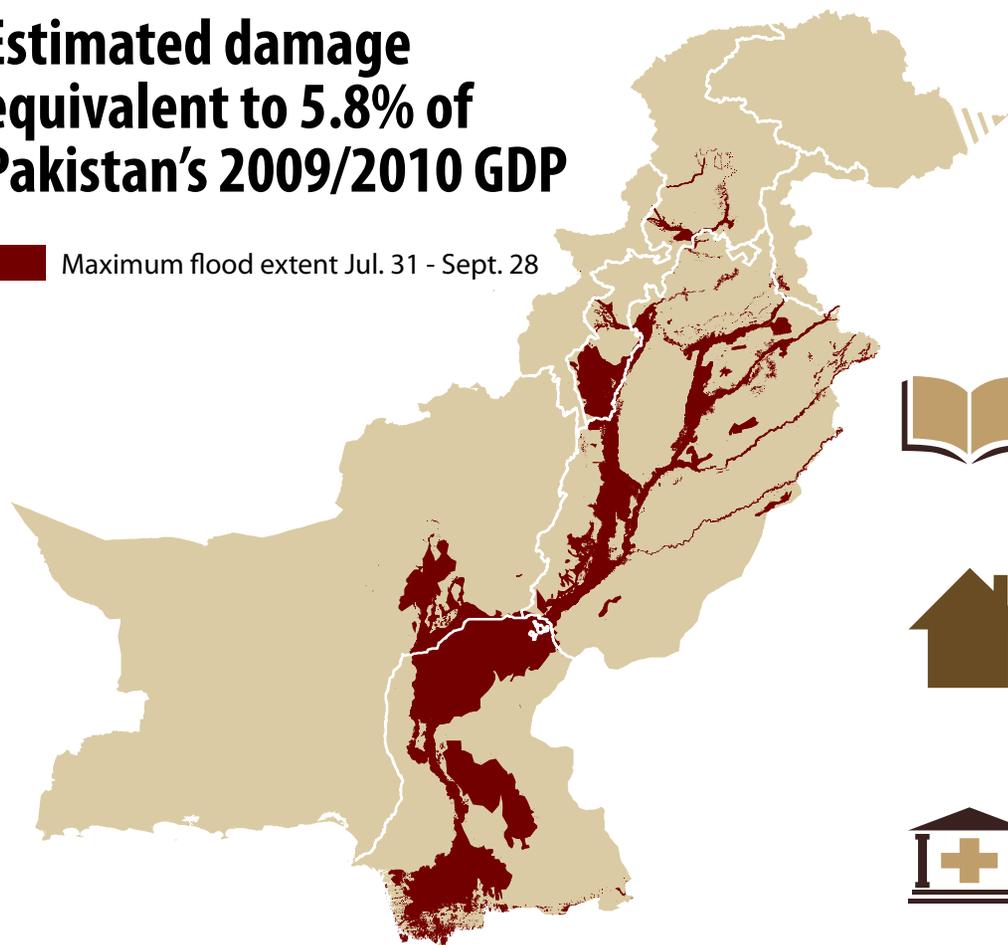


Pakistan: Flooding Damage and Needs Overview for Key Humanitarian Sectors

Estimated damage equivalent to 5.8% of Pakistan's 2009/2010 GDP

 Maximum flood extent Jul. 31 - Sept. 28



\$10.85 billion
 The recommended cost option for recovery & reconstruction



Education

\$308 million in damage

\$505 million in estimated recovery/reconstruction costs



Housing

\$1.6 billion in damage

\$2.2 billion in estimated recovery/reconstruction costs



Health

\$18 million in damages to health facilities

\$49 million in estimated recovery/reconstruction costs



Agriculture

\$5 billion in damage

\$1.05 billion in estimated recovery/reconstruction costs



Water Supply and Sanitation

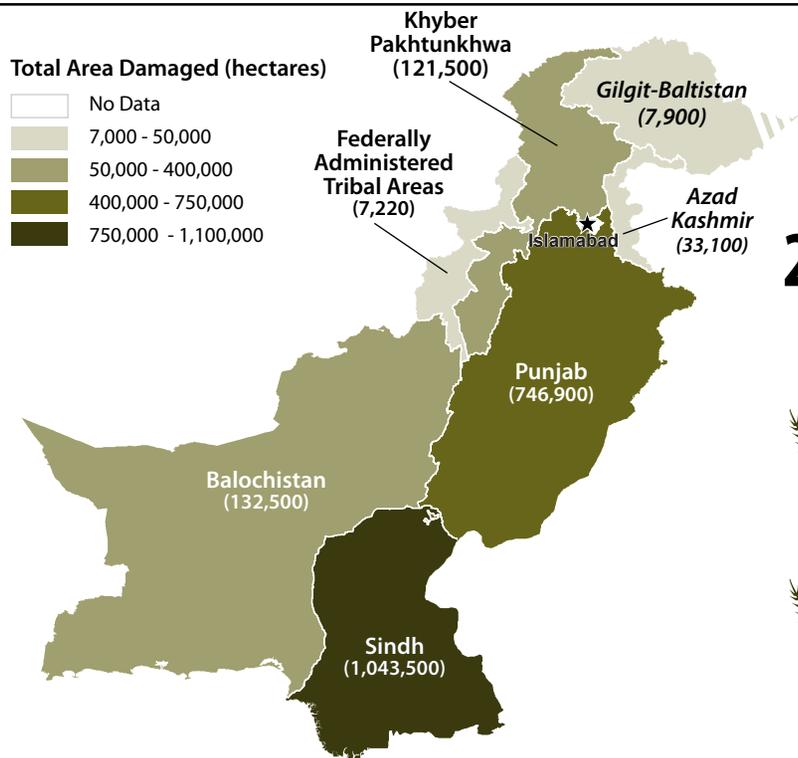
\$108 million in damage and indirect losses

\$93 million in estimated recovery/reconstruction costs

Agricultural Sector Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

Over \$5 billion in damages to the agricultural sector

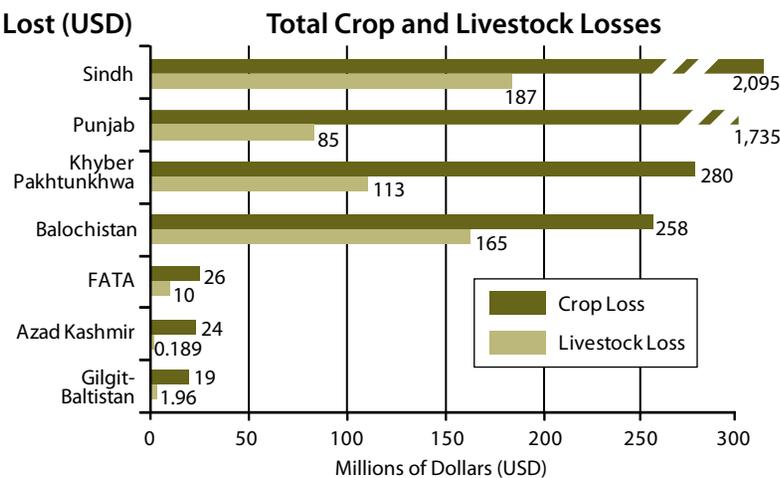
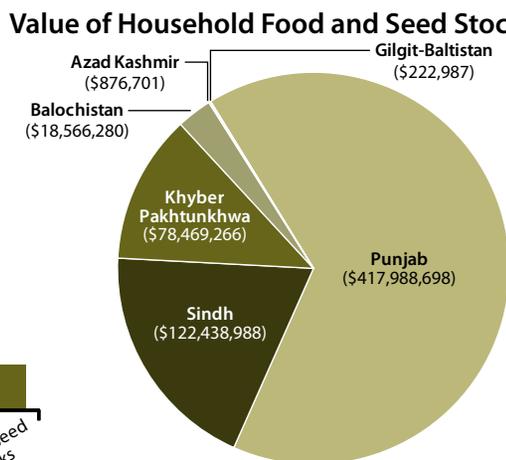
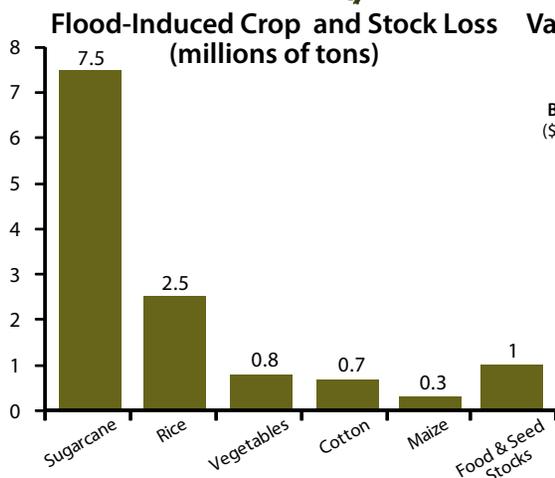
2.1 million hectares (5.2 million acres) of cropland damaged by flooding



The floods had a devastating effect on crops. Wheat production may be reduced to 20 million tons in the coming year, 3 million tons less than the annual average.



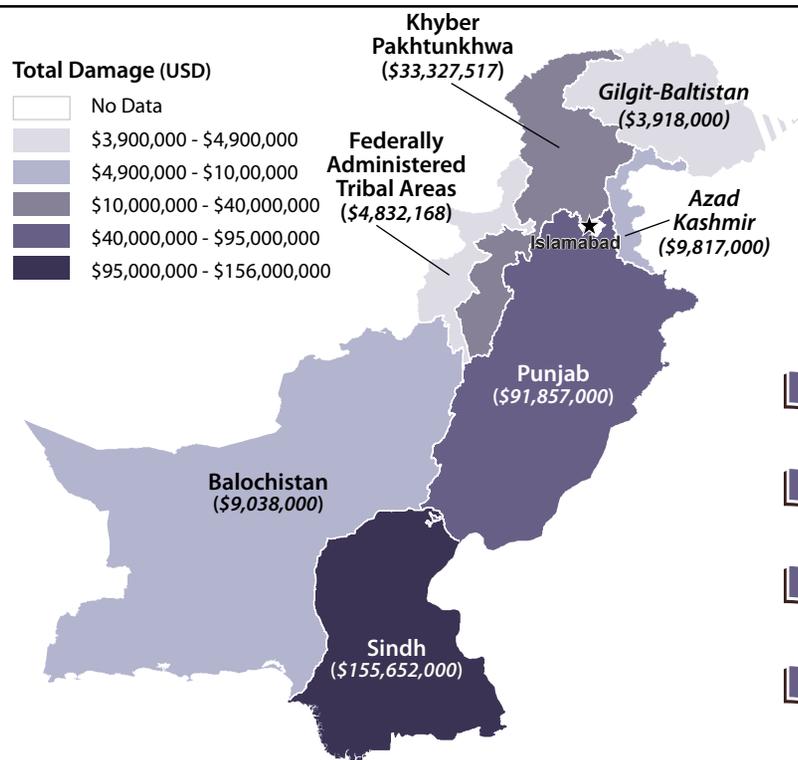
Livestock loss was substantial in flood-affected areas, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, where residents received little advanced warning. Losses were lower in Punjab and Sindh, a result of advanced warning and the slower onset of flooding.



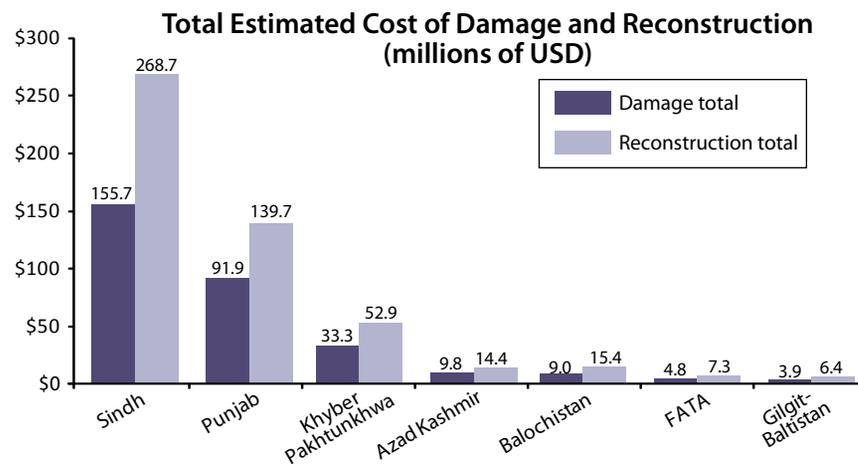
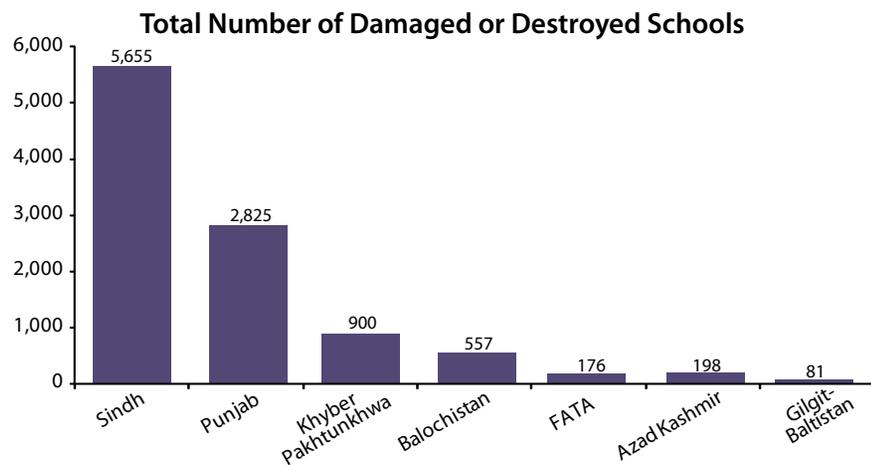
Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

1.04 million students
 affected by the flooding

6.2% schools in Pakistan
 damaged or destroyed



- Fifty percent of total damage costs occurred in Sindh.
- 10,407 schools were damaged across 90 administrative districts. 3,741 institutions were fully destroyed and 6,666 were partially damaged.
- Priority reconstruction needs in the first 6-12 months are the repairing of partially damaged schools and providing temporary class space.
- Reconstruction needs after 12 months include the rebuilding of destroyed schools.



Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

Sources: USG; World Bank & Asian Development Bank 2010 Pakistan Floods Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

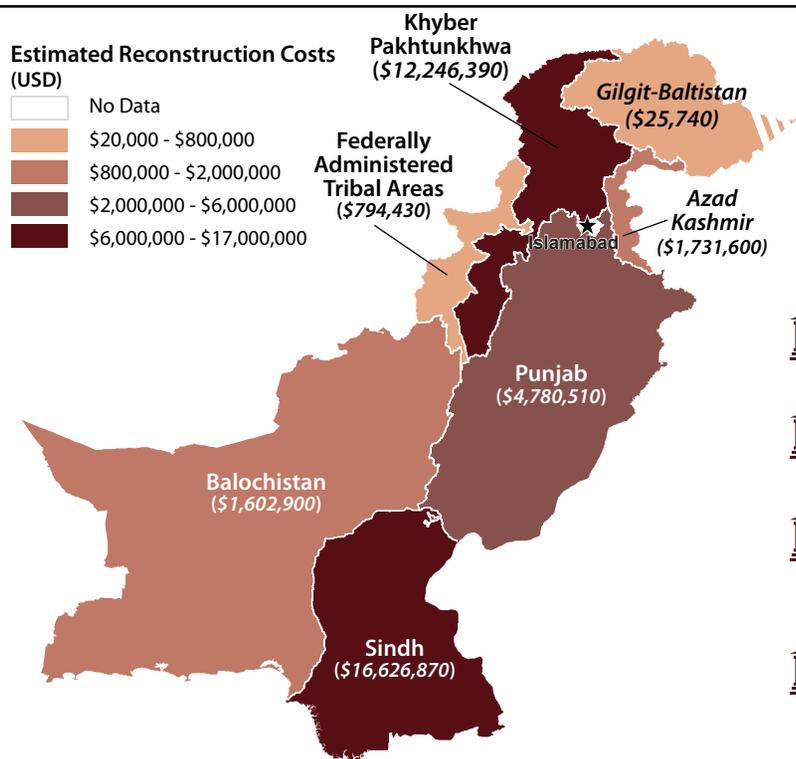
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Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

Health Sector

\$18.4 million in damages to health facilities

515 health facilities damaged and destroyed



Sindh was the hardest hit province; 12 percent of its health facilities were damaged or destroyed.



Short-term recovery (up to 12 months) focuses on continuing primary health care, preventing epidemics, and planning and assessment.

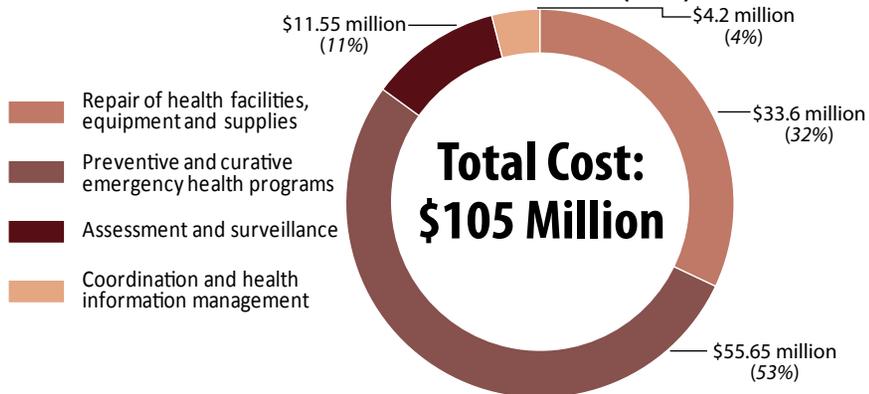


Medium to long-term recovery (12-36 months) focuses on rebuilding health facilities and restructuring the primary health care system.

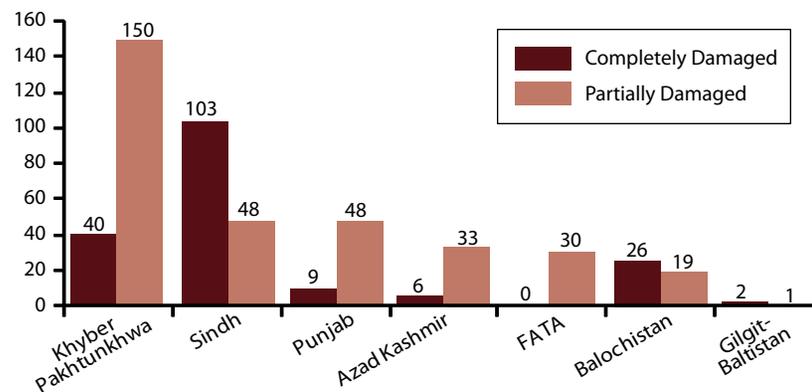


Due to the loss of assets caused by the flood, household expenses on health care will likely decrease. The most vulnerable population groups – women, children, and the elderly – will be most impacted by these financial constraints.

World Health Organization's Plan for Early Recovery (<12 months) in the Health Sector (USD)



Number of Health Facilities Damaged by Province

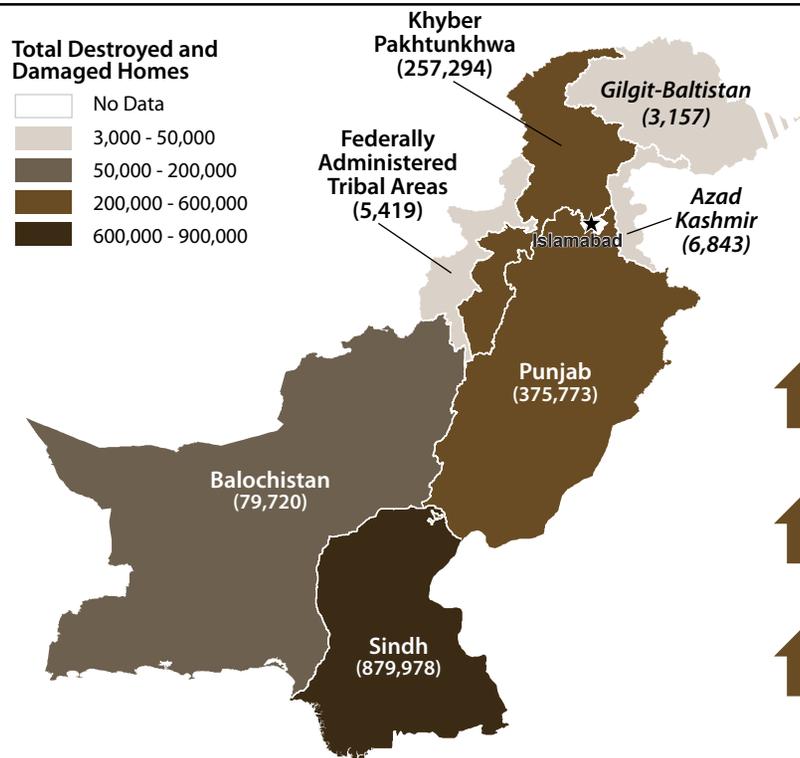


Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

Housing Sector

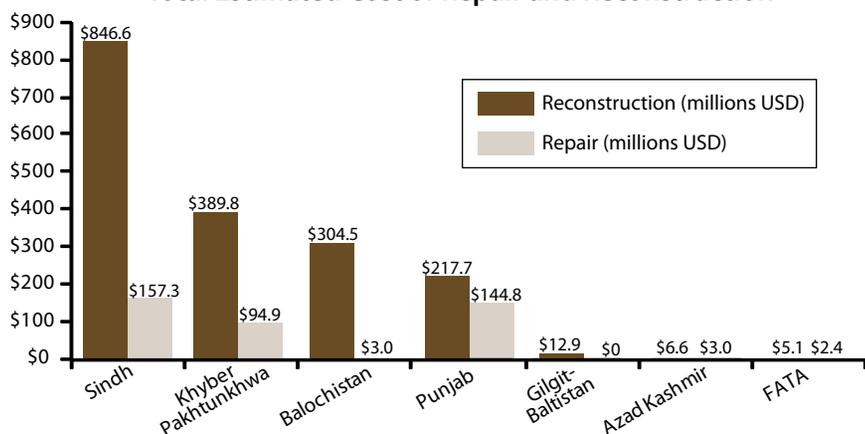
Nearly \$1.6 billion
 in damages to housing infrastructure

Over 1.6 million housing units
 damaged or destroyed

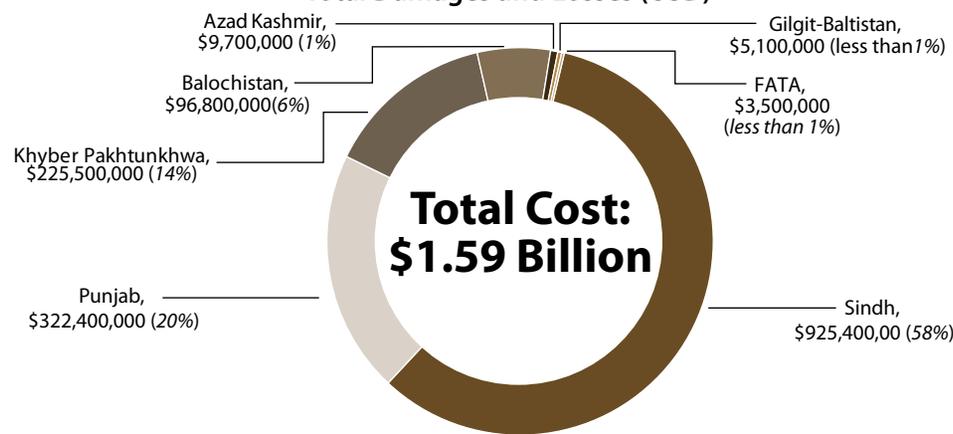


- In general, *pucca* (permanent) homes were less affected by the floods, yet standing water undermined foundations and damaged walls.
- Poorer districts with a greater proportion of *katcha* (non/semi-permanent) homes were more severely affected. *Katcha* homes represented approximately 91 percent of the total houses damaged by floods.
- Reconstruction costs are based on the World Bank and Asian Development Bank's "Building Back Better" strategy which involves constructing new multi-hazard resistant homes.

Total Estimated Cost of Repair and Reconstruction



Total Damages and Losses (USD)



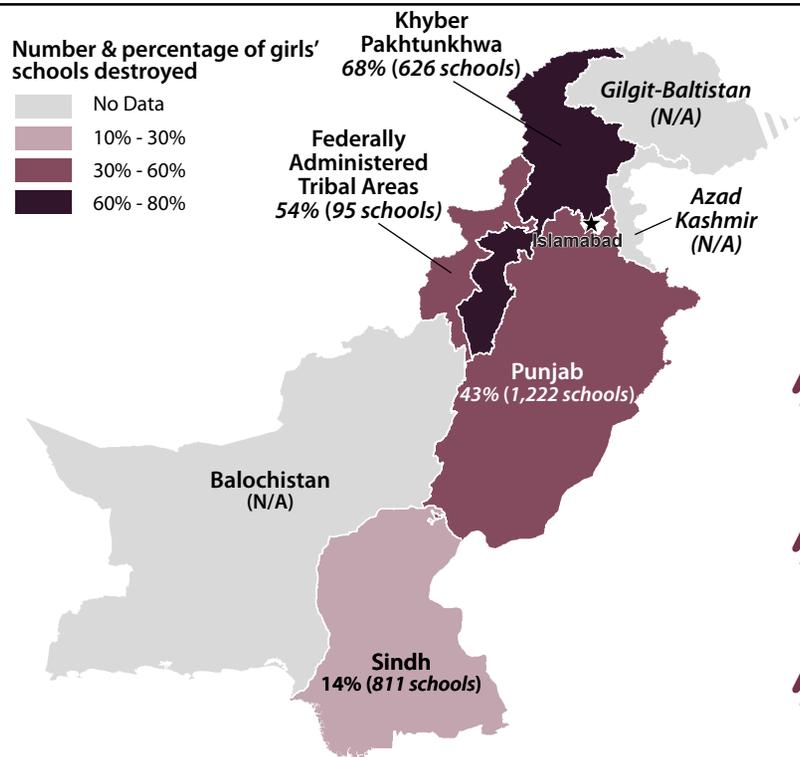
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

Sources: USG; World Bank & Asian Development Bank 2010 Pakistan Floods Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

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Vulnerable Populations Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

Over 1 million children at risk of contracting infectious diseases
1.1 million female workers affected by the flooding

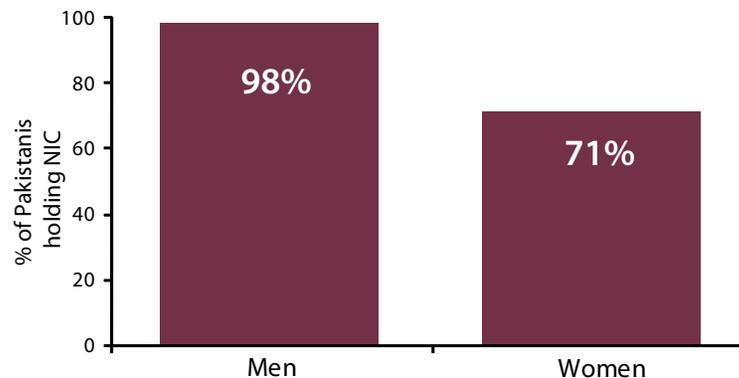


- Ninety percent of employed women work in the agricultural sector, where they play a significant role in harvesting cotton and rearing livestock. Long-term damage, and slow recovery to the agriculture sector will have a marked impact on women's employment.
- The Government of Pakistan and NGOs have sent female health workers to assist displaced women; however, the number of workers is not sufficient to meet the enormous demand.
- A wave of unplanned pregnancies is most likely to occur due to a lack of access to contraceptives. Pre-natal and post-natal care, as well as deliveries in health facilities will most likely decrease.

A Significant Number of Conflict Displaced Persons and Afghan Refugees Were Affected by Flooding



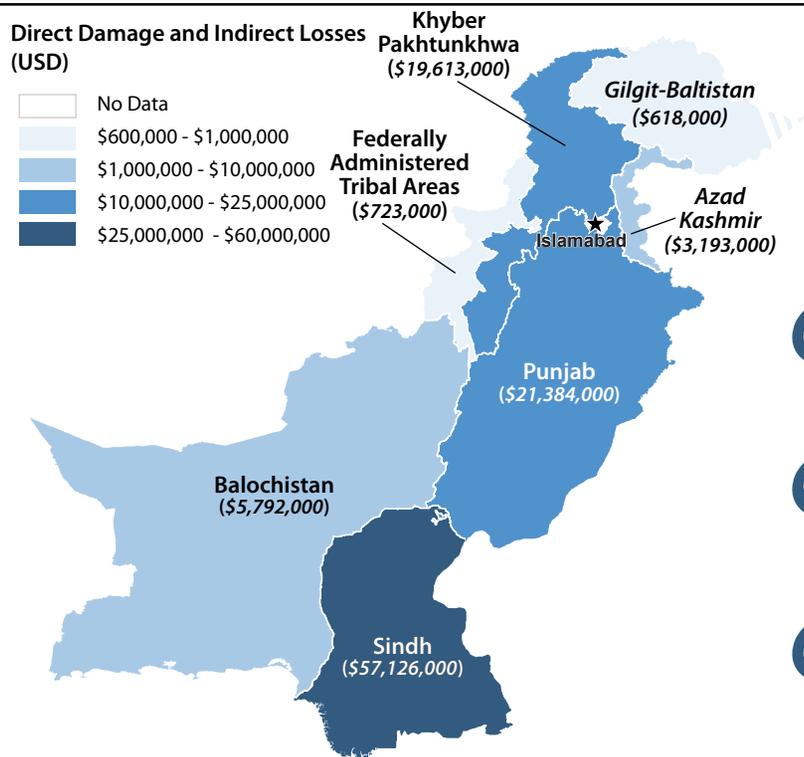
Women are less likely to hold National Identification Cards (NIC), preventing them from accessing social assistance programs



Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Sector Pakistan Flooding: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

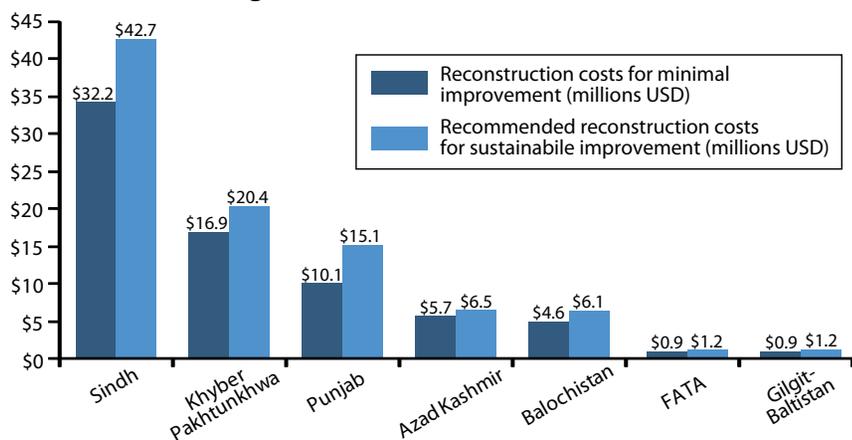
\$108 million

in damages and losses to WATSAN sector

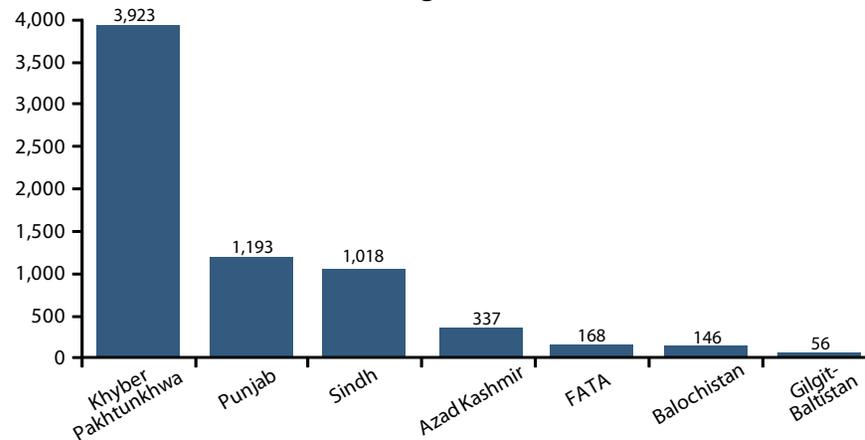


- Damage sustained to the water and sanitation sector greatly exacerbates the risk of water-borne disease contraction.
- The base reconstruction costs include WATSAN infrastructure being "built-back-better", according to recommendations in the World Bank and Asian Development Bank's assessment.
- The assessment recommends additional investments in disaster preparedness, hygiene education, economic policy reform, and improved management and training in the WATSAN sector.

"Building Back Better" Reconstruction Costs



Total Number of Damaged Water and Sanitation Facilities



Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

Sources: USG; World Bank & Asian Development Bank 2010 Pakistan Floods Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment

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