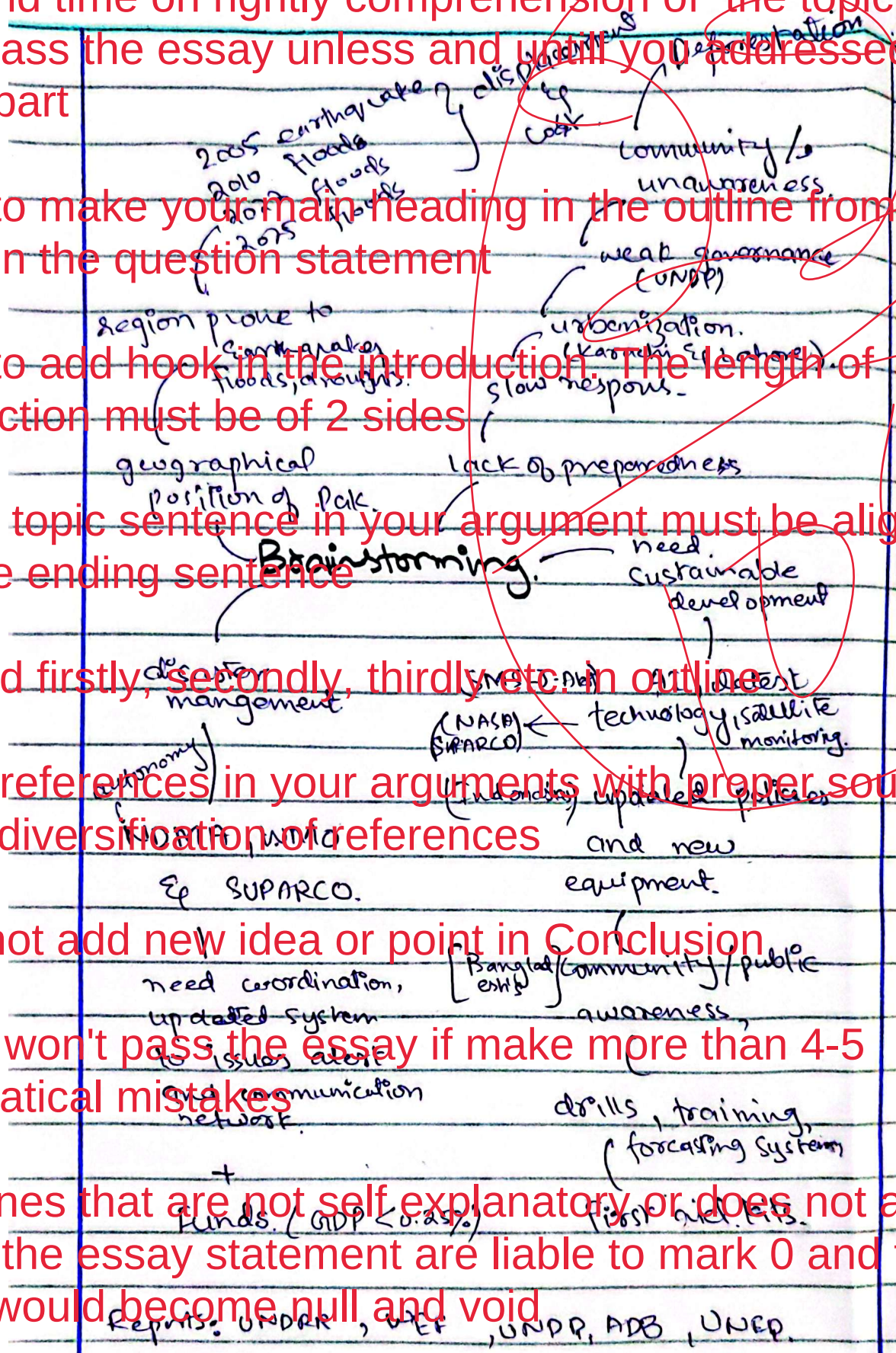


General instructions to be followed to pass essay

- 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
- 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.



Name: Saman Mustafa Batch: 74

Disaster Management in Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward.

Outline

1. Introduction:

Overcoming institutional, financial, and societal challenges through reforms, technology, and resilience building.

2. Understanding Disaster Management

2.1. Concept and phases: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery

2.2. Link with SDGs 11 & 13

2.3. Pakistan's framework: NPMA, PDMA, DDMA

2.4. Disaster management as key to sustainable development

3. Pakistan's Disaster Vulnerability

3.1. High risk geography: seismic, monsoon, and drought zones.

3.2. Major disasters: 2005 earthquake,

No need to provide

Always try to hit the asked part directly

2010 & 2022 floods.

3.3. Climate change: intensifying frequency and impact

3.4. Human and economic losses:
13 billion dollar (world Bank, 2023).

4. Challenges in Disaster Management.

4.1. Institutional Weaknesses and Coordination Gaps.

4.1.1. Overlapping roles: NDMA, PDMA, and DDMA's.

4.1.2. Delayed response and resource duplication

4.1.3. 60% funds misused due to poor coordination (UNDP, 2023).

4.2. Inadequate Preparedness and Early Warning System.

4.2.1. Reactive rather than preventive approach

4.2.2. Outdated forecasting and poor communication.

4.2.3. 40% population receives timely alerts (ADB, 2022).

4.3. Urbanization and Poor Land Use Planning.

4.3.1. Rapid, unplanned urban growth.

4.3.2. Construction on floodplains, blocked drainage.

4.3.3. Karachi flooding as case study

4.3.4. Urban population growth: 8% annually (PBS, 2022).

4.4. Resource Constraints and Infrastructure Deficit.

4.4.1. Insufficient funding (<0.25% of GDP - World Bank, 2023)

4.4.2. Limited rescue equipment and trained personnel.

4.4.3. Poor logistics delaying relief in flood-hit areas.

4.5. Public Unawareness and weak Community Role.

4.5.1. Low public education on disaster risks.

4.5.2. Lack of drills and community preparedness

4.5.3. 70% rural households unaware of

protocols (UNICEF, 2021)

5. Way Forward in Disaster Management in Pakistan.

5.1. Institutional and Governance Reforms.

Argument is too general

5.1.1. Strengthen NDMA autonomy

5.1.2. Establish National Disaster Resilience Council

5.1.3. Integrate disaster planning into development policies.

5.1.4. Model: Indonesia's integrated response (UNDRR, 2021)

5.2. Technology Advancement and Early Warnings.

5.2.1. Use AI, GIS, and satellite monitoring.

5.2.2. Partnership with NASA, WMO, SUPARCO.

5.2.3. Nationwide SMS alert system (Japan's J-Alert mode).

5.2.4. Digital readiness cuts losses by 30% (WEF, 2024).

5.3. Climate-Smart Infrastructure and Green Adaption,

5.3.1. Flood resistant housing, mangrove restoration

5.3.2. Afforestation and watershed management

5.3.3. Strict zoning laws and relocation from hazard zones

5.3.4. 1 dollar in resilience over 4 dollar in recovery (NED, 2023)

5.4 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)

5.4.1. Local empowerment and volunteer training.

5.4.2. Role of NGOs, media, and religious networks.

5.4.3. Bangladesh's cyclone shelter success model.

6. Conclusion

Points are fine, but all these points are too general. You cannot pass your Essay by present such weak arguments.

The Essay

Disasters do not destroy nations;
~~poor management does. This statement~~
~~accurately reflects Pakistan's recurring~~

~~struggle with natural calamities.~~

Situated in a region prone to

earthquakes, floods, drought, and

heatwaves, Pakistan faces frequent

~~humanitarian and economic crisis. The 2005~~

~~earthquake, the 2010 super floods and~~

~~devastating 2022 floods serve as~~

~~a painful reminder of how unpreparedness~~
~~magnifies tragedy. Despite having the~~
~~a well-defined institutional framework,~~

~~including the National Disaster Manage-~~

~~ment Authority (NDMA), Pakistan's disaster~~

~~response remains reactive, fragmented,~~

~~and underfunded. Effective disaster~~

~~management in Pakistan, therefore, requires~~

~~overcoming systemic challenges, weak~~

~~institutions, resource shortage, and~~

~~lack of public awareness, through~~

~~comprehensive reforms, climate-smart~~

~~infrastructure, community based~~

This cannot be considered as a
standard introduction

strategies and modern technology.

Disaster management refers to the systematic process of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural or man-made disasters. It includes four major phases: prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Globally, it is tied to Sustainable Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 13: Climate Action. In Pakistan, NDMA serves as the central authority supported by Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities. However, real success in this domain not on the agencies but on coordination, planning, and societal resilience. Pakistan's capacity to manage them has become a question of national security and sustainability.

On the other hand, Pakistan's

geographical position makes it one of the most disaster-prone countries in South Asia. The northern region lies on ^{active} seismic fault lines, while southern and central areas are exposed to floods and droughts. The 2005 earthquake claimed more than 70,000 lives, 2010 floods displaced nearly 20 million people and inflicted economic losses of 10 billion dollars. More recently, 2022 floods ~~also~~ affected 33 million people and caused 30 billion dollars in damages, according to the World Bank (2023). This year, floods ^{lost} ~~cause~~ 2.9 billion dollars direct damages and affected 6.5 million people across about 70 districts, and approximately 1,000 lives. Climate change further intensifies these risks, rising temperature, erratic rainfall and melting glaciers are increasing the frequency of floods, droughts, and heatwaves. These recurring

disasters highlighting the urgency for comprehensive disaster risk management instead of crisis-driven responses.

One of the primary challenges in Pakistan's disaster management system is institutional fragmentation, NDMA, PDMA, and DDMA's often overlap in functions and compete for authority. Coordination between civil administration, armed forces, and humanitarian organisations remains weak. During the 2022 floods, delayed communication and duplication of relief efforts worsened the crisis.

The UNDP (2023) reported that nearly 60% of disaster's fund spent inefficiently due to poor coordination, efforts remain disjointed, wasting resources and time that could save lives.

Disasters response in Pakistan largely begin after catastrophe strikes. Early warning

Your own thoughts are missing

systems remain outdated and poorly connected to communities. The NDMA issues alerts, but communication gaps prevent timely evacuation. In 2022, flood warnings were issued days before the deluge, yet thousands of people were trapped because of poor ^{local} management. The ADB (2022) found that only 40% of Pakistan's population receives timely ^{disaster} alerts. Without modern forecasting tools, ~~the~~ localized data, and rapid communication channels, preparedness remains theoretical rather than practice.

Rapid and unplanned urbanization has intensified Pakistan's disaster risks. Encroachment on floodplains, deforestation, and unregulated construction have blocked the natural drainage system. Cities like Karachi and Lahore frequently suffer urban flooding due to poor waste disposal and clogged drains. The

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2022) reports that urban population is growing at 3% annually, resulting in housing on unsafe land and increased the exposure to hazards, like Pak View Housing Society on the land of Ravi River.

faced the terrified floods this year.

Urban planning needs to integrate disaster risk reduction principles, otherwise, every monsoon season will continue to bring preventable devastation.

Disaster management is a resource intensive task requiring equipments, logistics and trained personnels. Pakistan allocates less than ~~as~~ 0.25% of its GDP to disaster preparedness (World Bank, 2023). This underinvestment limits NDMA's capacity to respond effectively. Poor roads and communication system delay the delivery of relief goods.

No argumentation

During the 2022 floods, large portions of Sindh and Balochistan remain unapproachable for weeks. Additionally, limited rescue training and outdated equipment further reduce response efficiency. Unless disaster management receives consistent funding, Pakistan will continue to rely on ~~and~~ international aid instead of building internal resilience.

~~And~~ Another overlooked challenge is public's limited understanding of disaster preparedness. Most of the communities lack awareness of evacuation routes, emergency supplies, and first aid kits. UNICEF's 2021 survey found that 70% of rural households were unaware of the disaster protocols. In contrast, countries like Japan and Bangladesh conduct community drills and training regularly. Pakistan's dependence on government machinery instead of

community awareness and empowerment limits its responsiveness.

When people are uninformed, even the best policies fail at the ground level.

Recognizing these challenges, it becomes inevitable for Pakistan to adopt a proactive and integrated approach that transforms vulnerability into resilience. So, a resilient Pakistan requires institutional restructuring. NDMA should be made autonomous and empowered to coordinate across all provinces. A National Disaster Resilience Council could bridge the gaps between climate policies and disaster management. Moreover, integrating disaster risk reduction into development planning can prevent future losses. Indonesia's national disaster agency (BNPB) offers a model of efficiency, etc. integrated response reduction

impact time by 45% (UNDRR, 2021)
Strong governance, accountability,
and coordination are the foundation
of resilience.

Modern disasters demand modern
solutions. Pakistan must invest in
AI-based forecasting, satellite
monitoring and real-time communication
networks. Collaborating with organizations
such as, NASA, WMO, and SUPARCO
can enhance early warning alert
system. A nationwide SMS based
system, similar to Japan's J-Alert,
can inform citizens instantly. The
World Economic Forum (2024) that
countries with robust digital readiness
experience 30% fewer
disaster related losses. Investing in
technology saves lives and minimizes
economic burden and due to damages.

Most importantly, empowering
communities can ~~transform~~ Pakistan's

Make arguments like this

disaster landscape. Local volunteers, teachers, and NGOs should be trained in risk reduction and first response. Bangladesh's model of community cyclone shelters reduced fatalities from half a million (1970) to less than 5,000 (2007). Pakistan can replicate such community centered systems in vulnerable areas like Sindh and Balochistan. When citizens become first responders, government capacity multiplies, and disaster resilience becomes sustainable.

However, Pakistan must adopt long-term resilience through climate smart infrastructure. Building flood resistant housing, strengthening embankments, and restoring mangroves can mitigate flood impact. Urban zoning laws should prevent settlements in hazard prone areas. UNEP (2023), found that

every dollar invested in resilience can save four dollars in recovery costs. Integrating green infrastructure with development is not just environmentally sound, it's economically wise.

In light of the discussion above, it becomes evident that the effectiveness of disaster management in Pakistan depends on addressing both structural weakness and future-oriented planning. Pakistan's disaster management stands at a crossroads. Institutional weakness, lack of preparedness, and poor public awareness continue to undermine progress. However, the way forward is clear: strong governance, advance technology, community participation, and climate smart planning can turn vulnerability into resilience. Pakistan must transition from a reactive to a

proactive, where disasters are anticipated, not feared & managed, not motioned. Only then can the nation protect its people, economy, and future from the inevitable tests of nature.

"Disasters are not natural; it is our vulnerability that makes them so."

[UNDRR Motto].