

# The Economic Costs of Natural Disasters in a Changing Climate

## Outline

natural disasters are causing many challenges but economic costs of natural disasters is a major challenge to deal with.

### 1- Introduction

Thesis Statement: The natural disasters in a changing climate are increasing burden on economy. Loss of agricultural crops, ~~problems in energy sector~~ and infrastructure losses are ~~some economic costs of natural disasters~~.

These economic costs can be mitigated by using weather resistant seeds and climate resilient infrastructure.   
write with proper subject verb and object please

### 2. What are the Economic costs of Natural disasters in a Changing climate

- (a) Loss of agricultural crops which which is a major portion of our GDP contribute a major portion in country's GDP
- (b) Increase in the losses of transmission lines, affecting industrial sector
- (c) ~~Losses~~ of infrastructure like roads
- (d) Pressure on the budget ~~increases~~ due to mass exodus
- (e) Number of out-of-state ~~immigrants~~ this point is irrelevant and does not have any meanings increases due to destruction of educational institutes

### 3 ways to mitigate the economic costs of natural disasters in a changing climate

(a) Use weather resilient seeds for crop production.

(b) Reforms for transmission to bear natural disasters

(c) construction of weather resilient infrastructures

(d) structural reforms to implement Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017

(e) International collaboration to make new policies

#### 4- conclusion

"If you think economy is more important than climate, try holding your breath and then count your money." (Guy McPherson) This quotation highlights the importance of climate over economy. Economy is dependent on climate conditions. If changing climate conditions are ignored, they will definitely cost the economy. There are economic costs due to natural disasters in a changing climate.

please read the topic again  
it is about economic costs of natural disasters

these are very generic statements  
the repetition of ideas does not convey any meanings



Agricultural crops ~~are~~ ~~destroying~~ due to ~~floods~~. The excessive weather ~~fluctuations~~ damage the transmission lines which affect the industrial sector also. ~~Floods are~~ ~~destroying~~ the <sup>floods cause massive destruction to</sup> (infrastructure) infrastructures like roads which cost heavily in <sup>their</sup> rebuilding. People are forced to leave their residential areas and government has to support them financially. Educational institutes in backward areas are ~~destroying~~ which cause an increase in out-of-school children. All these economic costs can be mitigated by using weather resistant seeds, reforms in transmission lines and by building weather resilient infrastructure.

here you are bit relevant but in outline you are writing without creating any linkage

The natural disasters in changing climate are increasing burden on economy. Loss of agricultural crops, problems in energy sector and infrastructure losses are some economic costs of natural disasters. These economic costs can be mitigated by using weather resistant

seeds and climate resilient infra-  
structures.

Natural disasters in a changing  
climate are destroying the agri-  
cultural crops which contributes a  
major portion of about 23% in  
country's GDP. Natural disaster mainly  
floods cause the ~~destruction~~ <sup>cause the massive destruction of crops</sup> of  
crops from their roots. Most of  
the other economic sectors are  
dependent on agriculture sector.  
It causes food insecurity in  
country and loss of raw  
material for industries. As per  
Pakistan Statistics of Bureau: The  
floods of 2022 destroyed 38%  
of the ~~harvest~~ <sup>harvest</sup> crops.

Along with that ~~natural~~  
~~disasters~~ like tornadoes destroy  
the transmission lines which  
also affects economy. It is  
because industrial sector runs  
on electricity and losses  
in transmission lines affect  
the working of this sector. The  
production of ~~this~~ sector decreases  
manifest. This causes trade-deficit



due to decrease in exports. Thus natural disasters are affecting the economy by disturbing the functioning of industrial sectors.

Disasters also destroy infrastructure like roads similarly the destruction of transmission lines. The heavy flow of floods washed off the portions of roads.

It affects the transportation in that area. Government has to invest heavy amounts in the re-building of these roads. As per Tehsil Chairman of a valley in Ghit in dawn news, 2022 the 2022 flood destroyed 37 km road of this valley which connects it with city.

In a nutshell, government has to spend a lot of money in the re-building of these roads, affected with floods.

The floods not only destroy the roads but also the houses of many residents of the affected areas which results in mass exodus. This mass

puts extra pressure

Exodus puts pressure on government budget. It is because, government has to spend a heavy amount on the arrangements to accommodate these people. AS per world Meteorological organization, 2022: 48% people of affected areas of KP and Gilgit in Pakistan migrated to safer places after the floods of 2022.

It means that natural disasters put pressure on government budget due to mass exodus of people from affected areas.

Along with this mass exodus the number of out-of-school children increases due to destruction of educational institutes in the backward areas. It is because the infrastructure of these educational institutes are not up to the mark. It now costs heavily upon economy to re-build all these institutes to decrease the number of out-of-school



children. AS per UN report 2023: There are 2.5 million out-of-school children in Pakistan.

Resiliently, disasters destroy these educational institutes which ~~increases~~ <sup>the number of</sup> out-of-school children and government needs to spend heavily to re-build these schools.

why are you using the word increasing again and again

the economic cost can be mitigated by controlling the factors that cause economic challenges

All these economic costs can be mitigated by adopting some measures as the use weather-resilient seeds for better crop production.

try not to write in passive voice

These weather resilient seeds will minimize the risk of the destruction of crop due to floods and other natural disasters. weather-resilient crops have the potential to bear the changing climate.

Example: Many countries like China and India are using these weather resilient seeds to minimize the effects of

changing climate. Resiliently, Pakistan can also use these seeds

✓ to minimize the effects of climate ✓ and to increase the production of crops.

The effects of natural disasters can also be mitigated by reforming the transmission lines. ✓ It is because there are deteriorated transmission lines affecting the industrial sector of Pakistan. These transmission lines can be reformed in this way so that they can bear the pressure of natural disasters. ✓ This will boost the functioning of industrial sector by ending the disruptions in electricity supplies. ✓ Thus, these reforms are necessary to lessen the impacts of natural disasters on economy.

Along with these reforms in transmission lines, weather resilient infrastructure of roads, (and) houses and educational institutes is also necessary to minimize the effects of natural disasters in the economy. ✓ weather resilient



infrastructure will bear the  
changing climate conditions. It  
will decrease the pressure  
on the economy of Pakistan  
and other countries. The extra  
cost which is used in their  
re-building will be saved. This  
will save people from migration,  
ensure continuity of transport in  
these areas and number of  
out of school children will  
not be increased. Thus, weather  
resilient infrastructure is the  
need of the hour in this  
changing climate conditions.

this sentence does not convey any meaning

will lessen the burden

Although the reforms at  
societal level will decrease the  
burden on economy, structural  
reforms at governance level are  
also much needed to make  
them effective. structural  
reforms to implement the  
Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017  
are also needed. The climate  
change Authority and climate  
change fund are absent  
in the country. There must be

are not properly executed in the country

Structured to make all other activities, related to mitigation, effective. Thus, actions at governance level are more crucial to make other measures effective.

Along with efforts at national level, international collaboration is ~~also~~ inevitable to ~~develop new~~ policies. These new policies should incorporate new ways to ~~reson~~ to impacts of changing climate on the economies. There must be ~~like~~ ending of ~~denies~~ in the release of Loss and Damage Fund, decided in both COP 27 and COP 28. Resultantly, ~~this~~ international collaboration will ~~definitely~~ ~~decrease~~ the ~~effects~~ of changing climate conditions on the economies.

In a nutshell, natural disasters in changing climate are ~~burdening~~ the economies of the countries. The economic



costs are increasing due to a lot of damages due to these disasters. But there should be hope to do well to tackle the natural disasters in changing climates. By strictly adopting the measures to mitigate the effects of these disasters, this pressure on economies can be decreased.

Climate resilient is not a liberal nor a conservative challenge, it is a common sense.

(Ronald Reagan)