



Summary Report No.1

Humanitarian Assistance for People Affected by Armed Hostilities
along the Thailand-Cambodia Border

Situation



Two major waves of armed hostilities occurred along the Thailand–Cambodia border in 2025, the first of which took place from July 24–28, and the second from December 7–27. Both incidents involved artillery exchanges and multiple rockets attacks, leading to significant repercussion on civilian population in Thailand. The conflict primarily impacted border provinces including Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, and Trat.

Compiled from official Thai authority information, during the July clashes, at least 15 civilians were killed, with 38 injured, and 195 hospitals adversely affected with one hospital heavily damaged. Approximately 140,000 civilians were evacuated from high-risk zones to temporary shelters.

In December, renewed violence resulted in over 40 civilian fatalities with dozens injured, 199 hospitals and 892 schools were affected. Displacement surged dramatically. About 400,000 people had to leave their homes to take shelters in more than 1,000 facilities set up by the local authorities.

Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) immediately mobilized humanitarian assistance to aid the affected people, through its main operating units including the Relief and Community Health Bureau, the Provincial Chapters Administration Bureau, the Youth and Volunteer Bureau, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Queen Savang Vadhana Memorial Hospital, and the National Blood Centre—in collaboration with the seven Provincial Red Cross Chapters, three Red Cross Health Stations, regional blood centers, government agencies, private sector, civil society organizations and local volunteers. This concerted effort helped over 300,000 civilians living in temporary shelters in seven affected provinces.

Key Highlights of The TRCS Humanitarian Assistance



1. Relief Aid

Locally Led Action. The Provincial Red Cross chapters immediately set up Assistance Coordination and Donation Centers to mobilize cash and in-kind donations in the local provinces and manage resources to support relief efforts at the shelters by working closely with local stakeholders including local agencies, CSOs, community leaders, local volunteers and youth volunteers. Mobile kitchens were established in local communities to provide cooked meals to internally displaced persons in the shelters. Daily necessity items were also distributed.



Support from National Headquarters and Regional Stations. Red Cross Health Stations deployed Rapid Action Teams (RAT) to assess the needs of the displaced persons at the shelters. The Relief and Community Health Bureau distributed daily necessities including 8,655 blankets, 3,634 mosquito nets, 1,093 mattresses, and 1,927 hygiene kits to various shelters. These numbers do not include additional in-kind public donation.



Neutral and Impartial Assistance: In December 2025, 82 stranded Cambodian nationals comprising children, women, the elderly, and pregnant women took refuge at two temporary shelters in Sa Kaeo Province. The Thai Red Cross Provincial Chapter of Sa Kaeo, in collaboration with local authorities, ensured their safety and well-being. Assistance includes the provision of essential items and cooked meals. Special care was also given to young children, the elderly, patients, and persons with disabilities to maintain proper living conditions and security.

2. Blood Services

TRCS launched a campaign at the National Blood Centre and 12 Regional Blood Centers nationwide to reserve blood stock for emergency use. Particularly in Sa Kaeo, the campaign conducted between 12–27 December 2025 (16 days) collected a total of 72,931 units of blood.



3. Medical And Health Services



Medical Team Deployment: 9 medical teams from King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital and Queen Savang Vadhana Memorial Hospital, along with medical staff from three Red Cross Health Stations were deployed to provide medical services and mental health and psychosocial support to those affected by the border conflict in Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, and Buriram Provinces.



Support healthcare system in the border areas: During the conflicts, three hospitals close to the border—Kap Choeng Hospital, Phanom Dong Rak Hospital, and Kantharalak Hospital—sustained damage from artillery and rockets fires originating from the opposing side, necessitating the suspension of medical services. TRCS continuously supported pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment to the damaged facilities and government field hospitals.

4. Promotion of Quality of Life

Assistance was not limited to those in shelters but also extended to civilians not involved in the conflict, who suffered casualties, injuries, and property damages. TRCS allocated financial assistance to repair damaged houses in communities along the border. The provincial chapters also visited and aided the injured at hospital and the families of the deceased.



5. Morale Support and Monitoring

From 24–25 December 2025, TRCS delegation led by Mr. Grisada Boonrach, Assistant Secretary General and Director of the Provincial Chapters Administration Bureau, accompanied by the ICRC Bangkok Regional Delegation, **visited and delivered daily necessities to the affected population** while also monitoring the aid operations and collaboration between the Red Cross Provincial Chapters and local agencies at temporary shelters in Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, and Buriram.

6. Post-Ceasefire Aid

Although a ceasefire agreement was signed on 27 December 2025, some displaced persons across the seven provinces remain at the shelters. A delay of approximately one month is anticipated to allow Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units to locate and dispose of unexploded ordnance from residential and agricultural areas to ensure safety. TRCS continuously supports the people in the shelters until it is safe for them to return home.



7. Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

TRCS is firmly committed to the promotion of proper use of Red Cross Emblems and respect for IHL. Since 2003, TRCS has organized the bi-annual "**Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Lecture Series on International Humanitarian Law**" in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, providing a platform for dialogue on IHL related issues.

HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Executive Vice President of Thai Red Cross Society, has graciously presided over every session. The most recent lecture, held on 18 August 2025, featured Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as keynote speaker on "**Upholding Humanity in Contemporary Warfare.**" The event brought together government agencies, diplomatic missions, academia, international organizations, and Southeast Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to reaffirm the global importance of IHL.

8. Trustworthy Donations through the TRCS Fundraising Bureau.

To ensure transparency and build public trust while preventing money laundering, TRCS strictly adheres to its anti-corruption and anti-fraud procedures. All cash donations are verified, tax-deductible receipts are issued, and transactions are closely monitored by the TRCS Internal Audit Bureau and the State Audit Office of Thailand.

Summary

In response to the conflict along the Thailand–Cambodia border, TRCS has performed its auxiliary role in supporting the state’s humanitarian operations. Guided by the principles of neutrality and impartiality, TRCS provided assistance covering basic needs, medical care, mental health support, blood supply, and livelihood restoration. These efforts were driven by close cooperation among Provincial Red Cross Chapters, government and private sectors, volunteers, and the public. All operations were conducted in strict adherence to the seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, ensuring accountability, transparency, and public trust in Thai Red Cross Society.





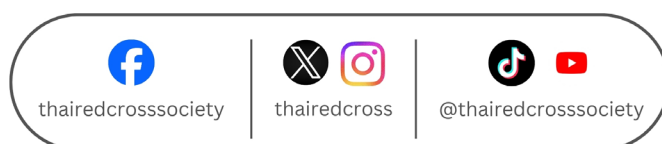
Annex

Established 133 years ago, the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) is dedicated to its core mission of alleviating suffering, promoting well-being, providing healthcare services, and mitigating disasters. Since 1975, the TRCS had extended humanitarian assistance to populations from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Kingdom of Cambodia affected by the Indochina War (Vietnam War). Notably, between 1979 and 1987, approximately 800,000 displaced persons from the Kingdom of Cambodia fled conflict into Thailand along the borders of Chanthaburi, Trat, Surin, Prachinburi, and present-day Sa Kaeo provinces.

During that period, Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, President of the Thai Red Cross Society, graciously visited and provided humanitarian aid to Cambodian refugees at holding centers and temporary shelters along the Thailand-Cambodia border. Her Majesty provided support in the form of food, daily necessities, medical treatment for the sick, care for orphans, and facilitation of resettlement in third countries. These efforts were conducted in collaboration with international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as partner nations such as Australia, France, Japan, and the United States of America.



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