weak linkages between federal, provincial, and local agencies lead to fragmented disaster response mechanisms.

"Failure to prepare is preparing to fail" - Benjamin Franklin

NDMA and PDMA's must be empowered through adequate funding, training and authority. Clear roles should be defined for all levels of government. Investment



in advanced forecasting technology and rapid communication channels can help reduce casualties. Empowering local communities through awareness campaigns, training and volunteer programs can create the first line of defense. Promoting afforestation, water conservation and sustainable agricultural practices can mitigate climate-related risks. Disaster preparedness should be integrated into school curricula and public awareness programs. Geographic information systems, drones, and mobile alert alarms can enhance monitoring and response efficiency. Pakistan can benefit from global partnerships, sharing best practices.



You are just providing the information rather than presenting your own thoughts

One cannot understand your style of argumentation. You are supposed to work on it

and accessing modern disaster management technologies -

"Resilience is not about avoiding stress but about learning how to thrive through it"

Disasters are inevitable, but their destruction is not. Pakistan's vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters demands a proactive, well-coordinated, and community-centered approach. Strengthening institutions promoting awareness and integrating climate resilience into national planning are key to transforming Pakistan into a disaster-resilient nation.

"It is better to be prepared for an opportunity and not have one, than to have an opportunity and not be prepared." - Whitney.