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English Essay

(4) Droughts As Silent Natural Disasters

I. Introduction

"Climate change cannot understand who is rich and who is poor; therefore, it is a global concern."

Thesis Statement: The deleterious nature of droughts as silent natural disasters covers economic, social, political and ~~health~~ medical factors. However, a number of causes instigates drought conditions in some underdeveloped countries which require certain measures.

II. Droughts are indeed considered as silent natural Disasters:

A. Slow onset and gradual impacts of droughts have intensified its severity.

Case in point: ~~2025~~ Tharparkar Drought, Pakistan.

B. Droughts have resulted into the ~~cumulative~~ and long-term consequences in multiple areas of life

C. Droughts have faced the ~~delayed~~ recognition by government and media.

Case in point: Indus Basin Water Stress,
Pakistan.

D. The economic fragility has deepened due to the food insecurity leaded by droughts.

Case in point: Food Security Index Measures

E. The humanitarian crisis in form of mass migrations within a state is intensified by droughts' conditions.

F. The multiplication of pathogens in dried-up lakes and water bodies results in health problems.

Case in point: Higher concentration of E. coli in dried up ponds and wells.

G. The malnutrition within the communities prone to drought conditions results in health problems.

H. The regional disparities are intensified within the state as a result of drought.

Case in point: Droughts impact on agricultural production volume (Wheat harvests down to 25% of previous yields in Syria Droughts 2025)

III. Major causes behind the drought onset in some underdeveloped countries:

A. The persistent change in climate patterns and global warming around the globe.

Case in point: Swiss Re Report 2024.

B. The over exploitation of resources, in particular water resources.

Case in point: Syria Droughts (2025)

C. The weak implementation of governance policies and planning for resilient environment.

Case in point: National Environmental Protection Agency Report 2025.

IV. Some suggested measures to mitigate the disastrous impacts of droughts in underdeveloped countries:

A. Ensuring the early warning systems and radars.

Example: Environment Resilience Model in Japan.

B. Investing in the public awareness means to ensure accountability.

Example: Public Service Messages as that of NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority), Pakistan.

V. Conclusion

Essay

"Climate change cannot understand who is rich and who is poor; therefore, it is a global concern."

The statement of Ban Ki Moon underscores the non-retractant behavior of climate towards the surveillance of any state in emerging world order. Similarly, the drought that is although a minor faction of climate change, has emerged as a silent threat for any state's survival. From the very unpredictable onset of droughts to its long lasting consequences, drought has surfaced as a silent struggle among multiple natural disasters. The delayed governments' recognition, the ^{deepening} economic fragility and increasing humanitarian crisis have raised the concern. The multiplication of pathogens in dried up lakes, the malnutrition cases in drought prone regions and the deepening regional disparities have surfaced the silent battle humanity faces in the form of drought led natural disasters. However, persistent change in climate patterns and global warming, the overexploitation of water resources and the weak implementation of governance policies and planning are the factors that influences drought conditions in some under-developed countries. Therefore, early warning system and mass awareness are some suggested measure to mitigate the deleterious impacts of droughts. This essay highlights economic, social, political and health impacts of droughts in form of silent battle. However, some factors have contributed in drought conditions in some under-developed countries which requires certain measures.

Firstly, the slow onset and gradual impacts of droughts have intensified their severity, making them a silent natural disaster.

Unlike floods or earthquakes, droughts develop gradually, eroding livelihoods, food security and health over time without attracting immediate attention. This is evident by the Pakistan's arid regions. For example, the prolonged drought in Tharparkar, illustrates how drought silently devastates communities without sudden destruction in form of mass migrations, livestock deaths and multiple more. Hence, the gradual and unnoticed progression of droughts intensifies their impact, proving why they are rightly termed silent natural disasters.

Secondly, drought as a silent natural disaster is not merely a temporary environmental phenomenon; rather, it produces cumulative and long term consequences that affect multiple dimensions of human life. Prolonged water scarcity gradually weakens economic stability, food security, public health and social cohesion, as its impacts compound over time instead of disappearing with a single rainfall season.

It is evident from the report of United Nations (UN). According to the UN, droughts accounts for nearly 15% of global economic losses caused by natural disasters with agriculture bearing the heaviest burden. Therefore, drought serve as a silent struggle for human in multiple areas of life.

Thirdly/In addition to it, the delayed recognition and response by media and government institutes have made the drought as silent natural disaster struggle. When early warning signs of water stress are ignored or underreported, policy responses remain reactive ^{rather} than preventive, allowing drought conditions to amplify into long term crisis.

It is evident by the growing water stress in the Indus Basin, Pakistan. The per capita water availability in Indus Basin, Pakistan has fallen below 1000 cubic meters, placing the country at threshold of water scarcity.

Therefore, the failure of timely media coverage and proactive governance has transformed the manageable water stress in Indus Basin into a deep-rooted and long term drought related challenge.