

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

Disaster Management in Pakistan:

Challenges and the Way Forward

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

I Introduction:

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

Thesis statement:

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

What are the challenges faced by disaster management in Pakistan?

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

2a) Weak governance and institutional frameworks

2aa) Non-continuation of policy developments.

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.

2b) Dwindling Infrastructure

- 2ba) Lack of proper planning.
- 2bb) Unhealthy developments.

2c) Limited financial capacity

- 2ca) Budget allocation is less than 1%.
- 2cb) Non-availability of funds as required.

2d) Lack of community-building frameworks

- 2da) Absence of consensus based decisions.
- 2db) Improper training programs to raise civic sense.

2e) Climate change vulnerability

- 2ea) Pak ranks among top-10 i.e. vulnerable to climate change.
- 2eb) Pakistan's geography lies at the front to face climate change.

2f) Poor Urban Planning

- 2fa) Rapid urbanization

2fb) lack of ease of access to essentials of life at areas of urban flooding

2g) Loopholes in data track record systems

2ga) Undocumented data at various areas in Pakistan especially rural ones.

2gb) Improper monitoring of data.

III Way Forward to corroborate Disaster Management in Pakistan

3a) Institutional Reforms

3aa) Healthy implementation of policies.

3ab) Strengthen institutes independently.

3b) Enact Good Governance Model

3ba) Enhance capacity building.

3bb) Focus on human development

3c) Development of Climate-resilient Infrastructure

3ca) Pak signatory to SDGs

(climate action and sustainable cities)

3cb) Raise civic sense in communities.

3d) Financial capacity building

3da) Empower NDMA and allocate sufficient budget.

3db) Focus on Ten Billion Trees

Tsunami Project

Change some of your points.
Besides narrowing down the arguments to portray the complete idea

IV Conclusion

The Essay

Is it possible for a society to ever be truly disaster-proof? This

question usually shakes us but it can not be ignored. Disasters are of two types: natural and man-made.

Natural disasters involve earthquake, cyclones, volcanic eruption, and deluge.

Man-made disasters are usually named as climate-induced involving river inflows, melting of glaciers

, and many other forms. That's why, we must prepare ourselves and societies for better prevention instead of risking our lives - and disaster management comes in a way. Countries who took it non-seriously often faced grave consequences and same is the case with Pakistan. Pakistan's disaster management has many loopholes, although it is integrating many strategies. Natural disasters can be imminent but weak governance and porous institutional frameworks can be curtail with the implementation of good governance model. Reforms and well-grounded implementations often lead to a more healthy and sustainable future.

This essay delves into the challenges and way forward for better disaster management in Pakistan. Before discussing policy recommendations, let's have look on behind the scenes of disaster management in

Pakistan so challenges come first.

To begin with, the first and foremost challenge is **weak governance and institutional frameworks**.

This is the major challenge to the disaster management because weak governance is the root of discontinuation of policy developments.

There are many policies linked to disaster handling made but its implementation

~~Avoid 1st 2nd person pronouns in your writing~~

Moreover, political red tape masked

~~with the interests of elite capture~~ is grave threat to disaster management.

Even bureaucracy often mixed with

~~It and those institutes~~ lack of autonomy to develop a independent

decisions. There is need to pay urgent attention to the governance

of Pakistan because it remains porous since the inception of Pakistan.

~~Avoid such kind of information and expressions~~ Secondly **dwindling infrastructure**

pose a major threat to the disaster management. Everyone holds different

opinion when it comes to the consensus based planning. Many policies are fragmented and lack frequent meetings of the policy makers to ensure a smooth running. It leads to the unhealthy developments and they are often disregarded by the community. National disaster risk management authority and post disaster risk management authority, they both carry different frameworks. NDMA must ensure the loopholes of disaster management. Without the proper infrastructure, there can not be healthy strategies to mitigate disaster risk and this is often accompanied with financial constraints.

Thirdly, disaster management often over due to because of the **limited financial constraints**. Improper fund allocations can lead to the eroded disaster management. Our government must ensure it because in the recent budget, disaster

management holds less than 1% and it is not the first time. Minimal budget allocation comes with short term strategies. This is grounded challenges to handle the disasters.

Many opportunities and sources for ensuring less risk to the disasters

In the communities can not be overlooked. There is need to develop proper funds so that it must not an obstacle to the disaster management strategies.

In addition to this, **lack of community building frameworks** is also a challenge to the disaster management. Policy development often deprived of lack of consensus based decision because it comes with major political interest. A healthy community leads to the healthy future. For example, Japan adapted to develop a earthquake prevention strategies. There is no training programs available to

ensure the public interest. In this sense it is as necessary as the policy implementation is. Many countries who are vulnerable to the natural disasters, they develop a resilient framework. Includes Sendai framework. Community must be amalgamated with the new policies. There is need to adopt new strategies that ensures sustainable outcomes and without lack of community-building frameworks, this is not possible.

Fifth challenge is the change of climate and Pakistan is vulnerable to it. This is due to its geography. Pakistan is among the top 10 that is vulnerable to climate change. This reality can not be ignored as it shows the grave threats or consequences of the rapidly climate change. Taking into account of its geography, Pakistan faces many deadly

No argumentation. You are supposed to provide your own thoughts

deluges. In 2022, floods, one-third of Pakistan's submerged according to the UN report. Moreover, in this year 2025 Pakistan once again faced a climate change with the torrential rains. This displaced so many peoples and it actually shows, we are still standing at the brink of natural disasters. This overlay the fact that how much we progressed to ensure the disaster management.

Furthermore, **poor urban planning** is also the challenge to the disaster management. People are shifting to urban areas for the sake of better livelihood and facilities. This often comes with rapid urbanization leads to disorganized society. Better disaster management in such areas is more difficult. To curtail it, same facilities must launch in the rural areas as well.

Urban zoning can not be safe hand to urban flooding because developments are made according to the quantity and needs of people. There is highly need to prevent it, if we have to curb the disaster risks.

Lastly, our **systems are not well-developed** to ensure the progress and shortcomings. This is indirectly a challenge to the disaster management. At many backward areas, undocumented data prevails and its unfeeding on official platforms are huge challenge. Monitoring of data is necessary related to the causalities, developments, mass displacements, infrastructural frameworks. Without the record of previous happenings and recurring ones, we can not analyze how much development is left.

Challenges often enervates the policy for the management of

disasters. Every challenges come with the way forward to ensure effective recommendations that can bring a sustainable future.

Firstly, **institutional reforms** are necessary and crucial to curb the disaster risks. There is need to implement policies in a rigorous manner and conduct meetings annually or bi-annually to track the progress. National Climate Change Policy can be made more effective in this way.

Institutes involving the assessment and preparedness for the disasters must not mix with the political interest. They need to strengthen and build more effective independently. Institutional reforms are the base to ensure resilient strategies.

Secondly, weak governance must replace with the **good governance model**. Good governance

model includes human development, institutional building, civil-military cooperation, technical frameworks, effective management. Good governance comes with the political stability and with democratic approach.

Enhance capacity building of the institutes is more essential so that they must be ready for the upcoming disasters. Human resource is the great treasury of any state, this can lead to either alarming situations or peak progress at the national level. Countries progress with good governance model ^{do not} lack the major loopholes.

Additionally, to curb or mitigate the disasters, there is need to develop a **climate resilient infrastructure**. As Pakistan is signatory to the sustainable Development goals: SDG 13 comes with the climate action. Early warning system implementation

curtail the post-disaster effect. In addition to it, sustainable cities such as the example of Singapore that is now the most sustainable one. Pakistan has many international great examples that progressed with the inclusive decisions. These can work as sample in regard to strengthen the system. Plus, civic sense in communities works as role model for the better future. Pakistan need to raise awareness with the help of vocational training programs. After facing the deadly impacts of deluge in 2010, 2022, and 2025, there is urgent need to development climate resilient infrastructure.

Last but not least, **financial capacity building** is as vital as institutional reforms. Less budget allocation to this sector of the disaster management merely pose a grave threat instead of the

Inclusive output. Pakistan budget 2025-26 for the disasters management is less than 1%. This is awakening call to remove such hindrances that compelled it to allocate minimal budget. Development and Implementation without the funds is useless. Afforestation is also necessary to prevent glacial flooding so the project "Ten Billion Trees Tsunami" must be completed well within time. Forests are the first and primary source to develop mitigation to climate-induced risk factors. Resultantly, all comes with the allocation of enough sufficient budget that provides a positive outcome for the disaster management.

In a nutshell, after facing the natural or man-made disasters in recent years, it comes with the immediate effect to enhance the management of disasters in

Increase its length