

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

1: Introduction

1.1:

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

1.2:

Supporting Statement

1.3:

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

Provide proper headings

2:

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

2.1:

Weak Institutional Coordination

2.1.1:

10- always try to be relevant to the topic. If even you 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

2.1.2:

Poor Communication and lack of unified command system

2.2:

11- Never use 1st and 2nd person pronouns in your essay. Inadequate Resources and Financial Constraints

2.2.1:

12- evidence must be authentic for preparedness and prevention. Low Budget

2.2.2:

13- evidence sources from where evidence is taken must be legitimate. Dependence on (foreign) foreign aid after disasters.

2.3:

13- The pattern of the essay must be followed. Outdated Infrastructure and Technology Gaps

2.3.1

weak early warning systems.

2.3.2

Poor drainage, flood protection and reserve infrastructure

Work on your Argumentation
Improve your phrasing and expressions don't deviate from the topic
Be relevant and provide your own thoughts

2.4:

Low Public Awareness and Community

2.4.1:

lack of disaster education and community drills

2.4.2:

ignorance of evacuation plans and safety protocols.

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

2.5: Environmental Degradation and Climate Change
2.5.1: Deforestation, unplanned urbanizations and soil erosion.

2.5.2: Intensified floods, droughts, and heat waves due to climate change.

3: Way Forward.

Provide proper headings.
Otherwise, the examiner would fail your essay categorically

3.1: Strengthening Institutional Framework.

3.1.1: Empower NDMA, PDMA, and (local governments) DDMA, with clear mandate.

3.1.2: Improve coordination among federal, Provincial, and local levels.

3.2: Investing in Prevention and Early warning system

3.2.1: Develop modern forecasting and GIS-based risk mapping

3.2.2: Promote data-sharing between ~~Supar~~ SUPARCO, PMD, and NDMA.

3.3: Building Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

3.3.1: Construct flood protection structures and emergency shelters.

3.3.2: Enforce building codes and sustainable land use planning

3.4: Enhancing Public Awareness and Community Preparedness

3.4.1: Include disaster management in school curricula

3.4.2: Train local volunteers and conduct awareness campaigns.

3.5: Ensuring Financial Sustainability and Partnerships

3.5.1: Create a National Disaster risk fund and insurance scheme

3.5.2: Strengthen collaborations with NGOs, Private sector and international

Partnership.

4: Conclusion

4.1 ~~Conas~~ Final Thoughts.

THE ESSAY

Disasters do not just destroy lives; they expose the cracks in a nation's governance, Planning, and Priorities. Pakistan's recurring experience with natural and man-made disasters reflects this harsh truth.

A disaster is any situation or sudden event that causes wide spread destruction and disruption to human life and property, while disaster management involves the systematic process of Prevention, Preparedness, response, and recovery to minimize such losses. Pakistan's geographical diversity and climatic ~~variability~~ ^{variability} make it highly prone to earthquakes, floods, droughts, and heat waves.

The devastating earthquakes, ~~and~~ floods, and frequent droughts in ^{several} parts of country reveals its deep vulnerability. Despite facing these catastrophes

Pakistan's approach to disaster management remains largely reactive, marked by weak institutions, poor coordination, and limited public awareness. This

essay critically examines the major challenges such as weak institutional cooperation, inadequate financial resources and constraints, out dated infrastructure and technology, low public awareness and community

environmental degradation and climate change and the way forward for instance strengthening institutional cooperation, investing in prevention and preparedness, building climate resilient infrastructure, Enhancing public awareness

and community preparedness, and ensuring financial sustainability and Partnerships.

one of the most critical barriers to effective disaster management in Pakistan is weak institutional coordination.

Although the National Disaster Risk Management Authority (NDMA) was established under the NDMA act of 2010 to serve as the central coordinating body, its lineage with provincial

Disaster management Authorities (PDMA's) and District Disaster management Authorities (DDMA's) remain fragmented.

Each tier often operates in isolation, leading to overlapping mandates and delayed responses.

For instance, during the 2022 floods, which affected more than 33 million people and caused economic

losses exceeding US\$30 billion (World Bank), the lack of a unified command structure

severely hampered relief distribution federal and provincial governments. Moreover, ~~basic~~ bureaucratic

red tape and poor communication channels slow down

the mobilization of resources and personnel

during emergencies. Local governments, which

should act as the first line of defence,

often lack capacity, funding, and autonomy

to respond promptly. Consequently, Pakistan's disaster

response remains largely reactive, dependent

rather than coordinated risk reduction efforts.

Strengthening vertical and horizontal institutional

linkages is, therefore, essential to transform

Pakistan's disaster governance from a

fragmented to a unified system.

~~Disaster~~ Another major obstacle in Pakistan's disaster management system is the chronic shortage of financial and material resources. The NDMA and PDMA's often operate with limited budgets, most of which are allocated for post disaster relief rather than pre disaster mitigation and preparedness. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey (2022-23), less than 0.02% of GDP is spent on disaster risk reduction annually, reflecting the low national priority given to prevention. The underfunding leaves the country heavily dependent on foreign aid and donor agencies such as the UNDP, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank during emergencies. For instance, after the 2022 floods, Pakistan sought over US\$16 billion in international assistance for recovery and reconstruction. Moreover emergency response units often lack basic equipment, trained personnel, and logistic facilities, especially in remote districts of Sindh and Balochistan. The absence of national disaster insurance mechanism further worsens community vulnerability, as millions of affected families receive little to no compensation. Without sustained domestic investment and contingency funds, Pakistan's disaster management system remains reactive, expensive and unsustainable. Ensuring dedicated budget lines for disaster risk reduction and creating financial resilience mechanisms are crucial to breaking this cycle of crisis dependency.

Firstly, your Argumentation is too weak. Besides most of the times you just provide the information. Other than that, you deviate from the topic.

Pakistan's disaster management is severely hampered by outdated infrastructure and limited technological capacity. Despite being one of the most disaster prone countries, it ~~lacks~~ ^{lacks} advanced early warning systems, efficient communication networks, and resilient infrastructure to mitigate risks. For example during 2022 floods, large area of Sindh and Balochistan remained without warning or communication for days, leading to delayed evacuations and ~~the~~ higher casualties. ~~the~~ The Pakistan meteorological department (PMD) and SUPARCO ~~possess~~ ^{possess} weather monitoring facilities, yet real time data sharing with NMA and local authorities remains inefficient. Moreover, most floods embankments, drainage systems, and irrigation canals were constructed decades ago and have not been adequately maintained. According to the World Bank (2023), infrastructure failures amplified flood losses by nearly 40%. Similarly, poorly built roads, bridges, and housing structure in rural areas collapse easily during earthquakes or floods due to weak enforcement of building codes. The absence of geographic information system (GIS)-based mapping and remote sensing tools further limits risk assessment. Modernizing infrastructure and integrating technology into disaster planning are essential to reduce future ~~response~~ ^{response} ~~resp~~ vulnerabilities and improve response efficiency.

A major weakness in Pakistan's disaster management framework is the lack of public awareness and community participation. Most citizens, especially in rural and hazard prone regions, remain unaware of evacuation routes, safety measures, or early warning messages. The NDMA's 2022 report revealed that fewer than 20% of communities in high risk areas had received any disaster preparedness training. Schools rarely include disaster education, and community-based drills are seldom conducted. As a result, people often respond reactively, relying solely on government relief after calamities strike. Furthermore, limited media coverage on preventive education and the absence of local volunteer networks deepens the gap between authorities and communities. In contrast, countries like Bangladesh have drastically reduced cyclone-related deaths through community led preparedness programs. Pakistan urgently needs to integrate disaster awareness into education, strengthen local response teams, and foster public participation to build a culture of resilience.

Environmental degradation and climate change have intensified the frequency and severity of disasters in Pakistan. Rapid deforestation, soil erosion, and unplanned urbanization have destroyed natural barriers that once minimized floods and landslides. According to Global Forest Watch (2023), Pakistan lost nearly 27,000 hectares of forest cover

between 2001 - 2022 a weakening watershed stability. Simultaneously, climate change has accelerated glacial melting in the north, leading to frequent glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), while erratic rainfall patterns trigger droughts in Balochistan and Sindh. The German watch climate risk index 2021 ranks Pakistan among the top 10 most climate affected countries globally. Poor waste management, encroachments on river banks, and inadequate drainage systems further exacerbate flood risks in urban centers. Without addressing environmental degradation and integrating climate adaptations into development planning, Pakistan's exposure to disasters will continue to grow. Sustainable land use, afforestation and climate resilient infrastructure are indispensable for long term disaster reduction.

To build an effective disaster management system, Pakistan must strengthen its institutional framework and coordination mechanisms. The NDMA, PDMA's and PDMAs need clearly defined roles, adequate resources, and seamless vertical communication. Presently, overlapping mandates and bureaucratic hurdles delay response and recovery efforts. Establishing a national disaster management framework with standardized protocols can ensure unity of command and timely action. Furthermore, empowering local governments with technical training and funds would enable faster community-level response. Integration between civil administration, the military, NGOs, and international partners

Should be institutionalized, rather than ad hoc. Periodic audits and performance evaluations of disaster agencies can ensure accountability and efficiency. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30) emphasizes governance and coordination as the foundation of resilience - Pakistan must operationalize these principles to transform disaster response from reactive relief to proactive risk management.

A Proactive approach to disaster management requires strong investment in prevention and early warning systems. Pakistan must shift its focus from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster risk reduction. Establishing advanced forecasting technologies, GIS based risk mapping, and real time monitoring can significantly reduce loss of life and property. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and SUPARCO should collaborate with NDMA to enhance data sharing and accuracy of weather predictions. During the 2022 floods, delayed warnings and poor communication left millions unprepared - an outcome that can be avoided through automated alert systems and mobile-based notifications at the community level. Additionally, structural measures such as flood barriers, small dams, and improved drainage systems can minimize the physical impacts of disasters. Following the models of Japan and Bangladesh, where early warning systems have saved thousands of lives

Pakistan must prioritize prevention as a central pillar of its disaster management policy.

Developing climate resilient infrastructure is essential for minimizing disaster-related damages in Pakistan. Much of the country's existing infrastructure - roads, bridges, embankments, and housing - was built decades ago and cannot withstand today's extreme climatic events. According to the World Bank (2023), infrastructure losses during 2022 floods alone exceeds US\$14 billion, largely due to weak construction standards and poor maintenance. Pakistan must enforce strict building codes, particularly in flood plains and seismic zones, and promote the use of resilient materials in both public and private construction. Urban areas require upgraded drainage systems and flood-resistant urban planning, while rural regions need embankments, storm shelters, and improved irrigation channels. Integrating climate risk assessment into all new projects can ensure long-term sustainability. By investing in resilient infrastructure, Pakistan can reduce economic losses, protect vulnerable communities, and align with SDG 11 (Sustainable cities & communities) and SDG 13 (Climate action).

public awareness and community participation are vital pillars of effective disaster management. In Pakistan, most disaster response failures stem from unprepared communities and weak local engagement. To address this, the government should integrate disaster education into school curriculum and promote public awareness campaigns through media, mosques, and local councils. Training community based volunteers as first responders can ensure timely action before external help arrives. According to NDMA (2023), community lead preparedness programs can reduce disaster losses by up to 30%. If properly implemented, local governments, NGOs, and civil society organizations must collaborate to conduct mock drills, awareness seminars, and capacity building workshops in high-risk districts. Success stories from Bangladesh's cyclone preparedness program show that empowering communities significantly reduces casualties. Building a culture of preparedness - where people know how to act before disaster strike - can transform Pakistan's response capacity from reactive to resilient.

Sustainable disaster management in Pakistan demands reliable financing and strong partnerships. The country's aid dependence on international aid after every major disaster highlights the absence of long-term financial planning. Establishing a National Disaster Insurance Fund

can ensure immediate availability of resources for relief and reconstruction. According to the Asian Development Bank (2023), every dollar invested in disaster preparedness saves nearly six dollars in post-disaster recovery. Pakistan should promote (PPPs) Public-private Partnerships to mobilize resources for resilient infrastructure and risk reduction. Projects, micro insurance schemes for farmers and small businesses can protect livelihoods in flood and drought prone areas. Additionally, Collaboration with global organizations such as the UNDP, World Bank, and Green Climate Fund should focus on capacity building rather than one time relief. Financial resilience, supported by coordinated partnerships, is crucial for shifting Pakistan's disaster management from dependence to self-reliance.

Disasters in Pakistan are not merely acts of nature but reflections of systemic weakness in governance, planning, and preparedness. The repeated devastation caused by the earth quakes, floods, and recurring droughts highlights deep structural and institutional gaps. Weak coordination, weaker inadequate resources, outdated infrastructure, low awareness, and environmental degradation continue to hinder resilience building. However, these challenges also present opportunities for reform. By strengthening institutions,

investing in prevention and early warning systems, building climate-resilient infrastructure, empowering communities, and ensuring financial sustainability. Pakistan can transform its disaster management approach from reactive to preventive. Learning from global best practices and aligning with the Sendai framework and ~~the~~ SDGs can guide this transition. Ultimately, disaster resilience is not achieved overnight - it is built through vision, preparedness, and participation with coordinated efforts and political will. Pakistan can safeguard its people, economy, and environment from recurring catastrophes.
