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.

Disaster Mismanagement In Pakistan: Challenges And Way-Forward.

1. Introduction:

1.1 Pakistan is among the most disaster prone countries, ranked 8th most climate vulnerable (GCRI 2024).

1.2. Disaster management framework exists (NDMA, PDMA, DDMA) but execution is weak.

1.3. Pakistan faces major challenges like poor planning, limited funds, and low community preparedness.

1.4. The way forward lies in strengthening institutions, better budget allocation, and promoting community based resilience.

Thesis: Pakistan faces serious challenges due to [illegible] weak coordination, poor planning, and limited resources. The way forward lies in stronger institutions, better funding and [illegible] achieve [illegible] preparedness.

Top comprehension is fine.
Work on your time management.
Improve your expressions and phrasing.
Must work on your Argumentation.
Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

2. Major Challenges in Disaster Management

2.1. Institutional and governance challenges.

Narrow it down

a. Poor coordination among NDMA, PDMA, and DDMA.
b. Overlapping roles, weak local goverment involvement.
c. Slow implementation of NDMP (22% goals met - NDMA report 2024).

2.2. Financial and Resource constraints.

a. Budget below 0.05% of GDP (WB 2024).
b. Delayed fund release and reliance on foreign aid.
c. Shortage of trained staff and modern equipment.

2.3. Technical and Capacity gaps.

a. Weak early warning and forecasting systems.
b. Inadequate disaster research and risk mapping.

c. Poor enforcement of building codes and urban planning.

2.4. Social and environmental factors.

a. Low public awarness and community preparedness.

b. Encroachments, deforestations, and poor drainage.

c. Climate change intensifying disaster frequency.

3. The Way Forward for effective Disaster Management in Pakistan.

3.1. Institutional strengthning and governance improvements.

a. Clarify NDMA, PDMA, DDMA roles, and enhance local autonomy.

b. Establish National Disaster Data Portal for real-time coordination.

c. Regular audits and post disaster reviews.

3.2. Financial Reforms.

Phrase it properly

a. Allocation maximum % of GDP

for disaster risk reduction.

b. Introducting disaster insurance and emergency reserve funds.

c. Encouragement of public-private partnership for resiliant infrasture.

3.3. Technological and capacity development.

a. Expand AI-based early warning system

b. Invest in research, mapping, and modern equipment.

c. Training for rescue ~~and~~ district teams.

3.4. Community and Climate resiliance.

a. Integrade disaster education in Schools

b. Promotion of community based disaster management.

c. Implement climate adaptation projects like Recharge Pakistan.

4. Conclusion.

4.1. Disasters are natural, losses depend on preparedness.

4.2. Shift from reactive relief to proactive risk.

Pakistan is the land of diverse landscapes and climates, remains one of the most disaster prone countries in the world (ranked on 6th most climate vulnerable nation (According the Global climate risk Index 2024). Pakistan frequently suffers from floods, earthquakes, droughts and heatwaves. The 2022 floods alone affected 33 million people and caused over $30 billion damages. Despite having an institutional disaster management framework- comprising the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and its provincial & district branches Pakistan's response to disasters remain largely reactive. Weak co-ordination, limited financial resources and inadequate preparedness continue to widen the gap between policy and practice. However, where there are challenges, there are also opportunities for reforms, Strengthening institutions, modernizing technology and involving communities can turn the tide. Thus, understanding the challenges in disaster management is the first step towards building resilient Pakistan and designing a practical way forward for sustainable safety.

Pakistan's disaster management system faces a web of institutional, financial, technical, and social weaknesses that keep the country trapped in a cycle of reaction rather than prevention. These challenges overlap and reinforce each other, poor governance leads to resource shortages, which limit technology & community outreach. Understanding each dimension helps trace the roots of failure and identify entry points for reform.

Illegible

To begin with, institutional and governance challenges remain at the heart of disaster mismangement. Firstly, poor coordination among NDMA, PDMA and DDMA is the biggest bottleneck. Overlapping roles causes confusion and duplication of work during crisis as too many cooks spoil the broth. Secondly, decentralization is weak. Distrct authorities lack decission-making powers, forcing every request through ~~request~~

Avoid such kind of expressions

through Islamabad, which delays quick response. Thirdly, accountability machenism are fragile, audits and post disaster evaluations are rare so lessons are seldom learned. The NDMA review (2024) admitted that 22% of the NDMP's goals were implemented. To address these issues institutional clarity and empowered local government are indispensable. However strong institutions alone cannot deliver results without financial suppowt, which forms the next major challenge in disaster.

Moving forward, financial limitations re remains a major ~~stumbling~~ block. First of all, Pakistan invests less than 0.5% of GDP in disaster risk reduction (world bank 2024), leaving agencies underfunded. Secondly, dependence on foreign aid & delayed funds release results in reactive rathan prevention action. Thirdly, a shortage of trained staff slowed the rescue operation. Therefore, priotizign financial transparency is importans to escape this trap.

No Argumentation. Your own thoughts are missing

Furthermore, technical and capacity

gaps severely weakens disaster management performance. Firstly outdated early warning system mean over 60% of districts lack forecasting system (NDMA 2025). Secondly, the absence of hazard mapping and research keeps risk planning weak.