



IT RAINED LIKE NEVER BEFORE!

REPORT PRESENTED BY
**RESEARCH CENTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME
LAW AND PRACTICE (RCIMLP)**

SUPERVISED BY
MUSLIM BIN AQEEL
CEO & FOUNDER-RCIMLP

WRITTEN & DESIGNED BY
SYEDA FIZZAH SHUJA
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

RESEARCH CENTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAWS AND
PRACTICE (RCIMLP)

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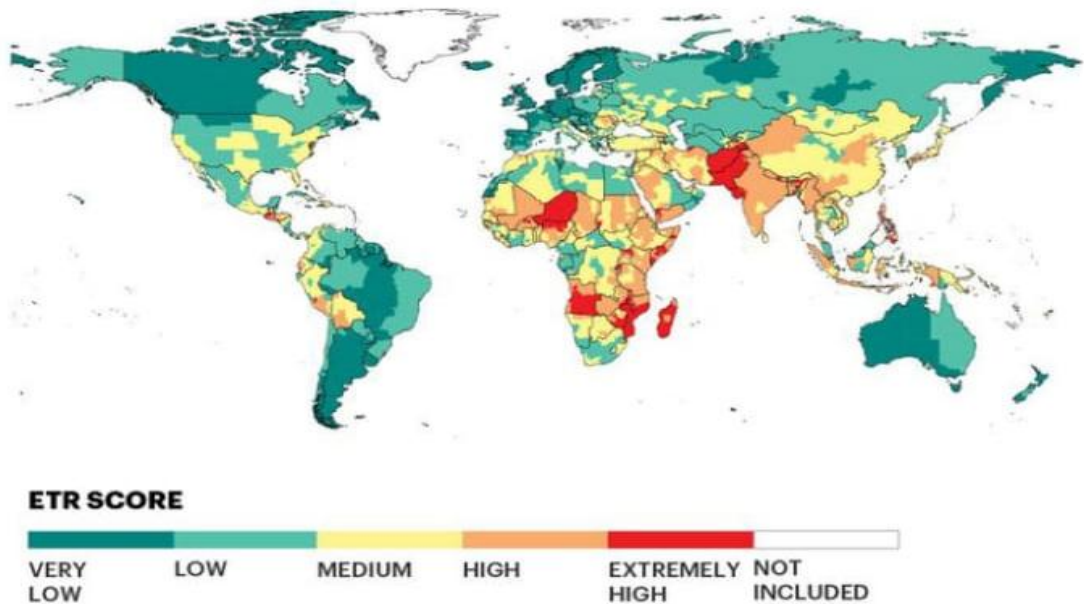
Note: A careful scrutiny has been done in the publication of this report, however, there is a chance of errors. Your feedback will be much appreciated.

Pakistan is at its worst right now. Who is to blame for this precarious situation, and why are we bearing the cost of others' actions?

Despite having a carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere that is less than 1%, Pakistan is currently experiencing the biggest disaster it has ever experienced. For all the damage the Industrial World caused, Pakistan must demand its compensation rather than accepting the assistance that they call to aid.

The year 2010 witnessed the massive displacement of more than 20 million people as a cause of the Super Floods. According to experts, it was one of the worst humanitarian tragedies the nation has ever experienced. However, after about twelve years, a climate catastrophe, The Monster Monsoon, affected more than 33 million people- one in seven Pakistanis and inflicted damage worth more than \$10 billion. Such a horrific event forced analysts and political leaders to look for new adjectives that adequately characterize the destruction.

The heavy rainfall affected more than 33 million Pakistanis and inflicted damage worth more than \$10 billion.



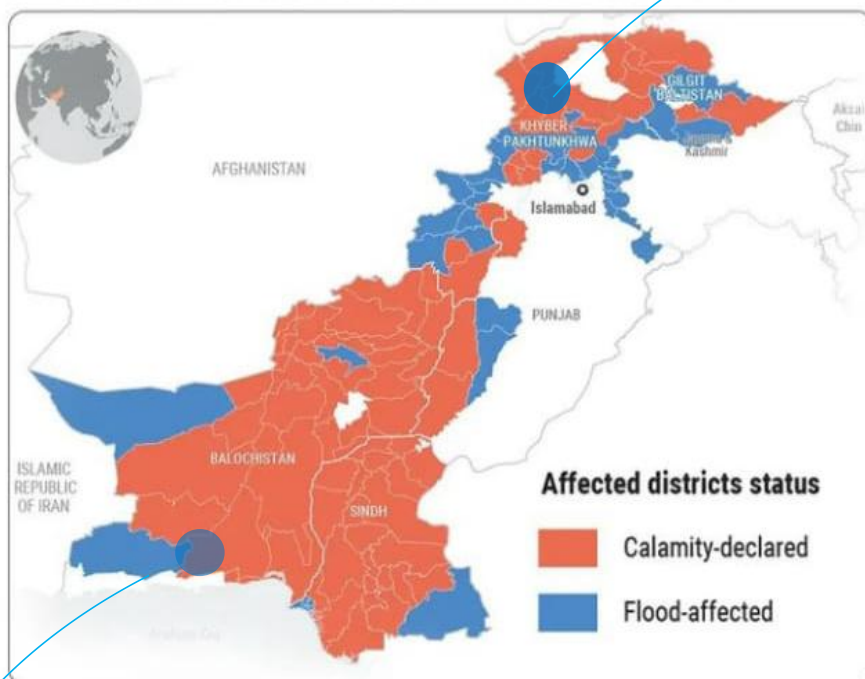
Ecological Threat Report 2021,
Source: Global Peace Index

Despite producing less than 1% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, the Global Climate Risk Index ranks Pakistan as the ninth most vulnerable nation to climate-related calamities. South Asia, the Climate Crisis Hot-spot is paying the price of others. Currently, Pakistan is in a precarious position because of extreme weather, where weather patterns are no longer predictable.



The exponential rise in heavy rains and the glacial melting phenomenon occurring in the North of the country contributed to the flooding. Unprecedented heatwaves and a protracted drought in Sindh and Balochistan slammed the nation. Consequently, Pakistan smashed its long-standing record for precipitation, with the two provinces receiving 500 percent more than the yearly normal. Pakistan typically undergoes three to four monsoon cycles. This year, the South Asian nation has already had eight cycles, and it is anticipated that more rain will fall through October, which is highly alarming.

CALAMITY-DECLARED AND FLOOD-AFFECTED DISTRICTS



MICRO
PAKISTANI

Source: Government of Pakistan, NDMA, UNOSAT, Humanitarian partners.
2022 Monsoon Floods Humanitarian Response Snapshot as of September 01
macropakistani.com

At least 33 million people are affected badly, and more than one-third of the nation—an amount of land that exceeds the total area of the United Kingdom, is still underwater. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) estimates that 81 out of the 160 districts (32 in Balochistan, 6 in Gilgit Baltistan, 17 in KP, 3 in Punjab, and 23 in Sindh) are affected.

Pakistan has more than 220 million citizens and is currently dealing with what is presumably its worst humanitarian crisis. Earlier this month till the 6th of September, 2022, the flooding death toll hit 1,355 (including 481 children, 601 males, and 273 females), leaving over 1,500 injured since the monsoon rains began in June.



Around 1,712,514 (More than 10 million) houses have been damaged (564,831 fully and 1,147,683 partially damaged), including 59,078 in Punjab, 1,498,976 in Sindh, 88,390 in KP, 64,385 in Balochistan, 521 in AJK, and 1,164 in GB, and according to an estimate around 753,187 livestock—often a person's only source of income living in the rural area—were famished.

Pakistan's foreign reserves dwindled to \$ 8 billion in August, the value of the rupee sunk.

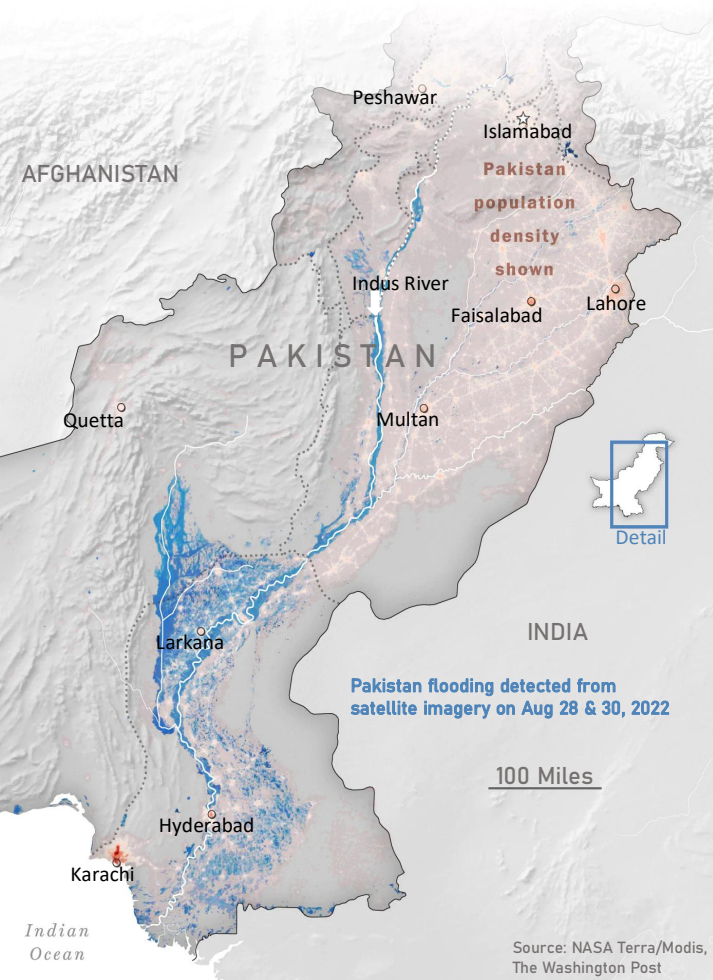
Pakistan has had a terrible year. Months of double-digit inflation have already been experienced across the country as a result of rising food and fuel prices. Imran Khan's removal in April did not bring about the long-needed retrieval of political stability. A horrendous humanitarian tragedy has now made things worse. The country's economic administrators have the challenging burden going forward, beyond the human losses, as floods played havoc on the country's road and communication network—destroying its infrastructure, vandalizing an unimaginable number of homes, and wiping off millions of hectares of crops. As a result of flash floods, the government's efforts to combat economic headwinds were questioned by repercussions like higher imports, a compromise on the exports—the loss of balance of payments, and higher inflation.

The poor governance and the weak economy are the key factors that help inculcating the losses in situations like flooding.

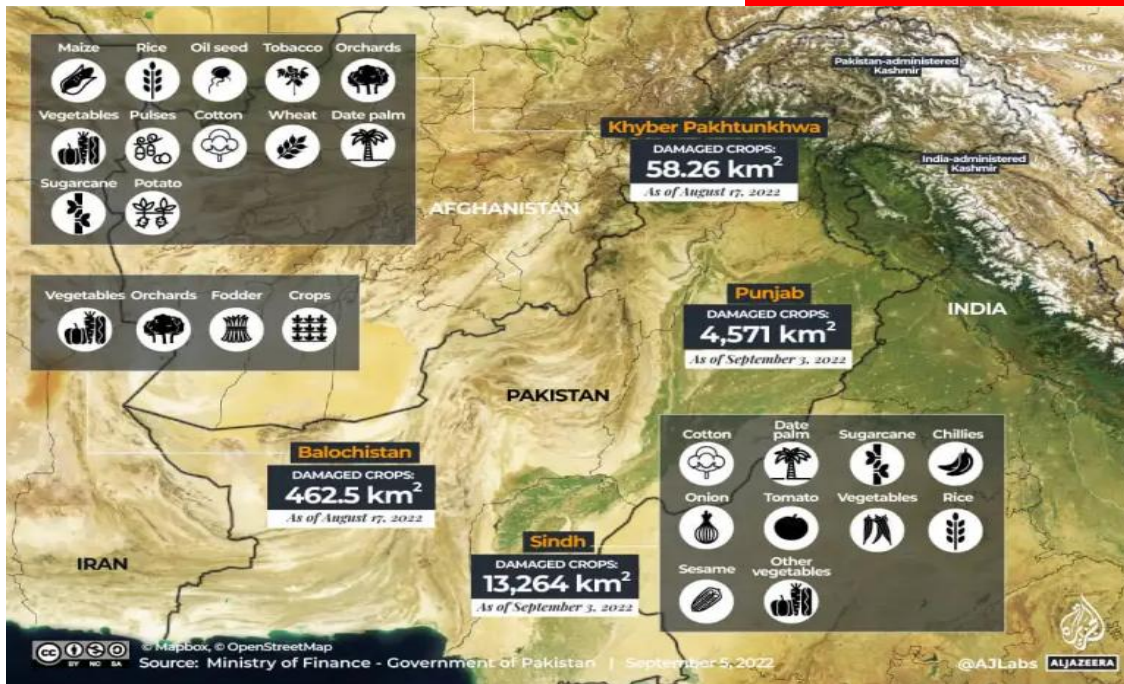
→ The government needs to impose laws and link cash payments to residing in safe areas.

→ There is a dire need to establish a balance between relief and recovery. We must launch our attentions towards risk reduction.

→ Pakistan is a country that has been identified as being vulnerable to climate change, and it urgently needs adaptation techniques to prevent this degree of loss and harm.



Pakistan is struggling with severe inflation, which reached a five-decade high of 27.3% in August.



Source: Aljazeera news

Another product that is anticipated to sustain significant damage from the continuing floods is rice, which accounts for USD 2.5 billion in yearly exports. Moreover, it is projected that the post-flood environment may reduce the output of the next wheat crops, as well. Given the delayed sowing and higher wheat import costs, importing 15% of the 30 million tonnes of wheat needed may increase the country's import expenditure to USD 1.7 billion in FY23.

At 22.7%, the agriculture industry accounts for almost a fifth of Pakistan's GDP. Almost 80% of Sindh's crops are destroyed including the cotton crops, which account for 30% of Pakistan's total cotton production and are a vital source of income for the nation. Pakistan's textile sector, a significant employer and provider of foreign exchange, uses over 70% of the local cotton grown in the state, and is now facing a damaging shortfall in its production. The nation would lose roughly USD 1 billion in textile exports.

The possibilities could require the government to import additional cotton worth USD 2.6 billion, and wheat for USD 900 million. In the current fiscal year 2022–2023, this equates to about USD 4.5 billion (1.08% of GDP).



“The Pakistani people are facing a monsoon on steroids – the relentless impact of epochal levels of rain and flooding.”

-UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres



The Tarbela Dam in KP province on the Indus River, which flows the length of Pakistan, has already acquired its maximum conservation level of 1,550 feet (472 meters). In contrast, the Chashma Barrage in Punjab province has just 7 feet before it reaches its highest level of conservation. Whereas, these monsoon floods have devoured twelve small dams till now.

Flooding is costing Pakistan Railways PKR 100 million every day. Five express trains are not in function as the rails are undergoing repairing due to the current situation in Sindh and Balochistan.

Several reports say that Pakistan's many forts, tombs, and historical sites, cemeteries have entirely disappeared-which represent the region's glorious history are now in jeopardy of crumbling because of flooding.

According to preliminary information from provincial departments of education, and the most recent report on the floods, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) states; that at least 17,566 schools have suffered damage or have been destroyed.

Continuous precipitation has had severe impacts on Mohenjo-Daro. Report say that "Rains has exposed the ones buried underground by making trenches in them." The report also stated that "the collected water has loosened the soil and slanted the walls.

As the waters of Manchar Lake keep rising, the historic city of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Sehwan in District Jamshoro, Sindh, remains at risk of an imminent flood.

Floods have also ruined the Buddhist stupa at Thul Mir Rukan as well as the Makli monuments in Thatta and Banbhore, two internationally recognized archaeological sites.

According to reports, torrential rains have also damaged the Mian Noor Mohammad Kalhoro tomb in Moro and the Shah Baharo and Tajar houses in Larkana.

The nation mandates a comprehensive infrastructure strategy. It requires climate resilient and priority planning. Shortly, the government's capacity to rebuild the country's infrastructure more effectively might pose some challenges.



When a crisis strikes, women and children are 14 times more likely to die than males. At least 650,000 pregnant women and girls are among the millions of people who have been seriously impacted; 73,000 of them are anticipated to give birth in the coming month. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), many new mothers do not have access to the healthcare resources and assistance they require to deliver their children safely, and consequently, they embrace death.

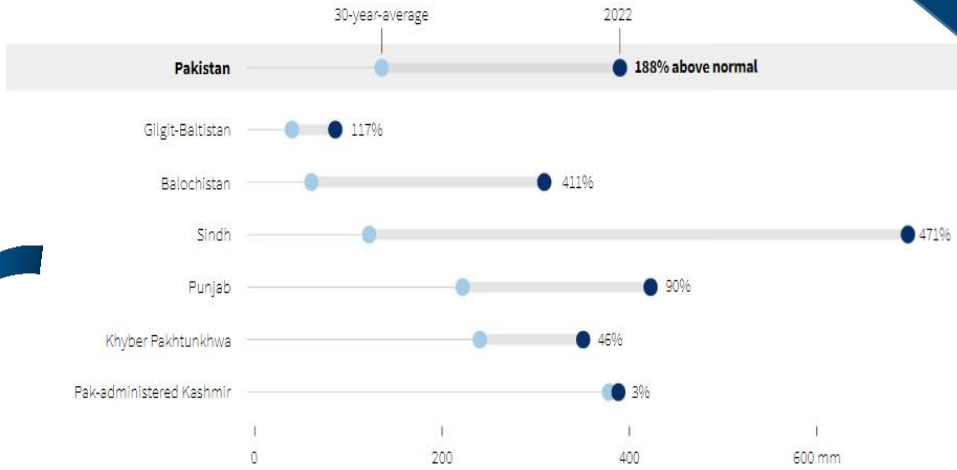
For instance, about 1.5 million people were affected by the 2010 floods in Sindh, Pakistan, with 49% of them were women.

The tragic floods in Pakistan show not only how the repercussions of the climate problem are regionally unequally distributed, but also how they have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls. Women's ability to act as change agents might be enhanced by including them in critical community decision-making processes, acknowledging them as significant stakeholders, and equipping them with knowledge and skills related to climate-risk resilience.

According to the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations, and Coordination, the monsoon floods have damaged healthcare hospitals and destroyed nearly 2,000 public and private health facilities, depriving millions of people of access to medical care and treatment. The closure of the clinics will significantly hinder the ability of sick and injured persons to receive the necessary medical care. Acute watery diarrhea, dengue fever, malaria, polio, respiratory tract infections, and COVID-19 are just a few of the illnesses currently spreading throughout Pakistan and are becoming more severe, especially in camps and places where water and sanitation infrastructure has been devastated.



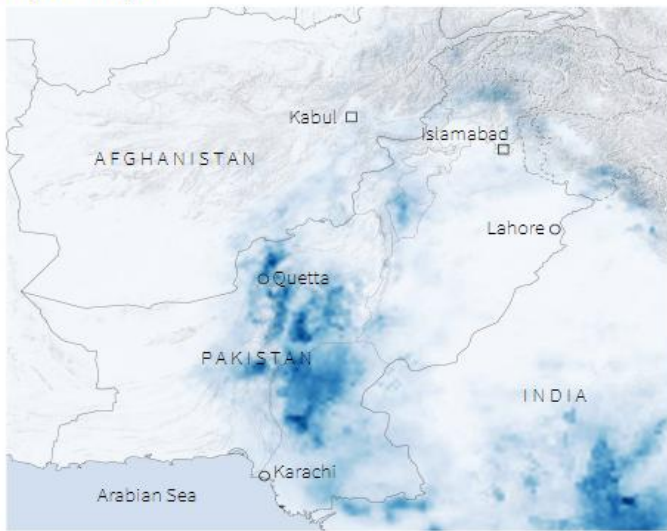
FLOODS IN GRAPHS



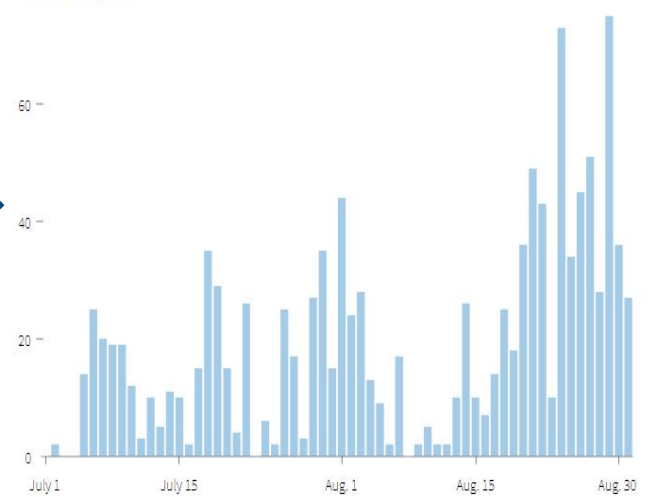
Total rainfall (mm)



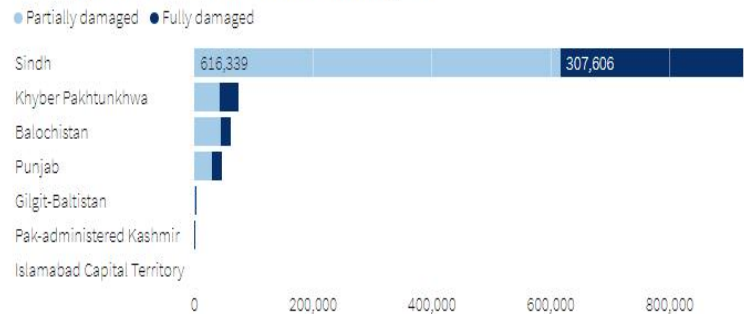
Aug. 22 to Aug. 28



Deaths reported



Damage to houses from June 14 to Aug. 31



Source: Reuters

In the quarter through August of this year, the nation experienced nearly twice as much rain as the 30-year normal. Balochistan suffered an exceptional loss of life and impairment to infrastructure, while Sindh province, which has a population of 50 million, was the most struck. Other regions of the country were also severely impacted. Homes along the Indus River's banks were ruined, and many farming residents lost their harvest. A bridge linking the port city of Karachi to Balochistan was swept away, cutting off a crucial supply route for more than a week.





TWO SIDES OF A COIN

REVIVAL OF WATER RESOURCES

Floodplain inundation aids in the hydrological cycle, which is crucial for agriculture and serves as a source of drinking water for ponds, reservoirs, dams, and irrigation channels.

RE-FLOURISHING THE AGRICULTURE

Floodplains get installments of sediment and nutrients from moving floodwaters, which enriches the soil.

REANIMATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM

Floods act as an ecological stimulus for the migration and reproduction of some species. In flood plains, wetlands act as natural barriers against excessive flood flows, are home to numerous birds, fish, and plants, and contribute to the ecological restoration of impounded rivers and streams by dilution and clean water supply.

Pakistani Floods, a natural tragedy or a planned strategy?

A news surfaced on the internet in 2010 that some Pakistani websites accuse CIA for causing the floods. Where a few natural reasons are the pushing factors behind the fallout of Pakistan, there it is to be believed that there is something MAN-MADE that is triggering such situation. And for that an American invention the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Programme (HAARP) which can artificially cause tremors and bring droughts, is in Hot waters these days. This conspiracy theory is followed by the Political unrest in Pakistan, the regime change and the shift in Pakistan Foreign Policy Priorities, that it might be a power show of America or a revenge via technical means.

The government of Pakistan and the UN jointly launched the "2022 Pakistan Floods Response Plan (FRP)", which focuses on the needs of 5.2 million people. It includes life-saving response activities totaling US\$ 160.3 million which cover food security, assistance for agriculture and livestock, shelter and non-food items, nutrition programs, primary health services, protection, water and sanitation, women's health, and support for education, and shelter as well.

**The FRP also includes at least
421,000 Afghan refugees who reside
in flood-affected areas.**

Pakistan is receiving aid from nations including China, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Turkey, and others as a result of the devastating floods. According to Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, a Turkish train carrying aid for flood victims was also on its way. In order to offer its condolences, a Turkish team headed by Interior Minister Suleyman Soyly met with Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif in Islamabad.

Qatar Charity (QC), supported by the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), has delivered food packages containing flour, vegetable oil, dates, rice, sugar, tea, salt, and other essential foods to 7000 people (in Charsadda, Nowshera and Loralai).

The United States said this week that it would give flood victims relief of \$30 million (€29.9 million). Massive cargo planes carrying military supplies started landing every day in Sukkur, a town in Sindh province. Tens of thousands of pounds worth of tents, field rations, and cooking equipment will be delivered to the nation by aircraft.

The communities most impacted by the climate calamity have received €350,000 in immediate help from the European Union, particularly in the western Balochistan province's Jhal Magsi and Lasbella areas.

The World Bank proclaimed \$350 million in funding, the World Food Program \$110 million, the World Health Organization (WHO) \$10 million, Japan \$7 million, the Asian Development Bank \$20 million, and the United Kingdom \$46.6 million.





CONTACT DETAILS

UAN: +92 311 144 4465

Mobile No. +92 333 762 3333

Email Address: info@rcimlp.com

Website www.rcimlp.com

RESEARCH CENTER FOR MARITIME LAW AND PRACTICE (RCIMLP)

Our Presence:

London Office:

169 High Rd, Illford IG1 1DG, UK

Canada Office:

Suit 1400, 90 Burnhamthorpe Rd
W, Mississauga Ontario, L5B
3C3

Ireland Office:

4a, Golden bridge Industrial
Estate, Inchore Dublin 8, Ireland

Islamabad Office:

Paris Plaza, 1st Floor, Block B, F-
11 Markaz, Islamabad

Karachi Office:

Office S 205, 2nd floor, Glass
Tower, Clifton, Karachi

Lahore Office:

Soft Legal House, Plaza 18,
Broadway Commercial Block,
Paragon city, Lahore

Gwadar Office:

China Business Center, Gwadar
Port, Gwadar, Pakistan