

## **IDP, DISASTER & FOOD INSECURITY**

### **Disasters & IDPs**

#### **250, 000 IDPs Need Food, Water, Says Aid Group**

A quarter of a million Pakistanis are in desperate need of food, water and medicine after being forced to flee their homes due to fighting between security forces and militants near the Afghan border. Hundreds of thousands of people living in the volatile Khyber Agency have flooded into Nowshera and Peshawar since January due to action against the Taliban. 250,000 people currently displaced, of which 60,000 people were displaced in the last week alone and they are desperate for basic life-saving aid and if fighting continues, more than half a million are likely to be displaced. They are severely deprived and they need support from the international community and the government. While most of the displaced from Khyber Agency had sought refuge with friends and relatives or were in camps, they had little access to basic aid. People don't have enough food and water. If they don't have sufficient food and clean water, they will get sick and will be prone to diseases and infections. Women and children are especially vulnerable.

**(Dawn - April 5, 2012)**

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#### **For IDPs at Jalojai, No Light at the End of the Tunnel**

The military launched a massive operation in Bajaur Agency in August 2008 to dismantle one of the powerful franchises of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan. The offensive turned out to be successful, partly. The Taliban leaders were dispersed and the group's ability to exist in an organized manner was crippled. A similar operation was later started in Mohmand Agency. Camp data suggests that over 13,000 individuals from both the tribal agencies have been there since then as they are still not allowed to return to their villages. The number of uprooted people from the two agencies, who are living outside the camp, remains unascertained. Thousands of individuals have been forced to cope up in tents for the last four years. They are still IDPs because the security forces have failed to purge their villages in Bajaur and Mohmand tribal regions of militants despite claiming so.

The displaced people have been undergoing unending miseries for years now, with little hope to see them end. They are disillusioned with the government's commitment to bring peace to their areas and return them, like Malakand IDPs. They say they saw the harshness of summers, winters, storms and downpours come and pass in tents but the government failed to understand their miseries. The uprooted people said the camp was extremely hot during summers as it did not have trees or shades.

**(The News - April 12, 2012)**

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#### **PDMA Asked To Set Up More Registration Points at Jalojai**

Adviser to Prime Minister and Federal Coordinator for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Asma Alamgir has directed the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to increase the number of registration and distribution points at the Jalojai camp to facilitate the displaced people

from Bara tehsil of Khyber Agency. The government was aware of the problems being faced by the IDPs and was trying to overcome them. 11,000 families comprising 42,000 individuals from Bara had been registered at the camp and concerted efforts were being made to provide them basic necessities of life and there was no ban on the registration of the IDPs at the Jalozai camp. The more registration points would be set up in cooperation with the PDMA soon. The UNHCR would register 2,000 families on a daily basis to speed up the process of providing assistance to the displaced people.

**(The News - April 10, 2012)**

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### **PHC Directs PDMA Chief to Ensure Facilities to IDPs at Camp**

The chief justice took the notice after receiving complaints from civil society that IDPs from Khyber Agency, particularly Bara, were facing hardships at the Jalozai camp. The PHC chief justice also observed that 30% of more than 150,000 IDPs were children including toddlers, 40% women and 25% elderly persons, who are facing hardships due to lack of basic facilities at the camp. The PHC has directed Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to ensure provision of drinking water, food items, health facilities and power supply with electric fans to the IDPs in a week time. Currently there are 42000 families in the camp out of which 32000 are living off-camp sites, while 10000 families and nearly 50000 IDPs are living in the camp.

**(The News - April 12, 2012)**

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### **365 Mohmand Families Left Jalozai Camp for Home**

About 365 families comprising 3,326 individuals belonging to the Safi tehsil of the Mohmand Agency left the Jalozai Camp in Nowshera on April 18, 2012 under the voluntary repatriation programme. They have been residing at the Jalozai Camp for the last four years after being displaced due to military operations. The returning families were provided free transport and would be entitled to get relief items till six months in their respective hometowns. A convoy of 31 buses and 81 trucks carrying the internally displaced persons and their belongings left Jalozai Camp. About 2,188 displaced families belonging to Bajaur Agency would leave the Jalozai Camp for their hometowns next month as the security forces had cleared their areas of militants.

**(The News - April 19, 2012)**

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### **UN Was Slow In Launching Relief Work: Report**

The United Nations moved slowly to establish new humanitarian hubs in Sindh and Balochistan after the massive floods hit the country in 2010, reveals the Humanitarian Response Index (HRI) 2011. The Madrid-based Development Assistance Research Associates (Dara), which advocates better humanitarian policies, says in its report that the humanitarian response was slow in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan because of severe logistic constraints and the fact that only a few humanitarian organizations were present in the country before the floods came.

On the one hand, UN agencies belong to the 'One UN' and are, therefore, expected to support Pakistani institutions. On the other, the UN humanitarian reform gave the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the humanitarian country team the responsibility to coordinate the response and in doing so uphold principles of neutrality and impartiality. The UN officials interviewed have described this as a clash between the two reforms. The UN has "overstepped its mandate". The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a federal government institution, in its assessment noted a lack of effective coordination was also identified by some stakeholders in relation to the UN's internal strategic decision-making processes because of differences among the top-tier UN leadership in the country.

(Dawn - April 9, 2012)

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### **Flood-Affected People Extended Cash Support**

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (Smeda), an implementing partner of UNDP-funded project "Early Recovery and Restoration of Flood Affected Communities Programme" distributed Rs2.4 million among the flood affectees in Hasara Hasinzai in Charsadda district. Rs. 30,000 each was distributed among each small enterpriser belonging to Hasara Hasinzai Union Council. The help has been extended to over 80 small business enterprisers to revive flood affected small businesses and reenergize economic activities in their respective localities. The aims and objectives of the project are to provide assistance in different flood affected areas. The project would revive businesses of flood affected people and bring property in the area. The beneficiaries were urged to utilize the help in a proper way.

(The News - April 16, 2012)

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### **\$840m Needed To Rehabilitate Flood, Insecurity Hit Families**

Pakistan needs amount of \$840 million to meet the requirements of 7.2 million people affected by flooding and insecurity. In this regard, OCHA has recommended the effectiveness of the partnership between aid agencies and the government of Pakistan in addressing the ongoing needs of some 7.2 million people affected by flooding and insecurity. Efforts are being put in by the government of Pakistan and the humanitarian community to work together in sindh and balochistan to help 5.2 million people recovered from the devastating floods in 2011.

(Daily Times - April 30, 2012)

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## **Siachen Disaster**

### **Tragedy Hits World's Highest Battlefield**

**7<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** At least 135 people, including 124 servicemen and 11 civilians, went missing early Saturday after an avalanche hit them at Gayari sector near Siachen Glacier. The incident occurred at about 6am at an altitude of about 16,000 feet (4 876.8

meters) and 180 miles northeast of Skardu the capital of Baltistan. Troops with sniffer dogs, aided by helicopters, were frantically trying to find signs of life in the deep snow after the avalanche engulfed the camp in mountainous Gayari. Heavy machinery has been flown in from Rawalpindi. A team of doctors and paramedics also rushed to the high-altitude militarized region and where temperatures plummet to minus 70 degrees Celsius (minus 94F).

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- 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Darkness and bad weather forced rescuers to postpone their search. The trapped troops and civilians, paid out of the defense establishment, belonged to the 6 Northern Light Infantry Battalion, the headquarters of which has been situated in the same place for the last 20 years. The Inter Services Public Relations reported that the number of the buried soldiers could be nearly 130. The snow left by the avalanche was up to 80 feet deep and stretched over one kilometer area.
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- 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** According to the army, 240 troops and civilians participated in the rescue operation. Rescuers dug through snow, the snow more than 1,000 meters wide and 25 meters high – as hopes faded of finding any survivors. A person can survive only in the first 5-10 minutes due to pressure of heavy weight, extreme cold and lack of oxygen. Apart from bulldozers and excavators, chemicals were being used to melt the ice. But due to harsh weather and great height, the rescue work was slow.
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- 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** A US team of high altitude specialists comprising of three Swiss individuals and a six-member disaster management team with necessary equipment arrived in Pakistan to help in the Siachen rescue efforts has been unable to reach the site of the avalanche due to the bad weather.
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- 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Five points have been identified on the site where rescue work was to be done. Two points were dug with equipment while three points were dug manually. The expected total number believed missing in the disaster rose to 138.
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- 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Despite harsh weather, an operation was ongoing on Wednesday to rescue 138 people buried through a 450-metre long access track had been developed on the avalanche to access five priority points.
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- 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Experts believe that military activity across the Siachen area caused the glacier to ‘surge’. Glacier surges are caused either by a rise in temperature or tectonic movements, during which glaciers advance substantially. a rise in temperature caused the ice at the base of the glacier to melt, reducing the frictional resistance keeping it from sliding downwards. The rise in temperature is directly proportionate to the excessive military presence in the area.
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- 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Rescue teams from the US, Norway and China arrived in Siachen. They first reached Skardu and then were transported by helicopter to the Giari sector. The Chinese team is equipped with a radar system that can help trace bodies buried underground. The German and Swiss experts who have been at the site since five days pointed out three priority points where rescue work was under way. The experts are of the view that using traditional digging tools instead of deploying heavy machinery at these probable points would be more suitable as the snow and sludge busters were very soft at some points and could react to heavy machinery, resulting in a swamp marsh.
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- 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2012** Siachen avalanche also triggered a serious debate that why India and Pakistan are fighting on an uninhabited snow-clad rooftop of the world. It also

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necessitates revisiting the terms of engagement governing the high altitude glacier, culminating into a compromise which retains honor and dignity on both sides. The tragedy that swept soldiers of 6 Northern Light Infantry (NLI) Battalion stationed in Gayari area, Skardu has occurred at an altitude of over 4,000 meters — the highest battlefield in the world where Pakistani and Indian troops are entrenched against each other.

(Compiled From Different Dailies)

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### **Names of Persons Buried under Snow Slide in Gayari Sector near Skardu**

#### **Officers**

1. PA-32596 Lt Col Tanvir Ul Hassan
2. PA-39548 Maj Zaka Ul Haq
3. PA-105358 Capt Haleem Ullah( AMC)

#### **Junior Commission Officers**

4. N/Sub Khurshid
5. N/Sub Didar
6. N/Sub Malik
7. N/Sub Iftikhar

#### **Havildar**

8. Hav Rehber
9. Hav Haji Shafayat
10. Hav Zakir
11. Hav Gulfraz
12. Hav Shah Nawaz
13. Hav Musadiq
14. Hav Rustam
15. Hav Shad
16. Hav Ghulam Muhammad
17. Hav Sher Nayab
18. Hav Ishaq
19. Hav Tanvir

#### **Lance Havildar / NaiK**

20. L/Hav Mustafa
21. L/Hav Ghulam Qadir
22. Nk Ashraf
23. Nk Sartaj
24. Nk Mudasar
25. Nk Jabbar

#### **Lance Naik / Sepoy**

26. Lnk Irshad
27. Lnk Sami Ullah
28. Lnk Sharafat
29. Lnk Mustafa
30. Lnk Himayat
31. Lnk Altaf
32. Lnk Mir Hussain
33. Lnk Irfan
34. Sep Ali Zar
35. Sep Saleem
36. Sep Malik Riaz
37. Sep Jamil
38. Sep Akhtar
39. Sep Nadir Wali
71. Sep Javed
72. Sep Javed
73. Sep Sakhi Zaman
74. Sep Sajjad Kazmi
75. Sep Fida Hussain
76. Sep Naeem
77. Sep Shamim
78. Sep Zakir
79. Sep Nisar Hussain
80. Sep Aurangzeb
81. Sep Arshad
82. Sep Sultan
83. Sep Muhammad Hussain
84. Sep Nasir

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 40. Sep Israr         | 85. Sep Ilyas              |
| 41. Sep Sajid         | 86. Sep Mukhtiar           |
| 42. Sep Naseer        | 87. Sep Fida Hussain       |
| 43. Sep Dildar        | 88. Sep Zaheer             |
| 44. Sep Zaman         | 89. Sep Naseer             |
| 45. Sep Irfan Khalil  | 90. Sep Aftab              |
| 46. Sep Waseem        | 91. Sep Adil               |
| 47. Sep Ehsan         | 92. Sep Muzamil            |
| 48. Sep Ashraf        | 93. Sep Sarfraz            |
| 49. Sep Riaz          | 94. Sep Shameer            |
| 50. Sep Shoab         | 95. Sep Soba Khan          |
| 51. Sep Iqbal         | 96. Sep Abid               |
| 52. Sep Mumtaz        | 97. Sep Ishaq              |
| 53. Sep Haider        | 98. Sep Aksar Zaman        |
| 54. Sep Mehtab        | 99. Sep Najeeb Ullah       |
| 55. Zulqarnain        | 100. Sep Siraj Ud Din      |
| 56. Sep Ghulab Shah   | 101. Sep Jaffar            |
| 57. Sep Rehmat Wali   | 102. Sep Ansar             |
| 58. Sep Nadeem        | 103. Sep Ishaq             |
| 59. Sep Nafs Ali      | 104. Sep Ghulam Rasool     |
| 60. Sep Nadeem Hashmi | 105. Sep Muhammad Hussain  |
| 61. Sep Qurban        | 106. Sep Jumma khan        |
| 62. Sep Muhammad Khan | 107. Sep Muhammad Ali      |
| 63. Sep Akbar         | 108. Sep Zakir Kawardo     |
| 64. Sep Ali Muhammad  | 109. Sep Ghulam Mehdi      |
| 65. Sep Muhammad Ali  | 110. Sep Ghazi Shah        |
| 66. Sep Amin          | 111. Sep Sana Ullah        |
| 67. Sep Fiaz          | 112. Sep Imtiaz            |
| 68. Sep Shakeel       | 113. Sep Hameed Ullah      |
| 69. Sep Siraj         | 114. Sep Sadiq Gultri      |
| 70. Sep Fazal Abbas   | 115. Sep Gul Daz ( FS Sec) |

#### Clerks

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 116. Nk / Clk Ghulam Nabi | 117. Nk/ Clk Ghulam Ali |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|

#### Cooks

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 118. Sep/Ck Muhammad Ali | 120. Sep/Ck Ghulam Mehdi |
| 119. Sep/Ck Karim        |                          |

#### Sweepers

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 121. Moon Gul | 123. Naveed |
| 122. Asif     | 124. Ali    |

#### Civilian (paid out of defense establishment)

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 125. Jalil (Waiter)     | 131. Sarfraz (Dhobi)       |
| 126. Hameed ( Waiter)   | 132. Wali (Dhobi)          |
| 127. Nasrullah (Barber) | 133. Noor Shah ali (Dhobi) |

128. Muhammad Ameer (Barber)                      134. Sabir (Tailor)  
 129. Waheed ( Canteen)                              135. Ghulam Rasool (NCB) - Uncfm/Suspected  
 130. Azeem (Canteen)

(Source: [http://ispr.gov.pk/front/main.asp?o=t-press\\_release&id=2012#pr\\_link2012](http://ispr.gov.pk/front/main.asp?o=t-press_release&id=2012#pr_link2012))

## Food Insecurity

### POL Price Hike Blow to Purchasing Power

The purchasing potential of the public has been delivered a steely blow by the substantial increase in the prices of petroleum products across the country. Inflation increased by a staggering 9.49 percent, and the prices of 19 consumer goods soared, with more surges expected in the coming weeks. According to details released by the Statistics Division, the prices of 16 items were said to have decreased, while stability was observed in the prices of another 18 consumer goods.

Cost of Items Increased		Cost of Items Decreased	Cost of Items Unchanged
Potatoes	Broken Basmati Rice	Onions	Mutton
Bananas	Firewood	LPG	Beef
Tomatoes	Energy Savers	Eggs	Kerosene Oil
Gur	Dry Milk	Sugar	Matches
		Wheat	Cigarettes
			Electricity Charges

(The News - April 2, 2012)

### Another Wave of Food Inflation Feared

The cost of minimum food comprising basic items increased due to the hike in petroleum products. Comparison of essential items prices:

Commodities	25 March 2008	1 April 2012	Difference	Percentage
Petrol	62.81	105.08	42.27	67.29
High Speed Diesel	44.13	107	62.87	142.46
CNG	37.00	88.70	51.07	139.72
LPG	53.00	140.00	87.00	164.15
Wheat Flour (Atta no.2.5)	16.00	33.00	17.00	106.25
Basmati (Premium)	90.00	135.00	45.00	50.00
Basmati (Broken)	46.00	65.00	19.00	41.30
Masur	85.00	88.00	3.00	3.52
Moong	50.00	125.00	85.00	170.00
Mash	62.00	100.00	73.00	117.74
Arhar	82.00	148.00	63.00	76.83
Gram Pulse	48.00	115.00	67.00	139.58
Sugar	25.00	56.00	31.00	124.00
Ghee 16 kg tin	1700.00	2750.00	31.00	124.00
Dalda 5 kg ghee	720.00	1,010.00	290.00	40.27

Commodities	25 March 2008	1 April 2012	Difference	Percentage
Mutton	300.00	550.00	250.00	83.33
Beef (With Bones)	170.00	320.00	150.00	88.24
Beef (Without Bones)	200.00	380.00	180.00	90.00
Poultry Bird	112.00	152.00	40.00	35.71
Egg (Per Dozen)	49.00	80.00	31.00	63.72
Milk Fresh (Per Litre)	40.00	70.00	30.00	75.00
Milk Powder (Nido 1 kg)	310.00	590.00	280.00	90.32
Lipton Yellow Label	70.00	135.00	65.00	92.86
Tetra Milk (Milk Pak)	44.00	80.00	36.00	81.62

(Dawn – April 9, 2012)

- The price of a roti is expected to increase from Rs5 to Rs6 and that of a naan from Rs6 to Rs8. Traders blaming inflating prices of electricity and gas, consumers arguing against backhand revenge (**The Express Tribune – April 9, 2012**).

### Vendors Overcharge despite Decrease in Vegetable Prices

Vegetables prices have witnessed decrease while fruit prices are still high in local market as well as weekly bazaars of the federal capital. According to a survey, the prices of fruit have been increasing continuously for the past many weeks, while the prices of vegetable have started decreasing, particularly in the weekly bazaars of the city.

Fruits	Prices	Vegetables	Prices
Bananas	Rs 40 to Rs 170 per dozen	Ladyfinger	Rs 80 per kg
Melons	Rs 25 to 50 Rs per kg	Potatoes	Rs 80 to Rs 116 per five kgs
Strawberries	Rs 100 per kg	Bitter Gourd	Rs 50 per kg
Oranges	Rs 80 to Rs 100 per dozen	Cabbage	Rs 36 per kg
Guava	Rs 40 to Rs 100 per kg	Brinjal	Rs 20 per kg

(Daily Times - April 24, 2012)

### 50% Pakistanis Remain Food Insecure: WFP

With figures of malnutrition rising every year, 50% of Pakistan's population remains food insecure, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). The recent agreement to donate 500,000 metric tonnes of wheat by the newly created Pakistan Ministry of Food Security and Research (MFSR) might be a step to combat malnutrition and improve food security among vulnerable groups across the country, said Siblot. This donation is the largest in recent years by any country where WFP has operations. Siblot, stressed that the on-ground situation is very different from how the international media portrays it. A huge part of the population is malnourished and this needs to be given top priority. According to WFP, some 83 million people, almost 50 per cent of the population, were food insecure by 2010 – a massive increase from 38 per cent in 2003. In the aftermath of the 2010 flooding, this figure is believed to have risen to 90 million people and may have increased further after the recent floods. The actual challenge is raising fund for transforming wheat into products that target certain segments of the population, such as baby food and high-energy biscuits. According to him, Pakistan does have resources but lacks the capacity to cater to this problem. The

agency is likely to make an appeal to raise approximately US\$100 million in funds needed for this process.

**(The Express Tribune- April 9, 2012)**

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### **Half of Pakistan's Population Food Insecure**

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) has said that Pakistan cannot develop in a situation where more than half of its population is food insecure, anemic and malnourished. Zero Hunger Plan (ZHP) is a five-year program aiming to reach to a total of 61 million food insecure people across the country with a total cost of \$16 billion. The program includes provision of nutritious and fortified food commodities to most food insecure and vulnerable sections of society particularly malnourished children, pregnant women and primary school children. The program also features school feed program and establishment of 'zero hunger shops' in 45 extremely food insecure districts in Pakistan. Food security is not ensured through surplus production, but demands adequate physical availability, socio-economic access and absorption of nutritious food to meet dietary requirements of everyone. After consistent denials, government finally acknowledged food insecurity as a problem.

**(The News - April 26, 2012)**

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