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.

Not relevant. Seems like you haven't understood the topic

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

OUTLINE

1. Introduction

1.1. Hook

1.2. General Statements

1.3. Thesis Statement

Pakistan's escalating vulnerability to natural and human-induced disasters underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive, proactive and climate resilient disaster management framework [illegible] people, economy and future development.

2. Pakistan's Unique Topography: From Blessing to Burden

3. The [illegible] of Decade in Pakistan

3.1. 2005 Kashmir Earthquakes

3.2. 2010 Super floods

CamScanner

Must attend the tutorial session

3.3. 2022 Climate floods
3.4. 2025 Heavy inundation
3.5. Ongoing challenge of prolonged regional droughts

No need to provide

4. Current Disaster Management Framework

4.1. Structure of NDMA
4.2. Collaboration of Stakeholders
4.3. Focus on post-disaster relief
4.4. Reactive policies

5. Challenges of Disaster Manageme-nt

5.1. Gaps in Resilience Framework

5.1.1. Infrastructure vulnerabilities
5.1.2. Blockage of natural drainage systems
5.1.3. Ineffective early warning systems
5.1.4. Ineffective health care sector

5.2. Gaps in Adaptation Framework

5.2.1. Use of Old irrigation methods
5.2.2. Uncontrollable urban growth

5.2.3. Lack of coordination between disaster management authorities

5.2.4. Corruption and poor governance

5.3. Gaps in Mitigation Framework

5.3.1. Dependence on fossil fuels

5.3.2. High pollution and industrial emissions

5.3.3. Frequent policy change

5.4. Way Forward

5.4.1. Transforming Both Federal and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities

5.4.2. Transforming Technology

5.4.3. Empowering Communities

6. Conclusion

You haven't understood the topic at all. You are supposed to provide the arguments that what are the challenges for in disaster management. Youabre providing the arguments of causes and manifestations of disasters management. Must work on your topic comprehension

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THE ESSAY

A house once developed a small leak in its roof. Instead of repairing it on time the occupants placed buckets under the dripping water and painted over the stains each time it rained. Apparently, the house looked well kept, but inside the ceiling weakened with every storm. Eventually, when the roof was about to collapse the occupants run to fix it, but it was too late. This parable mirrors Pakistan's reactive rather than proactive response to disaster management. Pakistan stands among the world's most disaster prone nations, facing the intricate web of natural and human induced disasters that continuously threaten the livelihoods of over 240 million people. The natural disaster portfolio encompasses seismic activities, catastrophic flooding, prolonged droughts, severe heat waves, and emerging

No need to provide any kind of information in your introduction

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threat of glacial lake outbursts. These disasters exacerbated by human induced gaps in management of resilience, adaptation and mitigation frameworks. These diasters cannot be underestimated as Pakistan stand at a critical juncture where survival and sustainability now depend on how effectively it adapts to its changing geography. Thus, Pakistan's escalating vulnerability underscores the urgent need of a comprehensive, proactive and climate resistant disaster management framework to safeguard its people, economy and future development.

Geography stands at the top of list with which nature has blessed Pakistan. The country has been blessed with diverse terrain ranging from Northern Highlands, Indus Plain, Balochistan Plateau, and coastal areas along with

Language is fine. Keep it up.
However, your arguments and outline is completely irrelevant

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Arabian Sea. Pakistan's unique geography, once the source of envy, has now become a source of its vulnerability. According to German watch Global Climate Risk Index 2025, Pakistan has has become 5th most vulnerable country. Its position near Tropic of Cancer exposes it to higher temperature (extreme sun-light), intense monsoon and climatic fluctuations. As Pakistan lies at the collision zone of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plate, making it one of the world's most seismically active region. This tectonic setting is responsible for frequent earthquakes in northern and western regions. Similarly, northern highlands home to Himalayas, Karakaram and Hindu kush ranges contains more than 7000 glaciers, the largest outside polar region. Due to rising temperature, these glaciers are melting rapidly, forming unstable glacial lakes

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leading to glacial lake outburst floods. Moreover, Indus River system which is indispensible for sustaining agriculture now with monsoon exacerbates risk of floods. On the other hand, arid and semi arid zones of Balochistan, southern Punjab and Tharparkar are prone to long droughts. Last but not least, the 1046 km long coastline along Arabian Sea faces threats from cyclones, floods, storm surges and sea intrusion. This unique topography makes uniform disaster management difficult.

Your own thoughts are missing. You are just putting the information. You are supposed to provide your own analysis

Pakistan's disaster portfolio is both extensive and devastating. It's disaster history is marked by several catastrophic events that appear like an audit revealing risks and vulnerabilities in its frameworks. One of the devastating natural disaster in history of Pakistan is 2005 Kashmir earth.

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quake, registering a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale and claiming over 80,000 lives. Apart from immediate casualities, this event left millions homeless creating a ripple down effect on every segment of the society. Similarly, the 2010 super floods represented another watershed moment in Pakistan's disaster management evaluation. This event affected more than 20 million people across Pakistan and submerged nearly one-fifth of the country's total land area. According to the state of minister for finance, the economic loss to the country due to 2010 floods was estimated at $10 billion. As UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moun noted, "This is what I saw: village after village destroyed - washed away. Almost 20 million people need food, shelter and emergency care... This is a

global disaster, a global challenge."
More recently, in this decade 2 massive floods of 2022 and 2025 demonstrated the impact of climate change on Pakistan's disaster landscape, displacing millions and causing immense economic damage. In 2022, unprecendented flooding inundated one third of landmass, affected over '33 million people' and caused economic loss of over 30 billion. In 2025, recent figures reveal the displacement of 1.90 millions in matters of weeks. In addition to this, Pakistan faces ongoing challenge of regional droughts. particularly in Sindh and Balochist-an affecting agricultural product-ivity and pastoral livelihood.

Pakistan response to disaster management centers around National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) ,established in

2007 following the devastating floods and 2005 earth quake. The **NDMA** serves as the apex body responsible for coordinating disaster management activities, developing policies and guidelines, and facilitating international cooperation for disaster risk reduction. This works with **Provincial Disaster Management Authority** and District Disaster Management Authorities, creating a three tired administrative structure to address disasters at multiple governance levels. These authorities work with many stakeholders like **Pakistan Armed Forces**, non-governmental organizations and international partners including **United Nation agencies, the International Red Cross, and Red Crescent Movement** and bilateral donors that provide technical assistance, funding and capacity building. However,

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current management focuses on post-disaster relief and rehabilitation rather than pre-disaster management and risk reduction. This reactive approach rather than **proactive** fails to address many underlying factors. This mistake leads to an evil vicious cycle of neglect, disaster and relief efforts.

Each disaster appears as an audit of Pakistan's vulnerability in its **Resilience Framework** which risks its preparation for climatic disasters. Firstly, Pakistan's infrastructure vulnerability in areas prone to seismic activities and inundation amplifies disaster impacts. Drainage system in these areas are inadequate to handle extreme percipitation events, while aging dams poses both floods and drought risks. Secondly, Pakistan's

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early warning system remain insufficient to provide timely and accurate information for occupants in highly prone areas. Similarly, there are gaps in meterological infrastructure which cause inaccuracy in events forecasting. The dissemination of information to rural and marginalized communities faces significant barriers due to language diversity, limited media access and low literacy rates. Thirdly, the health services often fell apart due to waterborne diseases that quickly spread in temporary camps. According to United Nation: 2022 Floods Response Plan, upto 40.1. of the flood affected population reported that health care facilities were inaccessible to them. Even when, when disasters become frequent urban planning, rural housing and farming don't often include

This one is fine

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resilience in their plans leading people to stuck in a viscous cycle of construction and reconstruction.

Pakistan has tried to improve its **adaptation framework**, yet not much has been formulated into reality. For instance, Pakistan is an **agrarian economy** and agriculture economy is the backbone of economy contributing (23.4%) to its GDP. Still many farmers use old **irrigation methods** that waste water and make crops more likely to be damaged by floods and droughts. There is lack of awareness about **drip irrigation** and **seed varieties**. Similarly, uncontrollable **urban growth** block natural drainage. There are initiatives started to monitor the glacial melting, but these initiatives are not funded properly due to economic constraints. To

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add, there is lack of coordination between federal and provincial disaster management authorities. Corruption and mismanagement significantly undermine disaster management effectiveness, diverting resources away from vulnerable populations and essential infrastructive development.

Despite formal policy advances, Pakistan's disaster management mitigation framework remains undermined by persistant structural deficiencies. The country shows heavy reliance on **fossil fuels** and for fulfilling its energy needs similarly **coal based power plants** are growing. Even though solar and wind energy have a lot of potential, it has been reluctant to catch on due to high **initial cost**. of emission installation. Industrial and pollution

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from city transportation is contin uing to increase. This makes air quality in metropolitans worst. Although several initiatives have been taken like **10 Billion Tree Tsunami**, frequent policy changes and uneven monitoring causes challenges. At the same time, the urban growth and forest loss keep taking away all the established efforts. If country doesnot take real steps to switch to clean energy and cut down on emissions, it would be perceived as falling behind in **global climate action.**

Transforming Pakistan's disaster management capabilities requires comprehensive institutional reform beginning from **adaquate resource allo cation** and professional capacity development. The **NDMA** and **PDMAs**

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need substantial increase in dedicated funding, accompanied by recruitment of qualified technical staff specialized in disaster risk reduction, emergency management and climate adaptation. Establishing real roles and responsibilities across federal, provincial and district levels supported by memoranda of understanding and standardization will enhance coordination effectiveness, Professional development programs should include international training exchanges, certification requirements for disaster management personnels and require skill updating to keep pace with evolving practices.

Modernizing early development warning systems requires significant investment in meteorological structure including automated

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weather stations, Dopplar radar systems, and satellite based monitoring capabilities. Implementing artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms can improve the accuracy of predicting weathers.

There is a need to empower communities to understand and manage their own disaster risk present represents a fundamental shift toward sustainable resilience building. Training local volunteers in emergency response skills will build grass root level capacity for disaster management.

In a **nut shell,** just as a leaking roof ignored during light rain turns into a collapsed ceiling during a storm, Pakistan's disaster management system

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suffered from reactive patchwork responses instead of lasting repairs. Each flood, earthquake and drought exposes the same structural weaknesses - poor preparedness, weak coordination and fragile infrastructure - leaving the nation into a cycle of damage and recovery. True resilience will come when Pakistan moves from merely fixing leaks after every storm to reinforcing the roof itself — through proactive risk reduction, stronger institutions and community centered resilience planning.