

## **Leveraging Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) to inform recovery of agri-food systems in Pakistan**

**Submission by:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

**Submission date:** April 2024

**Country:** Pakistan

**Climate hazard:** Flooding (primary), Heatwave (secondary), Land and forest degradation (secondary), Glacial retreat (secondary)

### **Specific loss(es) or damage(s) experienced**

Pakistan ranks among the top 10 countries worldwide most affected by climate change. The disaster that occurred in the summer of 2022 illustrates the entanglement between rapid -onset and slow-onset events. Rain-induced floods were compounded by glacier retreat, together with landslides and happened simultaneously with a severe heatwave. While 33 million people were affected by the floods, the agrifood sector, including food, crops, livestock and fisheries, accounted for 24.99% of the total damages (USD 3.7 billion, second sector affected) and 60.68% of the total losses (USD 9.2 billion, first sector affected). 4,410 million acres of agricultural land was damaged and 800,000 livestock perished. The destruction of agrifood infrastructures and assets resulted in the temporary deterioration of livelihoods, employment and agriculture related income, as well as potential decline of exports of important crops.

### **Actions taken and/or planned to holistically manage losses relevant to comprehensive risk management**

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, PDNA partners built up a comprehensive multi-hazard resilient recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction framework to address damages and losses caused by unprecedented floods and cascading effects. Building back better, building systemic resilience and supporting people-centered approaches were foundations of paramount importance to set in motion the recovery process. Recovery and reconstruction needs were evaluated at USD 8.5 billion, including USD 3.97 billion for the agrifood sector. As an example, activities such as livestock restocking, implementation of a national livestock census, development of climate resilient animal shelters and training of livestock keepers on climate-smart practices for livestock rearing were identified as priority recovery interventions in the medium- to long-term for the livestock sub-sector. The success of these interventions relies on the capacity building of national extension services, the implementation of enabling recovery policies, adequate institutional disaster and climate risk management capacities and implementation arrangements and the promotion of multi-hazard risk analysis.

### **Supporting link(s) with additional relevant information**

PDNA report in Pakistan, 2022. <https://www.undp.org/pakistan/publications/pakistan-floods-2022-post-disaster-needs-assessment-pdna>

PDNA manual, volume B. <https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/resource/pdna-guidelines-volume-b-agriculture-livestock-fisheries-forestry>