

DISASTER  
RELIEF

CASE REPORT

Pakistan—Displaced Persons

December, 1971-February, 1973

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

**Foreign Disaster Case Reports are publications of the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, Agency for International Development. This office has responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government foreign disaster relief responses and for the further coordination of such activities with those of the U.S. private and international disaster relief communities.**

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## PAKISTAN

### Population Displacement — December 1971 to February 1973

1.2 million Pakistanis were displaced as a result of the 14-day India/Pakistan war in December 1971 and subsequent year-long occupation of parts of Punjab, Sind and Azad Kashmir by Indian and Pakistani troops. According to Government of Pakistan estimates:

- 140,000 houses were destroyed;
- 630,000 acres of crops and 130,000 head of livestock were lost;
- Forests were cut down;
- Schools, roads, irrigation systems, wells, public and commercial buildings were destroyed or damaged;
- Estimated dollar damage — over \$100 million.

The Government of Pakistan, the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies issued appeals to the International Community to provide emergency relief during the time these 1.2 million people resided in other parts of Pakistan; for assistance in their resettlement; and for continuation of emergency and rehabilitation aid for an estimated 320,000 of the DPs who returned to the heavily damaged region that had been occupied by the Indian Army.

Value of Assistance Provided as of February 1973 by:

U. S. Government and U. S. Voluntary Agencies .....	\$21.8 million
International Community .....	12.9 million
Government of Pakistan .....	26.3 million

On April 19, 1973, the UN issued a third appeal to 55 countries to help in providing food, repair or rebuilding of houses, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and roads, and in providing livestock, farm machinery, seeds and fertilizer that would cost approximately \$45 million.

#### BACKGROUND

When the Indian and Pakistani armies occupied large areas of land in northeast Pakistan, 1.2 million displaced people soon were in desperate need of food, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and shelter. Homeless and jobless they scattered to surrounding areas where most found shelter with relatives, friends and countrymen. About 10% of the displaced, however, were cared for in relief camps established by the Government of Pakistan (GOP). Many of the victims had suffered the same fate on other occasions in the past 25 years, particularly those from the Sialkot District of the Punjab — first at the time of Independence in 1947, again in 1965 when war broke out between India and Pakistan, and in 1970 as a result of catastrophic floods.

**Punjab Province:** According to the GOP, over 800 villages in Sialkot District, north-east of Lahore, were evacuated by 140,000 families. The area involved is situated in the flat alluvial basin of the Indus and its tributaries. The Punjab Province comprises only about 25% of the land of Pakistan, but the fertility of the region is evidenced by the size of its population — more than 60% of the entire country. Fertile farmlands are irrigated by a series of canal systems. Wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane are the main crops. The loss of over 600,000 acres of standing crops and inability to utilize other parts of the occupied land were not only a disaster to the people immediately affected but had a serious impact on the rest of the nation. The 140,000 families (approximately 700,000 people), coming mostly from the District of Sialkot, scattered to other parts of these districts in towns and villages near the cease-fire line and also far into the hinterland. Most of them found temporary shelter in Lahore, Sheikhpura, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Lyallpur.

**Sind Province:** The DPs of this province consisted of desert tribes known as Haris from nearly 1,200 villages that the Indian troops occupied. Numbering about 425,000, they dispersed in all directions in search of temporary shelter and employment. Some were farmers—most were cattle owners. They grouped in remote areas to live in the open air with very little shelter to protect them from the near freezing nights. Divided into dozens of small sects, tribes, etc., Haris do not intermingle freely with other elements of the population. Concentration at one place or in one big camp does not suit their temperaments and aptitudes. Therefore, they scattered according to their habits, likes and dislikes, customs and traditions. In moving to places of safety, the first preference of many was to seek out the landlords they had worked for in the past on a seasonal basis, particularly in the Barrage Area of Tharpakar District.

**Azad Kashmir Territory:** Azad Kashmir is a very mountainous, rugged area, crossed by the steep valleys of the Jhelum and its tributaries. The valleys are in general very narrow. It is only through very hard work that the population has recovered some lands from the slopes of the mountains to yield some meagre crops on terraced fields. An estimated 75,000 people from the districts of Mirpur, Poonch and Muzaffar Abad were displaced. They settled temporarily in their original districts between 20 to 50 miles from their home villages. Although they were extended assistance by friends and relatives, the people in the area had very little in the way of resources to share.

**Over-all Situation:** There were two relief problems relating to these 1.2 million victims. First, they required assistance while living away from their lands and source of income; second, they had to be resettled and their land, homes, farms and community centers rehabilitated when they were finally able to return home more than a year later. The extent of the latter problem can be

measured by what villagers and government officials found on returning to the occupied land in January 1973. In the area that had been occupied by the Indian Army, there was widespread destruction and damage to roads, bridges and tubewells. An estimated 3,000 village wells were thought to be polluted. Most of the housing was destroyed or seriously damaged with timbers burned or carted off. Trees were cut down and vegetation destroyed. Irrigation facilities suffered both by direct damage and because of lack of maintenance. 130,000 livestock had been lost plus many of the animals the people had brought with them had to be sold or slaughtered. Farm implements and seed had disappeared.

Following the signing of the Simla Agreement by Pakistan and India in July of 1972, the GOP hoped for quick withdrawal of troops from the occupied zone and resettlement of the DPs by late September. But as a result of successive delays, it was not until the latter part of December 1972 that the two armies withdrew from the cease-fire area—much too late to plant the winter wheat crop—and thereby delaying the time when DPs would again be self reliant by more than a year.

## **ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Relief Organization**

The Calamities Cell of the Cabinet Division was responsible for coordinating the relief and rehabilitation activities between the Central Government and the Provinces. Three committees were set up under this:

1. The Counterpart Coordination Committee convened meetings attended by representatives of the donor countries, UN agencies and senior officers responsible for relief and rehabilitation for the GOP. Functions of the Committee were to examine requirement lists, allocate items on the lists to particular donor countries or UN agencies who showed interest in a particular area of operation, and to determine the best means of attracting

international assistance for the balance. The Committee also reviewed the channelling of such assistance on a periodic basis.

2. The Administrative Coordination Committee coordinated the relief and rehabilitation work. It consisted of senior officers of the Central and Provincial Governments.

3. The Advisory Committee of Voluntary Organizations coordinated and activated the voluntary organizations of Pakistan, which included the Red Cross, Social Welfare Society, Lion and Rotary Clubs and others.

### **Emergency Relief During Displacement Period December 1971-January 1973**

On December 16, 1971, the GOP became aware of food shortages in the affected provinces and began to take steps to transfer 100,000 tons of grain to the area. Soon thereafter the GOP began to establish relief centers to feed and care for evacuees. 200 of the centers were located in the Punjab and 16 in Azad Kashmir. For the desert tribes in Sind there were three Government Supply Depots strategically located at Umerkot, Islamkot and Chalinar. These depots distributed free monthly rations of wheat and edible oil among the uprooted families. There were also 10 relief centers where Haris could register for assistance. While about 10% of the displaced lived at the centers, most were housed in the homes of other Pakistanis. No large sized relief camps were established. The centers served mainly as distribution points for relief commodities. Many of them, however, had health dispensaries. The typical rural center serviced the displaced persons residing in five to ten nearby villages. They were issued ration cards based on physical verification that the applicant came from an occupied area and had the number of family members reported in his application.

Blankets and warm clothing were collected through well-organized voluntary donation efforts but were not sufficient to meet the immense need. The Pakistan and provincial Red Cross were active in the relief program and were assisted by delegates from the League of Red Cross Societies. Red Cross

medical teams did an excellent job — each doctor treating 100 patients daily.

Middle level provincial authorities and non-government field workers labored around the clock to serve the requirements of the DPs. At the end of January 1972, it was reported the Punjab Government was incurring monthly costs of about 10 million rupees for food and relief supplies. The magnitude of the problem was so great it was not possible for the Central or Provincial Governments to tackle it properly without outside help.

On February 18, the GOP Cabinet Division called a meeting to discuss relief requirements with potential donors. Those invited included representatives from the United Nations Development Program, World Food Program, UNICEF, World Health Organization, CARE and potential donor countries — the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Italy, France, West Germany and Japan. Out of this came the establishment of a joint GOP-donor steering committee which met to refine the GOP requirements list and recommend coordination procedures. After reviewing the official DP registration figures and census data and making a field trip, the Committee came up with a figure of 1.2 million people in need of emergency assistance. The Committee asked the GOP to attempt to separate its list of requirements into emergency needs and rehabilitation needs. The GOP then submitted a list which covered food, cattle, transport, blankets, clothing, shoes, soap, fuel and temporary shelters for six months. It estimated the cost for emergency relief at 229 million rupees (about \$23 million) and for rehabilitation at 762 million (about \$77 million). The GOP did not indicate how much of this could come from its own resources and how much would need to come from donor countries.

At the request of the GOP, the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies issued appeals for international assistance. A number of governments and organizations responded but not enough to provide the basic necessities for the DPs for a sufficient length of time. This was due in part to the

lack of publicity on the plight of the DPs and perhaps because there had been so many international appeals for humanitarian relief within a very short time span.

The displaced phase came to an end the third week of January 1973 when the people were finally able to return home. From December 1972 to January 1973, the GOP spent about \$3 million for food and relief supplies. The Punjab and Central Government had a very active relief program during the first six months of the emergency. Throughout there was praise for the dedication and efficiency of local officials.

With the long delay in withdrawal of Indian troops, the GOP was faced with the disheartening fact it would no longer be possible for returning farmers to plant a wheat crop. It therefore had to revise its relief and rehabilitation strategy. Repeated turnover in leadership due to postwar readjustments led to shifting of plans. The resulting delays in decision-making deterred the Punjab Government from ordering and stockpiling items urgently needed during the latter months of 1972 as well as for the rehabilitation phase. Also delayed was the expenditure of GOP funds already obligated for the Punjab relief program.

Evidence of deterioration in the well being of the victims began to show up in field visit reports. Severe shortages were observed in blankets, clothing and soap. Serious health problems began to emerge. Following these reports, the GOP approved a CARE plan to use emergency USG-donated funds for procurement and distribution of 50,000 family packages for 250,000 people. Each package included adequate clothing for a family of five, one quilt, one pound of soap and four basic cooking utensils.

Also, the Central Government approved a grant to the Punjab Government of 13 million rupees for immediate procurement and distribution of urgent necessities in specific categories—adequate for more than 300,000 sets of clothing, 200,000 quilts and 10,000 tents, as well as basic medicines and hand pumps for clean water.



*Local materials and tarpaulins supplied by the USG and CARE were used for temporary shelters.*

#### **Resettlement - Relief and Rehabilitation Requirements from January 1973**

The GOP estimated its total rehabilitation requirements at \$180 million — \$120 million in external assistance and \$60 million to be provided by the GOP. The United Nations Agencies in Pakistan refined the external requirements to \$71 million — the difference being mainly that the GOP plan included substantial public works and infrastructure items, while the UN representatives did not go beyond basic rehabilitation.

The Punjab Government made plans for resettlement and reconstruction. It divided the Sialkot area into 31 administrative sectors and 95 subsectors. The plan called for three overlapping stages:

**Phase I** — Preparation for return and initial resettlement involving removal of mines,

provision of safe drinking water, free transport for the journey of DPs to their homes, makeshift facilities and shelters. Also, all would need such things as food, clothing, shoes, and cooking utensils.

**Phase II** — Basic rehabilitation that would provide every returning family 1,000 rupees for construction or repair of housing; 1,000 rupees to every bonafide farm family for procurement of bullocks, agricultural implements, seed and fertilizer; 100 rupees to every non-agricultural family for procuring instruments of their trade.

**Phase III** — Restoration of normal facilities and services to include rebuilding of infrastructure, schools, health outlets, public buildings and shops.

On September 5, 1972, the GOP announced it had approved allocation of 160 million rupees for the Punjab and 100 million for the Sind. At 9.9 rupees to \$1.00, the dollar equivalent of this 260 million rupees is approximately \$26.3 million.

The families commenced their return about mid-January 1973. The GOP indicated there would be a need for up to 50,000 tents, tarpaulins and/or blankets for temporary shelter until the people could rebuild or repair their homes. The United Nations ascertained tents were not likely to be available in the quantity desired, at least not in time, and as a consequence suggested that tarpaulins be provided. The GOP was able to provide immediately 7,000 tents and set up 140 tent camps where free food was distributed and where some families stayed temporarily. Others gathered thatch and made fragile roofs or temporary lean-tos on remaining walls. With intermittent rain and weather near freezing at night, it was urgent that additional shelters be provided. With funds donated to CARE by A.I.D., CARE purchased 5,000 tarpaulins.

By April 1973, 80% of the 700,000 people displaced from the Punjab had returned to their villages as well as 50% of the 420,000 from Sind. They made their return by foot,

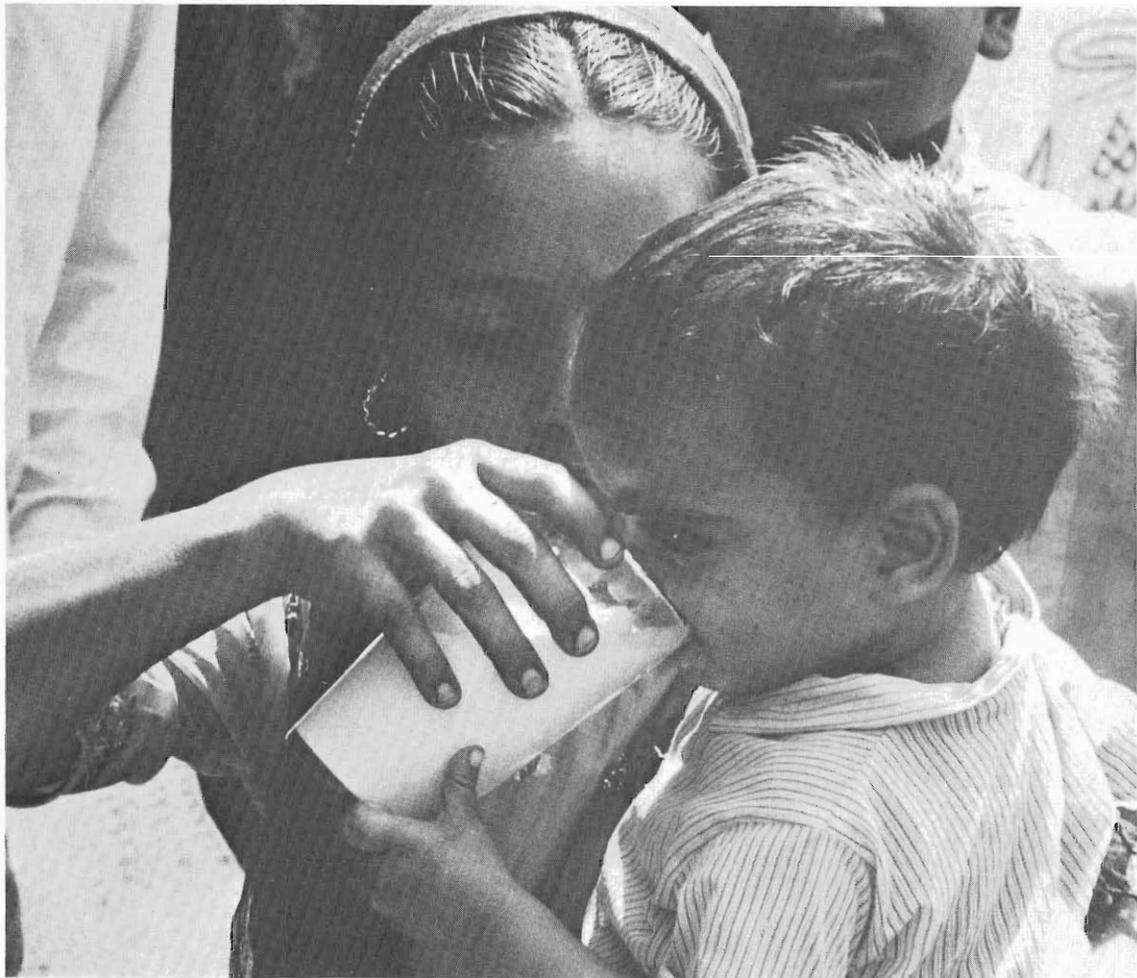
cart, camel, donkey and bus. At a checkpoint along the way they received food rations and smallpox and tetanus inoculations. Although most housing and all other infrastructure in some areas was in ruins, the people were grateful to be home, morale was good and there was extraordinary hustle and bustle among both civilian relief administrators and the Army in tackling the massive task of cleanup and rehabilitation.

The GOP indicated it would provide small beams for housing reconstruction at 20 forest department depots and that this would be supplemented by locally grown thatch, UNICEF asbestos material and private sector construction supplies. Food was to be made available at the 95 ration depots. Since storage was a problem, two large godowns with 6,000 ton capacity and nine smaller ones were being constructed by UNICEF. The GOP made an appeal to the people of Pakistan for private contributions, particularly clothing, and again appealed to the international community for help in rebuilding schools, health facilities, model buildings and other community services.

#### **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT**

First USG assistance to the DPs occurred in February 1972 with the diversion of 1.27 million pounds of P. L. 480 nonfat dry milk from UNICEF stocks to be used for emergency feeding in the Sialkot district, and 62,000 pounds of wheat/soy blend and vegetable oil from CARE stocks for the Sind.

On March 29, 1972, the Chargé declared a disaster and authorized expenditure of \$25,000 from the AID contingency fund. In addition, he committed the equivalent in US-owned rupees of \$100,000. The rupees were used for local procurement of shoes and clothing. AID/W approval was obtained for \$75,000 from the contingency fund to be added to the \$25,000 and a cash grant totaling \$100,000 was made to the League of Red Cross Societies for the procurement of clothing, quilts, cooking utensils and other disaster supplies.



*Photos by: CARE*

*The USG furnished more than 570 metric tons of PL 480 nonfat dry milk for mother-child milk feeding programs.*

Subsequently AID/W approved grants of P. L. 480 food to CARE, the World Food Program and the Government of Pakistan for free distribution to the DPs and for use in food-for-work projects.

On June 27, 1972, an additional \$150,000 was obligated from the contingency fund for transfer to CARE. CARE had American officers stationed in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore and had maintained an active relationship with relief officials of the Central, Provincial and Local Governments and was in position to mount an assistance program. CARE indicated there was a continuing acute need for wearing apparel, blankets, soap and utensils. With the USG funds, it under-

took local procurement of these items and made them up into family sets. Problems that arose within the GOP relief organization delayed GOP approval for distribution of the sets. At the request of the U. S. Mission, AID/FDRC sent a Disaster Relief Specialist, Mr. Carson O. Crocker, to assist the GOP, USAID and CARE to develop an accelerated distribution system. He arrived in Islamabad on September 28, made field visits to areas where the DPs were located, observed their rapidly deteriorating condition and recommended that the GOP immediately approve the distribution of CARE packages and also move ahead with its own procurement and delivery of food, clothing,



*CARE, supplied many families with food and cooking utensils.*

quilts and temporary shelters. Before Mr. Crocker left on November 21, the GOP had approved the CARE program. On October 25, 1972, the Chargé declared a second emergency authorizing disbursement to CARE of 2,000,000 USG-owned rupees and \$25,000 from the contingency fund with the following statement: "Ten months after cessation of hostilities, the plight of the displaced persons has become acute. The prolonged postponement of their return, and the onset of cold weather have created a situation of impending disaster. The displaced persons are facing emergency relief requirements of food, shelter, clothing and other basic necessities, and these needs will

inevitably increase when the DPs begin the expected return to their lands. CARE was selected as recipient of disaster relief funds since that agency has assumed a leading role in administering relief activities in connection with the DPs and had presented for mission approval a well-developed assessment of specific requirements."

A UN/USAID/CARE team visited the Punjab area December 10 and 11 for another first-hand observation followed by discussions. USG members of the team included the AID Mission Director, Joseph C. Wheelie;, and the AID/W Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, Russell S. McClure. They stopped at several depots enroute where CARE relief

packages were being distributed. The team was struck by the extraordinary hospitality extended to the DPs by the local population but were aware too that there was evidence of strained relations arising inevitably from their 13-month stay with friends, relatives and neighbors. At that time no evidence of acute under-nourishment was perceived and there were no disease outbreaks of epidemic proportions. However, the majority of the people wore tattered clothing and shoes.

Finally, as the need to stockpile materials to be used for housing construction and agricultural recovery became an increasing cause for concern, the GOP formally requested from the USG a large grant of USG-owned rupees. AID approved a grant of 62,000,000 rupees from those available under the 7th and 8th P. L. 480 Title I agreements, based on the heavy burden that had been placed on the Central and Provincial Governments' budgets as a result of the emergency. The agreements between the GOP and AID stipulated that no less than 20% of the funds transferred to the provinces would be utilized for supplies and implements needed for agricultural production.

Following is a breakdown of USG assistance from January 1972 to December 1972:

<b>P. L. 480 Food</b>	Value
<i>Diversion of 577 Metric Tons of dry milk from UNICEF stocks</i> . . . . .	\$ 452,000
<i>Diversion of 60 Metric Tons of wheat/soy blend and 20 Metric Tons of vegetable oil from CARE stocks</i> . . . . .	19,500
<i>Grant to CARE of 1,350 Metric Tons of wheat/soy blend</i> . . . . .	227,500
<i>Grants to World Food Program for Projects 958, 2011/Q, 2034/Q, 2035/Q and 2040 consisting of 78,515 Metric Tons of wheat, 4,750 of oil and 11,000 of corn</i> . . . . .	12,312,000
<i>Government of Pakistan — 2,900 Metric Tons of oil</i> . . . . .	1,000,000
	<u>\$14,011,000</u>

### **USG-Owned Rupees**

<i>Donated to the League of Red Cross Societies (FY 1972)</i> . . . . .	475,800
<i>Donated to Government of Pakistan (FY 1973)</i> . . . . .	62,000,000
<i>Donated to CARE (FY 1973)</i> . . . . .	2,000,000
	<u>64,475,800</u>

Dollar equivalent of 64,475,800 rupees . . . . . \$ 6,500,000

### **AID Contingency Fund —**

#### **Cash Grants**

<i>League of Red Cross Societies (FY 1972)</i> . . . . .	100,000
<i>CARE (FY 1972)</i> . . . . .	150,000
<i>CARE (FY 1973)</i> . . . . .	25,000
	<u>\$ 275,000</u>

Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$20,786,000

### **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES**

#### **C.A.R.E.**

CARE maintained an active relief program during the entire time the displaced people were away from their homes and is currently engaged in rehabilitation measures. CARE has American officers stationed in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore and has maintained good working relationships with officials of government at the central, provincial and local levels.

During the emergency relief phase, CARE participated with UNICEF in a mother-child feeding program utilizing USG P. L. 480 food commodities. The U. S. Government made cash grants of \$175,000 and 2,000,000 rupees to CARE for its assistance program. With these funds CARE purchased clothing, quilts, soap, cooking utensils, tarpaulins and other supplies, from which it made up 50,000 family packages. By January 1973 most of the CARE packages had been distributed.

From its own resources and from contributions made to CARE by the private sector CARE provided relief supplies valued at .....\$950,000  
 CARE recently employed a full time American with extensive rural house-building experience to start a pilot cinva-ram block housing scheme in the Shakargarh area of Punjab. It has already generated widespread interest.

**Church World Service (CWS)**

Cash donation through World Council of Churches .....\$ 5,000

**American National Red Cross (ANRC)**

The American National Red Cross provided a disaster relief specialist as a League Delegate to work with the League and Pakistan Red Cross and sent relief supplies. Total cost to ANRC .....\$ 12,000

**Direct Relief Foundation (DRF)**

DRF airlifted 2,400 blood packs for which the USG paid air transportation charges. Value of the blood packs was not reported.

Total U. S. Voluntary Agencies' Assistance \$967,000

**ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

**UNITED NATIONS**

On June 27, 1972, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appealed for international assistance to provide all possible aid in relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people of Pakistan. At that time the Secretary General suggested that emergency relief requirements were on the order of \$15 million. He stated that the UN had a vital role to play in alleviating the serious hardships the Pakistanis were undergoing. As a result, the UN agencies as well as a number of donor countries actively cooperated with the GOP authorities in chan-

nelling assistance, which included food, medicines, shelter, etc.

The United Nations Development Program representative took a leading role in coordinating relief activities with the Government of Pakistan until December 1972, at which time a special UN Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinator arrived. In August 1972, the Secretary General made another appeal for donor countries to provide food and rehabilitation assistance. UN assessment of needs was placed at \$71 million. The UN estimated that of the over \$30 million in assistance provided by the international community through the UN, League of Red Cross Societies, CARE and the GOP, approximately \$14 million went for pre-return relief and the balance was in response to the SYG appeal for rehabilitation requirements. This includes the USG contributions totaling \$20.8 million. A third UN appeal was made on April 19, 1973, indicating there remained a total requirement from the international community in cash and in-kind of approximately \$45 million.

**UNICEF**

UNICEF obtained approval from the U. S. AID Mission to divert 1.2 million pounds of USG P. L. 480 nonfat dry milk from its regular programs to the war affected areas. The target group for this milk was mothers and children. UNICEF provided medicines, medical equipment, blankets, utensils, cash for local purchase of relief items through CARE and the Relief Committee valued at \$380,000. The UNICEF Pakistan representative has now taken a forceful role in rehabilitation planning, particularly in the areas of health and housing but also including clean water supplies and education. UNICEF expects the cost of its rehabilitation efforts to be .....\$820,000  
 \$1,200,000

**WHO**

The World Health Organization provided supplies valued at .....\$3,200

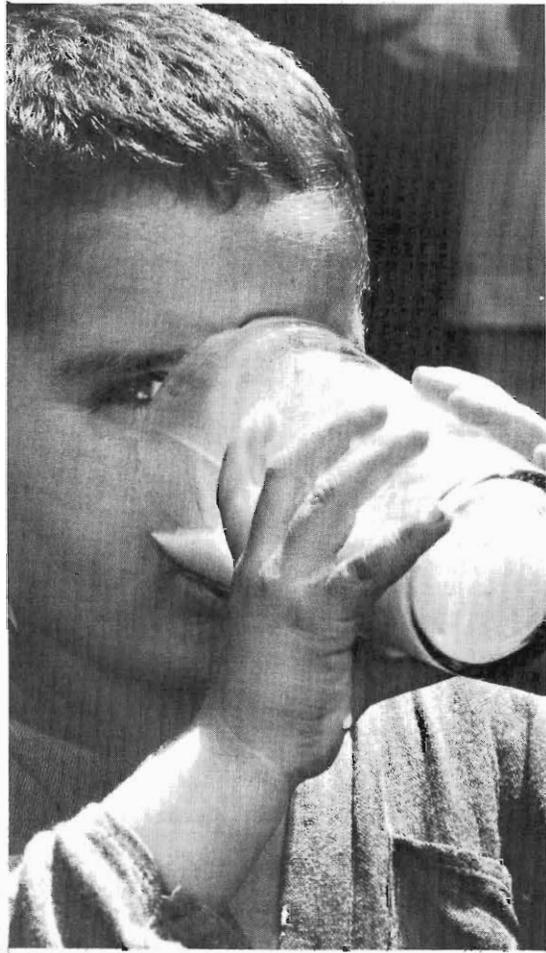
**WFP**

The World Food Program, in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan, initiated an emergency feeding program for 164,000 persons living in GOP organized camps and food-for-work projects for thousands of other victims. WFP not only arranged for shipment, insurance and supervision of food donated on a bilateral basis but for purchase of food items which had to be obtained outside the country with cash made available by donors over and above WFP's own resource commitments. As of February 1973 the WFP had committed \$15 million in food aid. Subtracting USG contributions through WFP totaling \$12.3 million, leaves a balance of other WFP aid totaling \$2,700,000.

Of special note is the food-for-work road construction project in Gujrat District of Punjab Province — the first such construction program in this district. It was conceived at Islamabad by senior representatives of WFP, officials of the GOP and Punjab Province and local administration of Gujrat District. Sanction for the project was received on September 5 and work commenced on September 25. Gujrat had about 14,000 war displaced persons who joined in the 75-mile project. They received as wages both rupees and rations of wheat and oil. The road will benefit a 750 square mile area with a population of 600,000. It will facilitate the transportation of 430,000 metric tons of agricultural commodities — wheat, rice, maize, oil-seed and sugarcane. The project has already been rated an outstanding success by GOP authorities in Lahore and throughout the DP area. As of December 1972, some 35 miles of dirt road had been completed, involving dirt fills averaging 3 feet deep, plus numerous culverts. Work is now underway on double bricking the completed portion.

**WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (WCC)**

WCC made a cash donation of \$18,800. Of this amount \$5,000 came from Church World Service in the U.S., reported previously, for a balance of .....\$13,800



*A young Pakistani boy drinks milk provided by C.A.R.E.*

**LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES (LICROSS)**

At the request of the Pakistan Red Cross, the League sent a representative to assist the National Society in assessing the situation and establishing how the Red Cross could best assist. The latter part of January 1972, after discussions with the Pakistan Red Cross Central Committee in Karachi and with the authorities in Islamabad, he carried out a survey of villages and camps in the Punjab Province to determine the number of persons in need and the relief requirements. A similar survey was undertaken for Sind Province in February. This resulted in the local purchase by the League for distribution by

local Red Cross units in each province of a total of 20,000 quilts, 20,000 sets of children's clothing, 5,000 sets of adult clothing, 15,000 sets of cooking utensils, 30 tons of powdered milk and over 100,000 pieces of soap. A medical program consisting of three mobile medical units, one doctor and one male nurse with basic medicaments was organized.

The League provided three delegates to assist the Pakistan Red Cross Society — one each for Karachi, Punjab and Sind, and one doctor to assist and coordinate the medical program. LICROSS issued an appeal to National Red Cross Societies to help finance the above purchases and to make additional cash and in-kind donations. These donations are combined with government-to-government assistance by country in the summary below.

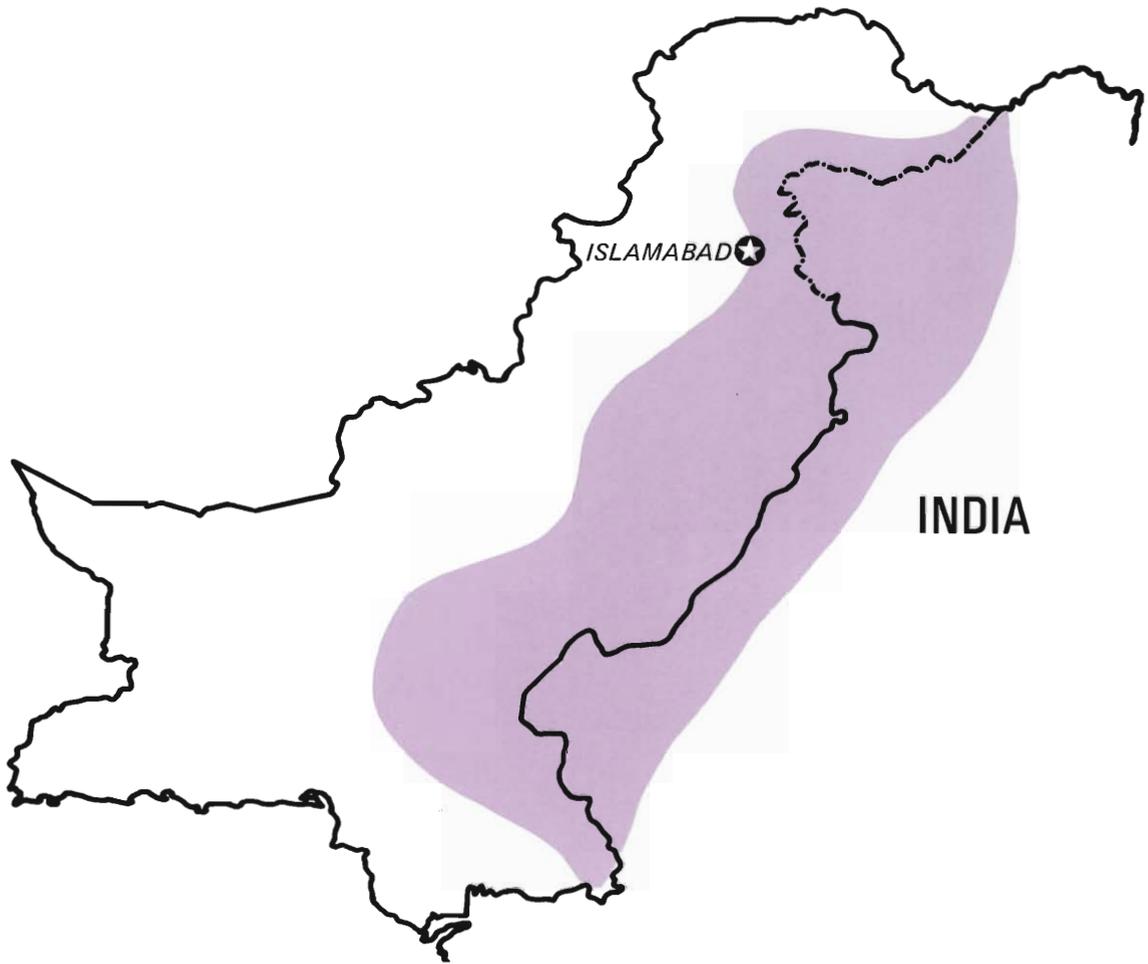
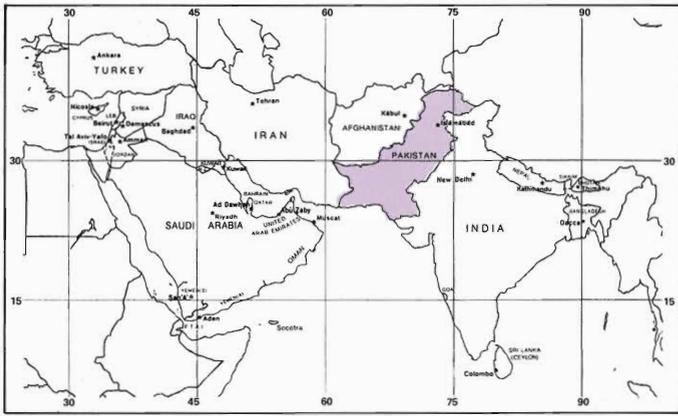
<i>Australia</i> RC — cash (\$2,400); <i>Australia</i> Govt. — 15,000 tons of wheat (\$725,000)	
Total .....	\$ 727,400
<i>Austria</i> RC — multivitamins, antibiotics (\$6,400); <i>Austria</i> Govt.—cash (\$10,000)	
Total .....	16,400
<i>Belgium</i> RC — medicaments..	26,300
<i>Canada</i> RC — cash grants and services delegates (\$10,300); <i>Canada</i> Govt.—cash (\$184,500), 22,000 tons wheat (\$2,000,000)	
Total .....	2,194,800
<i>Peoples Republic of China</i> — clothes, other supplies ....	91,000
<i>Denmark</i> RC — cash, 40 tons milk powder, 25 tons baby- food, 2.2 million multi- vitamin tablets and medi- caments .....	79,000*
<i>Finland</i> RC — cash grant; 1.5 tons clothing; .4 tons medicaments; .25 tons soap	17,500
<i>France</i> RC — 4,000 blankets, 18 parcels medicaments, medical team, delegates, .55 tons skim milkpowder..	19,200

<i>West Germany</i> RC — cash grants, 2 vehicles, 25,000 blankets, 10.7 tons baby milkpowder, 35 tons used clothing, services of dele- gate (\$81,850); <i>West Germany</i> Govt. — cash grant (\$14,800), 15,000 tons of wheat (\$1,300,000), Ger- man counterpart rupees from previous food sales, (equivalent \$425,000).	
Total .....	1,821,650
<i>Great Britain</i> RC — cash grant and 3 vehicles .....	23,300
<i>Ireland</i> RC — cash grant ....	2,500
<i>Italy</i> RC — cash (\$6,500); <i>Italy</i> Govt. — cash grants to League and to Govt. of Pakistan (\$167,400).	
Total .....	173,900
<i>Japan</i> — cash grants and medi- caments .....	10,530
<i>Kuwait</i> RC — cash grant, 2,000 each woolen & linen blan- kets, medicaments and medical equipment .....	39,700
<i>Malaysia</i> — cash grant .....	400
<i>Norway</i> RC — cash grant, services of delegates, ex- penses of medical team and medicaments (\$15,150); <i>Norway</i> Govt. — cash (\$62,400)	
Total .....	77,550
<i>Netherlands</i> RC — cash, 2,000 blankets, 4,950 cartons in- fant food, 14 cartons anti- biotics, 31,800 cartons saltless meals .....	109,750
<i>New Zealand</i> Govt. — cash for purchase in NZ of whole milk, milk powder, medicines .....	\$ 60,000
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> RC — medica- ments, tents, blankets .....	12,500
<i>Spain</i> — cash grant .....	2,500

Sweden RC — cash grant, medical equipment and sup- plies, antibiotic eye oint- ment, fish protein, field laboratories, 47.3 tons clothing, shoes, blankets, medical team (\$240,600); Sweden Govt. — cash grant through UN (\$210,000)	
Total .....	450,600
Switzerland RC — cash grant (\$25,000); Switzerland Govt. & RC — 5,000 blankets (\$14,000)	
Total .....	39,000
Turkey — blankets, cloth, medicaments .....	
Unidentified — Cargo consist- ing of edible oil, corrugated iron sheets & other commodi- ties originally intended for the former East Pakistan province and diverted with agreement of the donors for the displaced persons' relief program. Country sources and quantities were not available, but GOP estimated the value at approximately .....	<u>3,000,000</u>
Total Assistance Other Nations and International Organizations .....	\$12,212,480

\* Incomplete or not reported  
RC — Red Cross or Red Crescent





**PAKISTAN**

**INDIA**