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Nota di contenuto	Cost of Floods on Pakistan's Economy; Acknowledgements; Table of Contents; List of Tables; List of Figures; ABSTRACT; Chapter 1; Introduction; What does the paper aim to Prove; 1.1 History of Natural Disasters in Pakistan; 1.2 Natural Disasters Comparison; 1.3 How it all Began; 1.4 Damage Assessment Analysis; Chapter 2; Literature Review; Chapter 3; THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND EMPIRICAL RESULTS; 3.1 Structure of the Model; 3.2 Direct Impacts; 3.3 Indirect Impacts; 3.3.1 Agriculture to Manufacturing; 3.3.2 Agriculture to Services; 3.4 Data Sources and Description; 3.4.1 Agricultural Sector 3.4.2 Manufacturing Sector 3.4.3 Services Sector; 3.4.4 Gross Domestic Product; 3.5 Linkages in the Model; 3.5.1 List of Endogenous and Exogenous Variables in the Model; 3.6 Empirical Results; 3.6.1 Behavioural Equations; Chapter 4; SIMULATIONS OF THE MODEL; 4.1 Magnitude if Exogenous Variables; 4.1.1 Agriculture; 4.1.2 Net Exports; 4.1.3 Home- Remittances; 4.1.4 Real Interest rate; 4.2 Results of Simulation of Model; 4.2.1 Sensitivity Analysis; Chapter 5; CONCLUSION; Appendix; REFERENCES
Sommario/riassunto	With an average annual rainfall of less than 240 mm, Pakistan is one of the most arid countries in the world. Every year, during the monsoon season from July to September, Pakistan experiences heavy rainfalls. However, this year the substantial amount of unexpected monsoon

rainfall resulted in heavy floods as a consequence of the absence of adequate infrastructure (dams, barrages, reservoirs). The heavy rainfall started in the last week of July 2010, and continued for days in the regions of Balochistan, followed closely by a second spell in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). The rain continued unti
