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NEW PLAN FOR COMMUNITY EMERGENCY AID TO THE
VICTIMS OF THE EVENTS IN KAMPUCHEA
(April - December 1980)

(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

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PREPARATION OF A NEW PLAN FOR EMERGENCY AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE EVENTS IN
KAMPUCHEA

1. On 28 February 1980 the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched an appeal for international aid, in particular from the Community, with a view to continuing the humanitarian aid for the victims of the events in Kampuchea. He stated on this occasion that the amount required in order to carry out the programme drawn up by UNICEF, ICRC, WFP, FAO and UNHCR was \$262 million for the period April-December 1980. A detailed plan of proposed action was transmitted to the Commission on 18 March during the visit by Mr Grant, the new Executive Director of UNICEF, who drew attention to the fact that, of the \$262 million required, \$120 million was needed extremely urgently in order to enable the seeds for the year's crops to be sown in the spring, to prevent an interruption in supplies and to deal with the disastrous situation which would arise in Kampuchea in June, July and August if the international aid were not continued.

2. A few days after the launching of the appeal, during the meeting at ministerial level in Kuala Lumpur with the ASEAN countries, the Foreign Ministers of the Community, in a very firm joint declaration by the 15 countries, reaffirmed the Community's and the Member States' determination to assume fully their responsibilities in continuing the aid to the people of Kampuchea. The Ministers were informed by Mr Cheysson at the Council meeting of 18 March and confirmed these intentions.

3. Lastly, the US Government announced to Mr Cheysson, during his visit to Washington at the end of March, that it intended to make a further contribution in addition to that made initially to help the people of Kampuchea (on roughly the same scale as the Community and its Member States) and expressed the hope that the Community and the nine Member States would do likewise.

4. In order to prepare the Community's decision, and as indicated to the Ministers on 18 March, two meetings were arranged by the Commission:

- a) the purpose of the first, held on 24 March, with representatives of the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, was to evaluate the necessary comprehensive programme in the light not only of the above-mentioned programme but also of the programmes of non-governmental organizations providing on-the-spot assistance. This comprehensive programme has therefore been set at a total of \$325 million up to the end of the year.

The ICRC and UNICEF made approaches to the Thai and Kampuchean authorities with a view to the return to Kampuchea and care of the refugees still in the border region; this coincides with the wishes of Bangkok and Phnom Penh. The feasibility of such resettlement will depend on the effectiveness of the aid to be given for the Battambang region, from which most of these people come.

3. In Kampuchea itself, the situation regarding food supplies and health conditions seems satisfactory for the present. An important decision has been taken by the Phnom Penh authorities, namely to leave the rice from the last harvest in the rural areas. Although this modest harvest from the beginning of the year was smaller than usual, it constitutes a means of survival for a few weeks and an incentive for the peasants, and simplifies to a certain extent the problem of distribution, for the means of distribution are still very scanty outside the towns and shows that Phnom Penh is willing to depend on international aid for supplies for the towns - the countryside, however, must also be supplied after the local supplies have run out and this presents a formidable logistic problem which is far from resolved.

At the same time, Phnom Penh has accepted an increase in the staff of the major organizations, provided this staff has limited contact with the population; it has risen from 12 in October 1979 to the present figure of 46¹, but, given these numbers and the authorities' attitude, it is impossible to keep a real check on distribution to the people, even in the towns. The latest reports received nevertheless indicate an improvement.

The major source of concern is the poor harvest forecast for the March/April dry season, which will mean external aid requirements of 100 000 t of products in June, July and August, to which must be added 40 000 t of urgently needed agricultural inputs. Owing to the time required for distribution and the monsoon season which could begin in May, there is an urgent need to transport large quantities within the region: 140 000 t should be transported by the end of May to prevent famine in June, July and August. The other major problems involve health and logistics.

¹The number of medical staff included in this figure (10 doctors and 12 nurses) is still small owing, it would appear, to the authorities' wish to limit direct contact between the foreign teams and the population.

1.1. PROGRAMME CONTENT

This is set out in Annexes I and II and may be summarized as follows:

	UNICEF/ICRC/WFP/ FAO/UNHCR/Programme \$'000	NGO Programme \$'000	TOTAL
1. Health	27 373	9 951	37 324
2. Food	116 393	6 561	122 954
3. Logistics	44 063	4 550	48 613
4. Education	13 820	1 973	15 793
5. Agriculture	31 461	18 223	49 684
6. Shelter	8 293	490	8 783
7. Other	200	5 590	5 790
8. Operating costs	33.768	2 695	36 463
9. Reserve			
Total	275 371	50 033	325 404

As regards the plan of the big organizations, the total initially envisaged of \$262 million has been increased to take account of the recently recognized imperative need to airlift supplies, notably from Thailand (seeds and fertilizers must arrive in time for the sowing season).

As seen from the abovementioned annexes, this plan provides for two new types of aid which should be noted:

- (i) Aid of the order of \$13 million for the Thais (about 200 000) who suffered the backlash of this large population movement at the frontier and for whom the Thai Government requested assistance from the ICRC, UNICEF and WFP;
- (ii) Aid of \$11 million for Kampuchean refugees in other countries, including \$10 million for those in Viet Nam (about 35 000). The aid proposed for these people is not so urgent as that required for the other categories, but it represents a balancing factor in the distribution of aid to all categories of the Kampuchean population.

IV. A NEW COMMUNITY AID PLAN (April-December 1980)

In the light of the foregoing, the Commission considers that the Nine (Community plus Member States) should, like the United States, make an overall contribution which will be no less than the one made for the first six-month emergency plan (about \$80 million out of the total international aid of \$210-220 million) and will, if possible, be higher, the needs being much greater.

On the basis of the information transmitted at the coordination meeting in Brussels on 26 March and at the New York meeting¹, the contributions already decided on by the Member States are as follows:

¹ During this meeting other donors announced the following contributions: USA, initial gesture of \$18 million, Australia \$3.3 million, Switzerland \$3.0 million, Sweden \$3.8 million, USSR: 135 000 t of cereals and technical assistance, and equipment for the ports of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

	<u>Contributions announced</u>	<u>Contributions made for the first six-month plan</u>
	/ \$ million	
Belgium	0.86	0.82
Denmark	-	0.96
Germany	8.40	13.80
France	-	5.00
Ireland	-	0.31
Italy	2.00	0.55
Luxembourg	-	0.02
Netherlands	2.50	6.00
United Kingdom	-	7.50
	<u>13.76</u>	<u>34.96</u>

The Commission therefore proposes to take steps - after obtaining the political go-ahead from the Council and Parliament - to earmark an amount of the order of 40 million EUA for the implementation in stages - between April and December - of a programme of emergency aid in cash to be allocated to the various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations taking part in the operation.

It also proposes that the Council adopt, as an advance on the 1980 programme, the food aid of 35 000 t of cereals proposed by the Commission under that programme. This quantity would be delivered free at destination, via the WFP, in the form of rice. It represents an approximate value of 3.5 million EUA¹.

The contribution from the Community as such could therefore involve a total of 361 million. It must, however, be understood that this contribution cannot be put into effect unless the operations already started under the first plan are carried out satisfactorily² and in particular unless it is possible to obtain from Phnom Penh a further easing of its attitude, which is still largely unacceptable. Payments to the organizations under the new plan will be made only by successive instalments³ on the basis of the information obtained concerning the use of the previous instalments and in accordance with the effective situation of the programme affected.

¹ This amount is estimated, for the purposes of the present report, on the basis of the price of rice in the region of Phnom Penh, which is about 100 000 riel per tonne. The price of rice in the region of Phnom Penh is about 100 000 riel per tonne. The price of rice in the region of Phnom Penh is about 100 000 riel per tonne.

² The Commission will continue to monitor the situation in Cambodia and will report to the Council and Parliament on the progress of the operations.

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For the emergency aid the Commission will transmit the appropriate budgetary proposals as soon as possible. There are two problems in this connection, namely:

1. The budget appropriation: a special appropriation must be granted by the budgetary authority for this operation since the new budgetary proposal for 1980 provides only for an appropriation of 15 million EUA, of which 10 million EUA has already been earmarked for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 576 000 EUA for other countries.
2. The rate of implementation, for account must be taken of the need to be able to mobilize the necessary funds in time, before the expiry of the procedure relating to the adoption of the 1980 budget.

IN CONCLUSION, the Commission:

1. requests the Council and Parliament to give the political go-ahead as soon as possible as regards the principle of the provision of emergency aid of 40 million EUA in cash for the victims of the events in Kampuchea, to be released in successive instalments, between April and December 1980, on the basis of the information obtained concerning the use of the preceding instalments and particularly concerning the effective distribution to the people in need;
2. requests the Council to decide, as an advance on the 1980 programme, on the food aid of 35 000 t of cereals equivalent proposed by the Commission under that programme; this aid, to be delivered free at destination, should be transported by the WFP.

Emergency aid programme of the big international
organizations for the victims of the events in
Kampuchea

ANNEX II

(April-December 1980)

[in US \$'000]

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E

	FAO/ICRC/UNICEF/WFP Kampuchea Phnom Perh programme	ICRC/UNICEF/WFP border region programme	ICRC/UNICEF/WFP camps (Thailand and other) programme	ICRC/UNICEF/WFP Thai population programme	TOTAL
1. Health	7 470	6 282	11 948	1 673	27 373
2. Food	56 990	30 570	20 025	8 808	116 393
3. Logistics	40 497	3 085	381	100	44 063
4. Education	8 600	-	4 420	800	13 820
5. Agriculture	31 461	-	-	-	31 461
6. Shelter	-	618	7 675	-	8 293
7. Other	-	-	-	200	200
8. Operating costs	4 612	7 157	8 969	337	33 768
9. Reserve	7 831	3 828		1 034	
TOTAL	157 461	51 540	53 418	12 952	275 371

Implementation of emergency aid and food aid
for the Kampuchean population at 15 March 1980

	in EUA		
A. Total aid	31.015.000		
B. 1. Total aid via Phnom Penh	16.541.000		
2. Total aid via Phnom Penh not including 3 million EUA reserve for airlift	13.541.000		
3. Aid via Phnom Penh arrived at destination	11.218.500	$\frac{3}{2}$	= 83 %
4. Aid via Phnom Penh arrived at destination (not including 2 715 000 EUA for trucks supplied by UNICEF)	8.503.500		
5. Aid via Phnom Penh arrived and distributed	5.393.500	$\frac{5}{4}$	= 63 %
6. Aid via Phnom Penh arrived and not distributed	2.874.000	$\frac{6}{4}$	= 34 %
7. Aid via Phnom Penh arrived but not known if distributed	236.000	$\frac{7}{4}$	= 3 %
C. 1. Total aid via Thailand	14.474.000		
2. Aid via Thailand available at destination	11.728.000	$\frac{2}{1}$	= 81 %
3. Aid via Thailand available at destination and distributed	8.306.000	$\frac{3}{2}$	= 71 %
4. Aid via Thailand available at destination but not distributed	3.422.000	$\frac{4}{2}$	= 29 %