



Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

DISASTER CASE REPORT

Agency for
International
Development

Washington D.C.
20523

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

Date: 1979-1980 (FY 79 and FY 80)

Location: Eastern border area

No. Dead: Not reported

No. Injured: Not reported (First Disaster Determination) At least 450
(Second Disaster Determination)

No. Affected: More than 450,000 Khmer (some estimates were as high as 1,000,000) moved to the Thailand/Kampuchea border in search of relief assistance and asylum. Some 200,000 Thai villagers were affected by the influx of Kampucheans. (First Determination)

Up to 200,000 Khmer refugees and Thai villagers were affected by the Vietnamese incursion; some 7,000 Thai villagers were displaced. (Second Determination)

Damage: Not reported (First Determination)

There was considerable damage to hospitals, warehouses, and shelters in border settlements. (Second Determination)

The Disaster

The disaster situation created by the concentration of refugees along the Thailand/Kampuchea border in 1979 was part of a larger tragedy occurring within Kampuchea. Already devastated by a decade of war, political and social upheaval, tyranny, genocide, and famine, Kampuchea was invaded and occupied by Vietnamese forces in December 1978. Pol Pot's Democratic Khmer (DK) government, displaced by the Vietnamese-supported government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), retreated to remote mountainous areas in the western region of the country and embarked on a campaign of guerrilla warfare. Various Khmer Serai (Free Khmer) groups, also opposed to the Vietnamese invasion as well as to Pol Pot, carried out guerrilla campaigns along the Thai border.

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Crop destruction and denial tactics employed by both invading and defending armies, as well as population shifts away from agricultural areas during the fighting, exacerbated an already severe food shortage. Unknown numbers of Kampuchean may have died of starvation. Tens of thousands of others, suffering from acute malnutrition and disease, began the hazardous trek to the Thai border in search of food, medical care, and asylum. A new Vietnamese offensive against Khmer resistance elements in mid-September 1979 added to the refugee flow.

While the number of Khmer refugees clustered on both sides of the sometimes unmarked border was growing daily (the population was variously estimated at between 300,000 and 600,000 in mid-November and as high as 800,000 in January 1980), a massive international effort to bring assistance to them and to other civilians still in Kampuchea was mounted in the fall of 1979. The assistance program in Thailand benefited several categories of victims. Refugees in "holding centers" within Thailand were provided food, shelter, and medical care. Intensive feeding programs were required for the severely malnourished including the nearly 30,000 Khmer Rouge refugees transferred from the border to Sakeo holding center in October. Hospitals were in operation at a number of holding centers, including Sakeo, Kamput, and Khao-I-Dang. Though the refugees suffered from a host of serious medical problems, a mass inoculation program prevented major epidemics. Approximately 190,000 refugees were living in holding centers at the height of relief operations.

A second group of relief recipients was made up of civilians in informal border camps controlled by various Khmer factions. While awaiting improved conditions in Kampuchea, these refugees received emergency health care from medical teams operating out of field hospitals, mobile units, and camp dispensaries. Food was brought to them by truck convoys which distributed relief supplies at various points along the border. Tank trucks made regular deliveries of water. Because of the political and military situations, the border population was constantly on the move and its size was continually changing.

Transients who came from the interior of Kampuchea (mainly from neighboring provinces) by foot, bicycle, or oxcart to pick up supplies at the border and carry them back to their villages, constituted a third category of victims helped by the relief program. This "landbridge" operation is credited with saving countless Khmer from starvation. Rice seed and agricultural tools were also distributed at border landbridges as part of a project aimed at rehabilitating agriculture in Kampuchea and discouraging further movement of Khmer toward the Thai border. As of mid-June 1980, an estimated 130,000 people a week were receiving food and rice seed rations at feeding centers at the border and returning to Kampuchea.

Relief agencies supported the Royal Thai government and the Thai Red Cross in their activities on behalf of a fourth group - displaced Thai villagers. With their means of livelihood disrupted by the influx of Khmer refugees and fear of Vietnamese incursions, an estimated 200,000

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Thai villagers were also affected. The increased activity in the border area resulted in significant damage to roads, soil, crops and food in storage.

The border feeding program was disrupted by sporadic fighting between armed Khmer factions. In some incidents, whole camps were temporarily evacuated and their hospitals burned or looted. Occasional clashes between Khmer and Vietnamese forces raised the possibility of a wider conflict with spillover into Thailand and further movement of refugees into that country. Hostilities increased during the week of 22-28 June 1980, with heavy fighting occurring on the 23rd and 24th when Vietnamese troops attacked border camps in Thailand and Kampuchea. A Thai counter-attack forced a Vietnamese withdrawal into Kampuchea. There were reports of casualties and considerable damage to property. More than 450 wounded Khmer were treated at the Khao-I-Dang hospital. Some 7,000 Thai villagers were forced to evacuate their homes. 30,000 to 40,000 Khmer were caught in the fighting and another 100,000 fled deeper into Thailand. Relief deliveries, temporarily suspended, were quickly resumed following the incursion, and most refugees had returned to the border camps by mid-July.

The border population had dropped considerably by the end of the year as many Kampuchean returned to their homes. Continuing instability and occasional skirmishes along the border, frequently coinciding with black market activities, forced relief agencies to reassess the landbridge operation. Relief assistance is ongoing in an effort to meet the needs of both the Kampuchean civilians remaining in holding centers and border camps, and the affected Thai villagers.

Action Taken by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and by Local Voluntary Agencies

With some 290,000 Laotian, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese refugees having already entered Thailand (though many had been resettled in third countries), Thai authorities closed the country's borders to new refugees in June 1979. In October, however, the RTG reopened its borders even though a large new influx of Kampuchean would further drain Thai resources. The RTG set aside tracts of land to be used as holding centers for the Khmer and made a formal request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist in the temporary care and maintenance of this population. A request was also made to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to coordinate the overall medical care of the Khmer and affected Thai villagers. UNICEF and voluntary agencies were also asked to assist.

The Thai military and civilian authorities and the Thai Public Health Service lent support to the general relief effort. The Royal Thai Army provided transportation to militarily sensitive areas along the border. A special task force - "Task Force 80" - was set up by the Royal Thai Army early in 1980 to ensure security during landbridge distributions.

Thailand was also a staging post for the airlift of supplies to Kampuchea in support of the joint ICRC/UNICEF relief effort there.

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To provide for Thai villagers adversely affected by the influx of Khmer refugees, the RTG initiated a new village development project. This program created 82 self-defense villages for people who had been forced to leave their old homes. The RTG expected to spend \$8 million on the affected Thai village project by the end of fiscal year 1980. In addition, expenditures incurred by the RTG for the joint relief program totaled \$1 million as of October of that year.

The following local voluntary agencies and private associations also reported relief assistance:

American Women's Club (Bangkok) - donated \$6,898 in cash, part of this donation given through CARE.

The Church of Christ/Thailand (CCT) - proposed a \$100,000 project to the World Council of Churches which would assist both displaced Khmer and affected Thais. The CCT also helped with border education programs and collaborated with UNICEF in the spring of 1980 to prepare deep bore wells near the border settlements before the beginning of the monsoon season.

Japanese Volunteer Center (Bangkok) - gave a cash contribution of \$2,270.

Thai Baptist Mission - provided medical personnel.

The Thai Red Cross (TRC) - assisted army doctors and other volunteers in treating refugees at the border and gave help to displaced Thais in the frontier region. The TRC provided the largest number of personnel in ICRC's medical staff.

Thailand Rotary Club - contributed \$9,000 in cash through CARE.

YMCA/Bangkok - transported relief supplies.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government (USG)

Note: The U.S. Ambassador to Thailand made two disaster determinations during the period of crisis covered by this report. The two determinations are discussed separately below, but because they are closely linked (see disaster description), USG contributions (as well as those of voluntary and international organizations) largely represent a comingling of assistance.

The USG alerted international agencies to the possibility of a war-induced famine in Kampuchea as early as March 1979 and urged them to begin contingency planning to meet a food emergency. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's call in July for an international humanitarian relief effort for the Khmer people was followed in August by an appeal to the political authorities in Kampuchea to cooperate with such a program.

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While awaiting the establishment of an international relief presence in Kampuchea, and with the number of Kampuchean refugees at the border growing rapidly, displacing Thai villagers and creating a situation beyond the means of the RTG to manage, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, Morton Abramowitz, declared a disaster on May 27, 1979, and exercised his discretionary relief authority. A check was presented to the RTG to assist in providing emergency relief for displaced Thai villagers and Khmer refugees.

Normally, USG assistance to refugee programs in the responsibility of the Department of State's Bureau of Refugee Programs (RP), while the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), handles assistance to displaced persons who are still within their own country. Because the Bureau of Refugee Programs was newly organized at the time of this crisis and because the magnitude of this disaster, involving victims in two countries, required a large-scale expeditious response, a U.S. Inter-agency Working group on Kampuchea (KWG) was formed. Its function was to provide direction and coordination of relief activities and to act as a contact point with Congress, the public, and U.S. voluntary agencies. The KWG was also responsible for budgeting disaster assistance funds. Members of the KWG included OFDA, RP, the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of Health and Human Services. In the field, the Kampuchea Emergency Group (KEG) was attached to the U.S. Embassy in Thailand and was responsible for monitoring and reporting on the disaster situation. It also provided liaison with international organizations and voluntary agencies at the scene.

Funding for the U.S. share of the international relief effort was from the following sources: A.I.D.'s International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account; RP's Refugee and Migration Assistance (RMA) account; the Presidential Emergency, Refugee, and Migration Assistance Fund; A.I.D.'s Food for Peace program; Economic Support Funds (ESF); and a special Congressional appropriation of \$30 million for Khmer relief and rehabilitation. The \$30 million appropriation reimbursed all of the IDA account and part of the RP account for FY 80 expenditures. By the end of FY 80, USG assistance for both Thailand and Kampuchea amounted to more than \$132 million. This report, however, only describes assistance to Thailand, to the extent that contributions can be credited to that aspect of the overall program. For more detailed information on assistance within Kampuchea and beyond FY 80, the reader is referred to the Bureau of Refugee Programs, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520.

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Following the disaster declaration in May, the USG participated in the international relief effort during the remainder of fiscal year (FY) 79. Assistance continued and expanded in FY 80. The contributions listed below are roughly in the order in which they were given. The source of funding is indicated. OFDA expenditures (IDA account) are rounded to the nearest dollar; RP expenditures (RMA account) are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Ambassador's authority (5/79) (OFDA).....\$25,000

OFDA provided a grant to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist its emergency program in Thailand (6/79).....\$300,000

Two grants were made to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (6/79 and 9/79) in support of a program providing mercy convoys to the border (OFDA).....\$600,000

OFDA's Acting Director visited Thailand to assess the disaster situation and make recommendations for further USG assistance.....\$765

A grant was provided to CRS, through UNHCR, for a border feeding program (RP).....\$500,000

Total USG Assistance (First Determination - FY 79).....\$1,425,765

In response to a request from UNHCR, OFDA arranged with the Department of Defense (DOD) to airlift 800 tents and tent flies from OFDA's stockpile in Singapore to provide shelter for Khmer refugees at the Thai border (10/79). The total cost of replacing the tents and flies and reimbursing DOD for the airlift was.....\$329,617

A grant was made to ICRC (10/79) for start-up costs for Khmer relief (Pres. Emerg. Fund); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$2,500,000

A grant was provided to UNICEF (10/79) for start-up-costs for Khmer relief (Pres. Emerg. Fund); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$2,500,000

OFDA partially funded the services of an A.I.D. engineer who provided technical assistance to UNHCR and the RTG in the construction of holding centers (11/79).....\$2,500

OFDA provided a grant (11/79) to the World Food Program (WFP) for the local rental of trucks to transport relief food supplies.....\$290,000

At the request of WFP, OFDA airlifted 45 MT of instant corn soy milk (ICSM) (11/79) from the U.S. to Bangkok at a cost (including commodity value) of.....\$150,000

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OFDA provided a grant to WFP (11/79) to permit the local processing of P.L. 480, Title II food into noodles, crackers, etc., for easier use and to allow its repackaging for distribution in Kampuchea or border areas.....\$512,500

An OFDA grant to ICRC (11/79) made possible the purchase of two hospital laboratories.....\$27,500

A cash grant was provided to the Thai Red Cross (11/79) (RP).....\$100,000

OFDA arranged an airlift by Flying Tiger Airlines of 90,000 pounds of relief supplies from the U.S. to Bangkok (11/79). Included in the airlift were 52 squad tents supplied by DOD, a mobile water purification unit and accessories, plastic sheeting, and medicines. Also on board were two civilian water treatment specialists on a 20-30 day assignment. Cost of commodities, packing, and transport totaled.....\$316,021

A DOD medical assessment team was sent to Bangkok (11/79) to help plan for contingencies (OFDA).....\$10,298

To give the U.S. Ambassador flexibility in dealing with emergency situations as they arose, OFDA established a Contingency Fund (11/79) in the amount of.....\$250,000

Expenditures from the Ambassador's Fund included the following: air transport costs of P.L. 480, Title II soy-fortified bulgur from India to Thailand (\$7,500); four hand pumps (\$6,000); part of the costs of communications equipment for UNHCR (\$24,000); cash (\$100,000) through CARE for a cross-border seed rice program; cash (\$25,000) to the Thai Red Cross for assistance to Thai victims of the Vietnamese incursion; office supplies for the Coordinator of the Thai Task Force (\$13,000).

An OFDA medical relief operations officer traveled from Washington, D.C., to San Antonio, Texas, to evaluate DOD field hospitals for their suitability for use in Thailand (11/79).....\$490

Grants were made to UNHCR for the care and maintenance of Khmer in holding centers and for center construction (11/79, 1/80, 6/80) (RP).....\$21,015,600

OFDA airlifted 128,000 pounds of high protein wheat products donated by Archer, Daniels, Midland (12/79) to Thailand for distribution by UNICEF at a cost of.....\$44,604

Through a grant to the National Council for International Health (NCIH), OFDA funded start-up costs for a medical assistance clearinghouse (12/79).....\$57,204

A grant to WFP for "food management" enabled WFP to contract with voluntary agencies serving refugees along the border (12/79) (RP).....\$891,600

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— An increase in the grant to WFP for food processing was approved (12/79) (RP).....\$513,500

— A grant was made to ICRC for relief of cash shortage (12/79) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$2,500,000

— A grant was made to UNICEF for relief of cash shortage (12/79) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$6,500,000

— A cash grant was provided to WFP for the purchase of rice in Thailand for border and holding center feeding programs (12/79) (RP).....\$3,000,000

— A grant was provided to the Cambodia Crisis Center for start-up costs (1/80) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$80,900

— RP airlifted a field hospital donated by Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS) (1/80).....\$5,500

— CARE was reimbursed for ocean freight costs of a shipment of baby food and relief supplies (3/80) (RP).....\$55,800

— A grant was made to Sir Robert Jackson (Coordinator of the Office of the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Kampuchean Humanitarian Relief) for office start-up costs (3/80) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$150,000

— A grant was furnished to UNICEF for the ongoing relief program (5/80) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$2,500,000

— A grant was furnished to ICRC for the ongoing relief program (5/80) (RP); applies also to Kampuchea.....\$1,785,600

— An increase in the grant to NCIH for a health assistance clearinghouse was approved (5/80) (RP).....\$30,000

— Cash was provided to UNICEF for purchases of rice for WFP (6/80) (RP).....\$2,000,000

— An increase in the grant to WFP for the lease of trucks in Thailand was approved (8/80) (RP).....\$200,000

— RP paid part of the cost of communications equipment purchased for UNHCR (6/80) (remainder paid from Ambassador's Contingency Fund - see above).....\$5,500

— Travel and administrative expenses for Embassy-associated persons in Thailand (RP) were estimated at.....\$550,000

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Through FY 80 the cumulative P.L. 480, Title II commitment, in and through Thailand, was 33,966 MT. The following types of food were used (metric tons): NFDM (4,696), CSM (4,000), ICSM (1,045), vegoil (7,750), dried peas (6,302), bulgur (6,000), wheat (1,500), flour (2,400). The total value including ocean freight was.....\$21,144,000

Total USG Assistance (First Determination - FY80).....\$70,018,734

In the aftermath of the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand, U.S. Ambassador Abramowitz made a second disaster determination on June 26, 1980, and exercised his discretionary authority to make a cash contribution to the RTG for the emergency needs of affected Thais.....\$25,000

In addition, \$25,000 was made available to the Thai Red Cross from the Ambassador's Contingency Fund (see above).

A cash grant from Economic Support Funds (ESF) for RTG efforts in relief and rehabilitation of affected Thai villagers was approved in the amount of.....\$2,000,000

ESF funds provided budget support for public health, water supply, education, agriculture, and road rehabilitation projects.

Summary of USG Assistance in Thailand

First Disaster Determination (FY 79)

Total International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account (FY 79).....\$925,765

Total Refugee Programs (RMA) account (FY 79).....\$500,000

Total USG Assistance (FY 79).....\$1,425,765

Total International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account (FY 80) (totally reimbursed).....\$1,990,734

Total Refugee Programs (RMA) and Presidential Emergency accounts (FY 80) (RP partially reimbursed).....\$46,884,000

Total from Food for Peace (FY 80).....\$21,144,000

Total USG Assistance (FY 80).....\$70,018,734

Total USG Assistance (FY 79/FY 80).....\$71,444,499

Second Disaster Determination (FY 80)

Total International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account.....\$25,000

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Total Economic Support Funds (ESF).....	\$2,000,000
Total USG Assistance (FY 80).....	\$2,025,000
GRAND TOTAL USG Assistance (First and Second Determinations) (FY79 and FY80).....	\$73,469,499

* As indicated, some contributions also applied to Kampuchea.

In addition to the above expenditures for the relief effort in Thailand, the USG provided assistance for relief operations mainly benefiting victims in Kampuchea. On behalf of the KWG, OFDA provided \$1,007,040, which was reimbursed by RMA, for the 40-day lease of a trans-American Hercules aircraft to be used by ICRC for daily airlifts from Bangkok (and sometimes Singapore) to Phnom Penh (beginning 12/79). Of benefit also to Kampuchea was OFDA's airlift of two UNICEF-purchased cranes from Japan to Singapore for onward shipment to Kampuchea at a cost of \$448,008 (12/79). Contributions from the Bureau of Refugees account, through international organizations and voluntary agencies, totaled \$23,122,000 in FY 80 (does not include reimbursement to OFDA noted above). The total value of P.L. 480, Title II commodities shipped directly to Kampuchea was \$34,591,000 (including ocean freight).

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Organizations

Note: Because of the size and complexity of relief operations in the Thailand/Kampuchea disaster, the difficulty in many instances in separating contributions for Thailand from those also intended for Kampuchea, and the unusual degree of sharing of resources among relief agencies, exact figures for U.S. voluntary agency and international assistance have not always been obtainable. Moreover, while the emergency has been ongoing, the focus on this report is on the period of direct OFDA involvement, generally through the end of USG fiscal year 1980. It is suggested, therefore, that the reader contact the donor directly if more precise and current information on the contribution of a particular agency, international organization, or government is desired. Contributions of U.S. Voluntary Agencies are as of 9/22/80.

American Baptist Churches in the USA - sent medical and dental teams at a cost of \$243,970.

American Friends Service Committee - contributed \$13,200 in cash through ICRC and the Thai Foundation for health education programs and \$16,532 in cash through UNHCR for clothing; sent two tons of high-protein food supplement worth \$10,142.

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American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. - provided educational materials for UNHCR programs in two holding centers and \$10,000 in cash through CARE for cross-border seed rice (the latter to Kampuchea), for a total contribution of \$91,500 (\$10,000 presumed included in CARE's listed contribution).

American Red Cross - contributed an estimated \$2,050,000 in disaster relief, including cash (\$1,750,000) through ICRC (may also apply to Kampuchea), medical teams, and 1,850 units of red blood cells.

American Refugee Committee - provided medical assistance (teams, equipment, and health education) in two holding centers and five Thai villages, at a total cost of \$231,629.

Assemblies of God, Foreign Service Committee - gave \$335,000 in cash for relief supplies for the Sakeo holding center.

Baptist World Alliance (BWA) - donated a total of \$190,000 in cash through the following: the Southern Baptist Convention, Foreign Mission Board (\$35,000), MAP International (\$50,000), Oxfam-America (\$60,000) (probably to Kampuchea), Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship (\$5,000), CARE (\$10,000), and World Relief Corporation (\$30,000). (All but the \$5,000 given to the Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship are presumed to be accounted for in those agencies contributions as listed. BWA received \$78,818 from U.S. private sources and \$168,240 from international sources - Baptists in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Federal Republic of Germany.)

CARE, Inc. - shipped 375.9 tons of food and supplies (\$405,620) between 11/79 and 4/80 and 11,840 tons of cross-border seed rice (\$2,750,000) between 3/80 and 6/80 (the latter to Kampuchea); provided medical care and supplementary feeding programs in several holding centers and border camps as well as medical supplies to camp hospitals; distributed amenity kits and food packages including 230 welcome kits to displaced Thais; all at a total cost of \$4,437,238 (after deduction of USG contributions totaling \$155,800 - see above.) CARE received \$240,641 through CARE West Germany, \$215,065 through CARE Canada, and \$118 through CARE Europe.

Catholic Medical Mission Board - gave \$10,000 in cash to a priest in Thailand for care of Khmer refugees.

Catholic Relief Services - organized 103 mercy convoys to the border (\$3,100,000); provided food and medical assistance in border camps and holding centers as well as rice seed for border distribution and services to affected Thais; all at a total cost of \$6,221,000 (after deduction of USG grants - see above).

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Christian and Missionary Alliance - CAMA Services (relief and social services arm of the Alliance) operated a program for Khmer refugees in cooperation with World Relief Corporation (WRC), value not reported.

Christian Children's Fund - gave \$10,000 in cash towards construction of an orphanage.

Compassion Relief and Development - contributed \$25,000 in cash to WRC for cross-border seed rice (to Kampuchea).

Direct Relief Foundation - shipped 74,117 lbs. of medicines and medical supplies valued at \$725,997 and, in cooperation with Operation California, sent protein supplements and soap worth \$12,964; actual cost to DRF was \$67,300.

Food for the Hungry International (FFHI) - provided 122.5 tons of food and supplies between 11/79 and 4/80 and managed supplemental feeding programs at two holding centers, all at an estimated cost of \$575,000.

Friends of Children - shipped diapers, clothing, and medical supplies valued at \$85,519, part of it in cooperation with Operation California; supported a nurse operating a UNHCR program; actual cost to Friends of Children was \$20,935.

Helen Keller International - conducted a medical study on Khmer Rouge refugee children to determine the incidence of xerophthalmia (vitamin A retinal deficiency), value not reported.

Holt International Children's Services - gave \$10,240 in cash to Holt Sahatai Foundation which, under contract to UNHCR, provided supervision to unaccompanied minors.

International Catholic Migration Commission - provided medical personnel at a cost of \$117,000.

International Christian Aid - sent medical teams and distributed blankets, clothing, medicines, food, all valued at \$416,079.

International Human Assistance Programs - gave a cash contribution to the Thai Ministry of Health for malaria medication for displaced persons; contributed two packaged hospitals, all valued at \$60,000.

International Rescue Committee - provided medical personnel; lost person tracing, educational, and medical programs in several holding centers; a shipment of food and medical supplies for the Thai Red Cross (\$46,000); a cash donation of \$100,000 to WRC for subsistence agricultural packages (to Kampuchea). Total relief program valued at \$2,300,000.

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MAP International - provided medicines valued at \$215,200 to World Vision International and Southern Baptist Convention, Foreign Mission Board (may also apply to Kampuchea).

Mennonite Central Committee - gave a cash contribution of \$70,000 to Oxfam, Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) Consortium, and Catholic Council of Thailand for Development (may also apply to Kampuchea); supplied food, medicines, and seeds worth \$59,605; provided a cash contribution of \$180,000 to WRC for subsistence agricultural packages as well as 800 tons of seed rice (\$200,000) for border distribution as part of World Relief consortium (to Kampuchea) (received \$78,028 from MCC/Canada).

Operation California - airlifted relief supplies in cooperation with several voluntary agencies at a cost of \$1,025,000 (may also apply to Kampuchea).

Oxfam America - gave \$698,448 in cash for seed rice, subsistence agricultural packages (to Kampuchea), and other relief supplies, part of it in cooperation with CARE and World Relief.

Salvation Army - contributed personnel to the Christian Medical Team, a consortium of TEAR Fund, CAMA, WRC, Southeast Asian Committee from the Netherlands (ZOA) and World Concern; value not reported.

Save the Children Federation - gave a cash contribution of \$25,000 to SCF/U.K. for medical teams; assisted a lost children tracing project in cooperation with SCF/Norway; participated in a consortium under contract to UNHCR, providing language and orientation programs for refugees; all valued at \$230,000.

Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS) - shipped 61.2 tons of high protein food supplement; provided medical teams in four field hospitals; gave assistance to border feeding programs and to displaced Thais; all at a cost of \$407,000.

Southern Baptist Convention, Foreign Mission Board - sent medical teams, and supported Thailand Baptist Mission in a variety of relief programs, to two holding centers, at a total cost of \$903,000 (received funds from BWA).

World Concern/CRISTA International - provided relief assistance valued at \$347,456, including a medical team and cash for seed rice (the latter to Kampuchea).

World Medical Relief - shipped medicines and medical supplies, value not reported.

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World Relief Corporation (WRC) - provided medical programs and personnel; distributed foodstuffs; supplied seed rice and subsistence agricultural packages (to Kampuchea); assisted in building hospital wards, warehouses, and water systems; all at a cost to WRC of \$2,399,799. (Received support from World Concern, TEAR Fund, CAMA, Salvation Army, Oxfam, MCC, Compassion, and World Food Program.)

World Relief Friendship Foundation - shipped high-protein biscuits for distribution by FFHI and gave \$7,000 in cash for the purchase of microscopes and general relief supplies.

World Vision International - provided medical care and personnel at three holding centers; initiated agricultural, sports, and crafts programs; cost of all programs totaled \$640,762.

YMCA's of the U.S. - through YMCA World Alliance, supported YMCA/Bangkok in transporting relief supplies; provided recreational equipment to centers for unaccompanied minors; assisted affected Thais with food, clothing, and resettlement, all valued at \$62,000.

Beth Ann Synagogue (Baltimore) - donated \$2,027 in cash through CARE (presumed included in CARE's listed contribution).

Children of the U.S. - donated 25,000 lbs. of high-protein concentrate to be distributed by UNHCR, value not reported.

Montana - gave \$6,000 in cash through CARE (presumed included in CARE's listed contribution).

Wisconsin Indochina Refugee Relief - provided medical assistance, value not reported.

Shaklee Corporation - assumed expense for shipment of 45,000 lbs. of vitamin supplements to refugee camps, value not reported.

Total U.S. Voluntary Agencies

\$24,722,035

Assistance Provided by the International Community

Note: Because of the size and complexity of relief operations in the Thailand/Kampuchea disaster, the difficulty in many instances in separating contributions for Thailand from those also intended for Kampuchea, and the unusual degree of sharing of resources among relief agencies, exact figures for U.S. voluntary agency and international assistance have not always been obtainable. Moreover, while the emergency has been ongoing, the focus of this report is on the period of direct OFDA

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involvement, generally through the end of USG fiscal year 1980. It is suggested, therefore, that the reader contact the donor directly if more precise and current information on the contribution of a particular agency, international organization, or government is desired.

Contributions in cash and kind (paid or pledged), channeled through ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP are as of 10/31/80 and as reported to UNICEF by those organizations. With the exception of allocations to UNHCR, which mainly benefited Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, all contributions may apply also to Kampuchea, unless otherwise stated. Some contributions in kind were not included as their estimated values were not known.

International Organizations

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF acted as lead agencies in the international relief effort launched in the fall of 1979. In cooperation with the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), whose efforts were directed toward agricultural rehabilitation in Kampuchea, and the World Food Program (WFP), which channeled international food aid, the joint ICRC/UNICEF program brought food and medical assistance to civilians in Kampuchea, to Khmer refugees at the Thai border and in holding centers in Thailand, and to affected Thai villagers.

In the joint relief effort in Thailand, ICRC had particular responsibility for providing protection and tracing services and for coordinating medical assistance in cooperation with the Thai Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS), national Red Cross societies, and voluntary agencies. UNICEF played a major logistical role in general relief activities and assisted the affected Thai villagers program in projects providing water and sanitation, primary education, nutrition and community development. The WFP distributed a total of 135,163 MT of foodstuffs in Thailand through 10/31/80, including daily rations to 200,000 displaced Thais, and allocated \$571,000 of its own resources to the Kampuchea Emergency Program. As the U.N. agency with primary responsibility for the care of refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was also involved in the relief effort in Thailand. The UNHCR aided Thai authorities in constructing facilities to house Khmer in the interior of Thailand and assumed responsibility for coordinating relief assistance in the holding centers. The UNHCR later initiated a refugee repatriation program.

Other intergovernmental and International organizations contributing relief assistance included the following:

ASEAN countries - gave \$20,000 in cash to UNHCR.

European Economic Community (EEC) - donated a total of \$68,799,000, distributed as follows: \$15,303,000 in cash to ICRC; \$14,243,000 in cash to UNICEF (part earmarked for affected Thai villagers); \$17,380,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$21,873,000 in food to WFP.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) - flew Indochinese refugees from countries of first asylum to third countries for resettlement and made cargo space available for relief supplies on return flights to Indochina.

Office of U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Kampuchean Humanitarian Relief (Sir Robert Jackson, Coordinator) - coordinated funding for the assistance program.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - proposed sending regional experts and U.N. volunteers to assist UNHCR in areas of health, vocational training, language training, and volunteer coordination.

UNESCO - donated \$95,000 through UNHCR.

Governments

Australia - gave assistance valued at \$11,922,000, distributed as follows: \$3,112,000 in cash to ICRC; \$2,272,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$2,483,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$4,055,000 in food to WFP.

Austria - donated \$226,000 in cash: \$112,000 to ICRC and \$114,000 to UNICEF

Bahamas - gave \$2,000 in cash to UNICEF.

Belgium - made donations totaling \$2,083,000, with the following distribution: \$1,026,000 in cash to ICRC; \$170,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$261,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$40,000 in food to WFP; \$586,000 unallocated.

Burma - gave \$10,000 in cash: \$5,000 each to ICRC and UNICEF.

Canada - distributed a total donation of \$13,838,000 as follows: \$4,443,000 in cash to ICRC; \$5,969,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$1,530,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$1,896,000 in food to WFP.

Chile - allocated \$7,500 each to ICRC and UNICEF, for a total cash contribution of \$15,000.

China - contributed \$1,167,000 in cash to UNHCR, of which \$666,666.67 was intended for the purchase of relief supplies in China.

Cyprus - gave \$3,000 in cash, of which \$1,500 went to ICRC, \$500 to UNICEF, and \$1,000 to UNHCR.

Denmark - made a total of \$2,838,000 available as follows: \$351,000 in cash to ICRC; \$380,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$333,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$1,774,000 in food to WFP.

Finland - gave a total of \$667,000: \$93,000 in cash to ICRC; \$94,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$480,000 worth of food to WFP.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

France - contributed \$3,382,000 in cash to ICRC, \$1,111,000 in cash to UNICEF, \$123,000 in cash to UNHCR, and \$2,437,000 in food to WFP, for a total donation of \$7,053,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - distributed a total of \$29,253,000 in disaster assistance as follows: \$4,393,000 in cash to ICRC; \$4,387,000 in cash to UNICEF (part earmarked for affected Thai villagers); \$5,432,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$7,041,000 unallocated; \$8,000,000 (est.) directly to the RTG for displaced Thais. The German Embassy in Thailand gave \$116,589 in cash to CARE (presumed to be part of CARE's listed contribution).

Greece - donated a total of \$10,000 in cash: \$2,500 each to ICRC and UNICEF and \$5,000 to UNHCR.

Iceland - divided a total contribution of \$3,000 equally between ICRC and UNICEF.

India - made contributions totaling \$1,979,000: \$779,000 in cash to UNICEF and \$1,200,000 in food to WFP.

Indonesia - gave \$15,000 in cash to UNHCR.

Ireland - allocated \$77,500 in cash to ICRC and \$154,000 in cash to UNICEF, for a total contribution of \$231,500.

Israel - gave \$125,000 in cash to UNICEF.

Italy - gave assistance valued at \$4,392,000, distributed as follows: \$853,000 in cash to ICRC; \$120,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$357,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$3,062,000 in food to WFP; maintained a hospital at Ta Phraya on the Thai border for care of the local Thai population and Khmer refugees in border areas.

Jamaica - donated \$5,300 in cash: \$2,500 to ICRC and \$2,800 to UNICEF.

Japan - gave an estimated total of \$97,624,000 in relief assistance: \$3,618,000 in cash to ICRC; \$7,162,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$35,021,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$34,379,000 in food to WFP; \$4,444,000 unallocated; approximately \$13,000,000 in cash directly to the RTG for the affected Thai village projects and other construction and health projects.

Kuwait - distributed a total contribution of \$501,000 equally among UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP.

Lebanon - gave \$5,500 to ICRC, \$5,000 to UNICEF, and \$4,000 to UNHCR, for a total contribution of \$14,500.

Liechtenstein - divided a \$10,000 cash donation equally between ICRC and UNICEF.

Luxembourg - gave \$205,000 in cash to ICRC.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

Malaysia - gave \$130,000 in cash: \$10,000 each to ICRC, UNICEF, and UNHCR, and \$100,000 unallocated.

Nepal - contributed \$15,000 in cash: \$5,000 each to ICRC and UNICEF, and \$5,000 unallocated.

Netherlands - provided assistance totaling \$8,045,000 in value, including \$1,284,000 in cash to ICRC, \$2,958,000 in cash to UNICEF, \$1,289,000 in cash to UNHCR, and \$2,514,000 in food to WFP.

New Zealand - gave disaster assistance valued at \$634,076: \$193,000 in cash to ICRC; \$318,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$26,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$92,000 in food supplies to WFP; \$5,076 in cash to LORCS.

Niger - divided a \$5,000 cash contribution equally between ICRC and UNICEF.

Nigeria - gave \$47,000 in cash to UNHCR.

Norway - made contributions totaling \$4,626,000 in value: \$708,000 in cash to ICRC; \$713,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$813,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$2,392,000 in food to WFP.

Oman - contributed \$10,000 in cash to UNICEF.

Pakistan - gave \$360,000 in cash: \$350,00 to UNHCR and \$10,000 unallocated.

Philippines - donated \$30,000 in total funds: \$10,000 each to ICRC, UNICEF, and UNHCR.

Qatar- gave \$10,000 in cash to UNHCR.

San Marino - contributed \$19,000 in cash to UNHCR.

Singapore - gave a total of \$33,000 in cash: \$2,500 each to ICRC and UNICEF; \$8,000 to UNHCR; and \$20,000 unallocated.

South Africa - made a total contribution valued at \$127,000: \$44,000 in cash to ICRC and \$83,000 in food to WFP.

Spain - donated \$50,000 in unallocated funds.

Sweden - gave assistance valued at \$10,008,000: \$2,380,000 in cash to ICRC; \$2,359,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$1,186,000 in cash to UNHCR (of which \$478,468 was earmarked for the returnee program for Kampuchean refugees); \$4,083,000 in food supplies to WFP.

Switzerland - made donations totaling \$5,218,570 as follows: \$1,859,000 in cash to ICRC; \$1,302,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$156,000 in cash to UNHCR; \$1,711,000 in food to WFP; and \$190,570 in kind to LORCS.

Tunisia - gave \$10,000 in unallocated funds.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

United Kingdom - gave assistance valued at \$8,893,183: \$4,027,000 in cash to ICRC; \$3,343,000 in cash to UNICEF; \$1,502,000 in food to WFP; and \$21,183 in cash to LORCS.

United Republic of Cameroon - gave \$2,000 in unallocated funds.

Voluntary Agencies

Non-Governmental Organizations, Red Cross Societies, committees for UNICEF, and other donors provided a total of \$61,197,000 in contributions, distributed through international organizations as follows: \$42,211,000 to ICRC; \$10,028,000 to UNICEF, \$6,378,000 to UNHCR; \$2,580,000 to WFP.

Since this total is presumed to include most of the contributions of national Red Cross societies for the period of this report, and possibly those of other known donors as well, the donations listed below have not been computed separately.

Australia Red Cross - provided a medical team and cash donations of \$1,179,477 to ICRC and \$55,904 to LORCS.

Austria Red Cross - contributed \$24,297 in cash to ICRC and \$15,904 in cash to LORCS.

Bahamas Red Cross - gave \$40 in cash to LORCS.

Baptists/U.K., Canada, Fed. Rep. of Germany - contributed through Baptist World Alliance (see U.S. Voluntary Agencies).

Belgium Red Cross - gave \$36,079 in cash to ICRC and sent a medical team.

Canada Red Cross - provided a medical team and a cash donation of \$594,021 to ICRC.

Canadian Mental Health Association - gave \$1,780 in cash.

CARE/Canada, CARE/Europe, CARE/Fed. Rep. of Germany - contributed through CARE/USA (see U.S. Voluntary Agencies).

China Red Cross - donated \$132,365 in cash and \$67,721 in kind to LORCS.

Cyprus Red Cross - gave \$684 in cash to LORCS.

Denmark Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$1,069,577 in cash to ICRC.

Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (Fed. Rep. of Ger.) -donated \$48,815 in cash.

Eastern District Youth Recreation Coordination Committee (Hong Kong) - gave \$9,612 in cash.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

Finland Red Cross - contributed \$974,438 in cash to ICRC and sent a medical team.

Germany (Fed. Rep.) Red Cross - provided a fully staffed field hospital and \$194,915 in cash to ICRC as well as \$523,222 in kind to LORCS.

Greece Red Cross - gave \$1,804 in cash to ICRC.

Help for the Aged (U.K.) - donated \$10,606 in cash to LORCS.

Iceland Red Cross - provided \$10,281 in cash to LORCS and sent a medical team.

Iran Red Crescent - gave \$60,000 in cash to LORCS.

Ireland Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$82,161 in cash to ICRC.

International Civil Aviation Club - contributed \$2,169 in cash to LORCS.

Italy Red Cross - sent a medical team and donated \$12,045 in cash to ICRC.

Japan Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$268,386 in cash to ICRC.

Korea (Rep. of) Red Cross - contributed \$5,000 in cash to LORCS.

Liechtenstein Red Cross - gave \$2,982 in cash to ICRC and sent a medical team.

Luxembourg Red Cross - donated \$66,295 in cash to ICRC.

A Malaysian newspaper (The Star of Kuala Lumpur) - donated \$230,000 in cash.

Medecins sans Frontieres (France) - made a field hospital available to ICRC, staffed by the French Red Cross.

Mennonite Central Committee/Canada - contributed through MCC/USA (see U.S. Voluntary Agencies).

Monaco Red Cross - gave \$5,097 in cash to ICRC.

Monaco Rotary Club - donated milk valued at \$900 through LORCS.

Netherlands Red Cross - provided a medical team, \$1,854,391 in cash to ICRC, and \$77,295 in cash to LORCS.

New Zealand Red Cross - contributed \$473,594 in cash to ICRC and sent a medical team.

Norway Red Cross - provided a medical team, \$215,394 in cash to ICRC, and \$6,325 in cash to LORCS.

Organizations (unspecified) - donated \$1,407,925 in cash to ICRC.

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

Oxfam/U.K. - was lead agency of an NGO consortium in Kampuchea; worked closely with relief agencies in Thailand to assess needs in Kampuchea that might be met through border programs.

Papua New Guinea Red Cross - donated \$900 in cash to LORCS.

Portugal Red Cross - gave \$981 in cash to LORCS.

Private Donors - gave \$904,599 in cash to ICRC and \$2,805 in cash to LORCS.

Save the Children Federation/Norway - provided a children's tracing service.

Save the Children/U.K. - provided a medical team.

Singapore Red Cross - sent a medical team and gave \$230 in cash to ICRC.

South Africa Red Cross - contributed \$22,448 in cash to ICRC and \$1,992 in cash to LORCS.

Southeast Asian Committee from the Netherlands (ZOA) - participated in the Christian Medical Team consortium.

Sweden Red Cross - sent a medical team and gave \$660,583 in cash to ICRC.

Switzerland Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$96,899 in cash to ICRC; gave \$30,782 in cash, \$60,150 in kind, and \$63,079 in services to LORCS.

A Taiwan Voluntary Agency - contributed rice worth \$363,600 through LORCS.

TEAR Fund/Holland and TEAR Fund/U.K. - participated in World Relief consortium and in the Christian Medical Team Consortium (see U.S. Voluntary Agencies).

Turkey Red Crescent - gave \$5,655 in kind to LORCS.

United Kingdom Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$679,463 in cash to ICRC and \$27,860 in kind and \$7,257 in services to LORCS.

TOTAL International Organizations \$343,147,129

THAILAND - Displaced Persons/Refugees

- * Because of the size and complexity of relief operations in the Thailand/Kampuchea disaster, the difficulty in many instances in separating contributions for Thailand from those also intended for Kampuchea, and the unusual degree of sharing of resources among relief agencies, exact figures for U.S. voluntary agency and international assistance have not always been obtainable. Moreover, while the emergency has been ongoing, ongoing, the focus of this report is on the period of direct OFDA involvement, generally through the end of USG fiscal year 1980. It is suggested, therefore, that the reader contact the donor directly if more precise and current information on the contribution of a particular agency, international organization, or government is desired.

Contributions of U.S. Voluntary Agencies are as of 9/22/80

Contributions in cash and kind (paid or pledged), channeled through ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, and FAO, are as of 10/31/80 and as reported to UNICEF by those organizations. With the exception of allocations to UNHCR, which mainly benefited Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, all contributions may apply also to Kampuchea, unless otherwise stated. Some contributions in-kind were not included as their estimated values were not known.