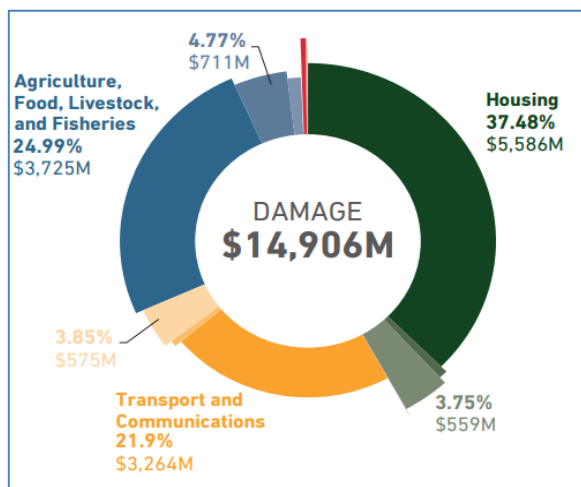


PAKISTAN FLOODS 2022 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The 2022 floods have shown Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change despite contributing less than one percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. This disaster has demonstrated what this vulnerability looks like for the people of the country. Since July FY2023, the federal and provincial authorities have been working tirelessly to manage the ongoing massive relief efforts across the country, together with local, national, and international partners. One-third of the country has been under water, and 33 million people have been affected. Nearly 8 million people are reportedly displaced. The scale of the disaster is unprecedented in Pakistan, exceeding the damage of the 2010 floods.



The floods have disproportionately hit the poorest households in the poorest areas. Those areas of the country, where human development outcomes were lowest even before the floods have been hardest hit. As the country recovers from this terrible disaster, there is an opportunity to do things differently and create a better future,

especially for areas that have not benefited from the development of the last two decades. Enhancing Pakistan's resilience to shocks and stresses amidst climate change, especially for the poorest, by addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability and building back better is essential for the country's future.

Estimates of Damage and Loss Due to Flood 2022

The damage is estimated at US\$14.9 billion, the loss to the GDP at US\$15.2 billion, and the total needs of rehabilitation at US\$16.3 billion. The sectors that suffered the most damage is housing at US\$5.6 billion; agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries at US\$3.7 billion; and transport and communications at US\$3.3 billion. The transport and communications sector have the highest reconstruction and recovery needs at US\$5.0 billion, followed by agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries at US\$4.0 billion, and housing at US\$2.8 billion. The provinces of Sindh and Balochistan account for approximately 50 percent and 15 percent of recovery and reconstruction needs, respectively.

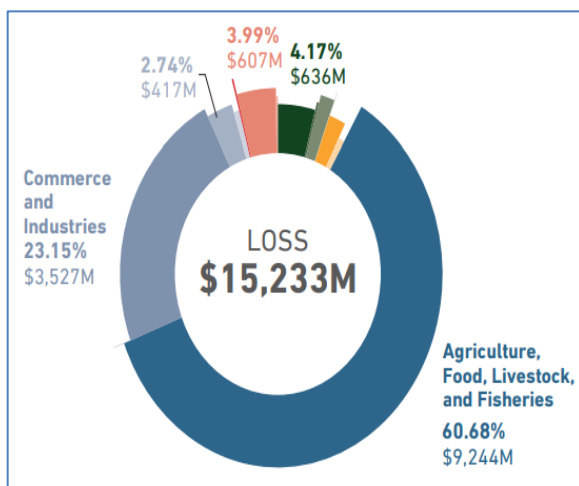
Damage is defined as the direct costs of destroyed or damaged physical assets. It is valued in monetary terms, with costs estimated based on replacing or repairing physical assets and infrastructure, considering the replacement price prevailing before the crisis. Loss is defined as changes in economic flows resulting from the disaster and valued in monetary terms. Together, damage and loss constitute the effects of the crisis. Needs costing draws on the monetary value of damage and loss but is not equal to the sum of those estimates.

Table 1: Damage, Loss, and Needs by Region

Region	Damages		Loss		Needs	
	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)
Balochistan	425.75	1,625	659.192	2,516	598.932	2,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	244.97	935	172.396	658	204.36	780
Punjab	134.93	515	148.292	566	195.452	746
Sindh	2375.816	9,068	2980.512	11,376	2059.32	7,860
Cross-Provincial	715.522	2,731	17.554	67	1189.48	4,540
Special Regions	8.384	32	12.838	49	12.576	48
Grand Total	3,905	14,906	3,991	15,233	4,260	16,261

Source:

Damage, Loss, And Needs by Sector Group and Sector

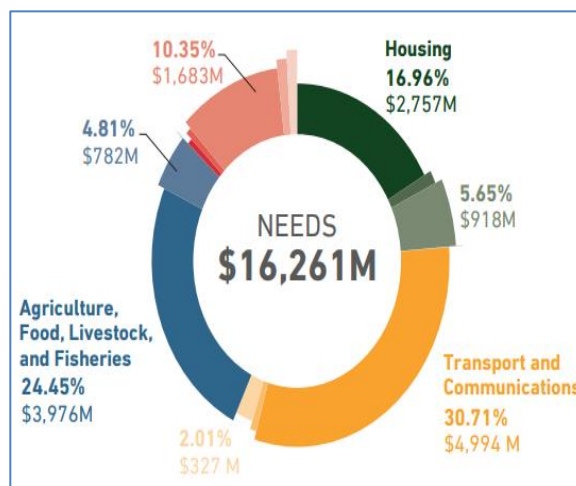


PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

- Agriculture, Food, Livestock and Fisheries
- Water Resources and Irrigation
- Commerce and Industries
- Finance and Markets
- Tourism

SOCIAL SECTORS

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Culture and Heritage



CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS

- Governance
- Social Sustainability, Inclusion and Gender
- Social Protection, Livelihoods and Jobs
- Environment and Climate Change
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

- Transport and Communications
- Energy
- Wash, Municipal Services and Community Infrastructure

National Response and Vulnerable Segment

Vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and refugees are likely disproportionately affected by the floods, given their dire circumstances and limited access to social protection and coping mechanisms. The impact of the floods is likely to exacerbate

already existing gender inequalities, revealing serious differences in safety, education, decision-making, and employment. More than 800,000 Afghan refugees currently live in calamity-hit districts in Pakistan. These refugees are likely to be poorer than community members, have fewer assets (including land),

live in camps with poor basic services, and depend on humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, 3.8 million people with disabilities live in the calamity-hit districts. People with disabilities are often marginalized, economically disempowered, and face discrimination in education, employment, housing and transport, and other Social services.

Women in particular, have suffered notable losses to their livelihoods, particularly associated with agriculture and livestock, with attendant negative impacts on their economic empowerment and wellbeing. The floods have increased women's vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) due to aggravated household tensions, harassment, and abuse related to displacement and lack of secure infrastructure. Rates of early and forced marriages often increase in the wake of crises and economic security. The United Nations Population Fund estimates that 640,000 adolescent girls during the current crisis are vulnerable and at increased risk of coercions, GBV, and child marriage. Moreover, other population groups might experience disproportional losses, including refugees and displaced persons from Afghanistan, since they are inadequately covered in national household surveys. To address Gender-based violence (GBV), the Government of Pakistan initiated a 16-day of activism campaign across Pakistan. Sessions and seminars with the support of Higher Education commission (HEC) were conducted by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and Experts from the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) at different universities regarding the awareness of GBV Laws.

Government of Pakistan (including Provincial Governments) immediately launched rescue and relief operations which NDMA conducted at the federal level and relevant agencies at provincial level, assisted by Pakistan Armed Forces and various UN agencies in coordination with MoPD&SI. Over 20,000 army troops were deployed in relief operations, with hundreds of

helicopters and C1-30 aircraft sorties. Hundreds of motorboats were mobilized to undertake search and rescue operations in affected areas throughout the country and to distribute relief supplies to the displaced population.

Federal Government announced Rs 70 billion for flood relief assistance. Out of which 63 percent has been disbursed through BISP. Secondly, the government carried out the distribution of nearly 6 lac tents, 4 lac tarpaulins, 3.5 million mosquito nets, and nearly 18 lac food packs. These efforts were carried out through the help of NDMA, PDMAs, Foreign Assistance, Humanitarian Organization Assistance, and Armed Forces.

A comprehensive Health Plan was prepared, presented, and then amended by the Ministry of National Health Services and Regulations on the instruction of nation Flood Response Coordination Centre (NFRCC). Medical camps were established. The medical effort also incorporates provincial facilities, armed forces medical camps, and international/national organizations. Strict monitoring of diseases in priority clusters and pushing forward medicines in affected areas were ensured. The overall plan has incorporated solutions offered by local partners Defence Science & Technology Organization (DESTO) – water filtration plant, anti-malaria spray and solar solutions.

Finally, programs and policies to support recovery need to reach the worst affected geographic areas and all types of households. Livelihood assistance supports future income generation. Grants, especially for small holding farmers, could secure their survival while contributing to the future food supply. International evidence suggests that labor-intensive construction works, such as cash-for-work schemes in infrastructure rehabilitation, will support livelihood restoration and income-generating opportunities. Such schemes should include technical facilitation and skills development on climate adaptation and resilience buildings.