INDIA - Cyclones

Date:
November 12, 19, 22-23, 1977 (FY 78)

Location:
Tamil Nadu State (Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Pattukkottai, Thanjavur, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Chengalpatt, and Tirunelveli) and Pondicherry Union Territory

Andhra Pradesh State (Districts of Guntur, Krishna, and Vishakhapatnam town)

Karnataka and Kerala States, and the Lakshadweep Islands (primarily the island of Kiltan)

Intensity:
Winds estimated at 60-90 miles per hour; a tidal wave which affected Andhra Pradesh was reported to have been 19 feet high, 50 miles long, 10 miles wide, and have had a speed of 120 miles per hour

No. Affected:
Tamil Nadu - officially 560 dead, 196 missing; unofficially 800-1,000 dead, 2 million homeless

Pondicherry Union Territory - not reported (N.R.) but 50 believed dead

Andhra Pradesh - officially 9,156 dead, 4,000 missing; unofficially 25,000-30,000 dead, 3.43 million homeless, 7.1 million in 2,300 villages affected

Kerala - 80 dead, 62 missing, 32,400 homeless

Karnataka - Not reported

Lakshadweep Islands - estimated 100 dead, 5,000 affected
INDIA - Cyclones

Damage:

**Tamil Nadu**

400,000 huts/houses destroyed and 60,000 huts/houses damaged

Damage to irrigation works, roads, rail system, public buildings and installations, and power and telecommunications networks totalling $83,529,409

The fishing and weaving industries sustained damage valued at $2,705,881

510,000 acres of crops, 23,000 head of cattle and sheep, and 5,000 poultry birds were lost

**Andhra Pradesh**

Over one million huts/houses damaged or destroyed; damage to 17 large- to medium-scale industrial units and 1,884 small-scale units

Damage to roads, power, communications, and municipal property ($26,705,881); 187 handicraft cooperative units worth $22,352,941 damaged or destroyed; 3,500 fishing boats lost and 1,000 damaged

3,000,000 acres crops (estimated value of $353 million) damaged; 230,000 head of cattle and 344,000 sheep, pigs, and poultry birds lost

**Pondicherry Union Territory**

3,667 huts/houses damaged

**Kerala**

28,360 huts/houses destroyed or damaged; 36,000 acres crops destroyed and 51,000 acres damaged; 845 fishing boats lost; total damage estimated at $10.3 million

**Karnataka**

None reported

**Lakshadweep Islands**

Extensive damage to the coconut palm crop; many inter-island boats lost
The Disaster

On November 12, 1977, a cyclone originating in the Bay of Bengal struck the central coast of Tamil Nadu State in southern India. Hardest hit by the resulting floods were the areas of East Tanjore, Dindigul, Vedasandur, and Chidambaram. Of particular concern was the Vedasandur Dam area which had recently been transformed by irrigation from an arid, sheep-raising land to a three-crop-per-year area. The floods destroyed much of the irrigation system. The number of casualties in Tamil Nadu was limited, apparently by the fact that people had heeded early warnings and moved to higher ground.

On November 19, 1977, a second cyclone, which had been expected to hit Tamil Nadu, instead struck the central coast of Andhra Pradesh State in the Krishna-Godavari Delta. Many people perished either because they failed to heed early warnings or because advance warning was not disseminated rapidly and extensively enough.

Damage in Andhra Pradesh was caused primarily by a tidal wave which devastated some 65 villages, about 21 of which were completely washed away. Many of the victims of the Andhra Pradesh cyclone were migrant laborers which made identification of the dead difficult.

The factors that combined to form this dangerous tidal wave were the low, flat nature of the delta area, the concave nature of the coastline, the gentle slope of the land into the sea, and the fact that at 4:30 p.m. - strike time - the tide was high. Normally, cyclones cause flooding upstream (viz. Tamil Nadu) which 'brings topsoil to lower areas, but in this case, intrusion of sea water and downstream flooding left saline silt in low areas.' Sandcasting of fields and wells not only made agricultural reclamation necessary but also made housing reconstruction difficult because saline mud would not hold together.

On November 22-23, the cyclone that struck Tamil Nadu 10 days earlier crossed the southern peninsula into the Arabian Sea, gathered strength, and turned landward again. On November 23, it moved northward along the western coast, lashing northern Kerala State and the Lakshadweep Islands north of Mangalore. Damage and loss of life during this third, rejuvenated cyclone were less severe than in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Action Taken by the Government of India (GOI), by the State Governments, and by the Indian People

The Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force were mobilized to airdrop food to marooned people and to assist in emergency medical efforts. Helicopters made about 50 sorties per day during the emergency period and some 20 medical teams operated in Andhra Pradesh (along with almost 200 civilian teams).
The Army was given primary responsibility for the following tasks in order of priority: disposal of bodies and carcasses; inoculation of victims; disinfection of water sources; provision of drinking water; supply of clothing and medicines to the victims; cleaning up debris; and restoration of communications.

Medicines, blankets, cloth, and utensils were released from central relief stores. Tamil Nadu received supplies and medicines valued at $35,294. Andhra Pradesh received about $235,294 worth of relief supplies and medicines.

The Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) sought Rs 1.028 billion (U.S. $120,941,000) in assistance from the central GOI and received Rs 339.1 million (U.S. $39,890,000) as an advance from the central Five Year Plan budget (70% as a loan and 30% as a grant). Tamil Nadu also received 10,000 metric tons (MT) of rice above the State's regular allotment of 40,000 MT and special consignment of 450,000 MT of cement from the GOI.

On an interim basis, the GOI advanced $117,647 to Pondicherry Union Territory and $2,352,941 to Kerala State.

Andhra Pradesh received about Rs 565.2 million (U.S. $66,494,117) as an advance from the GOI Five Year Plan budget plus 55,000 MT of wheat and 45,000 MT of rice gratis. The Indian press announced that Andhra Pradesh would receive up to $88,388,235 from the GOI.

Non-affected states in India announced the following contributions: Gujarat - $23,529; Bihar - $10,588; West Bengal - $17,647.

In Tamil Nadu, a special Cyclone Relief Cell was established under the direction of the State's Chief Secretary. Feeding centers were set up in each of the affected districts with the help of the Indian Red Cross, the Catholic dioceses, the Protestant Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), and CARE. About 400,000 people in the most severely affected area, Nagapattinam Taluk, received free rations of rice and kerosene oil during the two weeks immediately following the disaster. During the first week after the disaster, the GOTN airfreighted in a daily supply of 40,000 loaves of bread.

The GOTN sheltered many flood victims in model villages (built with the help of CARE and USG funds). Victims received grants of Rs 200 (U.S. $24) enabling them to repair or reconstruct their homes. The GON distributed at least Rs 66.6 million (U.S. $7,840,000) for family shelter construction. In addition, each family that had lost a breadwinner received a grant of Rs 1,000 (U.S. $117.65) from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. Artisans also received special grants.

For agricultural rehabilitation, the GOTN sanctioned a subsidy of 25% on the price of basic inputs. Plant protection chemicals were supplied at a 25% price subsidy, and coconut seedlings were distributed free of charge to small farmers.
The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) established 200 relief camps which sheltered and fed approximately 200,000 persons for 15 days. Food for this effort came from stocks of the Food Corporation of India and from CARE. The GOAP also supplied enough cholera vaccine to inoculate 6.4 million people and Rs 3 million (U.S. $352,941) worth of other medicines.

It was recommended by the GOI that the GOAP provide the following assistance: Rs 1,000 (U.S. $117.65) for each family member killed in the storm; Rs 1,000 (U.S. $117.65) per head of cattle lost; Rs 400 (U.S. $47.06) for housing repair; Rs 150 (U.S. $17.65) per head of sheep or goats lost; and Rs 10 (U.S. $1.18) per poultry bird lost. Following this recommendation, the GOAP had released Rs 160 million (U.S. $18,823,529) by January 17, 1978. Approximately 65,000 weavers received grants of Rs 250 (U.S. $29.41) each.

For agricultural rehabilitation, the GOAP planned to advance Rs 350 million (U.S. $41,176,000) in the form of short and medium-term loans to farmers for replanting of their winter paddy crops. In addition, the state's commercial banking sector released Rs 70 million (U.S. $8,235,294) and the cooperative Land Development Bank planned to release another Rs 10.7 million (U.S. $1,260,000).

The Indian Red Cross was very active in relief efforts and took primary responsibility for 126 villages (90,000 people) and two orphanages, and rehabilitated some 30,000 fishermen. (For contributions to the Indian Red Cross from other Red Cross Societies, see below under Assistance from the International Community.) The Ramakrishna Mission was also active, providing for about 10,000 people. The Indian Space Research Organization planned multi-spectral scanning of the storm surge area in Andhra Pradesh to assess damage to the soil.

India's communications media, one of the most developed in Asia, gave immediate and extensive publicity to the cyclone disaster. The Indian public responded generously with cash and in kind contributions. The Church Auxiliary for Social Action received $3,975 in local contributions. Approximately Rs 3 million (U.S. $352,941) was raised through various appeals coordinated by Indian newspapers. For example, some lepers went without a meal to contribute the money thus saved to cyclone relief; artists auctioned off their works to raise money; school groups, ladies' groups, and manufacturers' associations gave to the central relief fund; the TATA Institute of Social Sciences provided rotating teams of young volunteers; and India Airlines transported relief goods free of charge.

A negative aspect of the Indian public's response was the fact that many well-meaning but inexperienced relief groups were assigned to help particular areas and later proved unable to do so.
INDIA - Cyclones

Assistance Provided by the United States Government (USG)

When the full impact of the cyclones became known, President Carter, through U.S. Ambassador to India, Robert F. Goheen, conveyed U.S. willingness to be of assistance to victims of the storms. While the GOI did not request assistance from the USG, the Indian government did welcome assistance from voluntary agencies which were already active in the disaster-stricken areas.

On November 22, 1977, Ambassador Goheen determined that a disaster existed in India and donated $25,000 from his discretionary authority to CARE (Cooperatives for American Relief Everywhere) in order to help provide clothing and temporary family shelter for cyclone victims in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala $25,000

A grant of $200,000 for the Indian Red Cross's relief activities was provided through the League of Red Cross Societies $200,000

Both CARE and Church World Service (CWS) were authorized to transfer P.L. 480 Title II commodities from regular voluntary agency programs to emergency programs on a replenishable basis. The f.o.b. value of the authorized commodities was put at $2,411,000. Some $427,315 worth of commodities was reported distributed. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was authorized to distribute $86,685 worth of food on a non-replenishable basis $514,000

Cash grants to voluntary agencies active in southeastern India helped provide temporary shelter, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, food, medicines, and a variety of rehabilitation assistance for cyclone victims. CARE was granted $1,158,960; CRS $2,409,592; CWS/Lutheran World Relief (LWR) $1,122,900; World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) $185,767; and Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS) $27,938. The grants were made for a restricted time period (through March 31, 1978) so unused portions of the grants ($404,783) and interest earned ($15,891) on grant funds were returned to the USG. (For details on these programs, see below under Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies) $4,483,483

CWS was reimbursed for the airfreight of water purification tablets to India $3,046

Technical assistance by disaster relief and Food for Peace officers was valued at $13,135

TOTAL $5,238,664
INDIA - Cyclones

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies*

Some voluntary agencies that were active in the relief effort joined with consultants in a series of weekly meetings that came to be known as the Appropriate Reconstruction, Training, and Information Center (ARTIC). ARTIC evolved into a Disaster Information Service which should enhance future preparedness activities of voluntary agencies, help coordinate relief activities during an emergency, and render advice during rehabilitation.

The American National Red Cross contributed $50,000 through LORCS.

The Baptist World Alliance gave $10,000 to the Samavesam of Telugu Baptist Churches for relief in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; American Baptists, a BWA affiliate, donated $12,000 to the same organization; total assistance $22,000.

The Billy Graham Evangelical Association offered $100,000.

CARE was asked by the GOTN to participate in emergency feeding immediately following the disaster. Some 75,000 people gathered in relief camps were recipients of approximately 1,180 MT of balahar (high protein flour produced locally), soy fortified bulgur, non-fat dried milk, and vegetable oil all with a value of $320,505 f.o.b. CARE also distributed 34,637 saris and the same number of dhotis valued at $142,486.43 ($129,986.43 in CARE funds and $12,500 in USG funds) for a total of $129,986.

CARE's housing program in Tamil Nadu consisted of financing basic inputs (palmyra leaves plus materials for roofs and frames) for 5,141 dwellings (at a cost of $315,000) built on GOTN-owned land in model villages. Originally, 10,000 homes were to be built; however, the GPTN could not provide the attendant infrastructure rapidly enough. Instead, CARE participated in a GOTN program to replace draft animals for small and marginal farmers who had lost their animals in the storm. Nine hundred and sixty-nine pairs of plough bulls were distributed at a cost of $133,385.56. Both activities were financed from a USG grant.

Also in Andhra Pradesh, CARE's first relief response was in the form of food, a ready-to-eat fortified food called "murukku," produced from corn-soy milk and vegetable oil. CARE transferred some 171.5 MT of P.L. 480 commodities valued at $77,066 f.o.b. to these emergency programs.

Clothing (37,978 pieces) and blankets (24,153) were distributed in Andhra Pradesh by CARE as were two tons of bleaching powder in response to a Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) request. These goods were valued at $120,045.78 ($107,545.78 in CARE funds and $12,500 in USG funds). In addition, ten tons of chlorine ($79,814) and 2,000 bottles of vitamins and antibiotics ($19,976) were received from Finn Church Aid and Abbott Laboratories respectively for distribution by CARE. Total assistance $127,552.
The GOAP also requested that CARE provide funds for the construction of approximately 1,000 fishing boats. This was done with $362,424 made available through the Canadian government and CARE/Canada. OXFAM provided funds ($11,622) for the purchase of nylon twine which resulted in 1,000 fishing nets. CARE built 7,014 shelters at a cost of $570,557.70 (6,409 with USG funds of $521,552.70 and 605 with CARE funds of $49,005) in the most seriously affected taluks of Divi and Bandar. Traditional building materials (mud and thatch) could not be used. The tidal wave had saturated the soil with salt and, as a result, the soil had lost its cohesiveness and could not be used to make walls. Thatch was in short supply and its cost was prohibitive. The only alternative was to use asphalite roofing (corrugated and strengthened tar paper coated with asphalt and painted silver to deflect the heat) which was available from local suppliers. As time went on and thatch became available, the recipients of the shelters gave them a more traditional look; total value of assistance was $49,005.

For relief in the state of Kerala and the Lakshadweep Islands, CARE purchased (with USG funds) and distributed 26,500 lungis valued at $14,587.72.

The Community Development Foundation/Save the Children Federation sent $1,000 to the British Save the Children Fund to help finance the British volag’s shipment of medicines to India. In addition, $5,000 was contributed for India relief to the Save the Children Alliance which includes the Save the Children Funds of the U.S., the U.K., Canada, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

CRS allocated $100,000 from its Emergency Reserve Fund for immediate relief activities. A Cyclone Relief Fund was subsequently established to replenish the reserve fund.

Through its diocesan structures, CRS set up a feeding program - through community kitchens in the most seriously affected areas and through distribution of unprepared commodities in less seriously affected areas. Through both types of food assistance the following commodities were made available to 206,959 recipients: 154.8 MT of rice, 226.6 MT of bulgur, 6 MT of oil, and 9.4 MT of non-fat dried milk. These Title II commodities, valued at $86,685 f.o.b., were transferred to emergency feeding on a non-replenishable basis. CRS also distributed 35,000 tons of food received from the Food Corporation of India.

The Catholic Medical Mission Board contributed $489,525 worth of medicines which were channeled by CRS to 32 hospitals and 47 dispensaries in the affected areas.

Additional relief items - food, clothing, blankets, household utensils, and temporary shelter (each of which cost less than Rs 850) - were purchased and distributed by CRS with funds from the USG, Caritas India, and the Indo-German Social Service Society. Fifteen social service societies, under the auspices of their respective dioceses, administered the relief program. These centers were: Andhra Pradesh - Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru, Visakhapatnam; Tamil Nadu - Thanjavur, Kumbakonam,
INDIA - Cyclones

Coimbatore, Salem, Tuticorin, Madras, Kottar. Funds from the USG provided 581,667 kg. of food for 30,360 families in 834 villages; 7,831 sets and 210,653 pieces of clothing and blankets for 70,195 families in 2,353 villages; 17,520 sets of utensils and 35,722 utensils for 21,302 families in 968 villages; and 48,143 dwellings for 48,348 families in 1,644 villages. Of the 48,143 dwellings repaired or reconstructed, 1,348 were done in cooperation with CARE.

CWS/LWR supported their Indian counterpart agency, Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), in a three-phase program. The first phase was the emergency reaction, the second the rehabilitation stage, and the third, a longer-term socio-economic development program. In the first phase, CASA worked closely with the Church of South India, the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Samavesam of Telugu Baptist Churches, and the Salvation Army to respond to immediate physical needs in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. A total of 93,000 people (12,000 in Tamil Nadu - six centers and 81,000 in Andhra Pradesh - 35 centers) were fed from six to 20 days depending on the location, situation, and need. P.L. 480 soy-fortified bulgur and vegetable oil valued at $29,729 f.o.b. plus milk powder from the World Council of Churches were utilized in the emergency feeding program.

Other CASA emergency activities financed with $93,548 in USG funds included distribution of utensils (11,500 sets), quilts (17,000), saris and dhotis (26,600), children's garments (11,000), water purification tablets (100,000), two medical teams and cholera vaccines (for 82,600 people) to about 55,000 victims in Tamil Nadu and to approximately 100,000 in Andhra Pradesh.

CASA's rehabilitative assistance, using $837,883 (including money for operational expenses) in USG funds, covered the construction of shelter for 6,619 families in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, Maternal Child Health programs reaching 5,000 people in Guntur District, handlooms and yarn for 313 weaver families plus yarn for another 54 families in Andhra Pradesh, and alternate employment (cash-for-work) for a total of 2,033 families in both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Church World Service made $200,000 available to CASA.

As an outgrowth of its emergency and rehabilitative projects, CASA planned a multi-year socio-economic program to focus on cottage industry for landless laborers, housing, agricultural development, and leadership training in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh.

The Direct Relief Foundation shipped 8,016 lbs. of medical supplies with a value of $77,163 to 11 locations in the affected areas.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention contributed $15,000 through the India Baptist Mission to the American Baptist Mission in Tamil Nadu and for relief in Andhra Pradesh.

The India Abroad Foundation contributed $40,000 to CARE to help provide shelter in Andhra Pradesh.
Lutheran World Service, apart from its direct support of CASA ($54,000), contributed $100,000 through the Lutheran World Federation, $195,000 to the Lutheran Church in India, and blankets worth $100,000; total assistance valued at $449,000.

Medical Assistance Programs (MAP) International donated $2,500 in cash, medical, and hospital supplies to its Indian contract, the Emmanuel Hospital Association. Under contract to Compassion International, MAP designed, implemented, and monitored community rehabilitation programs in tidal wave-damaged areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), working in Guntur District, donated $44,000 for blankets, medicines, clean-up, repair of housing, and administrative costs. Four drums of bandages and 200 bags of milk powder were also contributed. Rehabilitation programs undertaken by MCC, including food and cash-for-work projects, road repair, housing reconstruction, seed distribution, and water tank construction cost $408,000; total value of assistance was $452,000.

The Salvation Army contributed $10,000 to relief and rehabilitation programs in Andhra Pradesh which included self-help housing reconstruction, cleaning irrigation ditches, and replacement of fishing boats and nets. The housing program showed how to build more cyclone-resistant housing; it reached some 3,000 families. The educational component was adopted and disseminated by GOAP Village Development Officers.

The Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS) sent 75,000 lbs. of clothing, 500 first-aid kits, and 1,200 lbs. of blankets to Tamil Nadu. SAWS also remitted $64,500 in cash for the emergency. Part of this was used in the reconstruction of some 50 houses. With $12,293 from the USG, SAWS purchased 1,200 sleeping cots.

The United Methodist Committee on Relief donated $100,000 to CASA and to the Methodist Church in India.

The World Relief Commission made cash contributions to the following groups: $256,000 to the Evangelical Fellowship of India Council on Rehabilitation; $10,000 to the Society for Economic and Vocational Assistance; $15,000 to the Brethren Church in Andhra Pradesh, totaling $281,000.

World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) personnel in India worked with relief teams from the Church of South India, the Baptists, the Lutherans, and the Salvation Army. Clothes, blankets, cooking utensils, rice, dhal, lanterns, and small agricultural implements were distributed to some 10,400 families using $129,762 from WVRO. Two pallets of medical supplies valued at $2,000 were also sent to India by WVRO. The rehabilitation program of World Vision was supported with a grant of $185,767 from the USG and with $16,444 in WVRO funds. This program included the supply of green manure seeds to 5,998 families in 52 villages of Andhra Pradesh in order to reclaim some 25,000 acres of saline affected rice fields, supplementing the GOAP's subsidized sale of green manure seeds; total assistance, $148,206.
INDIA - Cyclones

WVRO also replaced agricultural implements lost by 6,368 landless and marginal farming families in 54 villages. Replacement of poultry birds and poultry feed benefited 4,766 of the same families in 39 villages. As a third phase of its work in Andhra Pradesh, WVRO programmed $630,350 for community rice nurseries, a summer relief program, self-help projects, and the construction of flood and cyclone-resistant shelters. A children's home was started for 165 destitute children.

** TOTAL $3,537,787

** This figure seeks to avoid double-counting of contributions that may be listed in more than one plane; for example, USG grants have been subtracted from the total.

Assistance Provided by the International Community*

** International Organizations**

European Economic Community - $120,000 in cash to UNICEF, 500 tons of powdered skim milk valued at $327,500 through LORCS, and $117,000 in cash to CRS for the purchase of rehabilitation supplies, totalling $564,500.

UNDRO (Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator) - 300,000 in cash to UNICEF.

UNICEF - $225,000 for local purchases (68,120 blankets; 100,000 sets infants' garments; 25,000 saris; cooking utensils) and $20,000 for water purification and the repair of wells, totalling $245,000.

World Food Program - 720 MT of butter oil and edible oil, and 720 MT of dried skim milk for one million victims for 45 days (value - $1,726,000).

** Governments**

Australia - $112,360 in cash to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund; 36,000 cases of tinned vegetables and 3,000 cases of tinned juice worth $55,556.

Bangladesh - medicines, offer of 100-125 doctors (refused).

Bhutan - $123,609 in cash.

Canada - $258,176 in cash through LORCS and $92,000 in cash; Alberta Province - $13,148 in cash through LORCS; Ontario Province - $70,093 in cash through LORCS; Saskatchewan Province - $22,727 in cash.

Denmark - $65,574 in cash through LORCS, $49,180 in cash through Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the World Council of Churches (WCC), and $65,574 in cash through the Red Cross for a Norwegian Red Cross fishing net project.
INDIA - Cyclones

Federal Republic of Germany - $107,619 in cash through LORCS and, in conjunction with Caritas, Diakonisches Werk, and Red Cross - $884,956 in cash and for air transport; City of Bremen - $4,883.

France - $44,145.

Holy See - $100,000.

Indonesia - $6,617.

Ireland - $27,089 in cash through LORCS.

Italy - $50,000.

Japan - $1,250,000 in cash through the Japanese Red Cross to purchase and airlift clothing, medicines, cooking utensils, tents, and powdered milk (27 tons).

Mauritius - $82,881.

Mongolia - $4,883.

Netherlands - $459,137 through LORCS for the emergency and for rehabilitation.

New Zealand - $31,298 in cash.

Norway - $183,150 in cash to the Norwegian Red Cross, $91,575 in cash to Norwegian Church Relief.

Pakistan - airlift of 600 tents and 8 wagon loads of supplies all valued at $303,030.

Saudi Arabia - $247,219 in cash.

Sri Lanka - $117,647 in cash.

Sweden - $209,205 in cash to the Swedish Red Cross.

Switzerland - $248,756 in cash for village reconstruction; 200,000 doses cholera vaccine, five million water purification tablets, 200 family tents, and transport all valued at $113,824; 20 tons of milk powder valued at $77,880 through Freres de nos Freres; $46,083 in cash through the Swiss Red Cross; $46,083 in cash through the International Union for Child Welfare.

Turkey - $10,000 in cash.

United Kingdom - $45,454 in cash to the GOI; $45,454 in cash to UNICEF; $611,987 in cash to the British Red Cross; medicines, blankets, ground-sheets, and air freight all valued at $184,808 in conjunction with the Red Cross; pledge to LORCS of $1,818,182 in cash.
INDIA - Cyclones

Vietnam - cholera vaccine.
Yugoslavia - $100,000 in cash.

Voluntary Agencies

Afghanistan, Red Crescent - $5,000 in cash through LORCS.

Australia, Caritas - $11,000 in cash.
Australia, Council of Churches - $20,000 in cash to CASA.
Australia, Red Cross - $36,789 in cash through LORCS.
Australia, "India Cyclone Appeal" - $30,000.

Bahrain, Red Crescent - $1,095 in cash through LORCS.

Belgium, Caritas - $40,000 in cash through Caritas Internationalis.

Belgium, Red Cross - $24,369 in cash through LORCS.

Burma, Red Cross - multivitamins costing $336.

Canada, Anglican Church - $9,197 in cash through the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Canada, CARE - $362,424 to CARE/USA for fishing boats.

Canada, Catholic Organization for Development and Peace - $50,000 in cash through Caritas.

Canada, Individuals - $103,038 in cash.

Canada, Red Cross - $116,522 in cash through LORCS.

Caritas Internationalis - commitment to Caritas India of $2,000,000.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints - $1,176 in cash.

Cyprus, Red Cross - $502 in cash through LORCS to CASA.

Czechoslovakia, Red Cross - $59,869 in cash through LORCS.

Denmark, Caritas - $5,000 in cash.

Denmark, Danchurchaid - $24,590 through LWF.

Denmark, Danish schools - $24,590 through LORCS for an orphanage project.

Denmark, Red Cross - $106,499 in cash through LORCS and $820 worth of spare parts for radio sets.
INDIA - Cyclones

Egypt, Red Crescent - $45,238 worth of supplies through LORCS.

Federal Republic of Germany, Caritas - $85,500 in cash.

Federal Republic of Germany, Diakonisches Werk - $90,000 in cash through the WCC.

Federal Republic of Germany, E.Z.E. - $391,935 in cash to CASA.

Federal Republic of Germany, Misereor/Indo-German Social Service Society - $112,823 in cash (commitment of $555,294 to Caritas India).

Federal Republic of Germany, Red Cross - $377,524 in cash plus 37.5 tons milk powder, 2.5 tons baby food, two tons disinfectant, one ton water sterilization product, one ton antibiotics, other supplies, and transport all valued at $285,682.

Federal Republic of Germany, Seventh-day Adventists - $2,343 in cash to CARE.

Finland, Finnchurchaid - $15,000 to CARE for reconstruction in Andhra Pradesh and 10 tons of chlorine ($79,814) through CARE.

Finland, Red Cross - $36,040 in cash and supplies through LORCS.

France, Red Cross - 26 tons of baby food and milk powder valued at $78,816.

France, Secours Catholique Francais - $10,150 in cash.

France, Terre des Hommes - $816 in cash.

German Democratic Republic, Red Cross - medicines, tents, blankets, clothing, and two tons milk powder all valued at $947,221.

Greece, Red Cross - $2,381 in cash through LORCS.

Hong Kong, Individuals - $360 to CASA.

Hungary, Red Cross - medicines worth $24,004.

Individuals - $11,728 in cash through LORCS and UNDRO.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions - $1,000 in cash.

International Union for Child Welfare - $32,258 in cash through LORCS.

Iran, Red Lion and Sun Society - $100,000 in cash to the Indian Red Cross.

Ireland, Red Cross - $23,932 in cash through LORCS.

Japan, Red Cross - $4,000 in cash, 10 rice cookers, and $42,171 in kind through LORCS.
INDIA - Cyclones

Japan, Yokohama International School - $220 in cash through UNDRO.

Korea, Red Cross - $2,000 in cash through LORCS.

Kuwait, Christian Congregation of Malayalee - $471 in cash to CASA.

Liechtenstein Red Cross - $2,666 in cash through LORCS.

Lutheran World Federation - $500,000 in cash and food aid.

Luxembourg, Red Cross - $1,429 in cash through LORCS.

Malaysia, Red Cross - supplies and $699 in cash through LORCS.

Monaco, Red Cross - $2,462 in cash through LORCS.

Netherlands, Caritas - $61,302 in cash.

Netherlands, Red Cross - $412,472 in cash; 3,000 blankets valued at $13,253; $63,542 worth of cloth; 45 tons of biscuits costing $59,531; and $84,267 worth of other supplies all through LORCS.

New Zealand, Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas - $10,489 in cash.

New Zealand, Red Cross - $5,061 in cash through LORCS.

Norway, Norwegian Church Relief - $549,451 in cash through LWF and $91,575 in cash through the Save the Children Fund.

Norway, Red Cross - $91,575 in cash through LORCS; $184,502 for fishing net replacement.

Norway, Save the Children Fund - $36,630 in cash.

Pakistan, Red Crescent - 50 MT of rice valued at $10,101.

Romania, Red Cross - $14,762 worth of supplies through LORCS.

Salvation Army - $20,000 toward rehabilitation of fishermen, clearing of irrigation canals and flushing of saline fields and self-help housing reconstruction (in cooperation with the MCC, World Vision, OXFAM, and TEAR Fund).

Save the Children Alliance (U.S., U.K., Norway, Canada, Sweden, Denmark) - 100 tons clothing and 200 tons food.

Singapore, Christian Conference of Asia - $2,000 in cash to CASA.

South African Red Cross - $610 in cash through LORCS.

Spain, Caritas - antibiotics and medicines valued at $18,500.
INDIA - Cyclones

Spain, Red Cross - $4,848 in cash through LORCS.

Sweden, Lutheran World Federation - $40,000 in cash to the WCC.

Sweden, Red Cross - $186,704 in cash and $2,071 in services through LORCS.

Sweden, Save the Children Federation - $54,183 in cash.

Switzerland, Caritas - $23,255 in cash.

Switzerland, HEKS - $11,299 in cash to the WCC.

Switzerland, Red Cross - equipment for 10 mobile medical units valued at $46,083 and other supplies for a total of $132,138.

Thailand, Red Cross - $476 in cash through LORCS.

Turkey, Red Crescent - $10,736 in cash through LORCS.

United Kingdom, Catholic Fund for Overseas Development - $18,182 in cash to Caritas India.

United Kingdom, Christian Aid - one landrover valued at $9,454 through LORCS and $64,807 in cash to the WCC.

United Kingdom, Help the Aged - 12 tons blankets, 1.5 tons plastic sheeting, and $27,765 in cash.

United Kingdom, OXFAM - $11,622 in cash to CARE; $182,995 for 6 jeeps, relief feeding, debris clearance, blankets, medicines, clothing, shelter, 20,000 doses cholera vaccine, 20,000 cases typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, 60 water tanks.

United Kingdom, Red Cross - eight landrovers, cash for radio installation by ICRC, antibiotics, shelter materials, services, and cash through LORCS for a total of $360,446.

United Kingdom, Save the Children Fund - medicines, cash, food, and clothing all valued at $139,829.

United Kingdom, The Evangelical Alliance Relief (TEAR) Fund - financial assistance to the Salvation Army's housing reconstruction program.

United Kingdom, War on Want - $1,818 toward a landrover and $45,455 in cash through LORCS.

USSR, Red Cross - foodstuffs, dressings, blankets, medicines, and vaccines worth $76,476.

World Council of Churches - $470,000 to CASA.

World Federation of Trade Unions - $10,000 in cash.

TOTAL $21,559,457
INDIA - Cyclones

* Please note: the listings of assistance provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and the International Community are compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports, nor the dollar value of in-kind contributions. As a result, the total dollar values indicated in these sections should be taken as representative figures.