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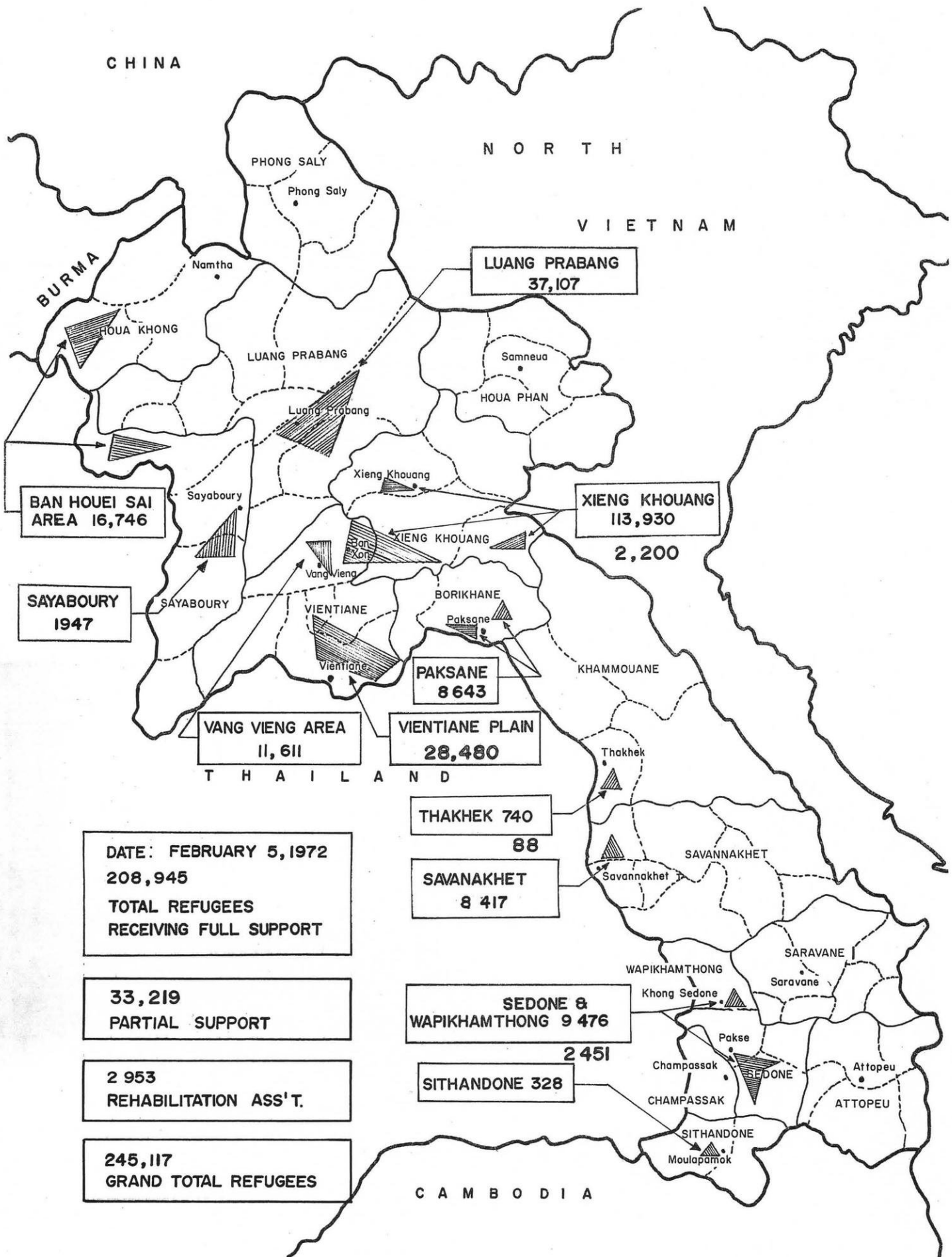
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Mr. Charles A. Mann, Director

6 March 1972

Jack L. Williamson, RAO

Review and update of Mission Contingency Plans:
Xieng Khouang and Vientiane Provinces

Attached is draft, requested by Mr. Chandler, of updated contingency plan for Vientiense Plain. This draft has not been staffed as yet.

Before requesting field comments, is there any further details that you want included?

These are details that time did not permit completing, for example:

A. Survey of "above-flood-level" sites along the Nam Ngum River. This can be accomplished with 1:10,000 contour maps.

B. Availability of building materials. Staff members will have to visit sites.

C. Two hundred thousand people would crowd even the entire length of the Nam Ngum River! Alternate sites up stream and downstream on the Mekong River can be surveyed for potential sites.

In the relocation phase the area west of the Vientiane Plain will have to be surveyed in more detail. Preliminary aerial recon indicates that most of the population could be relocated in this area.

D. In the event of interdiction of the Houie Pamon and Ban Son the population would be cut off and support operations to the refugees would have to move to the east of the Nam Ngum River.

RAO:JLWilliamson:mhb

Attachment, as stated

SUBJECT : Review and update of Mission Contingency
Plans: Xieng Khouang and Vientiane Provinces

REF : Outline Contingency Plans for Dry Season 1971-72
December 1971

The following is an update of the Vientiane area contingency plan originally written on 22 October 1971 (attached) after discussions during the Dry Season Program Review in mid-October. The plan was reviewed in December and ~~was~~ has not been changed substantially. From our experience during the month of January, when considerable military pressures caused movements from south Xieng Khoueng Province, as well as the Mounng Kassy and Vang Vieng areas, it would be worthwhile reviewing plans for receiving refugees on the Vientiane Plain in the event of renewed military pressure in these same areas.

As in past contingency papers, it will not be attempted to outguess Hanoi's intentions, but rather select the most likely probable military actions the NVA might take and postulate the civilian population movements. Specific means of assisting the Royal Lao Government to handle these movements of people will be recommended.

PROBABILITY #1

The NVA will go on the offensive again sometime in early to mid-March after having moved forward adequate stockpiles of supplies near their forward units in the Sam Thong, LS-72, area. Their main attack will be on

the main defensive line along the ridges north and northeast of skyline. They will attempt to dislodge the government forces from the Long Tieng area and occupy the territory south to the Nam Pa (Pha) river valley and southeast to LS-14 (Pha Khao). Western flank would be protected by displacing government forces out of LS-37 (Moung Phun).

Should this attack be a gradual buildup, with various outposts being gradually worn down, we can expect the civilian population to become tense and start to move towards Vientiane Province again. Those who hesitated before would more than likely not hesitate again. We could expect 15-20,000 people to evacuate the area.

PROBABILITY #2

Same military situation as above but defensives collapse and enemy makes rapid advance. Also there is a strong enemy flanking move from the east of Moung Cha Valley. In this case, exit through Ban ~~X~~on down Houei Pamon road is purposely left open to create mass refugee flow into Vientiane Plains. A _{mini} minimum of 150,000 people would result from this situation.

PROBABILITY #3

Practicing conservation of forces, NVA may choose to keep pressure on main defensive line around Sam Thong-Long Thieng by bombardment of positions with no ground attack, hoping for high government casualties that would forestall ~~and~~ ~~an~~ RLG offensive

Harrassment of Ban ~~X~~on base and Vang Vieng-Muong Kassy, would further tie up government troops. This harrassment would be increased enough to effectively close off the H. P. road and interdict Vang Vieng and Ban ~~X~~on as operational bases. In this case, some 15-20,000 people would be displaced from Muong Kassy-Vang Vieng and environs but the MR II population would be forced eastward and south, depending on how much frontal pressure was put on the Long Thieng defenses. Essentially the bulk of the Xieng Khoueng refugee population would be cut off from moving to Vientiane.

In the event the Probabilities #1 or #2 should become a reality, plans are needed for the processing of (a minimum of) 20,000 (and a maximum of) 200,000 people displaced toward Vientiane.

The following are proposals for handling such a movement:

1. The most urgent requirement for such a large population will be water. Water for drinking, cooking, and washing would run 10-15 gals/day per person. The only place on the Vientiane Plaine where this amount of water is readily available would be the Nam Ngum river and its tributaries. USAID does not have the well drilling capacity to provide wells for all locations (approximately 1000 would be required).

Boiling of the 1/2 gallon per person per day, potable drinking water required would be accomplished using local materials. In the case of concentrated groups, for example, around the initial processing center, firewood might be unavailable and at least one water purification unit would be useful. Otherwise, location of people near a water source should be a prime consideration for temporary location of this size of refugee movement.

Keeping the water requirement in mind the other concerns for placement of refugees would include access, free space for uncrowded housing, building materials available, ~~and~~ fire wood, and reasonable security.

Taking such a mass displacement step by step the following should be considered:

I. Evacuation from Houie Pamon Road Area.

Transportation: The probable maximum ^{By} commercial trucks from Ban Son would be between 200-1000 people/day, on an average non-emergency move. At least three months would be required to move 100,000 people at this rate. Should a rapid mass movement be required down the Ban Son Road, we estimate that 150-175 trucks, commercial and USAID, could be pushed into shuttle work. Probably 15,000 people could be shuttled in a day (including loading and turn-around time). If the refugees were pressed, they would arrive at Houie Pamon road camp in about two days. The people would probably be spread out enough that truck shuttles would keep the Houie Pamon Camp from becoming congested. If 15, -20,000 people could be moved south to temporary evacuation sites, ten days to two weeks should have everyone moved.

II. Arrival at Clearing Stations

To direct refugee groups to their designated areas it will be necessary to have a central clearing station where trucks can unload refugees or be diverted to assigned locations.

This can be located where ever the transit point and holding area are located. Areas for consideration would be

- I. From the Dam Site up the Nam Lik River.
- II. The area north of the Tha Ngon up to Ban Keun; and
- III. Area east of the Tha Ngon area along the Nam Ngum River.

Central clearing points would be located at:

- A. Phone Hong
 - B. Phu Khao Kham (Ban Thalot)
 - C. Ban Napho (Junction of Route #13 and refugee access road Area #2)
 - D. Tha Ngon (Veun Khen or Tha Ngon Japanese project).
- III. Onward movement to temporary living sites.

Because of lack of all weather roads into the unpopulated areas where refugees must be located, the Nam Ngum river / itself may be the best all-weather access route.

After people are unloaded at trucks at clearing stations they can embark on boats for preselected village sites along the river. The refugees should be kept moving if possible to avoid their tendency to bunch up. Villagers along the river will have to be contacted ahead of the arrival of refugee groups to assist in initial clearing for temporary emergency shelter. All emergency commodities should be moved forward for stockpiling at clearing stations before arrival of refugees. Plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, machetes, water buckets,

candles, etc. , will be distributed after refugees arrive at their
designated areas. Immunizations can be done ~~at~~ central clearing stations
with follow-up on site.

IV. On Site - Emergency Phase

1. Number of estimated locations = 100 @ 2,000 people per site.
2. Emergency food and commodities distributed (First week)
3. Emergency dispensaries (First week)
4. Emergency shelter (First week)
5. Temporary shelters started (2nd week), completed (4th week).
6. Seeds for vegetable gardens (3rd week)
7. Establish schools (?)

The people

should be housed in temporary individual family shelters within four to six weeks after arrival at site.

Availability of bamboo will have to be surveyed for adequate supplies and location

V. Relocation Phase

This displacement of people anytime from mid-March to October-November will preclude clearing of land for rice planting. Should the military situation not improve in MR II sufficiently for these people to return, consideration can be given to relocating these refugees in areas where they could engage in their normal agricultural pursuits.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

If the situation called for relocation of the refugees target date for beginning to relocated would be late October. It is estimated that

approximately three months would be required to complete the move. More detailed survey work will be required to provide the details such as road building and location of village sites.

PROJECTED COSTS: Based on 40,000 families, approximately 200,000 people.

TRANSPORTATION: Evacuation

100 trucks x 2 trips/day @\$75.00/day per truck

\$7,500.00 x 10 days = \$75,000

Foodstuffs *

100 boats x 10 days @ \$10.00 per day \$10,000.00

COMMODITY REQUIREMENT*

Shelter \$180,000.00

Household items @ \$10.00/family 400,000.00

Rice (per month) \$1.00/per 200,000.00

PL-480 (per month)(includes cooking oil) *167,000.00*

Vegetable seeds 12,000.00

Total

MEDICAL

1.50 3 months
1.00 "
.50 6 "

* Does not include transport of bamboo from locations of plenty to scarcer areas.

NOTE: All costs with exception of emergency transport and emergency commodity distribution, including shelter, would be ongoing costs as assumed that people were on refugee status before displacement. Not included in these estimates are normal requirements for personnel, workers transportation and the usual administrative costs attendant to these programs. It is assumed personnel and their administrative support would be shifted to accomodate this displacement.

Sample Ration & Cost for 200,000 Refugees

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate/Person</u>	<u>Cost/Month/Person</u>	<u>Cost for 200,000 Per.</u>
1.	Bulgur	2 lbs	\$.0804	\$ 16,080
2.	Cornmeal	1 lb	\$.0439	\$ 8,780
3.	Oil	1/2lb	\$.0933	\$ 18,660
4.	CSM	1 lb	\$.0995	<u>\$ 19,900</u>
				\$ 63,420
5.	Noodles	85% Flour (6 1/2 lbs)	5.53 .2218	
		10% WSB	0.65 .0530	
		5% Milk	<u>0.32</u> <u>.1232</u>	
			6.5 .3980	\$ 79,600
	Processing for noodles	6.5 lbs =	\$.0900	<u>\$ 18,000</u>
	TOTAL		\$.8051/person	\$ 161,020/200,000 <i>people</i>

At the rate of 11 lbs/person/month the average ration will cost \$ 161,020 for 200,000 refugees.



FACTS

REFUGEE RELIEF AND RELOCATION

A Project of the USAID Mission to Laos

PHOTOGRAPHS

As early as 1954, after the signing of the Geneva Agreements, refugees began moving southward from the northern provinces of Laos: Phong Saly, Houa Khong, Houa Phan. Most of the refugees were Meo, inhabitants of the mountains of northern Laos, who practice a slash-and-burn agriculture and who find it difficult to live at altitudes lower than 3,000 feet. The precise number of these early refugees is not known; however, it is estimated that in 1958 there were approximately 27,000 Meo and other hill-tribe refugees living in the mountainous regions of Luang Prabang and Xieng Khouang provinces.

In 1959, when the refugees numbered 40,000, the U.S. foreign aid mission in Laos assigned a staff to help the Royal Lao Government with refugee relief. In 1960, when the refugees numbered 90,000, the aid mission allocated funds to cover the cost of airdropping rice to refugees in the mountains of northern Laos, and in 1963, when the refugees numbered almost 120,000, Refugee Relief and Relocation was established as a project under an agreement between the U.S. Government and the Royal Lao Government.

The political and military skirmishes that followed the 1962 Geneva Agreements increased the number of refugee movements; however, the refugee population remained relatively stable between 110,000 to 130,000 people until the last three months of 1968. Each year during the mid-1960's, some 20,000 to 30,000 people became refugees; however, each year an almost equal number of refugees became self-sufficient and no longer required assistance.

Since 1968, the war has increased in scope and intensity; during the past three years, the number of refugees has increased by more than 100,000 over the relatively stable level of the preceding years. Their increasing number is accompanied by a diminishing land area under control of the Royal Lao Government; Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese now occupy an estimated 60,000 sq. mi. out of the 90,000 sq. mi. of land in Laos.

As of December 31, 1971, there were over 234,000 refugees in Laos. Of this number, about 35,000 are in permanent relocation sites on the Vientiane Plain, at Seno near Savannakhet, and at Houei Nam Phak near Pakse. About 200,000 are in temporary relocation sites. Of these, 116,000 are concentrated in a fraction of their former province near the village of Ban Xon south of the Plain of Jars.

[April 1972]



Rice drop to a refugee village in the mountains of Laos. Over 65% of the refugees are located at over 100 sites in remote and isolated parts of Laos that cannot be reached by road.

A medical team at a rural dispensary. Refugees receive medical care at over 200 dispensaries for which USAID provides medical supplies, equipment and training for medics and practical nurses.

From its beginning as a project, Refugee Relief and Relocation has provided food, clothing, shelter and health care for refugees on the move and in relocation sites. Since 1966, when the Royal Lao Government set aside permanent relocation sites for refugees, the project has provided equipment, commodities and personnel to build dispensaries, schools, roads and wells to help the refugees reach the social and economic level of the non-refugees in the area where they are settled.

Among projects sponsored by USAID, Refugee Relief and Relocation receives first priority in the allocation of USAID resources and these resources are, in turn, allocated in order of priority: Evacuating refugees in emergency situations brought about by military action or the threat of military action, moving refugees to relocation sites, providing basic facilities at permanent relocation sites.

The assistance that USAID provides is encompassed in two broad categories designated Food Support and Rehabilitation Support. These two categories are subdivided in turn to reflect the status of the refugee groups that receive assistance:

Those refugees who require the provision of food to obtain a caloric intake sufficient to sustain health are fully dependent. They receive rice, salt, PL-480 foods and, in northwestern and central Laos, a protein supplement in the form of canned meat.

Those refugees who grow or obtain enough food to meet a substantial part of their caloric requirements are partially dependent. They receive additional



food, usually from PL-480 sources, to meet their minimal caloric requirements.

Those refugees who grow or obtain enough food to meet their caloric requirements receive rehabilitation assistance only which, at a minimum, consists of shelter materials, a water supply, medical care and help in establishing schools for children. The kind and degree of assistance varies from region to region, depending on security and need.

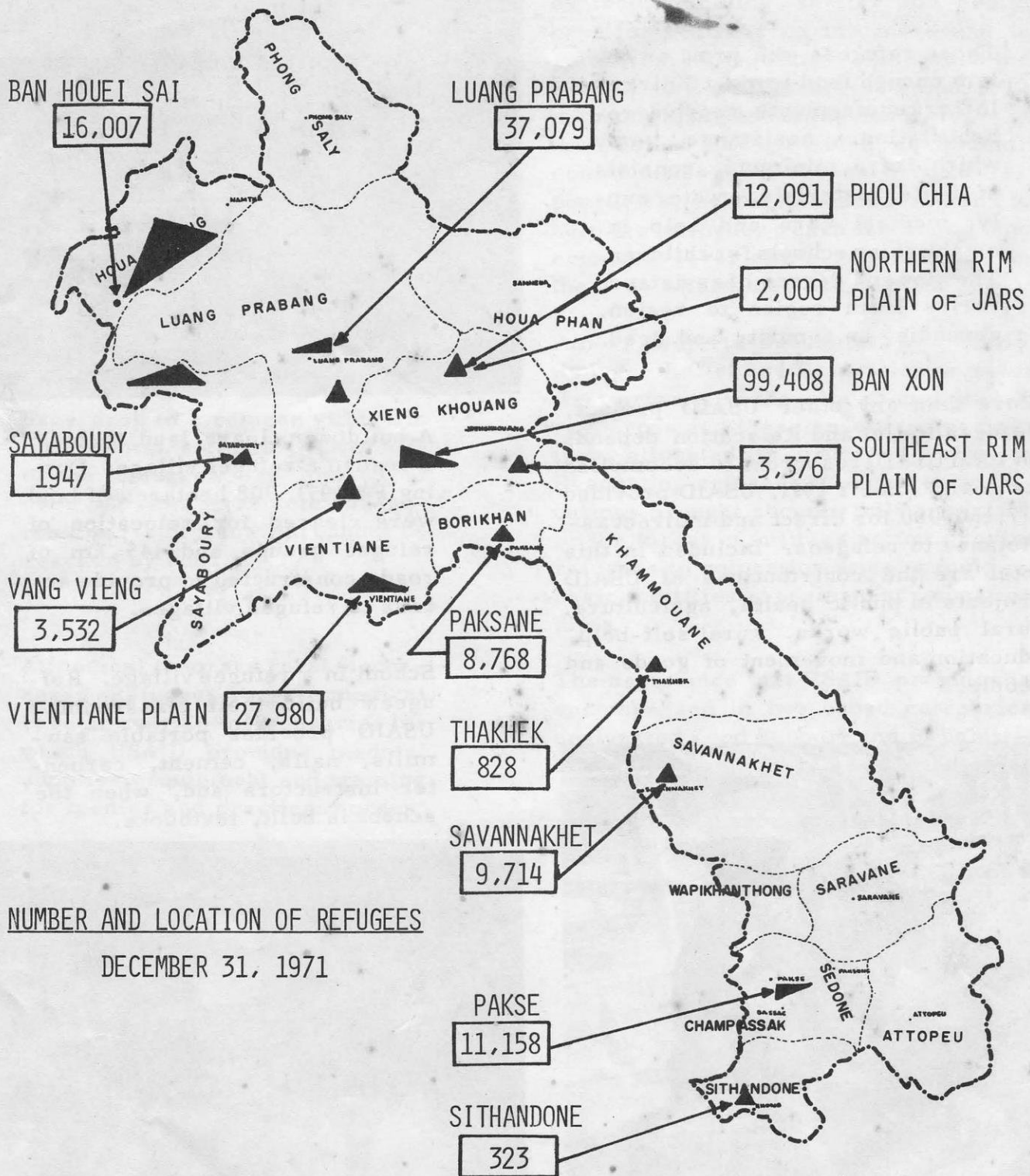
More than any other USAID project, Refugee Relief and Relocation depends on total USAID resources to accomplish its goals. In FY 1971, USAID provided \$17,150,000 for direct and indirect assistance to refugees. Included in this total are the contributions of USAID projects in public health, agriculture, rural public works, rural self-help, education and movement of goods and people.



A bulldozer clears land to build a road to a refugee village. During FY 1971, 308 hectares of land were cleared for relocation of refugee groups and 145 km of roads constructed to provide access to refugee villages.

School in a refugee village. Refugees build their classrooms. USAID provides portable sawmills, nails, cement, carpenter instructors and, when the school is built, textbooks.





TO : Mr. John W. MacQueen, AD/RA Date: June 6, 1972

FROM : *R.S.* Roger E. Sprowls, FFPO/ORA

SUBJECT: Food For Peace Branch Monthly Report - May 1972

I. Commodity Summary - Metric Tons:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Bangkok Transit Storage</u>	<u>Km-14 Storage</u>	<u>Field Diversions May-FY 71-72</u>	<u>VTE Issues May FY-71-72</u>	<u>Total all Issues FY-71-72</u>
Four	14	620	-- --	191 2,338	2,338
Cornmeal	604	711	-- 553	216 1,672	2,225
CSM	--	260	-- 1	71 319	320
WSB	--	370	-- --	30 221	221
Bulgur	--	419	-- 126	72 349	475
NFD Milk	--	16	-- 1	7 354	355
Veg. Oil	--	75	-- 11	30 454	465
Totals	618	2,471	-- 692	617 5,707	6,399

During the report period 597 MT's cornmeal arrived at Bangkok completing shipment of the 8,456 MT's of PL-480 food approved under TA-0606. In addition, an advanced shipping schedule has been received advising that 2,890 MT's of PL-480 foods shipped under new TA-2608 will arrive at Bangkok during July and August.

There were 99 MT's of noodles and 210 MT's of mixed cornmeal/CSM dropped in the rice substitute program from Vientiane during May. A total of 400 MT's are planned for the June rice substitute airdrops.

II. Recipients:

PL-480 food was distributed as a rice replacement or supplemental ration to recipients in the following areas during May:

Ban Houei Sai Area	3,500
Ban Xon area	122,587
Luang Prabang area	3,000

.....2/-

Thakhek	3,000
Vang Vieng area	8,500
Vientiane area	<u>28,500</u>
Totals:	170,087

The PL-480 food shipment to Savannakhet was received at month's end. Distribution will begin during the June period. Transportation problems delayed the May PL-480 shipment to Paksane. The rice supplement distribution figures were therefore not completed at the time of this report.

III. Noodle Production:

Noodle production at the KM-4 Noodle Factory totaled 290 MT's and stock on hand at the end of the report period was 67 MT's. Deliveries included 102 MT's on the Vientiane Plain, 25 MT's to Vang Vieng, 9 MT's to Savannakhet, 8 MT's to Ban Xon and 99 MT's to ATOG for the air drop program.

Customs clearance has been received by the KM-4 Noodle Factory for the importation of the two continuous process noodle machines made in Bangkok. It is expected that installation will be completed by mid-June.

IV. Clothing Project:

The Thakhek project completed fabrication of 5,545 pieces of boys' clothing from PL-480 cloth during the month, and 31,000 yards of additional cloth was shipped to Thakhek to continue the program.

ORA/Ban Houei Sai reports that sewing operations are ready to resume, and 25,000 additional yards of cloth have been shipped to replenish that project's stock.

V. PL-480 Refugee Food Demonstrations:

USAID/AGR and RLG/AGR have planned a refresher training course for the PL-480 food preparation demonstration program. Participants include girls previously trained and new girls as replacement trainees. The course will be held June 7-14 at the RLG/AGR Home Economics Center in Vientiane. The Food For Peace Office has made supplies of PL-480 food available for use in the training program.

VI. Field Trips:

The Food For Peace staff made field trips to the Ban Houei Sai, Hin Heup and Phone Hong areas during the report period. In addition much staff time

was used preparing responses to AID/W inquiries and in preparing the FY' 73 Program Review presentation.

W
ORA/FFP:WC Hubbard:ch:6-7-72

Williamson

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Charles A. Mann, Director 15 June 1972

FROM : John W. MacQueen, AD/RA *John W. MacQueen*

SUBJECT : Office of Refugee Affairs
Monthly Report - May 1972

I. GENERAL

Enemy occupation of the provincial capital of Wapikhamthong Province, Khong Sedone, on 17 May, precipitated a flow of refugees from that city into both Pakse and Savannakhet. At month's end, Pakse counted 5,040 new refugees and Savannakhet 2,364. The result was a net increase nationwide of 6,277 refugees over the previous month. Other areas of the country, particularly Ban Houei Sai and Luang Prabang, continued to report the arrival of new refugees due to enemy harassment although not on the scale experienced in Regions III and IV. These increases were offset by continued movement of refugees back to original home sites or becoming self-sufficient and no longer requiring support.

Although not entirely unexpected, the occupation of Khong Sedone occurred quickly and the movement of refugees out of the area was rapid. Local officials in both Pakse and Savannakhet moved immediately to provide shelter and commodity support for those requiring assistance. Roughly 50% of the refugees in Pakse opted to stay with friends and relatives and the balance are being cared for in schools.

On 1 May a barge enroute to Luang Prabang was stopped by the Pathet Lao and 60 drums of gasoline for Sayaboury and 110 drums for Luang Prabang were off-loaded into the river. This was followed by a similar incident on 5 May when a barge was again stopped by the PL and 120 bags of USAID rice carried off.

Sayaboury, on 27 May, reported the arrival of twelve ethnic Yumbri (commonly called Phi Thong Luang) (Yellowleaf) Tribe. This was one of the rare occasions when members of this primitive tribe have elected to seek assistance. The group was composed of ten women and children and two males.

DISTR: OD, DD, AD/M, AD/FIN, AD/FO, AD/PE, AD/RA(9), EPM(2),
SMB(2), FFPO, C&R(3), AC/Vte, Sby, LP, BHS, Svkt, Pkse,
XK, All Division Chiefs, Laos Desk-AID/W

Mr. C. A. Mann, Director
Monthly Report-May-ORA

15 June 1972

The completion of ORA sponsored pre-fabricated steel warehouses is largely contingent upon the arrival of parts ordered from the United States. These parts are scheduled to be in country approximately 30 July. The RLG Ban Amone warehouse is now ready for steel erection, RLG That Khao site will be ready in three weeks, and the Wattay site in six weeks. Erection can be completed even in inclement weather. Work also has commenced on the Savannakhet warehouse.

The RLG Ministry of Social Welfare vehicles during the month commenced hauling program cargoes and reached a tonnage of 100,000 kilos. This included PL-480 commodities, rice, vegetable seed and household items ordinarily issued to refugees. Two loads were also moved to Site 272 on a trial basis. In succeeding months, as more trucks are returned to service from the MSW repair facility, monthly tonnage could rise to 400,000 kilos. If this goal is realized, the need for contract hauling and USAID/MTB assistance will be greatly reduced, especially for those commodities to be issued to refugees on the Vientiane Plain.

II. RELOCATION ACTIVITIES

Vientiane Plain

The Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, together with Ambassador Godley and Director Mann, visited the Hin Heup refugee relocation project on 21 May 1972. As a result of their visit final approval was given to extend the all weather road from Hin Heup into the Ban Done Valley next dry season.

A special status report on the Vientiane Plain is being prepared by this office and will be distributed at a later date.

Savannakhet

The Seno Project is nearing completion. At the end of May, 284 buffalo loans had been made. Ministry of Social Welfare tractors plowed land for 53 families. All refugee related construction activities have been completed with the exception of the repair to the dam, which is now underway.

At the Thasano Relocation Site, work is progressing very well with the main road now 90% completed and the Nam Bo Bridge 100% completed. Village streets within the 16 village complex are 20% completed.

15 June 1972

Pakse

Poor security in the area hampered relocation efforts. Some progress was reported, however, on the bridges and fish pond in the Phou Ba Chiang Project.

Luang Prabang

The dry season road linking Xieng Ngeum and Muong Nane was completed. Also, village site clearing and village street construction was begun in the Long Nam Khan refugee relocation villages.

III. PERSONNEL

Jack Williamson, Refugee Affairs Officer, returned 31 May 1972 from TDY Washington, D. C. where he participated in hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees chaired by Senator Kennedy.

IV. FOOD FOR PEACE

See attached report.

V. LOGISTICS AND SUPPLIES

The following items were distributed nationwide for the periods shown. PL-480 Title II items are reported as an enclosure to this report:

<u>Item</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Rice	3,649.9 MT	4,295.47 MT
Meat	299.9	179.32
Salt	98.64	115.64
Rice (local purchase)	<u>6.57</u>	<u>1.62</u>
	4,055.01MT	4,592.05 MT


Mr. C. A. Mann, Director
Monthly Report-May-ORA

15 June 1972

<u>Item</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Mosquito nets	1,485	5,651
Mats	1,328	3,993
Blankets	2,348	4,633
Pans	4,905	4,570
Tools	4,342	3,829
Plastic (rolls)	205	2,222
Cloth (meters)	5,641	366
Clothing (piece)	1,829	8,020
Pots	1,767	9,630
Water buckets	665	1,385
Candles	432	-0-
Rice seed(hill variety)	225.8 MT	74.87 MT
Shovels	79	27
Blacksmith tongs	7	9
Blacksmith hammer	-0-	11
Hoes	89	-0-
Spoons	598	12,876
Machete	16	-0-

Attachments (2)

- 1) Monthly Refugee Status Report
- 2) FFF Monthly Report

ORA:WCLuken: 

REFUGEE RECEIVING FOOD AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

REFUGEES RECEIVING REHABILITATION ONLY

MONTHLY REFUGEE STATUS REPORT FOR MAY 1972

POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY REGION

AREA	FULL SUPPORT		PART SUPPORT		REFUGEE RECEIVING REHABILITATION ONLY		Total April	Total May	Net Change
	For April	For May	For April	For May	For April	For May			
REGION I									
Ban Houei Sai	17,469	18,895					17,469	18,895	+1,426
Luang Prabang	38,902	38,357					38,902	38,357	- 545
Sayaboury	2,114	2,039					2,114	2,039	- 75
REGION II									
N. Rim PDJ	9,925	9,925					9,925	9,925	-
SE Rim PDJ	3,751	4,292					3,751	4,292	+ 541
Central 272	97,672	105,115					97,672	105,115	+7,443
REGION III									
Thakhek	740	740					740	740	-
*Savannakhet	10,185	13,645	2,912	2,912			13,097	16,557	+3,460
*Pakse	14,534	20,160					14,534	20,160	+5,626
Sithandone	434	434					434	434	-
Vientiane	4,933	-					4,933	-	-4,933
Vientiane/Plain	88,274	28,981	24,917	5,000			33,164	33,981	817
Paksane	9,981	9,815			503	-	10,484	9,815	- 669
Vang Vieng Muong Kassy	12,786	5,972	979	979			13,765	6,951	-6,814
TOTALS	231,673	258,370	28,808	8,891	503	-	260,984	267,261	+6,277

Remarks

BHS: Most additions resulted from refugee move to escape PJ harassment and recruitment. Major increases occurred at LS-177, Pak Ngao (PC-4253) Nam Kao (PC-4841) and Muong Ngeun (QB-2172).

LP: The net decrease resulted from departure of 1,152 XK Meo from Kio Nya and Phou Chia to MR II. Additions were caused by arrival of 607 Meo at LS-4 from enemy controlled Phasine (TG-2070) and Pha Lang Mou (LS-170).

SBY: Decrease resulted when a group of Region II Meo at Nam Hia (QB-6408) returned to the rolls in MR II.

MR II: Major increases due to return of Meo formerly on rolls at LP, SBY, VTE and Paksane. Most of these people were received at LS-211 and LS-349.

SVKT: The net increase resulted when 2364 people escaped from enemy occupied Khone Sedone and 887 people escaped enemy attacks at Lai Ka Tha, Muong Chao-phone. Small additions also occurred from Dong Hene and Ansephone areas.

PKSE: 5,040 Refugees from Khone Sedone accounted for most of the increase. Other additions came from Nong Houa Khouai (WB-9888) and Nong Kang (WB-9491) to escape enemy harassment.

VTE: Decrease when Region II Meo returned to MR II.

VTE PLAIN: Increase due to eligibility review.

PSN: Net decrease when Region II Meo returned to MR II.

VV/MK: Continued return of Kassy refugees to their old villages resulted in the large decrease.

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6 - 13ⁿ 5ⁿ -

Mr. Leroy H. Rasmussen, Chief AGR

August 3, 1972

Jack Huxtable, ORA/AGR Liaison

Monthly Report for July

Vegetable Seed Survey

A cost-benefit analysis of the Refugee vegetable seed program is almost impossible to achieve. Close monitoring, however, of the distribution, planting, home use, and marketing indicates that;

1. Differing climatic/soil conditions as well as the ethnic composition of the refugee population are factors to be considered in determining the vegetable seed list.
2. Rainy season distribution is of marginal value only and only in the low land areas. Refugees in the 272 area where 60% of the vegetable seed program is undertaken are unable to make effective use of the distribution in the rainy season. Agreement has been reached with the AC, CDAA and the RLG extension service there that the distribution of seed be planned for the dry season only.
3. Some seeds can be dropped (i.e. raddish), some could be effectively added, (i.e. onion, garlic) to the list.
4. Seed saving and storage, traditionally, has always been difficult for the villager. Seeds are stored in baskets hung from the ceiling. They are often preserved to some extent by the soot & smoke from fires but are endangered by insect damage and the germination is adversely affected by a difficult dormancy period. Hybrid vigor is also lost. Cucumbers, melons, squash, corn and to some extent bean seeds are saved effectively by the villages. Should corn and beans be dropped? No! The answer that most villagers gave in response is that the new varieties are more productive.

5. The vegetable program, even though there is a variety of needs through out the country has to be standardized to some extent for logistical reasons. In other words; we can't satisfy each and every refugee family with exactly the kinds of seeds they want.
6. The program should continue with two main thrusts;
 - a. Home consumption (lettuce cabbage onion etc...)
 - b. Commercial (soybeans, muongbeans corn etc...)
7. Special refugee seed needs (i.e. enthusiastic groups like Km 52) can be met on a special project basis. (Corn, Soybean and other seeds available in AGR seed warehouse).

These people did not take our seed after very special procurement effort made.

An extensive survey has been undertaken by side band and memo with all CDAs, refugee officers, AGR and other employees responsible for implementing the program responding. Several visits to the field to talk directly with refugee groups and discussions with AC, CDAs, AAAs have taken place to determine just exactly what seeds are useful, and to explore new ways to make the program more effective. A score sheet ~~the~~ been prepared listing vegetables, according to their popularity and use;

1. Lettuce)
2. Long beans)
3. Green mustard)
4. Egg plant)
5. Corn)
6. Chilli peppers, (some problems VTE Plain)
7. Cabbage, chinese white
8. Cabbage leaf
9. Oulb onions - (heavy demand 272)
10. Garlic - (heavy demand 272)
(both onion & garlic can be stored easily which is an important factor.)
11. Tomatoes

There have been many requests for squash !!!

Raddishes, cucumbers, melons and squash should not be provided! they are either not liked, or not necessary because local varieties do better and the seeds are saved. Any deviation from this list should be for experimentation only.

Varieties which should be considered for commercial production include:

1. Field corn
2. Potatoes — *positively No!*
3. Peanuts
4. Muong beans
5. Soybeans

Furidan Use Pakse

Upland refugee rice seed was pre soaked with a solution of 3% furidan for experimental purposes. Reports two weeks after planting indicate that germination was stimulated and pest control is evident.

Livestock Training Program 272

Phittaya, our most experienced Lao, agriculture trainer, who has been associated with USAID/IVS agriculture & CD training programs for over ten years, has been placed at Ban Xon to develop a training program for refugee leaders. He is well equipped for the job. I strongly recommend that a small thatched office be prepared, (something in the neighborhood of the USAID shack, costing approximately the same as one refugee house) for Phittaya, the two RLG Vet. agents and the two Ext. Agents, to work from. It is difficult for these people to work in an atmosphere with such an overwhelming US presence & control. They have been all but forgotten for a considerable time, but can, with correct personnel management, leadership and inspiration from the local USAID/RLG staff, be brought into the mainstream of AGR/ORR efforts there.

Poppie Substitution Meeting L.P.

A meeting held in LP on 6/29/72 at the request of the AC and RLG officers to discuss specific opium substitute crop programs was poorly attended by local officials. Data regarding project areas was almost non-existent and the discussion was of a general nature. Increased awareness of the substitute problem and the needs for a comprehensive campaign to educate the growers regarding the objectives of the program were evident. Tiao Somsavath's participation in the meeting was particularly helpful. The Khwaing office has agreed to provide more specific information and proposal in the near future.

AGR:JAHuxtable:ck

Dist: Mr. John MacQueen, ORR

STATUS REPORT

REFUGEE RICE SEED DISTRIBUTION
AND
HECTARE CULTIVATION

An important aspect of the general ORA program is assisting displaced people with rice seed so that they can become self-sustaining if given the opportunity. For the 1972 season 854.91 metric tons of rice seed was purchased and distributed to refugees. In some instances refugees were able to save their own seed rice which they used in lieu of USAID purchased seed. Roughly 95% of the total was upland dry rice. Surveys indicate that 27,122 hectares were planted country-wide by refugees in 1972. However, it should be noted that Laos is experiencing several natural phenomena which are having adverse effects on the rice crops. While south Laos is experiencing an abundant rainfall, central and north Laos are having a severe precipitation shortage. Coupled to this is a serious infestation of worms and a blight which has already damaged the rice in many areas. A complete estimate of crop damage can be made nearer to harvest time.

Below is a region breakdown on the amount of hectares under rice cultivation by refugees:

MR I	<u>Rice Seed(MT)</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
Ban Houei Sai	66.79 (upland dry)	5,750
Luang Prabang	366.03(upland dry) 15.30 (paddy wet)	5,000 382

	<u>Rice Seed(MT)</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
Sayaboury	3 (upland dry)	60
MR II		
Xieng Khouang	152.00 (upland dry)	7,600
MR III		
Savannakhet	44.33 (upland dry)	286
	14.31 (paddy wet)	175
Thakhek	4.45 (upland-paddy)	121
MR IV		
Pakse*	28.92 (upland dry)	1,065
	(paddy wet)	66
MR V		
Paksane*	4.32 (upland dry)	1,222
Vang Vieng	41.31 (upland dry)	1,121
Vientiane Plain	99.66 (upland dry)	3,912
	14.49 (paddy wet)	362

* Majority of refugees procured or used their own seed rice.



FACTS

ORA/LS

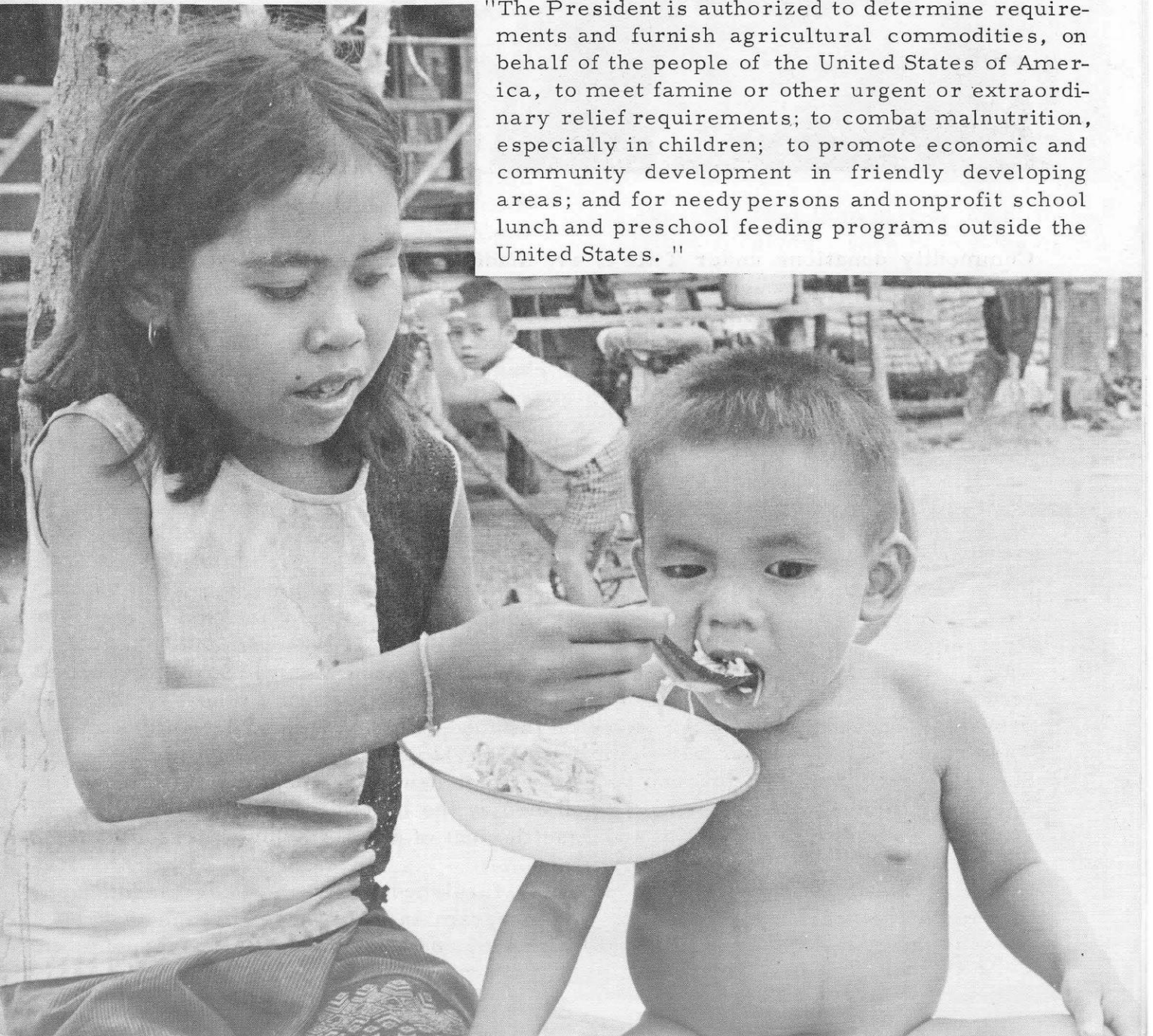
PL-480 LAOS REPORT

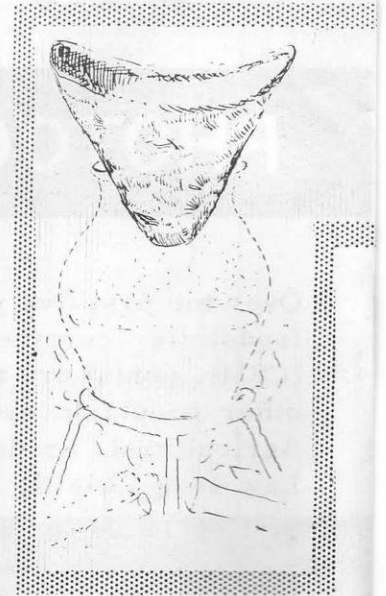
USAID Mission to Laos

PHOTOGRAPHS

Over the past five years, the United States has shipped to Laos 28,088 MT of PL-480 foodstuffs: cornmeal, bulgur wheat, flour, wheat soya blend (WSB), corn soya milk (CSM), nonfat dry milk, vegetable oil. These PL-480 foods help to feed refugees and other people in need in Laos. They are provided by the U.S. Government under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended, Public Law 480, Title II, Section 201 which reads:

"The President is authorized to determine requirements and furnish agricultural commodities, on behalf of the people of the United States of America, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements; to combat malnutrition, especially in children; to promote economic and community development in friendly developing areas; and for needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States. "





PL-480 food being distributed at Ban Houie Sai, in the northwestern portion of Laos.

Commodity donations under Title II are made under government-to-government agreement, through American nonprofit voluntary agencies, or through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations. Laos participates in the PL-480 program through two of these channels for the transfer of Title II commodities---under government-to-government agreement and through the nonprofit voluntary agency, Catholic Relief Services.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development (AID) administer the Title II program. The Department of Agriculture determines the types, quantities, and value of the commodities that are available for shipment and arranges the ocean transportation except for those commodities that are shipped by voluntary agencies.

Program operations are the responsibility of AID and AID overseas Missions which, after a request from the government of the country in which they are located, submit a proposal to AID for that country's participation in the Title II program. These proposals are based on the food needs of the people. In 1966, when refugees in Laos numbered approximately 125,000, Laos and the United States entered into the government - to - government agreement under which PL-480 Title II commodities are "furnished by the United States to the Royal Lao Government for the relief and resettlement of these displaced persons."

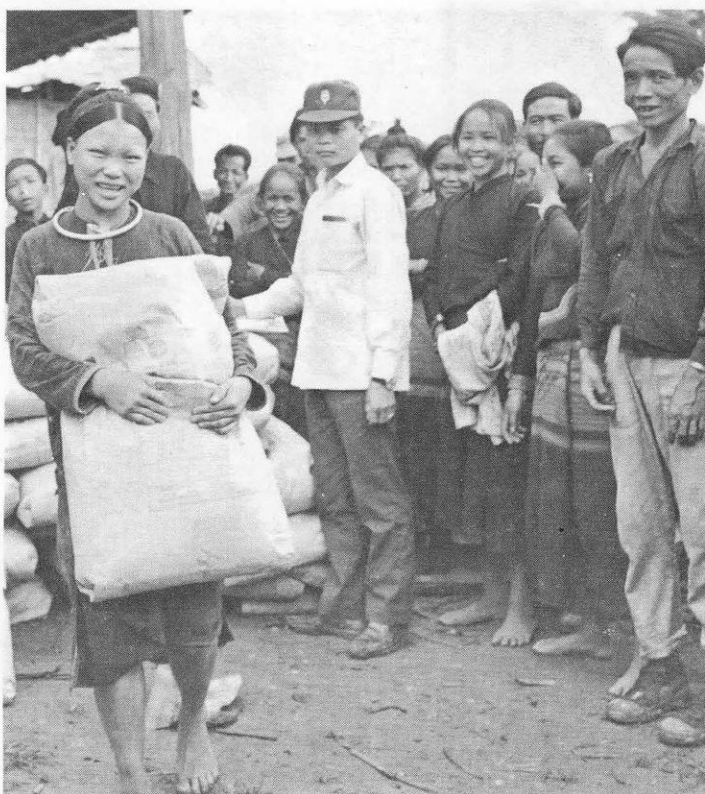
In kind and quantity of Title II commodities furnished under the government-to-government agreement, the PL - 480 program in Laos encompasses two phases: the initial phase from 1966 through 1969 and the expanded program of

PL-480 foods adapt easily to the Lao method of cooking. Noodles and bulgur wheat mix readily with rice: corn meal is soaked, wrapped in banana leaves and then steamed.

the present phase. During the three years from 1966 through 1969, the United States shipped to Laos 11,650 MT of Title II commodities: 8,230 MT of cornmeal, 350 MT of vegetable oil, and 3,070 MT of bulgur wheat. These commodities were distributed among approximately 100,000 refugees and 60,000 victims of the 1966 flood of the Mekong River.

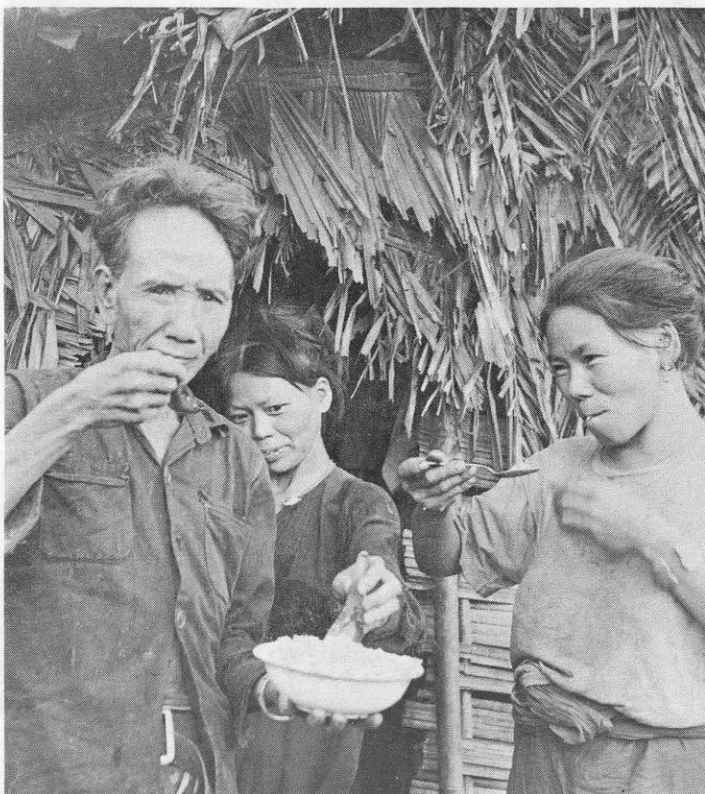
In late 1969, when refugees in Laos numbered over 200,000, the PL-480 program was expanded in quantity and kind of commodities provided under Title II. Compared with an annual average of 3,500 MT for the previous three years, the expanded program called for 8,456 MT of Title II commodities in 1971 and for 11,850 MT in 1972. In addition to cornmeal, bulgur wheat, flour, and vegetable oil, the program includes nonfat dry milk and the high-protein WSB and CSM. These high-protein foods are distributed among the refugees to increase caloric and protein intake.

Caloric and protein requirements are based on international nutrition standards; however, local conditions and the experience of the USAID medical staff working with refugees also apply. Refugees on full food allowance receive 500 gm of glutinous rice per person per day with periodic issues of canned meat and salt. As a replacement for rice, a target has been established that will provide up to 50 per cent of the calories in refugee rations; concentrated food preparations such as WSB and CSM now replace 30 percent of the protein requirement. These standard



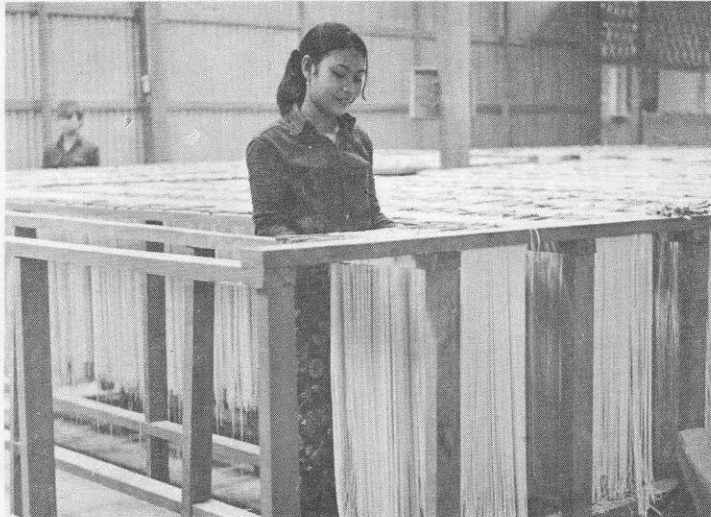
Above: A Thai Dam girl of the hill tribes receives a sack of cornmeal.

Below: A hill tribe family samples cornmeal prepared in a dish very similar to Italian-style polenta.





At the noodle factory, machines cut up dough into long strands of noodles which are then taken to large drying rooms where currents of circulating air dry out the noodles before they are packed for shipment to the PL-480 food distribution sites.



requirements are altered among those refugees who suffer from malnutrition, intestinal parasites, and endemic malaria, or those who are engaged in hard manual labor. Under these conditions, PL-480 foods are used to supplement the basic ration.

An estimated 276,000 refugees will receive PL-480 foods on a replacement basis during 1972. At present, PL-480 foods replace the rice ration at 40 sites on the Vientiane Plain at a monthly rate of 7 kg of PL-480 foods for 8 kg of rice. During 1972, the expanded PL-480 Title II program, if realized fully, will achieve a foreign exchange saving of \$1.5 million by reducing the requirement for commercial purchase of rice and protein supplement.

With the exception of cornmeal, vegetable oil, and flour to a degree, the Title II commodities introduced under the expanded program were unknown among the Lao. These new foods were included in the program for two reasons: their high nutrition value and their adaptability to substitution for the ingredients of familiar foods.

Noodles are manufactured in Vientiane for distribution among the refugees under a USAID contract with a Lao company. The noodles are made from an enriched formula which consists of 10 percent WSB, 5 percent nonfat dry milk, and 85 percent wheat flour. The result is a noodle of 15 percent high-quality protein content. In their manufacture, locally procured salt produced in Vientiane Province is used at the rate of 150 MT a year. The company produces 10 MT of noodles per day; its capacity is being expanded to produce 14 MT per day to meet increasing demand. The noodles are trucked or airdropped to refugee sites. About 3,000 MT have been distributed to date; distribution is at the rate of about 300 MT each month.

Since the first PL-480 foods began to arrive in Laos, home economists of the Royal Lao Government have worked with home demonstration agents in teaching the use of these ingredients in preparing foods familiar to the Lao: Among the Meo and other hill tribes of Laos, cornmeal prepared as polenta and as corn fritters; among the Lao, noodles for soups and fried noodles. The training sessions held in Vientiane are attended by home demonstration agents from the provinces and by refugee girls who return to their villages to teach the other women of the villages how to use the new ingredients.

Since 1968, PL - 480 textiles have been used to help provide clothing for refugees. A total of 517,920 meters of cotton cloth and 17 bales of raw cotton have been shipped under Title II. Clothes for refugees are produced at two locations in Laos. At Ban Houei Sai in northern Laos, refugee women attend sewing classes where they make clothes for their families and for other refugees under the supervision of a home economist of the Ministry of Social Welfare. In the small town of Thakhek near the provincial capital of Savannakhet in central Laos, refugee women cut the cloth at a building on the USAID compound. The material, cut to patterns for shirts, pants, blouses and skirts, is then issued as piecework to women in the refugee villages. The women who participate in this small cottage industry earn about Kip 8,000 (\$13.35) a month, often the only cash income in the family.

PL-480 Title II commodities are shipped from the United States to Bangkok, the ocean port of entry for Laos. From Bangkok, they are trucked 400 miles



Cartons of nonfat dry milk being unloaded at a USAID depot for redistribution to PL-480 food-issuing sites.

A home demonstration agent supervises the preparation of the Lao food kha non, using PL - 480 foods. The milk in the bag (lower right) is reconstituted nonfat dry milk.



across Thailand to Nongkhai and from there by ferry to Thanaleng, the port of entry for Laos on the Mekong River near Vientiane. PL-480 commodities are stored in two USAID warehouses; commodity withdrawals are by joint authorization of USAID and the Royal Lao Government Ministry of Social Welfare.

The first PL-480 foods shipped to Laos were distributed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) under an agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Until 1966, CRS acted as consignee for the PL-480 foods which USAID distributed among refugees.

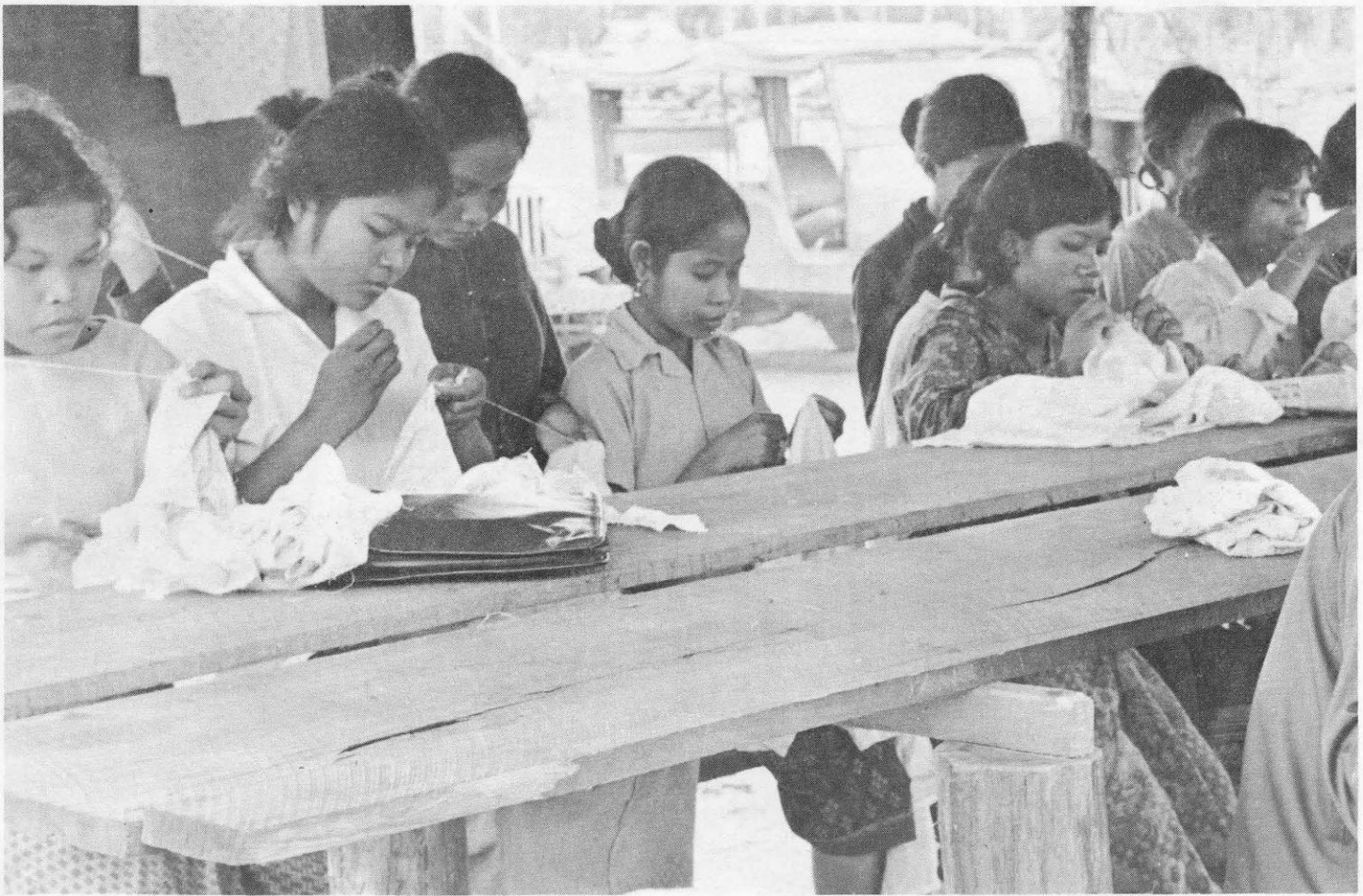
During its 15 years in Laos, CRS has distributed 17,772 MT of PL-480 foods to schools, institutions, hospitals, orphanages, and destitute families. Beginning with a few hundred people in 1957, CRS now distributes 200 MT of Title II commodities a year among 58,600 people. These commodities consist of bulgur wheat, rolled oats, flour, CSM, WSB, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil. The recipients are primarily nursing and expectant mothers, children, the ill, and destitute families. In its work with the refugees, CRS distributes PL-480 foods as a replacement for rice among 36,000 refugees on the Vientiane Plain.



RLG home economists conduct classes for home demonstration agents on how to substitute the new PL-480 foods for traditional ingredients, after which the agents pass on this information to the village women by actual cooking demonstrations.



Upper left: Boxes of cotton cloth being opened at the USAID compound, Thakhek. Upper right: At Ban Houei Sai, a refugee girl learns how to make clothing with a sewing machine. Below: Refugee women learn basic sewing techniques.



PL - 480 TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

December 1969 - August 1972

Commodity	Quantity MT	Value US \$
Cornmeal	7,000	672,900
Bulgur wheat	2,000	187,400
Flour	5,100	518,800
WSB	1,678	316,700
CSM	1,778	363,100
Nonfat dry milk	1,310	1,030,150
Vegetable oil	1,440	609,200
Total	20,306	\$ 3,698,250

a/

Of this total, 10,893 MT have arrived in Laos, with the remaining 9,413 MT scheduled for delivery by June 1973.

PL - 480 TITLE II COTTON, 1968 - 1972

Commodity	Meters	Quantity Bales	Value US \$
Cotton, raw		17	1,600
Broadcloth	360,000		
Muslin	17,920		
Denim	140,000		328,400
Total	517,920	17	\$ 330,000



August 1972

APPROXIMATE REFUGEE POPULATION BREAKDOWN
BY ETHNIC GROUP ACCORDING TO MILITARY REGIONS

MR I

Ban Houei Sai Area (19,669)

Lu	43% (includes Kalom and Yuan)
Yao	17%
Lao Thung	13% (includes several groups such as Kwi, Lamet, Lenten, etc.)
Akha	12% (also called Ekaw)
Thai Dam	6%
Meo	6%
Lahu	<u>3%</u> (also called Mussar)
	100%

Luang Prabang Area (44,838)

Lao	42%
Lu	23%
Lao Thung	20%
Meo	<u>15%</u>
	100%

Sayaboury Area (1,968)

Meo	80%
Yao	<u>20%</u>
	100%

MR II

Xieng Khouang Area (135,541)

Meo	70%
Lao Thung	15%
Lao	<u>15%</u> (includes Thai Phuan)
	100%

MR III

Savannakhet - Thakhek Area (15,969)

Lao	60%
Lao Thung	<u>40%</u>
	100%

MR IV

Pakse Area (26,304)

Lao	70%
Lao Thung	<u>30%</u> (includes Ta Oi, Lavin, Nga, Suai)
	100%

MR V

Vientiane Plain (33,868)

Lao	77% (includes Thai Phuan)
Lao Thung	15%
Meo	5%
Thai Dam	<u>3%</u>
	100%

MR V (Cont'd)

Yang Vieng Area (13,610)

Lao 70%

Lao Thung 20%

Meo 05%

Yao 05%

100%

Paksane (9,713)

Lao 72%

Lao Thung 15%

Meo 10%

Thai Dam 03%

100%

ORA:9-6-72

J. Brown
ORA/28

TRIP REPORT

Phou Ngeau Area (LS-258)

Travelers: Jack L. Williamson, ORA
Her Chat, RLG

Date of travel: 30 Dec. 1972

Purpose of trip was to ascertain the success of new settlers from LS-258 who have tried to establish a new settlement.

The area of main interest was a valley area southeast of Phou Ngeau (LS-258) where about two dozen Meo families moved in March 1972 to settle. The normal problems which hamper all such efforts have visited this small settlement. Malaria is rampant and took its toll forcing half the families back to the mountains. The soil is relatively fertile and the rice crop was acceptable. So far the survivors are making out fairly well. The potential of the area is worth investigating; however, it is doubtful whether the people can overcome the odds on their own.

A side trip to the Meo version of Oral Roberts proved to be of interest. The village is located approximately one days walk north of Pak Lay (L-09).

"Mo" Shoua Kang Thao is a short, wiry, middle aged Meo with self professed super natural powers to heal people. Taking into account the Asian penchant for belief in the supernatural, this "medicine man" has gone further than most. He is not a bearded, wild-eyed opium smoker. On the contrary he is an alert, highly articulate individual who has complete belief in his abilities. He has a basic grasp of human psychology similar to other "healers". I do not think he has any relationship to the "Second Coming" movement rampant in the Ban Xoa area two years ago. He does not appear to be building a religious movement as such, but is only acting as a touch stone healer. News of his acts of healing have spread far and wide. During the month of November he reported seeing and treating some 3,000 people. About one-third were Lao military personnel. He treats all ethnic groups. His strongest client response has come from the Muong Kassy, Yang Viang area. He is getting clients from up and down the Mekhong Valley as far as Pakxane.

**Trip Report-Phou Ngean Area
30 December 1972**

His most famous client thus far was Chao Sisouk Sophannavong, the Director of Civil Aviation, who is married to one of the King's daughters. He was cured of short sightedness and has thrown away his eye glasses; the cure took place at the Royal Palace in Luang Prabang where the "doctor" was the King's house guest!

This is one of the more interesting areas in Sayaboury and no doubt will be of continuing interest.

cc: OD/DD, AD/FO(Buell), PHD, AD/P, PRO(A. Dean), AC/XE,
AC/LP, ORA/LP(Benson), C&R, AD/RA

RAO:JLWilliamson:mhb:1/12/73

Redo

MID 1971
REF PROJECTIONS
~~TOTAL~~ KUH

CHART

MRT	MAY I	A	B	C	SS	RETURNEES	AVG
LP	26,481	3000	8000	20,000	5000	4483	18,988
BHS	3,194	4500	10,000	20,000	3000	1000	12,231
SBY	1,920	1000	10,000	20,000	1000	-	12,693
<hr/>							
MR II							
XK	46,188	-	12,000	55,000	20,000	15,000	37,729
<hr/>							
MR III							
SUKT TKK	13,097 6,660	3000	26,000	35,000	3000	3000	24,699
<hr/>							
MR IV							
PKSE	14,966	2500	9000	40,000	7200	7200	17,166
<hr/>							
MR V							
ITE	34,063	-	10,000	10,000	28,400	14,000	18,021
PSN	9,389	250	5000	10,000	9708	9708	8,212
VU/MK	12,942	300	9000	20,000	8401	5000	14,080
						TOTAL AVG	163,619

GROSS PARTIAL
 472 9758
 now

○ partial to full

CY 1971 (FY 72 1st - 2nd Quarters NEW/RETURNS

	BHI	LP	SBY	XK	TKK	SUK	PKSE	UTE	PN	UV
7/2	109	✓			130	77	✓			
7/9	71 / 1290	74	✓	5633		✓	1496			
7/16	39	74	✓		1647		4 / 1305	27	19 / 5	✓
7/23	79	2203	✓		PART (50)	75	(16)			
7/30	338	✓			(26)		(790)		356	✓
8/6	289	585	✓		186		222	1719		
8/13	21	✓				177	121		8	✓
8/20	148	✓	23	✓	399	1317	401	193 / 8		
8/27					1755	1314	121	538 (13)		
9/3	376	2691	✓		1733	45	314			750
9/10					5 / 23	376	92			
9/17	7	211	✓	88 (74)		2983	3066	359	43 / 209	✓
9/24	209				all drop sheet (2200)		169			
10/1	127	1777	✓		(603)		85	316		
10/8	22	61	✓				142			
10/15	185	✓	46	✓		76				
10/22	72	977	✓				185 (12)			
10/29	61				2763					
11/5						7			63	✓
11/12		42	✓				461 (114)			
11/19	10	23	✓			2			2 / 238	✓
11/26	47						450 (1132)			
12/3	3 16	27	✓	139	✓		71			
12/10	22					64		204 20		
12/17					85	25	241	483	493	
12/23	94	✓				344	394	34		
12/30	202	✓				17	85			3 / 18
	16,118 / 10,083 (5839)	2218 / 1290	6894 / 1777	218	5633 / 6251	287 / 1070 (76)	2161 / 3108	3708 / 1654 (1481)	231 / 719	489 / 465

DROPPED

1/2 HALF FY72

	BHS	LP	SBY	XK	TKK	SUKT	PKSE	UTE	PSN	VU					
7/2							496								
7/9			22	5229		2912									
7/16				14,150											
				2140											
7/23										48					
7/30						451			1547						
8/6						36									
8/13						44									
8/20	40								22						
8/27										636					
9/3				230											
9/10															
9/17		1545 (Recant)													
9/24	5					21		314							
10/1				2200											
10/8															
10/15	24		38												
10/22	4191 +	3164		658	894	25	- 185								
10/29															
11/5						137				40					
11/12							9708								
11/19						47									
11/26															
12/3	336			29017	8334	658	894								
12/10							97		66						
12/17															
12/23															
12/30	158		4977							3419					
	54,572	20,374	4754	3164	1545	5037	32,045	658	894	3663	778	9708	314	1635	4143

6041 P XN-MMg Feb.

DROPPED 2nd half 1972

	BHS	LP	SBY	XK	TKK	SUKT	PSE	UTE	PSN	UU				
1/7						-267								
1/14								27,200						
1/21				720		34								
1/28	434			625						6186				
2/4						^{SENO} 2953			82					
2/11				5061	(1669)	853								
2/18									175					
2/25														
3/3	-112								2967	(843)				
3/10			211			735								
3/17						1474			228					
3/24			27											
3/31							2286	(574)						
4/7		4483		1010		822								
4/15														
4/21		2898 KY				(43)				618				
4/28		1152								286				
5/5									120					
5/12						564								
	62,489	(3069)	112	8533	238	5806 / (1669)	7702	(43)	2286	(574)	27,200	3572	(843)	7040

GRAND TOTAL

117,061 (23443)

(Not yet sent)

Jack

to: Pec distribution

FROM: (Ernest C. Kuhn RRB/JRA ?)

SUBJECT: FOOD SUPPORT CLASSIFICATION

In order to insure uniform reporting of food support to refugees the following guidelines should be followed:

(1.) Refugees should be listed as full support if it has been determined that they are to receive 15 kilograms of rice or PL-480 Foodstuffs or any combination of rice and PL-480 Foodstuffs. Refugees will still be considered ^{or} full support even though, due to unforeseen delays in shipping or bad weather, etc., their monthly quota of food support

Should fall below 15 kilogrammes. It is understood that refugees still require full support, even though outside events precluded their receiving a full 15 kilogrammes.

(2). Partial support covers all refugees who have some means of self-sufficiency on their own, but require additional food support. It is understood that this type of refugee is programmed to receive less than 15 kilogrammes of foodstuffs per month. ~~The food~~ this can ~~might~~ consist of rice and/or PL-480 foodstuffs.

3. Rehabilitation means that the refugees are receiving no food support, but are beneficiaries of other types of support.

ON A REGULAR BASIS
- SUMMARY - (need better explanation)

Full Support = ~~refugees programmed for 15~~ 9 kilogrammes of any combination of foodstuffs.
PARTIAL = ~~are considered to be on full support.~~ Refugees

programmed for any combination of

Foodstuffs less than 15 kilograms ~~are~~

REHABILITATION = ~~considered to be on partial~~ → Refugees

programmed for no food support, but

receive other benefits, ~~can be listed under~~

~~rehabilitation support~~ I know you guys are as weary

of reports as I am, but we do need this information for our ~~one final item, but a very important one.~~

Funding

→ ORA needs accurate compilation of all

refugees and dependents (in HRT: II only)

under RLG/SW/USMD/ORA programs, receiving food support, in both full and

partial support categories. Cost sharing

and Funding are determined by what

the field staff reports. GRD reviews are

based on field staff records on file in

Vientiane. In essence the weekly report

of refugees is a report of the number

E.K.
A little
informality
might ease
the pain
you

of people being fed under RIGSW/USMO/ORA
auspices which is subject to review by
~~several~~ other organizations outside the
immediate USMO system. These figures are
important and are utilized, perhaps
more so than you in the field might
realize. Be consistent and keep the
numbers rolling in! THANK E.K.

Dist: BHS: Greenough, Johnson, Colbertson
LPI: Miller, Rottman, Benson
SBY: Green; (C. Green?)
YK: Jensen, Worley, Baranyi, Jackmin, Roman
Ute: Young, Amundson, [unclear],
VV. Chessin, [unclear]
Paksane: Schopfer
SUKT: Stone, Nell
TKK: Tom Ly
Pakse: Connick, Tucker, Sanders

	BHS	SBY	LP	VU	JTE	272	Plane	HCK	SUKT	Paper
MO NET.	160	2	825		1325					
MAA	137	-	723	60	1325	140/1413	262	50	230	65
Branfl	223	11	1099		1325	1106/1659	266		226	-
Bunk	102		86	60	1325	1410/2116	222	100	234	100
Pan	322	1	695	30	10	548/823		60	496	38
Tool	240	679	802		128	2402/3603	887	100	516	234
Plasty Roll		1	56	29		173/243	570	165	672	100
Clash	md 625		120			68/102	13		51	80
clothing	491	113						5598		-
S. Ban	500					2150/3225		340		260
Candles						124/188	66			-
Pat.	202	6	1298	120		1540/2314	222		10400	93
Rice	383.50	13.00	767.52	95.00	103.34	2057.78	120.40	9.40	160.80	209.50
Salt	9.88	.04	6.04	5.08	13.80	59.52	3.56	.20		7.48
Meat	22.39		1.96		-	337.89				2.80
C Meal					12.39	141.84		.20		
S oil	.52	.03			.57	23.70	.04			
milk							1.42		8.59	
Noodle		.02		2.77	85.17					
CPM					6.17		7.03	.32	.90	
W B					6.17		6.80	.30	.90	
Bulga			B Food 6.90		22.90		6.80	.30		
R nu	27.50	39.33					B. Pnh 1.54		2.05	Bag/ food
	449.04	52.42	728.42	102.85	250.47	2513.29	147.59	10.72	178.24	219.78