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**REPORT ON UNHCR ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1979-1980
AND PROPOSED VOLUNTARY FUNDS PROGRAMMES
AND BUDGET FOR 1981**

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AACC	All African Conference of Churches
AAI	African-American Institute
ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ANC	African National Congress
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BPEAR	Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IUEF	International University Exchange Fund
IYC	International Year of the Child
LRCS	League of Red Cross Societies
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MRCS	Malaysian Red Crescent Society
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PF/ZANU	Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African National Union

PF/ZAPU	Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African People's Union
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNETPSA	United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Office Industrial Development Organization
UNOTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
WCC	World Council of Churches
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization.

Legend

Key to symbols used in tables:

.	=	not applicable
...	=	not available
-	=	nil

INTRODUCTION

General remarks

- (i) This document provides a report on all UNHCR assistance programmes financed from voluntary funds for 1979 and an interim report on activities and programmes for the first half of 1980. The report also includes proposed new or revised allocations for the last months of 1980 and funding requirements for proposed 1981 activities.
- (ii) The main concern of UNHCR assistance programmes remains aid to Governments in the search and development of durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR. Traditionally, durable solutions have included three categories of assistance: voluntary repatriation of refugees to their country of origin or former habitual residence; local integration in first countries of asylum including development of rural refugee settlements for rural refugees, and various employment and educational programmes for rural, urban or semi-urban refugees; and lastly, resettlement to a country of asylum where possibilities for durable solutions do exist. UNHCR assistance is limited in principle to the time it takes for refugees - as individuals or groups - to become self-sufficient.
- (iii) Despite the UNHCR policy of encouraging durable solutions, certain situations develop requiring temporary additional measures which focus on rather extensive care and maintenance for the refugee groups concerned.
- (iv) In 1980, UNHCR has been increasingly successful in pursuing the programmes leading towards durable solutions. Some countries previously hesitant about local settlement within their own borders have agreed to relax their past policies to enable greater effort to be placed on activities supporting minimum self-sufficiency and self-reliance of refugees. These efforts have been, and will continue to be, part of UNHCR's general objectives.
- (v) By the nature of its activities, UNHCR can neither influence nor control the movement of people and the places of refuge. UNHCR, within its statutory authority, must be able to respond to situations which call for its action or assistance. These assistance programmes, therefore, are based on basic and immediate humanitarian requirements.
- (vi) The most dramatic shift in the focus of UNHCR assistance programmes in 1980 has been the continued successful resettlement of the Indo-Chinese refugee caseload which, despite a relatively small but constant influx of new arrivals, continues to decrease in absolute numbers. Additional decreases in caseloads have resulted from the voluntary repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees previously residing in Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, of refugees from Equatorial Guinea and from the return of thousands of Ugandans to their home country. Set against these decreases have been the considerable increases in the numbers of refugees in the Horn of Africa, in Pakistan, and, to a lesser extent, in the United Republic of Cameroon.
- (vii) The High Commissioner has continued to maintain contacts with Governments through several consultative and informal meetings such as the Meetings of the Permanent Representatives in Geneva of States Members of the Executive Committee of 28 January and 24 June 1980, and the Meetings of Permanent Representatives of African States accredited to the United Nations Office at Geneva of 17 January and 22 May 1980.

(viii) The High Commissioner is currently reviewing the organization of the Office and its procedures with the aim of improving the services it provides. As an important aid to management he has established a small Policy, Planning and Research Unit, reporting directly to him. The tasks of this Unit are described in paragraph 856. Following the establishment of a Training Unit, regular courses are now being conducted for recently-joined staff. A special study has been made of UNHCR's response to emergency situations as a result of sudden large-scale movements of refugees. In the course of this study, a number of recent emergency situations in Africa and Asia were analyzed. While several structural and procedural innovations recommended are being examined in further detail, the High Commissioner has already reached the conclusion that a small Emergency Unit should be set up in the Office to maximize its preparedness to respond promptly and efficiently in the emergency phases of its programmes, and that the ceilings of the Emergency Fund should be increased. The High Commissioner's suggestions on the latter point will be found in paragraphs (lii) and (liii) below; his further conclusions on the matter and their budgetary implications will be the subject of an addendum to this document.

Financial targets

(ix) As part of the annual UNHCR programming cycle, detailed field submissions for activities to be funded under new and revised 1980 and 1981 programmes were reviewed in Headquarters in terms both of overall needs and of the capacity of implementing arrangements to successfully carry out the activities as foreseen within the time limits mandated by the nature of UNHCR's funding cycle.

(x) The revised target proposed for the General Programmes for 1980, including \$ 2 million for the Emergency Fund, is \$ 293,407,400, representing an increase of \$ 59,512,400 over the previously-approved target. This reflects increasing requirements notably for UNHCR assistance activities in Somalia, Pakistan and the United Republic of Cameroon, for which authority is requested to include retroactively expenditure financed from special earmarked contributions. Total projected requirements under Special Programmes for 1980 are in the region of \$ 164.4 million.

(xi) A target of \$ 299,388,500 (including a proposed \$ 10 million for the Emergency Fund) is suggested for the 1981 General Programmes. These financial targets do not include provisions for some areas for which fact-finding, assessment or programme planning missions have only recently taken place or are foreseen in the near future. If necessary, the results of these missions will be submitted as addenda to this report.

Presentation of assistance activities

(xii) The structure of this report follows that of last year; activities are presented in chapters which reflect the needs of refugees by individual countries or areas. Generally, chapters provide an introduction giving major developments relative to the UNHCR assistance programmes, discuss the types and amounts of assistance provided in 1979, and give the sums obligated during the first six months of 1980. The financial allocations and types of activities recommended for 1981 are also included in the text of the relevant country or area chapter. Funds obligated, allocations increased from the Programme Reserve (or reductions where appropriate) as well as new proposals are shown in the financial tables following each chapter. Transfers between allocations

effected under the High Commissioner's authority are shown in the accounts for the year 1979 (document A/AC.96/576, Schedule 3). The Executive Committee is requested to approve Table III, columns 12 (1980 revised allocations) and 13 (1981 proposed allocations). All specific decisions to be taken by the Executive Committee have been identified in Schedule A.

Project management system and project evaluation

(xiii) In 1979 and the first half of 1980, additional emphasis has been placed on more systematic planning of UNHCR programmes and projects. Under the UNHCR project management system, standardized formats for submission of project proposals have been developed and used for all 1980 and 1981 projects. These submissions include information on the background and context of the problem and justification for the project, as well as a budget, a detailed project description comprising project purpose, description of the caseload, systematic detailing of objectives and activities by sector and/or component, and provisions for financial and performance monitoring and reporting. In addition, technical experts from other organizations within the United Nations system, voluntary agencies and private consultants are often hired to assist and advise UNHCR and host Governments in the assessment, design and planning of major projects to be funded by UNHCR.

(xiv) UNHCR has increasingly recognized the need for more formal assessment and evaluation of project performance. This would be achieved through the development and introduction of a standardized project evaluation system as the final complement of the project management system. Preliminary indications are that such a system would rely mainly on end-of-project self-assessments in terms of efficiency and effectiveness for each single-year project, with periodic, more formalized mid-term reviews for multi-year projects. In addition, large projects would be evaluated near to or at their end in terms of output, relevance of project activities to project purpose, and appropriateness of project purpose and objectives to the needs of the refugees. Consideration of cost-benefit and efficient project planning would also be included in these evaluations. Lessons learned through these assessments and reviews would be collated for use in planning new projects as well as for making improvements in existing projects.

Project implementation

(xv) During the period under review, several initiatives were undertaken to continue to improve implementation of UNHCR projects. More frequent use of specialists and experts from the United Nations system has contributed positively to project implementation and the formulation of appropriate remedial action. Consultants have also been called upon to provide special expertise. Additional efforts were made to assign more UNHCR officers and UNHCR-funded project personnel closer to the site of project implementation. United Nations Volunteers have also been made available to help co-ordinate and monitor project implementation. UNHCR will continue to pay special attention to the improvement of project implementation and will pursue the line of action taken so far.

Africa

(xvi) General: In 1979, UNHCR obligated over \$ 72 million for assistance measures in Africa, of which some \$ 43.7 million were from General Programmes and approximately \$ 28.2 million from Special Programmes. It is estimated that some \$ 95.7 million will be required under General Programmes in 1980 and over

\$ 91.6 million are proposed for 1981. The 1981 estimates do not, however, include additional needs which may be the result of fact-finding and planning missions which are foreseen in the immediate future and which would be the subject of an addendum. Assistance under 1980 and 1981 Special Programmes are subject to the availability of funds and contributions to special appeals. At the time of writing, assistance measures under Special Programmes in 1980 are estimated to amount to almost \$ 50 million, not including some \$ 90 million of a \$ 110 million programme for Zimbabwe which might be satisfied by bilateral contributions to this programme, co-ordinated by UNHCR.

(xvii) The period under review saw the beginning of durable solutions to several refugee problems through voluntary repatriation. Most notably, the agreement reached at the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference on Zimbabwe in December 1979 has permitted the repatriation of many thousands of Zimbabwean refugees to their homeland, principally from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. The change of régime in Equatorial Guinea has enabled the return of persons who had sought refuge elsewhere, mainly in Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon, and, during the second half of 1979, many Ugandan refugees returned to their country from Kenya, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, UNHCR assistance towards the voluntary repatriation of Zairian refugees has continued. Events in the African continent have, however, also led to new refugee influxes and have necessitated assistance programmes not initially envisaged. The rapid increase in refugee arrivals in Somalia has required a substantial revision of the assistance programme, and the High Commissioner issued an appeal for \$ 40.7 million to provide increased assistance to these refugees during 1980. The influx of tens of thousands of refugees from Chad into the United Republic of Cameroon has also required immediate assistance for which contributions amounting to \$ 7.6 million were sought in June 1980. As mentioned in paragraph (x), authority is requested to include retroactively under the General Programmes expenditure incurred against proceeds of these two appeals. Moreover, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, UNHCR co-ordinated the international effort to assist in the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees and in January 1980 the High Commissioner appealed for funds amounting to \$ 22 million to finance this operation. In April 1980, at the request of the Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe, UNHCR was entrusted with co-ordinating a United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance to returnees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe and an appeal for \$ 110 million was issued.

(xviii) Horn of Africa and the Sudan: Assistance measures instituted in 1978 under the High Commissioner's programme of humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa continued during 1979. The increasing numbers of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region have, however, created serious conditions in the area and the severe drought has further aggravated the situation. Four resolutions calling for additional international assistance in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the Sudan were adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1980. In Djibouti, assistance for the promotion of self-sufficiency projects, including the pilot project in agriculture, has continued, and relief supplies have been provided to the increasing number of refugees. In accordance with resolution 1980/11 on assistance to refugees in Djibouti, adopted by ECOSOC at its first regular session of 1980, a United Nations inter-agency mission is visiting Djibouti at the time of writing to assess the situation and to formulate a comprehensive assistance programme. In Ethiopia, UNHCR activities have focused on a continuation of the special programme of humanitarian assistance to certain populations displaced in the country as a result of the events in the Ogaden region. Measures are also being undertaken

to establish a pilot project to provide assistance towards the rehabilitation of returnees which will include, inter alia, the provision of shelter, domestic supplies, supplementary food, water supply, the construction of health care facilities and agricultural assistance. Details of the assistance required are being worked out at the time of writing. In Somalia, as has been mentioned, the continued influx of a considerable number of refugees has necessitated a revision of the assistance programme. In December 1979, a United Nations interagency mission, initiated by the Secretary-General, visited the country and formulated an assistance programme which included non-food assistance amounting to \$ 40.7 million. UNHCR was appointed co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance to Somalia, and WFP, in co-operation with UNHCR, was entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating food supplies. During 1979 and the first quarter of 1980, the rate of arrival and the magnitude of the problem have necessitated an emphasis on the provision of relief supplies to refugees in camps. Additional technical staff has been made available for the programme by a number of United Nations organizations and by voluntary agencies. The establishment of basic social service infrastructure in the camps is further envisaged. In the Sudan, the influx of refugees continued and the Government estimates that their number has reached over 440,000. The presence of large numbers of refugees in urban areas has placed a severe strain on national resources. To cope with the problem, the Government declared 1980 the "Year of the Refugee in the Sudan" and launched a fund-raising campaign culminating in an International Conference on Refugees in Khartoum in June 1980. UNHCR provided support for this Conference in various fields and the UNHCR delegation to the Conference was headed by the Deputy High Commissioner. An assistance programme involving the regrouping of refugees in organized rural and semi-urban settlements has been worked out with the Government. Problems in the region are largely interdependent and, to provide for a regional approach to assistance measures, the High Commissioner has appointed a Co-ordinator for UNHCR activities in the four countries concerned.

(xix) Southern Africa: UNHCR has continued its close co-operation with Governments offering asylum to southern African refugees and with National Liberation Movements. Assistance in the form of food, clothing and agricultural equipment and implements, as well as assistance for travel related to further education was provided for Namibian refugees in many African countries. South African refugees continued to benefit from UNHCR-financed projects aimed at the development of small rural settlements and the local integration of individuals. Supplementary aid, educational assistance and counselling services have also been provided to southern African refugees in countries of asylum. In 1979, the number of refugees from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) arriving in Botswana and Mozambique increased steadily. In Mozambique, the majority of these refugees were placed in five existing organized rural settlements and assistance was provided with a view to making them self-sufficient through the development of agriculture and the strengthening of community facilities. In Botswana, refugee arrivals from Southern Rhodesia continued to be accommodated in transit centres and at the agricultural settlement at Dukwe, which was expanded during the year to accommodate some 11,500 persons. Assistance was also provided towards the local integration of individual refugees through the establishment of small businesses or in agriculture. In Zambia, multipurpose assistance was provided to Zimbabwean refugees whose centres were frequently attacked by Southern Rhodesian forces, resulting in the destruction of food stocks, relief supplies and infrastructure, and in delays to the implementation of the assistance programme. Assistance for the development of the Meheba rural settlement, accommodating predominantly Angolan refugees, has continued. Assistance has also been provided to a farm project for South African refugees administered by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC/SA), and funds were made available to SWAPO for the expansion of a health and educational centre.

(xx) In December 1979, the Lancaster House agreement and the subsequent repatriation of refugees to Zimbabwe was the major development affecting assistance activities in southern Africa. As has been mentioned, UNHCR undertook to co-ordinate the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees to their homeland, and by the end of July 1980 over 51,000 refugees had been repatriated from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia under UNHCR auspices not counting the thousands who had returned spontaneously. The repatriation of large numbers of Zimbabwean refugees has permitted substantial reductions in the 1980 financial allocations in these countries and a reorganization of the assistance programme. Following the designation of UNHCR as the Co-ordinator of a United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance to returning refugees and internally-displaced persons in Zimbabwe, an interagency mission led by UNHCR visited Zimbabwe and formulated an assistance programme for 660,000 of the most needy and destitute refugees and displaced persons. The implementation of this programme, involving the provision of reinstallation assistance and agricultural assistance to individuals, and the repair and restoration of community facilities, has begun. In Angola, the refugee population was considerably reduced by the voluntary repatriation of many thousands of Zairians. Assistance measures have also focused on facilitating the rehabilitation of some 50,000 Angolans who have returned from Zaire. On the other hand, Namibian refugees have continued to arrive in increasing numbers in the country and assistance has been directed towards meeting their immediate needs. In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR activities have continued to concentrate on assistance to organized rural settlements. Refugees from Burundi were assisted in the settlements of Ulyankulu and Mishamo, and in Ulyankulu, among the largest refugee settlements in Africa, the refugee settlers achieved a level of self-sufficiency comparable to the local population. The settlement was thus handed over to the Government on 28 June 1980. Assistance was provided for the operation of an African National Congress vocational training school/community centre at Morogoro and necessary equipment was provided for a Pan-African Congress (PAC) transit centre. Following the voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees, the regrouping of refugees from urban centres in the Kigwa settlement is planned. Further, a socio-economic survey is being undertaken in the Kigoma region of the country to determine the number and situation of Barundi refugees spontaneously settled in the area.

(xxi) In accordance with the co-ordinating role entrusted to UNHCR by the United Nations Secretary-General in 1977, educational assistance at the secondary school and technical levels has continued to be provided to southern African refugees in a number of countries. In Lesotho, assistance measures have focused on providing additional educational facilities through an expansion of the Lerotholi Technical Institute. In Swaziland, educational equipment and supplies have been provided for the Mpaka centre; the construction of vocational/technical training facilities at the centre is envisaged, to enhance employment opportunities for South African refugees. In Botswana, the Educational Resource Centre in Gaborone continued to offer remedial programmes and correspondence courses to southern African refugees. Scholarship assistance has also been provided to refugees at the Nkumbi International College in Zambia.

(xxii) Other programmes in Africa: In addition to assistance activities mentioned, substantial programmes continued in Uganda and Zaire, and a major assistance programme was begun in the United Republic of Cameroon. In Uganda, activities continued within the framework of the High Commissioner's programme for immediate humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons and focused on the provision of relief supplies. In Zaire, the implementation of the rural settlement programme for Angolan refugees in the Bas-Fleuve region

has continued and relief assistance was provided to refugees arriving from Uganda in April/May 1979. Rural settlement and local integration projects in favour of Barundi refugees were successfully completed at the end of 1979 with the beneficiaries having achieved self-sufficiency. Assistance was also provided for the repatriation of Zairian refugees. In the United Republic of Cameroon, assistance measures were initiated to provide immediate relief to an estimated 100,000 refugees from Chad. Assistance includes the provision of food, shelter, domestic supplies and medicaments, and measures to ensure an adequate water supply. The need for continued assistance will be examined and the Executive Committee will be informed of the requirements through an addendum to the present document. In Burundi, local integration assistance to refugees has continued and strengthening of health care infrastructure in the province of Ruigi is planned to ease pressure on local services due to the presence of large numbers of refugees.

(xxiii) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: The trustees of this Fund made a somewhat larger amount available to UNHCR for assistance to refugees from South Africa during the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 than for previous years. The amount of \$ 250,000 provided South African refugees with living allowances, medical care, travel and other forms of supplementary assistance. A detailed report on the use of these funds is submitted annually to the trustees. Refugees from South Africa also benefited from assistance provided under General Programmes and Special Programmes.

(xxiv) Follow-up on pan-African Conference on Refugees: As reported last year, the pan-African Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa was convened in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 17 May 1979. UNHCR is actively engaged in contributing towards the implementation of the conference recommendations. ^{1/} A number of studies and research projects will be carried out, and exchange visits of national refugee officials, workshops and seminars are also being contemplated on specific subjects. To provide resources necessary for these activities, a new item for funding has been added to the General Programmes under "Africa". An allocation of \$ 453,000 is proposed for 1980 under the new and revised project formula, whereas \$ 669,000 are suggested for 1981.

Americas

(xxv) The period under review has witnessed a further decline of the refugee population in Latin America, which was estimated at 110,000 as of the end of 1979. Those of European origin, numbering 65,000, had decreased through deaths and naturalization. The number of refugees from Latin American countries had also declined, largely as a result of voluntary repatriation movements.

(xxvi) This reduction, together with UNHCR's continued efforts in favour of durable solutions rather than care and maintenance, has resulted in lower expenditure under its General Programmes. Thus obligations in 1979 totalled \$ 7,013,300, compared to \$ 6,893,300 projected in 1980 and proposed allocations of \$ 4,812,800 in 1981. Expenditure under Special Programmes amounted to \$ 1,670,200 in 1979; \$ 3,160,000 are forecast for 1980, while only \$ 267,500 are projected for 1981. Although this trend is encouraging, high inflation has again prevented more substantial savings.

^{1/} See document A/AC.96/581.

(xxvii) UNHCR's most substantial assistance programme in the area has been that for Nicaraguan refugees. By the end of June 1979, due to events in their country, over 100,000 Nicaraguans sought asylum, principally in Costa Rica and Honduras where assistance was urgently needed to meet immediate needs. The change of régime in Nicaragua in July 1979 brought about the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of these people, and a special programme was launched by UNHCR to facilitate their return and subsequent rehabilitation through the provision of agricultural, health and housing assistance.

(xxviii) In the United States and Canada, the generous resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees has continued. Those admitted in 1979 to the United States numbered 110,400 and to Canada 24,700, bringing the cumulative total of Indo-Chinese refugees admitted to these two countries to nearly 255,000 ^{1/} in the United States since 1975, and 59,000 in Canada.

(xxix) The exodus of Cubans which took place early in 1980 has given rise to requests for UNHCR assistance in certain countries of Latin America. In the United States, which has received over 110,000 Cubans, UNHCR has been called upon to provide advice to the authorities on general and specific issues connected with durable solutions such as family reunion, resettlement or voluntary repatriation for those in camps in need of such solutions.

Asia

(xxx) General: There have been a number of major developments in Asia during 1979 and the first half of 1980. The refugees from Burma who had come to Bangladesh in early 1978 began returning home later in the year and the end of 1979 marked the successful completion of the repatriation operation. In the South-East Asian region, the mass influx of Indo-Chinese refugees, particularly Vietnamese "boat people", which began to accelerate rapidly in late 1978 and reached a peak in mid-1979, tapered off in the second half of the year. The decrease in the rate of new arrivals of the "boat people", combined with their increased resettlement to other countries, contributed towards stabilizing this refugee situation. However, later in the year, there was a substantial influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand. The other major development was the exodus of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Afghanistan.

(xxxi) Total UNHCR expenditure in Asia in 1979 amounted to \$ 99,239,500 under General Programmes and \$ 63,817,500 under Special Programmes.

(xxxii) The substantial decrease in the number of Indo-Chinese refugees in the South-East Asian region (particularly the "boat people") will enable a reduction, in some cases, of the appropriations approved by the Executive Committee at its thirtieth session.

(xxxiii) On the other hand, due to the very large increase in the number of Afghan refugees, the approved allocation for Pakistan for 1980 proved inadequate. The High Commissioner had to launch appeals to the international community in January and June for contributions to meet the increased needs. As mentioned under paragraph (x), it is proposed that the expenditure incurred against proceeds of these appeals be retroactively included under the 1980 General Programmes.

^{1/} excluding 130,000 persons who arrived in the United States in mid-1975

(xxxiv) Thus, total revised allocations for Asia of \$ 162,181,600 are proposed for 1980 under the General Programmes and \$ 145,075,800 are proposed for 1981, taking into consideration the reduced caseload of "boat people".

(xxxv) Activities undertaken within the Special Programmes in 1979 covered the construction of two Refugee Processing Centres (RPC's) in South-East Asia for the accommodation of Indo-Chinese refugees accepted by resettlement countries until their actual departure for those countries can materialize, the orderly departure of persons from Viet Nam, the repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees from Burma and the movement of non-Bengalis from Bangladesh to Pakistan, emergency assistance to displaced persons in Lebanon, and the care and maintenance of Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand, particularly during the first two months of the year (afterwards included in the General Programmes), and of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, particularly during the last part of the year.

(xxxvi) Projections for 1980 under Special Programmes total \$ 93,793,300 for the continuation of assistance to Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, for the establishment and operation of the RPC's and for the implementation of the Programme for Orderly Departure from Viet Nam.

(xxxvii) Refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese Peninsula: The influx of Indo-Chinese refugees into the neighbouring countries reached its peak in the middle of 1979, with another mass influx of Kampucheans into Thailand later in the year. During 1979, more than 205,000 "boat people" arrived from Viet Nam and another 65,000 Indo-Chinese refugees were registered, having arrived overland into Thailand. For the first six months of 1980, the respective figures were 30,000 "boat people" and 42,600 others. In addition, the number of Indo-Chinese refugees in China has reached 263,000; they are in the process of being settled locally. With regard to Kampuchians, while some 115,000 out of 150,000 returned to their country from Viet Nam, another 500,000 fled to the border areas in Thailand and to holding centres set up further inside the country.

(xxxviii) In view of these major developments, a number of measures were taken by the affected countries in the region as well as by other countries, the United Nations, and a large number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In July 1979, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened in Geneva a Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia to which 70 countries were invited. The meeting produced a number of positive results, such as the doubling of offers of resettlement places to 260,000, and generous contributions to finance the care and maintenance of the Indo-Chinese refugees in the countries of first refuge.

(xxxix) In view of the complexities of the situation in the region, the High Commissioner has appointed a Regional Co-ordinator for South-East Asia at a senior level.

(xl) UNHCR continued to provide assistance to the Kampuchians outside their country of origin. As a result of the considerable influx which started in October 1979, a special unit was set up in the Regional Office in Bangkok to assist Kampuchians in the holding centres in Thailand.

(xli) Apart from the establishment of camps and holding centres in the various countries in the region and providing care and maintenance to the refugees, resettlement efforts were also intensified. To facilitate resettlement, a common system of electronic bio-data processing of the Indo-Chinese refugees was installed and language training and orientation courses were started in the

camps. During the period January 1979 to June 1980 inclusive, nearly 339,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in the South-East Asian and neighbouring regions departed for other countries, leaving some 223,000 awaiting durable solutions.

(xlii) In order to reduce the pressure on the first asylum camps in the region, construction of two Refugee Processing Centres, each with a capacity of 10,000, was undertaken to accommodate Indo-Chinese refugees accepted for resettlement. The first phase of construction of the RPC at Bataan in the Philippines has been completed and its expansion to a capacity of 17,000 is under way. The RPC on Galang Island in Indonesia is expected to become operational in October 1980, though some RPC cases are being temporarily accommodated in the first asylum camp on the island.

(xliii) Pakistan: In mid-1980, the authorities reported that in the 18 months since January 1979, nearly one million refugees from Afghanistan crossed the border into the North West Frontier and Baluchistan provinces of Pakistan. It may be recalled that the High Commissioner made available \$ 190,000 from the Emergency Fund in the second half of 1979 and the Executive Committee at its thirtieth session in October 1979 approved a total of \$ 9,910,000 to finance assistance activities up to September 1980. The estimated requirements were then based on a caseload of 185,000 but the number reached some 400,000 before the end of 1979. Therefore, the High Commissioner launched an appeal in January 1980 for additional funds, which had to be revised upwards in June when the caseload more than doubled once again. Though the assistance measures have been concentrated on meeting the basic needs of nearly a million people spread over a large and sometimes inhospitable area which is subject to harsh climatic conditions, efforts have also been launched to provide opportunities for income-generating activities such as cattle-rearing and carpet-weaving. At the time of writing, the flow of relief supplies and services has gained considerable momentum and income-generating and self-help projects are also under way.

Europe

(xliv) The number of refugees in Europe increased in the course of 1979 for the second consecutive year, reaching an estimated 555,000 at year's end. This was partly due to the continued resettlement of refugees from other parts of the world, notably from Indo-China. There was also a continued influx of large numbers of asylum-seekers of non-European origin, for whom provisional care was required pending their resettlement or the examination of their application for refugee status.

(xlv) As in previous years, UNHCR's assistance programmes have covered marginal material needs, since refugees in Europe benefit from extensive measures of assistance afforded by Governments and voluntary agencies. These measures are designed to ensure their integration within the host community as rapidly as possible, and with a minimum of physical or moral stress.

(xlvi) The Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened in Geneva in July 1979 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, gave rise to many generous offers of increased resettlement quotas on the part of European countries, notably for the benefit of "boat people". More than 40,000 Indo-Chinese refugees were thus admitted in 1979, of whom 15,300 were accepted by France. The cumulative total of those admitted to European countries since 1975 thus reached 110,000 at the end of the year.

(xlvi) In view of the increasing influx of non-European refugees and asylum-seekers into several countries, and of the special problems associated with the uncertainty of their status and material conditions, emphasis was placed in UNHCR's programmes in Europe on counselling and legal assistance. Efforts to support these services were pursued, in particular in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

(xlviii) In financial terms, UNHCR's largest General Programmes in Europe in 1979 were those in Spain and Portugal. In the former country, special measures are under way to promote the local integration of Latin American refugees and refugees accepted for resettlement from South-East Asia, as well as to provide temporary care to persons in transit from the Caribbean area, whose number has increased. In Portugal substantial measures are also required, notably to assist refugees from Africa.

(xlix) In 1979, UNHCR expenditures in Europe amounted to \$ 4,236,000 under General Programmes and to \$ 10,026,300 under Special Programmes (including \$ 5,978,400 obligated for United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus, co-ordinated by the High Commissioner). Revised General Programmes appropriations for 1980 total \$ 5,174,400, while a total of \$ 5,087,800 is proposed for 1981, which represents 1.8 per cent of the overall target.

Overall allocations

(1) An overall allocation for each type of assistance is included in General Programmes to cover limited needs of individual refugees or small groups, chiefly in countries for which no such allocation has been proposed in a country or area chapter. For the first time an overall allocation for lower secondary education is introduced in order to be able to better identify this particular type of assistance, hitherto covered under the overall allocation for local integration. Of the adjusted 1979 overall allocations for local integration (including multipurpose assistance), resettlement, voluntary repatriation, legal assistance, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of the handicapped and supplementary aid, an amount of \$ 4,337,600 was obligated. In the first six months of 1980, \$ 1,350,219 were committed and it was already necessary to increase the overall allocations for resettlement, legal assistance, counselling, the handicapped and supplementary aid from the Programme Reserve. For 1981, an amount of \$ 2,840,000 is proposed, as specified in Section VI of this document.

Programme Reserve

(li) The 1979 Programme Reserve of \$ 7,818,000 was used almost in its entirety and only \$ 323 remained unallocated at the end of the year. For 1980 a Programme Reserve of \$ 21,081,000 was approved, and during the first six months of the year \$ 12,318,823, or almost 60 per cent, was reallocated. Furthermore, of the balance available, more than 50 per cent has already been earmarked for known requirements. A Programme Reserve of \$ 26,311,000 is proposed for 1981, corresponding, as usual, to some 10 per cent of the General Programmes target.

Emergency Fund

(lii) Allocations from the Emergency Fund are reported on in detail in the relevant country or area chapters. During 1979 a total of \$ 1,695,819 was obligated to provide assistance in eight countries. In the first six months of 1980, an amount of \$ 500,000 has been allocated for refugees from Chad in

the United Republic of Cameroon. However, new situations in Central America and in the Central African Republic are likely to require allocations in the near future. It is recalled that presently the High Commissioner is authorized to allocate up to \$ 2 million annually from the Emergency Fund, provided that the amount for one single emergency shall not exceed \$ 500,000 in any one year 1/. There are indications that these arrangements are now inadequate. Experience has shown that the complexity of the emergencies which the High Commissioner faces is increasing and that the cost of all forms of emergency relief is steadily rising. The emergency situation in respect of Chad refugees in the United Republic of Cameroon is but one such example. The fact that the High Commissioner was only able to allocate \$ 500,000 seriously impeded his efforts to meet the most urgent requirements and he had to resort to launching a special appeal in order to raise the necessary funds to cover the minimum needs of the refugees.

(liii) The High Commissioner therefore proposes that (a) the ceiling for annual allocations from the Emergency Fund be raised to \$ 10 million, (b) the maximum amount for any single emergency be increased to \$ 4 million and (c) the Fund be maintained at not less than \$ 4 million, as hitherto, by replenishments from the Working Capital and Guarantee Fund and by voluntary contributions. A recommendation to the General Assembly to this effect is proposed for inclusion in the report of the Committee's thirty-first session (Schedule A paragraph (h)).

Refugee Education Account

(liv) The Refugee Education Account is financed from special contributions received outside General Programmes. Payments from this Account are made to help refugees in vocational training and higher secondary and tertiary education, either through assistance to students or to teaching establishments, and may include funds for the construction of buildings. The use of funds is reported on in the individual country or area chapters. In 1979, \$ 2,361,263 were obligated on behalf of 1,557 students, mainly in Africa but also in the Middle East and Latin America. For 1980 some \$ 2.5 million is foreseen, and it is estimated that expenditure for 1981 could be as high as \$ 5 million.

Co-operation between UNHCR, the United Nations and other members of the United Nations system

(lv) The scale and diversity of UNHCR's activities in the period under review, especially those in Africa and Asia, have called for intensified co-operation with other members of the United Nations system. Regular contacts have been maintained at Headquarters level through participation in meetings of the ACC and its subsidiary organs, and in those of the governing bodies of many of the agencies mentioned below. Consultations have frequently been held with staff of these agencies in establishing UNHCR's programmes of assistance to refugees, while in the field there have been many examples of active co-operation.

(lvi) UNHCR's special programme for refugees in Somalia is a striking example of co-ordinated action to meet needs of exceptional magnitude. A United Nations interagency mission to Somalia took place towards the end of 1979 in order to

1/ See General Assembly resolution 3271 (XXIX).

assess the needs of the refugee camps accommodating several hundreds of thousands of refugees. Under the High Commissioner's Plan of Operation for 1980, substantial measures of assistance were made available by WFP, WHO and UNICEF to meet urgent food, health and educational requirements, and to ensure an adequate supply of water. Meetings to co-ordinate this action have been held both in Geneva and in Mogadishu. Similar interagency missions have taken place to Djibouti, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

(lvii) Another example is that of Zimbabwe, where UNHCR has been asked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting at the request of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, to co-ordinate a United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance to returnees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe following independence. Special mention must also be made of the programmes of assistance to displaced Ugandans seeking repatriation, and to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, in which the participation of other United Nations bodies has constituted an essential element, as described in the relevant chapters of this report.

(lviii) UNHCR, for its part, shared actively in the concerted efforts undertaken within the United Nations system towards the end of 1979 to relieve the plight of Kampucheans in Thailand. In Ethiopia too, UNHCR took part in May 1980 in the United Nations multiagency mission which studied the needs of displaced persons and returnees in areas affected both by armed conflict and drought.

(lix) Specific forms of assistance provided by other members of the United Nations system to UNHCR within its General or Special Programmes are many and varied, as shown by the examples which follow.

(lx) UNDP has been closely associated with UNHCR's activities in many countries, particularly in Bangladesh, where it assisted in the repatriation programme for refugees from Burma, and in countries of South-East Asia. In the latter case, substantial funds were made available by UNDP to UNHCR for its programmes of assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees, following the meeting convened in Geneva by the Secretary-General in July 1979. Part of these funds was used to finance the recruitment of United Nations Volunteers who are currently assisting UNHCR staff with resettlement procedures in refugee camps. UNDP has continued, moreover, to provide invaluable support to UNHCR's activities in countries where UNHCR is not represented.

(lxi) Substantial contributions in the form of food supplies have again been made available by WFP. These supplies, valued at tens of million of dollars, have benefited refugees and displaced persons in over 40 countries. The role played by WFP was particularly vital in the Horn of Africa and in Pakistan, where needs were substantial. WFP has also co-ordinated the food component of programmes for Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, in close co-operation with UNICEF, ICRC and UNHCR.

(lxii) The co-operation of UNICEF has formed an important element of UNHCR's assistance to refugees in various countries. In Indonesia, UNICEF funds made it possible to improve water supplies, provide medical supplies and supplement food supplies for Indo-Chinese refugees. In Bangladesh, UNHCR and UNICEF consulted frequently on nutrition, vaccination against tuberculosis, and repair and maintenance of vehicles during the repatriation of refugees from Burma. In Botswana, a wide variety of tools and equipment were provided by UNICEF to help meet agricultural, educational and health needs of Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe settlement. In Angola, medical equipment was provided to Namibian refugees, while in the United Republic of Cameroon, Chad refugees were provided with medical and other supplies.

(lxiii) The expertise of WHO has again been invaluable to UNHCR with respect to the medical needs of refugees, especially when faced with emergency situations. WHO publications on such topics as maternal and child health care, essential drugs, sanitary measures in disaster situations, primary health care and others, have been distributed to UNHCR field staff. Expert advice has been provided in cases of potential epidemics of cholera or meningitis, and in evaluating medical requests from the field. In 1979, a WHO health co-ordinator was appointed to work with the Thai Ministry of Health to organize the medical inputs of donor agencies for the benefit of Kampuchean refugees. This form of co-operation, which represents an innovation, has also been applied in Somalia, and will be renewed in the future for other large-scale refugee assistance programmes comprising complex health components. WHO also played an active part in UNHCR's assistance to refugees from Burma in Bangladesh. This included help in ensuring adequate sanitary arrangements in the camps and in meeting medical needs once the refugees had repatriated. In Africa, WHO provided medicines to refugees in many countries; the purchase and shipment of supplies to Angolan refugees in Zaire is but one example of this co-operation.

(lxiv) Another member of the United Nations system involved in UNHCR's assistance activities is FAO, which provided expertise in the preparation of rural projects for refugees in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, while UNETPSA and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa assisted UNHCR, inter alia, in providing scholarships and educational opportunities to refugees from South Africa. UNESCO has made available associate experts to assist UNHCR in Africa and at Headquarters, as well as providing a consultant responsible for assessing the educational needs of refugees in Djibouti. UNESCO was also involved, along with UNIDO and ILO, in studying means of achieving durable solutions for urban refugees, which has remained a priority for UNHCR in view of the limited opportunities available to them.

(lxv) Mention should finally be made of UNHCR's contact with UNFPA with a view to establishing projects designed to meet specific needs of refugee women.

UNHCR participation in United Nations International Years and Decades

(lxvi) While assistance measures for vulnerable groups among refugees, such as refugee children, women, the aged and the disabled, have been undertaken in UNHCR programmes of assistance as a matter of routine, particular efforts have been made to continue this process in a more pronounced manner in the context of the International Year of the Child, 1979, the United Nations Decade for Women, 1975-85, and in preparation for the forthcoming International Year for the Disabled in 1981. Through co-operation with other United Nations organizations and voluntary agencies, and with the support of host Governments, particular emphasis has been placed on these most vulnerable refugee groups with a view to more effectively meeting their needs.

(lxvii) International Year of the Child, 1979: More than half of the millions of refugees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR throughout the world are children. They represent a particularly vulnerable group with special needs in terms of material care and attention. UNHCR, therefore, welcomed the choice of 1979 as International Year of the Child (IYC) and participated actively in the work of the Advisory Group which was set up to co-ordinate the activities of the various members of the United Nations system. Through its field offices, it also followed closely the work of national IYC commissions in order to ensure that a special focus of attention was given to refugee children. As reported last year, the results of these efforts were particularly rewarding with regard

to fund-raising. At the final meeting of the Advisory Group, in April 1980, it was decided that UNHCR would receive approximately \$ 2 million, representing 40 per cent of the proceeds of the IYC Trust Fund, to permit the financing of a number of projects for refugee children for which resources had hitherto been lacking. Generous contributions were also made available in the course of IYC in response to UNHCR's diverse publications and exhibitions designed to focus public attention on the plight and needs of refugee children. The Refugee Child, a compendium of UNHCR projects related to children, was widely distributed and appeared in the press in a number of countries. This publication brought forth contributions of over \$ 3 million. The interest aroused in some areas has also led to the formation of study groups to consider various aspects of the problems faced by refugee children. Among the activities directed towards specific groups of refugee children, special mention must be made of the Kampuchean refugee children in camps in Thailand, for whom four centres have been created by UNHCR. In these centres, they are cared for by experienced staff in small, family-sized units. The international community gave generous support for this particular project as well as for assistance to refugee children in Pakistan, Somalia and other countries where their plight is particularly acute. In a wider context, the International Year of the Child enabled progress to be made with respect to the inclusion of refugee children in national programmes in the field of education and to enhance employment opportunities for those leaving schools. In a number of countries, special facilities are being provided to meet the specific economic and social needs of young refugees.

(lxviii) United Nations Decade for Women, 1975-1985: The vast majority of adult refugees are women. Moreover, as refugees, women are particularly vulnerable. It is difficult for them to perform their role as homemakers and as transmitters of cultural values to their children, and to cope with the problems of family health. Programmes for the benefit of refugee women have been part of UNHCR assistance activities on a regular basis. Counselling services have been provided to enable women refugees to adjust to their new lives and to move towards self-reliance as rapidly as possible. In conjunction with ILO, measures are being taken to formulate self-help income-generating projects for refugee women in Somalia and Swaziland. In Pakistan, such projects are under way in carpet-weaving and embroidery. Special nutrition, health care and education programmes for refugee women have been undertaken and efforts have been made to involve refugee women in the administration and operation of refugee centres. In Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania, women refugees are playing a major role in the running of self-help services in the rural settlements. Emphasis has also been placed on providing services to facilitate the rehabilitation of women refugees who repatriate. Such assistance has been made available, inter alia, to returning refugees in Zimbabwe, Burma and Nicaragua. Centres catering for the needs of refugee women as well as those of needy local women exist in Port Sudan and in the Somali town of Hargeisa. In Thailand, a full-time public health officer and nutritionist is available to cater primarily for the special needs of refugee women and children. Moreover, the specific problems of refugee women are being studied and efforts are being made to ensure that women refugees have adequate access to resources and services. UNHCR was represented at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in Copenhagen in July 1980. The conference adopted a number of recommendations calling for greater efforts to meet the needs of refugee women and displaced women, especially in the areas of health, education and employment.

(lxix) International Year for the Disabled, 1981: UNHCR is actively participating in preparatory work for the forthcoming International Year for the Disabled. At a United Nations interagency meeting recently held in Geneva to consider how additional interagency support could be developed and co-ordinated to meet the needs of the disabled more effectively, UNHCR was represented by the Deputy High Commissioner. The Office has always endeavoured to assist individual refugees with physical, mental or social handicaps, by making use of existing facilities in countries of asylum. Whenever such facilities are not available, UNHCR arranges for treatment and rehabilitation in other countries. UNHCR programmes for the local integration of refugees have included special facilities for the handicapped and priority has been given to the resettlement in third countries of handicapped refugees. In this connection, the "Ten or More Plan" under which countries undertake to accept ten or more handicapped refugee cases per annum for treatment, rehabilitation and durable settlement, has proved particularly valuable. Emphasis has also been placed on preventable causes of disabilities such as malnutrition and communicable diseases through supplementary feeding programmes and immunization campaigns in refugee camps. Programmes are under way in particularly acute refugee situations such as those in Thailand, Pakistan and Somalia. Within the context of the International Year for the Disabled, projects for the compilation of additional data on the needs of handicapped refugees, and intensified co-operation with other agencies in the development of appropriate assistance programmes are envisaged. An emphasis on public information activities focusing on the needs of these refugees is also foreseen.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

(lxx) Relations with the OAU have been further strengthened in the period under review, especially following the Conference on the Situation of African Refugees held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in 1979, and co-sponsored by UNHCR, OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa. A joint OAU/UNHCR Working Group has been established since the Conference in order to monitor the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations adopted at Arusha 1/. In addition, the OAU Council of Ministers has asked the Committee of Ten of the OAU, which deals with refugees, to prepare visits to selected countries in Africa to examine how the burden of refugee problems arising in Africa might be shared more equitably, and to consider other questions concerning refugees in Africa.

(lxxi) Co-operation has been maintained by UNHCR with OAU's Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR), particularly through the UNHCR Field Resettlement Officer, in view of the increasing number of opportunities which are required. Though on a declining scale, in view of the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees, assistance to refugees in southern Africa has again required close co-operation between UNHCR and OAU, in application of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(lxxii) In accordance with the practice of previous years, the OAU has been represented at meetings of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, while UNHCR has followed OAU conferences at both Ministerial and Head of State and Government level. It has also given its active support to

1/ See document A/AC.96/581.

Refugee Day, organized each year throughout the African continent at the initiation of OAU. At the invitation of the Government of Ethiopia and the Secretary-General of OAU, the High Commissioner has visited OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa for extensive discussions on the situation of refugees in Africa.

(lxxiii) At its last session, the Executive Committee approved the creation of a post of Liaison Officer with the European Institutions, which has served in particular to strengthen UNHCR's relations with various organs of the European Communities. The newly elected European Parliament, which has shown an active interest in humanitarian affairs, has given expression to this interest in a number of resolutions to which UNHCR has been able to contribute. In turn, the European Economic Community has increased its contributions to UNHCR programmes: Under its financial aid programmes for 1979 and 1980, the EEC provided very substantial contributions to UNHCR's programmes in the Horn of Africa, Thailand, Pakistan and Zimbabwe, to mention but a few. These contributions included substantial food aid which has been essential to supplement basic foodstuffs supplied by WFP. Their value in case and kind amounted to over \$ 40 million in 1979, and to over \$ 70 million during the first six months of 1980.

(lxxiv) The deeper understanding now established between UNHCR and the European Communities has also led to the positive position adopted both by the Commission and by the Council of Ministers in various international conferences dealing with refugee problems. This support has been instrumental in encouraging ASEAN countries to receive refugees in South-East Asia, and in promoting measures in favour of refugees on the part of various African countries linked to the EEC by the Lomé Convention. Tribute must also be paid to the Council of Europe, and in particular to its Parliamentary Assembly, for the interest it has continued to demonstrate in refugee problems, and for its action in focusing public opinion on the need for international assistance.

(lxxv) UNHCR's co-operation with ICEM has continued to play an important role in resettlement operations, in which ICEM's long-standing experience in the field of transportation has again been vital. In 1979 and 1980, the biggest groups to benefit from these operations have been those from Indo-China and, to a lesser extent, from Latin America.

(lxxvi) Other organizations with an interest in UNHCR's work with which contacts have been pursued include the OAS and the League of Arab States. Visits by UNHCR were also made to the headquarters of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah and to meetings organized by this Conference in the early months of 1980, at which problems were discussed regarding assistance to refugees of the Muslim faith, who represent a large share of refugee groups of concern to UNHCR in Africa and Asia.

(lxxvii) With the increasing scale of UNHCR's activities, its partnership with voluntary agencies has grown apace. Over 200 such agencies are currently participating in programmes of assistance to refugees, with which regular contacts are maintained by UNHCR's Liaison Unit, mainly through the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) in Geneva as well as through a number of other co-ordinating bodies in various countries.

(lxxviii) The expertise of the voluntary agencies has been especially vital in countries of Asia and Africa, where refugee problems have been most acute. A striking example is that of Thailand, where almost 60 voluntary agencies have been helping to provide assistance to the many thousands of Kampuchean refugees. In Somalia, which accommodates a large refugee population, multidisciplinary

mobile teams of experts have been made available by a number of voluntary agencies. In South-East Asia, a team of experts was provided to UNHCR by CONCERN, an Irish voluntary agency, to carry out an action-oriented survey of refugee centres in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. In the Shaba Province of Zaire a 50-bed field hospital, complete with equipment, was provided by the French agency "Hôpital sans frontière", staffed by members of "Médecins sans frontières", to care for Angolan refugees.

(lxxix) In addition to this invaluable technical assistance which has enabled UNHCR to meet large-scale needs in countries such as those just mentioned, the voluntary agencies have also continued their work as operational partners of UNHCR for ongoing assistance programmes throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Europe, North America and Australia, they have again played an essential role with respect to resettlement, particularly in the United States where the admission of Indo-Chinese refugees is dependent on guarantees of sponsorship provided by the agencies.

(lxxx) UNHCR's traditional partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and with the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) has been of special importance in South-East Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In the case of South-East Asia, a tracing service for refugees has been established by ICRC, which has greatly facilitated the reunion of families through resettlement.

(lxxxi) Financial contributions made by voluntary agencies to UNHCR's programme totalled \$ 17.6 million in 1979, which represents six per cent of UNHCR's voluntary funds. Tribute is due to the voluntary agencies both for the generosity of their contributions as well as for their untiring efforts in arousing the sympathy and support of the general public for the needs of refugees.

Programme support and administration

(a) General observations

(lxxxii) The submission of UNHCR's requirements for programme support and administration follows the pattern established over the past years. The presentation of data follows the structure of UNHCR's budget section under the United Nations Programme and Budget, and identifies, by programme, the various sources of funds available. These are the United Nations Regular Budget, UNHCR General Programmes (Annual Programme and the Emergency Fund) and UNHCR Special Programmes (trust funds, including special humanitarian operations).

(lxxxiii) Summary tables I, II, III and IV following this introduction provide a breakdown of obligations incurred in 1979 and of the estimates for 1980 (revised), and 1981 (initial) - table I by programme and source of funds, the other tables by country/area for all sources of funds (table II), General Programmes (table III) and Special Programmes (table IV). Table VI gives details on staffing by programme and source of funds.

(lxxxiv) Details of obligations incurred and budgets submitted for the field establishment are provided in tabular and narrative form under individual country/area chapters; further data are given in the summary tables following this introduction and in annexes I and II. For Headquarters, information is provided in the chapter on overall allocations and in the tables following this introduction and in annex I.

(lxxxv) Inflation and changing exchange rates have continued to have an important bearing on the budgets. The consequent revisions for Headquarters programmes are accounted for under programme support and administration in the chapter on overall allocations. Based on the movements of the post adjustment index for field duty stations where UNHCR maintains offices, it is estimated that the average rate of inflation in 1980 will be 30 per cent rather than the 10 per cent upon which the initial budgets were based. In addition, particularly high cost increases have been noted in the field for the rental of premises, utilities, petrol and lubricants. For 1981 an allowance has been made for an inflation rate over the year of 20 per cent. Revised 1980 and initial 1981 budgets are based on the official United Nations rates of exchange in effect on 1 June 1980.

(lxxxvi) The total staffing resources available to the Office have been very carefully examined in light of the further increases in demands on UNHCR. After allowing for redeployment and the abolition of certain posts, the High Commissioner considers a net addition of 125.3 work years in 1980 fully justified. The majority of the increase (118.2 work years) would be borne under Special Programmes with the balance being proposed under General Programmes.

(lxxxvii) The initial projections under Voluntary Funds for 1981 show a net reduction in staff, compared with the revised 1980 proposals, of 45.9 work years. A reduction of 91.4 work years forecast under Special Programmes is partly offset by an increase of 45.5 work years under General Programmes. The majority of this increase is the result of counting for a full year in 1981 the new posts proposed as from October 1980.

(b) General Programmes

(lxxxviii) The revised allocation now proposed for 1980 amounts to \$ 19,981,800 while for 1981 an initial allocation of \$ 23,890,500 is being submitted. These estimates follow a review of the staffing resources and a careful reassessment of the financial requirements at Headquarters and for each field office. Allocations proposed for Headquarters have been developed from the programme component level; those for the field are based on revised administrative budgets prepared at the location and reviewed on an individual basis. Savings due to staff turnover have been taken fully into account.

(lxxxix) Thirty-nine new posts are proposed for establishment as from October 1980; however, since 15 posts can be discontinued the net growth would be 24 posts. In addition, a total of 18 posts are proposed for transfer from Special Programmes to General Programmes, in line with changes in programme funding. Activities foreseen for 1981 require a total of 27 more posts; all but two of these would be posts transferred from Special Programmes in line with the changed funding of the corresponding activities. At the same time, a total of 18 posts could be abolished and the net growth in terms of additional posts proposed for 1981 is thus nine.

(xc) The summary table on the following page provides further details of changes in posts and of the financial implications of these and of other relevant changes proposed under General Programmes in 1980 and 1981.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES – SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES OVER THE INITIAL 1980 ESTIMATES

NUMBER OF POSTS			ITEM	COST IN US \$ '000
P	GS/LS	TOTAL		
141	275	416	1. Initial 1980 posts/cost estimates	15,093
			2. FIELD	
			2.1 Strengthening of field offices – new posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1980)	
–	1	1	Djibouti	5
1	–	1	Sudan (D 1)	27
1	–	1	United Republic of Cameroon (P 4)	13
1	3	4	Zaire (P 3)	14
1	2	3	Costa Rica (P 3)	17
1	4	5	North America (P 3)	35
1	–	1	Greece (P 2)	14
–	1	1	Yugoslavia	4
2	6	8	2.2 Transfer from Special Programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1980)	45
			Pakistan (P 5, P 4)	
			2.3 Reduction in posts	
(1)	(1)	(2)	Botswana (P 3)	(10)
(2)	(3)	(5)	Mozambique (P 3, P 2)	(50)
(1)	–	(1)	United Republic of Cameroon (P 3)	(12)
(1)	(3)	(4)	China (P 4)	(71)
(3)	–	(3)	Malaysia (3 P 2)	(31)
			2.4 Reclassifications (effective 1 October 1980)	
			Somalia (P 4 to P 5), Italy (P 2 to P 3)	4
			2.5 Temporary administrative measures (Emergency Fund allocation)	
			United Republic of Cameroon	44
			2.6 Non-recurring expenditure	
			Major alterations to premises, equipment, etc	407
			2.7 Other changes	
			Currency variations and inflation, staff turnover, travel and general expenses	1 053
			3. HEADQUARTERS	
			3.1 New posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1980)	
1	–	1	Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance	
1	1	2	Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance	
1	1	2	Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters	
1	–	1	Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters	
1	–	1	Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters	
1	–	1	External Relations, Information and Fund Raising	
1	4	5	Administration, Management and General Services	
1	2	3	Administration, Management and General Services	
1	4	5	Administration, Management and General Services	
–	1	1	Administration, Management and General Services	
			– Programming and Co-ordination Section (P 4)	23
			– Procurement Unit (P 3)	29
			– West and Central Africa Section (P 2)	27
			– Eastern Africa Section (P 2)	17
			– Americas, Iberia and Oceania Section (P 3)	20
			– Public Information Section (P 3)	20
			– Budget and Management Section (P 2)	54
			– Finance and Control Section (P 4)	41
			– Personnel Section (P 5)	70
			– Communications, Archives and Reproduction Services	10
			3.2 Transfers from Special Programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1980)	
1	–	1	Executive Direction and Management	
2	3	5	Executive Direction and Management	
1	1	2	Direction and Co-ordination of Protection	
–	1	1	Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance	
1	–	1	Administration, Management and General Services	
			– High Commissioner's Office (D 2)	39
			– Policy, Planning and Research Unit (D 1, P 3)	66
			– Office of the Director (D 1)	37
			– Programming and Co-ordination Section	9
			– Personnel Section (P 2)	15
			3.3 Reclassification (effective 1 October 1980)	
			Administration, Management and General Services	
			– Personnel Section (P 3 to P 4)	8
			3.4 Non-recurring expenditure	
			Related to introduction of office information system, new premises, furniture, equipment, Emergency Preparedness study and seminar	400
			3.5 Other changes	
			Currency variations, additional inflation, application of electronic data processing, rental and maintenance of additional premises including security, additional support to the United Nations and other changes pertaining to travel, general expenses and increased public information needs	2 610
155	303	458	4 Revised 1980 posts/cost estimates	20 096
			5 Elimination of non-recurring 1980 expenditure	(807)
			6. FIELD	
1	–	1	6.1 Strengthening of field office – new post and related costs (as from 1 January 1981)	
			Arab Republic of Egypt (P 3)	54
1	11	12	6.2 Transfer from Special Programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1981)	
2	2	4	Somalia (D 1)	177
1	–	1	United Republic of Cameroon (P 3, P 2)	150
			North America (P 4)	60
			6.3 Reduction in posts	
–	(1)	(1)	Kenya	(9)
–	(1)	(1)	Mozambique	(4)
(1)	(3)	(4)	Indonesia (P 3)	(98)
(1)	(9)	(10)	Malaysia (P 2)	(66)
–	(1)	(1)	Philippines	(3)
–	(1)	(1)	Argentina	(17)
			6.4 Other changes	
			Adjustment for cost of partial 1980 posts to full year and inflation	1 766
			7. HEADQUARTERS	
1	–	1	7.1 New posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1981)	
			External Relations, Information and Fund Raising	
			– Office of the Director (P 4)	71
2	2	4	7.2 Transfer from Special Programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1981)	
1	2	3	Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance	
1	–	1	Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters	
			– Programming and Co-ordination Section (2 P 3)	185
			– Eastern Africa Section (P 2)	117
			– South and South East Asia Section (P 4)	69
			7.3 Other Changes	
			Adjustment for cost of partial 1980 posts and EDP application to full year, inflation and other changes pertaining to travel, general office expenses and public information activities, rental and maintenance of premises for full year, etc	2 149
163	304	467	8 Proposed 1981 posts/cost estimates	23 890

(c) Special Programmes

(xci) The budget for 1980 now totals \$ 11,159,300 for programme support and administration in connection with seven special operations, three more than foreseen in the initial budget for 1980, and other trust fund activities, including trust funds made available by Governments for the assignment of Junior Professional Officers.

(xcii) With the proposed transfer of some special operations to the General Programmes, and the completion of others, only three special operations (Burma, Cyprus and Zimbabwe) are presently budgeted under Special Programmes into 1981. The requirements for programme support and administration for these and other trust fund activities are estimated at \$ 6,857,000 for 1981. This includes 137.3 staff work years.

(xciii) Details of the overall staffing requirements under Special Programmes are incorporated in table VI and annex II provides a detailed breakdown of the staffing required in the field offices. A summary of expenditure at the country/area level is provided in table IV; annex I gives a breakdown by main type of expenditure.

Schedule A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS REQUIRING THE FORMAL APPROVAL OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(a) The "new and revised" allocations under the 1980 General Programmes, for both operations and programme support and administration, as summarized in table III, column 12.

(b) The revised financial target of \$ 291,407,400 (not including the \$ 2 million Emergency Fund) for 1980.

(c) The country and area programmes and the overall allocations for 1981 General Programmes as summarized in column 13 of table III, pertaining to operations as well as to programme support and administration.

(d) The financial target of \$ 289,388,500 (not including the \$ 10 million proposed for the Emergency Fund) for 1981 General Programmes as shown in column 13 total 1 - 8 of table III.

(e) Expenditure incurred for the expanded activities in Somalia and Pakistan and for the new refugee situation in the United Republic of Cameroon in 1980 financed from special earmarked contributions, to be approved retroactively and included in the 1980 General Programmes, as outlined in paragraph (x) of the general introduction and the relevant country chapters.

(f) The establishment of an overall allocation for lower secondary education as described in Section VI and paragraph (b) of Schedule B of this document.

(g) The carry-over of funds into 1981 from the 1980 programme for the assistance project in the United Kingdom as outlined in paragraph 809.

(h) The recommendation to the General Assembly that it authorize the High Commissioner to allocate from the Emergency Fund up to \$ 10 million annually for refugee emergencies for which there is no provision in the Programmes approved by the Executive Committee, it being understood that the amount made available for one single emergency shall not exceed \$ 4 million in any one year and that the fund is maintained at not less than \$ 4 million. (See paragraphs (lii) and (liii) of the introduction).

(i) Authorization for the High Commissioner to effect such adjustments in projects, country or area programmes and overall allocations as may be required by changes affecting the situations for which they were planned, using the reserve where necessary, and to report such adjustments to the Committee at its next session.

Schedule B

MEASURES THAT MAY BE TAKEN WITHIN EACH TYPE OF ASSISTANCE^{1/}

(a) Local integration: individual or group establishment such as placement (in agriculture, industry, crafts, trades, co-operatives, professions), purchase of professional tools and equipment; provision of housing, rent subsidies, furniture grants, household equipment; major medical, dental or surgical care; rehabilitation therapy, placement in institutions or old people's homes; annuities, allowances and supplementary payments; primary education; in areas of refugee integration such measures as construction of social or economic infrastructure; salaries of persons hired to promote integration (project personnel, medical staff, teachers, extension workers, consultants, etc.); purchase of machinery and vehicles, community development, relief pending permanent settlement; multipurpose assistance; administrative costs and supportive contractual services for various measures including surveys, as well as costs in connection with project personnel.

(b) Lower secondary education (covering post-primary education; up to "O" level or "fin de premier cycle"): scholarship assistance for academic or vocational studies covering, as applicable, tuition, board and lodging, books and school equipment such as supplies, uniforms, etc., living allowance, holiday allowance, local transport, medical insurance and other related costs; fees and related costs relevant to participation in apprenticeships, short-term vocational upgrading courses, on-the-job training, correspondence courses, language training; expansion/construction of educational facilities, provision of school equipment, salaries of teachers/tutors, supportive contractual services required for the provision of educational programmes to refugees.

(c) Resettlement: transportation expenses, usually via the most economic means, interest-free travel loans, resettlement grants, travel for interviews, passport and visa fees, application formalities, medical examinations and vaccinations, temporary maintenance pending or immediately following resettlement, language training, expenses on counselling towards resettlement, including salaries of counsellors and related staff, contractual services for the launching and implementation of resettlement schemes, costs connected with the selection of candidates for resettlement and any other expenses related to the durable resettlement of refugees, including costs in connection with project personnel.

(d) Voluntary repatriation: transportation expenses, usually via the most direct and economic means, passport and visa fees, application formalities, subsistence or pocket money while travelling, travel to interviews with local authorities or consulate officials, and any other expenses directly related to the return of a refugee, his family and their possessions to their country of origin, administrative costs and supportive contractual services.

(e) Legal assistance/promotion of protection: services of lawyers or legal counsellors retained to deal with such protection problems as asylum, refugee status, extradition, expulsion, naturalization, residence permits, the right to work, housing, social security, indemnification, as well as costs of related

^{1/} This list is not exhaustive.

court or administrative proceedings; costs of measures designed to promote in various countries a greater awareness of protection problems such as the purchase, printing, translation and distribution of publications relating to protection matters, organizing courses, seminars, lectures, research work aimed at disseminating and teaching refugee law in professional, official and academic circles; costs of briefing visits and training of government officials concerned with protection of refugees and of advanced students engaged in research of refugee law; where necessary to assist Governments in providing 1951 Convention Travel Documents, registration and identity cards and photographs to refugees and, if required, in carrying out a census of the refugee population, as well as covering related administrative costs. Providing supportive contractual services required in the field of international protection of refugees.

(f) Counselling: contribution to services or agencies offering counselling to refugees; provision of specialist advice towards improvement of existing or establishment of new counselling services; provision of salaries of counsellors and related staff, administrative and transport costs, supportive contractual services; guidance to refugees is required on such matters as employment or professional establishment, voluntary repatriation, resettlement, family reunion, medical care, education, accommodation, administrative and legal formalities.

(g) Handicapped: hospitalization, surgery, travel abroad for specialized treatment, vocational rehabilitation, psychotherapy, physiotherapy, provision of equipment such as wheelchairs, artificial limbs, etc., payment of diagnostic, medical and rehabilitation fees for the mentally, physically or socially handicapped, expenses of a parent or dependants accompanying the beneficiaries, supportive contractual services required for the planning and implementation of the required schemes.

(h) Supplementary aid: food, clothing, temporary accommodation, travel, medical and dental treatment, care and maintenance, subsistence allowances, rent subsidies, maintenance of students pending their placement in academic or vocational institutions, school fees or any other form of immediate relief required by a refugee pending his durable settlement, pocket money, administrative costs, project personnel and supportive contractual services.

STATISTICAL TABLES I - VI

TABLE I

TOTAL UNHCR PROGRAMMES IN 1979, 1980 AND 1981

(by programme and source of funds – in thousands of US dollars)

PROGRAMME	1979 Expenditure				1980 Estimates				1981 Projections			
	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total
		General Programmes ^a	Special Programmes			General programmes ^a	Special Programmes			General Programmes ^a	Special Programmes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Sessions of the Executive Committee	25 0	—	—	25 0	14.0	—	—	14.0	14.2	—	—	14.2
II. Executive direction and management	581.0	—	22 9	603.9	640.1	241.2	164.2	1,045.5	612.5	716.8	—	1,329.3
III. Protection of and assistance to refugees ^b												
(i) Direction and coordination of protection	751.8	597.4	415.9	1,765.1	701.3	1,296.5	940.0	2,937.8	705.9	1,680.1	174.9	2,560.9
(ii) Direction and coordination of assistance	88 3	2,910.0	1,059 8	4,058.1	93 7	14,679.5	1,829.8	16,603.0	94.7	41,635.7	1,796.1	43,526.5
(iii) Regional coordination at Headquarters	2,093.1	1,473.5	722.5	4,289.1	2,004.1	2,363.3	973.5	5,340.9	2,017.4	2,616.1	334.8	4,968.3
(iv) Regular field operations	5,076.6	154,962.2	103,797.5	263,836.3	5,992.7	270,196.3	157,448.9	433,637.9	6,569.4	246,880.6	6,996.3	260,446.3
Sub-total (III)	8,009.8	159,943.1	105,995.7	273,948.6	8,791.8	288,535.6	161,192.2	458,519.6	9,387.4	292,812.5	9,302.1	311,502.0
IV. External relations, information and fund raising	1,350.3	1,038.7	1,013.1	3,402.1	1,264.0	1,362.7	2,087.2	4,713.9	1,272.7	2,066.6	1,867.9	5,207.2
V. Administration, management and general services	1,893.7	1,341.6	640.3	3,875.6	1,868.4	3,267.9	924.7	6,061.0	1,875.5	3,792.6	851.3	6,519.4
TOTAL	11,859.8	162,323.4	107,672.0	281,855.2	12,578.3	293,407.4	164,368.3	470,354.0	13,162.3	299,388.5	12,021.3	324,572.1

22,587.4^c

25,740.6^d

^a Annual Programme and Emergency Fund

^b And special humanitarian operations

^c Represents total expenditure for Section 16 of the United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

^d Represents total appropriation for Section 21 of the United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 as at 30 June 1980.

TABLE II
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1979, 1980 AND 1981 - ALL SOURCES OF FUNDS
BY CONTINENT / COUNTRY OR AREA
(In thousands of US dollars)

Continent/Country or Area	1979 Expenditure			1980 Estimates			1981 Projections		
	Operations	Programme Support and Admini- stration ^a	Total	Operations	Programme Support and Admini- stration ^a	Total	Operations	Programme Support and Admini- stration ^a	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Africa									
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	105.4	59.4	164.8	89.2	57.7	146.9	81.6	62.7	144.3
Angola	4,627.8	486.0	5,113.8	4,258.9	537.1	4,796.0	4,104.0	555.0	4,659.0
Botswana	4,222.2	219.5	4,441.7	1,426.0	247.6	1,673.6	624.0	159.9	783.9
Burundi	245.5	104.9	350.4	258.1	140.6	398.7	1,735.0	145.4	1,880.4
Djibouti	1,799.8	235.7	2,035.5	3,191.2	335.4	3,526.6	4,289.4	402.1	4,691.5
Egypt	1,002.7	133.4	1,136.1	1,248.1	104.8	1,352.9	1,544.2	152.5	1,696.7
Ethiopia	2,820.4	221.2	3,041.6	1,314.5	332.1	1,646.6	828.0	232.2	1,060.2
Gabon	24.2	147.3	171.5	76.0	164.6	240.6	22.2	112.6	134.8
Ghana	195.6	—	195.6	196.2	—	196.2	209.0	—	209.0
Kenya	1,890.8	275.0	2,165.8	1,740.5	355.1	2,095.6	1,913.0	348.4	2,261.4
Lesotho	558.7	51.9	610.6	497.7	91.9	589.6	1,375.0	100.5	1,475.5
Mozambique	6,306.2	288.4	6,594.6	11,186.0	518.1	11,704.1	40.0	286.5	326.5
Nigeria	689.4	—	689.4	574.3	—	574.3	798.0	—	798.0
Rwanda	275.3	49.4	324.7	184.4	120.4	304.8	213.0	128.1	341.1
Senegal	208.8	462.9	671.7	200.7	622.0	822.7	239.0	657.5	896.5
Somalia	7,120.6	177.9	7,298.5	45,855.8	652.2	46,508.0	40,435.0	637.3	41,072.3
Sudan	4,326.1	606.3	4,932.4	10,223.7	865.4	11,089.1	16,907.0	1,040.9	17,947.9
Swaziland	527.3	78.6	605.9	1,016.1	125.5	1,141.6	2,035.0	123.9	2,158.9
Uganda	3,934.9	233.4	4,168.3	1,454.7	508.8	1,963.5	951.0	243.5	1,194.5
United Republic of Cameroon	210.2	63.0	273.2	8,287.9	557.1	8,845.0	247.0	372.3	619.3
United Republic of Tanzania	4,114.5	251.1	4,365.6	6,334.3	240.4	6,574.7	5,768.0	284.4	6,052.4
Zaire	14,801.1	1,114.0	15,915.1	6,561.4	995.2	7,556.6	4,620.0	735.8	5,355.8
Zambia	6,360.8	252.2	6,613.0	6,525.1	417.3	6,942.4	1,671.6	269.0	1,940.6
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	25,190.0	951.3	26,141.3	30.0	566.0	596.0
Other countries	2,259.1	22.0	2,281.1	566.3	198.7	765.0	548.8	—	548.8
Global allocation for follow-up on recommendation of Pan-African Conference on Refugees	—	—	—	453.0	—	453.0	669.0	—	669.0
Sub-total (1)	68,627.4	5,533.5	74,160.9	138,910.1	9,139.3	148,049.4	91,897.8	7,616.5	99,514.3
Americas									
Argentina	3,394.9	825.6	4,220.5	2,314.0	903.4	3,217.4	1,157.0	1,065.2	2,222.2
Chile	199.1	74.8	273.9	170.0	116.0	286.0	150.0	139.0	289.0
Other Southern Latin American countries	633.9	—	633.9	823.0	—	823.0	647.0	—	647.0
Peru	94.6	176.2	270.8	628.0	249.3	877.3	265.0	244.1	509.1
Other countries of North-Western South America	162.3	—	162.3	249.0	—	249.0	281.0	—	281.0
Northern Latin American countries	3,073.3	290.4	3,363.7	4,256.0	554.4	4,810.4	745.0	498.2	1,243.2
North America	0.7	524.4	525.1	1.0	798.6	799.6	—	960.2	960.2
Sub-total (2)	7,558.8	1,891.4	9,450.2	8,441.0	2,621.7	11,062.7	3,245.0	2,906.7	6,151.7
Asia									
Bangladesh	2,756.0	305.0	3,061.0	—	21.8	21.8	—	—	—
Burma	2,884.5	224.6	3,109.1	621.0	71.7	692.7	—	16.4	16.4
China	6,162.7	39.8	6,202.5	11,630.0	229.2	11,859.2	7,600.0	313.9	7,913.9
Hong Kong	10,762.7	325.6	11,088.3	9,357.6	374.9	9,732.5	7,078.0	449.3	7,527.3
Indonesia	24,478.8	272.8	24,751.6	14,393.0	512.8	14,905.8	5,500.0	395.9	5,895.9
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	4,972.4	125.1	5,097.5	3,480.3	99.9	3,580.2	250.0	142.5	392.5
Lebanon	180.4	223.3	403.7	127.0	300.2	427.2	227.0	344.2	571.2
Malaysia	29,454.8	891.1	30,345.9	15,744.0	980.7	16,724.7	12,200.0	873.3	13,073.3
Pakistan	4,439.3	37.1	4,476.4	53,675.4	624.6	54,300.0	44,739.0	583.7	45,322.7
Philippines	17,103.2	119.8	17,223.0	14,355.7	202.4	14,558.1	1,780.0	207.6	1,987.6
Thailand	45,193.6	651.1	45,844.7	93,250.3	1,062.7	94,313.0	33,520.0	1,182.3	34,702.3
Viet Nam	5,155.3	550.8	5,706.1	13,112.3	633.2	13,745.5	6,100.0	634.8	6,734.8
Western Asia	268.8	0.1	268.9	238.6	—	238.6	303.0	—	303.0
Other countries	5,587.4	205.5	5,792.9	20,989.3	374.2	21,363.5	21,750.0	443.2	22,193.2
Sub-total (3)	159,399.9	3,971.7	163,371.6	250,974.5	5,488.3	256,462.8	141,047.0	5,587.1	146,634.1
Europe									
Austria	159.6	239.5	399.1	153.5	246.1	399.6	150.0	268.1	418.1
Cyprus	5,609.1	370.8	5,979.9	10,033.1	214.6	10,247.7	—	228.2	228.2
France	309.1	416.1	725.2	273.0	536.3	809.3	245.0	587.6	832.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	163.3	420.9	584.2	201.0	635.6	836.6	237.0	747.7	984.7
Greece	259.5	142.9	402.4	233.0	159.9	392.9	254.0	201.7	455.7
Italy	397.2	262.7	659.9	406.0	311.6	717.6	343.0	360.7	703.7
Portugal	991.6	66.6	1,058.2	1,097.0	92.5	1,189.5	935.0	90.8	1,025.8
Spain	882.6	162.3	1,044.9	1,328.2	279.6	1,607.8	1,336.0	329.2	1,665.2
Turkey	45.9	11.0	56.9	56.0	14.8	70.8	65.0	16.1	81.1
United Kingdom	109.0	216.8	325.8	217.6	251.0	468.6	176.0	290.1	466.1
Yugoslavia	127.9	54.8	182.7	255.0	62.1	317.1	255.0	79.0	334.0
Other countries	4,267.0	436.9	4,703.9	275.9	536.7	812.6	—	718.4	718.4
Sub-total (4)	13,321.8	2,801.3	16,123.1	14,529.3	3,340.8	17,870.1	3,996.0	3,917.6	7,913.6
Oceania									
Australia	9.0	127.4	136.4	—	192.9	192.9	—	232.6	232.6
Education of southern African refugees in various countries	594.1	—	594.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall Allocations									
Headquarters programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Global & regional projects	1,394.2	16,624.7	18,018.9	13,779.7 ^b	22,936.4	36,716.1	40,476.0 ^b	23,649.8	64,125.8
GRAND TOTAL (1-7)	250,905.2	30,950.0	281,855.2	426,634.6	43,719.4	470,354.0	280,661.8	43,910.3	324,572.1

^a Including total cost of UNHCR's statutory protection responsibilities.

^b Unallocated balance of Overall Allocations, Programme Reserve, Emergency Fund and Special Programmes most of which will be allotted to particular countries/areas during the course of the year as the need arises.

TABLE III
GENERAL PROGRAMMES IN 1979, 1980 AND 1981^a
Expenditure and allocations by continent/country or area
(in thousands of US dollars)

Continent/ Country or Area	Operations				Programme Support and Administration				Total			
	1979 expendi- ture	1980 Initial alloc's	1980 revised alloc's	1981 proposed alloc's	1979 expendi- ture	1980 Initial alloc's	1980 revised alloc's	1981 proposed alloc's	1979 expendi- ture	1980 Initial alloc's	1980 revised alloc's	1981 proposed alloc's
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Africa												
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	70.0	84.0	86.0	78.0	—	—	—	—	70.0	84.0	86.0	78.0
Angola	2,601.6	4,000.0	4,253.0	4,104.0	324.4	324.5	412.4	413.0	2,926.0	4,324.5	4,665.4	4,517.0
Botswana	4,014.7	3,041.0	877.0	624.0	68.1	79.8	77.2	13.6	4,082.8	3,120.8	954.2	637.6
Burundi	212.7	182.0	214.1	1,685.0	—	—	—	—	212.7	182.0	214.1	1,685.0
Djibouti	1,177.7	886.0	2,823.0	4,268.0	201.7	236.6	259.8	326.9	1,379.4	1,122.6	3,082.8	4,594.9
Egypt	556.0	523.0	695.0	830.0	—	—	—	54.2	556.0	523.0	695.0	830.0
Ethiopia	325.2	407.0	597.5	814.0	—	—	—	—	325.2	407.0	597.5	814.0
Gabon	14.3	158.0	60.0	3.0	104.2	115.0	110.0	105.2	118.5	273.6	176.0	108.2
Ghana	154.5	279.0	135.7	139.0	—	—	—	—	154.5	279.0	135.7	139.0
Kenya	1,274.9	1,010.0	1,291.5	1,492.0	85.3	105.5	137.7	141.3	1,360.2	1,115.5	1,429.2	1,633.3
Lesotho	403.6	439.0	452.7	402.0	51.8	57.5	70.8	75.0	455.4	496.5	523.5	477.0
Mozambique	4,433.9	5,776.0	4,778.0	40.0	153.5	201.8	188.6	120.7	4,587.4	5,977.8	4,966.6	160.7
Nigeria	511.9	575.0	482.3	734.0	—	—	—	—	511.9	575.0	482.3	734.0
Rwanda	74.9	61.0	61.0	71.0	—	—	—	—	74.9	61.0	61.0	71.0
Senegal	40.1	28.0	45.0	50.0	178.6	188.3	271.1	270.1	218.7	216.3	316.1	320.1
Somalia	4,391.3	5,528.0	40,168.0	40,435.0	177.9	267.8	352.2	637.3	4,569.2	5,795.8	40,520.2	41,072.3
Sudan	3,585.9	7,938.0	10,021.6	16,700.0	305.2	391.3	496.3	625.4	3,891.1	8,329.3	10,517.9	17,325.4
Swaziland	428.6	701.0	986.1	2,035.0	78.6	83.0	83.0	94.5	507.2	784.0	1,069.1	2,129.5
Uganda	1,575.3	70.0	231.0	794.0	—	—	—	—	1,575.3	70.0	231.0	794.0
United Republic of Cameroon	205.9	250.0	7,992.2	247.0	63.0	79.3	181.4	343.8	268.9	329.3	8,173.6	590.8
United Republic of Tanzania	3,668.5	5,767.0	5,955.6	5,461.0	—	—	—	—	3,668.5	5,767.0	5,955.6	5,461.0
Zaire	6,210.0	5,973.0	6,123.0	4,455.0	63.2	56.0	82.0	193.5	6,273.2	6,029.0	6,205.0	4,648.5
Zambia	5,578.7	4,550.0	3,785.0	1,602.0	7.2	15.0	18.4	22.5	5,585.9	4,555.0	3,803.4	1,624.5
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0
Other countries	373.5	312.0	452.0	487.0	—	—	—	—	373.5	312.0	452.0	487.0
Global allocation for follow-up on recommendation of Pan-Afri- can Conference on Refugees	—	—	453.0	669.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	453.0	669.0
Sub-total (1)	41,883.7	48,538.0	93,019.3	88,249.0	1,862.7	2,202.0	2,746.9	3,437.0	43,746.4	50,740.0	95,766.2	91,686.0
Americas												
Argentina	3,327.0	1,316.0	2,269.0	1,157.0	447.2	456.3	517.7	618.1	3,774.2	1,772.3	2,783.7	1,775.1
Chile	195.2	162.0	170.0	150.0	74.8	84.7	116.0	139.0	270.0	246.7	286.0	289.0
Other Southern Latin American countries	603.4	493.0	798.0	622.0	—	—	—	—	603.4	493.0	798.0	622.0
Peru	93.9	108.0	628.0	265.0	99.9	95.5	137.6	137.5	193.8	203.5	765.6	402.5
Other countries of North- Western South America	142.9	151.0	219.0	251.0	—	—	—	—	142.9	151.0	219.0	251.0
Northern Latin American countries	1,711.8	2,066.0	1,475.0	670.0	229.1	153.4	218.6	288.1	1,940.9	2,219.4	1,693.6	958.1
North America	0.7	—	1.0	—	87.4	202.9	346.4	515.1	88.1	202.9	347.4	515.1
Sub-total (2)	6,074.9	4,296.0	5,557.0	3,115.0	938.4	992.8	1,336.3	1,697.8	7,013.3	5,288.8	6,893.3	4,812.8
Asia												
Bangladesh	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—
China	6,162.7	9,500.0	10,110.0	7,600.0	39.8	318.0	229.2	313.9	6,202.5	9,818.0	10,339.2	7,913.9
Hong Kong	10,678.3	18,000.0	9,357.6	7,078.0	274.3	317.5	374.9	449.3	10,952.6	18,317.5	9,732.5	7,527.3
Indonesia	16,767.9	22,218.0	14,218.0	5,500.0	187.1	401.7	449.4	361.5	16,955.0	22,619.7	14,667.4	5,861.5
Lao People's Dem. Rep	0.1	—	—	250.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Lebanon	74.1	127.0	127.0	227.0	128.3	83.1	83.1	107.7	202.4	210.1	210.1	334.7
Malaysia	23,200.8	20,600.0	15,600.0	12,200.0	642.0	811.2	755.4	655.3	23,842.8	21,411.2	16,355.4	12,855.3
Pakistan	4,103.6	6,000.0	53,675.4	44,739.0	37.1	235.0	418.0	583.7	4,140.7	6,235.0	54,093.4	45,322.7
Philippines	2,224.1	2,310.0	2,412.0	1,780.0	100.3	97.1	97.1	128.8	2,324.4	2,407.1	2,509.1	1,908.8
Thailand	25,919.8	39,000.0	30,260.0	33,520.0	415.4	500.2	575.1	675.0	26,335.2	39,500.2	30,835.1	34,195.0
Viet Nam	2,420.9	750.0	1,750.0	6,100.0	311.8	258.8	326.4	346.9	2,732.7	1,008.8	2,076.4	6,443.9
Western Asia	164.3	165.0	168.9	243.0	—	—	—	—	164.3	165.0	168.9	243.0
Other countries or areas	5,222.9	19,257.0	20,804.3	21,750.0	163.3	244.7	315.1	380.1	5,386.2	19,501.7	21,119.4	22,130.1
Sub-total (3)	96,940.1	137,927.0	158,483.2	140,987.0	2,299.4	3,342.0	3,698.4	4,088.8	99,239.5	141,269.0	162,181.6	145,075.8
Europe												
Austria	159.6	123.0	153.5	150.0	—	—	—	—	159.6	123.0	153.5	150.0
Cyprus	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—
France	309.1	198.0	273.0	245.0	29.0	51.1	51.1	61.3	338.1	249.1	324.1	306.3
Germany, Fed Rep of	163.3	196.0	201.0	237.0	38.2	104.1	126.5	150.5	201.5	300.1	327.5	387.5
Greece	252.0	231.0	233.0	254.0	—	8.5	28.6	75.2	252.0	239.5	261.6	329.2
Italy	397.2	401.0	406.0	343.0	—	74.1	84.8	113.6	397.2	475.1	490.8	456.6
Portugal	991.6	1,097.0	1,097.0	935.0	61.1	69.6	85.7	83.5	1,052.7	1,166.6	1,182.7	1,018.5
Spain	882.6	870.0	1,328.2	1,336.0	162.3	259.9	279.6	329.2	1,044.9	1,129.9	1,607.8	1,665.2
Turkey	45.9	54.0	58.0	65.0	—	—	—	—	45.9	54.0	58.0	65.0
United Kingdom	108.8	145.0	217.6	176.0	74.5	89.7	116.2	143.2	183.3	234.7	333.8	319.2
Yugoslavia	126.8	75.0	255.0	255.0	38.6	44.2	52.9	69.1	165.4	119.2	307.9	324.1
Other countries	367.6	—	100.5	—	26.3	45.1	28.2	66.2	393.9	45.1	128.7	66.2
Sub-total (4)	3,806.0	3,390.0	4,320.8	3,996.0	430.0	746.3	853.6	1,091.8	4,236.0	4,136.3	5,174.4	5,087.8
Oceania												
Australia	9.0	—	—	—	123.9	138.8	180.8	218.2	132.9	138.8	180.8	218.2
Education of Southern African refugees in various countries	594.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594.1	—	—	—
Overall allocations												
Local settlement	17.1 ^b	100.0	98.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	17.1 ^b	100.0	98.0	100.0
Lower secondary education	—	—	—	140.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.0
Resettlement	425.1 ^b	500.0	324.9	700.0	—	—	—	—	425.1 ^b	500.0	324.9	700.0
Voluntary repatriation	321.7 ^b	200.0	146.9	150.0	—	—	—	—	321.7 ^b	200.0	146.9	150.0
Legal assistance	19.6 ^b	310.0	471.0	780.0	—	—	—	—	19.6 ^b	310.0	471.0	780.0
Counselling	—	335.0	173.0	370.0	—	—	—	—	—	335.0	173.0	370.0
Handicapped	36.4 ^b	35.0	70.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	36.4 ^b	35.0	70.6	100.0
Supplementary aid	—	90.0	498.7	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	90.0	498.7	500.0
Programme support & admin	—	—	—	—	6,541.3	7,671.1	11,165.8	13,356.9	6,541.3	7,671.1	11,165.8	13,356.9
Total (7)	819.9	1,570.0	1,783.1	2,840.0	6,541.3	7,671.1	11,165.8	13,356.9	7,361.2	9,241.1	12,948.9	16,196.9
Total (1-7)	150,127.7	195,721.0	263,163.4	239,187.0	12,195.7	15,093.0	19,981.8	23,890.5	162,323.4	210,814.0	283,145.2	263,077.5
Programme Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,081.0	8,762.2 ^c	26,311.0
Total (1-8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,895.0	291,907.4	289,388.5
Emergency Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000.0	1,500.0 ^d	10,000.0
GRAND TOTAL	150,127.7	195,721.0	263,163.4	239,187.0	12,195.7	15,093.0	19,981.8	23,890.5	162,323.4	233,895.0	293,407.4	299,388.5

^a Annual Programme and Emergency Fund^b Not attributable to a specific country^c Details by programme and object of expenditure are provided in Annex I part "General Programmes" under "Headquarters Programmes"^d Unallocated balance (position as of 30 June 1980)

TABLE IV
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES IN 1979, 1980 AND 1981
Expenditure and estimates/projections by continent/country or area
(In thousands of US dollars)

Continent/Country or Area	Operations			Programme Support and Administration ^a			Total		
	1979 expenditure	1980 estimates	1981 projections	1979 expenditure	1980 estimates	1981 projections	1979 expenditure	1980 estimates	1981 projections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Africa									
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	35.4	32	3.6	—	—	—	35.4	3.2	3.6
Angola	2,026.2	5.9	—	83.7	23.7	31.9	2,109.9	29.6	31.9
Botswana	207.5	549.0	—	69.6	64.8	31.2	277.1	613.8	31.2
Burundi	32.8	44.0	50.0	—	38.2	38.0	32.8	80.2	88.0
Djibouti	622.1	368.2	21.4	34.0	75.6	75.2	656.1	443.8	96.6
Egypt	446.7	553.1	714.2	32.5	29.9	16.7	479.2	583.0	730.9
Ethiopia	2,495.2	717.0	14.0	84.9	118.9	—	2,580.1	835.9	14.0
Gabon	9.9	16.0	19.2	31.6	41.7	—	41.5	57.7	19.2
Ghana	41.1	60.5	70.0	—	—	—	41.1	60.5	70.0
Kenya	615.9	449.0	421.0	89.8	70.0	46.6	705.7	519.0	467.6
Lesotho	155.1	45.0	973.0	0.1	21.1	25.5	155.2	66.1	988.5
Mozambique	1,672.3	6,408.0	—	57.3	137.4	22.0	1,929.6	6,545.4	22.0
Nigeria	177.5	92.0	64.0	—	—	—	177.5	92.0	64.0
Rwanda	200.4	123.4	142.0	—	35.4	35.5	200.4	158.8	177.5
Senegal	168.7	155.7	189.0	54.2	108.2	123.0	222.9	263.9	312.0
Somalia	2,729.3	5,687.8	—	—	300.0	—	2,729.3	5,987.8	—
Sudan	740.2	202.1	207.0	98.1	169.6	198.1	838.3	371.7	405.1
Swaziland	98.7	30.0	—	—	42.5	29.4	98.7	72.5	29.4
Uganda	2,359.6	1,223.7	157.0	117.8	326.3	44.7	2,477.4	1,550.0	201.7
United Rep. of Cameroon	4.3	295.7	—	—	375.7	28.5	4.3	671.4	28.5
United Rep. of Tanzania	446.0	378.7	307.0	26.8	31.8	57.1	472.8	410.5	364.1
Zaire	8,591.1	438.4	165.0	685.8	465.3	54.4	9,276.9	903.7	219.4
Zambia	782.1	2,740.1	69.6	51.6	190.3	19.2	833.7	2,930.4	89.6
Zimbabwe	—	25,190.0	—	—	951.3	491.7	—	26,141.3	491.7
Other countries	1,885.6	114.3	61.8	22.0	198.7	—	1,907.6	313.0	61.8
Sub-total (1)	26,743.7	45,890.8	3,648.8	1,539.8	3,814.4	1,368.7	28,283.5	49,705.2	5,017.5
Americas									
Argentina	67.9	48.0	—	37.8	36.5	66.7	105.7	84.5	66.7
Chile	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	—
Other Southern Latin American countries	30.5	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	30.5	25.0	25.0
Peru	0.7	—	—	39.3	13.8	—	40.0	13.8	—
Other countries of North- Western South America	19.4	30.0	30.0	—	—	—	19.4	30.0	30.0
Northern Latin American countries	1,361.5	2,781.0	75.0	38.8	175.5	35.5	1,400.3	2,956.5	110.5
North America	—	—	—	70.4	47.9	35.3	70.4	47.9	35.3
Sub-total (2)	1,483.9	2,884.0	130.0	186.3	273.7	137.5	1,670.2	3,157.7	267.5
Asia									
Bangladesh	2,755.4	—	—	305.0	21.8	—	3,060.4	21.8	—
Burma	2,884.5	621.0	—	224.6	71.7	16.4	3,109.1	692.7	16.4
China	—	1,520.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,520.0	—
Hong Kong	84.4	—	—	51.3	—	—	135.7	—	—
Indonesia	7,710.9	175.0	—	85.7	63.4	34.4	7,796.6	238.4	34.4
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	4,972.3	3,480.3	—	125.1	25.2	55.9	5,097.4	3,505.5	55.9
Lebanon	106.3	—	—	5.1	—	—	111.4	—	—
Malaysia	6,254.0	144.0	—	167.0	154.7	141.1	6,421.0	298.7	141.1
Pakistan	335.7	—	—	—	206.6	—	335.7	206.6	—
Philippines	14,879.1	11,943.7	—	19.5	105.3	78.8	14,898.6	12,049.0	78.8
Thailand	19,273.8	62,990.3	—	93.2	291.4	293.5	19,367.0	63,281.7	293.5
Viet Nam	2,734.4	11,362.3	—	239.0	306.8	287.9	2,973.4	11,669.1	287.9
Western Asia	104.5	69.7	60.0	—	—	—	104.5	69.7	60.0
Other countries or areas	364.5	185.0	—	42.2	59.1	63.1	406.7	244.1	63.1
Sub-total (3)	62,459.8	92,491.3	60.0	1,357.7	1,306.0	971.1	63,817.5	93,797.3	1,031.1
Europe									
Cyprus	5,607.6	10,033.1	— ^b	370.8	214.6	228.2	5,978.4	10,247.7	228.2
France	—	—	—	74.3	155.3	166.8	74.3	155.3	166.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	—	—	—	—	74.9	124.2	—	74.9	124.2
Greece	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	—	—
United Kingdom	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
Yugoslavia	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—
Other countries	3,899.4	175.4	—	65.4	135.4	161.0	3,964.8	310.8	161.0
Sub-total (4)	9,515.8	10,208.5	—	510.5	580.2	680.2	10,026.3	10,788.7	680.2
Headquarters/ Global programmes (5)	574.3	1,734.4	1,325.0	3,300.2	5,185.0	3,760.0 ^c	3,874.5	6,919.4	5,025.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-5)	100,777.5	153,209.0	5,163.8	6,894.5	11,159.3	6,857.5	107,672.0	164,368.3	12,021.3

^a Including trust funds for Junior Professional Officers
^b 1981 assistance requirements have not been determined at the time of preparation of the present document.
^c Details by object of expenditure can be found in Annex I.

TABLE V
UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES
EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY/AREA IN 1979 AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE/PROJECTIONS IN 1980/1981
(In thousands of US dollars)

Country/Area	1979 EXPENDITURES				1980 ESTIMATES				1981 PROJECTIONS				
	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		TOTAL	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		TOTAL	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		TOTAL	
		General Pro-grammes	Special Pro-grammes			General Pro-grammes	Special Pro-grammes			General Pro-grammes	Special Pro-grammes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Africa													
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	59.4	70.0	35.4	164.8	57.7	86.0	3.2	146.9	62.7	78.0	3.6	144.3	
Angola	77.9	2,926.0	2,109.9	5,113.8	101.0	4,665.4	29.6	4,795.0	110.1	4,517.0	31.9	4,659.0	
Botswana	81.8	4,082.8	277.1	4,441.7	105.6	954.2	613.8	1,673.6	115.1	637.6	31.2	783.9	
Burundi	104.9	212.7	32.8	350.4	104.4	214.1	80.2	398.7	107.4	1,685.0	88.0	1,880.4	
Djibouti	—	1,379.4	656.1	2,035.5	—	3,082.8	443.8	3,528.6	—	4,594.9	96.6	4,691.5	
Egypt	100.9	556.0	479.2	1,136.1	74.9	695.0	583.0	1,352.9	81.6	884.2	730.9	1,696.7	
Ethiopia	136.3	325.2	2,580.1	3,041.6	213.2	597.5	835.9	1,646.6	232.2	814.0	14.0	1,060.2	
Gabon	11.5	118.5	41.5	171.5	6.9	176.0	57.7	240.6	7.4	108.2	10.2	134.8	
Ghana	—	154.5	41.1	195.6	—	135.7	60.5	196.2	—	139.0	70.0	209.0	
Kenya	99.9	1,360.2	705.7	2,165.8	147.4	1,429.2	519.0	2,095.6	160.5	1,633.3	467.6	2,261.4	
Lesotho	—	455.4	155.2	610.6	—	523.5	66.1	589.6	—	477.0	998.5	1,475.5	
Mozambique	77.6	4,587.4	1,929.6	6,594.6	192.1	4,966.6	6,545.4	11,704.1	143.8	160.7	22.0	326.5	
Nigeria	—	511.9	177.5	689.4	—	482.3	92.0	574.3	—	734.0	64.0	798.0	
Rwanda	49.4	74.9	200.4	324.7	85.0	61.0	158.8	304.8	92.6	71.0	177.5	341.1	
Senegal	230.1	218.7	222.9	671.7	242.7	316.1	263.9	822.7	264.4	320.1	312.0	896.5	
Somalia	—	4,569.2	2,729.3	7,298.5	—	40,520.2	5,987.8	46,508.0	—	41,072.3	—	41,072.3	
Sudan	203.0	3,891.1	838.3	4,932.4	199.5	10,517.9	371.7	11,089.1	217.4	17,325.4	405.1	17,947.9	
Swaziland	—	507.2	98.7	605.9	—	1,069.1	72.5	1,141.6	—	2,129.5	29.4	2,158.9	
Uganda	115.6	1,575.3	2,477.4	4,168.3	182.5	231.0	1,550.0	1,963.5	198.8	794.0	201.7	1,194.5	
United Republic of Cameroon	—	268.9	4.3	273.2	—	8,173.6	671.4	8,845.0	—	590.8	28.5	619.3	
United Republic of Tanzania	224.3	3,668.5	472.8	4,365.6	208.6	5,955.6	410.5	6,574.7	227.3	5,461.0	364.1	6,052.4	
Zaire	365.0	6,273.2	9,276.9	15,915.1	447.9	6,205.0	903.7	7,556.6	487.9	4,648.5	219.4	5,355.8	
Zambia	193.4	5,585.9	833.7	6,613.0	208.6	3,803.4	2,930.4	6,942.4	227.3	1,624.5	88.8	1,940.6	
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,141.3	26,141.3	74.3	30.0	491.7	596.0	
Other countries	—	373.5	1,907.6	2,281.1	—	452.0	313.0	765.0	—	487.0	61.8	548.8	
Global allocation for follow-up on recommendation for Pan-African Conference on Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	453.0	—	453.0	—	669.0	—	669.0	
Sub-total (1)	2,131.0	43,746.4	28,283.5	74,160.9	2,578.0	95,766.2	49,705.2	148,049.4	2,810.8	91,686.0	5,017.5	99,514.3	
Americas													
Argentina	340.6	3,774.2	105.7	4,220.5	349.2	2,783.7	84.5	3,217.4	380.4	1,775.1	66.7	2,222.2	
Chile	—	270.0	3.9	273.9	—	286.0	—	286.0	—	289.0	—	289.0	
Other Southern Latin American countries	—	603.4	30.5	633.9	—	798.0	25.0	823.0	—	622.0	25.0	647.0	
Peru	37.0	193.8	40.0	270.8	97.9	765.6	13.8	877.3	106.6	402.5	—	509.1	
Other countries of North-Western South America	—	142.9	19.4	162.3	—	219.0	30.0	249.0	—	251.0	30.0	281.0	
Northern Latin American countries	22.5	1,940.9	1,400.3	3,363.7	160.3	1,633.6	2,956.5	4,810.4	174.6	958.1	110.5	1,243.2	
North America	366.6	88.1	70.4	525.1	404.3	347.4	47.9	799.6	409.8	515.1	35.3	960.2	
Sub-total (2)	766.7	7,013.3	1,670.2	9,450.2	1,011.7	6,893.3	3,157.7	11,062.7	1,071.4	4,812.8	267.5	6,151.7	
Asia													
Bangladesh	—	0.6	3,060.4	3,061.0	—	—	21.8	21.8	—	—	—	—	
Burma	—	—	3,109.1	3,109.1	—	—	692.7	692.7	—	—	16.4	16.4	
China	—	6,202.5	—	6,202.5	—	10,339.2	1,520.0	11,859.2	—	7,913.9	—	7,913.9	
Hong Kong	—	10,952.6	135.7	11,088.3	—	9,732.5	—	9,732.5	—	7,527.3	—	7,527.3	
Indonesia	—	16,955.0	7,796.6	24,751.6	—	14,667.4	238.4	14,905.8	—	5,861.5	34.4	5,895.9	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	—	0.1	5,097.4	5,097.5	—	74.7	3,505.5	3,580.2	—	336.6	55.9	392.5	
Lebanon	89.9	202.4	111.4	403.7	217.1	210.1	—	427.2	236.5	334.7	—	571.2	
Malaysia	82.1	23,842.8	6,421.0	30,345.9	70.6	16,355.4	298.7	16,724.7	78.9	12,855.3	141.1	13,073.3	
Pakistan	—	4,140.7	335.7	4,476.4	—	54,093.4	206.6	54,300.0	—	45,322.7	—	45,322.7	
Philippines	—	2,324.4	14,898.6	17,223.0	—	2,509.1	12,049.0	14,558.1	—	1,908.8	78.8	1,987.6	
Thailand	142.5	26,335.2	19,367.0	45,844.7	196.2	30,835.1	63,281.7	94,313.0	213.8	34,195.0	293.5	34,702.3	
Viet Nam	—	2,732.7	2,973.4	5,706.1	—	2,076.4	11,669.1	13,745.5	—	6,446.9	287.9	6,734.8	
Western Asia	0.1	164.3	104.5	268.9	—	168.9	69.7	238.6	—	243.0	60.0	303.0	
Other countries	—	5,386.2	406.7	5,792.9	—	21,119.4	244.1	21,363.5	—	22,130.1	63.1	22,193.2	
Sub-total (3)	314.6	99,239.5	63,817.5	163,371.6	483.9	162,181.6	93,797.3	256,462.8	527.2	145,075.8	1,031.1	146,634.1	
Europe													
Austria	239.5	159.6	—	399.1	246.1	153.5	—	399.6	268.1	150.0	—	418.1	
Cyprus	—	1.5	5,978.4	5,979.9	—	—	10,247.7	10,247.7	—	—	228.2 ^a	228.2	
France	312.8	338.1	74.3	725.2	329.9	324.1	155.3	809.3	359.5	306.3	166.8	832.6	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	382.7	201.5	—	584.2	434.2	327.5	74.9	836.6	473.0	387.5	124.2	984.7	
Greece	142.9	252.0	7.5	402.4	131.3	261.6	—	392.9	126.5	329.2	—	455.7	
Italy	262.7	397.2	—	659.9	226.8	490.8	—	717.6	247.1	456.6	—	703.7	
Portugal	5.5	1,052.7	—	1,058.2	6.8	1,182.7	—	1,189.5	7.3	1,018.5	—	1,025.8	
Spain	—	1,044.9	—	1,044.9	—	1,607.8	—	1,607.8	—	1,665.2	—	1,665.2	
Turkey	11.0	45.9	—	56.9	14.8	56.0	—	70.8	16.1	65.0	—	81.1	
United Kingdom	142.3	183.3	0.2	325.8	134.8	333.8	—	468.6	146.9	319.2	—	466.1	
Yugoslavia	16.2	165.4	1.1	182.7	9.2	307.9	—	317.1	9.9	324.1	—	334.0	
Other countries	345.2	393.9	3,964.6	4,703.9	373.1	128.7	310.8	812.6	491.2	66.2	161.0	718.4	
Sub-total (4)	1,860.8	4,236.0	10,026.3	16,123.1	1,907.0	5,174.4	10,788.7	17,870.1	2,145.6	5,087.8	680.2	7,913.6	
Oceania													
Australia	(5)	3.5	132.9	136.4	12.1	180.8	—	192.9	14.4	218.2	—	232.6	
Education of southern African refugees in various countries	(6)	—	594.1	594.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Overall Allocations and Global Programmes	(7)	6,783.2	7,361.2	3,874.5	18,018.9	6,585.6	23,211.1	6,919.4	6,592.9	52,507.9	5,025.0	64,125.8	
GRAND TOTAL	(1-7)	11,859.8	162,323.4	107,672.0	281,855.2	12,578.3	293,407.4	164,368.3	470,354.0	13,162.3	299,388.5	12,021.3	324,572.1

^a 1981 assistance requirements have not been determined at the time of preparation of the present document

TABLE VI
UNHCR STAFF REQUIREMENTS IN 1979, 1980 AND 1981
 (by programme and source of funds - in work years)

Programme	Source of funds a)	1979 - actual				1980 - initial				1980 - revised				Source of funds a)	1981 - projections											
		P	GS	JPO	Total	P	GS	JPO	Total	P	GS	JPO	Total		Professionals and above									General Service	JPO	Total
															USG	ASG	D.2	D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	Total			
Sessions of the Executive Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction and management	RB	40	30	-	70	40	30	-	70	50	40	-	90	RB	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	10	50	40	-	90
	GP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09	09	-	18	GP	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	30	30	-	60
	SP	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	14	04	-	18	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protection of and Assistance to Refugees b)	RB	69	50	-	119	70	50	-	120	70	50	-	120	RB	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	20	70	50	-	120
	GP	41	67	-	108	50	90	-	140	53	83	-	136	GP	-	-	-	10	20	20	10	-	60	90	-	150
	SP	10	10	10	30	10	10	10	30	17	17	20	54	SP	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	30
(II) Direction and Co-ordination of Protection	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GP	161	237	-	398	200	280	-	480	206	296	-	502	GP	-	-	10	20	40	60	90	20	240	330	-	570
	SP	45	72	09	126	30	40	20	90	57	61	20	138	SP	-	-	-	10	-	-	30	20	60	40	20	120
(III) Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters	RB	212	177	-	389	210	180	-	390	210	180	-	390	RB	-	-	-	-	60	40	80	30	210	180	-	390
	GP	115	137	-	252	170	210	-	380	179	193	-	372	GP	-	-	-	-	20	50	80	70	220	230	-	450
	SP	50	49	02	101	15	15	10	40	91	107	-	198	SP	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	10	40	25	-	65
(IV) Regular Field Operations c)	RB	455	1215	-	1670	520	1230	-	1750	520	1230	-	1750	RB	-	-	-	70	190	160	70	30	520	1230	-	1750
	GP	518	1075	-	1593	836	1772	-	2608	822	1782	-	2604	GP	-	-	-	30	70	157	460	160	877	1857	-	2734
	SP	203	410	292	905	69	161	425	655	360	735	408	1503	SP	-	-	-	-	10	15	85	45	155	255	358	768
External Relations, Information and Fund raising	RB	100	110	-	210	100	110	-	210	100	110	-	210	RB	-	-	-	10	10	40	20	20	100	110	-	210
	GP	53	73	-	126	60	80	-	140	63	79	-	142	GP	-	-	10	-	20	20	20	10	60	80	-	160
	SP	38	96	-	134	50	100	-	150	83	141	-	224	SP	-	-	-	10	10	30	30	10	90	150	-	240
Administration, Management and General Services	RB	99	305	-	404	110	320	-	430	100	310	-	410	RB	-	-	-	10	30	20	20	20	100	310	-	410
	GP	43	220	-	263	80	390	-	380	92	333	-	425	GP	-	-	10	-	10	40	30	30	120	410	-	530
	SP	41	72	-	113	40	100	-	140	47	105	-	152	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	40	110	-	150
TOTAL	RB	975	1837	-	2862	1050	1920	-	2970	1050	1920	-	2970	RB	10	10	10	100	320	270	200	130	1050	1920	-	2970
	GP	931	1809	-	2740	1396	2732	-	4128	1424	2775	-	4199	GP	-	-	40	70	180	347	700	290	1627	3027	-	4654
	SP	238	709	313	1410	214	426	465	1105	669	1170	448	2287	SP	-	-	-	20	30	55	175	115	395	590	388	1373
	T	2294	4405	313	7012	2660	5078	465	8203	3143	5865	448	9456	T	10	10	50	190	530	672	1075	535	3072	5537	388	8997

a) RB Regular Budget (established posts)

UNHCR Voluntary Funds

GP General Programmes - annual programme (established/ temporary posts) and emergency funds

SP Special Programmes - trust funds (temporary posts) including special humanitarian operations and junior Professional Officers (JPO)

b) and special humanitarian operations

c) for location of field posts by country/area - see Annex II

1980 (revised) →

1980 (initial) →

RB	10	10	10	100	320	270	200	130	1050	1920	-	2970
GP	-	-	33	39	159	292	635	266	1424	2775	-	4199
SP	-	-	07	43	49	95	274	201	669	1170	448	2287
T	10	10	50	182	528	657	1109	597	3143	5865	448	9456

RB	10	10	10	100	320	270	200	130	1050	1920	-	2970
GP	-	-	30	28	150	290	613	285	1396	2732	-	4128
SP	-	-	-	10	30	42	45	87	214	426	465	1105
T	10	10	40	138	500	602	858	502	2660	5078	465	8203

SECTION I - AFRICA

ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

1. The caseload in these countries includes European refugees in need of constant assistance since most of them are aged and many are physically and socially handicapped, refugees from Latin America who require assistance towards local settlement and African refugees, mostly students, who are provided with educational assistance or temporary allowances pending their placement in educational institutions or in employment. These three categories number some 3,000 individuals.
2. Supplementary assistance was continued for Latin American refugees in Algeria, some of whom were granted monthly allowances and assistance for medical treatment while others were provided vocational or language training to facilitate their integration. In Morocco the allocations foreseen for 1979 proved insufficient and had to be increased from the Programme Reserve to assist a number of aged refugees who had not previously sought UNHCR assistance. Due to an increase in the cost of living supplementary aid provided mostly to elderly European refugees had to be increased in all three countries.
3. Some members of the Executive Committee requested the High Commissioner at the thirtieth session to review the question of assistance to Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, which he did.
4. A mission was sent to Algeria in March 1980 to examine their situation. The mission had extensive discussions with the competent Government authorities. It also travelled in the Tindouf area. In the camps visited some of the refugees were in need of humanitarian assistance, particularly the children and the sick. The High Commissioner proposes to include such assistance in the General Programmes. Further details with regard to this assistance will be based on the results of a programming mission which is to take place shortly.
5. As requested by the Executive Committee at its twenty-seventh session (A/AC.96/534)^{1/}, the High Commissioner has been holding discussions with the Governments concerned. In conformity with his Statute, the High Commissioner is prepared to provide his assistance for the promotion of durable solutions to this problem.

^{1/} "The Executive Committee ... requested the High Commissioner to continue his programme of humanitarian assistance and at the same time to undertake discussions with the Governments with a view to the speedy implementation, in accordance with the usual policy of his Office, of permanent solutions including voluntary repatriation and durable settlement".

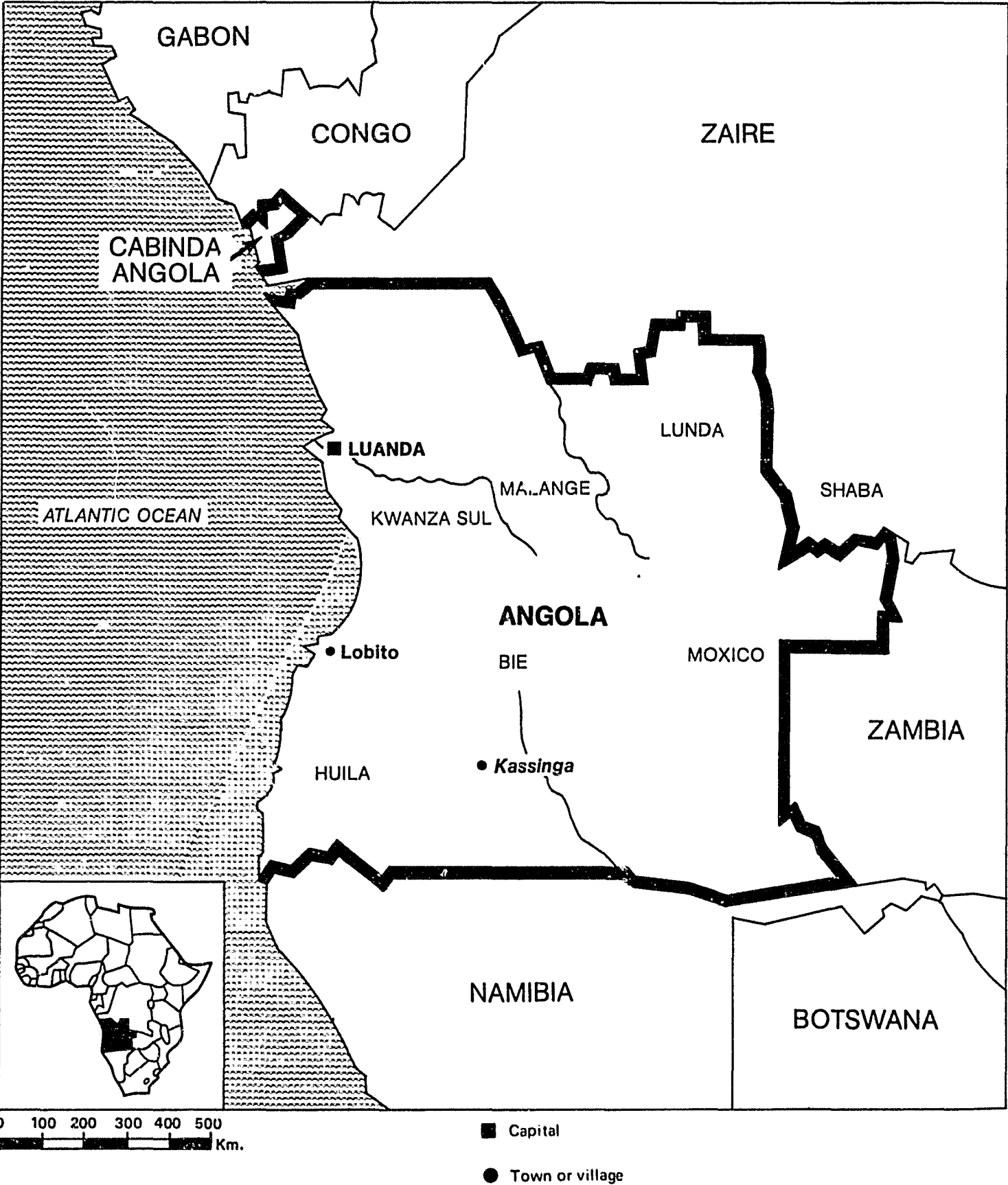
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ALGERIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>ALGERIA</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	8.1	20.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	14.0	30.0	30.0	15.0
<u>MOROCCO</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	18.5	12.0	12.0	15.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	10.8	10.0	10.0	12.0
<u>TUNISIA</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	10.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	8.6	6.0	7.0	8.0
Sub-total (1)	70.0	84.0	86.0	78.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Algeria	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.6
Tunisia	3.5	...	...	...
<u>Assistance to refugees from Western Sahara in Algeria</u>				
Operations	27.5	...	-	-
Sub-total (2)	35.4	3.2	3.2	3.6
Total (1 - 2)	105.4	87.2	89.2	81.6
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	59.4	58.5	57.7	62.7
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	164.8	145.7	146.9	144.3

ANGOLA

Area 1 246,700 sq. km.
Estimated population 6,900,000 (1979)
Population density Approx. 5.53 per sq.km.
Rainy season Approx. November - April



ANGOLA

Introduction

6. The number of refugees in Angola decreased sharply in the course of 1979, as a result of the return home of many thousands of Zairians who had hitherto constituted the largest single refugee group in the country. By the end of the year, the refugee population of Angola was estimated at 56,000, including 20,000 Zairians, 35,000 Namibians and 1,000 South Africans. As of mid-1980, the figure quoted by official statistics was 54,900, of whom 18,000 were Zairians (in the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul), 35,900 Namibians (in Kwanza Sul, Cuando Cubango, Cunene and Huila) and 1,000 South Africans. The net decrease was due to the repatriation of more groups of Zairians, which more than offset the continued arrival of refugees from Namibia.

7. In addition to its assistance to these groups, UNHCR was also responsible for measures facilitating the return and rehabilitation of some 50,000 Angolans who returned from Zaire to the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Moxico. It is anticipated that this movement will be followed by that of many more Angolans still living in Zaire. Plans are under discussion for the construction of a transit centre near Luanda which might receive up to 1,500 returnees from Zaire or elsewhere.

8. Although the majority of Zairian refugees in Angola have returned to their homeland following the amnesty decree of June 1978, some 18,000 have chosen to stay behind. After some initial delays in defining measures for the local integration of this group, the Angolan Government decided upon their settlement in the provinces of Luanda, Malanje, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza Sul. This decision was followed by a number of joint field missions made by the Government departments concerned and various United Nations agencies, in order to inspect the settlement facilities and possibilities for permanent integration.

9. The needs of Namibian refugees, arriving in increasing numbers in Angola, have been a source of constant concern to UNHCR, particularly in view of problems of security. For greater safety, these refugees have been evacuated from the province of Huila to Kwanza Sul, south-east of the capital. In close co-operation with SWAPO, which has acted as UNHCR's operational partner, efforts have been directed towards meeting the immediate needs of these refugees while seeking also to provide them with the means, albeit limited, of attaining greater self-sufficiency. Other members of the United Nations system have provided substantial measures of assistance. Despite these contributions and the generous donations of Governments and voluntary agencies, the situation of these refugees remains critical. Assistance towards self-reliance remains a major objective of UNHCR's programme for the benefit of Namibian refugees. However, constant threat of attack to which these refugees have been subjected, has required that UNHCR's plan of assistance for 1980 be modified so as to concentrate once more on immediate relief needs.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

10. Assistance to Zairian refugees: A sum of \$1,100,600 was obligated in 1979, mainly for the local purchase of construction equipment and materials and for the procurement of vehicles needed for the settlement of Zairian refugees in the four northern provinces of Angola. The cost of transporting these items was also included in this allocation. Obligations amounting to \$1 million for 1980 have provided for the purchase and distribution of seeds, blankets, additional

construction materials and vehicles, ambulances, household equipment, tools, sewing machines, clothing and other essential items required by this group.

11. At the request of the Angolan Government, it is intended to pursue this programme in 1981. An allocation of \$500,000 is proposed for the development of local community projects, in close co-operation with the Angolan Secretariat of State for Social Affairs which is directly concerned with this assistance programme.

Multipurpose assistance

12. Namibian refugees: The revised allocation for 1979 of \$1.5 million was obligated for the purchase of tents, vehicles, agricultural implements, clothing, shoes, household equipment, medicines and food. Assistance was also provided to the settlement in Kwanza Sul, to which the Namibian refugees had been moved from Kassinga. In addition, substantial contributions were made by UNICEF, UNDP and WHO with respect to health, clothing and educational needs, as well as household and building equipment. Food supplies valued at over \$950,000 were made by WFP over a six-month period. Donations in kind were also made from many non-governmental sources.

13. The approved allocation of \$3 million for 1980 has been increased by \$250,000 from the Programme Reserve, in view of the continued arrival of Namibian refugees. An allocation of \$3.5 million is proposed for 1981 so that efforts may continue to meet the immediate needs of the Namibian refugees in Kwanza Sul and to provide them with some means of attaining greater self-sufficiency.

Legal assistance

14. In view of the increasingly complex legal matters dealt with by UNHCR's Branch Office in Luanda, it is proposed that a post of Protection Officer at P-4 level be created to strengthen the existing staff. The proposed allocation of \$104,000 is designed to cover this post, as from 1981. The legal matters to be dealt with should also include follow-up action on the possible ratification of the Convention and Protocol by the Government of Angola.

Supplementary aid

15. In 1979 and 1980, supplementary aid has been made available from the appropriate over-all allocation, to meet immediate needs of individual refugees of various origins who arrive in Luanda.

Programme support and administration

16. The anticipated saving under travel in 1979 did not materialize and it was necessary to supplement the allocation of \$293,700 with \$30,703 by transfers within programmes to cover this as well as general cost increases; the total amount obligated for 1979 was thus \$324,403.

17. For 1980 an allocation of \$412,400 is now proposed. The increase is the result of general cost increases, a substantial increase in rental of premises retroactive to 1979 and higher travel costs.

18. An allocation of \$413,000 would be required for 1981.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to southern African refugees

19. From funds made available in response to the High Commissioner's special appeal of 1977, obligations amounting to \$315,700 were made in 1979 for the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia, and for multipurpose assistance to Namibian refugees. The latter were also provided with donations in kind of clothing, medicaments and shelter materials.

Other trust funds

20. Assistance to Angolan returnees: An amount of \$1,710,500 was obligated in 1979 for assistance to the group of 50,000 Angolan refugees who returned to their homeland from Zaire. Items purchased from these funds included building materials, clothing, blankets, tools, household utensils, agricultural tools, seeds, school items, vehicles and water pumps. Food supplies valued at \$860,000 were made available by WFP over a five-month period.

21. Since the return of this group was believed to herald a larger-scale movement, inter-agency missions took place in 1979, in co-operation with the Angolan authorities, to the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Moxico to assess the reception amenities available. The plans put forward included the proposed construction of a reception centre, as mentioned earlier.

22. A total amount of \$25,194 was obligated in 1979 for administrative expenses pertaining to the special humanitarian operation for returning refugees and displaced persons.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

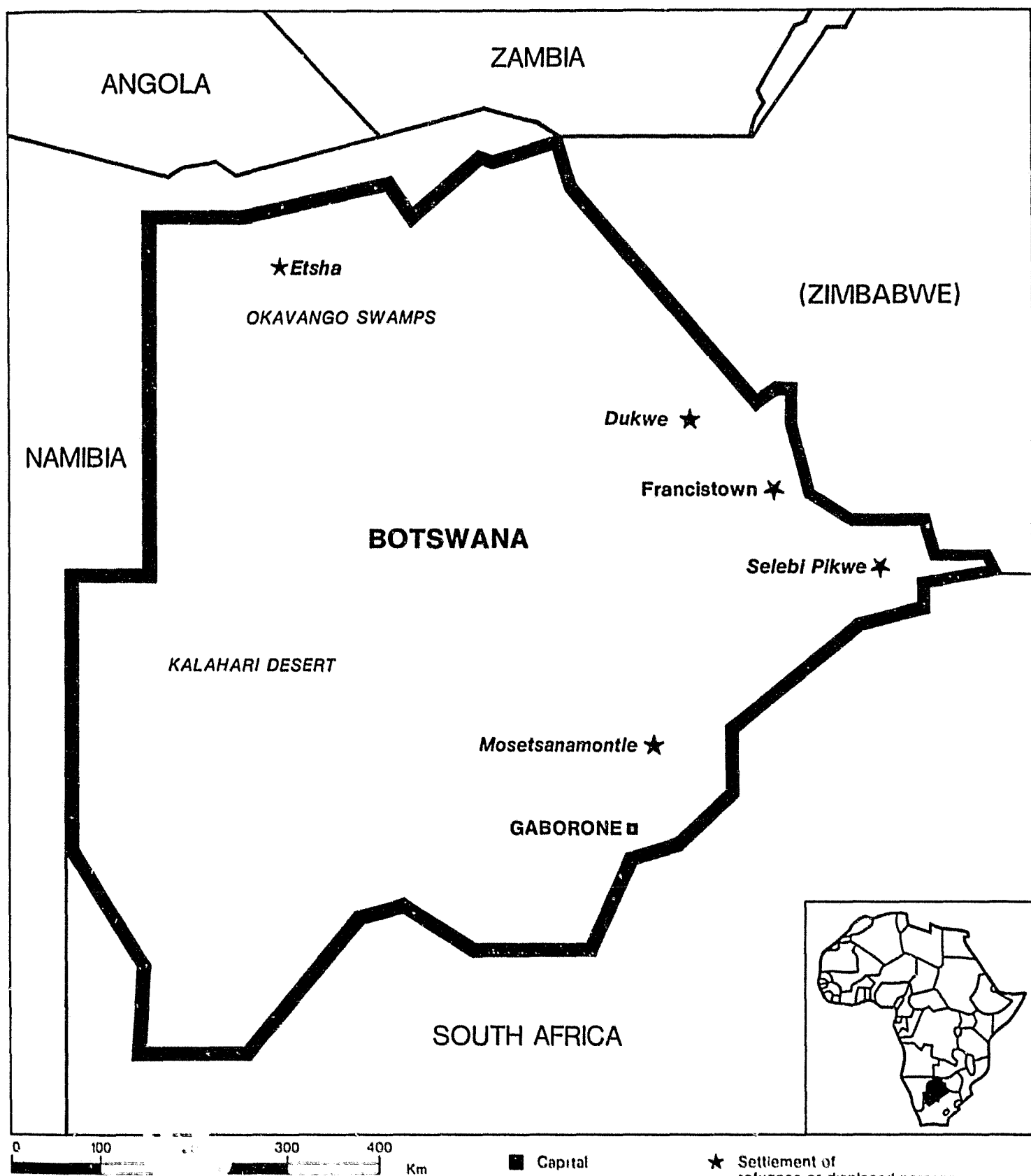
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Assistance to Zairian refugees	1,100.6	1,000.0	1,000.0	500.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>				
Assistance to Namibian refugees	1,500.0	3,000.0	3,250.0	3,500.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	-	-	104.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	...	3.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	324.4	324.5	412.4	413.0
Sub-total (1)	2,926.0	4,324.5	4,665.4	4,517.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	315.7	-	2.9	-
<u>Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Angola</u>				
Programme support and administration	25.2	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Assistance to Angolan returnees	1,710.5	-	3.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	58.5	47.5	23.7	31.9
Sub-total (2)	2,109.9	47.5	29.6	31.9
Total (1 - 2)	5,035.9	4,372.0	4,695.0	4,548.9
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	77.9	102.4	101.0	110.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	5,113.8	4,474.4	4,796.0	4,659.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

BOTSWANA

Area 600,372 sq. km.
Estimated population 790,000 (mid-79)
Population density 1.3 per sq. km.
Rainy season Approx. October - April



BOTSWANA

Introduction

23. The number of refugees in Botswana increased steadily throughout 1979, due to new arrivals from Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia). Of the 23,300 refugees residing in Botswana at the end of the year, 96 per cent were Zimbabweans, accommodated mainly at the transit centres of Selebi-Pikwe and Francistown as well as at the Dukwe agricultural settlement, where work was largely completed in 1979.

24. Following the Lancaster House Agreement, UNHCR supervised the repatriation from Botswana of 18,200 Zimbabweans in early 1980. Some 1,700 Zimbabwean refugees had already repatriated by their own means. As of March 1980, the refugee population in Botswana thus numbered 3,400. The Government of Botswana, in consultation with UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), proposes to use the facilities at Dukwe for a multinational settlement for refugees for whom no other durable solution has been found.

25. The emphasis on educational assistance to South African refugee students has remained a priority in Botswana, in accordance with the co-ordinating role conferred by the Secretary-General upon the High Commissioner in 1977. The Education Resource Centre in Gaborone continues to offer remedial programmes and correspondence courses to refugees prior to further formal education in Botswana or elsewhere. Essential buildings at the two secondary schools, under construction with financial assistance from UNHCR, were completed in 1979 and classes commenced in January 1980.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local Integration

26. Assistance to individuals: In 1979 an amount of \$36,000 was obligated for assistance towards the local integration of individual refugees, through establishment in small businesses, crafts and agricultural activities. It is proposed to reduce by \$20,000 the 1980 allocation of \$58,000, which includes \$10,000 for the provision of rent subsidies. In view of the opportunities offered by the agricultural settlement at Dukwe, no allocation is proposed for 1981.

27. Transit, reception and residential centres for Zimbabwean refugees: With the expansion of Dukwe settlement, overcrowding was eased at the Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe transit centres, which respectively accommodated up to 4,000 and 9,000 refugees at peak periods in 1979. The allocation of \$556,218 for the centres was increased in the course of the year to \$589,465 by Programme Reserve funds and through transfers, in order to cover recurrent costs, and to provide certain material, educational and cultural facilities. In the overcrowded conditions, the need for creative activities became urgent and the refugees were encouraged to engage in improving the centres' amenities and in a number of maintenance jobs. In view of the repatriation of Zimbabweans, substantial reductions in financial allocations are possible for the current year. The appropriation of \$692,000 for Francistown is no longer required. That of \$700,000 for Selebi-Pikwe is reduced to \$48,000, obligated for expenses in connexion with the design of a water and sewage system.

28. Residential centre for South Africans: Plans for the construction of a residential centre for South African refugees at Mosetsanamontle have been changed as a result of the repatriation of almost all the Zimbabweans from the agricultural settlement at Dukwe. South African refugees who would have resided at this centre will now be able to live in the multinational centre at Dukwe. The approved appropriation of \$50,000 for the proposed centre in 1980 is no longer required.

29. An amount of \$37,264 was obligated in 1979 for recurrent costs relating to 90 low-cost houses at Selebi-Pikwe which were constructed in prior years with UNHCR financial assistance. Thirty of these houses were returned in 1979 to the Botswana authorities, against reimbursement of funds to UNHCR. The remaining 60 houses have now also been returned. They provided accommodation to some 260 refugees during the first four months of 1980.

30. Dukwe Settlement: This agricultural settlement for Zimbabwean refugees was expanded to accommodate 11,558 persons at the end of 1979. The construction of eight additional staff quarters, a warehouse, carpentry and mechanical workshops and a police station was completed during the year. The provisional reception camp was replaced by houses built by refugees. Families and communal groups successfully engaged in agricultural activity despite poor rainfall, while some refugees established small businesses. The settlement enjoyed efficient medical and administrative services. An amount of \$2,960,000 was obligated for this project in 1979. In February 1980, all but 150 of the Zimbabweans in Dukwe were repatriated. The Government has decided that the facilities at the settlement should be used to accommodate South Africans and refugees of other nationalities, previously residing in urban areas of Botswana. The Lutheran World Federation is continuing to act as operational partner for the programme at Dukwe, and is also providing financial support. It is foreseen that only \$350,000 out of UNHCR's allocation of \$1 million will be required for 1980. An allocation of \$400,000 is proposed for 1981.

31. Lower secondary education: Tutor-assisted correspondence courses up to the Ordinary Level examinations of the General Certificate of Education, as well as sporting and cultural activities, have continued to be provided to refugee students at the Educational Resource Centre. Obligations in 1979 amounted to \$49,083. An amount of \$55,000 is foreseen for this purpose within the appropriation for Lower Secondary education in 1980. Since the services provided by the Centre are to be included in the Dukwe multinational settlement centre in 1980, no separate allocation is proposed for 1981.

32. Scholarships in secondary education were provided to 64 South African students in 1979, financed from an allocation of \$48,000 under the Special Programmes. For the current year, funds amounting to \$119,000 are included in the appropriation under General Programmes, based on the availability of 160 places. The amount foreseen is expected to be adequate. An allocation of \$131,000 is proposed for 1981 for the same number of places at secondary level.

Counselling

33. The Lutheran World Federation joined the All Africa Council of Churches, the International University Exchange Fund and UNHCR, as an additional funding partner of the Botswana Council for Refugees in 1979. In view of the increasing caseload, the posts of Director and third counsellor were added to the staff of the Botswana Council for Refugees in 1979 to provide counselling

services. An amount of \$24,750 was obligated in 1979. The allocation of \$27,000 is thought sufficient for needs in the current year, while an amount of \$34,000 is proposed for counselling services in 1981.

Supplementary aid

34. From the allocation of \$320,000, a sum of \$315,664 was obligated to provide temporary assistance to South Africans, Zimbabweans and refugees of other nationalities in 1979. With the departure of Zimbabwean refugees, it is proposed that the 1980 allocation of \$296,000 for supplementary aid be reduced to \$196,000. An allocation of \$53,000 is requested for 1981.

Programme support and administration

35. A total of \$68,096 was obligated in 1979 against an allocation of \$68,100.

36. With the reduction of the refugee caseload in Botswana, one P-3 line and one post at the General Service level can be abolished as at 1 October 1980; the savings in staff costs will more than offset general cost increases, and the allocation for 1980 can be reduced to \$77,200.

37. For 1981 an allocation of \$13,600 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

38. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, \$60,000 were obligated in 1979 to provide relief and maintenance assistance to South African refugees in Botswana.

Special Programme for southern African refugees

39. Funds made available to the High Commissioner in response to his special appeal of 8 June 1977 in behalf of southern African refugees continue to be used to finance several projects for the benefit of these refugees. An amount of \$4.2 million has so far been obligated to construct and equip one junior and one senior secondary school which will provide an additional 960 places for students in Botswana. Out of this total, the number of places available for refugee students will be in proportion to UNHCR's contribution to the total cost of these schools, which is currently estimated at \$6.3 million.

Repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees

40. The repatriation of 15,200 Zimbabweans from Botswana took place in January/February 1980, immediately after the High Commissioner's appeal to the international community for assistance in meeting the costs of repatriation to Zimbabwe and in providing immediate help. The movement from Botswana was conducted by road, with vehicles proceeding directly to the reception centre some 15 kilometers from the border. Financial obligations for this programme, which was implemented by the Lutheran World Federation, amounted to \$450,000. Programme support and administration costs in connexion with the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees are estimated at \$7,200 for 1980 for travel and general operating expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	36.0	58.0	38.0	-
Transit/reception centres for Zimbabweans	589.4	1,392.0	48.0	-
Residential centre for South Africans	37.2	89.0	39.0	-
Dukwe settlement	2,960.0	1,000.0	350.0	400.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	49.1	174.0	174.0	131.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	1.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	24.8	27.0	27.0	34.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	315.7	296.0	196.0	53.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	68.1	79.8	77.2	13.6
Sub-total (1)	4,082.8	3,120.8	954.2	637.6
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	60.0	...	45.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	69.6	46.2	57.6	31.2
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Operations	147.5	...	54.0	...
<u>Zimbabwean Repatriation Operation</u>				
Operations	-	-	450.0	...
Programme support and administration	-	-	7.2	-
Sub-total (2)	277.1	46.2	613.8	31.2

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
Total (1 - 2)	4,359.9	3,167.0	1,568.0	668.8
REGULAR BUDGET	81.8	107.1	105.6	115.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,441.7	3,274.1	1,673.6	783.9

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

BURUNDI

41. The number of refugees in Burundi, most of whom are of Rwandese origin, remained stable at some 50,000. The massive repatriation of Zairians which took place in the course of 1979 did not affect this figure, since the great majority had not registered as refugees.

42. In view of the continued hardship suffered by urban refugees, most of whom are jobless, efforts have again focused on improving their lot through the establishment of small family businesses or through apprenticeships. Multipurpose appropriations covering assistance of this kind, as well as the immediate needs of those in dire hardship, were increased from Programme Reserve funds to \$65,700 and \$87,100 in 1979 and 1980 respectively. An allocation of \$55,000 is proposed for 1981.

43. Local settlement assistance has also included appropriations to cover costs incurred in transferring refugees in Bujumbura to rural settlements, wherever this solution was feasible. In 1979, 1,757 refugees of various origins left the capital for this purpose. Relatively marginal assistance was required from UNHCR for these settlements, which were developed under UNHCR programmes of previous years. A contribution was made towards the primary school at Bukemba, and equipment provided to the school for rural apprentices at Muramba.

44. At the request of the Government of Burundi, UNHCR plans to contribute to the cost of building a hospital in the province of Ruigi where the presence of a large number of Rwandese refugees has placed a considerable strain on the local infrastructure, especially with respect to medical services. The total construction and equipment costs are estimated at \$2.5 million. It is proposed that this be financed in two instalments: an allocation of \$1.5 million in 1981 and the balance in the following year, on the understanding that all running costs and staffing will be met by the Government and that medical services rendered to refugees will be free of charge.

45. Educational needs at the lower secondary level have been met from appropriations under General Programmes. These include a contribution to the St. Albert College in Bujumbura and scholarships to 220 Rwandese refugees attending classes at the lower secondary level. A small number of Ugandan refugees also received financial support to help them follow correspondence courses. In 1979, scholarships at the higher secondary and university levels, financed from the Education Account, were awarded to 177 refugee students.

46. Counselling services, which continue to play an essential role, particularly for the benefit of urban refugees in Burundi, were provided by experienced staff under the supervision of the Branch Office. In the period under review, the services were especially valuable to Zairian refugees prior to voluntary repatriation.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(In thousands of US dollars)

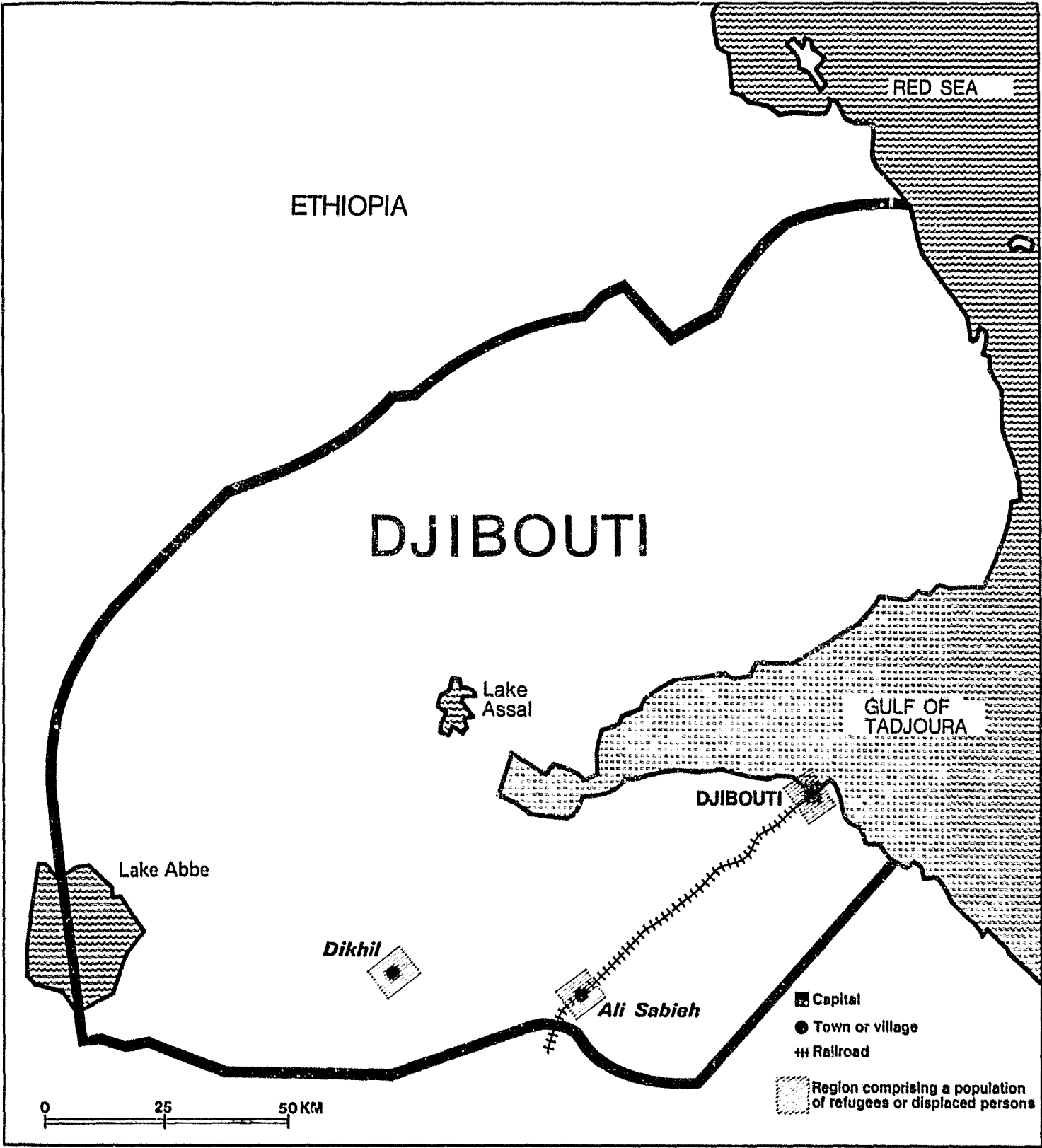
Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees, rural settlement and primary education	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Construction of hospital	-	-	-	1,500.0
Multipurpose assistance	65.7	55.0	87.1	55.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	19.7	22.0	22.0	24.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.6 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	27.8	30.0	30.0	31.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	23.9	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	212.7	182.0	214.1	1,685.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	32.8	44.0	44.0	50.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	36.2	38.0
Sub-total (2)	32.8	44.0	80.2	88.0
Total (1 - 2)	245.5	226.0	294.3	1,773.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	104.9	99.9	104.4	107.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	350.4	325.9	398.7	1,880.4

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against the appropriation "Other countries and areas in Asia"

DJIBOUTI

Area 21,783 sq.km.
Estimated population 320,000 (1979)
Population density Approx. 14. 7 per sq. km.



DJIBOUTI

Introduction

47. Initial estimates set the number of refugees from Ethiopia in Djibouti at 28,800 at the end of 1979. A more recent survey undertaken by the Government has, however, revealed the presence of some 20,000 refugees of unconfirmed status, dispersed in Djibouti town (10,000 more than previously supposed). With the continued movement of refugees during the first months of 1980, the total number of refugees as of June 1980 was assessed at 42,000, constituting a sizeable percentage of Djibouti's total population.

48. Many of the refugees are of rural background, but their settlement in agriculture is largely impracticable due to the harsh climatic conditions which have been further aggravated by persistent drought in this area of Africa. By the end of 1979 some 17,000 refugees were accommodated in the two camps of Dikhil and Ali Sabieh, where relief assistance has been provided since 1977, and where UNHCR's programme of assistance has continued to be implemented by the Government, with supplementary contributions made available by WFP and a number of voluntary agencies. Some 500 refugees have continued to receive assistance at a camp at Boulaos. In view of the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions at the camp, plans have been made by UNHCR, in consultation with the Government, for their transfer to another site.

49. Many Ethiopian refugees of urban background continue to live in precarious conditions in the capital city. Those enjoying refugee status number over 4,100, but as already mentioned, many thousands more are living unidentified among the local population. Their presence weighs heavily upon the economy of the country, particularly in view of the low living standards and 50 per cent unemployment rate. Intensified efforts have, therefore, been made by UNHCR to promote counselling services. Many of these refugees are students for whom the only solution lies in placement in schools or colleges in other countries. To date, some 270 to 300 refugees have been able to avail themselves of such opportunities, while efforts continue to provide scholarships for another 554 and resettlement opportunities for those who do not qualify for educational placement. Meanwhile, plans are under way for a transit centre designed to house refugees and improve their chances of resettlement through some vocational training.

50. UNHCR's assistance to refugees in Djibouti has again been financed both under General Programmes and under the Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa, for which an appeal was launched in 1978. With the over-all improvement in living standards now achieved with respect to rural refugees in camps in Djibouti, a gradual shift of emphasis towards the long-term goal of attaining self-sufficiency has become possible. A pilot project begun in 1979 was designed to settle a dozen refugee families and an equal number of local families in an irrigated farming scheme at Mouloud. Since the application of schemes such as this would not be possible on a large scale for reasons already mentioned, increased efforts will be made to facilitate the settlement of refugees of rural background in handicrafts, fishing and other appropriate activities. Emphasis is also being placed on the construction of housing, extension of health education, women's education, primary education, assistance to self-education groups, as well as language and teachers' courses.

51. In view of the very heavy burden placed by the increased number of refugees on the meagre resources of Djibouti, a United Nations interagency mission visited the country in June 1980, in accordance with resolution 1980/11 adopted by ECOSOC at its first regular session this year. The High Commissioner reported on the activities of his Office in the country to ECOSOC at its second regular session of 1980. In its resolution 1980/44, taking note of this report, ECOSOC requested UNHCR to continue, inter alia, to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees. Any specific implications of the findings of the interagency mission with respect to UNHCR's assistance programme in Djibouti will appear in an addendum to the present document.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

52. To meet increased requirements in 1979 as mentioned below, the revised allocation of \$866,000 was supplemented by funds from the Programme Reserve. Similarly, the approved allocation of \$700,000 for 1980 has been increased by \$1,296,000 from the Reserve and an additional \$500,000 is requested under the new and revised projects formula. An allocation of \$3,930,000 is proposed for 1981 for the continuation of many of UNHCR's on-going assistance activities for the benefit of refugees in Djibouti and to promote self-sufficiency projects, as outlined above. The descriptions which follow indicate major commitments for the assistance financed from these appropriations.

53. Dikhil and Ali Sabieh: In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$455,500 for the provision of regular food rations to refugees living in the camps, such as sugar, tea, salt, lentils and dates. Domestic utensils and soap were also provided. A medical ward provided by UNHCR in Dikhil in 1978 was functioning fully and another was financed by UNHCR for Ali Sabieh Camp in 1979 at a cost of \$21,006. In view of its limited capacity of only ten beds, an extension of the building is required before it can become operational. The camp of Ali Sabieh is being provided with a mother-and-child centre financed from supporting contributions in 1979, while a similar centre in Dikhil Camp has been in full operation since December 1979. UNHCR covered the running costs of the centres in 1979 and provided funds for the local purchase of hospital beds and office equipment.

54. From funds made available by UNHCR in 1978, five classrooms were built in Dikhil in 1979, in addition to those already constructed under the same project in 1978 in Ali Sabieh. The project also covered teachers' salaries during part of 1979 for traditional education in both camps. Books were donated by the Government of Saudi Arabia. A further \$83,110 were obligated in 1979 for primary education in the camps.

55. Steps were taken in 1979 to maintain and improve the water and lighting systems in the camps, and further improvements are to take place during the current year. Under another project started in 1978, five water tanks were installed in Ali Sabieh during 1979.

56. The construction of traditional dwellings for refugees in the camps, which began with UNHCR funds in 1978, was accelerated in the latter part of 1979, thanks to an additional amount of \$136,384 made available to cover increased costs. By April 1980, 248 toucoutes were finished in Ali Sabieh and 40 in Dikhil. The project is placed under the technical supervision of a French voluntary agency, "Association française des volontaires du progrès".

57. Construction work on the transit centre to benefit up to 500 young urban refugees, for which \$282,000 were obligated in 1979 began near Ali Sabieh during the first quarter of 1980. This allocation covers the purchase of prefabricated buildings, as well as running costs in 1980.

58. During the first part of 1980, the approved allocation of \$700,000 for local integration was entirely committed for continued assistance measures. The purchase of foodstuffs and related costs alone is now estimated at \$526,800 in 1980. Funds are also required for the procurement of soap and to cover increased expenditure relating to the completion this year of a total of 1,000 refugee dwellings in the two camps. Further logistical support for the construction is needed. Funds are also required to finance certain costs connected with the agricultural pilot project in Mouloud, such as the construction of a water reservoir and a wind shelter.

59. Based on a UNESCO study, additional school facilities are needed to provide regular primary education to some 2,145 refugee schoolchildren in Dikhil and 3,815 in Ali Sabieh, as well as for women's education. UNHCR has been requested by the Government to provide these facilities, the construction of which will be spread over five years. An amount of \$732,800 is estimated to be needed in 1980 for immediate requirements, including furniture and teachers' salaries for a period of 12 months.

60. Djibouti: In 1979, urgent food supplies were provided to refugees in Djibouti town at a cost of \$10,839. In view of the special needs of urban refugees, new projects for their benefit are being started in 1980 for which additional funds will be required. These include assistance to self-help educational groups, testing of students awaiting placement in institutions outside Djibouti, assistance in covering the wages of refugee workers employed in constructing the transit centre, as well as the procurement of essential basic equipment, furnishings, teaching equipment and vehicles.

61. Boulaos: An amount of \$12,300 was obligated in 1979 for improvements to the housing and sanitary facilities of the camp at Boulaos, located close to the Djibouti slaughterhouse, which has accommodated some 500 Ethiopian refugees who arrived in 1975. Arrangements are now under way for the transfer of this group to a new site made available by the Government at Balbala. The cost of providing shelter at the new site is estimated at \$221,550 for 1980, financed from Programme Reserve funds.

Lower secondary education

62. In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$50,000 from the over-all allocation for local integration to cover the fares and related costs of 110 students accepted in educational institutions overseas. The allocation of \$38,000 for lower secondary education in 1980 had to be increased by \$60,000 from the Programme Reserve to enable students to take advantage of opportunities available to them elsewhere. For 1981, an allocation of \$98,000 is proposed to finance the lower secondary education of French-speaking students in Djibouti, and to pay the fares of students placed in schools or colleges in other countries.

Legal assistance

63. In 1979, \$25,000 were obligated from the over-all allocation for the establishment of a legal service for the determination of refugee status.

Counselling

64. Counselling activities, which formed an essential part of UNHCR's assistance in Djibouti, were financed in 1979 from funds available under the Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa. In 1980, they have been financed from the allocation of \$128,000 approved under General Programmes, which has been increased by \$66,000 from the Programme Reserve to cover additional unforeseen needs. An allocation of \$200,000 is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

65. Supplementary aid was financed in 1979 from funds under the Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa. The General Programme's allocation of \$20,000 for 1980 was increased by \$15,000 from the Programme Reserve to provide urgent food, shelter and health care to urban refugees who chose to remain in Djibouti town. An amount of \$40,000 is requested for 1981.

Programme support and administration

66. In addition to the allocation of \$171,000 for 1979 an amount of \$30,746 was made available by transfers between allocations to cover higher staff costs and the purchase of an office vehicle initially budgeted for 1980.

67. With the increased activities of the office in Djibouti the assignment of an accountant to assist the Programme Officer in financial project monitoring is necessary, and it is proposed to add this post, at the General Service level, to the staffing table. The proposed allocations of \$259,800 for 1980 and of \$326,900 for 1981 take account of this post and related costs as from 1 October 1980.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa

68. Djibouti was included in the appeal launched by UNHCR in April 1978 for humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa in view of the continuing influx of refugees from Ethiopia, and of the considerable strain which they placed upon a country already facing complex problems as a newly-independent nation. The funds thus made available were used primarily for relief assistance and measures to strengthen the country's infrastructure and basic services. A large number of these projects have been incorporated in the General Programmes since then. Obligations in 1979 under the Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa amounted to \$250,743.

69. The pilot project for irrigated farming at Mouloud continued throughout the period under review. A variety of vegetables were produced. The French voluntary agency "Association française des volontaires du progrès" has provided technical advisers to supervise this project, as well as the construction of refugee dwellings in traditional style, known as toucoules. UNHCR assisted in housing these advisers, and in covering the costs of vehicles. Funds were also made available for the purchase of local foodstuffs and to provide supplementary hyperprotein food to combat malnutrition suffered by some refugees in the camps at Dikhil and Ali Sabieh.

70. A prefabricated unit, with appropriate equipment, was purchased by UNHCR in 1979 so that a legal service might operate in the capital to help the authorities to identify refugees living among the local population and to determine their eligibility for refugee status. Funds were also supplied for supplementary aid in the form of medical care and food rations urgently required by individual urban refugees. Counselling services were strengthened, with an emphasis on educational opportunities. Several refugees were able to benefit from scholarships in Egypt; others received assistance to study at various levels in schools in Djibouti.

Education Account

71. An obligation of \$18,708 was incurred in 1979 for assistance in further education; five students were found to have the qualifications required to study at the French-language schools in Djibouti. The 1980 allocation of \$17,800 is expected to be sufficient. For 1981 an amount of \$21,400 is projected.

Other trust funds

72. To meet immediate needs, generous donations in kind were made available in 1979 by Governments and voluntary agencies. These included substantial supplies of enriched food and other items.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Assistance to rural refugees	1,091.7	700.0	2,496.0	3,930.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	50.0 ^{a/}	38.0	98.0	98.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.7 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	25.0	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	-	128.0	194.0	200.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	4.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	-	20.0	35.0	40.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	201.7	236.6	259.8	326.9
Sub-total (1)	1,379.4	1,122.6	3,082.8	4,594.9
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary education	18.7	17.8	17.8	21.4
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Food	225.8	-	236.0	-
Local integration	6.9	-	96.1	-
Multipurpose assistance	120.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	34.0	46.1	75.6	75.2
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti</u>				
Operations	250.7	-	18.3	-
Sub-total (2)	656.1	63.9	443.8	96.6
Sub-total (1 - 2)	2,035.5	1,186.5	3,526.6	4,691.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	2,035.5	1,186.5	3,526.6	4,691.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Assistance to rural refugees	1,091.7	700.0	2,496.0	3,930.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	50.0 ^{a/}	38.0	98.0	98.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.7 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	25.0	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	-	128.0	194.0	200.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	4.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	-	20.0	35.0	40.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	201.7	236.6	259.8	326.9
Sub-total (1)	1,379.4	1,122.6	3,082.8	4,594.9
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary education	18.7	17.8	17.8	21.4
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Food	225.8	-	236.0	-
Local integration	6.9	-	96.1	-
Multipurpose assistance	120.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	34.0	46.1	75.6	75.2
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti</u>				
Operations	250.7	-	18.3	-
Sub-total (2)	656.1	63.9	443.8	96.6
Sub-total (1 - 2)	2,035.5	1,186.5	3,526.6	4,691.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	2,035.5	1,186.5	3,526.6	4,691.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

EGYPT

73. The number of refugees of concern to UNHCR in Egypt remained unchanged at some 5,000 at the end of June 1980. Some 400 of these are destitute and aged refugees of European origin, while the bulk are Africans, mainly Ethiopians.

74. As in previous years, assistance measures have been directed towards the local integration of refugees through job placement, the establishment or consolidation of small businesses, provision of shelter, medical care and counselling services. Financial assistance in the form of annuities has been provided for aged and destitute refugees. In all some 600 refugees have benefited from local integration measures. Educational assistance for refugees at the lower secondary level and in vocational/technical training has remained a priority and 264 refugees have been placed in educational establishments in the country.

75. While the resettlement abroad of refugees living in Egypt has continued to prove difficult, a number of refugees who completed their education in 1979 were successfully resettled and efforts are being made to find employment in the area for a larger number who will complete their education in 1980. Lengthy negotiations relating to the resettlement of refugees in transit have involved the provision of care and maintenance assistance to a number of refugees.

76. An increase in the cost of living has necessitated an increase in allocations from the Programme Reserve, and proposed allocations for 1981 are also consequently higher.

77. Obligations were also incurred under Special Programmes, particularly the Education Account, which benefited 215 refugee students attending secondary or other higher educational establishments. Further educational assistance was provided for Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti under the programme of assistance for refugees from the region of the Horn of Africa.

78. Due to difficulties encountered in the recruitment of protection officers with the necessary legal background and the required language proficiency under the JPO scheme, it is proposed to create, as from 1981, a post at the P-3 level for a protection officer and to abolish a Junior Professional Officer line. To cover staff costs and related costs for programme support and administration, an allocation of \$54,200 under General Programmes is proposed for 1981.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT

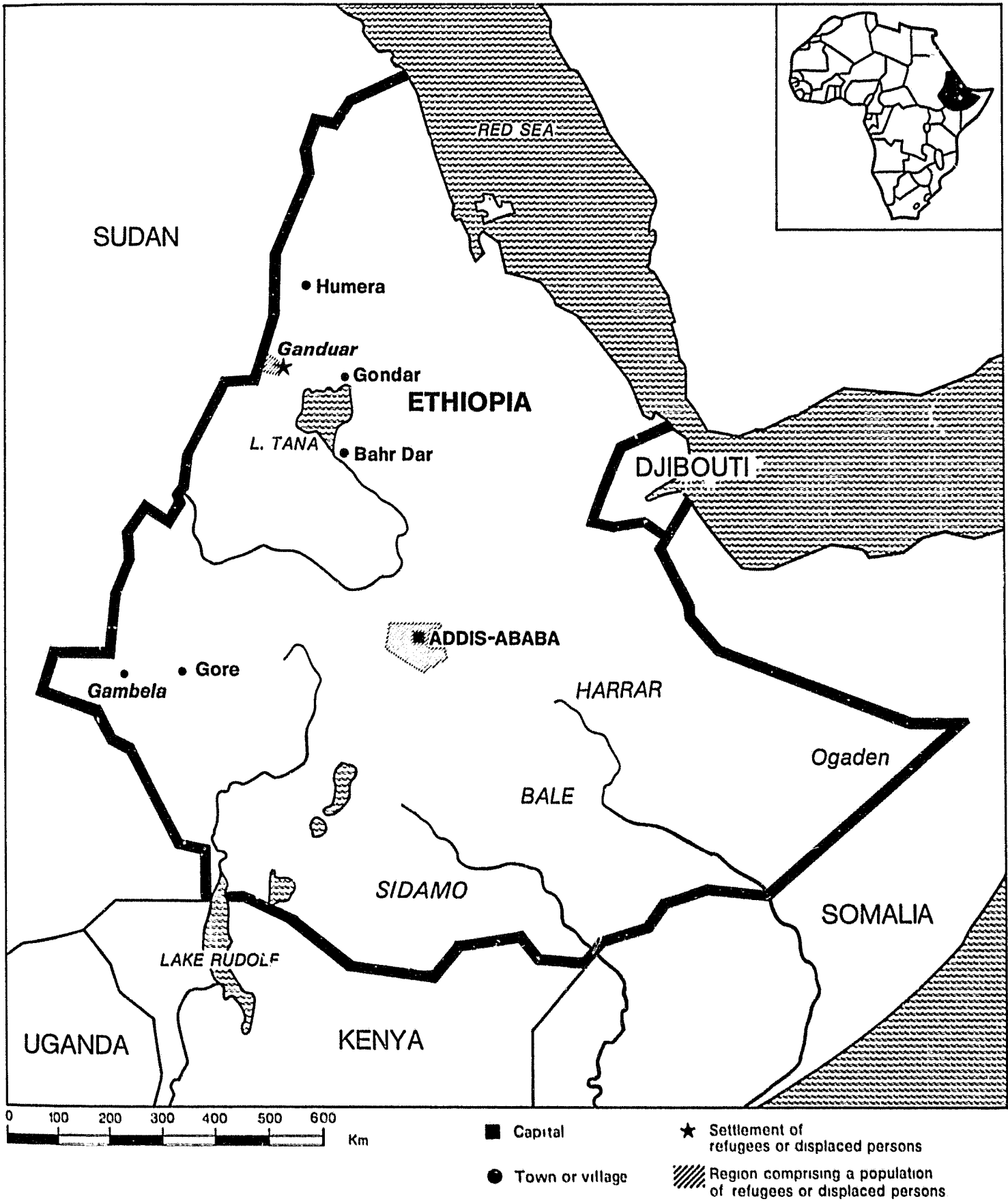
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Local settlement	140.0	130.0	199.0	230.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	260.0	286.0	303.0	379.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	27.0	25.0	25.0	33.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.8 <u>a/</u>	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	1.4 <u>a/</u>	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	35.8	35.0	65.0	88.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	90.0	47.0	103.0	100.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	-	54.2
Sub-total (1)	556.0	523.0	695.0	884.2
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	381.7	382.0	548.1	714.2
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	2.2	...	3.0	...
<u>Assistance to Armenian refugees</u>	16.0	...	2.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	32.5	55.6	29.9	16.7
<u>Humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa</u>				
Operations	46.8	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	479.2	437.6	583.0	730.9
Total (1 - 2)	1,035.2	960.6	1,278.0	1,615.1
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	100.9	75.9	74.9	81.6
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	1,136.1	1,036.5	1,352.9	1,696.7

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

ETHIOPIE

Superficie	1 221 900 km ²
Population (chiffre estimatif)	30 420,000 habitants (milieu 1979)
Densité de population	environ 24,9 au km ²
Saison des pluies	en gros juin à octobre



ETHIOPIA

Introduction

79. The number of refugees in Ethiopia, mainly of Sudanese origin, has remained relatively constant at around 11,000. Some 5,500 southern Sudanese have been living for several years in the Gambela area and no longer require UNHCR's assistance. Other Sudanese refugees reside in camps at Ganduar and have received mainly care and maintenance assistance.

80. Individual refugees of various origins living in Addis Ababa have long been a source of concern to UNHCR, in view of their precarious living conditions and limited employment prospects. In co-operation with UNIDO and ILO, consideration has been given to the establishment of a small-scale industrial project on which a number of refugees in and around the capital could be engaged. In addition, a number of urban refugees have undertaken retraining courses with a view to improving their chances of employment.

81. The most important feature of the period under review has been the continuation of UNHCR's special programme of humanitarian assistance to certain populations displaced in Ethiopia as a result of the conflict in the Ogaden region. This programme began in April 1978 in order to meet the most urgent needs of those displaced persons in the southern regions of Bale, Hararge and Sidamo. At the beginning of 1980 the Government estimated their number to be in the region of 1.8 million. The concerted efforts of UNHCR, the Ethiopian Government and international donor agencies and organizations were hampered to some extent by the swelling numbers and by the prolonged drought in this area. By the end of September 1979, however, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission established by the Ethiopian Government was supervising 287 rural settlements in Bale province and 23 in Sidamo. UNHCR has catered for basic domestic requirements and has instituted programmes aimed at self-sufficiency. Food requirements are being covered largely by WFP, the EEC and by bilateral arrangements.

82. In recognition of the concerted efforts still required on the part of the international community to alleviate the plight of returnees and displaced persons in Ethiopia, and following the report of an interagency mission charged with assessing the extent of the problem (E/1980/104), a resolution was adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 which, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNHCR, to appeal to the international community to find ways and means to urgently mobilize assistance.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

83. Refugees at Ganduar: These refugees, for the most part men of Sudanese rural origin, reside in three camps in the Ganduar area. Since their arrival in Ethiopia in 1971/72, they have received UNHCR care and maintenance assistance and WFP supplies. In recent years, there have been indications that this group might repatriate, and plans to resettle them at a permanent location in Ethiopia were therefore suspended. Since repatriation now seems unlikely to take place in the near future, the establishment of a rural settlement is envisaged so that the refugees may achieve self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time.

84. Assistance to these refugees in 1979 was provided from a 1978 allocation of \$250,000 which had been carried over, with the Executive Committee's authorization. Obligations in 1980, amounting to \$330,000, have enabled the Ethiopian Refugee Department of the Ministry of Interior - UNHCR's implementing partner - to continue to provide care and maintenance to his group of refugees. The assistance provided has included food, medicines and sanitary aids, clothing and transport. Under the new and revised project formula, an additional allocation of \$170,000 is proposed for 1980, at the request of the Government, for basic food supplies hitherto provided by WFP. In view of the current plans to transfer this group to a rural settlement, an allocation of \$750,000 is proposed for 1981 to meet continued assistance requirements and costs relating to the transfer.

85. Individual refugees: An obligation of \$2,000 was incurred in 1979. The 1980 appropriation of \$9,000 is designed to promote the local integration of individual refugees in Ethiopia through their placement in jobs, crafts and trades, apprenticeships, language training, etc. Primary education of eight refugee children is also being financed under this project until the end of 1980. An appropriation of \$4,000 is proposed for 1981.

Counselling

86. An amount of \$11,000 was obligated in 1979 from the overall allocation for the benefit of individual urban refugees seeking employment. In 1980, an amount of \$13,500 was obligated from the overall allocation for counselling services provided, under the general supervision of the Regional Liaison Office, by a qualified counsellor with supporting staff. Funds will again be made available from the overall allocation to continue these activities in 1981.

Supplementary Aid

87. Obligations amounting to \$50,000 and \$65,000 have been made for 1979 and 1980 respectively to assist destitute refugees, mainly in Addis Ababa, with subsistence allowances, clothing, temporary accommodation, medical treatment, rental subsidies and other forms of relief assistance. An amount of \$57,000 is proposed for 1981.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa

88. UNHCR's programme of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, which forms part of the special programme of assistance in the Horn of Africa, was based initially on the estimated needs of some 150,000 persons (30,000 families). An appeal for funds towards a target of \$5,075,000 was made in April 1978, in response to a request for assistance by the Ethiopian Government, and after consultations with other agencies of the United Nations system.

89. A mission to the Bale province in January 1979 reported a continued influx of displaced persons as a result of events in the Ogaden region. A number of additional projects were subsequently established in order to meet the urgent requirements of some 20,000 families among the new arrivals in the

Bale and Sidamo provinces. Thus, in the course of 1979, obligations under the special programme in Ethiopia amounted to \$2,472,243. As of June 1980, the total amount of funds contributed for this programme since 1978, almost \$7.2 million, had been obligated.

90. Domestic needs and rehabilitation: From obligations amounting to \$1,642,205 in 1979, further supplies of domestic utensils, soap, lamps, blankets, cloth and clothing were provided, as well as seeds and tools to facilitate the resumption of agricultural activities. A further \$175,000 were obligated in 1980, bringing the total amount obligated since 1978 for these assistance measures to \$4,068,705.

91. Supplementary feeding: Since staple food requirements were covered by WFP, the EEC and through bilateral arrangements, UNHCR's input has been limited to supplementary supplies of tea, sugar, salt, peas and beans, in a total amount of \$1,014,000, since the programme's inception.

92. Reconstruction of communal facilities: Such facilities included schools and clinics damaged or destroyed during the events in the Ogaden region. In addition, funds have been provided by UNHCR for the purchase of hand-operated brick-making presses to promote the reconstruction of communal facilities and private dwellings on a self-help basis. UNHCR has also contributed to the improvement of water supply systems and to the construction of grain stores and health posts. Obligations for reconstruction assistance totalled \$661,250.

93. Transportation of relief goods: To help overcome transportation problems which have constituted a major obstacle to moving relief goods to the affected areas, UNHCR has purchased 20 trucks and provided funds for local and international transportation of supplies. By June 1980, a total of \$769,038 had been obligated for vehicles and \$655,000 for running costs and transportation.

94. Programme support and administration: In 1979, a total amount of only \$84,800 was obligated owing to a higher than anticipated staff turnover. The present pace of implementing the programme and developments in the region makes it necessary to maintain support staff beyond 30 June. The revised estimate for 1980 amounts to \$118,900 and takes account of this extension. At this stage no forecast is made for 1981.

Other trust funds

95. An amount of \$114 was obligated in 1979 under a Trust Fund in connexion with administrative expenses pertaining to the Arusha Conference.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Refugees at Ganduar	250.0	330.0	500.0	750.0
Individual refugees	2.0	9.0	9.0	4.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.9 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	8.4 ^{a/}	...	7.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	11.0 ^{a/}	...	13.5 ^{a/}	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	50.0	65.0	65.0	57.0
Sub-total (1)	325.2	407.0	597.5	814.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	14.0	15.4	14.0	14.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	9.0	-	9.0	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	0.1	-	-	-
<u>Humanitarian assistance to displaced persons</u>				
Operations	2,472.2	-	694.0	-
Programme support and administration	84.8	65.2	118.9	-
Sub-total (2)	2,580.1	80.6	835.9	14.0
Total (1 - 2)	2,905.3	487.6	1,433.4	828.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	136.3	216.1	213.2	232.2
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	3,041.6	703.7	1,646.6	1,060.2

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

GABON

96. The number of refugees in Gabon at the end of 1979 was estimated at some 30,000, a decrease of some 50 per cent since the beginning of that year, owing to the spontaneous repatriation of persons from Equatorial Guinea who had formed the bulk of the refugee population in Gabon. This movement was the result of the change of régime in Equatorial Guinea which occurred in August 1979. The repatriation has continued in the first half of 1980.

97. In view of this development, all plans aimed at the local integration of refugees in Gabon have been suspended, and the funds approved for this purpose by the Executive Committee at its twenty-ninth session have been transferred to the over-all allocation for voluntary repatriation, in order to assist the return of these refugees. The approved allocation for the current year has been revised to \$50,000 on account of the reduced case-load.

98. Limited assistance of various kinds was given from multi-purpose funds, mainly for language courses and primary education of children from Equatorial Guinea still in Gabon. An amount of \$10,342 was obligated in 1979, benefiting 235 refugees. In 1980 the appropriation of \$3,000 was increased by \$2,000 from the Programme Reserve and the total amount of \$5,000 has been obligated for assistance again including education at primary level. Three thousand dollars are requested for 1981.

99. Seven refugee students were assisted under the Education Account in 1979, at a cost of \$9,932. Appropriations of \$16,000 and of \$19,200 are foreseen for 1980 and 1981, respectively.

Programme support and administration

100. A total of \$104,232 was obligated in 1979 against an allocation of \$105,000. Minor savings due to staff turnover render an adjustment of the initial allocation for 1980 of \$115,600 unnecessary. The present pace of programme implementation makes it appear that it will be possible to abolish all General Programme posts - a Professional officer at the P-4 level supported by a local staff member - towards the end of 1981. Consequently, the proposed allocation for 1981 of \$105,200 covers only the first nine months.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GABON

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	-	150.0	50.0	-
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	10.4	3.0	5.0	3.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	0.4 ^{a/}	5.0	5.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	104.2	115.6	116.0	105.2
Sub-total (1)	118.5	273.6	176.0	108.2
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	9.9	-	16.0	19.2
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	31.6	69.9	41.7	-
Sub-total (2)	41.5	69.9	57.7	19.2
Total (1 - 2)	160.0	343.5	233.7	127.4
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	11.5	7.0	6.9	7.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	171.5	350.5	240.6	134.8

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

GHANA

101. In Ghana, where refugees, originating mostly from southern Africa, numbered some 180 at the end of 1979, emphasis has been placed on educational assistance. In 1979, UNHCR's contribution to educational assistance at the lower secondary level was financed through an allocation of \$72,500 from the global allocation for southern Africans approved by the Executive Committee at its twenty-ninth session. Funds for the current year amounting to \$56,000 have been obligated under General Programmes, benefiting 24 refugees. Since several of these students will soon terminate their studies, an allocation of \$17,000 is proposed for 1981. Scholarships at university level are being provided to 18 new Ethiopian students for the coming academic year, for which \$60,500 are being obligated from the Education Account. An amount of \$70,000 is projected for this expenditure in 1981.

102. Assistance to individual refugees, many of whom are without employment, has been provided through multi-purpose assistance projects which included supplementary aid, establishment assistance and help with repatriation, particularly to Angola. In view of the severely limited labour market, assistance needs are increasing: a revised allocation of \$42,700 is foreseen for the current year, and an allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1981. In view of the precarious situation of refugees receiving this assistance, efforts have continued towards more suitable durable solutions in place of immediate aid, notably through the promotion of counselling. An allocation of \$72,000 is proposed for 1981 to meet costs incurred by the appointment of a qualified counsellor in Accra.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GHANA*(in thousands of US dollars)*

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	45.0	40.0	42.7	50.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	72.5 ^{a/}	202.0	56.0	17.0
<u>Counselling</u>	37.0	37.0	37.0	72.0
Sub-total (1)	154.5	279.0	135.7	139.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	4.6	-	60.5	70.0
<u>Educational assistance to southern African refugees</u>	36.5	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	41.1	-	60.5	70.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	195.6	279.0	196.2	209.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against global allocation for southern Africans

KENYA

Introduction

103. At the end of 1979, there were some 5,800 refugees in Kenya of whom 3,500 were Ugandans. The remainder consisted of Ethiopians and Rwandese and smaller groups of various origin. The events in Uganda at the beginning of 1979 led to an influx of about 4,000 Ugandans into Kenya. In October 1979, following a change of government, many Ugandans requested UNHCR to assist in their repatriation and by the end of 1979 some 1,400 Ugandans had been voluntarily repatriated with UNHCR assistance.

104. During the first four months of 1980, the most significant change in the refugee population was the repatriation of about 2,000 Ugandans to their country and an influx of a small group of Ethiopian and Rwandese refugees into Kenya. The refugee population at the end of April 1980 thus stood at 3,500 persons consisting of 1,800 Ethiopians, 1,000 Rwandese, 500 Ugandans and a small group from various other countries.

105. Funds to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ugandans to their country were provided towards the end of 1979 within the framework of the programme for immediate humanitarian assistance to Uganda.

106. As in previous years, assistance under the General Programmes was provided towards the local integration of individual refugees, for the provision of educational and vocational training, for supplementary assistance to the destitute and for counselling services. An increase in the cost of living has, however, necessitated a substantial increase in the initial allocations. The voluntary repatriation of the majority of Ugandans has also entailed a reformulation of plans for the establishment of a rural settlement at Witu, originally intended primarily for Ugandan refugees.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

107. Individual refugees: The 1979 allocation of \$100,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and through transfers and an amount of \$136,789 was obligated to provide assistance to refugees or groups of refugees in need of local settlement measures. The assistance included shelter, health care, financial support and job placement or establishment in small businesses. Prospective employers were offered subsidies to encourage them to hire refugees. A panel composed of representatives of the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya (JRSK), UNHCR and the All African Conference of Churches met regularly to assess the viability of projects submitted by applicants. In spite of the reduced case-load, the expenditure for local settlement during 1980 has risen due to an increase in the cost of living. The 1980 allocation of \$100,000 has thus been increased from the Programme Reserve by \$25,000. Since an increased level of assistance for urban refugees is envisaged during the coming year an appropriation of \$275,000 is proposed for 1981.

108. Reception centre at Thika: A reception centre to accommodate asylum-seekers awaiting determination of their status was constructed at Thika from funds obligated in 1977/1978. The centre, which was built to accommodate up to 140 persons, includes a dispensary, stores, cooking facilities and offices for a manager and caretaker. Only \$7,815 were obligated in 1979 since unforeseen construction problems prevented the centre from becoming operational.

during the year. It is, however, expected that the centre will soon be opened for occupation and will also serve refugees in transit through Kenya. The expenditure during 1980 is expected to be \$56,500 and the approved appropriation of \$120,000 for 1980 is reduced accordingly under the new and revised projects formula. An appropriation of \$70,000 is proposed for 1981.

109. Rural settlement at Witu: A project was undertaken for the establishment of a rural settlement at Witu for up to 5,000 refugees, mostly from Uganda, to become self-sufficient in agriculture by mid-1982. Initial water and soil surveys were undertaken at the site and a socio-economic survey was carried out. In the light of events in Uganda in early 1979 and the return of many Ugandans to their country, a second socio-economic survey was carried out which indicated that a substantially smaller number of refugees were likely to move to the settlement. As a result, and following discussions with the Government, the project was reformulated to provide assistance primarily for Rwandese and Ethiopian refugees presently living in urban centres. It is envisaged that settlement of prospective families will commence in autumn 1980. From an approved appropriation of \$700,000 an amount of \$16,000 was obligated in 1979 to cover the costs of surveys. The balance of the appropriation has been carried forward for obligation in 1980 with the Executive Committee's approval. Together with the 1980 appropriation of \$100,000, these funds will be utilized to construct roads and shelters and to provide wells, agricultural equipment and seeds. Provision has also been made to assist refugees with food and initial grants before they become self-supporting. An allocation of \$225,000 is proposed for 1981.

110. Primary education: During 1979 an amount of \$45,000 was obligated to assist in the primary education of some 600 refugees. An innovation under this programme was the provision of English-language training for Ethiopians which was very well received, particularly by women. The 1980 allocation of \$50,000 has had to be increased by \$15,000 from the Programme Reserve due to increased costs. An allocation of \$65,000 is proposed for 1981.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

111. A total of \$301,000 was obligated in 1979 to provide lower secondary education and vocational training to over 270 refugees. The project was implemented with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour and several voluntary agencies. Due to an increase in the number of beneficiaries to 316, the 1980 appropriation of \$360,000 has been increased from the Programme Reserve to \$420,000. It is estimated that the number of beneficiaries will further increase to some 330, and an amount of \$480,000 is thus proposed for 1981.

Counselling

112. A total of \$63,173 was obligated in 1979 to provide counselling services for refugees. The counselling services were administered by the JRSK and UNHCR contributed nearly one third of the administrative budget of this agency. During 1980, however, due to a reduction in contributions from other donors, UNHCR is financing almost half the administrative costs of the JRSK. In addition, counselling services related to educational placement are now being implemented mainly by the Kenya Catholic Secretariat, to which UNHCR also contributes in respect of administrative costs. The 1980 appropriation of \$80,000 has thus proved insufficient and has been increased by \$35,000 from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$157,000 is proposed for 1981.

Assistance to handicapped refugees

113. An amount of \$22,566 was obligated in 1979 from the over-all allocation to provide medical and rehabilitation assistance to handicapped refugees from a number of African countries where the necessary medical facilities are not available.

Supplementary aid

114. The 1979 appropriation of \$550,000 was increased by \$68,500 from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$595,452 was obligated to provide assistance to needy and destitute refugees in Kenya. Under this programme 651 beneficiaries received monthly allowances. In addition, costs relating to the provision of accommodation, clothing, transport and medical treatment were met. In November 1979, the International Rescue Committee discontinued its medical clinic facilities for refugees resulting in a substantial increase in medical care costs. The 1980 allocation of \$200,000 has thus been increased by \$200,000 from the Programme Reserve. For 1981, an allocation of \$220,000 is proposed.

Programme support and administration

115. An amount of \$85,280 was obligated in 1979 under the allocation of \$85,600.

116. The allocation for 1980 requires an increase, not only to take account of higher staff costs and general increases due to inflation, but also to cover certain security measures, minor construction work on the Branch Office premises and the replacement of a damaged office vehicle. An allocation of \$137,700 is thus proposed.

117. An allocation of \$141,300 is inititally proposed for 1981; this forecast does not cover a possible move to new office premises but takes account of the discontinuation of one General Service post.

Emergency Fund

118. In early 1979, funds were provided from the Emergency Fund for immediate relief to Ugandans arriving in Kenya. In order to provide food, blankets, medical supplies, clothing and shelter for Ugandans seeking asylum, an amount of \$66,000 was obligated during 1979. A reception centre was established for new asylum-seekers from Uganda for a short period. Other agencies such as UNICEF, the Kenya Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies provided kitchen utensils, medical equipment and trained manpower.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

119. For the provision of scholarships to 286 refugees at the higher secondary and university levels, an amount of \$454,221 was obligated during 1979. The Kenya and Mombasa Polytechnics and the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute continued to accept a number of refugee students. An amount of \$407,000 to assist 184 beneficiaries has been allocated for 1980 and the project is being implemented by the Kenya Catholic Secretariat. It is estimated that a similar number of students will qualify for assistance during 1981, for which an allocation of \$421,000 is projected.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

120. An amount of \$10,000 was obligated out of funds made available for the period July 1979 to June 1980 to assist needy refugees from South Africa in transit or living in Kenya.

Programme for immediate humanitarian assistance in Uganda

121. An amount of \$44,000 was obligated in 1979 out of contributions to the High Commissioner's appeal for humanitarian assistance to Uganda to facilitate the repatriation of some 1,400 Ugandan refugees from Kenya. A further amount of \$30,000 has been obligated during 1980. Obligations incurred in Kenya for programme support and administration in 1979 pertaining to this programme, mainly in connexion with procurement activities, amounted to \$18,321.

Other trust funds

122. An in-kind contribution of food valued at \$17,600 was made available for Ugandan refugees in 1979 and \$10,000 have been obligated in 1980 to provide scholarship assistance to nine Rwandese and Zimbabwean refugee students.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	136.8	100.0	125.0	275.0
Primary education and language training	45.0	50.0	65.0	65.0
Reception centre for newly-arrived refugees	7.8	120.0	56.5	70.0
Rural settlement	16.0	100.0	100.0	225.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	301.0	360.0	420.0	480.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	5.3 ^{a/}	...	5.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	14.5 ^{a/}	...	5.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	1.4 ^{a/}	...	-	...
<u>Counselling</u>	63.2	80.0	115.0	157.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	22.5 ^{a/}	...	.	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	595.4	200.0	400.0	220.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	85.3	105.5	137.7	141.3
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to Ugandans	66.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	1,360.2	1,115.5	1,429.2	1,633.3
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	454.3	407.0	407.0	421.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	10.0	...	2.0	...
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Food	17.6	-	-	-
Educational assistance	-	-	10.0	-
<u>Support to Arusha Conference</u>	90.0 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	71.5	81.7	70.0	46.6

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Humanitarian assistance in Uganda</u>				
Voluntary repatriation	44.0	—	30.0	—
Programme support and administration	18.3	—	—	—
Sub-total (2)	705.7	488.7	519.0	467.6
Total (1 - 2)	2,065.9	1,604.2	1,948.2	2,100.9
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	99.9	149.4	147.4	160.5
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	2,165.8	1,753.6	2,095.6	2,261.4

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Simple transfer

LESOTHO

Introduction

123. The total number of registered refugees assisted by UNHCR in Lesotho at the end of 1979 was 503, of whom the great majority were South Africans. By June 1980, as a result of the continuing process relating to the determination of refugee status, some 2,000 persons already in the country had been formally granted asylum in Lesotho. As in previous years, UNHCR assistance has been extended also to persons awaiting the official determination of their refugee status by the Government.

124. UNHCR assistance continued, in accordance with recommendations in reports to the General Assembly on emergency assistance to South African student refugees (A/32/65 and A/32/65/Add.1), to focus on providing additional educational facilities at the secondary and technical levels to enhance employment prospects for refugees, and also to encourage the authorities to continue their liberal admission policy towards southern African refugee students.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

125. Assistance to individual refugees: An amount of \$2,000 was obligated in 1979 for assistance towards the local integration of individual refugees. The amount of \$5,000 allocated for 1980 for this purpose is deemed to be sufficient. An allocation of \$6,000 is proposed for 1981.

126. Transit and educational centre: An amount of \$200,000 was obligated in 1979 for the expansion of the Lerotholi Technical Institute and for the construction of a transit centre for southern African refugees at Maseru. The establishment of three workshops and staff offices to provide courses in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery is under way at the Lerotholi Technical Institute. The first phase of construction is also in progress at the transit centre site and the 1980 allocation of \$210,000 is available for the second phase. An allocation of \$129,000 is proposed for 1981 to cover recurrent costs at the Institute and transit centre.

Resettlement

127. Nineteen persons were provided with resettlement assistance in 1979, for which an amount of \$6,000 was obligated. The approved 1980 allocation of \$6,000 has been increased from the Programme Reserve by \$9,000. An allocation of \$15,000 is proposed for 1981.

Counselling

128. An amount of \$27,000 was obligated in 1979 to provide counselling services to refugees with a view to their educational and job placement. The approved allocation of \$28,000 for 1980 has been increased by \$4,700 from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$52,000 is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

129. An amount of \$167,652 was obligated for supplementary aid in 1979 to the growing number of refugees, mainly South African, in Lesotho. In 1980, the amount of \$190,000 already obligated is deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirements for the year. An allocation of \$200,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

130. An amount of \$51,810 was obligated in 1979 against the allocation of \$52,000. The approved allocation for 1980 of \$57,500 requires an adjustment to take account of general cost increases as well as to include a new provision for rental of premises which were initially provided free, and an allocation of \$70,800 is now proposed.

131. For 1981 an allocation of \$75,000 is requested.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

132. The Government of Lesotho has submitted a request for UNHCR financial assistance in an amount of \$973,000 in 1981 to provide for the expansion of facilities at the National University of Lesotho. The proposal, which is aimed at furthering the university's policy of reserving a significant proportion of its annual enrolment for refugees, is being studied and will be presented to interested donors.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

133. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of the Fund for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, \$50,000 were obligated to provide relief and maintenance for South African refugees in Lesotho.

Programme support and administration

134. Administrative expenditure pertaining to the Arusha Conference in 1979 amounting to \$137 was incurred under a Trust Fund allocation.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO

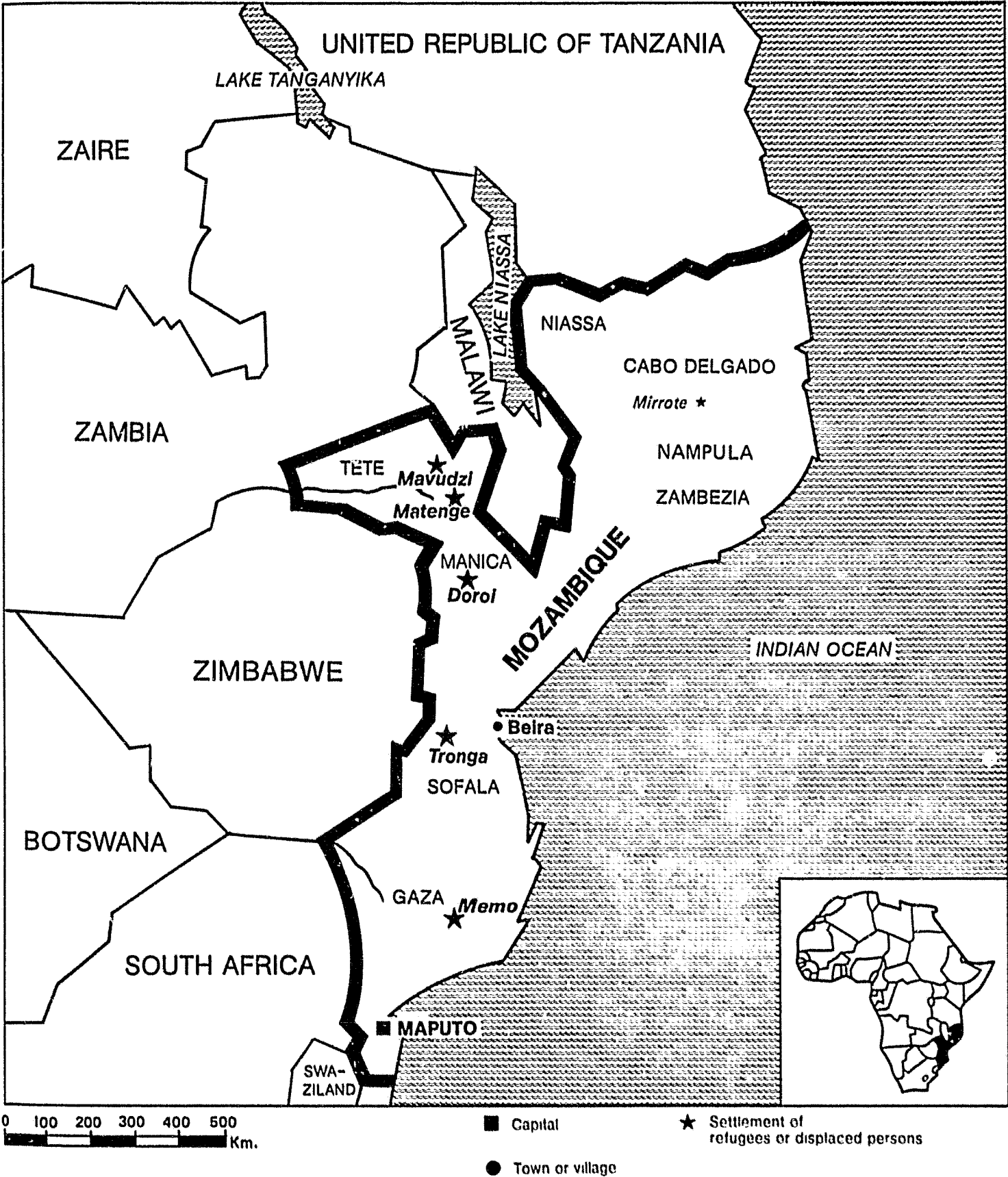
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	2.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
Transit and education centres	200.0	210.0	210.0	129.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.0	6.0	15.0	15.0
<u>Counselling</u>	27.0	28.0	32.7	52.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	167.6	190.0	190.0	200.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	51.8	57.5	70.8	75.0
Sub-total (1)	45 ^F .4	496.5	523.5	477.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	-	-	-	973.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	50.0	...	45.0	...
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	5.1	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Education	100.0 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	36.5	21.1	25.5
Support to Arusha Conference	0.1	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	155.2	36.5	66.1	998.5
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	610.6	533.0	589.6	1,475.5

a/ Obligations incurred against global allocation for southern Africans
b/ Simple transfer

MOZAMBIQUE

Superficie	783 030 km ²
Population (chiffre estimatif)	10 200 000 (milieu 1979)
Densité de population	Environ 13 au km ²
Saison des pluies	décembre - avril/mai



MOZAMBIQUE

Introduction

135. During 1979, Mozambique continued to provide refuge to a growing number of Zimbabwean refugees. Their number increased from some 100,000 at the beginning of the year to some 150,000 by the end of 1979. The majority of these refugees (130,000) were placed in five existing organized rural settlements sponsored by UNHCR and a number of them settled spontaneously among the local population.

136. Following the Lancaster House Agreement on the future of Southern Rhodesia in December 1979 and at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, the repatriation of Zimbabweans was begun under UNHCR auspices. During the first phase of the repatriation, aimed at the return of refugees prior to the general election at the end of February 1980, some 11,000 Zimbabweans in Mozambique were repatriated with UNHCR assistance. The organized repatriation of Zimbabweans resumed in April 1980 and is continuing. In addition, large numbers of Zimbabweans in Mozambique have returned to their country on their own.

137. UNHCR assistance during the year focused on expanding the rural settlements through the strengthening of community facilities and the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry farming. As in previous years, the Government was the sole implementing partner of UNHCR. The National Centre for Support to Refugees and Liberation Movements was the authority responsible for implementation of the assistance programme.

138. Air and ground attacks on Zimbabwean settlements continued during 1979, adversely affecting the implementation of the assistance programme. Agricultural activities were disrupted and considerable material damage was caused. Settlements had to be reorganized to scatter the population over a larger area and thus reduce the number of casualties in the event of attacks.

139. In view of the continuing repatriation of Zimbabweans the assistance programme in Mozambique has been substantially revised during 1980. Assistance in rural settlements has, however, continued for those Zimbabwean refugees who are expected to return to their country only at a later stage.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

140. Assistance to rural settlements: Funds were obligated during 1979 to provide assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in the rural settlements of Doroi, Manica Province (55,000 refugees), Tronga, Sofala Province (40,000 refugees), Mavudzi, Tete Province (21,000 refugees), Matenge, Tete Province (10,000 refugees), and Memo, Gaza Province (3,000 refugees). In addition, 1,000 handicapped refugees settled in Mirrote, Nampula Province, were assisted. Land, health services and administrative personnel were provided by the Government, and WFP continued to be the main source of staple foods for the settlements. UNHCR assistance measures included the provision of domestic utensils, medicaments, educational equipment and supplies, and agricultural assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural tools and equipment. Measures were taken to ensure the adequate supply of water, and supplementary and enriched food was provided to children and vulnerable groups. Additional classrooms, communal kitchens and houses for the

aged were built. Assistance was also provided for animal husbandry schemes and poultry farms. UNHCR took care of payments for procurement abroad of items not readily available in Mozambique and made transportation arrangements for these purchases and for donations in kind from various sources. In this connexion, the UNHCR sub-office in the port of Beira continued to provide valuable assistance in the clearing of goods. A vehicle repair and maintenance workshop was established in Beira for the servicing of vehicles used in the refugee programme. The 1979 allocation of \$4.4 million was entirely obligated. From the 1980 allocation an amount of \$3 million was used for the repatriation of Zimbabweans from Mozambique and an amount of \$1,756,000 is needed for assistance to rural settlements in 1980. In view of the reduced needs of the Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique, it is proposed that the 1980 allocation be reduced by \$1 million. No appropriation is suggested for 1981.

141. Multipurpose assistance: To provide for assistance towards the local integration of refugees of various origins, the provision of supplementary aid, etc., an allocation of \$40,000 for multipurpose assistance is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

142. An amount of \$19,000 was obligated in 1979 to provide for running costs of the FRELIMO refugee home in Maputo for refugees in transit and for supplementary aid to individual refugees in the capital. The 1980 allocation of \$20,000 is deemed to be sufficient. It is proposed to cover requirements in 1981 from the allocation for multipurpose assistance.

Programme support and administration

143. Higher staff costs than budgeted for in 1979 is the main reason why the allocation of \$140,800 had to be supplemented by \$12,687 made available by transfers within programmes to cover the total amount obligated of \$153,487.

144. Since it is now envisaged that the sub-office in Beira can be closed down towards the end of 1980 and all posts there (one professional officer at the P-3 level supported by two local staff) abolished, together with one P-2/1 line and a post for one local staff member in Maputo, it is now proposed to reduce the approved appropriation by \$13,200 to \$188,600 which would allow for the purchase of some items of necessary office equipment and furniture.

145. It is proposed to further reduce the staff in 1981 by one General Service post. An allocation of \$120,700 is thus proposed for the Branch Office in Maputo at the reduced staffing level.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Zimbabwean repatriation operation

146. The implementation of the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique was carried out by the Government of Mozambique. The repatriation was done by road through Machipanda in Manica Province, across the border from the Zimbabwean town of Umtali. Refugees were taken from the settlements to the border by Mozambican buses, where they were collected by Zimbabwean buses and taken to reception centres prior to their onward movement to their homes. As has been mentioned, an amount of \$3 million from the 1980 allocation for local

integration was used for the voluntary repatriation of Zimbabweans. In addition, an amount of \$5 million has been obligated towards this operation from contributions to the High Commissioner's appeal for funds for the Zimbabwean repatriation operation.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

147. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, an amount of \$20,000 was obligated in 1979 to assist South African refugees in transit in Mozambique.

Trust fund for southern African refugees

148. A total of \$1,845,957 was obligated in 1979 to assist Zimbabwean refugees in settlements, of which \$1,841,356 represented donations in kind. Approximately half of this amount represented the value in kind of food, medicines and medical equipment; clothing and other relief items made up the balance. Contributions in kind including medicines, tents, school equipment and agricultural equipment, valued at \$1,398,048, have been received in 1980.

Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique

149. An amount of \$32,960 was obligated in 1979 for programme support and administration in connexion with the Special Operation for returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique for the first nine months of the year. Administrative costs pertaining to the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees - including employment of temporary staff, purchase of transportation and communications equipment and general operating expenses - are estimated at \$125,700 for 1980 and, at this stage, \$22,000 for 1981.

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	0.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
Zimbabwean settlements and transit centres	4,400.0	5,756.0	4,758.0 ^{c/}	-
Multipurpose assistance	- -	-	-	40.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	3.3 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	11.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	19.0	20.0	20.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	153.5	201.8	188.6	120.7
Sub-total (1)	4,587.4	5,977.8	4,966.6	160.7
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	20.0	...	10.0	...
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Local integration	6.3	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	24.3	24.5	11.7	-
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	1,846.0	-	1,398.0	-
<u>Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique</u>				
Programme support and administration	33.0	-	-	-

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Obligations incurred against global allocations for southern Africans

c/ Of which \$2,000 from the overall allocation

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Zimbabwean Repatriation Operation</u>				
Operations	-	-	5,000.0	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	125.7	22.0
Sub-total (2)	1,929.6	24.5	6,545.4	22.0
Total (1 -2)	6,517.0	6,002.3	11,512.0	182.7
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	77.6	194.8	192.1	143.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	6,594.6	6,197.1	11,704.1	326.5

NIGERIA

150. Nigeria was among the countries which responded most generously to the High Commissioner's appeal for educational opportunities for refugee students from southern Africa. As in 1978, a Nigerian selection panel visited Botswana and Zambia, interviewing students for educational placement during the 1979/1980 academic year. In 1979, UNHCR financed the travel and scholarships of these students from the global allocation for southern African refugees approved by the Executive Committee at its thirtieth session. Needs for the current year have been less than anticipated and a revised allocation of \$282,000 is foreseen as a local integration project under General Programmes. An appropriation of \$337,000 is proposed for 1981. Obligations in 1979 incurred against the Education Account amounted to \$143,300 for scholarships at the higher secondary and university levels. Scholarships are being provided to 14 refugee students in the current year, from grants totalling \$92,000 drawn from the same source. Since the number of beneficiaries is expected to decline in 1981 as students reach terminal classes, an allocation of \$64,000 is projected for 1981.

151. In view of the relatively high number of refugees in need of assistance in Nigeria, the availability of counselling services has become of prime importance. Obligations of \$100,000 were made in 1979 and 1980 to finance a counselling unit designed to help refugees in their quest for suitable durable solutions, and to administer other assistance projects for their benefit. An allocation of \$169,000 is proposed for 1981 to meet increasing costs. Other forms of assistance implemented by this service include measures under multipurpose projects to meet immediate needs of refugees in dire hardship. Obligations for this purpose totalled \$45,000 in 1979, while some 500 refugees have benefited so far from multipurpose assistance in 1980, from a revised allocation of \$60,000. A similar amount is proposed for 1981.

152. An allocation of \$168,000 is proposed for 1981 against legal assistance to strengthen legal services for the benefit of refugees in the southern part of the West Africa region.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NIGERIA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	45.0	35.0	60.0	60.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	366.9 ^{a/}	440.0	282.0	337.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	-	40.3 ^{b/}	168.0
<u>Counselling</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	169.0
Sub-total (1)	511.9	575.0	482.3	734.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	143.3	142.0	92.0	64.0
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Education	34.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	177.5	142.0	92.0	64.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	689.4	717.0	574.3	798.0

a/ Of which \$ 283,700 incurred against global allocation for southern Africans

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

RWANDA

153. The number of refugees in Rwanda increased in the course of 1979 to 8,500, due to an influx of refugees from Uganda in the first part of the year. As many of these refugees subsequently returned home, the over-all number had decreased to 7,800 at the end of the year. However, at mid-1980, the total number had increased to 8,000 with the arrival of new small groups from Uganda and Burundi.

154. The majority of refugees in Rwanda, living either in the Mutara rural settlement or among the local population, are now fully self-sufficient. In 1979, multipurpose assistance was provided to 563 refugees, many of them new arrivals from Uganda or Burundi.

155. As in the past, educational assistance formed a major part of UNHCR's activities in Rwanda during the period under review. The needs of 120 students at the lower secondary level were covered through allocations under the General Programmes; those at higher secondary, technical and university levels were met from the Education Account. The recent arrival of new student refugees from Burundi has led to increased financial projections for 1981, as compared to estimates for 1980.

156. Emergency assistance to refugees from Uganda was provided in 1979 from trust funds administered in co-operation with the Government of Rwanda. The new arrivals, including many children, were provided with food, shelter and immediate necessities. Supplementary food supplies and an ambulance were donated by a Yugoslav voluntary agency.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	48.8	40.0	40.0	46.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	26.1	21.0	21.0	25.0
Sub-total (1)	74.9	61.0	61.0	71.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	124.6	-	123.4	142.0
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Assistance to Ugandan refugees	60.0	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	15.8	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	35.4	35.5
Sub-total (2)	200.4	-	158.8	177.5
Total (1 - 2)	275.3	61.0	219.8	248.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	49.4	86.2	85.0	92.6
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	324.7	147.2	304.8	341.1

SENEGAL

157. The number of refugees, of various origins, residing in Senegal was estimated at the end of 1979 as remaining at 5,000. Assistance to refugees is provided by the Social Service of the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees, which has continued to benefit from UNHCR's assistance with respect to running costs.

158. Funds amounting to \$39,346 were obligated in 1979 under a multipurpose project, providing further assistance to refugees from various countries. This included the implementation of a fishery project which helped achieve self-sufficiency for a group of refugees. The approved allocation for the current year has been increased to \$45,000, mainly to provide supplementary aid, housing grants and medical care to 175 refugees. In view of the increasing number of individual refugees in need of such assistance, an allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1981.

159. Obligations in 1979 against the Education Account amounted to \$168,700. Forty-six refugee students have been given grants from the Education Account to allow them to follow courses at the University of Dakar in the current academic year, at a cost of \$155,700. In view of rising costs, an amount of \$189,000 is projected for 1981.

Programme support and administration

160. Even though the purchase of the office vehicle and the replacement of some of the dilapidated office furniture budgeted for 1979 had to be deferred and some savings were obtained under general operating expenses, the budgetary cut made in staff costs between the initial and revised 1980 allocations proved to be unrealistically high. The total amount obligated came to \$178,647, and the allocation of \$145,700 had to be supplemented by transfers within programmes.

161. With no changes in the staff table and allowing for the overdue replacement of two old office vehicles which are no longer safe or roadworthy, as well as for the replacement of some minor items of basic office equipment and the installation of a telex, an allocation of \$271,100 is now proposed for 1980.

162. For 1981 an allocation of \$270,100 is proposed.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SENEGAL

(In thousands of US dollars)

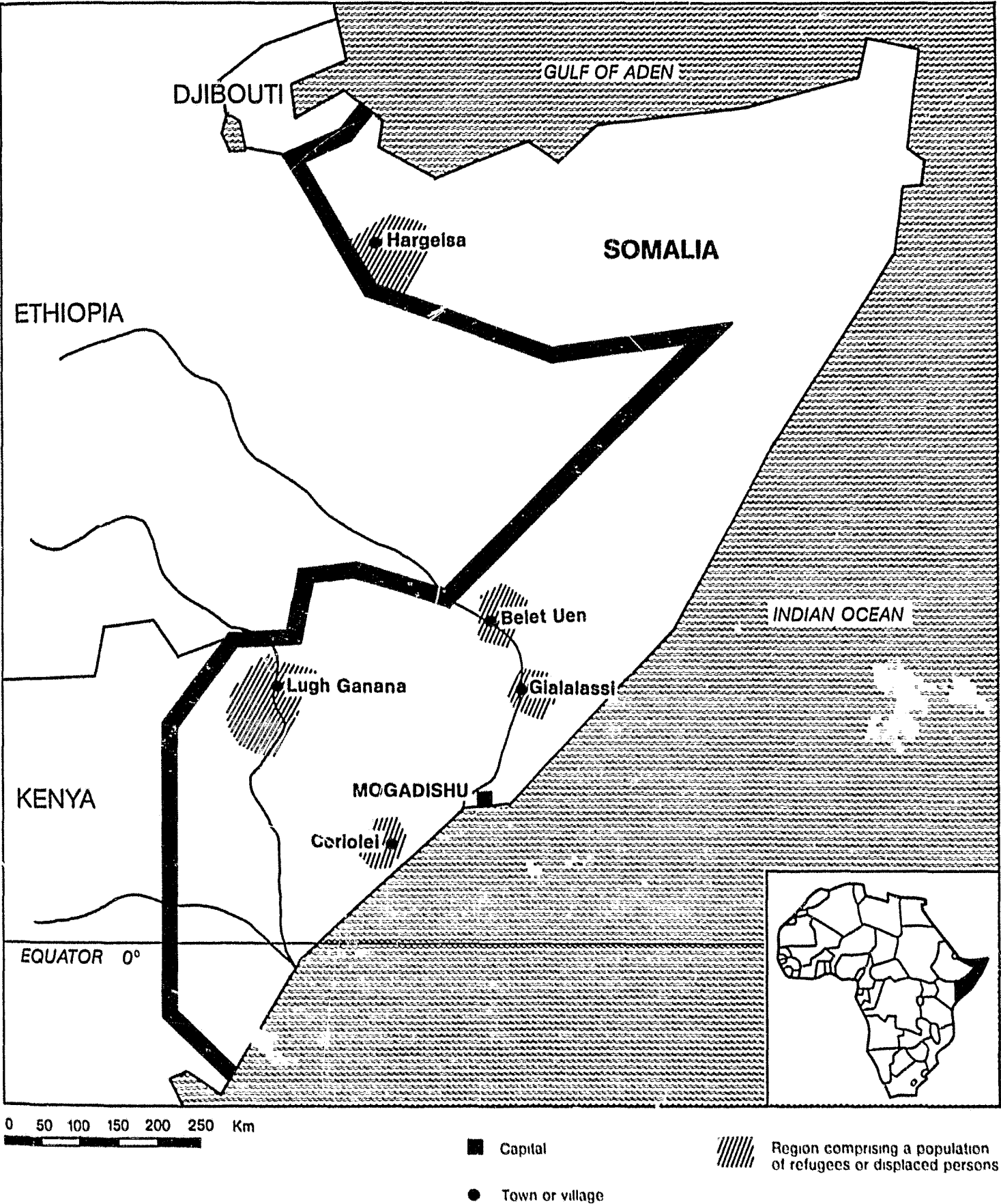
Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	39.3	28.0	45.0	50.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	0.4 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.4 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	178.6	188.3	271.1	270.1
Sub-total (1)	218.7	216.3	316.1	320.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education account</u>				
Secondary and university education	168.7	145.0	155.7	189.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	54.2	55.6	108.2	121.0
Sub-total (2)	222.9	200.6	263.9	312.0
Total (1 - 2)	441.6	416.9	580.0	632.1
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	230.1	246.0	242.7	264.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	671.7	662.9	822.7	896.5

a/ Obligations incurred against global allocations for Southern Africans

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

SOMALIA

Area 637,657 sq. km.
Estimated population 3,540,000 (mid-1979)
Population density Approx. 5.55 per sq. km.



SOMALIA

Introduction

163. At the beginning of 1979 there were some 120,000 Ethiopian refugees and displaced persons in camps in Somalia. During the year the influx continued at a considerable rate. By the end of 1979, some 475,000 persons were in 21 camps established in the regions of Gedo, Hiran, Lower Shebelle and West Galbeed. In 1980, the influx of refugees continued and by June the camp population had increased to some 740,000 refugees accommodated in 25 camps. In addition to refugees in camps, the authorities estimate that some 800,000 refugees are scattered among the local population in rural areas or gathered in towns.

164. As a result of the refugee situation in the country, the Somali Government declared a state of emergency in September 1979 and appealed for additional international assistance. In response to a request from the Government, the Secretary-General of the United Nations arranged for an interagency mission to visit Somalia in December 1979 to assess the situation and, in consultation with the Government, to formulate a comprehensive programme of assistance to cope with the problem. The mission was composed of representatives of the United Nations, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, the UNHCR, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. On the basis of an estimated average of 640,000 refugees in camps in 1980, the mission formulated an assistance programme which called for over 135,000 metric tons of food commodities and non-food assistance amounting to \$40.7 million. In February 1980 the Secretary-General of the United Nations issued a note verbale urging Governments to provide assistance to this programme. UNHCR was appointed Co-ordinator of the United Nations humanitarian assistance in Somalia by the Secretary-General and WFP, in co-operation with UNHCR, was entrusted with the responsibility for arranging the delivery of basic food supplies. In March 1980, the High Commissioner addressed an appeal to Governments for contributions in cash and in kind for immediate assistance to the refugees in Somalia. The appeals of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner were endorsed by resolution 1930/9 the Economic and Social Council, adopted its first regular session of 1980 (A/35/3/Add.21).

165. The rate of new arrivals and the magnitude of the refugee problem made it necessary to concentrate a substantial part of assistance measures during 1979 and the first half of 1980 on the provision of immediate relief in the camps. Relief items provided to the camps include the provision of shelter, clothing, domestic items, medicines and medical equipment. While basic food rations have been provided by the World Food Programme, funds have been obligated for supplementary food supplies. In addition, assistance has been provided to meet transport costs, purchase of vehicles, improvement of the water supply and for educational assistance. An extension of small scale agricultural schemes, initiated by the Government in 1978, has also been undertaken and assistance has been further provided in addition to some 200 urban refugees, living mainly in Mogadishu.

166. Efforts have also been directed towards the provision of additional technical expertise for the programme and to strengthen the implementation capacity to meet the increased requirements. Under the over-all co-ordination of the High Commissioner, valuable co-operation and contributions have been provided by other organisations of the United Nations system. The World Food Programme has undertaken the co-ordination of multi and bilateral donations of food supplies; the health component of the programme benefits from the technical support of the World Health Organization and also from UNICEF contributions. UNICEF further co-ordinates water supply measures and non-formal education in the camps. Additional contributions and technical expertise have been provided by the

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), UNDP and ILO. Further, technical expertise in a wide range of fields, notably in health, water supply, construction, agriculture and logistics, has been provided by a number of governmental and voluntary organizations. A total of 125 experts, stationed in various provinces, were attached to the programme by June 1980. The National Refugee Commissioner's Office, which is responsible for the implementation of the programme, has been substantially reinforced. UNHCR has also considerably strengthened its presence in Somalia, both in Mogadishu and in the three opened Sub-Offices in the regions of Gedo, Hiran and the North-West.

167. The continuation of necessary relief assistance is envisaged, to be accompanied by efforts to provide semi-permanent camp infrastructure and social service programmes for all 25 camps, including basic water supply and sanitation, health, primary education, the construction of communal facilities and the promotion of community development, agriculture and self-help schemes. Moreover, due to a further increase in the number of refugees in Somalia since the visit of the interagency mission, assistance measures have been revised to provide for an average of 750,000 refugees in 1980.

168. The requirements during 1980 could only partly be met by the allocations approved under General Programmes. Assistance measures have also been financed from contributions to the High Commissioner's appeal. It is proposed that expenditure incurred against proceeds of the appeal be approved retroactively for inclusion under the 1980 General Programmes under the new and revised projects formula.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

169. Assistance to individual refugees: The 1980 appropriation of \$15,000 will be sufficient to provide assistance towards the local settlement of individual refugees. An allocation of the same amount is proposed for 1981 to assist urban refugees in their search for individual solutions in crafts, trades and other income-generating projects.

170. Rural refugees/multipurpose assistance: Since assistance measures financed under the 1979 appropriation to assist rural refugees and to provide multipurpose assistance have been directed towards the same target group, reporting on these two allocations has been consolidated.

171. In order to provide the refugees with a more balanced diet and particularly to take care of the needs of children and nursing mothers, supplementary food has been made available. In 1979, an amount of almost \$1 million was obligated for such assistance and by mid-1980 over \$4 million had already been committed to provide supplementary items including sugar, tea and meat. WFP is not only co-ordinating the various requirements but is also acting as implementing partner for the procurement.

172. Materials for the construction of traditional housing, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting and tools, in addition to locally-available materials, have been provided to enable refugees to construct shelter on a self-help basis. For vulnerable groups, tents have been provided. Domestic supplies comprising blankets, mats, clothing, kitchen utensils and soap have been provided to new arrivals. In January 1980, to meet urgent needs, UNHCR arranged for three air-lifts of supplies which included 60,500 blankets, 200 family tents, 20 community tents, one ton of soap and 44 bales of clothing. The provision of a total of 1,000 family-size tents, 200 large tents and 60,000 tarpaulins and plastic sheets, in

addition to supplementary material for the construction of shelter, is planned. For the provision of materials for the construction of shelter and for domestic supplies, assistance to the value of \$5.9 million is envisaged during 1980.

173. Whilst most of the camps are located either along the Juba and Shabelli Rivers or close to other permanent water sources, a major concern has been the improvement of the water supply. A comprehensive water supply programme encompassing all camps, which includes the provision of water purification equipment, the building of reservoirs, the digging of wells and the transportation of potable water, has been drawn up by the Government, UNHCR, UNICEF and experts from voluntary agencies. UNHCR is providing up to \$4.8 million for this programme and has already transferred funds to UNICEF for the co-ordination and implementation of this component. A tripartite Note of Understanding has been signed by the Government of Somalia, UNICEF and UNHCR to this effect.

174. Poor health conditions have necessitated the establishment of a co-ordinated health care programme on a priority basis. In addition to increased local medical staff made available by the Government, some 60 international medical personnel are working in the camps under UNHCR auspices. Close co-operation has been established with the refugee health unit of the Somali Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the specially-appointed W.D. Refugee Health Co-ordinator. Assistance in the form of medicines, medical equipment and supplies have been provided and a vaccination campaign is under way. An amount of over \$1 million was obligated for the provision of medical supplies in 1979. Three health centres comprising a dispensary, a store for medical supplies, a laboratory, a TB centre and limited in-patient facilities for emergency cases are functioning in the camps, and the establishment of 22 additional centres is planned. Furthermore, 66 health posts have been established and are functioning and 109 additional health posts are envisaged to provide one for every 4,000 to 5,000 refugees. Health care programmes amounting to almost \$6 million are planned in 1980. Similar measures are foreseen for 1981. However, emphasis will be placed on preventive measures.

175. Due to difficult access, long distances and the quantities of supplies to be distributed, emphasis has been placed on the improvement of transportation for the refugee programme. For local transport of relief supplies, funds have been obligated to procure 40 ten-ton trucks, 40 ten-ton trailers and 18 six-ton trucks, bringing the total of vehicles made available for the refugee programme to 65 ten-ton trucks, 70 ten-ton trailers, 21 six-ton trucks and six four-wheel-drive vehicles. Assistance has been provided for the establishment of a vehicle maintenance and repair workshop and for the improvement of access roads. In 1979 an amount of some \$1.5 million was obligated for transportation of supplies and by mid-1980 almost \$4 million had been obligated for the same purpose. The plan of operations drawn up for assistance measures in 1980 envisages measures amounting to \$9,793,000 for transportation needs. Funds in 1981 will be used, inter alia, to maintain the fleet of vehicles, including replacement and to consolidate transport facilities, including improvement of access roads.

176. Primary education is being provided by some 660 teachers made available by the Somali Government to 33,000 refugee students in the camps in temporary facilities. An education programme is being prepared involving the construction of 100 classrooms to provide primary education to some 70,000 refugee children. Assistance for the provision of educational equipment and supplies has been provided. Funds have also been obligated for scholarship assistance to 120 refugee students.

177. Assistance activities aimed at the improvement of self-reliance of refugees are being undertaken through the establishment of agricultural schemes and the development of pilot projects in animal husbandry and poultry farming. Funds have been obligated for soil and water surveys in the Hiran and North-West regions, and further surveys are planned for the Upper Juba and Jalilasi areas to assess the potential for greater agricultural activities for refugees. An agricultural project has been formulated in the Hiran region providing for the development of the existing four farms (1,150 hectares) donated by the Government. The cultivated area will be expanded by 450 hectares and maize, sorghum, groundnuts, vegetables and cotton will be grown on pilot demonstration plots with the assistance of refugee families. The capacity of the existing irrigation system is being assessed and irrigation canals are being reinforced. In the Gedo region another agricultural project is being developed on 600 hectares of land made available by the Government. In the North-West a project for the cultivation of 700 hectares of land through the utilization of sub-surface water along the seasonal rivers has been formulated. If this project is successful it will be expanded to other similar areas in the region. Pilot projects in animal husbandry, comprising goat and sheep breeding, are envisaged in five camps and poultry farming in ten camps. Small vegetable gardens will be created in the vicinity of six refugee camps to provide a supplement to the refugees' diet. A reafforestation project on 50 hectares of land in the Hiran region is also envisaged through the assistance of selected refugee families who will be responsible for forest establishment and maintenance. These activities are being implemented by local and regional agricultural staff of the National Refugee Commission in co-ordination with a number of agronomists, hydrologists, irrigation engineers and community development workers made available by voluntary agencies under UNHCR auspices. An amount of some \$600,000 has already been obligated in 1980 and assistance measures amounting to a total of \$1,338,000 are envisaged during the year. Substantial funds will be required in 1981 for continuing and expanding the various agricultural self-reliance schemes.

178. A literacy programme and a programme for counselling and training of refugees through family life and day-care centres is being developed. Socio-economic surveys are being carried out with a view to engaging the refugees in handicrafts, and provision is being made for recreational activities. A counselling service, which has been in operation for urban refugees, is being consolidated. Further community development activities and self-help projects are planned for 1980 and 1981, details of which are being worked out by technical experts from the Government, the United Nations and voluntary agencies. With the assistance of the ILO, efforts are under way to formulate self-help schemes for refugee women.

179. In 1979, a total of \$4,365,896 was obligated under General Programmes to provide assistance to Ethiopian refugees in Somalia, of which \$2,066,046 were obligated against the allocation for local integration and \$2,299,850 against the appropriation for multipurpose assistance. As mentioned earlier, it is proposed that the 1980 allocation for multipurpose assistance be revised to \$36,915,000 under the new and revised projects formula. An allocation of \$40.4 million is proposed for 1981 to enable UNHCR to assist the Government in carrying out the above-mentioned assistance measures.

Supplementary aid

180. An amount of \$19,000 was obligated from the over-all allocation in 1979 to provide supplementary assistance to individual refugees in need. The 1980 appropriation of \$18,000 is expected to suffice and an allocation of \$20,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

181. In 1979 a total amount of \$177,920 was obligated for programme support and administrative expenses against an allocation of \$228,100. The savings were, in the main, due to the fact that vehicles and certain office equipment could not be delivered in 1979.

182. In the light of the significant increase in the programmes it is proposed to reclassify, effective 1 October 1980, the post of Deputy Representative from P-4 to P-5 which would more correctly reflect the increased responsibilities entailed. The proposed revised allocation for 1980 of \$352,200 is to provide for an otherwise unchanged staffing of the office in Mogadishu, with provision for the deferred acquisition of vehicles, equipment and furniture as well as a move to new office premises, rental of vehicles and purchase and installation of radio communications equipment.

183. In line with the changed financing of the operational activities being effected this year, it is proposed to transfer - effective 1 January 1981 - one professional post and eleven posts for local staff from Trust Funds to the General Programmes. The allocation of \$637,300 requested for 1981 would thus cover staff costs for a total of five professional offices and 24 General Service staff in Mogadishu and the three sub-offices in Belet Weyne, Garba Haray and Hargeisa as well as travel and general office expenses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMESOther trust funds

184. In 1979, an amount of \$960,000 was obligated for the provision of supplementary food, medicines, domestic supplies, shelter, and to meet transportation needs; most of this was in the form of contributions in kind. In 1980, \$5,677,758 have been obligated for similar assistance, of which contributions in kind amounted to \$2,190,624 and \$3 million were transferred to WFP for the procurement of food.

185. Programme support and administration: Requirements for a strengthening of the staff in Mogadishu and the opening of three sub-offices necessitated by the continued and sizeable influx are financed under a trust fund allocation and is currently budgeted at \$300,000 for 1980. This amount covers the staff costs of a Representative - classified at the D-1 level in view of the importance of the programme and the responsibilities linked to the post - and a programme officer at the P-3 level for three months supported by a total of 11 local staff, as well as travel, general operating expenses and initial purchase of basic supplies, furniture and equipment.

Humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa

186. In 1979, residual funds amounting to \$1,769,200 available under the High Commissioner's appeal for humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa were obligated for the provision of immediate relief to Ethiopian refugees. This included a variety of measures as described under General Programmes.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

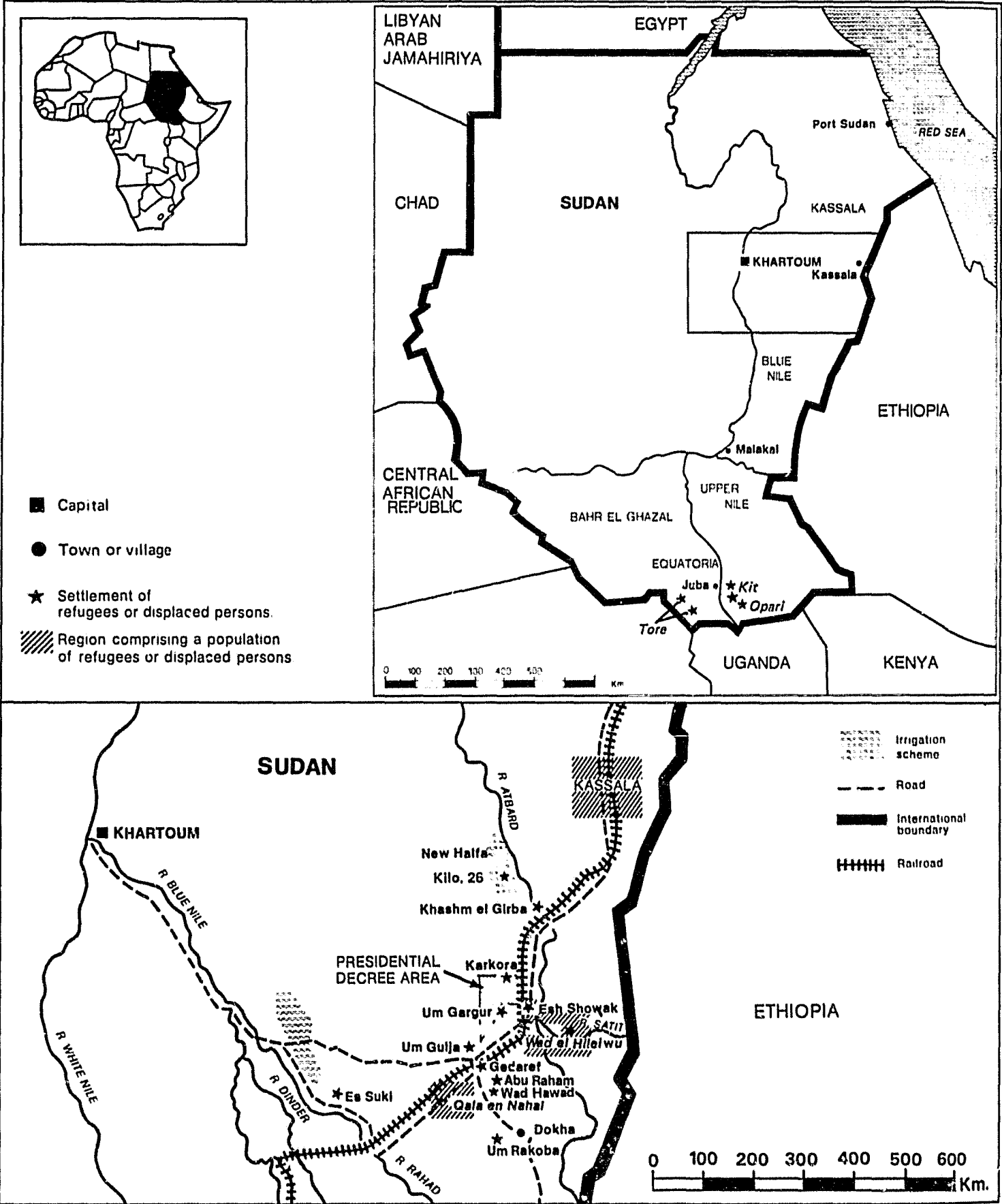
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	-	15.0	15.0	15.0
Rural refugees	2,066.0	3,220.0	3,220.0	40,400.0
Multipurpose assistance	2,299.9	2,275.0	36,915.0	
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.4 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	19.0 ^{a/}	18.0	18.0	20.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	177.9	267.8	352.2	637.3
Sub-total (1)	4,569.2	5,795.8	40,520.2	41,072.3
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Multipurpose assistance to Ethiopian refugees	960.1	-	5,687.8	...
Programme support and administration	-	-	300.0	-
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees/displaced persons</u>	1,769.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	2,729.3	-	5,987.8	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	7,298.5	5,795.8	46,508.0	41,072.3

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km.
Estimated population	17,890,000 (mid-1979)
Population density	Approx. 7.14 per sq.km.
Rainy season	East: July - October South: April - October



SUDANIntroduction

187. In early 1979, the Sudan faced several large influxes of refugees from some of the neighbouring countries. In the eastern provinces, the influx of refugees from Ethiopia, which was renewed in late 1978, continued well into early 1979. In the south, more than 30,000 refugees from Uganda crossed over the border following events in that country. In the west, smaller numbers arrived from Chad. Thus, by March 1980, the Government estimated that there were 441,000 refugees in the country, 390,000 of whom were from Ethiopia, 39,000 from Uganda, 7,000 from Chad and 5,000 from Zaire.

188. The strain on the resources of the country, due to the presence of such large numbers of refugees, was further aggravated by the concentration of a significant portion of them in the urban centres, such as Khartoum, Gedaref, Kassala and Port Sudan.

189. These developments led the Government to take two major decisions. The first was to relocate unemployed refugees from the urban areas to organized semi-urban or rural settlements where opportunities would be created for the refugees to achieve self-sufficiency. Subsequently, the Government decided to extend this policy to all other refugees who were living in various parts of the country.

190. In order to cope with the enormous task ahead of it, the Government declared 1980 as the "Year of the Refugee in the Sudan", and launched a world-wide fund-raising campaign culminating in an International Conference on Refugees in Khartoum in June 1980, at which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by the Deputy High Commissioner. The objectives of this campaign are to settle all refugees in organized settlements, to solve problems of urban refugees, particularly in the fields of education and training, to tackle problems of dependent groups such as orphans, widows, the aged and the handicapped, and to harmonize refugee settlements with those of the local people by integrating them into overall plans for regional development.

191. The United Nations paid special attention to the refugee situation in the Sudan and a high-level interagency mission, including UNHCR, visited the country in June 1980 in accordance with ECOSOC resolution 1980/10 of which recognizing the gravity of the situation, calls for assistance from various United Nations agencies and stresses the need for support and assistance from the international community. Similarly, the OAU also expressed deep concern in this matter.

192. UNHCR's assistance programme in the Sudan has concentrated on the establishment of organized settlements where the endeavour is to make the refugees self-supporting as early as possible. There are essentially three types of settlements: rural settlements based primarily on individual farming; rural settlements based primarily on wage employment in several of the large irrigation projects in the eastern provinces; and semi-urban settlements. In all cases, UNHCR's assistance comprises provision of housing, communal facilities such as dispensaries, schools and water supply, the transportation of refugees to the new sites, agricultural inputs, and meeting the running costs for an initial period. Food is being provided by WFP for a period of about two years.

193. To cope with the needs of urban refugees, the Refugee Counselling Service, which is jointly sponsored by the Government, UNHCR and a number of voluntary agencies, was strengthened by the addition of staff and a move into more suitable premises. The counsellors concentrated their efforts on assisting urban refugees to overcome their immediate problems and on arranging educational and vocational training for them. Two new sub-offices were established in Port Sudan and Juba in 1979, and the one in Gedaref is being expanded.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

194. By the end of 1979, an estimated 42,000 Ethiopian refugees were established in the organized settlements, and another 48,000 are expected to be relocated by the end of 1980. In the south, some 15,000 Ugandan refugees are being settled in 1980 and another 15,000 are expected to be settled in 1981. In keeping with the Government's decision to relocate all other refugees, including those who are in urban areas without valid reasons, the establishment of organized rural and semi-urban settlements will remain the most important activity in the foreseeable future.

195. In 1979, \$1,268,313 were obligated, including a transfer of \$151,537 from the Programme Reserve, for the local settlement of Ethiopian refugees. The decision of the Government to accelerate the relocation of the refugees into settlements and the rising cost of construction materials have resulted in the acceleration and expansion of UNHCR's role in providing assistance. Consequently, the 1980 appropriation of \$4.5 million for local settlement for Ethiopian refugees had to be increased by transferring \$200,000 from the allocation for the local settlement of the Ugandan refugees and a transfer of \$1,659,000 from the Programme Reserve. Of this total, over \$4 million were committed in the early part of 1980. As regards the adjusted 1980 allocation of \$1,465,000 for the local settlement of the Ugandan refugees, practically the entire amount had already been obligated by June 1980.

196. In order to continue to meet needs in 1980, a new and revised total allocation of \$8,094,600 for the local settlement of the Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees is proposed.

197. For 1981, an allocation of \$14,605,000 is proposed for the continued implementation or for the completion of the existing settlements and to initiate new settlements, and an amount of \$60,000 is requested to assist in the local integration of individual refugees. It may be mentioned here that following the interagency programming mission earlier this year, it has been agreed with the Government that proposals for all new proposed settlements for which UNHCR or WFP assistance is sought should be supported by detailed feasibility studies.

Local settlement of Ethiopian refugees:

198. At Qala-en-Nahal, 2,500 persons were transferred to the existing settlement during 1979 and settled in the villages of Adingrar and Daheima. Certain services for the new settlers are being continued in 1980, such as agricultural assistance, housing and provision of food rations by WFP. In addition, certain additional construction - a few more classrooms, a dressing station and a bachelors' hostel for the settlement staff - has been started.

199. Educational and sanitation facilities continue to be provided, and the Sudanese Government and some voluntary agencies are providing medical care to the various villages of the overall settlement area where the total population is now estimated to be 25,000 persons.

200. At Um Gargur, 1,500 refugees were transferred from the transit centre at Wad-el-Hileiwu to bring the total population to 5,000. Each family received a plot of land for cultivation. Wage-earning opportunities also exist in nearby agricultural development schemes. Schools are provided and staffed from UNHCR funds while WFP provides food. Agricultural assistance includes the provision of tractors, tools and seeds. Medical and sanitation needs are met either by the Government through UNHCR funds or by visits from a voluntary agency medical team operating in the area. The settlement now seems well established. Problems were encountered with the water system during the early part of 1980 and provisions have been made to bore additional wells.

201. At Karkora, some 850 refugees have been settled so far. However, due to the occurrence of locust attacks and marginal rainfall, the transfer of the remaining 2,650 individuals proposed for settlement has been held in abeyance pending determination of the viability of the village. Food from WFP and temporary educational and medical services are already available in addition to housing and water. In view of the uncertain future of this village no permanent buildings have been erected.

202. At Es Suki, 2,500 refugees were settled in the early part of 1979, bringing the total to 5,000 in two villages. The usual medical, educational and settlement management assistance has been extended to them. A considerable number of the refugees have found work at the nearby Suki government agricultural development scheme. However, the non-availability of farm land for the personal use of the refugees is an obstacle to the attainment of self-sufficiency in the near future. Therefore, the Government has decided to allocate farm land to them at some distance from the settlement. A third village at Es Suki was established during 1979 for 2,800 persons. Permanent buildings are under construction and it is hoped that the basic infrastructure will be established by the end of 1980. Besides the Government, voluntary agencies also provide medical and health care.

203. Abu Rakham Village. This village is located in the vicinity of the Rahad agricultural scheme. Agricultural land has been provided and the refugees can also find employment on the nearby Rahad scheme. During 1979 some 2,000 refugees were settled, while in the early part of 1980, 3,000 more settled there. During 1980, the basic infrastructure of this village is being consolidated and a second village is being established to accommodate some 4,000 refugees from the border areas.

204. Next to the former temporary camp of Khasm-el-Girba, 4,200 refugees were permanently settled in this village where the income generating activities are based on wage-earning in the nearby New Halfa irrigation scheme. An additional 2,000 refugees from Khartoum and Kassala were transferred in early 1980 in an expansion of the settlement. A dressing station, store and water filtration plant have been constructed, while temporary schools constructed in 1979 will be replaced by permanent structures during 1980.

205. At New Halfa, a new wage-earning settlement was started in 1979 when 2,600 refugees were moved there from the temporary camp at Khasm-el-Ghirba. Some 1,400 more refugees of rural background have since been moved to this settlement from Kassala town and are presently staying in tents near the village. Bachelors' quarters for the management staff, a dressing station, a store and a water filtration plant were constructed during 1979 while the temporary school buildings will be replaced by permanent structures during 1980.

206. During 1979, the Government decided that the temporary settlement in Um Gulja would be converted into a permanent settlement for the 6,000 refugees inhabitants. Agricultural land has been made available and the consolidation of the settlement is under way. In October 1979, a further 6,000 refugees were moved to Um Gulja and provided with temporary shelter after a fire had destroyed their houses in Gedaref town. Construction of a semi-urban settlement for this second group at Tawawa, on the outskirts of Gedaref, was started in early 1980 and by April the first refugees moved to the new settlement. The Sudan Council of Churches and Save the Children Fund assist the Government in medical care. WFP is providing food assistance.

207. The temporary settlement at Um Rakoba, where 750 refugees are staying, is also going to be converted into a permanent rural settlement. The assistance in terms of food distribution, water supply, vehicles and sanitation continued in 1979, while in 1980 the settlement will be consolidated according to the pattern of other permanent rural villages. An allocation of land will be provided to each settler. The number of refugees in this settlement will be increased to 3,000.

208. At the temporary camp at Wad-el-Hileiwu, assistance continued to be provided to those refugees awaiting rural settlement. WFP full rations were provided while local administration and public health/medical services and primary education were provided by the Government with funds made available by UNHCR. Voluntary agencies also provided medical advice and treatment.

209. In Kassala, in view of the grave pressure on educational resources in the area, a girls' secondary school will be built during 1980 to which refugee students will be admitted. Additional courses will also be held for them.

210. Because of the large refugee population now in the Red Sea Province, particularly Port Sudan and Suakin where overcrowding has put a great strain on local health, water, sanitation and educational facilities, a sub-urban settlement for an initial population of 6,000 refugees is being planned in 1980 (to provide housing assistance, water, medical and educational services) in the Port Sudan area. The organizations "Médecins sans frontières" arranged for medical services in those suburbs of Port Sudan where there is a heavy concentration of refugees.

211. A group of almost 10,000 refugees, mainly women, children and disabled men who received assistance under an emergency programme and who are staying in the southern part of the Red Sea Province, are expected to be moved to Marafit in 1980, where a village will be established for them.

212. Local settlement of Ugandan refugees in the south: In order to find a durable solution for refugees from Uganda who have been in the country since early 1979, and to make them economically self-sufficient, a local settlement programme has been undertaken. Five rural settlements were started in 1979 in Kit, Opari and Tore in the Eastern Equatorial Province. The settlements, each designed for an average of 3,000 persons, are based on agriculture for which the Government has provided an average of five acres of land to each family for rainfed agriculture. UNHCR is providing similar assistance for the establishment of these settlements as for those in the eastern provinces. Three more settlements are being planned for another 15,000 persons, to be started in 1981.

213. Multipurpose assistance: Under multipurpose assistance for Ugandan refugees, an amount of \$318,430 was obligated to provide shelter, agricultural implements, medicaments, vehicles and fuel, and \$25,000 was obligated for a variety of assistance measures benefiting other individual refugees and small groups.

Lower secondary education

214. To provide educational opportunities to refugee students outside the rural settlements, \$957,838 out of the approved allocation of \$958,000 was obligated for the benefit of some 1,050 students in 1979. The approved allocation for 1980 will meet the needs of some 1,400 students at lower secondary, vocational and technical training levels. For 1981, an appropriation of \$1,551,000 is proposed to finance the continuation of the various educational programmes in the Sudan.

Resettlement

215. In 1979, an amount of \$10,984 was obligated from the overall allocation for this purpose. However, the number of refugees seeking resettlement through sponsorship abroad or through obtaining job opportunities in other countries is increasing gradually. While resettlement costs will be covered from the overall allocation during 1980, an appropriation of \$15,000 is proposed for resettlement purposes for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

216. During 1979, a limited number of refugees requested assistance towards voluntary repatriation to their country of origin. Consequently \$50,000 was transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation for supplementary aid. The expenses relating to the repatriation of 107 refugees in 1979 were covered from the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation, for which \$5,401 was obligated. In the first half of 1980, \$10,000 was obligated out of the appropriation of \$30,000. For 1981, an allocation of \$30,000 is again proposed.

Legal Assistance

217. In view of the Government's decision to reduce the concentration of refugees in the urban area, it was deemed necessary to provide legal assistance to cover the cost of the registration of urban refugees and issuance of identity cards. At its thirtieth session the Executive Committee approved an allocation of \$80,570 for 1979 for this purpose which was subsequently fully obligated

Counselling

218. During 1979, a total of \$68,289 including \$14,000 from the overall allocation was obligated for the expansion and reorganization of counselling services in Khartoum. In view of the high number of urban refugees in other towns (Gedaref, Port Sudan, Juba), the counselling services are being extended. Due to a reduction in financial contributions from other donors to the counselling services, \$100,000 have been transferred from the Programme Reserve and \$9,000 have been obligated from the overall allocation for counselling in 1980. In order to continue the required extension and strengthening of the counselling services, an allocation of \$295,000 is proposed for 1981.

Treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped refugees

219. An amount of \$1,141 was obligated in 1979 for medical assistance to handicapped refugees from the overall allocation for this purpose.

Supplementary aid

220. In 1979, the allocation of \$130,000 proved insufficient to meet the needs and was increased through transfers, and a total of \$180,000 was obligated. Some 3,200 individual cases were assisted, mostly on a short-term basis pending longer-term solutions. The 1980 allocation of \$230,000 will not be sufficient for the year and an additional \$40,000 is requested under the new and revised project formula. In view of the comprehensive assistance programme for rural settlements and education, it is hoped that less funds will be required in 1981. Therefore, a reduced allocation of \$144,000 is proposed.

Programme support and administration

221. The approved allocation of \$167,600 for 1979 was increased by transfers between allocations and \$229,059 were obligated, mainly due to higher staff costs and the late delivery of vehicles and equipment delivered only in the last months of the year. The marked increase in UNHCR's programme in Sudan now necessitates - and fully justifies - a UNHCR Representation at a higher level and it is therefore proposed to create, as from October 1980, a post at the D-1 level for the Representative. Apart from this proposal, no other staffing changes are requested for 1980 or 1981 under General Programmes. To cover staff costs and related expenses, a general increase in operating expenses, intensified travel within the country, purchase of radio communications equipment for the Khartoum office and two of the sub-offices, a further \$105,000 will be required in addition to the initial allocation of \$391,300. In total, an allocation of \$496,300 is thus proposed for 1980 for the main office in Khartoum and the three sub-offices in Gedaref, Juba and Port Sudan.

222. In addition, it has become necessary to construct a new office wing of 156 square metres adjacent to the existing office and to undertake a long-overdue renovation of the existing premises together with some structural changes and purchase of replacement furniture and equipment, including a generator. The total costs in this connection are estimated at \$160,000 which will be allocated from the 1980 Programme Reserve.

223. The allocation for 1981 is budgeted at \$625,400. This amount includes staff costs of the new post for the Representative for a full year, continuation of the staffing approved in 1979, general cost increases as anticipated at this stage without changes in volume apart from a provision for replacement of a vehicle and some office equipment, and takes due account of non-recurring expenditure included in the proposed 1980 allocation

Emergency Fund

224. It may be recalled that to meet the situation resulting from the mass influx of Ethiopians in the eastern provinces and Ugandans in the south, emergency assistance measures were initiated in early 1979 and funds were obligated from the Emergency Fund. Subsequently, after reassessment of needs and due to the availability of contributions from other trust funds, the obligations from the Emergency Fund were reduced. Therefore, the adjusted obligations from the Emergency Fund were \$315,138 for assistance to the newly-arrived Ethiopian refugees and \$291,756 for the Ugandan refugees. Against the Emergency Fund allocation of \$113,012 established to cover the sub-offices

in Juba and Port Sudan up to the end of September 1979, \$76,171 only were obligated due to delays in recruitment and in the delivery of vehicles.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

225. In 1979, \$231,619 were obligated from the Education Account to assist 191 students to attend courses at the higher secondary education level and above during the 1979/80 academic year. An allocation of \$120,000 has been made for 1980 for some 67 refugee students. During 1981 it is proposed to increase the allocation to \$207,000 to cover scholarships for some 100 refugee students in view of the estimated demand and opportunities which have increased for education at the higher secondary level and above.

Other trust funds

226. During 1979 \$423,896 were obligated for assistance to Ugandan and Ethiopian refugees. Of this amount \$141,547 were received in kind in terms of clothing, shelter material, blankets and medicaments; \$84,643 were received as a contribution towards the Refugee Counselling Service.

227. Programme support and administration: To ensure a necessary strengthening of the staffing resources to cope adequately with the implementation of new programmes, a Trust Fund allocation of \$40,000 has been made available to cover the employment of four local staff in 1980.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	-	50.0	50.0	60.0
Assistance to Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees	1,268.3	6,165.0	8,094.6	14,605.0
Multipurpose assistance	406.4	-	-	-
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	957.8	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,551.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	11.0 ^{a/}	-	5.0 ^{a/}	15.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	5.4 ^{a/}	30.0	30.0	30.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	80.6	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	68.3 ^{b/}	63.0	172.0 ^{c/}	295.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	1.2 ^{a/}	-	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	180.0	230.0	270.0	144.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	229.0	391.3	496.3	625.4
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to newly-arrived refugees	606.9	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	76.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	3,891.1	8,329.3	10,517.9	17,325.4
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	231.6	120.0	120.0	207.0
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Counselling services	84.6	-	-	-
Assistance to Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees	424.0	-	82.1	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	40.0	-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	98.1	73.5	129.6	198.1
Sub-total (2)	838.3	193.5	371.7	405.1
Total (1 - 2)	4,729.4	8,522.8	10,889.6	17,730.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	203.0	202.3	199.5	217.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,932.4	8,725.1	11,089.1	17,947.9

- a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations
b/ Of which \$ 14,000 incurred against overall allocation
c/ Of which \$ 9,000 obligated from overall allocation

SWAZILAND

Introduction

228. The influx of refugees into Swaziland from South Africa continued in 1979. Mostly rural South African refugees arrived in the country, and by the end of the year the registered refugee population was 5,047 persons. During the first four months of 1980 the number of refugees remained unchanged.

229. The promotion of self-sufficiency through local integration measures remains a priority. UNHCR, through an agreement with the Government of Swaziland and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), is planning to settle almost all refugees from South Africa at Ndzevane, in south-eastern Swaziland, settlement being provided by the Government. Efforts to provide educational assistance to refugee students were continued. Refugees without specific skills were assisted through the provision of vocational and technical training, and the further expansion of these facilities is envisaged during the coming year.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

230. Assistance to individual refugees: Opportunities for the local settlement of individual refugees in Swaziland are limited. Asylum status, a prerequisite for employment or on-the-job training, has so far been granted to only a few applicants. Twenty-seven refugees benefited from on-the-job training offered by local employers in 1979 for which \$6,000 were obligated. The allocation of \$35,000 approved for 1980 is considered sufficient for this year, and a similar amount of \$35,000 is proposed for 1981.

231. Rural refugees: The 1979 allocation of \$200,000 was carried over for commitment in 1980 with the Executive Committee's approval. From this amount, \$100,000 were obligated to provide immediate material assistance to the refugees from South Africa at the rural settlement in Ndzevane and to conduct feasibility studies necessary for the development of this settlement. The plan of operations drawn up for the settlement includes the provision of water, the construction of shelter and roads, educational and health services, rural and community development facilities, and transportation and administrative costs. The balance remaining from the 1979 allocation, together with the \$300,000 allocated for 1980 should be sufficient to meet the requirements for 1980. An allocation of \$1,428,200 is proposed for 1981 which would include an amount of \$278,200 to construct and equip a primary school. The project will be implemented by the Lutheran World Federation, which also envisages a financial contribution.

Lower secondary education, vocational and technical training facilities, Mpaka centre

232. The 1979 allocation of \$196,471 was increased by \$1,899 through transfers and an amount of \$198,370 was obligated to cover recurrent costs and purchase of educational and other equipment at the Mpaka refugee centre, which was established with UNHCR financing on 790 acres of land provided by the Government of Swaziland. The centre, designed to accommodate 200 pupils with boarding facilities for 100 persons, opened in May 1979. The 1980 allocation of \$221,000 is deemed sufficient for the rest of the year to cover the recurrent costs of the centre

and maintenance costs for refugees prior to their placement in educational institutions or in employment. The Government will assume full financial responsibility for the centre in January 1981. An allocation of \$64,000 is proposed for 1981 to provide scholarships for refugee students at Mpaka. The Government also wishes to expand the resources of Mpaka by the construction and equipment of vocational and technical training facilities there at an estimated cost of \$332,800. Such facilities would provide training and instructions in technical drawing, metalwork, commerce, automobile repair and building construction to refugees and Swazi nationals. A total of \$396,800 would thus be required for the implementation of these two projects in 1981.

Resettlement

233. An amount of \$7,120 was obligated to assist 138 refugees with travel relating to resettlement in 1979. The 1980 allocation of \$12,000 is considered sufficient for this year, and an allocation of \$12,000 is again proposed for 1981.

Counselling

234. The 1979 allocation of \$24,000 was increased by \$2,300 from the Programme Reserve, and an amount of \$26,300 was obligated for the provision of counselling services to over 1,600 refugees. The 1980 allocation of \$23,000 has proved insufficient and an increase of \$6,300 from the Programme Reserve was made to cover the requirements until the end of the year. An amount of \$47,000 is proposed for strengthened counselling services in 1981.

Supplementary aid

235. In 1979, \$86,860 were obligated for supplementary aid, 37 per cent of which was used for assistance to South African refugees. In view of the continuing arrival of new refugees, the 1980 allocation of \$110,000 has proved insufficient and has been increased by \$278,802 from the Programme Reserve. Part of this amount was obligated to provide adequate clothing for rural refugees at Ndzevane. An amount of \$116,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

236. An amount of \$78,561 was obligated in 1979 against the approved allocation of \$79,800. Savings in staff costs now budgeted for 1980 are expected to fully cover general cost increases, and no change of the initial allocation of \$83,000 is proposed. For 1981, an allocation of \$94,500 is requested.

Emergency Fund

237. As was mentioned in last year's report (A/AC.96/564, paragraph 210), \$104,000 were obligated in 1979 to provide emergency assistance to 1,700 South African refugees who arrived in Swaziland in early 1979. These funds were committed to provide food, clothing, blankets, domestic utensils, and to meet related administrative expenses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

238. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of the Fund for the period July 1979 to June 1980, an amount of \$26,000 was obligated to provide for the relief and maintenance of South African refugees in Swaziland.

Assistance to southern African refugees

239. An amount of \$72,640 was obligated to provide water on a temporary basis to South African refugees at Ndzevane, as well as to construct a temporary primary school at the site and to provide for its recurrent costs.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

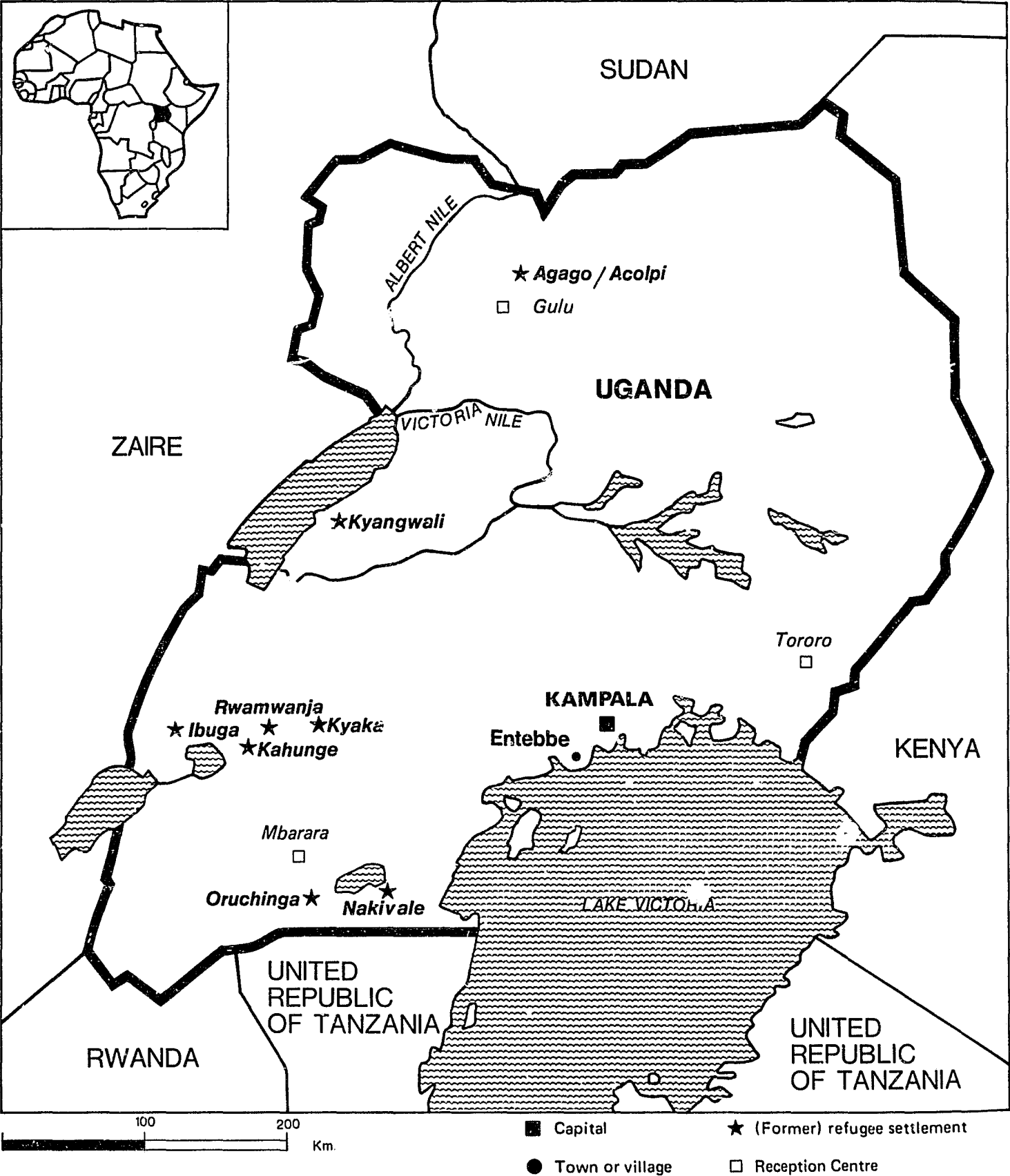
(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	6.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Rural refugees	-	300.0	300.0	1,428.2
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	198.4	221.0	221.0	396.8
<u>Resettlement</u>	7.1 ^{a/}	12.0	12.0	12.0
<u>Counselling</u>	26.3	23.0	29.3	47.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	86.8	110.0	388.8	116.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	78.6	83.0	83.0	94.5
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to newly arrived South Africans	104.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	507.2	784.0	1,069.1	2,129.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	26.0	...	30.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	36.6	42.5	29.4
<u>Assistance to southern African Refugees</u>	72.7	...	-	-
Sub-total (2)	98.7	36.6	72.5	29.4
GRAND-TOTAL	605.9	820.6	1,141.6	2,158.9

^{a/} Of which \$3,128 incurred against overall allocation

UGANDA

Area 236,026 sq.km.
Estimated population 13,220,000 (mid-79)
Population density Approx. 56 per sq. km.
Rainy season Approx. February/March to
October/November



UGANDA

Introduction

240. The refugee population in Uganda at the end of June 1980 remained virtually unchanged at 112,400, comprising 78,000 Rwandese, 34,000 Zairians and smaller groups of various origins. Rwandese refugees in Uganda who had left during the events at the beginning of the year returned to the country within a few months.

241. Prior to the events in Uganda in 1979, about 42,000 refugees, mainly Rwandese, lived in eight organized rural settlements and were virtually self-sufficient. A majority of the remaining refugees lived in urban areas and were socially and economically integrated. The disruption caused by the events in the country in 1979 affected both the refugees settled in rural communities and the urban refugees. Rwandese refugees in the settlements of Oruchinga and Nakivale, fled north in February 1979. In addition, an estimated 265,000 Ugandans were displaced.

242. The assistance programme in Uganda since the events of 1979 has focused on providing for the repair and reconstruction of established refugee settlements. In addition, assistance in the form of supplementary aid, counselling services, educational assistance and local integration measures for individual urban refugees has had to be substantially increased.

243. In July 1979, following a request from the Government of Uganda to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the High Commissioner issued an appeal for some \$13.3 million to provide assistance to refugees and Ugandans displaced within the country, and to assist in the voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Ugandans who had sought temporary asylum outside their country. In the interim, funds for immediate assistance were made available from the Emergency Fund and \$630,000 were advanced from Trust Funds.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local Integration

244. Rural settlements: Due to widespread damage to established rural refugee settlements necessitating major repairs and reconstruction, the 1979 allocation of \$102,000 for rural settlements was increased by \$1 million from the Programme Reserve and through transfers. Unsettled conditions in the country during 1979 have, however, permitted only a limited implementation of this programme. Nevertheless, it is expected that the entire amount will be utilized by the end of 1980. A detailed technical survey to assess the needs for repair and reconstruction in the settlements is currently under way and pending its completion an appropriation of \$500,000 is proposed for 1981.

245. Individual refugees: The 1979 allocation of \$7,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$12,000 was obligated to provide individual refugees in urban areas with assistance in job placement and in the provision of shelter and health care.

Lower secondary education

246. At the beginning of 1979, assistance to 150 lower secondary students and 12 vocational training students was planned. During the year it was found that some one hundred additional refugee students required educational assistance. The approved allocation of \$56,000 was thus increased by \$52,432 from the Programme Reserve. During 1980, due to a further increase in the number of potential beneficiaries, the approved appropriation of \$55,000 has proved insufficient and an additional \$60,000 has been provided from the Programme Reserve. An amount of \$162,000 is proposed for 1981.

Resettlement

247. In 1979, an amount of \$2,547 was obligated from the overall allocation for resettlement.

Counselling

248. An amount of \$32,000 was obligated in 1979 from the over-all allocation for counselling to provide counselling services to some 1,100 refugees. An amount of \$67,000 has been obligated from the over-all allocation for counselling in 1980. A new counselling unit has been set up at Kabarole (formerly Fort Portal) to assist refugees in the rural settlements at Kyaka, Ibuga and Kahunge, and the counselling staff in Kampala has been strengthened. An allocation of \$84,000 is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

249. In 1979, the allocation of \$15,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and a total of \$18,258 was obligated for temporary assistance measures. During 1980 it has again become necessary to increase the approved allocation of \$10,000 by \$22,500 from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$32,500 has been obligated. An allocation of \$30,000 is proposed for 1981.

Emergency Fund

250. An amount of \$300,000 was obligated from the Emergency Fund in 1979 to provide urgently-required assistance to some 14,000 refugees displaced on account of the situation in the country. Assistance provided under an agreement with the Ministry of Culture and Community Development included the provision of food, blankets, medicines and transportation costs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education account

251. An amount of \$81,600 was obligated in 1979 to provide scholarships to 50 refugee students at the higher secondary, vocational and technical levels, and at the university level. In 1980 an allocation of \$128,200 is needed to provide similar assistance to some 100 potential beneficiaries. An amount of \$157,000 is projected for 1981.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

252. An amount of \$2,000 was obligated for the period July 1979 to June 1980 to assist needy refugees from South Africa.

Programme for Immediate Humanitarian Assistance

253. In response to the High Commissioner's appeal of July 1979, contributions of some \$3.55 million were received during the year. Recently an additional \$1.7 million in cash and kind have been received, bringing the total contribution to this appeal to some \$5,250,000.

254. An amount of \$1.7 million was obligated in 1979 to provide multipurpose assistance to refugees of Rwandese and Zairian origin displaced within Uganda, to destitute and displaced Ugandans, and to Ugandans returning to their country. Assistance included the provision of food, shelter, household utensils, medicines, and transportation costs. Nearly half this amount was budgeted for food and transportation costs for the Karamoja area which suffers from the combined effects of the conflict and famine due to serious crop failures. By the end of 1979 some 1,000 tons of food had been distributed in the Karamoja area and smaller quantities in Acholi, northern Uganda. Despite the provision of this assistance it became evident that the food situation was becoming critical and UNHCR began assisting in the distribution of emergency food supplies provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). During the first few months of 1980 some 2,000 tons of food were provided by the WFP and much of it has been distributed. A donation of milk powder valued at \$274,500 has also been received from the European Economic Community.

255. An amount of \$416,000 was obligated in 1979 for the purchase of six Land-Rovers and five trucks and to provide for their running costs. Following the receipt of additional contributions, an amount of \$1.1 million has been obligated in 1980 to purchase 21 additional trucks, one bus and a Land-Rover, and to provide for their running expenses. These additional vehicles are primarily for use in the distribution of food supplies.

256. An amount of \$159,995 was obligated in 1979 to assist in the voluntary repatriation of some 7,000 Ugandans.

257. In August 1979, the establishment of eight reception centres for Ugandan returnees was planned, of which two were completed by the end of the year. During the first quarter of 1980 an additional two centres were established. The centres comprise 800 beds and provision has been made for the supply of food for 1,000 persons for three months.

258. Programme support and administration: In 1979, an amount of \$83,856 was obligated to cover the employment, for part of the year, of a programme officer (P-3) and one general service staff in addition to travel, general operating expenses and some basic furniture and equipment, including a vehicle.

259. A total of \$290,800 has been obligated for programme support and administration in 1980. This amount covers the employment of three professional

officers (two P-3 and one P-2) and four general service staff monitoring, the Immediate Humanitarian Assistance programme as well as travel and general operating expenses.

260. No forecast has been made for 1981 at this stage.

Other trust funds

261. An amount of \$233 was obligated in 1979 under a trust fund for administrative expenses pertaining to the pan-African Refugee Conference in Arusha.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Rural settlements	1,102.0	-	-	500.0
Individual refugees	12.0	5.0	14.0	18.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	108.4	55.0	115.0	162.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	2.5 <u>a/</u>	...	2.0 <u>a/</u>	...
<u>Repatriation</u>	0.1 <u>a/</u>	...	0.5 <u>a/</u>	...
<u>Counselling</u>	32.0 <u>a/</u>	...	67.0 <u>a/</u>	84.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	18.3	10.0	32.5	30.0
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to displaced refugees	300.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	1,575.3	70.0	231.0	794.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	81.6	55.0	128.2	157.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	2.0	...	3.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	33.7	63.2	35.5	44.7
Support to Arusha Conference	0.2	-	-	-
<u>Programme for Immediate Humanitarian Assistance</u>				
Operations	2,276.0	-	1,092.5	...
Programme support and administration	83.9	-	290.8	-
Sub-total (2)	2,477.4	118.2	1,550.0	201.7
Total (1 - 2)	4,052.7	188.2	1,781.0	995.7
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	115.6	185.0	182.5	198.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,168.3	373.2	1,963.5	1,194.5

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Introduction

262. The number of refugees in the United Republic of Cameroon decreased substantially during 1979 to an estimated total of 10,000. As a result of the change of régime in Equatorial Guinea in August 1979, some 20,000 refugees from that country, representing the bulk of the refugee population in the United Republic, spontaneously returned to their country.

263. Following the general amnesty promulgated in Equatorial Guinea in October 1979, persons who had left the country before August 1979 and had been considered to be refugees under the UNHCR Mandate, ceased to be entitled to their refugee status. Educational assistance to these former refugees will, however, be continued until the completion of their courses and other requests for UNHCR material assistance will be examined on an individual basis.

264. In April 1980, following the outbreak of hostilities in Chad, tens of thousands of refugees crossed the Chari River, entered the northern province of the United Republic of Cameroon and concentrated in and around Kousséri. Pending a government survey to determine the magnitude of this influx, their number has been estimated at some 100,000 persons.

265. Following a request from the Government for immediate assistance, an emergency programme was launched and an allocation of \$500,000 was made available from the Emergency Fund. In May 1980, a UNHCR mission went to the United Republic to assess the situation and in consultation with the Government, a programme of assistance for an initial period of seven months for 100,000 refugees, in an amount of \$7.6 million, was drawn up. The High Commissioner subsequently issued an appeal to the international community for contributions towards this programme. However, it is proposed that expenditures incurred against proceeds of the appeal be approved retroactively for inclusion under the 1980 General Programmes under the new and revised project formula. The need for further assistance will be examined in the light of more accurate information on the number of Chad refugees and the likely duration of their stay in the United Republic. If in light of the findings it becomes necessary to provide for a continued assistance into 1981, the Executive Committee will be informed of the requirements through an addendum to the present document.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

266. Rural refugees: The 1979 allocation of \$50,000 for assistance towards the local settlement of rural refugees was transferred to the over-all allocation for voluntary repatriation to cover the costs of the return of these persons to their country of origin. The 1980 allocation remains available for assistance measures to residual groups if necessary. No appropriation is suggested for 1981.

267. Multipurpose assistance: The 1979 allocation on behalf of individual refugees of \$50,000 for multipurpose assistance was increased from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$56,000 was obligated to provide assistance to 288 refugees. Of these, 180 refugees received supplementary aid, 68 were provided.

with assistance towards their local integration, and assistance was provided towards the voluntary repatriation of forty refugees. In 1980, the appropriation of \$50,000 will suffice to finance assistance to individual refugees. An allocation of \$50,000 is again proposed for 1981.

268. Since the refugees from Chad are almost exclusively of urban origin, it has not been possible to envisage their establishment in agriculture. Moreover, the duration of their stay in the United Republic of Cameroon is uncertain. Yet, due to their extremely precarious living conditions, comprehensive assistance measures are required, including the provision of food, shelter, domestic equipment and supplies, an adequate water supply. Health conditions are poor and urgent measures to improve the situation have had to be taken. By the middle of 1980 an amount of \$2,825,000 had been obligated towards the provision of such assistance. The implementation of that programme is being carried out by the Government in conjunction with OXFAM and the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the Government has set up committees at the national, provincial and local levels to co-ordinate the provision of assistance. Food supplies are being provided, notably by WFP, but also by the EEC and other donors. As was mentioned in the introduction, it is suggested to include assistance measures to Chad refugees under the General Programmes. Therefore, an amount of \$7,253,200 is proposed as a new and revised project for operations in 1980. If need be the 1981 requirements will be submitted in an addendum.

Lower secondary education

269. An amount of \$140,000 was made available in 1979 out of a global allocation for the education of southern African refugees, to provide educational assistance to 60 Namibian refugee students affiliated to SWAPO. Due to an increase in the number of secondary school places available for refugees, the 1980 allocation of \$100,000 has been increased by \$79,000 from the Programme Reserve to provide scholarship assistance to 75 refugee students. An allocation of \$197,000 is proposed for 1981.

Resettlement

270. An amount of \$9,367 was obligated in 1979 from the over-all allocation to assist in the resettlement of 17 refugees.

Programme support and administration

271. An allocation of \$39,000 was approved for 1979 to cover "the costs of a Chargé de Mission at the P-3 level supported by two general service staff and related expenses for the last three months" and the purchase of a vehicle. A total amount of \$63,004 was obligated in 1979 to cover costs incurred in the first nine months of the year which could not be met from the balance available under the 1978 Emergency Fund allocation for Equatorial Guineans. The increase was covered by transfers between various allocations for programme support and administration.

272. In view of the increased programme activities the UNHCR Representative in Yaoundé has been transformed into a Branch Office and a sub-office has been opened in Kousséri; it is proposed to abolish the P-3 post of a Chargé de Mission from 1 October 1980 and to create a new post at the P-4 level for a Representative instead. Since requirements for additional staff in 1980

are borne under Special Programmes, the proposed revised allocation for 1980 would have to be increased by \$12,100 only to take account of this proposal as well as general cost increases. The total revised allocation would then be \$91,400.

273. The proposed allocation for 1981 of \$343,800 would provide for a continuation of the offices in Yaoundé and Kousséri, and general cost increases, as well as for a proposed transfer of some of the Trust Fund posts established in 1980, i.e. two professional lines (at the P-3 and P-2/1 levels) and two local staff.

Emergency Fund

274. As has been mentioned, an allocation of \$500,000 was made available in 1980 from the Emergency Fund, mainly to finance the purchase of tents for refugees from Chad. Of this amount, \$90,000 were committed for programme support and administration. It is now estimated that this latter amount can be reduced to a total of \$44,300 to cover, in the main, mission travel costs for a three-month period.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

275. An amount of \$4,311 was obligated in 1979 to provide scholarship assistance to two refugee students at the university level and to one refugee at the post-secondary technical level.

Other trust funds

276. An amount of \$295,729 was obligated to provide immediate assistance to Chad refugees in the form of food supplies, tents and other relief items.

277. Programme support and administration: To finance the immediate strengthening of the staff necessitated by the influx of refugees from Chad and upon the expiration of the Emergency Fund allocation, a trust fund allocation of \$346,800 was made available to finance the assignment of four Professional officers (two P-3 and two P-2/1) supported by eight General Service staff together with general operating expenses, miscellaneous office supplies and equipment, including furniture, radio communications equipment, heavy duty vehicles and basic office equipment for Yaoundé and Kousséri. At this stage it is envisaged to abolish two professional and six General Service posts towards the end of 1980 and, as proposed above, transfer the other posts to General Programmes effective 1 January 1981 in line with the changed funding of the activities in the country.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Rural refugees	-	100.0	100.0	-
Multipurpose assistance	56.5	50.0	7,303.2	50.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	140.0 ^{a/}	100.0	179.0	197.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	9.4 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	63.0	79.3	91.4	343.8
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to Chadian refugees	-	-	410.0	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	90.0	-
Sub-total (1)	268.9	329.3	8,173.6	590.8
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	4.3	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Assistance to Chadian refugees	-	-	295.7	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	346.8	-
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	28.9	28.5
Sub-total (2)	4.3	-	671.4	28.5
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	273.2	329.3	8,845.0	619.3

a/ Obligations incurred against global allocation for Southern Africans

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area	945,087 sq.km.
Estimated population	17,050 000 (mid-79)
Population density	Approx 18 per sq. km.
Rainy season	November/December to March/April



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Introduction

278. At the beginning of 1979 there were some 160,000 refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. This number was reduced during the year by the voluntary repatriation of some 4,000 Ugandan refugees to their country of origin. During the first quarter of 1980, the refugee population declined further with the voluntary repatriation of 350 Zimbabweans. The remaining refugee population of some 155,700 persons consists of some 129,500 refugees from Burundi, 26,000 Rwandese and small groups of various origins.

279. As in previous years, UNHCR activities in the United Republic of Tanzania focused on assistance to organized rural settlements. Assistance to refugees from Burundi, at the settlements of Ulyankulu and Mishamo, continued to be governed by Tripartite Agreements between the Government, UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation/Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (LWF/TCRS), the latter acting as the implementing agency. Both the Government and LWF/TCRS have contributed in cash and in kind to this project.

280. It will be recalled that a survey of the refugee population in the Ulyankulu settlement had revealed that its population had grown to a level beyond the economic capacity of the settlement. By mid-November 1979, some 23,000 refugees had been transferred to a new settlement at Mishamo and the Ulyankulu settlement was reorganized to provide for more effective use of the existing facilities and a better distribution of the most fertile agricultural plots. Following the reorganization of the settlement, the remaining refugees in Ulyankulu have achieved a level of self-sufficiency comparable to the local population. The settlement was handed over to the Government on 28 June 1980 and the Government has assumed responsibility for the running costs. The Ulyankulu settlement, among the largest organized refugee settlements in Africa, thus represents another successful joint venture between a Government, UNHCR and a voluntary organization.

281. With the transfer of refugees from Ulyankulu and some 2,500 from the border region of Kigoma area, the population in the Mishamo settlement, by the end of March 1980 was about 28,000. Progress in the settlement during the year was accelerated, mainly due to the application of the principle of self-help in clearing, tilling and planting the land, and in the construction of houses and communal facilities.

282. Though the Katumba settlement, which accommodates over 69,000 refugees, was officially handed over to the Government in June 1978, the construction of semi-permanent schools in the settlement has been undertaken since within the framework of the Government's policy of Universal Primary Education. Fifteen primary schools have been completed in 15 villages and some 10,000 children are receiving primary education. In addition, 8,000 adults attend evening classes.

283. The Kigwa settlement in Tabora district was established as a joint undertaking with the Government in 1973, to create an economically and socially self-reliant community of rural Ugandan refugees. Since the Ugandans have now repatriated, it is planned to make use of the settlement for refugees of various origins who are presently accommodated in urban centres.

284. A socio-economy survey is currently being undertaken in the Kigoma region of western Tanzania to determine the number and situation of refugees spontaneously settled in the area. Following the results of this survey, some refugees may be transferred to the Mishamo settlement while others may require assistance to consolidate their local integration.

285. In addition to programmes for refugees in rural settlements, assistance towards the local integration of individual refugees and in the form of supplementary aid, educational assistance, counselling programmes and for the promotion of resettlement and voluntary repatriation, was provided to refugees of various origins, including southern African refugee students.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

286. Mishamo settlement: In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$2.5 million, LWF/TCRS contributed \$830,000 and various donations in kind, while the Government provided land and administrative support services in the settlement. Refugees transferred to the settlement were provided with domestic utensils and agricultural assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural tools and equipment. By the end of April 1980, 16 villages had been surveyed and laid out, the settlement headquarters had been completed and was functioning, a total of 5,227 plots had been distributed to refugee families and 491 plots reserved for future expansion. Some 7,000 hectares of land had been brought under cultivation and demonstration plots had been established in 16 villages. In addition, some 200 kilometres of roads had been constructed. A community centre had been started in one village and five dispensaries had been opened. First-aid boxes have been distributed in each village and health seminars are being held for villagers. Community development officers have been active in organizing self-help projects and as a result 29 day care centres have been established, two shops are operational and four more are almost complete. A central co-operative shop has been established which operates a restaurant and 11 maize mills. Two villages have started constructing feeder roads on a self-help basis. The approved appropriation of \$4,750,000 will be adequate to carry out the planned activities during 1980. An allocation of \$4,760,000 is proposed for 1981.

287. Ulyankulu settlement: In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$818,250, LWF/TCRS contributed \$272,750, and the Tanzanian Government had already provided land and settlement staff. Following the transfer of about half the refugee population in the settlement to Mishamo, plans for rearranging the settlement into 11 villages instead of 13 have been implemented. New village councils have been organized and new village shops and community centres have been constructed. Fertile plots have been allocated to 4,076 families and 255 plots have been held in reserve for future expansion. To complete the programmed development in the major sectors, namely water supply, roads, construction, agricultural and rural development, the 1980 allocation of \$630,000 had been completely obligated. An additional 40 kilometres of main road have been repaired and 175 kilometres of feeder roads have been either repaired or newly constructed. The installation of about 10 kilometres of waterpipe to three villages has also been completed. Demonstration farms have been established in each village. Further, 32 day-care centres are now operational and 19 groups of women have been organized and are being provided instruction in a number of self-help activities including dressmaking and vegetable cultivation.

288. Kigwa settlement: An amount of \$35,000 was obligated in 1979 towards the completion of a community education centre in the settlement. As has been mentioned, it is planned to move individual refugees of various origins from urban centres to the Kigwa settlement and to assist them to become self-sufficient through self-help projects such as carpentry, small-scale animal husbandry and poultry farming. Since such projects will be determined on an individual basis, it is proposed that financial needs be met from the 1981 appropriation for multi-purpose assistance. No allocation is necessary for the Kigwa settlement for 1981.

289. Assistance to individual refugees: The 1979 allocation of \$5,000 was increased by \$8,000 from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$13,000 was obligated to provide assistance towards the local settlement of individual refugees. The 1980 appropriation of \$7,000 has also had to be increased by \$2,00 from the Programme Reserve. An amount of \$14,000 is proposed for 1981.

290. Multipurpose assistance: The 1979 allocation of \$100,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$160,000 was obligated for a variety of purposes. Funds were provided towards the operation of an African National Congress (ANC) vocational training school/community centre at Morogoro and for the provision of necessary equipment and supplies for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) transit centre at Pongwe. Funds were also obligated to provide immediate relief, care and maintenance and other assistance to southern African refugee students and for the expansion of a farm project under the auspices of PF/ZANU to enable the beneficiaries to become self-supporting in food production. The 1980 appropriation of \$225,000 has proved insufficient and has been increased by \$165,000 from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$455,000 is proposed for 1981 which includes assistance to individual refugees at the Kigwa settlement.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

291. An amount of \$60,000 was obligated in 1979 to provide scholarship assistance to 142 students. In addition, an amount of \$20,652 was obligated to meet travel costs relating to the education of 95 refugee students. From the 1980 appropriation, \$59,000 had been obligated by mid-1980 to provide assistance to 122 refugee students. An allocation of \$182,000 is proposed for 1981 to provide educational assistance to some 320 refugee students.

Counselling

292. An amount of \$10,076 was obligated in 1979 to provide counselling services for refugees through the Christian Council of Tanzania. The All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) also participated in the financing of this service. The 1980 appropriation of \$12,000 has already been obligated. An amount of \$9,000 from the over-all allocation for counselling has been obligated to undertake a survey of the counselling needs of refugees. Based on this survey, the establishment of a Refugee Counselling and Resource Centre is envisaged in 1981, for which an allocation of \$20,000 is proposed.

Supplementary aid

293. The 1979 appropriation of \$20,000 was increased by \$14,800 from the Programme Reserve and an amount of \$34,800 was obligated to provide accommodation and subsistence allowances for 152 refugees. The 1980 appropriation of \$25,000 had been obligated by the end of March 1980 to provide assistance to 105

persons. In order to cover increased requirements, the appropriation had to be increased, for which \$10,000 were made available from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$30,000 is proposed for 1981.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

294. For the academic year July 1979 to June 1980, an amount of \$88,177 was obligated for assistance to 27 Ugandan refugee students. In addition, \$182,008 were obligated for scholarship assistance to 70 refugee students, of whom 50 are Rwandese, seven Burundi and 13 Ugandan; 19 study at the university level, 30 at the higher vocational/technical level and 21 at the higher secondary level. An amount of \$2,176 was obligated for various expenses related to the education of seven refugee students. An amount of \$307,000 has been foreseen for 1981.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

295. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund for the period June 1979 to July 1980, \$20,000 were obligated for the provision of daily subsistence allowances, accommodation, clothing and medical assistance to students who have now found educational placement abroad.

Programme support and administration

296. An amount of \$3,739 was obligated in 1979 under a trust fund to cover administrative expenses (travel) in connexion with the Arusha Conference.

Trust funds

297. Contributions in kind, valued at \$28,597, were received from various donors for southern African refugees. In 1980, contributions in kind valued at \$66,331 have been received.

Special programme for humanitarian assistance to Uganda

298. An amount of \$125,000 was obligated in 1979 to assist in the voluntary repatriation of 1,019 Ugandan refugees. In 1980, an amount of \$39,759 has been obligated.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Mishamo settlement	2,500.0	4,750.0	4,750.0	4,760.0
Ulyankulu settlement	818.2	630.0	630.0	-
Kigwa settlement	35.0	-	-	-
Individual refugees	13.0	7.0	9.0	14.0
Multipurpose assistance	160.0	225.0	390.0	455.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	80.7 ^{a/}	118.0	118.0	182.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.0	...	2.0 ^{b/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	10.7 ^{b/}	...	0.6 ^{b/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	10.1 ^{b/}	12.0	21.0 ^{c/}	20.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	34.8	25.0	35.0	30.0
Sub-total (1)	3,668.5	5,767.0	5,955.6	5,461.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	272.4	247.6	247.6	307.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	20.0	...	25.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	23.1	29.8	31.8	57.1
Support to Arusha Conference	3.7	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	28.6	-	66.3	-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Humanitarian assistance in Uganda</u>				
Voluntary repatriation	125.0	-	39.8	-
Sub-total (2)	472.8	277.4	410.5	364.1
Total (1 - 2)	4,141.3	6,044.4	6,366.1	5,825.1
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	224.3	211.5	208.6	227.3
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,365.6	6,255.9	6,574.7	6,052.4

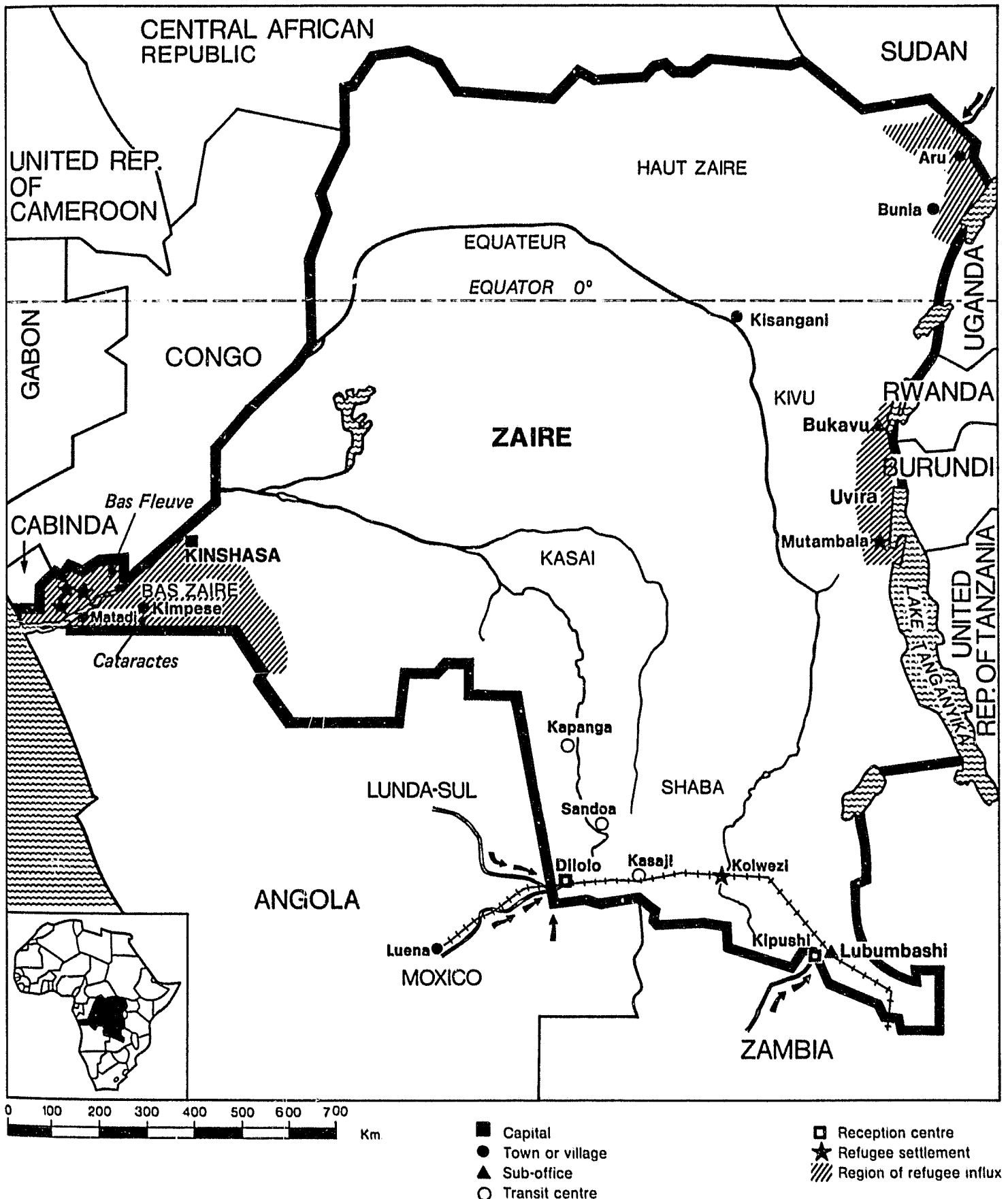
a/ Of which \$ 20,652 incurred against global allocation for southern Africans

b/ Of which \$ 9,000 obligated from the overall allocations

c/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

ZAIRE

Area	2,345,409 sq. km.
Estimated population	27,940,000 (mid-1979)
Population density	Approx. 11.9 per sq. km.
Rainy season	North-East: March-November East: September-May West: October-May



ZAIRE

Introduction

299. The total number of refugees in Zaire at the end of 1979 was estimated at some 299,000. A new influx of Ugandan refugees in April/May 1979 had brought the number of refugees in the Haut-Zaire region to some 50,000; 600 Ugandan refugees also entered the North Kivu sub-region. Angolan refugees, accounting for the largest refugee group in Zaire, numbered some 215,000 living in Bas-Zaire, Bandundu, Kinshasa and Shaba. Other groups included 11,000 Barundi and 22,000 Rwandese refugees in the Kivu region. Recent surveys show that the number of Ugandan refugees in the Haut-Zaire region is in the vicinity of 52,000 thus bringing the total number of refugees in Zaire as of June 1980 to over 300,000.

300. In the Cataractes region of Bas-Zaire, efforts continued throughout 1979 to promote the local integration and self-sufficiency of tens of thousands of Angolan refugees who had entered in 1978. A new influx of 4,000 Angolan refugees occurred in August 1979 and assistance to the new arrivals, within the structures already established in 1978, included food and medical assistance, blankets, seeds and agricultural tools. Two doctors from the French volunteer agency "Médecins sans frontières" worked with a doctor from the Swiss "Corps de secours en cas de catastrophe à l'étranger" organizing regular visits to existing dispensaries and supervising the construction of new ones. Emphasis was put on curative medicine and education in nutrition and hygiene. Food supplies were received from various donors, such as the Governments of Iceland and the Federal Republic of Germany, WFP and the EEC, and distributed by a team of Swiss volunteers, along with seeds, tools, kitchen utensils and blankets. At the end of 1979, the Swiss team terminated its mission to the Cataractes, begun in April 1978. Existing school buildings accommodated some 15,000 refugee school children and additional educational materials and equipment were ordered.

301. In the Bas-Fleuve region, the rural resettlement programme for Angolan refugees implemented by the "Association internationale de développement rural" (AIDR) has progressed satisfactorily. The number of refugees in the three rural settlements at Kimbianga, Lundu Matende and Mfuiki increased from some 25,500 at the end of 1978 to nearly 26,700 at the end of 1979 - the maximum capacity of the settlements. Food aid, supplied mainly by WFP and the EEC, continued throughout the year. As an exceptional measure, rations were also distributed at the beginning of 1979 to some of the 15,000 refugees living in the Bas-Fleuve area outside the three settlements. (Used clothing was donated by the Danish Refugee Council). Supplies were reduced as the refugees gradually became self-supporting. However, since inadequate rainfall in 1979 led to poor harvests at the end of the year, it has been decided, in consultation with WFP, to extend the distribution of food aid until early 1981. The distribution of plots of arable land to the refugees has been completed in the Lundu Matende and Kimbianga settlements; in Mfuiki, the newest settlement, the distribution of plots will be completed during the third quarter of 1980. [Twenty thousand fruit seedlings were distributed and planted in the settlements during the last quarter of 1979 and at the beginning of 1980] Agricultural production in the settlements should reach some 2,900 tons in 1980. The water supply programme for the three settlements is now nearly finished. Medical assistance continued to be provided by two doctors from "Médecins sans frontières". The medical

programme comprised a vaccination campaign, preventive medical care and a primary health care programme aimed at mothers and children. The primary education programme continued satisfactorily throughout 1979, with some 6,000 pupils attending primary school classes by the end of the year.

302. Relief measures to meet the immediate needs of the massive influx of Ugandan refugees into Haut-Zaire in April/May 1979 were made possible by allocations from the Emergency Fund. These measures included the distribution of food, agricultural tools, medicaments, blankets and soap. As the influx increased rapidly to some 40,000 relief assistance was followed by plans for a local integration programme aimed at enabling the refugees of rural background to establish themselves in agriculture by providing for the purchase of basic commodities in addition to seeds, medical treatment and vehicles. In spite of some transportation delays, progress has been satisfactory. In December 1979, the Government of Zaire advised UNHCR of its decision to move the refugees away from the border. A fact-finding mission will present recommendations for proposed assistance to this group; the results will be presented to the Committee in an addendum to the present document.

303. The local integration project for Barundi refugees in the Plain of Ruzizi in South Kivu was terminated at the end of 1979, the refugees concerned having become self-sufficient and having achieved economic and social integration. UNHCR's assistance programme included a primary education component, the provision of mobile medical teams, agricultural schemes and measures to promote fishery and handicraft activities. Assistance to the rural settlement for Barundi refugees in Mutambala, which had begun in 1976, was also terminated in 1979. The AIDR was responsible for the implementation of this project.

304. During the period under review, UNHCR was also concerned with measures to facilitate the rehabilitation of Zairian repatriates returning to their homes following the Amnesty Law of June 1978. This special programme will be pursued, at the request of the Government of Zaire, until September 1980. Of some 190,000 Zairian refugees who took advantage of the Amnesty Law, some 35,000 returned from Burundi to South Kivu, where they were assisted until the end of February 1980. Some 155,000 returned to Shaba, mainly from Angola, and some from Zambia, Tanzania and the Sudan. Assistance included the distribution of food, seeds, agricultural tools, blankets, kitchen utensils and a vast medical programme supervised by doctors from "Médecins sans frontières", in close co-operation with the local public health authorities. Volunteer radio technicians from the Swiss "Corps de secours en cas de catastroph à l'étranger" were responsible for ensuring vital radio communications between UNHCR field staff and Headquarters. In spite of transport problems due to the land-locked position of Shaba, the rehabilitation programme was carried out satisfactorily. The distribution of food, blankets, kitchen utensils and medicaments to the Zairian repatriates from Burundi in South Kivu was carried out by the Diocese of Uvira.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local Integration

305. Refugees from Angola: Out of the approved 1979 allocation of \$4.7 million an amount of \$3,348,975 was obligated to finance on-going settlement programmes. Over-all requirements were somewhat less than anticipated since it was possible to integrate a number of children into existing classes instead of building additional temporary schools. Financial obligations in 1979 covered, in

in particular, the construction of schools, purchase of school materials, medicaments, basic commodities, medical programmes, internal transportation and payment of teachers' salaries. In the three settlements of Kimbianga, Lundu Matende and Mfuiki in the Bas-Fleuve sub-region, over 3,800 tons of food were distributed in 1979 and some 790 tons in the first three months of 1980. At the end of March 1980, some 6,000 school children were attending primary schools and being taught by 162 teachers. The construction of 18 classrooms is foreseen for 1980 and a further 27 for 1981. Plots totalling 4,320 hectares of arable land have been allocated and some 28,500 agricultural tools distributed since the beginning of this assistance programme. The medical programme carried out by the doctors from "Médecins sans frontières" has proved successful. Measures to protect mother and child as well as vaccination campaigns and other preventive medical care will continue in 1980 and 1981. It is planned that the project will be terminated in 1981, as the beneficiaries achieve full self-sufficiency. Other activities pursued in the current year and planned for 1981 include soil conservation schemes, the promotion of sales of agricultural products and the construction of warehouses and additional pathways.

306. In Kinshasa, a number of urban refugees, many of them school children, have benefited from assistance in the form of scholarships, medicaments and the payment of school teachers' salaries.

307. In the Cataractes sub-region, the distribution of food and seeds, carried out by Swiss volunteers, was completed by the end of 1979. Some agricultural tools, kitchen utensils and dried skimmed milk were distributed early in 1980 to needy Angolans in the Bandundu region. The 1980 projects comprise medical and primary school components. The medical programme, consisting of payment of hospital fees, various kinds of medical treatment, vaccinations and protection of mother and child has been carried out by three missions at Kimpese and the two "Médecins sans frontières" doctors who made regular visits to nine dispensaries, of which five were constructed by UNHCR. The primary education programme, consisting of payment of teachers' salaries and the purchase of school materials and equipment, is being continued in 1980.

308. The continuation of the project in 1981 is not foreseen as the refugees in the Cataractes have been integrated and are now considered to have reached the same level as the local population.

309. From the approved allocation of \$4.3 million for 1980, an amount of over \$3 million has been devoted to rural settlement programmes in the Bas-Fleuve region, implemented by AIDR. The appropriation has been increased by \$35,000 for further assistance to individual refugees in Kinshasa. An allocation of \$4,190,000 is proposed for 1981.

310. Refugees from Burundi: Assistance to Burundi refugees, as described earlier was financed from a revised appropriation of \$235,200. Since this group has now become self-supporting, no further allocations are required.

311. Refugees from Uganda: Following the influx of Ugandan refugees into Haut-Zaïre in the first half of 1979, an allocation was made from the Emergency Fund to meet immediate relief needs. Subsequently, \$1,188,000 was approved by the Executive Committee under the General Programmes for 1979 1/ to permit further

1/ As requested in A/AC.96/564/Add.1, paragraph 15.

assistance measures including establishment in agriculture. Despite some delays resulting from transport and fuel problems, substantial supplies of food and seeds, blankets, kitchen utensils, medicaments and used clothing were purchased and distributed by the operational partner, the Diocese of Mahagi, between October 1979 and mid-1980. The local integration project, for which an amount of \$1,563,000 was included in the 1980 General Programme, will be implemented by AIDR which will continue to assist UNHCR in finding durable solutions for these refugees in the coming year. As was also mentioned earlier, these refugees may have to move to other locations; as this could have implications for the implementation of the present project, no allocation for 1981 is suggested at this stage. Any new plans and financial requirements will be submitted in an addendum to this report.

312. Individual refugees: An amount of \$28,000 were made available from the overall allocation for local settlement for the purchase of school materials and school equipment for 250 Zambian primary school children at Lukuni, 30 kilometres from Lubumbashi in the Shaba region, for the scholastic year 1979-80. No allocation is foreseen for the next scholastic year.

313. Multipurpose assistance: From an allocation of \$60,000 in 1979, various types of assistance were provided to individual refugees in Kinshasa, Butalga, Bukavu and Lubumbashi. To cover increased requirements the 1980 appropriation had to be increased by an additional \$115,000 from the Programme Reserve. For 1981, an allocation of \$105,000 is proposed.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

314. The allocation of \$49,300 approved in 1979 was increased by \$1,500 from the Programme Reserve to cover the educational needs of some 125 Barundi refugee students at lower secondary levels. An amount of \$50,000 for the same purpose has been projected for 1980; an allocation of \$60,000 is proposed for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

315. The 1979 appropriation of \$51,000, incurred against overall allocations, was increased by \$3,000 for the voluntary repatriation by air, from Kinshasa to Luanda, of 350 Angolan refugees in 1979. The project was extended until March 1980, by which date an additional 190 Angolan refugees had been repatriated by air. With a view to organizing a mass repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zaire, an amount of \$1 million was made available from the overall allocation for repatriation at the end of 1979. By mid-1980, this large-scale repatriation had not yet materialized. An allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for the continuation of the voluntary repatriation of Angolans in 1981.

Programme support and administration

316. In 1979, an amount of \$34,996 was obligated against the approved allocation of \$35,000.

317. The initial allocation for 1980 (\$56,000) was submitted to cover the employment of an associate programme officer (P-2) with related costs for six months. The situation in the Haut-Zaire region requires a continuation of this post and, in addition, the assignment of a protection officer (P-3)

supported by two local staff (a secretary and a driver); also, the Regional Office in Kinshasa needs an administrative assistant to improve financial project monitoring. These posts are therefore requested as from October 1980.

318. Due to staff turnover, an increase of \$26,000 only would be required to meet the proposed revised appropriation for 1980 of \$82,000.

319. For 1981, an allocation of \$193,500 covering the continuation of above staffing, travel and general office expenses is proposed.

Emergency Fund

320. In May 1979 the High Commissioner allocated \$250,000 from the Emergency Fund following an influx of refugees from Uganda. Of that amount \$221,500 has been used to finance relief and other immediate assistance. An amount of \$28,254 was obligated in 1979 for programme support and administration under an Emergency Fund allocation to cover the assignment of a programme officer (P-2) for five months as well as travel costs and general office expenses in connection with the development and implementation of an assistance programme for newly arrived Ugandans in Haut-Zaire.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance towards the repatriation and rehabilitation of Zairian returnees

321. The appeal launched by UNHCR in October 1978 for assistance in facilitating the return and rehabilitation of many thousands of Zairians following the promulgation of an Amnesty Law met with generous response: in 1978 and 1979 contributions in cash and kind amounted to over \$12 million. Initial emergency measures to provide for the immediate needs of those returning gave way in the course of 1979 to assistance of a more durable kind, aimed at their rehabilitation. This phase has been prolonged, at the request of the Government of Zaire, until September 1980 in view of delivery delays of certain commodities, particularly seeds. The Sub-Office opened by UNHCR in Lubumbashi to facilitate the rehabilitation of Zairians returning mainly from Angola will then be closed. A phasing-out period is planned for the second part of 1980, mainly to permit the continued distribution of food and clothing and the provision of shelter.

322. Food: This has again constituted an essential item. In all, nearly 12,000 tons of food were provided by WFP and other sources.

323. Transportation: In view of the large volume of supplies required to meet emergency needs, as well as problems relating to distance and mounting costs, transport needs constituted a major share of this special programme in 1979. The number of vehicles and personnel were increased to ensure a smooth distribution of commodities. The Government of Zaire granted a 75 per cent rebate on transport fares within the country, which reduced the cost of transporting commodities to Shaba.

324. Health: The teams put at the disposal of UNHCR by "Médecins sans frontières" continued to provide medical assistance until the end of June 1980, working in close co-operation with the local authorities and with existing medical services.

325. Other assistance provided by UNHCR in 1979 included the distribution of blankets, clothing, domestic and other emergency equipment, the provision of shelter and assistance with respect to agricultural activities. Total funds obligated for these items in 1979 amounted to \$7,612,900. Obligations in 1980, essentially for transport costs, health needs and shelter, amount to \$234,800.

Programme support and administration

326. A total amount of \$635,754 was obligated in 1979 for programme support and administration.

327. As indicated above, delays in programme implementation have necessitated an extension of UNHCR's presence in the Shaba province; whereas the initial forecast covered a continuation of some posts in Kinshasa for the full year it only provided for a skeleton staff in Lubumbashi for two months. The obligation of \$420,000 for 1980 takes account of continued operation of the Sub-Offices to the end of June and the retention in Lubumbashi of a skeleton staff of two programme officers (P-3) and five General Service staff up to the end of September 1980.

Education Account

328. From obligations totalling \$140,914 in 1979 assistance was provided to a number of Barundi students at the higher secondary and university levels, and to Rwandese university students. As in previous years, assistance with respect to secondary education is implemented by the Diocese of Uvira, while assistance at university level is implemented by the "Eglise du Christ au Zaïre". An amount of \$137,000 is required for the scholastic year 1980-1981. For 1981, an amount of \$165,000 is foreseen.

Other trust funds

329. At the end of 1979, an amount of \$229,885, donated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, was obligated with a view to purchasing foodstuffs for Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaïre. Contributions in kind valued at \$605,705 were received in support of the assistance programme for Angolan and Ugandan refugees in Zaïre. These groups also benefited from gifts of medicines, dried fish, used clothing, blankets, food and vehicles made by Governments, the EEC and voluntary agencies.

330. An amount of \$467 was obligated in 1979 under a trust fund in connexion with administrative expenses pertaining to the Arusha Conference.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Angolan refugees	3,349.0	4,300.0	4,335.0	4,190.0
Burundi refugees	235.2	-	-	-
Ugandan refugees	1,188.0	1,563.0	1,563.0	...
Individual refugees	28.0 ^{a/}	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	60.0	60.0	175.0	105.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	50.8	50.0	50.0	60.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1,072.3 ^{a/}	-	-	100.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	4.2 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	35.0	56.0	82.0	193.5
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to Ugandan refugees	221.5	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	28.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	6,273.2	6,029.0	6,205.0	4,648.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	140.9	167.0	137.0	165.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	1.7	...	4.5	...
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Assistance to Angolan and Ugandan refugees	835.6	-	62.1	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	49.6	71.0	45.3	54.4
Support to Arusha Conference	0.5	-	-	-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

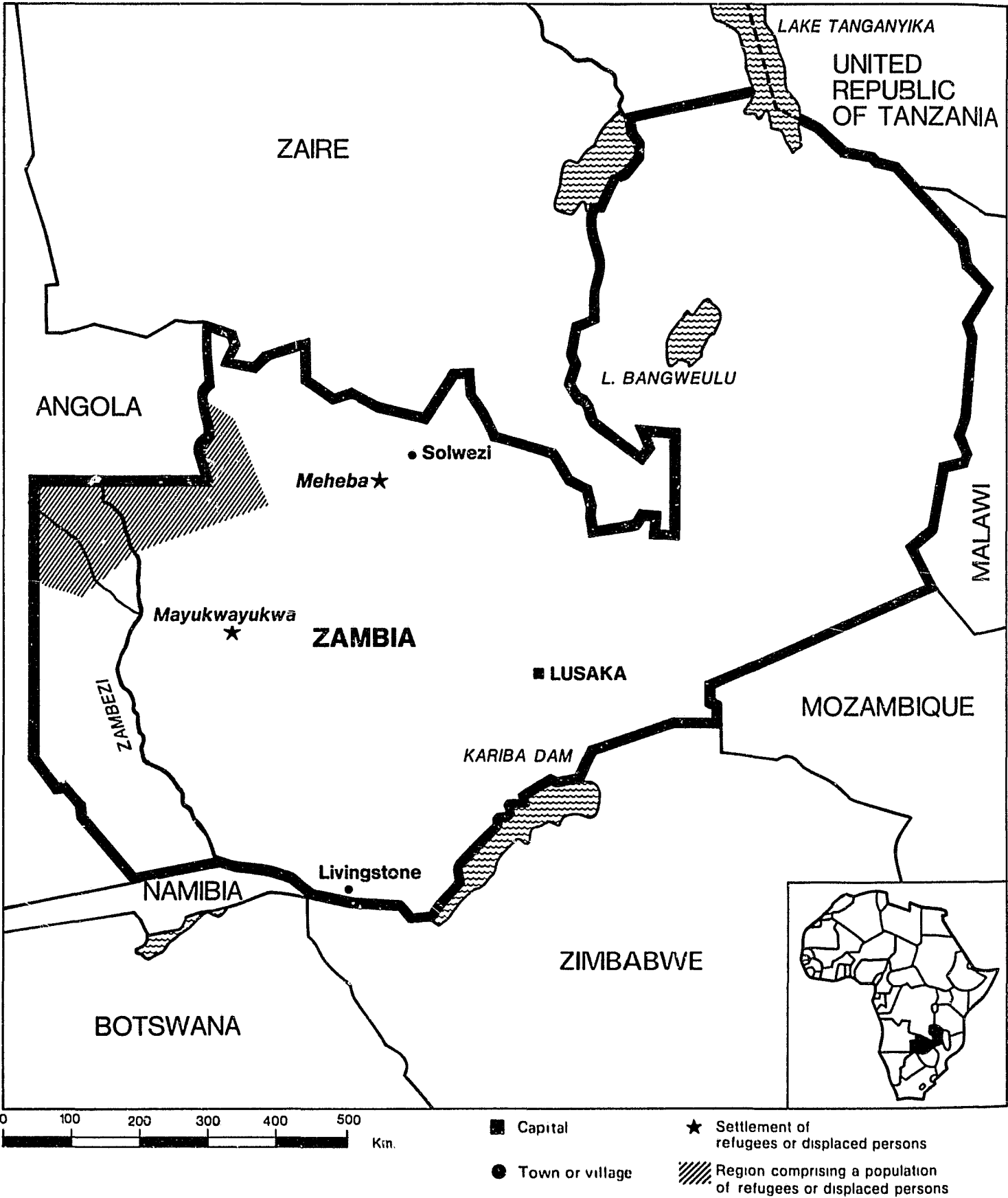
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Humanitarian assistance for the repatriation and rehabilitation of Zairian refugees</u>				
Operations	7,612.9	-	234.8	-
Programme support and administration	635.7	166.7	420.0	-
Sub-total (2)	9,276.9	404.7	903.7	219.4
Total (1 - 2)	15,550.1	6,433.7	7,108.7	4,867.9
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	365.0	454.1	447.9	487.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	15,915.1	6,887.8	7,556.6	5,355.8

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

ZAMBIA

Area	752,614 sq.km.
Estimated population	5 650 000 (mid-79)
Population density	Approx. 7.5 per sq. km.
Rainy season	November-April



ZAMBIA

Introduction

331. The number of refugees in Zambia, estimated at some 80,000 at the end of 1978, decreased considerably towards the end of 1979 as a result of the voluntary repatriation of some 20,000 Zimbabweans, as well as of smaller numbers of Angolans and Zairians. At the end of the year, the remaining caseload numbered 57,000 refugees and by April 1980 had further decreased to 51,000 made up of 19,000 Zimbabweans, 26,000 Angolans, 5,500 Namibians and smaller groups from various other countries.

332. During 1979 most of the assistance provided was in the form of multipurpose assistance to the Zimbabwean refugees whose centres were frequently attacked by Southern Rhodesian forces. These attacks resulted in the destruction of food stocks, relief supplies and infrastructure. Scarcity of basic materials inside the country increased the difficulties in providing assistance to these refugees. However, relief items were distributed and the necessary health and other immediate necessities were met to the extent possible.

333. The repatriation of Zimbabweans which started in the beginning of 1980 has diminished the caseload as regards this group. Consequently, only some 11,000 boys and girls will continue to require assistance during the course of 1980 until such time as they may return to their home country to join educational establishments.

334. The Meheba rural settlement is at present the only large organized rural refugee settlement in the country still receiving international assistance. Implementation of assistance measures is governed by a Tripartite Agreement between the UNHCR, the Government of Zambia and the Lutheran World Federation/Zambia Christian Refugee Service (LWF/ZCRS). The present population includes some 9,000 Angolans, 600 Zairians, some 150 Namibians and a few South African refugees. General improvements have been made in the infrastructure and operational plans have been drawn up for the rearrangement and redevelopment of the settlement into seven administrative units. The handover of Meheba settlement to the Zambian Government is envisaged for December 1981.

335. As in the past, assistance is also provided to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Health and Education Centre at Nyango for Namibian refugees, and to the African National Congress (ANC) farms near Lusaka for South African refugees, and under the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

336. A new consolidated counselling service is planned and proposed to be organized at the Makeni Transit Centre, to be renamed the Makeni Resource Centre, for the benefit of refugees of various origins.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

337. Meheba rural settlement: In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$254,267, LWF/TCRS contributed \$147,644 in cash and in kind and the Government and other agencies made available \$240,838 towards assistance to refugees in the Meheba settlement.

338. In December 1979, the population was approximately 10,000. General improvements were made in the infrastructure and small scale businesses were encouraged. During the year there was extensive and intensive diversification in the agricultural sector which has resulted in increased progress towards self-sufficiency in food production. The nutrition centre and the health centre staff houses were completed.

339. Plans were made to reorganize the settlement into seven villages in order to revive a feeling of civic responsibility towards social development.
340. During the first three months of 1980, the number of Namibian refugees increased slightly. The experimental bus route Meheba-Solwezi was opened in February and some additional construction work was completed. Vegetable production increased and a good harvest is expected this year.
341. The appropriation for 1980 of \$300,000 will be sufficient to cover needs. An amount of \$202,000 is needed in 1981 to complete the consolidation programme before the handover scheduled for December 1981.
342. Makeni Resource Centre: The renovation of the dwellings and the sewerage system, expected to be finished during 1979 but delayed due to various factors, has since been completed. No funds were obligated in 1979.
343. For 1980, a reorganization of the centre is planned in order to consolidate the counselling services aimed at the achievement of self-sufficiency, further education, employment and the rehabilitation of special cases. The centre is expected to benefit refugees of various origins, including those who may be in transit to other countries. In addition to providing shelter and meeting other basic needs, the centre will involve the residents in agriculture and vocational training such as brickmaking, carpentry, leather work, etc. Several international agencies and voluntary organizations have expressed interest in providing equipment and expertise, and discussions are under way with regard to staffing and management.
344. The 1980 allocation of \$80,000 has been increased by a transfer of \$235,000 from the Programme Reserve to implement the plans for 1980. For 1981, an appropriation of \$242,000 is proposed.
345. Multipurpose assistance: The bulk of the appropriation for multipurpose assistance continued to be allocated to provide assistance to southern African refugees living in Zambia, mainly Zimbabwean refugee children living in two separate centres for boys and girls, while the balance benefited refugees from Namibia and South Africa.
346. Of the total approved allocation for 1979, \$4,782,772 were obligated to purchase, inter alia, emergency relief supplies for the Zimbabwean refugees in the form of clothing, blankets, tents and agricultural inputs, as well as food in the face of a shortage of food supplies from other sources and the consequences of frequent aid raids by Southern Rhodesian forces. Vehicles were purchased for the transportation of food and other supplies to the centres.
347. It may be recalled that a new educational and agricultural complex consisting of six villages and other facilities had been planned to replace the Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African People's Union (PF/ZAPU) boys' centre. To this end, a land survey had been carried out and plans made for the establishment of the new complex. However, in view of the repatriation of the Zimbabwean refugees, no action was taken to implement the project.
348. At the PF/ZAPU girls' centre, the construction of the school was completed, furniture was manufactured and supplied for the classrooms and dining hall, and equipment procured for the clinic.

349. Assistance to the farms for South African refugees near Lusaka was continued in 1979 and \$45,226 were obligated for the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, chemicals and fuel. The farms are run by the African National Congress (ANC/SA).

350. For the benefit of Namibian refugees, \$163,195 were obligated for the purchase of equipment and expansion of the SWAPO Health and Education Centre at Nyango and \$20,000 were obligated to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

351. Refugees of various other origins received help in the form of subsistence allowances, establishment grants, assistance for voluntary repatriation, costs of documentation, and transportation for family reunion and resettlement. The 1979 allocation for this purpose was increased by \$1,808 through a transfer and a total of \$211,808 was obligated.

352. The total obligation for multipurpose assistance in Zambia, mainly for refugees from southern Africa, amounted to \$5,223,001 in 1979.

353. In view of the changed circumstances as a result of the independence of Zimbabwe, it is proposed that the 1980 allocation of \$3,735,000 for multipurpose assistance to southern African refugees be revised to \$2,535,000, taking into account the transfer of \$200,000 to the appropriation for lower secondary education already effected (see below) and a further proposed reduction of \$1 million. Therefore, the total appropriation for multipurpose assistance proposed for 1980 amounts to \$2.8 million, in accordance with the new and revised projects formula.

354. For 1981, an allocation of \$700,000 is proposed for multipurpose assistance to southern African and other refugees.

Lower secondary education and vocational training:

355. Due to a lower than expected number of students seeking educational assistance, the 1979 appropriation was not fully utilized and a total of \$64,500 was obligated during the year.

356. In 1980, \$200,000 were transferred from the appropriation for multipurpose assistance to cover the scholarship programme at Nkumbi International College, previously financed from earmarked Trust Funds. The total appropriation in 1980 therefore amounts to \$350,000. An appropriation of \$358,000 is proposed for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

357. Assistance was provided for the voluntary repatriation of 33 Angolan refugees and one Ugandan refugee, for which an amount of \$20,388 was obligated from the 1979 over-all allocation for voluntary repatriation. Assistance to Zimbabwean refugees returning to their home country is financed under Special Programmes as reported below.

Counselling

358. The Joint Counselling Service, which was jointly financed by UNHCR, the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) and the International University Exchange Fund until and including 1979, assisted 552 cases with counselling in connexion with self-sufficiency as well as with legal advice concerning protection matters. In keeping with the expanded role of the Makeni Resource Centre, the counselling service in Lusaka will be discontinued and replaced by a more comprehensive

counselling service. The 1980 appropriation of \$20,000 has already been obligated and further funds may be required later in the year. To continue the expanded counselling services, an appropriation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

359. In 1979, \$7,194 was obligated against the approved allocation of \$7,200. Higher staff costs necessitate an adjustment of the initial allocation for 1980 which is now proposed at \$18,400. For 1981, an allocation of \$22,500 is submitted.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

360. In 1979, a total of \$68,609 was obligated to provide educational assistance to 24 students at the higher secondary, vocational, technical and university levels. For 1980, the revised needs are estimated at \$58,000 owing to the increase in tuition fees and the cost of board and accommodation. It is currently projected that the needs for 1981 will be \$69,600.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

361. From the amount made available to UNHCR by the Fund, \$43,000 were obligated during the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 to provide food, clothing, temporary accommodation, travel and subsistence allowances to South African refugees in Zambia.

Assistance to southern African refugees

362. In a continuing response to the High Commissioner's appeal in June 1977 for assistance to southern African refugees, contributions in kind, consisting mainly of food, clothing and medicines, to the value of \$449,401 were made available by a number of donors in 1979. In addition, UNHCR obligated \$11,149 from the Fund towards other food and medical care needs, so that a total of \$460,550 was obligated by the end of the year.

Other trust funds

363. In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$210,000 to provide educational assistance to 117 southern African refugee students to pursue both academic and vocational studies at the Nkumbi International College.

364. In the first six months of 1980, contributions in kind have totalled \$136,800.

Zimbabwean Repatriation Operation

365. Following the Lancaster House Conference in London and the agreement reached there regarding the future of Southern Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, UNHCR undertook a programme for the voluntary repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees, mainly from the neighbouring countries. Under Phase I of the programme, over 4,000 Zimbabwean refugees were repatriated from Zambia in the first two months of 1980. After the independence of Zimbabwe, the repatriation operation was resumed in early May and by late June, a further 5,249 refugees had been repatriated. During this phase, half the repatriates, comprising mainly mothers with infants, young children and the sick and the disabled were transported by air, and the rest by bus. Plans ar

under way for the repatriation of 7,000 schoolboys and supporting staff at the boys' centre, possibly by train. The repatriation of 4,000 schoolgirls and supporting staff is planned to start later in the year. The repatriation operation is implemented by the LWF/ZCRS, which has also provided some funds.

366. By June 1980, UNHCR had obligated \$2,495,300 out of the contributions made by the international community in response to the High Commissioner's appeal for funds to meet the costs of the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees and their immediate requirements.

367. Programme support and administration: An amount of \$120,100 has been obligated in 1980 for programme support and administration to cover temporary assistance, mission travel, general operating expenses and miscellaneous office supplies and equipment, including vehicles.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Meheba settlement	254.3	300.0	300.0	202.0
Makeni centre	-	80.0	315.0	242.0
Multipurpose assistance	5,223.0	4,000.0	2,800.0	700.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	64.5	150.0	350.0	358.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	20.4 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Counselling</u>	15.4	20.0	20.0	100.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	7.2	15.0	18.4	22.5
Sub-total (1)	5,585.9	4,565.0	3,803.4	1,624.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	68.6	45.0	58.0	69.6
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	43.0	...	50.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	51.6	46.4	70.2	19.2
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	460.5	-	136.8	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Nkumbi College	210.0	285.0	-	-
<u>Zimbabwean Repatriation Operation</u>				
Operations	-	-	2,495.3	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	120.1	-
Sub-total (2)	833.7	376.4	2,930.4	88.8
Total (1 - 2)	6,419.6	4,941.4	6,733.8	1,713.3
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	193.4	211.5	208.6	227.3
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	6,613.0	5,152.9	6,942.4	1,940.6

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

ZIMBABWE

368. As a result of the agreement signed in December 1979 at the end of the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference in London, the United Kingdom Government assumed direct responsibility for the administration of Southern Rhodesia during an interim period leading to elections and the transfer of power to an independent Zimbabwe. UNHCR was requested by the Government of the United Kingdom to undertake the over-all co-ordination of the international effort to assist in the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees. Accordingly, on 14 January 1980 the High Commissioner issued an appeal to the international community for contributions amounting to \$22 million to meet the costs of the repatriation and to provide immediate assistance to returnees.

369. In the first phase of the repatriation, aimed at the return of refugees prior to the elections at the end of February 1980, over 33,000 refugees were repatriated under UNHCR auspices: some 18,000 from Botswana, 11,000 from Mozambique and over 4,000 from Zambia. Additional numbers of refugees returned to their country on their own. The implementation of operational arrangements for the repatriation from Botswana and Zambia was done through the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and in Mozambique by government authorities. In Southern Rhodesia, a network of church transit centres was established with UNHCR financial support to provide temporary accommodation and assistance to returnees and from which repatriates were assisted to their homes. The repatriation resumed after the independence of Zimbabwe and by the end of July 1980 a total of over 51,000 persons had been repatriated. An amount of \$4,496,862, including contributions in kind to the value of \$446,862, had been obligated to provide immediate assistance to repatriates in Zimbabwe.

370. At the end of March 1980, in accordance with a proposal made by the Prime Minister - the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed the High Commissioner designate of Zimbabwe, to co-ordinate, for an initial period, a United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance to returnees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe.

371. Events in Zimbabwe over the past years have had serious effects on the rural areas of the country where the majority of the population lives. Part of the population was moved into the so-called "protected villages" and to other rural and urban areas. Health clinics and schools have been seriously damaged, agricultural land has been ruined, livestock numbers have been sharply reduced, animal disease has become widespread. In addition, crop production has been severely disrupted by two seasons of drought. In April 1980, a United Nations interagency team led by UNHCR visited Zimbabwe and, together with the Government, identified reinstallation needs for the most destitute and needy returning refugees and displaced persons, estimated to number some 660,000. An initial assistance programme covering a twelve-month period was drawn up and the High Commissioner issued an appeal to the international community for funds totalling \$110 million. In addition, food needs were estimated at 113,000 metric tons. It is expected that bilateral contributions to these immediate needs will be considerable and UNHCR's co-ordination, in conjunction with the Government, of both multilateral and bilateral aid, is aimed at avoiding duplication and ensuring systematic delivery of assistance from all sources against the over-all requirements.

372. The plan of operations under this programme comprises reinstallation assistance, including the transportation of returning refugees and displaced persons to their homes; the provision of assistance to repair, reconstruct, and re-equip their homes; agricultural assistance in the form of seeds, tools and fertilizers and a comprehensive training programme to enable farmers to derive

maximum benefit from the assistance provided. Assistance will also be provided to restore damaged water supply systems and repair rural access roads and bridges. The programme further includes the repair and restoration of community facilities, notably rural health clinics and primary schools, the provision of necessary equipment and supplies and the training of staff. Specialized facilities will be established for the handicapped, orphans and the aged.

373. The implementation of this programme of reinstallation and resettlement has begun. Five thousand persons have been assisted to move from the "protected villages" to their home areas while many more have returned to their homes by themselves. Repatriated refugees have been dispersed to transit centres in their home districts and a majority have moved to their own villages. Some 70,000 agricultural packages including agricultural implements, seeds, pesticides and fertilizers are available for distribution through a network of 1,000 extension assistants who will also provide instruction to farmers. In the provinces of West and East Mashonaland and Manicaland, agricultural packages have already been distributed. Part rations are being provided to some 350,000 persons.

374. While it has not yet been possible to identify the total number of refugees from various countries living in Zimbabwe, an initial allocation of \$30,000 is proposed for multipurpose assistance to such refugees.

375. An amount of \$919,700 has been obligated in 1980 for programme support and administration. The allocation covers staffing of the office in Salisbury, headed at the P-5 level, travel, general operating expenses in Salisbury and the sub-offices in the provinces, miscellaneous supplies, furniture and equipment, including vehicles. It is, at this stage, envisaged that the programme of reinstallation and resettlement will require a continued UNHCR presence at this level at least up to the end of June 1981, and an amount of \$475,000 is forecast for the first six months of that year.

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	-	-	-	30.0
Sub-total (1)	-	-	-	30.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	-	-	5.0	...
<u>Multipurpose assistance to returnees</u>	-	-	188.1	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	31.6	16.7
<u>Zimbabwean repatriation operation</u>				
Operations	-	-	4,496.9	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	774.2	-
<u>Immediate Assistance to returnees and displaced persons</u>				
Operations	-	-	20,500.0	...
Programme support and Administration	-	-	145.5	475.0
Sub-total (2)			26,141.3	491.7
Total (1 - 2)	-	-	26,141.3	521.7
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	-	74.3
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)			26,141.3	596.0

OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

376. This chapter covers countries (see tables) where relatively marginal assistance is provided by UNHCR. This assistance is normally channelled through UNDP resident representatives and is often dispensed by voluntary agencies, some of which provide financial and administrative support. Beneficiaries are, for the majority, individual refugees living in cities where employment prospects are virtually non-existent; they also include a high percentage of students, many of them from southern Africa.

377. Educational assistance thus accounts for a large share of the funds obligated in these countries. Under the 1979 global allocation of \$1.2 million for educational assistance to southern African refugees, approved by the Executive Committee at its twenty-ninth session, scholarships were provided to refugee students at the lower secondary level in Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone. As indicated in the table below, increased needs for lower secondary education are foreseen both for 1980 and 1981 in these countries, for which appropriations are proposed under General Programmes.

378. Grants totalling \$26,300 for higher secondary and further education were made in 1979 from the Education Account, benefiting refugee students in the Central African Republic, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. Projections to meet increasing requirements in 1980 and 1981 total \$54,300 and \$61,800 respectively.

379. Immediate assistance to cover essential needs of individual refugees constitutes another major part of UNHCR's activities in these countries. This assistance, which may take a variety of forms according to specific needs, is dispensed through multipurpose aid projects, for which a total of \$107,100 was obligated in 1979, and revised appropriations of some \$170,000 are projected for 1980. Allocations totalling a similar amount are proposed for 1981.

380. With the arrival in the Central African Republic in spring 1979 of 1,000 refugees from Chad, UNHCR obligated an amount of \$83,000 from the Emergency Fund in response to the Government's appeal for assistance in meeting the needs of this group. In mid-1980, a UNHCR mission visited the Central African Republic to review the situation, in view of the continued arrival of refugees from Chad.

381. Following the change of régime in Equatorial Guinea in 1979, the new Government requested UNHCR to assist with the repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees returning voluntarily to their homeland. Funds obligated in the course of the year for this operation, amounted to over \$1,850,000 mainly for the procurement of food, agricultural tools, seeds, household equipment, implements, medical equipment, building material, water equipment and school supplies. A small medical team financed by UNHCR was provided by "Médecins sans frontières". The distribution of aid in Equatorial Guinea is still in progress. The activities in Equatorial Guinea are covered by a UNHCR Chargé de Mission with a small staff in Malabo. In 1979, a total of \$22,022 was obligated and an amount of \$198,700 is budgeted for 1980 to cover staff costs and other expenses pertaining to programme support and administration.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Lower secondary education</u>				
Gambia	21.9 ^{a/}	33.0	33.0	51.0
Ivory Coast	48.0	48.0	51.3	57.0
Liberia	15.6 ^{b/}	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	83.9 ^{c/}	122.0	157.2	209.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>				
Benin	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Central African Republic	8.8	9.0	45.0	50.0
Chad	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congo	16.5	20.0	20.0	35.0
Gambia	0.9	1.0	9.5	1.0
Ivory Coast	15.2	15.0	20.0	20.0
Liberia	31.0	15.0	19.5	15.0
Mali	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Niger	7.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sierra Leone	11.0	10.0	15.0	12.0
Togo	8.0	12.0	12.0	15.0
Upper Volta	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
West Africa - Other countries	-	13.0	13.0	5.0
<u>Resettlement</u>				
Central African Republic	0.8 ^{d/}	...	...	...
Congo	3.1 ^{d/}	...	...	...
South Africa	2.9 ^{d/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>				
Congo	0.9 ^{d/}	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	0.1 ^{d/}	...	...	...
South Africa	0.2 ^{d/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>				
Equatorial Guinea	5.3 ^{d/}	...	...	...
<u>Counselling</u>				
Liberia	-	-	19.0 ^{d/}	...
Sierra Leone	-	-	19.0 ^{d/}	...

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Supplementary aid</u>				
Comoros	0.1 ^{d/}	...	...	...
Libya	0.6 ^{d/}	...	2.0 ^{d/}	...
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to refugees from Chad in the Central African Republic	83.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	373.5	312.0	452.0	487.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Central African Republic	0.4	...	...	...
Liberia	12.7	...	16.5	19.8
Niger	1.7	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	10.6	...	37.8	42.0
Togo	0.9	...	...	...
<u>Trust Fund for Equatorial Guinea</u>				
Counselling	0.7	-	60.0	-
Food	258.6	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	1,600.0	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	22.0	-	198.7	-
Sub-total (2)	1,907.6	-	313.0	61.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	2,281.1	312.0	765.0	548.8

- a/ Of which US\$ 826 incurred against global allocation for Southern Africans
b/ Obligation incurred against global allocation for Southern Africans
c/ Of which US\$ 50,502 incurred against global allocation for Southern Africans
d/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

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SECTION II - AMERICAS

LATIN AMERICA

NORTHERN LATIN AMERICA

Introduction

382. During the period under review, several countries of Northern Latin America were again the scene of upheavals which caused refugee movements of considerable magnitude. As a result of these various movements, to which specific reference is made below, the total number of refugees in the area at the end of 1979 was 32,000; by mid-1980, the number had fallen to 27,000.

383. As a result of the civil strife in Nicaragua in 1978, there were at least 100,000 Nicaraguan refugees in the area by 30 June 1979, principally in Costa Rica and Honduras. During the first half of 1979, most of UNHCR's assistance in these countries was directed at meeting the immediate needs of these refugees. As from July 1979, many were able to repatriate following a change of régime. To assist with the return and rehabilitation of these Nicaraguans, the High Commissioner launched a special appeal in August 1979. At the end of 1979 there were still, however, some 17,000 Nicaraguan refugees in the area, particularly in Costa Rica. This number decreased sharply to some 5,000 during the first half of 1980.

384. Parallel to this repatriation movement, however, other Nicaraguans left their home country for Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, giving rise to further requests for material assistance by the Governments of these countries.

385. As in 1978, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama and the Dominican Republic continued to receive refugees from South American countries, Guatemala and Haiti. Their number was estimated in 1979 to be slightly over 15,000 persons. Pending suitable durable solutions within the area, these refugees received care and maintenance assistance and were provided with counselling and legal services. The assistance was channelled through a number of voluntary agencies and through UNDP resident representatives. With an influx of refugees from El Salvador, this number had grown to well over 20,000 as of June 1980.

386. Following events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in April 1980, the Government of Costa Rica offered resettlement openings for 300 Cubans and agreed to allow its territory to serve as a staging point for those on their way to third countries. As from October 1979, Costa Rica had already been receiving others in transit on their way for resettlement in the United States, a number of whom had received material assistance from UNHCR.

387. Due to recent events in El Salvador, a number of Salvadorian nationals have been fleeing their country. By June 1980, about 3,000 were officially reported to have entered Honduras, where they live precariously in camps. At the request of the Honduras Government, a programme of assistance is being established by UNHCR to meet immediate medical and food needs. In addition, a UNHCR Chargé de Mission has again been appointed to Tegucigalpa. An influx of some 2,000 Salvadorian refugees into Belize has also taken place and an emergency assistance programme is being established on behalf of this group. It is not yet known how many refugees from El Salvador have entered other countries of the area, namely Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

388. Individual refugees: In 1979, expenditure totalling \$ 120,943 under this heading was incurred in Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Mexico, and included measures to facilitate employment, accommodation and education, as well as medical care. In view of the scarcity of job opportunities in the area, a greater number of refugees needed help to become self-employed: the initial 1980 appropriation of \$ 159,000 was increased by \$ 50,000 from the Programme Reserve for this purpose. Since this trend is likely to persist, an appropriation of \$ 275,000 is proposed for 1981.

389. Multipurpose assistance: At its thirtieth session, the Executive Committee approved a revised allocation for 1979 of \$ 1,916,000 to meet the needs of some 50,000 Nicaraguan refugees admitted to Costa Rica, Panama and Honduras, but not permitted to work. In view of the repatriation movement which took place in the second half of the year, part of these funds was used to facilitate this movement and to help rehabilitation of those returning, mainly through the provision of food and agricultural equipment. Funds were also obligated in Honduras and in El Salvador to provide Nicaraguan nationals who left their country after the change of régime with supplementary food, medical assistance, tuition or vocational training. Obligations for multipurpose assistance in 1979 thus totalled \$ 1,346,171; part of the uncommitted balance was transferred to other projects. As a result of the repatriation movement, it is proposed to reduce to \$ 500,000 the allocation of \$ 1,750,000 initially approved for the current year. No appropriation is foreseen for 1981.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

390. Two refugee students in Costa Rica and six in Mexico benefited from educational assistance from the 1979 allocation of \$ 6,000. Owing to lack of places at state schools, refugee children frequently have to attend private schools, which involves greater expenditure. It has thus been necessary to increase the 1980 appropriation of \$ 22,000 by \$ 10,000 from the Programme Reserve. As the number of beneficiaries is expected to increase, an appropriation of \$ 40,000 is proposed for 1981.

Resettlement

391. In 1979, approximately 100 Cubans in transit within the region received UNHCR assistance towards their resettlement in the United States. In addition, 14 refugees from various Latin American countries were helped to resettle in other Latin American countries or overseas. Expenditure under this heading comprised transport costs as well as documentation and medical fees. A total amount of \$ 13,727 was obligated, including \$ 5,227 from the overall allocation for resettlement. An appropriation of \$ 16,000 is proposed for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

392. An amount of \$ 77,953 from the overall allocation was obligated in 1979. Prior to July 1979, 369 refugees required UNHCR assistance to repatriate to Nicaragua, 300 of them from Mexico. After July, Nicaraguans who repatriated from Costa Rica and Honduras were mainly assisted from funds made available for the special programme (see below). In the first months of 1980, many more requests were made by Nicaraguans still in Costa Rica for UNHCR assistance to facilitate their return to their country of origin. The original appropriation of \$ 17,000 was therefore increased to \$ 64,000 from the Programme Reserve. Since it expected that a considerable number of Nicaraguans, Chileans and Brazilians may request repatriation assistance in 1981, an amount of \$ 64,000 is likewise proposed.

Legal assistance

393. In 1979, direct payments were made by the Regional Office in Costa Rica to cover the costs of legal assistance to some 40 cases. Payments were also made in Honduras, through UNDP, to cover expenses connected with refugee identity cards issued to Nicaraguan refugees. A total amount of \$ 13,537 was obligated under this heading. The approved appropriation of \$ 12,000 for the current year has been increased from the Programme Reserve to \$ 33,000, mainly in view of the greater number of individual cases in Costa Rica and sharp increases in the immigration taxes applied in Mexico which also affect refugees. An appropriation of \$ 40,000 is proposed for 1981.

Counselling

394. The revised 1979 allocation of \$ 10,000 was used for counselling services for the benefit of refugees in four of the countries in the area: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic. In Costa Rica, the social worker employed by the Episcopal Church took part in the work of the Committee for Assistance to the Nicaraguan Refugees, set up in April 1979 to channel assistance to these refugees. The appropriation of \$ 19,000 for the current year has been adjusted from the Programme Reserve to \$ 20,000. An increased appropriation of \$ 35,000 is proposed for 1981 for employment counselling, especially in Costa Rica, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, and to help a larger number of refugees to become self-employed.

Supplementary aid

395. Pending durable solutions, supplementary aid was granted in 1979 for items such as food, lodging, clothing, medicines and medical care, mostly for the benefit of Nicaraguan refugees and displaced persons, as well as to Cubans in transit in Costa Rica. The allocation of \$ 85,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and through transfers between appropriations, and a total amount of \$ 103,500 was obligated in eight countries in the region. Needs in 1980 have been far in excess of projections, on account of the Cubans accepted by Costa Rica and of the Salvadorian refugees who sought asylum in Honduras. The original appropriation of \$ 73,000 was therefore increased from the Programme Reserve to \$ 603,000. In view of the lengthy procedure now required to obtain work permits and of increasing difficulties in finding employment in the countries where this type of assistance is required, a sum of \$ 200,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

396. Against the approved allocation for 1979 of \$ 230,400 a total of \$ 229,112 was obligated.

397. Given the very considerable increase of the workload in Northern Latin America the assignment of a Professional officer (P-3) to deal with protection problems in the 10 countries covered by the Regional Office in San José, Costa Rica, has become indispensable. It is, therefore, proposed to add this post to the staffing table as from October 1980 together with two support staff (a secretary and a driver/messenger). To take account of additional staff costs and related administrative costs as well as the move to new, more centrally located, office premises, and general cost increases, and to provide for a non-recurrent purchase of furniture, telephone installation and an extra vehicle, a revised allocation of \$ 218,600 is now proposed for 1980.

398. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 288,100 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

399. Grants were made available in 1979 to some 25 students in Mexico, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic to enable them to follow courses at university, higher secondary, vocational or technical levels. An amount of \$ 26,500 was obligated to cover tuition and enrolment fees and, in a few cases, to grant small allowances to the families of the students. For 1980 increased requirements in Mexico are covered by an allocation of \$ 44,000. An amount of \$75,000 is projected for 1981 to provide higher educational opportunities to a larger number of refugees, particularly in Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

Humanitarian assistance for Nicaragua

400. In August 1979, the High Commissioner appealed for contributions towards a special programme designed to facilitate the return home and rehabilitation of 100,000 Nicaraguan returnees and 500,000 displaced persons. This programme has been implemented by two governmental bodies: the "Instituto Nicaragüense de Reforma Agraria" and the "Comisión de Ayuda Hospitalaria".

401. From the contributions received, obligations totalling \$ 1,335,000 were made in 1979 in cash and in kind for the purchase of agricultural equipment (tractors, four-wheel-drive vehicles, tools, pumps, fertilizers and other such items) and for the purchase and transportation of food supplies while emergency medical supplies were distributed to various hospitals in the country. In addition, a substantial quantity of pesticide was made available by a donor Government. Most of the assistance provided was directed to the northern provinces of Chinande and León, the main agricultural areas of the country.

402. An amount of \$ 1,872,000 has been obligated in 1980 for further measures designed to reactivate agricultural activity. They include the purchase of fertilizer, the purchase and repair of tractors, and the establishment of a chicken farm co-operative. Health assistance to Nicaraguan returnees has included the renewal of hospital equipment, the purchase of ambulances and other vehicles for transporting medical personnel to rural areas, the control of epidemics - malaria in particular - and the purchase of medicines. An amount of \$ 865,000 has been obligated for these purposes.

403. An amount of \$ 17,833 was obligated in 1979 to cover expenses in Nicaragua for programme support and administration. An amount of \$ 74,900 is budgeted for 1980 to cover staff costs of the Chargé de Mission in Managua with two local support staff and related office expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTHERN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	120.9	159.0	209.0	275.0
Multipurpose assistance	1,346.2	1,750.0	500.0	-
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	6.0	22.0	32.0	40.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	13.7 ^{a/}	14.0	14.0	16.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	78.0 ^{b/}	17.0	64.0	64.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	13.5 ^{c/}	12.0	33.0	40.0
<u>Counselling</u>	10.0	19.0	20.0	35.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	103.5	73.0	603.0	200.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	229.1	153.4	218.6	288.1
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
<u>Reconstruction of houses for Haitian refugees in Dominican Republic</u>	20.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	1,940.9	2,219.4	1,693.6	958.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	26.5	44.0	44.0	75.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	21.0	53.7	100.6	35.5

a/ Of which an obligation of \$ 5,227 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Of which \$ 1,537 incurred from overall allocation

NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

PERU

Introduction

404. The caseload of Latin American refugees, who are admitted to Peru on a temporary basis only, continued to fall in the course of 1979, reaching less than 20 by the end of the year. In these circumstances, the "Comisión Ecuménica de Asistencia Social", which had been set up jointly by the Government, UNHCR and the churches in Peru to assist Chilean refugees, ceased its activities, leaving the "Comisión Católica Peruana de Migración" as sole implementing agency for UNHCR's assistance activities in Peru. Refugees of European origin, most of whom are elderly, were estimated to number 850 at the end of 1979.

405. The early months of 1980 witnessed the entry onto the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by thousands of Cuban nationals, of whom 1,000 were accepted by the Peruvian Government for permanent settlement in Peru. A reception centre was immediately erected in the centre of Lima and its day-to-day management was entrusted to the Peruvian Red Cross. By early June, over 730 Cuban nationals had arrived in Peru.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

406. Individual refugees: As in previous years, no refugees of Latin American origin were accepted for local integration in 1979, since the Peruvian authorities have continued to insist on the temporary nature of their admission. The approved allocation of \$ 3,000 thus remained unused. With the sudden arrival in 1980 of several hundred Cuban nationals accepted for local settlement, the original allocation of \$ 10,000 was increased by \$ 390,000 from the Programme Reserve for programmes aimed at creating jobs, and for establishment grants and other measures. An appropriation of \$ 210,000 is proposed for 1981, mainly for assistance to Cubans.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

407. The 1979 allocation of \$ 2,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve to \$ 2,250 for language courses and vocational training of 33 young Latin American refugees, pending their resettlement. In 1980, \$ 2,000 have been obligated for this purpose and the same amount is proposed for 1981.

Resettlement

408. In 1979 the allocation of \$ 30,000 was reduced through transfers to \$ 15,000 in view of the decreased caseload. These funds were used for the resettlement overseas of persons whose travel arrangements were made in co-ordination with ICEM. An amount of \$ 5,000 has been obligated so far in 1980, and an allocation of \$ 5,000 is proposed for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

409. An amount of \$ 2,664 was obligated from the overall allocation in 1979 to facilitate the repatriation of 25 persons.

Legal assistance

410. Costs relating to various legal services, such as the issue of passports and certificates, were covered in 1979 by the allocation of \$ 2,400. The amount allocated under this heading should suffice for the current year. In 1981, the number of refugees awaiting resettlement is expected to be very limited, and a reduced allocation of \$ 2,000 is proposed.

Counselling

411. In 1979, the entire allocation of \$ 3,000 for this type of assistance was obligated, mainly for salaries of the social workers of the "Comisión Católica Peruana de Migración", who provide expert counsel and assistance to refugees with respect to various legal and practical matters. The current allocation of \$ 3,000 under this heading should be sufficient for 1980, while an allocation of \$ 6,000 is proposed for 1981, in view of the higher salaries and higher administrative costs which are anticipated.

Assistance to handicapped

412. An amount of \$ 2,809 was obligated in 1979 for the medical treatment of four handicapped refugees.

Supplementary aid

413. In 1979, refugees' daily needs in terms of housing, food, clothing and medical care pending resettlement were met through supplementary aid funds amounting to \$ 65,787. With the new Cuban caseload, the appropriation of \$ 60,000 for the current year has proved insufficient and has been increased by \$ 130,000 from the Programme Reserve to \$ 190,000 to complement the assistance given by the Peruvian Red Cross. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 40,000 is proposed to cover the basic needs of the traditional Latin American caseload while awaiting resettlement.

Programme support and administration

414. At its thirtieth session, the Committee approved a reduction of the initial allocation for 1979 to \$ 74,600, in view of anticipated staff turnover. This, however, did not take place and, in addition, the post adjustment quadrupled and the local salary scale was increased retroactively. Higher staff costs and increased travel activities brought the total amount obligated for programme support and administration in the office in Peru and other countries of North-Western South America to \$ 99,940 of which \$ 25,340 were financed through transfers between allocations.

415. To take account of general cost increases and to allow for a non-recurring provision for purchase of communications equipment and the replacement of some office equipment and a vehicle, a revised allocation of \$ 137,600 is now proposed for 1980.

416. For 1981, an allocation of \$ 137,500 is proposed in order to finance administrative costs of the Regional Office in Lima and the other countries of North-Western South America which it covers.

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	-	10.0	400.0	210.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	15.0	30.0	30.0	5.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.0
<u>Counselling</u>	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	2.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	65.8	60.0	190.0	40.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	99.9 ^{b/}	95.5 ^{b/}	137.6	137.5
Sub-total (1)	193.8	203.5	765.6	402.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	0.7	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	39.3	43.6	13.8	-
Sub-total (2)	40.0	43.6	13.8	-
Total (1 - 2)	233.8	247.1	779.4	402.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	37.0 ^{b/}	99.3 ^{b/}	97.9 ^{b/}	106.6 ^{b/}
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	270.8	346.4	877.3	509.1

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Covers also "Other countries of North-Western South America"

OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Introduction

417. By the end of 1979 the refugee population in countries of North-Western South America other than Peru (i.e., Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela) was estimated at 21,000. The number of refugees of European origin had dropped to some 13,000 through deaths and naturalizations, while refugees of Latin American origin had increased slightly to some 8,000, due mainly to new arrivals from the Caribbean area.

418. In the case of Latin American refugees, UNHCR's activities have been mainly directed to promoting local settlement, while European refugees, many of them elderly, have received assistance in the form of annuities. The situation of both groups has been affected by a general economic recession bringing with it spiralling costs of living and decreasing employment opportunities.

419. As in previous years, UNHCR has continued to benefit from the experienced services of the "Comité Ecuménico Pro Refugiados" in Ecuador, the "Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social" in Colombia and the International Social Service in Venezuela, which have acted as implementing agents for the various types of assistance described below, in co-operation with the UNHCR Regional Office in Lima.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

420. In 1979, an amount of \$37,000 was obligated for annuities, purchase of furniture and household equipment and for the establishment of small workshops for refugees; 138 persons were assisted in one or other of these ways. The 1980 approved appropriation of \$49,000 has been increased from the Programme Reserve by \$12,000 in order to assist more refugees towards self-employment, particularly in Ecuador and Venezuela. Contributions from other sources to UNHCR's implementing agencies are expected to cease in the second half of 1981 and an allocation of \$80,000 is proposed.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

421. In 1979, \$5,950 were obligated to enable eight refugee students in Venezuela and Colombia to pursue their education at the lower secondary level. The 1980 allocation of \$8,000 was increased by \$3,800 from the Programme Reserve, mainly for an adjustment of scholarship rates in Venezuela. An appropriation of \$17,000 is proposed for 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

422. Seventeen Nicaraguan refugees repatriated from Venezuela with UNHCR assistance for which \$7,234 were obligated from the overall allocation.

Legal assistance

423. In 1979, \$8,925 were obligated in Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, to cover the salaries of one legal assistant and four legal advisers as well as expenses incurred with respect to the legalization of documents. The 1980 appropriation of \$10,000 was increased by \$4,000 from the Programme Reserve. To cover increased legal services in Ecuador and Venezuela and higher fees in Colombia, an amount of \$16,000 is proposed for 1981.

Counselling

424. Expenses relating to a counselling seminar held by UNHCR in Bogota at the end of 1979 designed to consolidate counselling services to refugees throughout the region, as well as the salaries of the counsellors concerned, were met with obligations amounting to \$35,675, which included an allocation of \$7,000 from the Programme Reserve. The approved appropriation of \$34,000 for the current year has been increased by \$16,300 from the Programme Reserve to cover increased salaries and administrative costs, and to finance one additional part-time social worker in Venezuela. As expanded counselling services will be required in Ecuador and further increases are anticipated with respect to salaries and administrative costs, an appropriation of \$61,000 is proposed for 1981.

Treatment and rehabilitation of the handicapped

425. In the second half of 1979, \$5,278 were obligated from the relevant overall allocation for assistance to Latin American refugees in Venezuela requiring individual treatment or group therapy to overcome psychological handicaps. In view of the positive results achieved in 1979, it was decided to continue this project in 1980 and \$14,448 have been obligated.

Supplementary aid

426. An amount of \$42,800 was obligated in 1979, mainly for care and maintenance to refugees upon arrival and also to provide medicaments and minor medical treatment as required by ageing refugees living on annuities. Overall needs for assistance of this nature were somewhat less than anticipated due to the repatriation of Nicaraguans, the arrival of fewer refugees and the regularization of the situation of refugees in Ecuador. Since 1979 supplementary aid has, however, been necessary for longer periods of time than hitherto due to the growing difficulties encountered by refugees in obtaining employment, particularly in Venezuela. Furthermore, the number of refugees arriving in Ecuador has been steadily increasing. These factors have made it necessary to increase the approved appropriation of \$50,000 for 1980 by a further \$17,500 from the Programme Reserve. An appropriation of \$77,000 is proposed for 1981.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

427. An amount of \$19,400 was obligated in 1979 in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela to enable 15 refugee students to take up or resume studies at higher secondary or university level, while an amount of \$30,000 has been obligated in 1980 for the same purpose.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES OF NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	37.0	49.0	61.0	80.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	6.0	8.0	11.8	17.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	7.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	8.9	10.0	14.0	16.0
<u>Counselling</u>	35.7	34.0	50.3	61.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	5.3 ^{a/}	...	14.4 ^{a/}	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	42.8	50.0	67.5	77.0
Sub-total (1)	142.9	151.0	219.0	251.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	19.4	21.6	30.0	30.0
Sub-total (2)	19.4	21.6	30.0	30.0
Total (1 - 2)	162.3	172.6	249.0	281.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	b/	b/	b/	b/
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	162.3	172.6	249.0	281.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Included under Peru

SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Introduction

428. The refugee population in Argentina continued to decline in 1979; at the end of the year those of European origin were estimated to number 21,000, while those of Latin American origin were about 5,000. The decrease of the latter group was the result of voluntary repatriation to Chile and of UNHCR's continued efforts to find resettlement opportunities for refugees unable to settle permanently in Argentina. Since new arrivals in the course of the year were relatively few in number, the overall refugee population thus totalled some 26,000, a decrease of 3,000 in comparison with the previous year.

429. The offer by the Argentine Government to admit a number of Indo-Chinese families for resettlement represented an important development during the period under review. As of mid-1980, 293 families (1,281 persons), the majority of Lao origin, had arrived in Argentina. After an initial stay in reception centres where care and maintenance, and counselling, is provided, the Indo-Chinese travel on to places of employment. Their progress towards local integration is followed closely by social workers specially engaged for this purpose. Three-quarters of the families who are already working are employed in agricultural estates in 19 provinces of the country while the remainder are being settled in urban or semi-urban environments. Possible employment in urban areas for a greater number of the families is currently being explored.

430. At the international conference convened in San José, Costa Rica in May 1980 to review the problems arising from the exodus of Cuban citizens from their country, Argentina expressed its willingness to accept a number of Cuban nationals for resettlement. As of mid-1980 a small group of 11 Cubans had arrived in Argentina.

431. In view of the slow but steady decrease in the number of cases requiring assistance from UNHCR in Argentina, reduced expenditure is projected both for 1980 and 1981, despite the rising cost of living which has had heavy financial implications for certain forms of assistance. The overall reduction is reflected in the total General Programmes appropriations for 1980 and 1981, as compared with obligations in 1979.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

432. Individual refugees: Of the revised allocation of \$400,000 for 1979, an amount of \$388,500 was obligated to assist 721 refugees, both of European and Latin American origin, with housing, establishment assistance, rehabilitation and monthly allowances or annuities. At the time of submitting projects for 1980 no provision was made for the local integration of the Indo-Chinese refugees who began to arrive in Argentina at the end of September 1979. The allocation of \$400,000 for 1980 was therefore increased by \$735,000 from the Programme Reserve, of which \$585,000 have been obligated so far for this group. Since no further local settlement assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees is anticipated for the coming year, an appropriation of \$400,000 is proposed for the benefit of the traditional caseload.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

433. The 1979 appropriation of \$6,000 was obligated to benefit 14 students at the secondary level and six who received vocational training. The 1980 appropriation of \$6,000 will allow 20 refugee students, of whom 15 are Chilean, to further their studies at the lower secondary level; a similar amount is proposed for 1981.

Resettlement

434. An amount of \$281,082 was obligated in 1979 to provide resettlement assistance to 971 refugees leaving Argentina for permanent homes elsewhere. By the end of the year, those still awaiting this type of durable solution were few in number. ICEM was again responsible for international transportation, while UNHCR's Regional Office in Buenos Aires provided for internal transportation, the transportation abroad of refugees joining family members, medical examinations, preparation of documents, accommodation and related expenses in Buenos Aires prior to departure. Due to a further decrease in the resettlement caseload during the first six months of 1980, it is proposed that the 1980 appropriation of \$150,000 be reduced to \$120,000. An appropriation of \$100,000 should be sufficient in 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

435. In 1979, 556 Chilean refugees received UNHCR financial assistance towards their voluntary repatriation. The amounts per capita varied from \$325 to \$600, and an obligation of \$270,628 was incurred for this purpose. Since fewer requests for this type of assistance have been made in 1980 compared with the same period in 1979, it is proposed that the 1980 appropriation of \$100,000 be reduced by \$50,000. To meet estimated needs in 1981, an amount of \$50,000 is proposed.

Legal assistance

436. The 1979 appropriation of \$75,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and through transfers to meet the needs of an increasing number of family reunion cases. A total of \$93,000 was thus obligated to provide legal assistance and to pay the fees and travel costs of two legal advisers. In view of the heavier workload involved in this type of assistance, the 1980 appropriation of \$40,000 has been increased by \$40,000 from the Programme Reserve to cover the extended contracts of the two lawyers attached to the Regional Office. An amount of \$61,000 is proposed for 1981 for the same purpose, and for the fees of a lawyer attached to the "Comité Ecuménico de Acción Social" in Mendoza.

Counselling

437. Funds allocated under this heading in 1979 served to pay the salaries of a counselling expert attached to the Regional Office in Buenos Aires and of the social workers who were engaged to assist with the programme for Indo-Chinese refugees. They also covered the costs involved in the organization of two seminars which were attended by social workers of the voluntary agencies working in close co-operation with UNHCR. The approved 1979 appropriation of \$140,000 was increased by \$137,220 from the Programme Reserve. In 1980, the contracts of several social workers have been extended so that they may continue to follow the integration process of the Indo-Chinese refugees who started arriving in the last months of 1979. In view of the extensive travelling involved, the appropriation of \$70,000 for 1980 has been increased from the

Programme Reserve by \$65,000. An additional amount of \$60,000 is proposed under the new and revised projects formula to meet requirements until the end of the year. For 1981, an allocation of \$190,000 is proposed to ensure close monitoring of this important programme, aimed at providing satisfactory solutions for refugees who find great difficulty in adapting to their working conditions and to a totally new cultural environment.

Supplementary aid

438. In 1979, the revised allocation of \$1.1 million was increased by \$100,000 from the Programme Reserve, of which \$1,181,882 were obligated to provide 1,350 refugees with care and maintenance pending durable solutions. Educational and recreational activities were also provided to some 50 refugee children at a cost of \$20,000. In addition, an amount of \$828,700 was obligated from the allocation for supplementary aid for Indo-Chinese refugees in countries for which no specific allocation was made, to provide the refugees arriving in Argentina with immediate food and lodging, pocket money, language training, transportation within Argentina and grants for the purchase of basic household equipment. This brought total obligations for supplementary aid in 1979 to \$2,010,582. In 1980, the monthly average number of persons receiving supplementary aid has been 644. In view of the steady pace of inflation and continuing difficulties encountered by a number of refugees in meeting legal requirements for their local settlement in Argentina, the approved 1980 appropriation of \$550,000 has proved inadequate. An additional amount of \$100,000 has therefore been made available from the Programme Reserve. For 1981, an amount of \$350,000 is proposed in anticipation of a sharp reduction of the caseload.

Programme support and administration

439. Expenses pertaining to programme support and administration in 1979 for the Regional Office in Buenos Aires amounted to \$447,190 of which \$20,890, in the main due to higher staff costs and missions to the other five countries falling within the area of responsibility of the office in Argentina (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) were made available through adjustments between allocations.

440. The revised allocation for 1980 of \$517,700 now proposed takes account, on the one hand, of the slow but steady decrease in the refugee caseload and, on the other hand, a continued increase in general office expenses and contributions paid to UNDP for administrative support in the area. It is, however, assumed that the very high rate of inflation expressed in dollar terms which has prevailed in the area will abate somewhat.

441. In 1981, it is proposed to discontinue one post at the General Service level, and an allocation of \$618,100 is being proposed to cover staff costs, travel and a marked increase in general operating expenses, particularly in respect of rental of premises and in communications costs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

442. A total of \$11,811 was obligated from the Education Account in 1979 to assist 27 students.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ARGENTINA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	388.5	400.0	1,135.0	400.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	281.1 ^{a/}	150.0	120.0	100.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	270.6 ^{b/}	100.0	50.0	50.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	93.0	40.0	80.0	61.0
<u>Counselling</u>	277.2	70.0	195.0	190.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2,010.6	550.0	680.0 ^{c/}	350.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	447.2 ^{d/}	456.3 ^{d/}	517.7 ^{d/}	618.1 ^{d/}
Sub-total (1)	3,774.2	1,772.3	2,783.7	1,775.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	11.8	-	-	-
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Local integration	56.1 ^{e/}	-	48.0 ^{e/}	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	37.8	34.6	36.5	66.7
Sub-total (2)	105.7	34.6	84.5	66.7
Total (1 - 2)	3,879.9	1,806.9	2,868.2	1,841.8
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	340.6 ^{d/}	354.0 ^{d/}	349.2 ^{d/}	380.4 ^{d/}
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,220.5	2,160.9	3,217.4	2,222.2

a/ An amount of US\$ 43,495 was incurred against the appropriation
"Other countries and areas in Asia"

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Of which \$ 30,000 incurred against the overall allocation

d/ Covers also "Other Southern Latin American countries"

e/ Simple transfer

CHILE

443. As in recent years, UNHCR's assistance in Chile has continued to be directed essentially at helping Chilean nationals awaiting reunion with members of their families already resettled abroad as refugees. In 1979, there were 197 such cases involving 471 persons for whom transport arrangements were made by ICEM. Legal assistance and counselling services were required for a number of these persons. Assistance with legal procedures was provided by lawyers employed by the "Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas", the agency dealing with family reunion cases on behalf of UNHCR.

444. The number of European refugees in Chile, most of them elderly, decreased further to 2,000 by the end of 1979, through deaths and naturalizations. About 200 of them received UNHCR assistance through voluntary agencies such as the "Instituto Católico Chileno de Migración", the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and the Tolstoy Foundation. Over 70 needy cases received assistance in the form of monthly allowances or were placed in homes for the elderly. Others received occasional supplementary aid to ease the problems of advancing age and ill-health and their difficult economic situation.

Programme support and administration

445. A total of \$74,780 was obligated in 1979 against an approved allocation of \$77,600.

446. A noticeable increase in staff costs and a major rise in general operating costs, in the main due to a sharp increase of the office rent, as well as general cost increases require an upwards adjustment of the approved allocation for 1980 of \$84,700 to the proposed level of \$116,000.

447. For 1981, an allocation of \$139,000 is proposed to meet staff costs as well as general office expenses for the sub-office.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CHILE

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	30.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	120.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
<u>Counselling</u>	11.1	8.0	10.0	10.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	22.1	19.0	25.0	25.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	74.8	84.7	116.0	139.0
Sub-total (1)	270.0	246.7	286.0	289.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	3.9	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	3.9	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	273.9	246.7	286.0	289.0

OTHER COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICA

Introduction

448. As at 31 December 1979, refugees of European origin in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, most of them elderly, were estimated to have decreased to just over 28,500, while the number of Latin American refugees had fallen to about 350. Since refugees in the latter group are admitted to certain countries on a temporary basis only, resettlement abroad remains the only solution open to them. In 1979, thanks to opportunities made available by third countries, departures slightly exceeded arrivals and over 600 refugees were able to leave, mostly from Brazil, for permanent homes in these countries.

449. UNHCR assistance was also required in 1979 for two groups of Indo-Chinese refugees who arrived in Brazil in February and September. The latter had been rescued at sea by Brazilian vessels and accepted for resettlement by Brazil. They are now settling locally in the São Paulo area. At the time of reporting they numbered 72. Assistance to these refugees is channelled through a Brazilian government body, "Sistema Nacional de Emprego", which is affiliated to the Ministry of Labour.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local Integration

450. The 1979 revised allocation of \$92,000 was reduced by \$10,000 through transfers between allocations, and used mainly to provide monthly allowances to elderly European refugees. In a few cases, obligations were made for establishment or housing assistance, for rehabilitation and placement in institutions. A total of 186 persons benefited from one or another of these types of assistance. The 1980 allocation has been increased from the Programme Reserve by \$80,000 to \$180,000, in order to provide further assistance to the Indo-Chinese groups referred to above, with the aim of facilitating their integration in Brazil through self-employment. An allocation of \$140,000 is proposed for 1981 for continued assistance of this kind.

Resettlement

451. The 1979 appropriation of \$80,000 had to be increased from the Programme Reserve to cover costs of international transportation and preparations for departure amounting to \$98,355. In view of reduced needs in the current year, it is proposed to reduce the 1980 appropriation of \$100,000 by \$20,000; an amount of \$70,000 is proposed for 1981.

Legal assistance

452. Of the allocation of \$6,000, an amount of \$4,104 was obligated in 1979 to cover costs relating to the procurement or extension of visas and the legalization of documents. The 1980 appropriation of \$6,000 has been obligated and an increased appropriation of \$8,000 is proposed for 1981 to continue the provision of legal services in the countries under review.

Counselling

453. In 1979, the revised allocation of \$23,000 under this heading was further increased from the Programme Reserve to provide counselling services to Latin American refugees pending resettlement, and to meet expenditure related to the participation of a social worker in the counselling seminar held by UNHCR in Bogota in December 1979. To help pay an additional social worker in Rio de Janeiro and a social worker in Sao Paulo who deal exclusively with Vietnamese refugees, the original appropriation for 1980 of \$25,000 had to be increased from the Programme Reserve by \$23,000. For 1981 an amount of \$42,000 is proposed.

Supplementary aid

454. The revised 1979 allocation of \$341,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and through transfers between allocations to provide care and maintenance to Latin American refugees pending their resettlement. Due to the high rate of inflation in the region and to a slight increase in the caseload requiring this type of assistance at present, the 1980 approved appropriation of \$260,000 has been increased by \$154,000 from the Programme Reserve. An appropriation of \$360,000 is proposed for 1981. Immediate subsistence needs of the Indo-Chinese refugees accepted for resettlement in Brazil were met in 1979 by the expenditure of an amount of \$46,634 from the appropriation for supplementary assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees in other countries where no specific allocation was made. In the current year, funds for this purpose amounting to \$68,000 have been obligated from the overall allocation for supplementary aid in order to provide food, clothing, subsistence allowances, accommodation and vocational training to the two groups of Vietnamese refugees in São Paulo.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Education Account

455. In 1979, \$ 14,696 were obligated from the Education Account to benefit four students at the higher secondary level, eight at the university level and another two pursuing vocational or technical training. In 1980, an amount of \$25,000 has been obligated to benefit students in two of the four countries under review. It is estimated that an amount of \$25,000 will be required in 1981, which will also cover students in Argentina and Chile.

Other trust funds

456. A second contribution of \$15,789 made by "Brot für die Welt", a German voluntary agency, served to cover the fees of psychotherapists caring for Latin American refugees during their transit period in Brazil.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES
(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	82.0	100.0	180.0	140.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	98.3 ^{a/}	100.0	80.0	70.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.8 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	4.1	6.0	6.0	8.0
<u>Counselling</u>	26.4	25.0	48.0	42.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	391.4 ^{c/}	260.0	482.0	360.0
Sub-total (1)	603.4	493.0	798.0	622.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	14.7	25.0	25.0	25.0
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	15.8	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	30.5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Total (1 - 2)	633.9	518.0	823.0	647.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	e/	e/	e/	e/
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	633.9	518.0	823.0	647.0

a/ Of which an amount of \$ 555 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Including an obligation of \$ 46,634 incurred against the appropriation
"Other countries and areas in Asia"

d/ Including an obligation of US\$ 68,000 incurred against the overall allocation

e/ Included under Argentina

NORTH AMERICA

457. Since early 1979, relations with the United States Government and with American non-governmental organizations have been maintained by UNHCR's Liaison Office in Washington D.C., while UNHCR's Regional Office in New York has continued to cover the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, in addition to its role of ensuring permanent liaison with United Nations Headquarters.

458. Close co-operation has also been maintained with the Canadian authorities, both at the federal and provincial levels, by UNHCR's Branch Office in Ottawa; for the first time financial contributions have been received from two provincial governments. With a view to co-ordinating activities of the various Canadian voluntary agencies, a Standing Conference of Canadian Organizations concerned with Refugees has been constituted, with UNHCR's support.

459. Both Canada and the United States have continued to provide resettlement opportunities to refugees and displaced persons from all parts of the world. In 1979, the United States accepted a total of over 110,400 refugees from South-East Asia, of whom 72,000 were "boat people". In the same year, Canada admitted a total of over 24,700 refugees from the same area, of whom almost 19,700 were "boat people". Some of these refugees entered Canada under a new refugee sponsorship programme, in which groups of five or more Canadian citizens provide all necessary reception and integration assistance to the refugees.

460. Besides welcoming refugees from South-East Asia, both the United States and Canada have continued to offer resettlement opportunities to refugees from other areas, especially Latin America.

461. As mentioned in an earlier section of this report, Cuban nationals seeking to leave the country entered the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in early April 1980. Costa Rica was prepared to accept a limited number for resettlement, and to act as a staging post for an airlift established between Havana and San José. In addition to this movement, an exodus from Cuba took place by boat. By mid-June some 115,000 Cuban nationals had reached the United States by this means, of whom more than half were settling locally with the help of sponsors or relatives while the others were still living in camps. UNHCR has been called upon to advise the United States authorities regarding durable solutions such as family reunion, resettlement or voluntary repatriation, for those in camps in need of such solutions.

Programme support and administration

462. General Programmes: In 1979 programme support and administrative expenditure obligated for the offices in Canada and Washington D.C. came to \$87,321 against an approved allocation of \$100,800; the savings were due to the delay in the purchase of furniture and equipment.

463. It is proposed that the initial allocation for 1980 of \$202,900 be increased to \$346,400 to take account of the following changes and requests:

- The Branch Office in Canada requires strengthening by one General Service staff as from October in order to cope with a marked increase in secretarial work. A move to new premises, general cost increases, intensified travel within Canada and purchase of some additional furniture and office equipment are other factors which necessitate an increase of the initial allocation of \$96,600 to a revised total of \$169,500;
- In order to effectively discharge its functions, staff increases are now called for in the Liaison Office in Washington D.C. It is considered essential to add a Professional officer at the P-4 level to deal with legal matters and a Public Relations Officer (P-3) together with three General Service staff. This would bring the total staff to seven (three Professional officers and four General Service staff). Whereas the post of Legal Officer can be accommodated for 1980 only by redeploying a vacant Regular Budget Line, the three other posts would need to be established as from October 1980. Salaries and common staff costs for the proposed new staff, a considerable increase in general operating expenses and the necessary deferred purchase of office furniture and equipment call for an increase of the initial allocation by \$70,600 to a revised total of \$176,900.

464. For 1981 a total allocation of \$515,100 is proposed to cover administrative costs in the Branch Office for Canada (\$188,800) and the Liaison Office in Washington D.C. (\$326,300) at their strengthened levels, taking account also of the addition in 1981 of a P-4 line under General Programmes for the Protection Officer.

465. Special Programmes: The employment of one General Service staff and related general expenses at the New York office under the Special Operation in connection with assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin came to \$25,447 in 1979 and is budgeted at \$28,500 for 1980 and \$35,300 for 1981. Trust fund allocations of \$19,400 have been made available in 1980 for the short-term employment of a Public Relations officer in Washington D.C. and to cover the temporary employment of a secretary in the New York office, initially to handle secretarial and administrative matters pertaining to the Orderly Departure Programme; the continued services of this additional secretary are essential but can be covered by redeploying a Regular Budget line. The total amount obligated in 1979 under a trust fund allocation for the opening of the Washington D.C. Liaison Office and its running costs in the initial phase came to \$45,000.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTH AMERICA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>				
United States of America	0.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>				
Canada	0.6 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Canada	64.2	96.6	346.4	515.1
United States of America	23.2	106.3		
Sub-total (1)	88.1	202.9	347.4	515.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
United States of America:				
Programme support and administration	45.0	-	19.4	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
United States of America:				
Programme support and administration	25.4	24.1	28.5	35.3
Sub-total (2)	70.4	24.1	47.9	35.3
Total (1 - 2)	158.5	227.0	395.3	550.4
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	366.6	362.1	404.3	409.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 -3)	525.1	589.1	799.6	960.2

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SECTION III - ASIA

BANGLADESH

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to refugees from Burma

466. It will be recalled that during the first half of 1978, some 200,000 persons crossed the border from the Arakan State of Burma into Bangladesh. In May of that year, the Government of Bangladesh made a request for assistance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who designated the High Commissioner as the co-ordinator for such assistance from the United Nations system.

467. In July 1978, the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma concluded an agreement providing for the voluntary repatriation of these refugees, and by the end of the year over 36,000 refugees had returned to Burma.

468. UNHCR's activities in Bangladesh in 1979 consisted of the care and maintenance of the refugees pending their repatriation, and facilitating the repatriation operation itself. The cost of these activities was financed out of the contributions received from the international community in response to two appeals made by the High Commissioner in May 1978 and January 1979. In addition, food assistance was provided by WFP; a number of voluntary agencies also provided assistance, particularly in the fields of health care and supplementary feeding of the vulnerable groups, mainly children suffering from malnutrition.

469. Thirteen camps were established in 1978 in the eastern district bordering Burma to accommodate the refugees. UNHCR assistance covered, inter alia, the cost of construction of the camps and ancillary facilities, provision of supplementary food, medical care, sanitation, water supply, clothing and blankets, transportation and, subsequently, the costs related to the repatriation of the refugees.

470. With the increasing momentum of the repatriation operation in 1979, the number of camps was steadily reduced and activities were periodically consolidated in the remaining camps. During the second half of 1979, only one camp was maintained.

471. Repatriation continued throughout the year, reaching its peak in July and ending on 29 December 1979 when the last group of refugees crossed the border back into Burma and the process of phasing out the operation began.

472. To assist the Government of Bangladesh in carrying out the repatriation, UNHCR provided funds for the hiring of buses, trucks and boats for the movement of the refugees to and across the largely river border with Burma. Funds were also made available for additional administrative expenses incurred by the Government directly relating to the repatriation operation.

473. During 1979, UNHCR obligated a total of \$2,262,095 for the care and maintenance of the Burmese refugees in Bangladesh and their subsequent repatriation to Burma.

474. Programme support and administration: In 1979, a total amount of \$304,988 was obligated for programme support and administration costs. Whereas this special operation was initially scheduled to terminate by 31 December 1979, it was extended by three months in order to guarantee a proper phasing out. An amount of \$21,800 was subsequently obligated for 1980 and the offices in Dacca and Cox's Bazaar were closed in late March 1980.

Movement of non-Bengalis from Bangladesh to Pakistan

475. At the request of the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan, and in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, in 1979 UNHCR made available an amount of \$493,285 primarily to cover the cost of transporting 2,871 persons by air from Bangladesh to Pakistan but also to contribute towards the expenditure related to the movement of another 6,377 persons transported by sea on ships provided by the two Governments.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BANGLADESH

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.6 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Sub-total (1)	0.6 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh for refugees from Burma</u>				
Blankets	6.4	-	-	-
Emergency assistance	34.3	-	-	-
Food	384.1	-	-	-
Health	1,028.1	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	391.9	-	-	-
Shelter	75.0	-	-	-
Transportation	342.3	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	305.0	-	21.8	-
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Voluntary repatriation	493.3	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	3,060.4	-	21.8	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	3,061.0	.	21.8	-

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

BURMA

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to Returnees from Bangladesh

Introduction

476. Following the agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma in July 1978 concerning the voluntary repatriation to Burma of the some 200,000 persons who are the subject of the previous chapter, the Government of Burma requested the High Commissioner's assistance to facilitate a repatriation operation and the attainment of self-sufficiency as quickly as possible thereafter.

477. The High Commissioner sent several missions to the area to ascertain the assistance needed for this operation. A programme was drawn up and the High Commissioner assigned a Chargé de Mission to the country during the last months of 1978. Other United Nations bodies such as UNICEF and WFP participated in this programme. Voluntary agencies, including the Burma Red Cross Society, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, also lent their expertise to render the programme more effective.

478. For the reception and processing of the repatriates, the Government opened 10 reception camps situated along the Naaf River which separates Bangladesh from Burma. From reception camps to their village of origin the returnees travelled either on foot or by river boat.

479. In accordance with the agreement between the two Governments, the repatriation operation was carried out on the basis of the following priorities:

- the first group to be repatriated should be the National Registration Card holders;
- the second group would include those who had other documentary evidence of their former residence in Burma; and
- the last group would comprise persons who had no documentary evidence but could prove by some means that they had previously resided in Burma.

480. At the end of 1978 more than 36,000 persons had repatriated and the repatriation rate increased rapidly during the first months of 1979. The last returnee crossed the border into Burma on 29 December 1979, bringing the total caseload of repatriates assisted by UNHCR to some 187,000 persons. All repatriates, after having crossed the border, were given a repatriation card and eventually returned to their villages.

481. The majority of the returnees reside in the Rathedaung, Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas of the Arakan State. Because of the remote location, a series of logistical problems had to be solved for the administration of the assistance programme.

Assistance measures

482. At the request of the Government of Burma, in late 1978 UNHCR undertook a series of measures to respond to the immediate needs of the returnees, which included the provision of transportation facilities, warm clothing, blankets, medicines and other relief commodities (cooking oil, cooking pots, etc.). The Government provided a 15-day food ration to each returnee upon crossing the border.

483. In order to continue this initial assistance, the High Commissioner launched an appeal on 30 January 1979 to the international community to contribute to the programme, which included requirements totalling some \$ 7 million. In addition, WFP agreed to provide some 11,783 tonnes of foodstuffs valued at \$3,273,000.

484. To provide immediate shelter to the returnees, in 1979 UNHCR obligated \$110,000 for the construction of adequate reception camps and their extension. After this reception operation, the Government commenced its "return-to-the-village of origin" operation. Within this context, an amount of \$520,000 was obligated to provide construction material for more than 5,000 housing units. Other requirements for construction were met by the returnees themselves. However, UNHCR made available an amount of \$70,000 for the provision of water supply facilities for the three townships where the returnees were located, \$50,000 for the extension of two hospitals and the reconstruction of rural health centres, and \$65,000 for reconstruction of nursery and primary schools. Supplementary food in the amount of \$80,000 was provided. A quantity of 120,000 units of blankets valued at \$260,000 and medicines valued at \$50,000 were also provided.

485. To make the returnees economically self-sufficient as soon as possible special emphasis was put on the agricultural component of the programme and a total of \$619,000 was obligated for this purpose. This included \$100,000 for the purchase of agricultural tools, \$400,000 and \$19,000 respectively for the purchase of 198 power tillers and the purchase of animals for a cattle breeding project to replace lost draught animals; and \$100,000 for special programmes of training in the operation and maintenance of power tillers. In addition, an amount of \$100,000 was obligated for the procurement of materials for fishing nets.

486. Because of the remote location where the returnees crossed the border it was necessary to closely monitor their movement and to respond to their immediate needs. Assistance was given in logistical support which included the establishment of an operational base in Maungdaw and the services of a logistics consultant, with an obligation amounting to some \$79,500 and the loan of a UNHCR telecommunication system valued at \$100,000. UNHCR also contributed a total of \$781,000 for the transportation and storage of food and other relief commodities either purchased for or donated to the programme.

487. The total commitments in connection with assistance measures for this operation amounted to \$2,884,500 in 1979.

488. In 1980, \$390,000 were committed for the reconstruction of 14 state primary schools, as well as for the provision of educational equipment and materials. In addition, a contribution in kind of dried skimmed milk was received in the early part of the year, for which an amount of \$231,000 was obligated.

489. Due to certain changes of the administrative machinery carried out by the Government in January 1980 and the logistical difficulties mentioned earlier, the implementation of part of the programme had to be extended. It is expected that the remaining activities will be completed by the end of the year, with the exception of some components of the health and education projects which are expected to be completed by April 1981.

Programme support and administration

490. A total amount of \$224,589 was obligated in 1979 to cover programme support and administrative expenditure incurred by the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Rangoon.

491. The completion of the special humanitarian operation in Burma has, as indicated above, met with some delays. It has therefore been decided to maintain the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Rangoon up to the end of 1980 and to retain the services of a Senior Programme Assistant with some temporary assistance for the first six months of 1981. Due to staff turnover and decreased travel activities, however, only \$71,700 are now estimated for 1980 and an amount of \$16,400 is budgeted for 1981.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURMA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Humanitarian assistance in Burma</u>				
Agriculture	619.0)	-)
Blankets	260.0)	-)
Education	65.0	)	390.0)
Food	80.0	)	231.0)
Health	100.0	) 1,617.3	-) ...
Multipurpose assistance	349.5)	-)
Shelter	630.0)	-)
Transportation	781.0)	-)
Programme support and administration	224.6	82.7	71.7	16.4
Total	3,109.1	1,700.0	692.7	16.4

CHINA

Introduction

492. Between the spring of 1978 and the spring of 1980, some 263,000 refugees from Viet Nam arrived in China. Some arrived on the coast of the Guangxi Autonomous Region by boat; others crossed the southern land border into Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong Provinces. A number also came from Thailand in response to a Chinese Government offer to resettle Indo-Chinese refugees living in camps in South-East Asian countries.

493. The arrival of such a large number of refugees placed a heavy burden on the authorities and required international assistance to augment the efforts of the Government. Following a request by the Government, a programming mission went to China and its findings were communicated to the thirtieth session of the Executive Committee 1/, which approved a programme to assist the Government in the local integration of 50,000 farmers and fishermen, to provide timber for building houses for another 100,000 refugees and to finance the resettlement of up to 10,000 Indo-Chinese refugees from South-East Asia.

494. To facilitate the implementation of the programme, UNHCR opened an office in Beijing, headed by a Chargé de Mission. The implementation of the programme was undertaken by the Ministry of Civil Affairs which established a specific unit with branches in the four provinces where the refugees were located.

Local integration

495. Assistance to refugee farmers: Approximately 39,000 refugee farmers are settled in 12 state farms in four southern provinces, where they have been provided with land, housing and social amenities by the Government.

496. UNHCR assistance comprised the establishment of five hospitals and the setting up of a pig farm and a poultry farm. The construction and equipping of the hospitals is well advanced and the initial phase of the pig and poultry farm projects has also been completed.

497. An amount of \$1.6 million was obligated in 1979 and another \$2.8 million have been obligated in 1980 to finance these projects, which are expected to be completed as scheduled.

498. In view of the fact that some of the 100,000 persons originally settled on state farms have not yet been able to attain complete self-sufficiency, and as there is also a continuing influx of new refugees, the Government has requested UNHCR to continue its assistance programme. An allocation of \$4.1 million is therefore proposed for 1981 for the provision of seeds, agricultural equipment, workshops for wood processing and for the reclamation of farm land.

1/ A/AC.96/564/Add.1, paragraphs 17-24.

499. Assistance to refugee fishermen: As in the case of the refugee farmers, the Government has provided some 11,000 refugee fishermen with land, housing and social amenities in the ports of Beihai and Qisha.

500. UNHCR undertook a programme to provide medical equipment for a hospital to be constructed by the Government at Beihai, for fishing equipment and for timber for the construction of fishing boats and some housing.

501. Implementation of the various aspects of the project is well under way, with some boats already handed over to the refugees and others under construction. More than 60 boats are expected to be at the disposal of the refugees before the end of 1980.

502. An amount of \$2,160,000 was obligated in 1979 and \$1.4 million have been obligated in 1980 for these activities.

503. With the increasing catch, better storage and distribution of the fish will be necessary, and UNHCR has been requested to provide assistance for the installation of cold storage facilities at Beihai and for the construction of a small shipyard for the maintenance and repair of the fishing boats. For its part, the Government of China is envisaging the construction of a fish processing plant and a fish sauce factory.

504. In order to consolidate the efforts of 1980 and also to cover assistance to an additional 3,000 fishermen and dependants, it is proposed to allocate an amount of \$2 million in 1981.

505. Assistance in housing: As mentioned earlier, UNHCR agreed to provide funds for the procurement of timber for the construction of permanent houses for 100,000 refugees living in temporary shelters on state farms. The construction of the houses in 44 refugee centres is in progress and is expected to be completed on schedule.

506. UNHCR obligated \$1.2 million in 1979 and \$1.5 million in 1980. No funds are requested for 1981.

507. Assistance in education: Approximately 35 to 40 per cent of the refugees are children under 15 years of age. On many state farms, the school facilities are not adequate to meet the needs of the additional pupils and the Government plans to build more primary schools on farms which have received large numbers of refugees. UNHCR's assistance has been requested with regard to cost of construction and the provision of school furniture and teaching materials. The Government will provide teachers and other requirements.

508. An amount of \$1.5 million is proposed for 1981 to provide the required assistance.

Resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees from camps in South-East Asia

509. Among the 10,000 Indo-Chinese refugees to be accepted for resettlement, 6,000 were to be accepted from camps in Thailand, 2,000 from Malaysia and 2,000 from Hong Kong. They were to be settled on two state farms on the island of Hainan. To this end, the Government began construction of schools, houses and other facilities and requested UNHCR's assistance for the financing of medical equipment for hospitals, construction of additional housing and communal facilities and distribution of agricultural inputs to the newcomers.

510. In the first quarter of 1980, 2,552 refugees from Thailand were transported to Guangzhou, of whom 1,100 were transferred to Hainan. Concerning the offer to resettle refugees from Malaysia and Hong Kong, there are presently no candidates from Malaysia and some 100 refugees who have so far applied from Hong Kong, mostly on the basis of family reunion.

511. The local integration programme in Hainan encountered some problems. Initially, it was thought that the newcomers would be ethnic Chinese, but it turned out that they are mainly of Lao origin. Consequently, many of them found it difficult to adapt to the local conditions, language and diet. The Government, therefore, transferred the remaining 1,400 refugees from Guangzhou to areas of Yunan which are mainly inhabited by people of similar ethnic background as the Lao and who speak the same language. The areas are relatively sparsely populated and have good potential for rapid self-sufficiency and further development.

512. UNHCR obligated \$1.2 million in 1979 for the local integration programme on Hainan Island. The 1980 allocation of \$1.8 million was increased by \$610,000 from the Programme Reserve for the continuation of the integration of the Indo-Chinese refugees accepted from the South-East Asian countries for resettlement in China.

513. Out of the 6,000 refugees to be accepted from Thailand, some 1,000 have been transferred to Hainan, as mentioned earlier, and it has been decided to settle the remaining 5,000 in Yunan to join the 1,400 who are already there. A tentative project proposal has been developed for the resettlement project with a UNHCR component estimated at \$6 million, of which \$2.4 million would be covered from the 1980 allocation, including the transfer from the Programme Reserve mentioned above.

514. It is envisaged at this stage that the balance of the requirements, that is, \$3.6 million for 1981, would be financed under the proposed Fund for Durable Solutions. Therefore, no allocation is requested for this purpose for 1981 under the General Programmes. However, should these requirements for 1981 not be covered under the Fund for Durable Solutions, it would be necessary to include such financing under the General Programmes.

515. The refugees will be settled in some 20 centres on three state farms at Meng La, Meng Man and Meng Peng. The project, in its entirety, includes construction of houses and communal facilities according to the standard design of the state farms, contribution towards the construction of a dam on the Nam La river and a power station, development of agriculture, particularly rubber cultivation, establishment of one standard rural hospital of 100 beds on each of the three farms, and the provision of construction materials, furniture and supplies for 20 primary schools. In addition, it is also intended to expand the secondary school at Meng La and to develop language training courses for the adult Lao refugees.

516. The EEC has made available through UNHCR 4,000 tons of rice valued at \$1,520,000 for the refugees in China. In addition, WFP has responded through an emergency commitment of foodstuffs, sufficient to provide a supplementary ration to 250,000 refugees for five months, valued at approximately \$6,970,000. The Government has sought follow-up developmental food assistance to help the refugees on the four state farms to become self-sufficient, for which WFP has approved projects totalling \$9,547,000 for 18 months beginning in May 1980.

Programme support and administration

517. Only \$39,839 were obligated in 1979 for the office of the Chargé de Mission in Beijing against the approved allocation of \$84,000, due exclusively to a delayed opening of the office.

518. It has proved possible to abolish the Professional post at the P-4 level, which was never filled; the number of General Service lines can also be reduced from four to one international General Service staff. The initial allocation for 1980 of \$318,000 can thus be reduced by \$88,800 to a total of \$229,200. For 1981 an allocation of \$313,900 is proposed.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CHINA

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	6,160.0	9,500.0	10,110.0	7,600.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	2.7 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	39.8	318.0	229.2	313.9
Sub-total (1)	6,202.5	9,818.0	10,339.2	7,913.9
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Food	-	-	1,520.0	-
Sub-total (2)	-	-	1,520.0	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	6,202.5	9,818.0	11,859.2	7,913.9

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

HONG KONG

519. In December 1978, there were 7,598 refugees from Viet Nam in Hong Kong. The caseload increased sharply in the first half of 1979 and a total of 72,020 arrived during the year, while 24,540 left for resettlement in third countries, leaving 55,705 at the end of the year. During the first six months of 1980, a total of 4,984 arrived and 19,588 departed. Taking into account increase and decrease due to natural causes, the number of refugees from Viet Nam in Hong Kong stood at 38,716 as of the end of June.

520. In the beginning of 1979, approximately 5,000 refugees in Hong Kong were receiving care and maintenance assistance from UNHCR in two camps administered by the Hong Kong Christian Service and the International Rescue Committee, and a few hundred others were temporarily accommodated in hotels and hostels until mid-1979 before they could be absorbed into camps. The remaining refugees were accommodated in several facilities set up by the Hong Kong authorities.

521. In order to cope with the increasing number of refugees arriving by boat in 1979, the capacity of the existing camps was expanded and two more camps were set up by UNHCR and administered by the British Red Cross Society and Caritas. Thus, by late summer, the total capacity of the UNHCR camps was expanded to 44,000. In view of the extreme shortage of space, the expansion of capacity had the effect of increasing the degree of overcrowding and provided little privacy to those living in the camps. However, the situation eased somewhat later in the year as a result of a rapid decline in the number of arrivals, coupled with increased departures for resettlement. In the beginning of 1980, a fifth camp was established which is administered by the YMCA.

522. Refugees who were accommodated in the UNHCR camps were provided with the basic necessities and were given a daily food allowance. During 1979, considerable improvements were made in the health and living conditions of the refugees. Day clinics were established in each camp, while cases requiring surgery or intensive care were referred to hospitals. In October, a 150-bed medical centre was established under the administration of the British Red Cross. The over-extended sanitation facilities in the camps (in most cases abandoned military barracks or buildings) were improved and sanitation squads were deployed. Volunteer teachers gave language courses, cooking and handicraft lessons, and primary education to the children, and an English language training programme was started in mid-1980 to facilitate the resettlement of refugees to third countries.

523. As a result of the decision by the authorities in 1979 to permit refugees to seek temporary employment while awaiting resettlement, an employment office was set up by the Association of Volunteer Service in each of the UNHCR camps to stimulate employment. Consequently, a considerable number of refugees managed to find work and the cost of care and maintenance decreased sharply since the payment of food allowance was terminated. In September 1979, UNHCR agreed to meet the cost of care and maintenance of all those family groups which could not engage in employment, including those living in the centres established by the authorities.

524. Out of the 1979 adjusted appropriation for supplementary aid under the General Programmes, an amount of \$8,071,000 was obligated for care and maintenance of the refugees from March to December. Costs relating to the first two months of the year were covered under the Special Programmes, for which \$94,492 were obligated.

525. In view of the considerably high rate of resettlement achieved in the first half of the year, it is estimated that the approved appropriation of \$18 million for 1980 can be reduced by half, to a new and revised allocation of \$9 million. An appropriation of \$7 million is proposed for supplementary aid in 1981.

526. During 1979, 4,370 refugees were resettled from Hong Kong with UNHCR financial assistance, for which an amount of \$2,118,058 was obligated from the appropriation for resettlement under "other countries and areas in Asia". In addition, \$141,000 were obligated from the overall allocation for resettlement, towards the cost of a common UNHCR system for the collection, recording and processing of bio-data of refugees in South-East Asia.

527. Some 300 refugees of European origin also arrived in Hong Kong in transit in 1979, for whom UNHCR provided assistance in the form of board and lodging, medical care and assistance towards resettlement in other countries. A total of 137 such refugees left during the year for permanent resettlement, for which an amount of \$331,919 was obligated from the overall allocation for this purpose.

528. As hitherto, the continuation of the resettlement activities in 1980 is being financed from the respective appropriation under "other countries and areas in Asia" and the overall allocation for this purpose, and this policy will be followed in 1981 as well.

529. Costs in connection with rendering legal services in 1979 amounted to \$16,340 and were obligated from the overall allocation for legal assistance. For 1981, an appropriation of \$78,000 for legal assistance in Hong Kong is proposed to cover the costs of legal counselling and services, including documentation of the refugees and related administrative costs.

Programme support and administration

530. General Programmes: In 1979, an amount of \$274,298 was obligated against an approved allocation of \$274,300.

531. The initial allocation for 1980 of \$317,500 requires an increase of \$57,400 to take account of higher staff and mission travel costs, an increase in general operating expenses and the necessary purchase of an additional vehicle. The revised amount proposed is thus \$374,900.

532. An allocation for 1981 of \$449,300 is proposed to allow for a continuation of the office in Hong Kong with an unchanged staffing.

533. Special Programmes: An amount of \$41,170 was obligated in 1979 under the Special Operation for displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin to cover staff and travel costs of a Programme Officer for the first nine months of the year, and \$10,092 were obligated under another trust fund allocation for specialized legal assistance.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN HONG KONG

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	2,591.0 ^{a/}	...	357.6 ^{b/}	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	16.3 ^{b/}	...	...	78.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	8,071.0	18,000.0	9,000.0	7,000.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	274.3	317.5	374.9	449.3
Sub-total (1)	10,952.6	18,317.5	9,732.5	7,527.3
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	84.4 ^{c/}	-	-	-
Training programme	10.1	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	28.3	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Programme support ⁺ and administration	41.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	135.7	28.3	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	11,088.3	18,345.8	9,732.5	7,527.3

a/ Of which an amount of \$ 472,919 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

c/ Simple transfer

INDONESIA

534. In the first few months of 1979 the number of Vietnamese refugees arriving by boat rose sharply, bringing the caseload from 2,218 on 1 January 1979 to 44,247 by 15 July 1979. During the second half of the year, the number of arrivals decreased markedly while departures for resettlement increased. As a result, the caseload awaiting durable solutions at the end of the year stood at 32,224 (1979 arrivals 48,651, 1979 departures 18,463).

535. During the first six months of 1980, 25,702 refugees departed for resettlement, while 2,822 new arrivals were recorded, leaving a caseload of 9,913 persons as at 30 June 1980.

536. Most of the 1979 arrivals landed on the Anambas and Natuna groups of islands in the South China Sea, especially on the island of Jemaja. Because of the remoteness of the islands and the consequent difficulty of getting relief supplies to the refugees, the Indonesian Government decided to relocate the whole caseload on these islands to Galang Island in the Riau Archipelago near Singapore. With UNHCR financial assistance and with logistical help from the Indonesian Navy and voluntary agencies, the transfer of the Anambas caseload to Galang, which began in September 1979, was completed in April 1980. The two camps at Air Raya and Kuku on Jemaja island are being maintained by a small task force of the Indonesian Government for use for new arrivals, who continue to be received there pending transit to Galang. The caseload on Bintan Island, some 8,000 in June 1979, was either resettled or relocated to Galang Island. By the end of April 1980, the total first asylum caseload was accommodated on Galang Island, apart from new arrivals in the Anambas and a small number in a transit centre in Jakarta.

537. The construction of the first asylum camp on Galang Island was carried out by the Government of Indonesia with funds made available by UNHCR. Apart from accommodation of refugees, comprising 200 barracks with a capacity of 80-100 persons each, the centre has a well-developed social and physical infrastructure composed of a hospital, stores, community buildings, accommodation for resettlement missions, schools, churches, a Buddhist pagoda and markets. Upon arrival on Galang Island, kits containing soap, kitchen utensils, kerosine stoves and other necessities are distributed to the refugees. Water is partly provided from nearby islands by barge as the existing surface water on Galang Island is not sufficient, especially during the dry season. Plans for deepwells and a river supply are being implemented to provide for a more reliable water system.

538. UNHCR assistance for the care and maintenance of the first asylum caseload in Indonesia is provided under an agreement with the Government of Indonesia. The implementation of the assistance programme, which involves a number of Government departments, (including a department within the Ministry of Defence specially created to co-ordinate refugee assistance programmes) and voluntary agencies such as the Indonesian Red Cross, covers the provision of food, other basic needs, shelter, health care and local transportation (including also the transfer of refugees from the Anambas to Galang Island) and the construction and operation of the first asylum camp on Galang Island.

539. The approved appropriation for care and maintenance in 1979 under the General Programmes was reduced by \$471,259 through transfers due to reduced requirements as a result of the decrease in caseload, and \$16,307,105 were obligated. For the same reasons as in 1979, it is proposed that the Committee reduce the 1980 appropriation by \$8 million to \$4,218,000 for supplementary aid. It is estimated that an amount of \$5.5 million will be needed for 1981.

540. Also under General Programmes, an amount of \$460,014 was obligated in 1979 against the overall allocation for resettlement (\$116,000) and the relevant appropriation under "other countries and areas in Asia" (\$344,014). This included costs in connection with transportation of refugees from Indonesia whose travel was not paid from the government programmes, project personnel and expenditure in connection with the setting up of a common UNHCR system for collection, recording and processing of bio-data on refugees in South-East Asia.

541. The construction of a Refugee Processing Centre (RPC), also on Galang Island, to accommodate up to 10,000 refugees is in progress and is expected to be completed in October 1980. The inhabitants of this centre will be refugees who are at present accommodated in the first asylum camps in various ASEAN countries and have firm resettlement guarantees but have to await completion of their resettlement processing. The construction and operation of the RPC is financed under the Special Programmes: \$7,403,922 were obligated in 1979. Other Special Programmes obligations in 1979 included \$253,000 in connection with resettlement and a contribution in kind (food) valued at \$54,000.

Programme support and administration

542. General Programmes: Higher staff costs, a marked increase in travel costs, the move to new office premises in Jakarta and, in this connection, installation of telex and telephone facilities as well as additional office furniture and equipment, necessitated a transfer of \$40,360 from other allocations. In total, an amount of \$187,060 was obligated in 1979 for the offices in Jakarta and Tanjung Pinang.

543. To take account of higher salaries and common staff costs, the continued need for extensive travel within the Republic to monitor programme implementation on the islands, general cost increases and the higher office rent, it will be necessary to increase the initial allocation of \$401,700 by \$47,700 to a proposed new total of \$449,400.

544. With the present ratio of departures and arrivals it is estimated that a P-3 line in Jakarta and a local General Service post in Tanjung Pinang can be abolished effective 1 January 1981; in addition, it is hoped to be able to discontinue the two international General Service lines in Jakarta and the allocation for 1981 of \$361,500 proposed thus reflects a cut of four posts.

545. Special Programmes: In 1979, an amount of \$45,149 was obligated under the special programme for assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin and covered, for a part of the year, the assignment of a Programme Officer to Jakarta with related costs.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN INDONESIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	0.8 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	460.0 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	16,307.1	22,218.0	14,218.0	5,500.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	187.1	401.7	449.4	361.5
Sub-total (1)	16,955.0	22,619.7	14,667.4	5,861.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	40.5	51.5	63.4	34.4
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Food	54.0	-	-	-
Resettlement	253.0	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Programme support and administration	45.2	-	-	-
<u>Processing Centres in South-East Asia</u>	7,403.9	-	175.0	...
Sub-total (2)	7,796.6	51.5	238.4	34.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	24,751.6	22,671.2	14,905.8	5,895.9

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

b/ Of which \$ 116,000 incurred against overall allocation, and US\$ 344,014 were obligated against overall allocation

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Introduction

546. Between 1974 and 1978 three consecutive UNHCR Special Programmes were launched in the Lao People's Democratic Republic to assist in the rehabilitation of an estimated 700,000 displaced persons. At the beginning of 1979, as UNHCR began the process of gradually phasing out these efforts, the Office was informed by the Government that about 70,000 displaced persons still required rehabilitation.

547. A proposal for the utilization of uncommitted funds contributed under the earlier years' Special Programmes for the displaced persons was agreed upon between the Government and UNHCR in July 1979. It included assistance in agriculture and health as well as in meeting the transport costs. By April 1980, all commitments foreseen under this proposal had been made. As in previous years, displaced persons also received food aid contributed to UNHCR, mostly in the form of donations in kind. Apart from two new agricultural projects for the returnees in the southern provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak, described below, which, to a limited extent, will also benefit displaced persons in those two provinces, no further assistance programme for displaced persons is envisaged.

548. In order to assist in the rehabilitation of repatriates from Thailand, UNHCR, in 1979, expanded its activities in the six provinces bordering Thailand. According to estimates received from the Government, some 9,000 Lao refugees have returned on their own from Thailand in 1979 and at the beginning of 1980. Assistance in the form of immediate relief was given in 1979 to identified groups of returnees in Sayaboury and Vientiane provinces, benefiting about 2,500 persons. In the same manner, food assistance which in the past had been used almost exclusively for general distribution in provinces with a high percentage of displaced persons, was reorientated mainly towards provinces bordering Thailand and was linked more closely to other UNHCR-funded projects.

549. In 1979, UNHCR participated in several interagency missions to the Lao People's Democratic Republic to formulate a programme of assistance which would facilitate the rehabilitation of returnees to the country. Following these missions and discussions with officials of the Government, UNDP, WFP and FAO, two integrated irrigation and water management projects of potential interest to UNHCR were identified in the provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak.

550. In the beginning of 1980, another new dimension was added to UNHCR's programme in the country. Following two missions by UNHCR to the province of Attopeu bordering Kampuchea, and at the request of the Government, UNHCR has initiated a programme of assistance to some 10,400 Kampuchean refugees who had sought refuge at different periods of time. Many of them have expressed a desire to return to their country of origin when the situation inside that country permits it. For those Kampucheans who may not return, the Government may take measures to promote their self-sufficiency. The UNHCR assistance programme for the Kampucheans aims in the first place to meet their most urgent needs, particularly in the fields of food assistance and health and, in the second phase, to help them attain self-sufficiency in agriculture.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

551. Local integration: In the beginning of 1980, UNHCR received a request from the Government for assistance to the 10,400 Kampuchean who are now in the Attapeu province. In order to meet their basic needs and to promote their self-sufficiency, an allocation of \$250,000 is proposed under the General Programmes for 1981. It is expected that, as in the current year, food requirements will be met through other channels.

552. Programme support and administration: The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is now providing UNHCR with rent-free office accommodation. It is anticipated that this as well as certain other savings will offset any staff cost increase and it is thus proposed not to adjust the initial allocation for 1980 of \$74,700. For 1981 an allocation of \$86,600 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Other trust funds

553. A total of \$3,680,816 was obligated in 1979 for food aid to displaced persons and returnees in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The above amount included contributions in kind valued at \$3,135,000. An additional amount of \$202,000 was obligated towards the construction of a hospital at Paklay and \$169,522 for assistance to returnees in the form of household needs and agricultural tools, clothing, blankets, food, medicines, roofing material and water pumps, and for the cost of operating reception centres in various provinces. An amount of \$70,469 was obligated for the transportation of 2,000 tons of rice donated by the EEC.

554. Up to the middle of 1980, contributions in the form of food aid totalled \$2,037,600 and had been provided to refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

555. As mentioned earlier, in order to expedite the rehabilitation of the returnees, the Government requested UNHCR to contribute towards the cost of developing two irrigation projects in Tha Sano and Tomo, in the provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak respectively. The projects are aimed at considerably expanding the cultivable land in the two areas and at substantially increasing the production of food crops. UNHCR's contribution will be in the form of heavy equipment and other materials for the irrigation project as well as other agricultural inputs, household items and medicaments. In addition, UNDP will finance procurement of certain equipment and the services of technical project personnel and FAO will provide technical backstopping and expertise. As of June 1980, \$758,700 had been obligated for the Tha Sano project, while the Tomo project was budgeted at \$850,000, to be obligated in the second half of 1980.

556. Programme support and administration: A total amount of \$91,465 was obligated in 1979 under a trust fund allocation for the maintenance of the Branch Office in Vientiane.

Assistance to displaced persons

557. Following the conclusion of an agreement between UNHCR and the Government in July 1979 on the reallocation of \$796,471 which remained uncommitted from prior years' programme funds, four new projects were started in the course of the year, while an existing project was expanded. By the end of 1979, an amount of \$349,471 had been obligated for the purchase of agricultural tools and a water control gate for irrigation of new arable lands as well as for the internal transportation costs of aid material for displaced persons. The Swiss Red Cross donated medicaments and hospital equipment to the value of \$500,000. One remaining project for small-scale irrigation in Xieng Khouang province was commenced in April 1980, for which an amount of \$250,000 was obligated.

Trust fund for Kampuchians

558. In view of the current food deficit in the Attapeu province and in order to meet the immediate needs of the Kampuchians in this province, UNHCR has initiated a project comprising food, health, transportation, etc. and obligated \$434,000 in the first half of 1980.

**UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC**

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Local integration	-	-	-	250.0
Supplementary aid	0.1 ^{a/}	-	...	...
Programme support and administration	-	74.7	74.7	86.6
Sub-total (1)	0.1	74.7	74.7	336.6
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	33.7	22.2	25.2	55.9
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Agriculture	-	-	758.7	-
Food	3,680.8	-	2,037.6	-
Health	202.0	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	169.5	-	-	-
Transportation	70.5	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	91.4	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons in the Lao People's Democratic Republic</u>				
Agriculture	170.0	-	250.0	-
Local integration	5.0	-	-	-
Transportation	174.5	-	-	-
Health	500.0	-	-	-
<u>Trust fund for Kampuchians</u>	-	-	434.0	-
Sub-total (2)	5,097.5	22.2	3,505.5	55.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	5,097.5	96.9	3,580.2	392.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against the appropriation "Other countries and areas in Asia"

LEBANON

Introduction

559. In 1979, the number of refugees in Lebanon increased from an estimated 1,000 to some 2,900, largely due to the arrival of a substantial number of persons from Ethiopia. The number of displaced persons in the country fluctuated but was estimated by the Government at 200,000 in the south and another 200,000 in the rest of the country.

560. The United Nations agencies continued their activities in assisting the displaced persons and, whenever possible, in facilitating their return and rehabilitation. UNHCR contributed to the overall United Nations effort in co-operation with the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Lebanese High Relief Committee.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

561. Assistance to individuals: Eighty-three beneficiaries, mainly from the Assyrian and Syrian Orthodox community in East Beirut, were provided assistance in the form of medical care and hospitalization, old-age care, supplementary grants to annuitants, partial school fees of kindergarten and elementary school children, and contributions towards the cost of an in-depth study of the Assyrian community in Lebanon carried out by the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) to promote durable solutions.

562. An amount of \$20,000 was obligated in 1979 to carry out these activities. The 1980 appropriation of \$45,000 is expected to be sufficient for the year and an allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1981.

563. Lower secondary education: To assist students at the lower secondary level, an amount of \$20,000 was obligated in 1979 for the academic year 1979/80. Up to the end of 1979, 14 students were being assisted to pursue academic and vocational courses, with the possibility of additional beneficiaries being considered during the second half of the academic year.

564. An amount of \$20,000 was approved for 1980, and a similar amount is requested for 1981.

Resettlement

565. Events in the Middle East resulted in the stricter application of immigration regulations and severely limited resettlement opportunities for the refugees. Consequently, \$6,057 were obligated in 1979. In order to continue the promotion of resettlement, efforts need to be intensified to find resettlement opportunities wherever possible.

566. An amount of \$15,000 was approved for 1980 and a similar amount is requested for 1981.

Legal assistance

567. In order to provide legal assistance to the refugees and to promote their status in Lebanon and the other countries in the region, a legal service is being established in Beirut. Expenses relating to the employment of staff, travel and supporting services in 1980 will be covered from the overall allocation for legal assistance. For 1981, an appropriation of \$83,000 is requested for the same purpose.

Counselling

568. In order to assist individual refugees in seeking durable solutions, an amount of \$8,000 was obligated in 1979 under an agreement with MECC for the employment of a social counsellor and for related travel expenses.

569. For 1980, an amount of \$12,000 was approved and \$14,000 is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

570. In 1979, assistance was provided to 158 persons (59 cases) for minor medical care and small allowances were paid to refugees who needed to supplement their income. The beneficiaries of such assistance were mainly stateless Assyrians.

571. An amount of \$20,000 was obligated for this purpose in 1979. For 1980, \$35,000 were approved and \$45,000 are requested for 1981 in view of the increased number of refugees in the country and rising cost of living.

Programme support and administration

572. Against the approved allocation of \$137,300 for 1979 an amount of \$128,335 only was obligated owing to staff turnover.

573. Anticipated savings in staff and travel costs are expected to absorb general cost increases, and the approved allocation of \$83,100 for 1980 can be retained.

574. The proposed allocation for 1981 is \$107,700 which includes a non-recurring provision for the replacement of a vehicle.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

575. Within the framework of the United Nations Emergency Assistance to Lebanon, the village reconstruction programme begun in 1977 was completed at the end of 1979.

576. Several projects had been initiated under this programme for the purpose of reconstructing damaged houses on the one hand, and promoting socio-economic activities in the villages on the other. The reconstruction work had been completed by the end of 1978, as has been previously reported. The socio-economic activities comprised the improvement of the water supply in the rebuilt villages, repairs to irrigation systems, roads and bridges, as well as contributions in the sector of community development.

577. A sum of \$65,000 was obligated in 1979 for the purchase of equipment for well-drilling and for the drilling and construction of wells in villages in the south which had been reconstructed under the UNHCR programme in the previous year.

578. The programme for the socio-economic development of six other villages by a joint commission, composed of the Ministry of Housing and Co-operatives, Save the Children Federation and the "Union Nationale des Crédits Coopératifs", which was initiated in late 1978, was extended to the end of 1979. An amount of \$31,159 was obligated in 1979 for further well-digging projects in one village, agricultural road construction in two other villages and transportation.

579. UNHCR also received a contribution of foodstuffs to the value of \$10,140 from a voluntary organization which were distributed by the Lebanese High Relief Committee to displaced persons in need.

580. The balance of funds still available under the High Commissioner's special programme for Lebanon will be committed for projects financed in conjunction with WHO and UNICEF to provide and improve health services in South Lebanon.

581. A total amount of \$5,134 was obligated in the early part of 1979 for programme support and administrative expenses pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of the final phase of the village reconstruction programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LEBANON

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	20.0	45.0	45.0	50.0
Lower secondary education	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.1 ^{a/}	15.0	15.0	15.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	-	...	83.0
<u>Counselling</u>	8.0	12.0	12.0	14.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	20.0	35.0	35.0	45.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	128.3	83.1	83.1	107.7
Sub-total (1)	202.4	210.1	210.1	334.7
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	25.1	-	-
<u>UNHCR village reconstruction programme in Lebanon</u>				
Operations	106.3	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	5.1	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	111.4	25.1	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	313.8	235.2	210.1	334.7
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	89.9 ^{b/}	220.1 ^{b/}	217.1 ^{b/}	236.5 ^{b/}
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	403.7	455.3	427.2	571.2

a/ Of which \$ 1,057 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Also covers Western As.

MALAYSIA

Area	329,749 sq. km.
Estimated population	13,300,000 (mid-1979)
Population density	Approx. 40.3 per sq. km.
Rainy season	Throughout the year



MALAYSIA

Introduction

582. The year 1979 saw a large influx of Vietnamese "boat people" into Malaysia, but this was coupled to a high rate of departure.

583. In 1979, 53,365 refugees arrived in Malaysia from Viet Nam, 43,275 of whom arrived during the first six months of the year. Resettlement to third countries accelerated, with the departure of 68,646 persons, leaving a caseload at the end of the year of 34,296. In 1980, the caseload has continued to decrease due to resettlement and in June stood at 22,098. In addition, there are an estimated 90,000 Filipino refugees in the State of Sabah and 579 other refugees who were accepted for resettlement in Malaysia.

584. In view of the increased rate of resettlement and the decrease of new arrivals since mid-1979, the Government of Malaysia has continued to grant temporary refuge to the "boat people" from Viet Nam pending resettlement to third countries.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to refugees from the Indo-Chinese peninsula

585. During 1979, Indo-Chinese refugees were accommodated in six camps and four transit centres. Four of the camps are located on small islands and the mainland along the eastern coast of peninsular Malaysia and two in East Malaysia, in the states of Sabah and Sarawak. The transit centres are located in and around Kuala Lumpur. Through its operational partner, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, UNHCR extended material assistance to refugees in the different camps and transit centres. Throughout 1979 efforts were initiated and intensified to improve living conditions, medical care, fire protection and internal transportation as well as other services. Furthermore, a more effective water supply system was installed at Pulau Bidong.

586. The increased rate of departure for resettlement required greater emphasis on strengthening the local mechanism for facilitating these movements. This included the charter of vessels for transportation, the expansion of transit centre capacity and the strengthening of resettlement processing, staffing and facilities.

587. In view of the decreased caseload, one camp had been closed by mid-1980 and further consolidation is under constant review.

588. The 1979 appropriation for supplementary aid under the General Programmes was decreased by \$5,805,000 through transfers and \$21,205,487 were obligated to cover the costs of care and maintenance for refugees from Indo-China, including the upgrading of food and water storage facilities and the improvement of shelter, sanitation and transportation to meet the special hardships of the monsoon season. In view of the decreasing caseload, it is considered that the 1980 appropriation could be reduced from \$20 million to \$14 million. An appropriation of \$9 million is proposed for 1981.

Assistance to Filipino refugees

589. Assistance to Filipino refugees in the State of Sabah continued under previous years' General Programmes funds and is aimed at the local settlement of the refugees. Under an agreement with the state government and with funds obligated in prior years, progress was made in improving communal facilities at Labuan, repairs were carried out to correct certain construction deficiencies at Kinarut, the main building structures were completed at Semporna, and 380 family housing units were completed in the Tawau district. Educational and communal facilities, fishing equipment, etc., were also provided. The 1979 appropriation remained unobligated and was carried over into 1980, with the approval of the Executive Committee. An amount of \$60,000 had been obligated as of June 1980.

590. In April/May 1980, a UNHCR-sponsored feasibility study was undertaken to look into the prospects of promoting the self-sufficiency of several thousand refugees living in and around Tawau town. The major component of the study envisages the establishment of a rural settlement in the Tawau district, about 45 kilometers from the town. The settlement, to be located on some 6,000 acres of land, of which about two-thirds could be made cultivable, would be based on the dual occupations of fishing and agriculture, in which most of the refugees are normally involved. Agricultural activities would include the production of both food crops - mainly cassava and maize - and the development of palm and coconut plantations for cash crops. The establishment of the settlement would involve provision of fishing equipment, land clearance and development, construction of housing and other basic infrastructure such as roads, schools and communal facilities, and the promotion of co-operative societies as well as agricultural extension.

591. The creation of the rural settlement is expected to take between three and four years and to cost between \$4 million and \$5 million. Implementation is scheduled to begin in the last quarter of 1980, once the modalities of implementation are formalized with the state government and a suitable implementing agency.

592. On the basis of cost estimates received, it appears that the allocation of \$600,000 for 1980 will be insufficient and it is therefore proposed that the same be increased by \$1 million under the new and revised project formula. For 1981, an allocation of \$2.2 million is proposed.

Resettlement in Malaysia

593. In 1979, the Malaysian Government accepted 579 other refugees for resettlement in Malaysia, in addition to the some 2,000 resettled since 1975. The Government has declared its readiness to accept a further 4,000 to 4,500 refugees for resettlement in the latter part of 1980 and in 1981. In order to assist the newcomers to become self-sufficient, an amount of \$1 million is proposed for 1981 under the General Programmes. PERKIM, a welfare organization in Malaysia, agreed, as in the past, to ensure care and maintenance and to provide language and cultural orientation to this group.

Resettlement from Malaysia

594. UNHCR entered into an agreement with ICEM to cover the cost of transportation of Indo-Chinese refugees whose travel was not paid by the Governments of the respective resettlement countries. During 1979, 4,426 such persons were resettled from Malaysia, for which UNHCR obligated a total of

\$1,876,728. The obligation was incurred against the appropriation for resettlement from "other countries and areas in Asia".

595. Following the setting up in late 1979 of a common UNHCR system for collection, recording and processing of bio-data on refugees in South-East Asia, \$116,000 were obligated for this purpose from the overall allocation for resettlement.

Programme support and administration

596. A total amount of \$641,981 was obligated in 1979 against an approved allocation of \$642,000 for the maintenance of the Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur and the four sub-offices in Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan and Mersing.

597. It is proposed to discontinue, as from October 1980, the posts of Associate Information and Liaison Officer in Kuala Lumpur as well as two other P-2/1 lines in Kuala Trengganu. As a result of these cuts and of reduced travel requirements, it is proposed to decrease the initial allocation by \$55,800, from \$811,200 to \$755,400.

598. In anticipation of a further decrease of the caseload, the proposed allocation for 1981 of \$655,300 takes account of the discontinuation, effective January 1981, of a Professional post at the P-2/1 level in Kuantan and a total of nine General Service staff in Kuala Lumpur (4), Kuala Trengganu (3), Kuantan (1) and Mersing (1).

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Other trust funds

599. To facilitate the resettlement efforts, a new transit centre comprising emergency temporary shelter and more durable facilities consisting of 30 prefabricated dormitory blocks, medical centres, kitchen, stores and other amenities was constructed at Sungei Besi near Kuala Lumpur. A total of \$2,504,500 was obligated for this purpose in 1979 under the Special Programmes. Up to June 1980, \$124,532 had been obligated for assistance to the Kampuchians and \$19,495 for various contributions in kind for Indo-Chinese refugees in general.

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China outside their country of origin

600. The care and maintenance of Vietnamese refugees was financed under the Special Programmes until February 1979, for which a total of \$3,749,543 was obligated and covered activities as described earlier in this chapter.

601. An amount of \$65,104 was obligated in 1979 for expenses relating to programme support and administration, for part of the year, under this special programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAYSIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	-	600.0	1,600.0	3,200.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1,992.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	2.3 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	21,205.7 ^{c/}	20,000.0	14,000.0	9,000.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	642.0	811.2	755.4	655.3
Sub-total (1)	23,842.8	21,411.2	16,355.4	12,855.3
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Construction of transit centre	2,500.0	-	-	-
Multipurpose assistance	4.5	-	144.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	101.9	129.7	154.7	141.1
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Operations	3,749.5	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	65.1	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	6,421.0	129.7	298.7	141.1
Total (1 - 2)	30,263.8	21,540.9	16,654.1	12,996.4
REFULAR BUDGET (3)	82.1	71.6	70.6	76.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	30,345.9	21,612.5	16,724.7	13,073.3

^{a/} Of which \$ 116,000 incurred against overall allocation and US\$ 1,876,728 against the appropriation "Other countries and areas in Asia".

^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

^{c/} Of which \$ 233 incurred against overall allocation

PAKISTAN

Introduction

602. Since April 1979, when the Pakistan Government informed the High Commissioner that some 80,000 refugees from Afghanistan had sought asylum on its territory and requested UNHCR to initiate an assistance programme, the influx has increased steadily, reaching the figure of some 400,000 officially registered refugees at the end of 1979 and some 932,000 by the end of June 1980.

603. UNHCR made available an amount of \$190,000 from the Emergency Fund in order to cover part of the immediate needs of the refugees for shelter and clothing. An assistance programme for a caseload of 185,000 persons was established on the basis of a second UNHCR evaluation mission in late August 1979, amounting to \$3,910,000 for the remaining months of 1979 and \$6,000,000 up to the end of September 1980. In December 1979 an agreement was concluded between UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan for the implementation of the UNHCR assistance programme.

604. Due to the growing influx of refugees during the winter months of 1979/80, the need for assistance increased rapidly. The High Commissioner, in consultation with the Pakistan Government, reviewed the 1980 programme and launched an appeal to the international community on 16 January 1980 for contributions in cash and in kind in order to meet the new requirements for a caseload of 500,000 refugees, estimated at \$55 million for 1980, of which \$25 million for basic food requirements and \$30 million for shelter, health, education, water supply, clothing, household items and other needs. In view of the continuing influx of refugees into Pakistan, the programme was again reviewed and towards the end of June 1980 the High Commissioner launched an additional appeal to the international community for a revised total amount of \$99,847,208, of which \$45,547,208 were for basic food commodities for which WFP undertook to act as co-ordinator.

605. An office of UNHCR Chief of Mission was opened in Islamabad in December 1979, and two sub-offices, one in Peshawar and the other in Quetta, have been established in 1980 to monitor the assistance programme.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Multipurpose assistance

606. The majority of the refugees have sought asylum in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), namely in the Tribal Agency of Kurram, in the districts of North and South Waziristan and in and around Peshawar, as well as in the province of Baluchistan. The Government has encouraged refugees to move away from the border into "Refugee Tented Villages" (RTV's). By June 1980, some 76 RTV's had been established in NWFP and 26 in Baluchistan. In addition, there are substantial numbers of small clusters of tents scattered over the two provinces.

607. The approved appropriations for 1979 and 1980 under the General Programmes were entirely obligated during late 1979 and early 1980. In addition, a total of \$29,458,192 (including contributions in kind valued at \$5,417,920) from the proceeds of the two appeals, was obligated by mid-1980 for supplementary food, shelter, blankets, clothing, medical care, education, water supply, care of livestock and income-generating projects. As these obligations will form part of the new and revised General Programmes appropriation if the proposal to include such expenditures retroactively 1/ is approved by the Executive Committee, reporting of assistance is hereafter provided on a sectoral basis.

608. Supplementary food: In addition to basic food such as wheat, DSM, butteroil and pulses provided by WFP, the EEC and other donors, tea and sugar were purchased by UNHCR to supplement the diet of the refugees. High protein food is also being provided for children and nursing mothers.

609. Shelter: In view of the harshness of the climatic conditions, which reach extremes of heat (40°C) and cold (snow in the winter), provision of proper shelter was essential. Some 71,000 tents are being made available by UNHCR, apart from a considerable number provided directly by other sources. Moreover, construction materials, particularly wood and galvanized iron sheeting, were provided for the construction of Katcha (makeshift) houses, especially in Baluchistan.

610. Clothing, quilts, blankets, domestic utensils: Most refugees came to Pakistan after a long trek across the snow-capped mountains without adequate protection against the cold. Clothing, quilts and blankets had to be provided to enable them to face the cold winter months. Stoves and fuel were required for cooking and heating purposes, in addition to other basic domestic needs.

611. Health: With the increasing influx of refugees, health hazards became a concern in the RTV's. In Baluchistan, 15 basic health units are being established in the RTV's. Each unit is manned by Pakistani medical staff comprising a doctor, a woman health visitor, a medical assistant, a nursing orderly, a midwife and a sanitary inspector. As some groups of refugees are scattered in remote areas, ten mobile units, each with a team of medical staff, have been provided in addition to five ambulances. In NWFP, 15 medical teams have been deployed in the RTV's in addition to the provision of 19 mobile medical units. All the medical teams and units are being provided with medical equipment, medicines and other supplies.

612. Education: Funds have been made available for providing elementary and religious education up to primary and secondary levels to the refugee children. In Baluchistan, 40 teachers have been recruited from amongst the refugees for 20 RTV's. In NWFP, 48 tented primary schools, with a staff of two teachers per school, are being established in various RTV's.

1/ see paragraph (x) of the Introduction

613. Water: In order to meet the ever-increasing demand for water, not only for drinking and cooking, but also for adequate sanitation, irrigation and for the livestock, the water supply programme had to be expanded. In Baluchistan, 28 schemes for tube wells, surface wells and gravitational systems have been undertaken. In NWFP, a comprehensive water supply programme for the RTV's has been drawn up for shallow hand-pumped tube wells and for piping in water from existing supplies. In addition, a \$6.5 million specially-funded project of UNICEF to provide drinking water to the rural population will also benefit the Afghan refugees in NWFP. UNHCR is co-ordinating with UNICEF those aspects of the project which concern the refugees within its potable water scheme. A voluntary agency is also constructing 50 wells with hand pumps.

614. Vehicles: The fleet of Government vehicles is limited and it was not possible for the Government to cover the total transport needs to monitor the implementation of this programme. Therefore, provision was made to purchase vehicles.

615. Income-generating projects: To assist the refugees to become self-supporting as early as possible, provision was made for the purchase of fertilizers, hand tools, seeds, etc. In addition to providing necessary technical advisory personnel, the Government of Pakistan agreed to make some land available to enable some of the refugees to farm. The refugees brought with them a considerable number of livestock, including some 500,000 sheep and goats, which needed veterinary services and supplementary fodder, as existing pastures in the NWFP and Baluchistan were over-grazed. Mobile veterinary units and motorcycles for veterinary workers have been made available to provide veterinary services to refugees who own livestock. A pilot poultry project has been undertaken to provide refugees both with ~~art~~ protein and some limited income. Also in order to help refugees earn some income, and taking into account their well-known skill in carpet-weaving and embroidery, funds were made available to set up carpet-weaving and handicrafts centres. The construction of two of six carpet-weaving centres in Baluchistan is near completion. In NWFP, eight carpet-weaving centres are being established in Kurram, Bajaur and North Waziristan Agencies as well as in Chitral, Dir and Peshawar districts. The construction work on a vocational training centre has commenced in Killa Abdullah.

616. Assistance in administration: The existing administrative structure in the two provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan was not staffed sufficiently to cope with the sudden and large influx of refugees. In order to enable the provincial authorities to administer the refugee camps (such as registration and issuance of identity cards, storage and distribution of relief items, payment of allowances and maintenance of accounts), UNHCR gave financial assistance to cover part of the increased costs.

617. The World Food Programme has undertaken to co-ordinate all food requirements of Afghan refugees and had contributed food valued at almost \$16 million up to June 1980. UNICEF has provided more than \$ 400,000 in relief commodities. In collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, WHO has prepared proposals for a comprehensive health care plan for Afghan refugees. Vaccination of children and some adults is being carried out through the WHO-assisted Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI).

618. A number of Governments and voluntary agencies have provided food, shelter and medical assistance on a bilateral basis. Among the latter, assistance was given by the Inter-Aid Committee, and by the League of Red Cross Societies, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the Islamic Bank.

619. As noted earlier, the approved appropriation of \$6 million for 1980 was obligated for multipurpose assistance to the refugees early in the year, and the additional requirements of the increased caseload in 1980 were financed from contributions received in response to the High Commissioner's appeals. As mentioned in paragraph (x) of the Introduction, it is now proposed that such expenditures be approved retroactively, and be included in the General Programmes for 1980. The total revised requirements for multipurpose assistance are, therefore, estimated at \$53,675 until the end of the year.

620. For 1981, an appropriation of \$44,739,000 is requested to continue the assistance programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Programme support and administration

621. A total amount of \$37,080 only was obligated in 1979 against an approved allocation of \$153,000 due to delays in recruitment and in the opening of the sub-offices in Peshawar and Quetta.

622. The initial allocation for the first nine months of 1980, of \$235,000, would have to be increased to cover the full year and to allow for general cost increases, and the purchase of furniture and office equipment, including vehicles, which was not effected in 1979. The expansion of activities necessitated an immediate strengthening of the staff and this was initially financed under a special trust fund allocation; in line with the changed funding of the programme in Pakistan it is proposed to transfer, effective October 1980, the posts for the Deputy and Assistant Representatives (at the P-5 and P-4 levels respectively) and six General Service staff to the General Programmes. Consequently, a revised allocation of \$418,000 is now proposed for 1980.

623. The allocation of \$583,700 submitted for 1981 takes account of these posts for a full year and would thus cover programme support and administrative costs in the office in Islamabad and the two sub-offices in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province with a total staffing of six Professionals and 13 General Service staff.

Emergency Fund

624. In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$ 190,000 from the Emergency Fund in order to meet the immediate needs of the refugees for shelter and clothing. Tents, blankets, quilts, clothing and footwear were locally purchased to enable the refugees to face the cold winter months.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Multipurpose assistance

625. An amount of \$335,713 from a trust fund contribution was obligated in 1979 for the procurement of supplementary food, such as salt, tea and sugar.

Programme support and administration

626. As indicated above, an immediate strengthening of the staffing was required in view of the increased influx. Consequently, a trust fund allocation in the amount of \$206,600 was made available in 1980 to accommodate two Professional officers (P-5 and P-4) and a total of six General Service staff with related costs up to the end of September 1980.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAKISTAN

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	3,910.0	6,000.0	53,675.4	44,739.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	0.1 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	37.1	235.0	418.0	583.7
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to refugees from Afghanistan	190.0	-	-	-
Total (1)	4,140.7	6,235.0	54,093.4	45,322.7
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Procurement of food commodities for Afghan refugees</u>	335.7	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	206.6	-
Total (2)	335.7	-	206.6	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	4,476.4	6,235.0	54,300.0	45,322.7

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

PHILIPPINES

627. In 1979, 7,821 refugees arrived from the Indo-Chinese peninsula by boat or were rescued by passing ships and landed in the Philippines, while 4,449 departed for permanent resettlement, leaving at the end of the year a caseload of 5,315. During the first six months of 1980, 1,267 refugees arrived while 3,804 departed, leaving a caseload of 3,160 awaiting resettlement at the end of June 1980.

628. With the increased influx of refugees at the beginning of 1979, the existing José Fabella Centre on the outskirts of Manila proved inadequate and an additional asylum centre was established at Puerto Princesa on Palawan Island. A second, temporary centre was set up in Lubang, Mindoro Island, later closed down when another centre was constructed on the island of Tara in September 1979. The remaining 935 refugees on board the vessel "Tung An", which had arrived in Filipino waters in December 1978, were transferred to the centre on Tara. It was later decided that the Puerto Princesa Centre should function as the primary first asylum centre in the Philippines, particularly in view of certain operational difficulties experienced with the centre on Tara Island. With the steady decline of the residual caseload in the country, it became possible to transfer all the inhabitants of Tara to the Puerto Princesa Centre or to the Refugee Processing Centre (RPC) located at Bataan (see below). This operation was completed in May 1980. The José Fabella Centre continued to provide transit facilities, as it has done since 1975, for refugees on their way from centres to resettlement in third countries.

629. UNHCR assistance to refugees consisted of measures for care and maintenance comprising food, clothing, medicine, construction and maintenance of the necessary facilities of the various centres, local transportation, promotion of resettlement and counselling. The assistance programmes were implemented by the Ministry of Social Services and Development which administered the José Fabella Centre, the Western Command which was in charge of the Puerto Princesa Centre and the Navy which was responsible for Tara. The Red Cross and other voluntary organizations extended assistance to individual groups of refugees accommodated at the different refugee centres.

630. In July 1979, the Government of the Philippines made an offer for the establishment of an RPC to accommodate up to 50,000 Indo-Chinese refugees from first asylum countries in South-East Asia who, having resettlement guarantees, had to await final processing and departure. In December 1979, construction of the RPC at Bataan on Manila Bay was started and the first group of refugees, from Tara Island, were transferred in late January 1980. By May, 9,500 refugees from Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand had been moved to the Centre. The Centre consists of refugee accommodation in barracks, living quarters for staff, schools, dispensaries, a sewage treatment plant, a water and power supply system, stores, market facilities and other infrastructure.

631. The first phase capacity of 10,000 persons is being expanded by 7,000 and construction is in progress. Further expansion will depend on needs and on the availability of funds.

632. In the Centre, the refugees are grouped according to ethnic background and country of origin, and are encouraged to engage in cultural and social activities to make the waiting period before final departure somewhat easier. Arrangements are being made to start a three-month intensive language training and cultural orientation course to prepare the refugees for a new life in the country of resettlement.

633. The cost of construction and operation of the RPC at Bataan is financed under Special Programmes. A total of \$14,611,967 was obligated in 1979 and another \$11,943,700 in the first half of 1980. Approximately \$20 million were used for construction and \$6 million for care and maintenance. In addition, \$267,121 were obligated for supplementary aid to first asylum cases in the first two months of 1979.

634. The 1979 approved allocation for supplementary aid under the General Programmes was increased by \$275,095 from the Programme Reserve and through transfers and \$1,995,881 were obligated. For the promotion of resettlement an amount of \$221,777 was obligated, of which \$82,000 were incurred against the overall allocation and \$139,777 against the appropriation under "other countries and areas in Asia". For counselling activities an amount of \$6,469 was spent. The 1980 appropriation of \$2,310,000 for supplementary aid has been increased by \$102,000 from the Programme Reserve to cover the cost of additional accommodation and medical facilities required at Puerto Princesa following the closure of the Tara Island Centre and the subsequent transfer of the refugees to Puerto Princesa. The total revised allocation for 1980 for supplementary aid is, therefore, \$2,412,000. For 1981, an appropriation of \$1,780,000 is proposed in view of the reduced caseload.

Programme support and administration

635. General Programmes: Increased staff and travel costs incurred in 1979 made it necessary to supplement the approved allocation of \$84,800 by a transfer of \$15,504 between allocations; the total amount obligated thus came to \$100,304.

636. Some savings are now anticipated in travel; these are expected to offset general cost increases and no revision of the approved allocation for 1980 of \$97,100 would be required.

637. With the reduced caseload it is proposed to discontinue one local General Service staff as from January 1981 and an allocation of \$128,800 is proposed.

638. Special Programmes: Special trust fund allocations have been made available for 1980 and 1981 to cover the employment of an Associate Programme Officer (P-2) supported by two local staff for the Refugee Processing Centre (RPC) in Bataan as well as related administrative expenses in the amounts of \$80,700 and \$78,800 respectively; the allocation for 1980 includes a non-recurring provision for the purchase of an office vehicle.

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	221.8 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	6.4 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	1,995.9 ^{c/}	2,310.0	2,412.0	1,780.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	100.3	97.1	97.1	128.8
Sub-total (1)	2,324.4	2,407.1	2,509.1	1,908.8
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	19.5	21.6	24.6	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Care and maintenance	267.1	-	-	-
<u>Processing centres in South-East Asia</u>				
Operations	14,612.0	-	11,943.7	...
Programme support and administration	-	-	80.7	78.8
Sub-total (2)	14,898.6	21.6	12,049.0	78.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	17,223.0	2,428.7	14,558.1	1,987.6

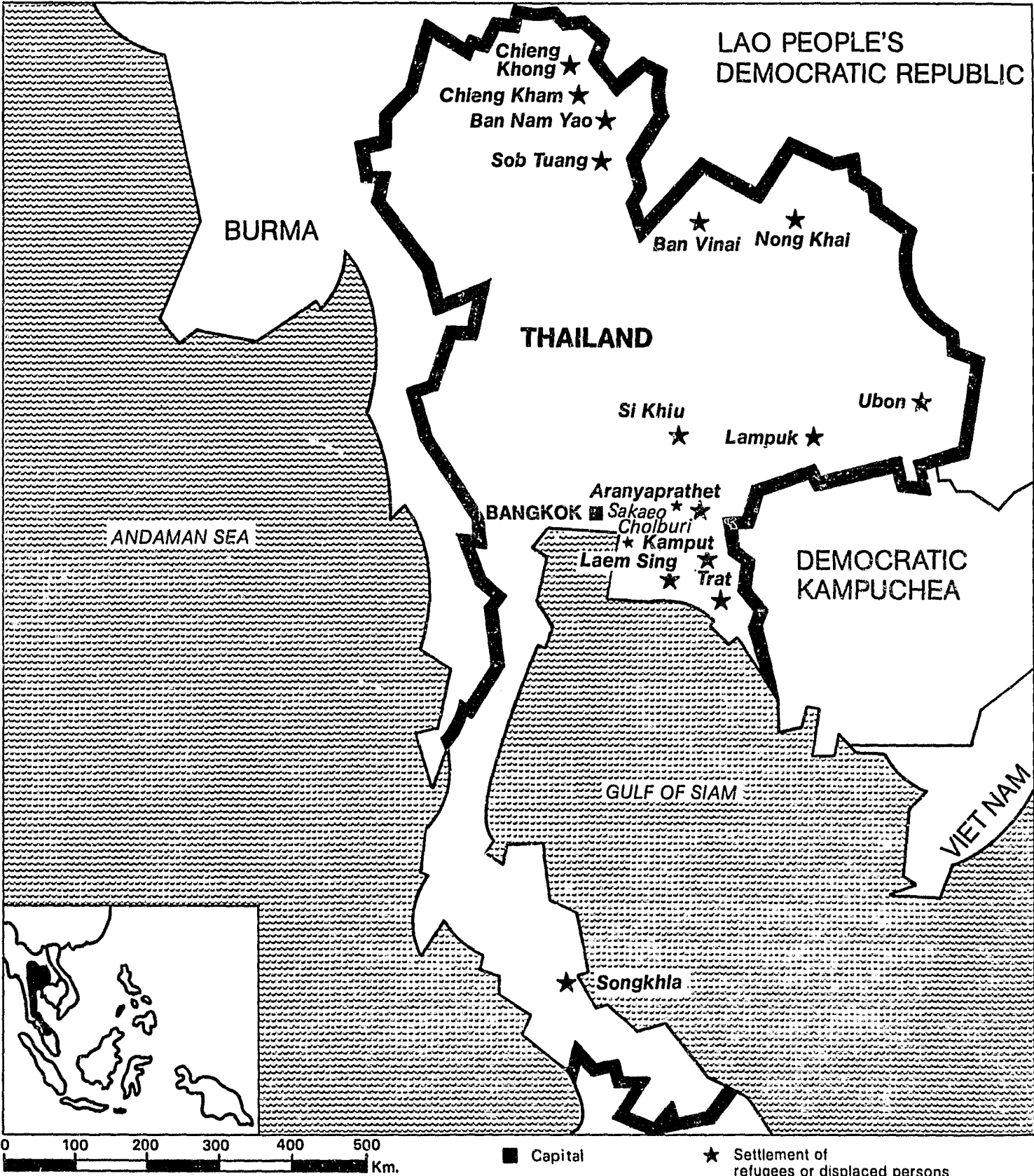
a/ Of which \$ 82,000 incurred against overall allocation and US\$ 139.8 were obligated against the appropriation "Other Countries and areas in Asia"

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Of which \$ 1,143 incurred against overall allocation

THAILAND

Area	514,000 sq. km.
Estimated population	46,140,000 (mid-79)
Population density	Approx 89,8 per sq. km.
Rainy season	May - October



THAILANDIntroduction

639. The situation of Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand during 1979 was marked by a number of major developments. In the last quarter of the year, there was a large influx of Kampucheans, of whom 119,000 were accommodated in emergency holding centres established by UNHCR in the eastern part of the country after the Government of Thailand declared an "open door" policy in October 1979 for those seeking temporary asylum in the country. The arrival of other refugees overland, mostly from the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), continued in 1979 and a total of 65,393 persons were admitted to UNHCR-assisted camps as compared to 61,662 in 1978. As in the case of other countries in the region, the arrival of boat people from Viet Nam reached a peak in mid-1979, leading to a total of 11,928 new arrivals during the year. During the same period, 68,896 people left the camps for resettlement abroad, more than two and a half times the number who left in 1978.

640. The number of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons in Thailand stood at 147,553 at the end of 1979, of whom 123,980 were from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 15,180 consisted of earlier arrivals from Kampuchea and 8,393 were from Viet Nam. Though this represents a small increase over the end-of-year caseload in 1978, it does not include the 119,000 Kampucheans who arrived in late 1979.

641. At the end of the first half of 1980, with 68,222 persons being resettled abroad during the six-month period, the caseload was reported to be 140,300, comprising 118,000 from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 14,000 from Viet Nam and 8,300 (pre-1979 arrivals) from Kampuchea. The number of "new" Kampucheans in the holding centres stood at some 165,000 in June.

642. The aim of the UNHCR assistance programme in 1979 and 1980 has been, to the extent possible, to promote durable solutions. Whereas the rate of resettlement increased dramatically, efforts were continued to facilitate voluntary repatriation. Under an agreement with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a project is planned for the settlement of an initial group of Lao returnees to a site where they will be assisted by UNHCR. During June 1980, 9,000 Kampucheans in the holding centres, who had expressed the desire to do so, returned to Kampuchea. Arrangements had previously been made between UNHCR and the Royal Thai Government for a procedure to ensure the voluntary nature of their return, in accordance with the established practice of the Office elsewhere in the world. In addition, a total of 1,700 Kampucheans departed from the holding centres for resettlement in third countries on the basis of family reunion.

643. Pending durable solutions, the UNHCR assistance programme in Thailand consists mainly of care and maintenance projects implemented by the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons established within the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of Education and the Thai Red Cross are also involved in their respective areas. UNHCR assistance under the new programme for Kampucheans has been implemented through the Royal Thai Supreme Command, a large number of voluntary organizations, and by UNHCR itself.

644. The majority of the camps for Lao are located in the north and north-eastern border provinces of the country, the three largest being at Loei, Nongkhai and Ubon. The population in the northernmost camps is predominantly of hilltribe origin, while most of the ethnic Lao population is in the north-eastern camps. Vietnamese boat refugees are assisted in two camps, one in

Chantaburi province, south-east of Bangkok, and the other in the south of the country at Songkhla, close to the Malaysian border. The holding centres for Kampucheans are in eastern Thailand. The largest of these, Khao-i-Dang, lies 30 kilometres north of Aranyaprathet.

645. The activities of voluntary agencies in UNHCR-assisted camps continued to be of great value, especially in areas such as health care, education and self-reliance projects. Their number increased in response to the dramatic demands of the new Kampuchean caseload in the latter part of 1979. UNICEF and the ICRC, with the support of WFP, have been responsible for the provision of relief to groups of Kampucheans in the immediate border area as distinct from those in the UNHCR-assisted holding centres. ICRC also assumed responsibility for the co-ordination of medical activities in the emergency holding centres until June 1980, when this responsibility was transferred to UNHCR and specialized voluntary agencies.

646. Expenditures in Thailand on behalf of Indo-Chinese refugees other than for the more recently arrived Kampucheans have been financed from the General Programmes. In 1979, a total of \$ 25,919,588 was obligated for care and maintenance and resettlement of the refugees. Since October 1979, UNHCR assistance to Kampucheans in the holding centres has been financed through trust funds.

647. In view of the increasing frequency of pirate attacks on boat people in the Gulf of Siam, and in response to a request by the Government of Thailand, the High Commissioner decided to provide an unarmed patrol boat, which was delivered to the Government in May 1980. The boat regularly patrols offshore islands in an effort to reduce the length of time newcomers may be stranded on the islands and, it is hoped, to discourage the attacks. In addition, funds are being made available from overall allocations for the costs of legal aid in Thailand, under an agreement with local lawyers, in connection with court cases arising out of incidents befalling persons arriving by boat from Viet Nam.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Supplementary aid

648. During 1979, a total of \$ 21,139,588 was obligated for the care and maintenance of the refugee caseload, intended to cover basic needs. The major components of the programme consisted of food purchases, the provision of shelter, health care, domestic utensils and clothing, transportation, as well as the support of self-reliance schemes, as detailed below.

649. Food: A sum of \$ 12.5 million was obligated during the year, including contributions in kind, for the provision of basic rations, which were supplied to all the camps and transit centres. These consisted of specific quantities of various foodstuffs, including rice, meat, fresh or dried fish, vegetables, fish sauce, milk and cooking oil.

650. Shelter: An amount of \$ 1,528,000 was obligated for the repair and maintenance of shelter in the camps. As most of the buildings had been erected in 1975 and 1976, expenditures were mainly incurred on the repair or replacement of existing structures. No major new construction work was undertaken. In the early part of 1980, two major fires occurred in the camp at Nongkhai, in the north-east, and at Ban Nam Yao, in the north, necessitating substantial expenditures. Emergency shelter was immediately erected, but it is not expected that the structures will be able to withstand the monsoon rains, and further investment may be required.

651. Health and sanitation: An amount of over \$ 1.5 million was obligated for the provision of health care and the upkeep and installation of sanitation facilities. Under an agreement with the Thai Red Cross, UNHCR funds the purchase of a basic stock of medicines, which is made available in all the camps. The health care programme is implemented by the Thai Red Cross, provincial health authorities and voluntary agency staff, who are usually assigned to medical posts within the camps.

652. Domestic needs: As in previous years, essential items of domestic equipment were provided to the population in the camps. These consisted of blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, cooking utensils and cloth. Costs incurred in the provision of water and electricity to the centres were also covered by the programme. To these ends, over \$ 1,735,000 were obligated during the year.

653. Inland transportation: The greater part of the obligation of \$ 453,000 was used for the movement from their camps to the transit centres in Bangkok of refugees accepted for resettlement in third countries. The other part of the obligation was for the movement of newcomers from their place of arrival to UNHCR-assisted centres.

654. Education: The education programme is implemented in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, and includes a comprehensive range of primary courses, adult literacy courses and vocational training schemes. Voluntary agencies have also been active in this area, through either the provision of staff or teaching materials and supplies. In 1979, a total of \$ 1,007,500 was obligated towards this programme.

655. Self-reliance: New self-reliance projects initiated in 1979 centred around vegetable gardening, animal husbandry and cottage industry schemes. In addition to providing supplementary food, the schemes also provide the opportunity to create income and to help offset the negative effects of prolonged residence in a camp. An amount of \$ 197,077 was obligated for self-reliance projects in 1979.

656. Additional obligations were incurred to cover other needs, including transportation of goods connected with the care of the refugees and maintenance of the camps.

657. A sum of \$ 28 million was approved by the Executive Committee for supplementary aid in Thailand in 1980. In view of the high rate of resettlement, it is proposed that the allocation be revised downwards to \$ 18.5 million for the year. Though this reduction is being proposed at this stage after careful consideration, it may prove necessary to supplement the reduced allocation later in the year.

658. Similar activities as described above are envisaged for 1981 for which an appropriation of \$ 21 million is proposed.

Resettlement

659. During 1979 a total of 68,896 refugees, of whom 9,305 were boat cases, departed from Thailand for resettlement in third countries, mainly Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States. ICEM arranged for medical examinations prior to departure and for transportation of the refugees. UNHCR covered the movement costs of all those whose travel was not paid from government programmes of the receiving countries. To this end, UNHCR obligated \$ 4.4 million. Also in 1979 an amount of \$ 380,000 was

obligated to provide for the supporting staff required to speed up processing for resettlement, to introduce an electronic system for collecting, recording and processing bio-data on refugees, to arrange for medical examinations and to assist selection teams from various countries.

660. In the first six months of 1980, the average rate of departures for resettlement exceeded 11,000 persons per month. Up to June 1980, \$ 4.6 million were obligated to cover the cost of transportation and some 8,630 persons were resettled with UNHCR's financial assistance, of whom 2,500 were resettled in the People's Republic of China. An amount of \$ 400,000 had been obligated to cover the costs of supporting staff, medical examinations and assistance provided to selection teams, as well as the costs incurred for the mass registration of refugees in Thailand.

661. It is proposed that the approved appropriation of \$ 11 million for 1980 under General Programmes be increased by \$ 750,000 to a total of \$ 11,750,000 in order to cover the needs of the Language Training Programme for the resettlement caseload in camps in Thailand. An allocation of \$ 12.5 million is proposed for 1981.

Legal assistance

662. In order to continue to provide the services of lawyers to Indo-Chinese refugees involved in court cases, an appropriation of \$ 20,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

663. In 1979 a total amount of \$ 415,395 was obligated under the approved General Programmes allocation of \$ 415,400. The initial allocation for 1980 of \$ 500,200 requires an upwards adjustment of \$ 74,900 on account of higher staff costs and general inflation. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 675,000 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Other trust funds

664. To meet the initial needs of the Kampuchians who arrived in the latter part of 1979, a total of \$ 1 million was obligated for relief. Furthermore, \$ 37,500 were obligated for educational assistance in the form of building supplies, equipment and school supplies for educational and vocational training in camps and transit centres.

Assistance to Displaced Persons from Indo-China

665. An amount of \$ 3,587 was obligated in 1979 for the continuation of multi-purpose assistance being provided by a voluntary agency. An amount of \$ 16,700 was obligated for programme support and administration; these costs are now financed exclusively under General Programmes.

Trust Fund for Kampuchians

666. UNHCR assistance to Kampuchians who arrived in Thailand since October 1979 is provided under a programme financed from trust funds with a budget of \$ 81,223,000 for the period 1 November 1979 to 31 December 1980. This assistance programme was designed in consultation with the Royal Thai

Government and consists of two major components: the establishment of emergency holding centres and the provision of immediate relief to new arrivals, and measures to provide longer-term assistance to the Kampucheans while durable solutions are being sought.

667. During the last three months of 1979, almost all the Kampucheans who had sought refuge away from the border in Thailand that autumn were accommodated at Sa Kaeo, 62 kilometres west of Aranyaprathet, and at Khao-i-Dang, which grew to a population of 130,628 in May 1980. Both of these emergency centres were constructed under extraordinary time constraints, and at Khao-i-Dang, which is located in a particularly water-poor area, water had to be provided to a rapidly expanding population by a large fleet of trucks. The close co-operation of a large number of voluntary agencies was indispensable during the emergency phase.

668. In view of the particularly compelling needs of children among the arrivals from Kampuchea, a special children's programme was initiated at the beginning of December 1979, with a budget of \$ 7,920,000. The programme was designed to meet their needs through the provision of paediatric care, supplementary feeding, education, and the tracing, in conjunction with the ICRC, of missing family members with a view to reunion. Particular attention was given at the outset to the needs of unaccompanied minors, whose number was estimated at more than 3,000. By June 1980, some 600 unaccompanied minors had been reunited with family members in the holding centres, and a limited number had been moved to third countries for family reunion and foster care.

669. In the holding centres, children are given the opportunity to participate in programmes of basic education in the Khmer language, and in related cultural and recreational activities. By mid-1980 almost 40,000 Kampuchean children were enrolled in schools established at the centres. The education programme required the development of teaching materials and the training of teachers, efforts that continued in the summer of 1980.

670. While it was possible to provide emergency assistance at the sites of Sa Kaeo and Khao-i-Dang during the dry season, the characteristics of these sites required major and costly changes in the programme to ensure reasonable living conditions during the rainy season. In consultation with the Royal Thai Government, it was decided to move the entire population of the emergency site at Sa Kaeo and about one half of the Khao-i-Dang population to more durable sites. A construction programme of some \$ 20 million was initiated in the spring of 1980 to provide improved shelter and facilities at Khao-i-Dang for a reduced population, and at five other sites including a new site at Sa Kaeo II. The bulk of the movements to the durable centres was scheduled to be completed in July and August 1980. Within the framework of the construction programme, every effort was made to reduce the costly dependence on water sources distant from the sites.

671. To implement the assistance programme for Kampucheans, a special unit was established within the UNHCR Regional Office in Bangkok, which was strengthened by the recruitment of additional staff. A medical co-ordinator was appointed in co-operation with WHO. From the outset, specialized United Nations and non-governmental organizations have made valuable contributions to the programme's implementation in their respective areas.

672. In 1979, a total of \$ 18,232,700 was obligated under Special Programmes for assistance to recent arrivals from Kampuchea. During the first six months of 1980, an additional \$ 36,908,831 were obligated for this purpose.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THAILAND

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	4,780.0 ^{a/}	11,000.0	11,750.0	12,500.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	0.2 ^{b/}	-	...	20.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	21,139.6	28,000.0	18,510.0 ^{c/}	21,000.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	415.4	500.2	575.1	675.0
Sub-total (1)	26,335.2	39,500.2	30,835.1	34,195.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	76.5	106.0	174.6	139.3
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	1,000.0	-	-	-
<u>Education</u>	37.5	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China in Thailand</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	3.6	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	16.7	-	-	-
<u>Trust Fund for Kampuchians</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	18,232.7	-	62,990.3	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	116.8	154.2
Sub-total (2)	19,367.0	106.0	63,281.7	293.5
Total (1 - 2)	45,702.2	39,606.2	94,116.8	34,488.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	142.5	198.9	196.2	213.8
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	45,844.7	39,805.1	94,313.0	34,702.3

a/ Of which \$ 180,000 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Of which \$ 10,000 incurred against overall allocation

VIET NAM

Introduction

673. UNHCR's assistance programme in Viet Nam in 1979 covered three areas of activity: assistance to refugees from Kampuchea in Viet Nam as well as their resettlement abroad, the Programme for Orderly Departure from Viet Nam, and assistance for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

674. In late 1978, a proposal for the creation of 10 centres, each of them for 5,000 persons, was prepared in consultation with the Vietnamese authorities to enable the refugees from Kampuchea to achieve self-sufficiency. Because of the events occurring in the region in the beginning of 1979, the proposal could not be implemented. The large majority of the estimated 150,000 Kampucheans who had come to Viet Nam returned to their country of origin in early 1979. UNHCR, however, continued to provide assistance for the care and maintenance of some 35,000 Kampucheans remaining in Viet Nam.

675. On 30 May 1979, the Government of Viet Nam and UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Orderly Departure from Viet Nam of family reunion and other humanitarian cases. In pursuance of this Memorandum of Understanding, UNHCR arranged for the departure of Vietnamese nationals for third countries.

676. The programme of assistance for displaced persons in Viet Nam was launched in 1974. UNHCR's activities in this area during 1979 aimed at completing and gradually phasing out the projects undertaken for displaced persons. It is expected that all but one of these projects will be completed by the end of the current year.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to refugees from Kampuchea in Viet Nam

Local integration

677. In 1979, an amount of \$ 3.5 million was allocated for the creation of 10 centres for 50,000 refugees from Kampuchea for attainment of self-sufficiency. In view of the return of refugees to their country of origin, this programme was scaled down and its implementation delayed. UNHCR obligated an amount of \$ 2,195,000 (including a contribution in kind) to provide food, clothing, blankets, housing and other relief assistance to the 35,000 refugees who remained in Viet Nam. The unobligated balance (\$ 1,305,000) of the allocation was carried over to 1980, as approved by the Executive Committee at its thirtieth session.

678. In December 1979, UNHCR agreed with the Government of Viet Nam on the creation of seven rural centres for the 35,000 Kampuchean refugees in order to enable them to achieve self-sufficiency, mainly through agriculture, the cost of which was estimated at \$ 10,258,000 for 1980.

679. For 1981, an allocation of \$ 4.5 million is proposed for assistance to Kampuchean refugees for attainment of self-sufficiency.

Resettlement

680. During 1979, \$ 200,000 were obligated to facilitate the resettlement of Kampuchean refugees from Viet Nam. A total of 1,087 Kampucheans were resettled from Viet Nam in 1979, mainly to France. Travel costs for 784 Kampuchean refugees who left Viet Nam after 1 March 1979 were covered under the above allocation; prior to 1 March 1979, resettlement costs for Kampuchean refugees were covered under Special Programmes. In addition, an amount of \$ 25,889 was obligated from the allocation for resettlement under "other countries and areas in Asia" to cover the costs of resettlement processing. In the first half of 1980, 943 Kampuchean refugees were assisted in resettlement by UNHCR. Due to the acceleration of the rate of departures of Kampuchean refugees from Viet Nam and increased expenses incurred by UNHCR, namely the cost of transit processing of Kampuchean refugees destined for countries requiring such processing prior to resettlement, the approved allocation for 1980 under General Programmes has been increased by \$ 1 million from the Programme Reserve to a total of \$ 1.3 million. An allocation of \$ 1.6 million is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

681. A total amount of \$ 311,820 was obligated in 1979 against an approved allocation of \$ 214,500, and a transfer between allocations of \$ 97,320 proved necessary since the anticipated savings from staff turnover did not materialize.

682. To take account of increased staff costs and, in particular, a significant increase in general operating expenses in connection with a move to new office premises, as well as cost increases owing to inflation and a non-recurring provision for office furniture and equipment and replacement of three office vehicles, it is proposed to increase the initial allocation for 1980 of \$ 258,800 to a revised total of \$ 326,400. For 1981 an allocation in the amount of \$ 346,900 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to displaced persons in Viet Nam

683. Work towards the completion of a number of projects begun in previous years for the benefit of displaced persons, in the fields of fisheries, health and animal husbandry, continued and progressed well in 1979.

684. Medical equipment, including surgical instruments, clinical and dental equipment and nursery beds, was supplied to equip 40 rural dispensaries (24 in the south and 16 in the north of Viet Nam). Materials for construction of three district hospitals have also been supplied. Provision of equipment for these hospitals as well as construction materials and equipment for two more hospitals are envisaged by UNHCR. When completed, the chain of hospitals and dispensaries is expected to benefit nearly a million persons.

685. UNHCR also provided construction material and equipment for a buffalo breeding farm in Nghe Tinh province. An amount of \$ 42,234 was obligated in 1979 for the procurement of additional equipment and materials.

686. A refrigeration plant and fishing nets were delivered in 1979 for a fishery project to benefit displaced fishermen resettled at Sa Ky and Ganh Hao fishing ports in Nghia Binh and Minh Hai provinces respectively. Delivery of

another refrigeration plant, for which funds were obligated in previous years, including \$ 150,777 in 1979, will be made in 1980 for the Ganh Hao fishing port as soon as the construction of the building for housing the plant is finalized. With the supply of this plant, the project will be completed.

687. UNHCR has now received a generous contribution covering the major part of requirements for supply of equipment and machinery for an agricultural training school in Nghe Tinh province, construction material for which has already been supplied. Delivery of equipment will be made when the construction of the workshop of the school building is completed. The school is scheduled to open for the first batch of students in mid-1981.

Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside
their country of origin and to family reunion cases

688. During 1979, an amount of \$ 96,137 was obligated by UNHCR towards assistance for resettlement of foreign displaced persons and family reunion cases from Viet Nam. Under this programme, financed with the above obligation and with unliquidated funds from the previous year, UNHCR covered the transportation costs of both Kampucheans and Vietnamese to their countries of resettlement.

Other trust funds

689. Obligations in 1979 from other trust funds amounted to \$ 1,985,277, mostly for food assistance, a part of which (\$ 695,756) was re-programmed in 1980 to meet other refugee needs in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

690. A total of \$ 41,980 was obligated in 1979 under the trust fund allocation of \$ 90,000 made available for a housing project for international staff in Hanoi. The unspent balance of \$ 48,020 is carried forward to 1980 to finalize this project.

Programme for Orderly Departure from Viet Nam

691. A Memorandum of Understanding was concluded on 30 May 1979 between UNHCR and the Government of Viet Nam establishing procedures for legal departure. Pursuant to this Memorandum, a UNHCR team has been in operation in Ho Chi Minh City since 1979. As of mid-1980, some 3,000 persons had left Viet Nam with UNHCR assistance for 15 countries of new residence. However, the full implementation of the programme requires the establishment of departures of substantial numbers of persons on a regular basis. A total of \$ 460,000 was obligated in 1979 to cover transportation and related costs for the last quarter of 1979. Prior to 1 October 1979, transportation costs were covered under Special Programme funds remaining unliquidated from previous years (see paragraph 688 above). An amount of \$ 530,000 has been obligated so far in 1980.

692. Obligations pertaining to programme support and administration under this programme, including the opening and running costs of a sub-office in Ho Chi Minh City, came to \$ 117,172 in 1979 and are estimated at \$ 160,200 for 1980 and \$ 203,800 for 1981.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN VIETNAM

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	2,195.0	400.0	450.0	4,500.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	225.9	300.0	1,300.0	1,600.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	-	50.0	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	311.8	258.8	326.4	346.9
Sub-total (1)	2,732.7	1,008.8	2,076.4	6,446.9
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons in Viet Nam</u>				
Agriculture	42.2	-	-	-
Assistance for fisheries	150.8	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Family reunion	96.1	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	6.7	-	-	-
Procurement of food	1,953.7	-	573.8	-
Procurement of medicines	24.9	-	0.5	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Administrative expenses	42.0	-	48.0	-
Junior Professional Officer	79.8	19.5	98.6	84.1
<u>Orderly Departure from Viet-Nam</u>				
Resettlement	460.0	-	530.0	...
Programme support and administration	117.2	-	160.2	203.8
<u>Trust Fund for Kampucheans</u>	-	-	10,258.0	-
Sub-total (2)	2,973.4	19.5	11,669.1	287.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	5,706.1	1,028.3	13,745.5	6,734.8

WESTERN ASIA

693. The countries covered here are Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic. They come with the purview of the UNHCR Regional Office, Beirut; implementation of UNHCR's activities in these countries is carried out by UNDP and a number of voluntary agencies.

694. In 1979 the region was characterized by continuing movements of refugees, partly due to the events in the Horn of Africa but also due to unrest in some countries of the region, tensions between others and, towards the end of the year, an influx of some 100,000 Afghans into Iran, where they are assisted by the authorities. The total number of refugees in the region is estimated to be as high as 150,000.

695. UNHCR assistance was made available to facilitate local integration of individual refugees, for education, resettlement, counselling and supplementary aid, as well as for aid to handicapped refugees.

696. In the Syrian Arab Republic, a small number of refugees continued to be given grants, channelled through a local bank, to facilitate their local settlement. In 1979, a contribution was made under Special Trust Funds to the Old People's Home in Aleppo in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Home provides shelter to some 140 elderly Armenian refugees and, as in previous years, assistance covered maintenance costs and medical care.

697. In the United Arab Emirates, UNHCR continued to provide assistance to a number of refugees of Zanzibari origin and Asians of undetermined nationality from Uganda. To promote the integration of these refugees in their new communities, UNHCR also made funds available for language courses. UNHCR provided supplementary assistance to newly-arrived Zanzibaris through the Zanzibari Association in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, where UNHCR also financed lower secondary education and vocational training for refugee students.

698. In the Yemen Arab Republic funds were obligated for shelter, medicines and medical facilities, wells, school premises and school materials to benefit some 350 refugees from Ethiopia living in camps.

699. UNHCR provided assistance of various kinds to individual cases in Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

700. In 1979, a total of \$ 164,284 was obligated in the countries covered above, under the General Programmes. The approved allocations for 1980 (\$ 165,000) were increased by \$ 3,876 from the Programme Reserve for resettlement. In addition, an amount of \$ 250,000 out of the 1979 appropriation for multipurpose assistance in Yemen was carried over into 1980 with the approval of the Executive Committee. For 1981, total allocations of \$ 243,000 are requested.

701. Under the Special Programmes, an amount of \$ 40,000 was obligated in 1979 from the Education Account for assistance to refugee students at the higher secondary/vocational and university levels in various countries in the area. For 1980, a total of \$ 45,000 will be needed, and \$ 60,000 is projected for 1981 in view of the increasing number of refugees in the area.

702. Obligations under the Special Programmes, including support for the Old People's Home in Syria, assistance for education, promotion of resettlement of refugees from Africa and assistance in local integration, amounted to \$ 104,501.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	90.0	40.0	40.0	45.0
<u>Lower secondary education</u>	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	11.9 ^{a/}	33.0	36.9	108.0
<u>Counselling</u>	-	12.0	12.0	-
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	6.1 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	31.3 ^{c/}	55.0	55.0	65.0
Sub-total (1)	164.3	165.0	168.9	243.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	40.0	45.0	45.0	60.0
<u>Resettlement from Africa</u>	39.5	-	24.7	-
<u>Old people's home in Aleppo, Syria</u>	8.7	-	-	-
Local integration	16.3 ^{d/}	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	104.5	45.0	69.7	60.0
Total (1 - 2)	268.8	210.0	238.6	303.0
<u>REGULAR BUDGET (3)</u>	0.1	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	268.9	210.0	238.6	303.0

a/ Of which \$ 1,504 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

c/ Of which \$ 1,000 incurred against overall allocation

d/ Simple transfer

OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

703. This chapter covers refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula and other refugees, who have been granted temporary asylum pending durable solutions or who have been accepted for permanent settlement in various other countries and areas in Asia. The chapter also covers measures taken to promote the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees from these countries as well as local integration and supplementary aid to Indo-Chinese refugees elsewhere in the world for whom no separate provision has been made and who are in need of UNHCR's assistance.

704. In January 1979, the caseload of Vietnamese boat cases in Japan stood at 597. During the course of the year, a total of 1,183 arrived and 526 departed for permanent resettlement, leaving a caseload of 1,255 at the end of the year. In the first six months of 1980, 500 arrived and 377 departed for resettlement, leaving a caseload of 1,403 as at 30 June 1980. The refugees are accommodated in 27 centres scattered throughout Japan, administered by four voluntary agencies, namely Caritas Japan, the Japanese Red Cross Society, Tenrikyo and Rissho Koseikai.

705. As in the past two years, the Government of Japan granted temporary asylum to refugees who were rescued by Japanese or foreign vessels, upon receipt of a formal letter of guarantee from UNHCR that the Office would assume care and maintenance costs and the responsibility for their resettlement.

706. In order to promote resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees in Japan, an organization called the Welfare and Education of Asian People opened two resettlement promotion centres in 1980, at Yamato and Himaji, to provide Japanese language training, vocational training and placement assistance, etc. In early 1980, a government selection mission visited a number of countries in South-East Asia in connection with the provision of further resettlement opportunities in Japan. Subsequently, the Government announced its decision to double the quota from 500 to 1,000 as the number of Indo-Chinese refugees who would be accepted for resettlement, to relax the resettlement criteria and to participate in the Orderly Departure Programme undertaken by UNHCR and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. As of June 1980, 540 persons had been resettled.

707. With the agreement of the Ministry of Education, the UNHCR Representative has been promoting the admission of Vietnamese refugee children to educational institutions, and 70 children have so far been admitted. In addition, Vietnamese refugees are permitted to seek employment in Japan. Approximately 300 refugees have found employment.

708. UNHCR obligated an amount of \$ 86,732 for the first two months of 1979 under the Special Programmes. The 1979 appropriation of \$ 1,124,000 under the General Programmes was increased through transfers from other appropriations and \$ 1,410,856 were obligated from March to December to provide food and accommodation, medical care, local transportation, the services of interpreters and English language training.

709. The 1980 approved appropriation of \$ 1.5 million will not suffice to cover all requirements until the end of the year, and has had to be increased by \$ 250,000 from the Programme Reserve. An amount of \$ 1.5 million will be required for 1981.

710. At the beginning of 1979, the caseload of refugees from the Indo-Chinese peninsula in Macau stood at 850. During the year, a total of 3,350 refugees arrived and 792 departed for resettlement in third countries, leaving 3,487 at the end of the year. In the first six months of 1980, another 2,067 arrived while a total of 875 departed. The total caseload as of the end of June 1980 stood at 4,749.

711. Due to the increasing caseload, UNHCR posted a Liaison Officer to Macau in March 1980.

712. At the beginning of 1979, refugees who were granted temporary asylum in Macau were accommodated in three centres established by the renovation and extension of some barracks and a monastery in Coloane, Green Island and Casa. In August 1979, an Agreement was signed between UNHCR and the Macau Catholic Relief Services whereby the latter undertook to administer the three centres. UNHCR obligated a total of amount of \$ 1,536,696 in 1979 for the provision of food, household equipment and relief supplies, for local transportation costs, and towards the improvement and maintenance of shelter, as well as for administrative support for personnel and office expenses.

713. The 1980 appropriation of \$ 2.7 million had to be increased by \$ 800,000 from the Programme Reserve to cover increased requirements for care and maintenance to the refugees on the same basis as in the past years. It is estimated that an amount of \$ 3.6 million will be required for the same purpose in 1981.

714. There are an estimated 1,000 refugees from Indonesia in Papua-New Guinea, some 200 of whom were transported from the border areas to a transit camp at Oksapmin. In 1979, about 150 of them were transferred to Wabo, where they were provided with accommodation and other facilities by the Government. The UNDP office at Port Moresby provided transportation and supplied the basic necessities on behalf of UNHCR.

715. The 1979 appropriation of \$ 200,000 under the General Programmes, which could not be obligated during the year, was carried over to 1980 and is expected to suffice until the end of the year. For 1981, an allocation of \$ 200,000 is requested to cover the basic necessities such as food, education and health, and to provide some agricultural inputs.

716. The number of Indo-Chinese refugees in the Republic of Korea was 73 at the beginning of 1979. During the year, 150 more refugees arrived, while 57 left for resettlement in other countries. In the first half of 1980, there were no new arrivals and 52 departures. The caseload on 30 June 1980 stood at 114.

717. The Korean Government continued to grant temporary asylum to Vietnamese boat people rescued at sea by passing ships and disembarked in Korea, on the understanding that UNHCR would provide for their care and maintenance pending resettlement. The refugees are accommodated in a centre in Pusan City, which is administered by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross. This organization also assists the refugees with resettlement formalities.

718. UNHCR obligated \$ 22,095 under the Special Programmes to provide care and maintenance for the refugees during the first two months of 1979, and \$ 80,000 from the adjusted appropriation under the General Programmes for the rest of the year. The 1980 appropriation was increased by \$ 137,274 from the Programme Reserve and a total of \$ 174,274 has been obligated for the year. For 1981, an appropriation of \$ 200,000 is proposed. The Government also provides a subsidy towards the care and maintenance of the refugees and, in the absence of a UNHCR office in the country, UNDP provides other valuable assistance.

719. The Government of Singapore has continued to apply its policy of granting temporary asylum to refugees from the Indo-Chinese peninsula for periods of up to 120 days against a firm guarantee of resettlement from a third country, and has continued to grant liberal transit facilities ex-Indonesia. This measure has especially facilitated the departure of refugees leaving the nearby Indonesian islands of Galang and the Anambas. From 1 January 1979 to 30 June 1980, more than 40,000 such persons transited through Singapore.

720. In 1979, 5,451 refugees arrived in Singapore, most of whom were rescued at sea by passing ships. During the year, 5,290 departed for resettlement, leaving a year-end caseload of 901 persons. In the first six months of 1980, another 4,724 arrived while 3,246 departed, resulting in a caseload of 2,384 at the end of June.

721. The refugees were accommodated at the Hawkins Road Camp, an old British Naval Base residential area, consisting of 24 detached two-storey wooden houses. The refugees were given a daily subsistence allowance of Singapore \$ 2.50 per person to buy and prepare their own food. Medical care was provided in the first instance by doctors and other medical personnel available from amongst the refugees themselves. In addition, a team of volunteer doctors, dentists and nurses visited the camp on a weekly basis to hold clinics and to provide dispensary services; serious cases were referred to the appropriate hospital in Singapore. Smaller contributions in cash and kind, such as food and clothing, were provided by both local donors and international voluntary agencies.

722. In order to minimize the monotony of camp life and also to prepare the refugees for resettlement, a number of activities were undertaken. From mid-1979, an education programme, including foreign language training, was started with the active participation of several Singaporean educational institutions. Other activities included cultural orientation, maternity and child-care training, public health education, vocational training, production of a camp magazine, scouting, music, etc.

723. In 1979, UNHCR obligated \$ 544,882 to cover the cost of care and maintenance of refugees in Singapore. It is felt that the approved 1980 allocation of \$ 2,460,000 for care and maintenance in Singapore will suffice for the year. An amount of \$ 2.8 million is proposed for 1981.

Other countries

Local integration

724. It may be recalled that the Executive Committee at its thirtieth session approved an allocation of \$ 200,000 for 1980 to facilitate the local integration of Indo-Chinese refugees in countries for which no specific provision was made to cover such costs. The appropriation had to be increased by a transfer of \$ 150,000 from the Programme Reserve to contribute towards the local integration of Indo-Chinese refugees in Spain. 1/ An allocation of \$ 250,000 is requested for similar activities in 1981.

1/ See paragraph 793 below.

Resettlement

725. During 1979, \$ 5,350,000, of which \$ 1.9 million were transferred from the Thailand appropriation, were obligated under General Programmes to cover the cost of transportation of 11,005 Indo-Chinese refugees from countries of first asylum to countries of permanent resettlement, whose travel was not paid from government programmes of the respective resettlement countries. Out of this total amount, \$ 1,605,534 were obligated for resettlement from other countries and areas in Asia, and the balance is shown under the respective country chapters. An additional \$ 1,894 were obligated from the overall allocation for resettlement.

726. During the first half of 1980, \$ 4 million were obligated to continue the movement of Indo-Chinese refugees to various resettlement countries.

727. It is estimated that the approved appropriation of \$ 12 million for 1980 under General Programmes will suffice to meet these costs. However, an additional appropriation of \$ 570,000 is requested to provide regular language training to enhance the resettlement prospects of the Indo-Chinese refugees and to facilitate their speedy integration in the countries of resettlement.

728. For 1981, an allocation of \$ 13.2 million is proposed for resettlement, including regular language training.

Supplementary aid

729. An amount of \$ 941,100, of which \$ 641,100 came from the Programme Reserve, was obligated in 1979. Out of this total, \$ 42,945 were obligated in other countries in Asia and the rest was obligated to assist Indo-Chinese refugees in other countries throughout the world, such as Argentina and Brazil, for which no specific country allocations were made. The approved allocation of \$ 300,000 for 1980 has subsequently been transferred to the overall allocation for supplementary aid and is expected to be sufficient for the purpose. Needs in 1981 will also be financed from the respective overall allocation.

Programme support and administration

730. Japan: A total amount of \$ 129,377 was obligated in 1979 under General Programmes against an approved allocation of \$ 148,700; savings were incurred for salaries, common staff costs and travel. To take account of UNHCR's share of common administrative expenses in the office in Tokyo headed by a joint UNHCR/UNIC/UNICEF Representative - including the joint purchase and maintenance of an office car and the employment of an office driver - it is proposed to increase the initial allocation of \$ 172,500 for 1980 to \$ 221,000. The proposed allocation for 1981 of \$ 268,600 takes account of the recurring expenses for the full calendar year as well as of general cost increases.

731. Singapore: An amount of \$ 4,200 was obligated for the employment of one local staff member in the first nine months of 1979 under Special Programmes; since that date all administrative costs of the Singapore office have been financed under General Programmes, and an amount of \$ 33,909 was obligated in 1979 against an approved allocation of \$ 27,600. The shortfall of \$ 6,309, caused by higher staff costs than anticipated, was covered by transfers between allocations. A necessary move to new office premises in 1980 calls for an increase by \$ 21,900 of the initial allocation of \$ 72,000, and a total revised allocation of \$ 94,100 is now proposed. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 111,500 is requested for the office in Singapore.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	200.0
Other countries	-	200.0	350.0	250.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1,607.4 ^{a/}	12,000.0	12,570.0	13,200.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>				
Japan	1,410.9 ^{b/}	1,500.0	1,750.0	1,500.0
Macau	1,536.7	2,700.0	3,500.0	3,600.0
Republic of Korea	80.0	37.0	174.3	200.0
Singapore	544.9	2,460.0	2,460.0	2,800.0
Other countries	43.0	360.0	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Japan	129.4	172.5	221.0	268.6
Singapore	33.9	72.2	94.1	111.5
Sub-total (1)	5,386.2	19,501.7	21,119.4	22,130.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer				
Macau	-	-	28.2	28.3
Singapore	38.0	26.6	30.9	34.8
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Food	150.0	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
<u>Care and maintenance</u>				
Japan	86.7	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	22.1	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	105.7	-	-	-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Singapore	4.2	-	-	-
<u>Trust Fund for Kampucheans</u>	-	-	185.0	-
Sub-total (2)	406.7	26.6	244.1	63.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	5,792.9	19,528.3	21,363.5	22,193.2

a/ Of which \$ 1,894 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Of which \$ 10,755 incurred against overall allocation

SECTION IV - EUROPE

AUSTRIA

732. The number of asylum-seekers entering Austria in 1979 amounted to 5,627, mostly from East European countries. This represented a sharp increase as compared with 1978 (3,412), a trend that has continued in the first four months of 1980, when 1,335 new admissions to the Traiskirchen Reception Centre were registered. As a result of this heavy influx, many asylum-seekers have been accommodated by the Austrian Government in hotels and guest-houses. Non-Europeans have again numbered among the new arrivals: in 1979 they included 39 Latin Americans, 314 Indo-Chinese refugees and 302 persons from the Middle East. Departures from Austria in the course of the year to traditional resettlement countries overseas numbered 3,900. The total number of refugees in Austria thus reached 25,000 at the end of 1979, reflecting a slight net increase in the course of the year.

733. Government funds made available for assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in 1979 amounted to \$ 9,280,000, of which \$ 5,360,000 were made available for the care of refugees in transit centres, guest-houses and hotels. In addition, \$ 80,000 were provided by Caritas Austria for the same purpose.

734. The 1979 allocation of \$ 100,000 for local settlement was increased by \$ 25,000 from the Programme Reserve. Assistance was provided through the Austrian United Nations Refugee Fund (AUNRF), which also made a special contribution of \$ 25,000 for the benefit of 216 refugee families in need of assistance, mainly with respect to housing and household goods. Another 30 families were offered loans under the "Revolving Housing Fund", which is financed jointly by the Austrian Government and UNHCR. In addition, 213 apartments, financed in previous years by UNHCR and the Austrian Government, were reallocated to needy refugees. Local settlement assistance in the current year has permitted the local integration of 85 families during the first four months of 1980, and the accommodation of a further 87 families (150 persons) in apartments built under previous UNHCR projects or governmental social schemes and which had become vacant. In view of the continuing influx of refugees, the initial appropriation of \$ 100,000 for 1980 was increased by \$ 25,000 from the Programme Reserve; an amount of \$ 125,000 is proposed for 1981.

735. Legal assistance was provided in 1979 to 140 refugee families (217 persons) on matters relating to refugee status, social rights, family reunion, housing and naturalization. An amount of \$ 20,755 was obligated, for which funds were drawn from the Programme Reserve and the overall allocation for legal assistance, to supplement the revised allocation of \$ 13,650. Assistance of the same kind has been given during the first four months of 1980 to 59 families (104 persons). It is proposed to allocate \$ 16,000 for legal assistance in 1981.

736. Social counselling services, especially for the benefit of asylum-seekers and refugees from non-European countries living in Upper Austria and Salzburg, have again been provided on matters such as employment, accommodation, social benefits, etc. Needy cases obtained social welfare benefits following the counsellor's intervention. Beneficiaries of these services totalled 169 in 1979; a similar number received counselling assistance in the first months of 1980. An amount of \$ 9,000 is proposed for counselling in 1981.

737. Travel and subsistence allowances, hotel accommodation and related needs were provided for under relevant overall allocations to 117 refugees in 1979, most of them from Eastern Europe, pending their local integration or resettlement elsewhere. Forty-one refugees have so far benefited from supplementary aid in 1980.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRIA
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	127.2 ^{a/}	100.0	125.0	125.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.6 ^{b/}	...	1.5 ^{b/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.1 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	20.8 ^{c/}	15.0	15.0	16.0
<u>Counselling</u>	6.0	8.0	8.0	9.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2.9 ^{b/}	...	4.0 ^{b/}	...
Total (1)	159.6	123.0	153.5	150.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	239.5	249.5	246.1	268.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	399.1	372.5	399.6	418.1

a/ Including an obligation of \$ 2,250 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

c/ Including an obligation of \$ 5,000 incurred against overall allocation

CYPRUS

738. At the request of the Secretary-General, UNHCR has continued to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, providing comprehensive assistance to members of the island's communities who were displaced as a result of the events of 1974. Contributions for this purpose have again been channelled through UNHCR by the international community, at the request of the Government of Cyprus.

739. During the period under review, the programme comprised a continuation of activities undertaken in prior years. It aimed principally at promoting farming and agricultural industries as well as small businesses, providing increased educational facilities particularly in the field of vocational training, giving special assistance to socially handicapped groups, and providing low-cost housing in place of temporary shelters. In co-operation with WHO, improved medical facilities and supplies were also the subject of particular attention. In all, \$ 5,607,637 were obligated for these purposes in 1979. As in previous years, UNHCR has benefited from the close collaboration of UNFICYP.

740. Agriculture: \$ 393,548 were obligated in 1979 to promote vegetable growing and animal husbandry schemes, as well as reafforestation programmes. Equipment, fertilizers, veterinary supplies and vaccines were purchased and distributed to farmers and local agricultural authorities. Obligations amounting to \$ 900,000 were made in the first six months of 1980 for further assistance of this kind.

741. Education: An amount of \$ 23,500 was obligated in 1979 for the construction, improvement and equipment of educational facilities. In the first six months of 1980, \$ 523,891 were obligated for the same purpose.

742. Health and medical supplies: The construction of medical facilities and the provision of equipment and medicines were pursued. A training programme for mental health specialists was also launched. A total of \$ 239,029 was obligated in 1979, and an amount of \$ 215,836 has so far been obligated in 1980.

743. Shelter: An amount of \$ 4,784,420 was obligated in 1979 as a contribution towards low-cost housing schemes on the island, and a further \$ 7,903,200 were obligated in the first six months of 1980.

744. Supplementary aid: Assistance to special groups such as the handicapped, aged and needy amounted to \$ 25,983 in 1979 and to \$ 218,800 in the first six months of 1980.

745. Communications: Six school buses have been purchased from appropriations of \$ 115,000 for 1980.

746. The implementation of these various programmes has been assured through close co-operation with the Cyprus Red Cross Society. UNHCR contributed an amount of \$ 141,157 to the Society's administrative and operational costs for 1979. An amount of \$ 161,360 has been obligated for this purpose in 1980.

747. Programme support and administration: A total of \$ 370,787 was obligated in 1979 for the office of the Chargé de Mission in Cyprus. The initial estimate for 1980 is now reduced to \$ 214,600, since it is envisaged to discontinue two Professional posts for the assistant heads of Mission - one in the north and one in the south of the island - in late 1980. The forecast for 1981 of \$ 228,200 assumes a continued UNHCR presence in Cyprus at the reduced staffing level for the entire year.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CYPRUS

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(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.4 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	1.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Sub-total (1)	1.5	...	...	...
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Agriculture	393.5	)	895.0)
Education	23.5	)	523.9)
Health	239.0	)	215.8)
Multipurpose assistance	141.2	)	161.4)
Shelter	4,784.4	)	7,903.2)
Supplementary aid	26.0	)	218.8)
Communications	-	)	115.0)
Programme support and administration	370.8	285.9	214.6	228.2
Sub-total (2)	5,978.4	285.9	10,247.7	228.2
GRAND-TOTAL (1 - 2)	5,979.9	285.9	10,247.7	228.2

^{a/} Obligation incurred against overall allocations

FRANCE

748. According to official estimates, more than 150,000 refugees were living in France at the end of 1979, representing an increase over the previous year. New arrivals in the course of the year were mainly Indo-Chinese - some 15,300 - bringing the cumulative total of Indo-Chinese admitted to France since 1975 to nearly 76,000. Arrivals from Indo-China have continued in 1980 at a rate of approximately 1,000 a month. New arrivals in 1979 more than offset reductions, due notably to naturalization.

749. As in past years, the French Government has provided refugees in France with very substantial measures of assistance, disbursing over \$ 67 million in 1979. In addition, it provides language courses, vocational training and education for refugee children at all levels at an estimated cost in 1979 of over \$ 2.5 million. Generous financial contributions amounting to a further \$ 16 million have also been provided from private sources.

750. Indo-Chinese refugees arriving in France are provided with assistance from a range of French voluntary agencies, which arrange for their reception, accommodation, language and vocational training and employment. In the course of 1979, 5,694 refugees were assisted through the "Fonds pour l'installation locale des asilés d'Indochine" (FILAID), at a cost of \$ 942,000.

751. Assistance to facilitate the local integration of Latin American refugees is financed by the "Fonds pour l'installation locale des réfugiés en France" (FILOR), which disbursed \$ 204,000 for this purpose in 1979, benefiting 986 refugees. A token contribution of \$ 192,000 was made by UNHCR in 1979 to FILAID and FILOR, which derive the bulk of their funds from the French Government and voluntary agencies. UNHCR's contribution for 1980 has been increased to \$ 205,000 from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$ 200,000 is proposed for 1981.

752. Supplementary aid was provided by UNHCR to almost 100 destitute refugees in 1979, for which \$ 17,000 were obligated. Funds for this purpose have been increased to \$ 28,000 in 1980 to assist 111 refugees. An appropriation of \$ 25,000 is proposed for 1981. In addition, funds amounting to \$ 98,910 were drawn from the overall allocation, mainly to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 156 refugees, mainly to Brazil but also to Uganda and the Comoros islands. In 1980, \$ 40,000 had been committed by mid-1980 from the respective overall allocations and to assist 28 refugees. An appropriation of \$ 20,000 is proposed for 1981.

Programme support and administration

753. General Programmes: In 1979, \$ 28,997 were obligated against the approved allocation of \$ 29,000. No revision of the initial allocation for 1980 of \$ 51,100 is proposed. The continued employment of the two General Service staff with related costs for 1981 would require an allocation of \$ 61,300, which is the amount proposed.

754. Special Programmes: Expenses incurred in 1979 in connection with a move to new premises and financed under a trust fund allocation made available by the Government, budgeted at \$ 106,900, amounted to \$ 67,783, since the move was somewhat delayed. The initial forecast for 1980 of \$ 102,900 has been adjusted for currency fluctuations only and is now estimated at \$ 109,200; a similar amount is budgeted for 1981. Clerical assistance pertaining to the Orderly Departure Programme amounted to \$ 6,506 in 1979 and is estimated at \$ 46,100 for 1980 and, at this stage, \$ 57,600 for 1981.

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	192.0	180.0	205.0	200.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	17.0	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	98.9 ^{a/}	...	40.0 ^{a/}	20.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	-	18.0	28.0	25.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	29.0	51.1	51.1	61.3
Sub-total (1)	338.1	249.1	324.1	306.3
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other Trust Funds</u>				
Programme support and administration	67.8	102.9	155.3	166.8
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Programme support and administration	6.5	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	74.3	102.9	155.3	166.8
Total (1 - 2)	412.4	352.0	479.4	473.1
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	312.8	334.5	329.9	359.5
GRAND TOTAL (1 -3)	725.2	686.5	809.3	832.6

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

755. The trend, observed in recent years, of the arrival in the Federal Republic of Germany of an increasing number of asylum-seekers was accentuated sharply in 1979 when new applicants numbered 51,493 compared with 33,136 in 1978, an increase of over 55 per cent. The new arrivals included 9,063 Indo-Chinese refugees. A total of 11,445 Indo-Chinese have now been accepted for permanent settlement in the Federal Republic under a quota of 20,000. The number of refugees therefore stood at 87,000 at the end of 1979.

756. New asylum-seekers continued to arrive at an increasing rate in the first three months of 1980, when 38,178 applications were recorded as against 7,716 during the same period of 1979. Although additional measures have been introduced by the Federal authorities to facilitate processing of the increasing number of applications, delays have inevitably occurred. Efforts continue to ensure the efficacy of administrative formalities aimed at determining which individuals qualify for refugee status. In material terms, the situation of asylum-seekers improved somewhat in the period under review due to improvements in the labour market; some two-thirds of the asylum-seekers were able to find employment pending the examination of their applications. Tribute is due once more to the local voluntary agencies for their active part in facilitating the integration of new arrivals.

757. Obligations of \$ 25,000 under UNHCR's local settlement projects in 1979 provided, inter alia, for furniture and household equipment, benefiting 52 households. Supplementary aid financed from the overall allocation, to cover occasional expenses related to travel, food, medical aid and temporary accommodation, was provided to 105 cases. Mention should be made in this context of the exceptional measures taken by the Federal authorities to facilitate the integration of refugees from Indo-China, in co-operation with voluntary agencies and ad hoc private groups. These measures include the provision of funds for language training by the Federal Government and the organization by local authorities of consultations on matters relating to diverse aspects of the integration of this group.

758. Resettlement assistance was again implemented with the aid of voluntary agencies, which also made substantial financial contributions. In 1979, 698 persons were helped to emigrate, of whom 526 went to the United States, 77 to Australia, 64 to Canada, and 31 to other countries. Thanks to substantial subsidies granted by the Federal Government for such assistance in 1980, UNHCR's allocation of \$ 29,000 has been reduced to \$ 15,000 and the balance transferred to legal assistance and counselling appropriations. An amount of \$ 17,000 is proposed for resettlement assistance in 1981.

759. In the field of legal assistance, an amount of \$ 66,746 was obligated in 1979 in respect of 14 legal counsellors based in different parts of the country and responsible for assisting asylum-seekers, refugees and homeless foreigners. This project, for which \$ 85,000 were allotted in 1980, constitutes a vital element of UNHCR's programme in the Federal Republic. The number of interventions by the legal counsellors increased by approximately 40 per cent during 1979. In view of the continuing increase in the number of asylum-seekers, it became essential to strengthen the network still further by the addition of 10 new counsellors as of mid-1980, and of a further six in 1981. The extended network should make it possible to co-ordinate effectively with the increasing number of Administrative Courts dealing with asylum cases and with new outposts of the Federal Agency for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees. For this purpose, the approved allocation of \$ 85,000 for 1980 has been increased by \$ 5,700 by a transfer between allocations. An allocation of \$ 120,000 is proposed for legal assistance in 1981.

760. In view of the arrival of increasing numbers of non-European refugees, particularly from Indo-China, social counselling has been of increasing importance. In 1979, 7,445 cases benefited from such services, frequently accompanied by interventions relating to the asylum procedure. An amount of \$ 38,541 was obligated by UNHCR in 1979 towards the administrative costs of social counselling services based in Zirndorf. The increasing need for counselling services has resulted in the creation of a new post in Bonn. For this purpose the 1980 allocation was increased from \$ 52,000 to \$ 60,300 through transfers within the programme. Some 270 refugee families were counselled during the first four months of 1980 on problems that included employment, housing and social benefits. The counsellor in Bonn also dealt with various aspects of the integration of Indo-Chinese refugees, and was particularly concerned with the problems of unaccompanied minors. An amount of \$ 70,000 is required in 1981.

761. An amount of \$ 38,213 was obligated for programme support and administration in 1979 under General Programmes against the approved allocation of \$ 38,300. The initial allocation for 1980 of \$ 104,100 is proposed to be increased by \$ 22,400 to take into account higher staff costs and general cost increases. In addition, a trust fund allocation of \$ 74,900 has been made available in 1980 under Special Programmes to cover the necessary employment of a Public Information Officer at the P-2 level, supported by a secretary, as from 1 July. The continuation of this arrangement throughout 1981 is estimated at \$ 124,200.

762. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 150,500 is proposed under General Programmes to cover staff costs, travel, general operating expenses and office supplies for an unchanged staffing of a Protection Officer (P-4) supported by a General Service staff member.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	28.7	29.0	15.0	17.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	66.7	85.0	90.7	120.0
<u>Counselling</u>	38.5	52.0	60.3	70.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	3.4 ^{a/}	...	5.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	38.2	104.1	126.5	150.5
Sub-total (1)	201.5	300.1	327.5	387.5
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	74.9	124.2
Sub-total (2)	-	-	74.9	124.2
Total (1 - 2)	201.5	300.1	402.4	511.7
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	382.7	440.2	434.2	473.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	584.2	740.3	836.6	984.7

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

GREECE

763. By the end of 1979, the number of refugees in Greece was approximately 4,200 as compared with 2,500 at the end of 1978. This increase was largely due to the granting of refugee status by the Hellenic Government to a number of asylum-seekers, mostly from the Middle East. It should be noted that, of the 3,750 newly-recognized refugees, some 700 to 800 were already in Greece in 1978 but were registered by the Government only in 1979. During 1979, 2,144 refugees emigrated.

764. Assistance to elderly or handicapped refugees again formed a major share of UNHCR's programme for the local integration of refugees in Greece. Monthly allowances were provided to 168 such cases, to which UNHCR and the Government contributed 55 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. Allowances for the benefit of ten handicapped refugees under 60 years of age were made through the World Council of Churches, UNHCR's implementing agent, which also contributed 20 per cent of the costs.

765. UNHCR also continued to finance the services of a local integration assistant, whose activities have ranged from interviewing new arrivals to meeting requests for immediate care on the part of needy refugees. These activities involved some 2,900 refugees in 1979.

766. The heaviest financial commitments incurred by UNHCR in Greece in 1979 and in 1980 have been those for the adjustment of annuities, received by 545 elderly refugees. As in the case of the monthly allowances, the cost was divided between UNHCR (55 per cent) and the Government (45 per cent). The adjustment was essential to ensure that the annuitants might maintain a minimum standard of living in the face of the rising cost of essential items.

767. The senior social worker employed by UNHCR to strengthen its counselling activities assisted in proposing solutions to the problems of a large number of refugees and asylum-seekers in need of help. Many of the beneficiaries were elderly refugees receiving annuities; others needed assistance with respect to obtaining loans, placement in homes for the elderly, or housing. Assistance was also provided to some 800 asylum-seekers from the Middle East, in transit in Greece.

768. Supplementary aid, including food, lodging, medical care, clothing and inland travel costs, was provided to 186 persons in 1979 from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe, mostly pending resettlement. Assistance of this kind was provided to 73 refugees in the first four months of 1980. It is implemented by two international voluntary agencies.

769. Eighteen refugee families comprising 52 persons from Indo-China were admitted to Greece in mid-1979 for permanent settlement. They were taken to the island of Rhodes, where the heads of family are now employed in hotels. Children of school age have been admitted to state schools, and the families gradually moved from their temporary accommodation to private houses. A second group, comprising 42 persons who arrived early in 1980, has been employed in agricultural projects near Athens. Financial assistance towards the local integration of these groups has been made available under UNHCR's special appropriation for the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees outside their country of origin.

770. The increased caseload makes it imperative to assign an Associate Programme Officer (P-2) as from October 1980 to ensure an effective implementation of the programmes and to enhance project monitoring. It is therefore proposed to increase the initial allocation of \$ 8,500 for programme support and administration by \$ 20,100 to take account of this new post with related costs, including travel, as well as an increase in general operating expenses. For 1981, an allocation of \$ 75,200 is proposed.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Local settlement	54.4	60.0	60.0	70.0
Adjustment of annuities	118.2	100.0	100.0	103.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.8 ^{a/}	...	2.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	0.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Counselling</u>	30.0	31.0	31.0	41.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	47.9	40.0	40.0	40.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	8.5	28.6	75.2
Sub-total (1)	252.0	239.5	261.6	329.2
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Local integration	7.5 ^{b/}	...	-	-
Sub-total (2)	7.5	...	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	259.5	239.5	261.6	329.2
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	142.9	136.7	131.3	126.5
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	402.4	376.2	392.9	455.7

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations^{b/} Simple transfer

ITALY

771. The number of Convention refugees in Italy increased to some 14,100 in the course of 1979. This number includes 1,880 asylum-seekers from Indo-China recognized as refugees by the Italian authorities, despite the geographical limitation maintained by the Government with respect to the 1951 Convention. Almost 980 of these refugees were admitted from countries of first asylum, while 900 were rescued by Italian ships in the South China Sea. During the same period over 400 refugees emigrated to countries of resettlement, mainly the United States, Canada and Australia.

772. Asylum-seekers recognized in 1979 as refugees under UNHCR's mandate numbered over 4,300, of whom 4,100 were admitted to Italy on a transit basis. During the first four months of 1980, mandate status was granted to 1,130 asylum-seekers.

773. UNHCR's local settlement assistance to both Convention and mandate refugees was entrusted to a local voluntary agency. It included financial aid towards establishment in crafts and trades, rehabilitation measures, vocational training and the purchase of household equipment, benefiting over 240 persons. Similar assistance in the early months of 1980 has benefited 76 persons.

774. In 1979, the Italian Government contributed through the regional authorities to the cost of adjusting annuities previously granted to elderly refugees. The savings under the approved allocation were thus transferred to other projects. In view of the continued financial support afforded by the Italian authorities, no appropriation is proposed under this heading for 1981. However, if necessary, requirements will be met from the relevant overall allocation.

775. Since Italy is a country providing transit facilities, UNHCR has endeavoured in recent years to provide adequate resettlement counselling and has contributed to the salaries of specialized staff. In 1979, over 500 refugees benefited from such services, while the number of beneficiaries in the first half of 1980 already approached this figure. Other assistance financed by UNHCR concerned the establishment and processing of resettlement applications, including medical examinations and payment of inland travel for interviews. Legal assistance, financed from the overall allocation and implemented by a local voluntary agency, provided expert advice to 30 persons in 1979.

776. In 1979, over 2,000 refugees of non-European origin were in need of supplementary aid during their stay in Italy awaiting permanent resettlement elsewhere. The cost of this assistance remains relatively high, as these mandate refugees are unable to earn a living and need to be cared for until emigration. Such assistance was extended to over 500 refugees in the first four months of 1980.

777. With regard to programme support and administration costs, the Executive Committee, at its thirtieth session, approved the addition of a post of Legal Officer at the P-2/1 level supported by one General Service staff member as from January 1980 to interview asylum-seekers and to participate in meetings of the Joint Eligibility Board in Trieste in a voting capacity. The seat of the Board has meanwhile been transferred to Latina. As a result of the transfer the responsibilities of this post have been increased; in particular the incumbent will now be able to cover certain protection matters for the Branch Office in Rome. It is, therefore, proposed to reclassify this post, which has never been occupied by a regular staff member, to the P-3 level effective October 1980. As a consequence, it is proposed to increase the initial allocation for 1980 to a total of \$ 84,800; this revised allocation would, on the one hand, take account

of staff turnover and, on the other hand, provide for programme support and administrative costs incurred in connection with missions undertaken by existing staff pending the assignment of a suitable incumbent. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 113,600 is being requested.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Adjustment of annuities</u>	2.0	53.0	53.0	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	46.2 ^{a/}	48.0	48.0	63.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	4.1 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	29.8 ^{b/}	...	5.0 ^{b/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	2.6	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	237.5	200.0	200.0	180.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	74.1	84.8	113.6
Total (1)	397.2	475.1	490.8	456.6
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	262.7	229.9	226.8	247.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	659.9	705.0	717.6	703.7

^{a/} Including an obligation of \$ 12,741 incurred against overall allocation

^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

PORTUGAL

Introduction

778. Based on a Government census which was carried out during the reporting period, the number of persons in Portugal of concern to UNHCR was estimated at 7,500 at the end of 1979, most of them from African countries formerly under Portuguese administration. Refugees from Latin American countries, in particular Chile, numbered less than 100. This decline was mainly due to the repatriation of Brazilian refugees following the promulgation of an amnesty law in Brazil in August 1979.

779. The repatriation movement to Angola, which owed its origin to the joint declaration of July 1977 by the Portuguese and Angolan Governments, has also continued, although at a slower pace. In 1979, 432 persons were repatriated to Angola under UNHCR auspices while almost 1,000 had returned the previous year. Funds for the last stages of this operation are being provided from sources other than UNHCR, notably by ICEM.

780. Assistance to the African caseload, which accounts for the major share of UNHCR's programme in Portugal, is administered by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, which now incorporates the "Serviço de Apoio aos Refugiados/ Instituto de Apoio ao Retorno Nacionais" (SAR/IARN). Assistance to Latin American refugees is channelled through two voluntary agencies: the "Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Lisboa" and the Portuguese Council of Christian Churches.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

781. An amount of \$ 58,019 was obligated in 1979 to assist 44 Latin American refugees in establishing small businesses or in receiving vocational training to help them become self-supporting. The appropriation of \$ 770,000 for 1980 is designed to provide local integration assistance to refugees of all origins, absorbing expenditures covered previously under the appropriation for multi-purpose assistance. Due to the prevailing economic situation in the country and the lack of employment opportunities for refugees and displaced persons, an allocation of \$ 670,000 is proposed for 1981 so that further local integration assistance may be given to persons both of African and Latin American origin, mainly through self-employment.

Multipurpose assistance

782. Care and maintenance as well as assistance with respect to housing and vocational training was extended to a large number of persons from Africa through SAR/IARN, which provided the full-time services of nine social workers and a supporting staff of economists and legal advisers. A total amount of \$ 800,000 was obligated under this heading in 1979. Provisions for continued assistance of this kind have been included in the local settlement and supplementary aid allocations for 1980 and 1981.

Voluntary repatriation

783. The 1979 allocation of \$ 30,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$ 41,660 were obligated to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 63 individual refugees, 43 of whom were repatriated to Brazil. Their travel was arranged by ICEM. The 1980 approved appropriation of \$ 20,000 has been fully obligated. In view of the decreased caseload of Latin American refugees, a reduced allocation of \$ 15,000 is proposed for 1981.

Legal assistance

784. Legal fees and formalities connected with the establishment of small workshops or businesses were met in 1979 through obligations of \$ 3,898. Allocations of \$ 7,000 are projected for 1980 and for 1981 for similar cases, which benefit from the help of the legal adviser attached to the Branch Office in Portugal.

Counselling

785. In 1979, 102 refugees, chiefly Latin Americans, benefited from counselling services for which an amount of \$ 8,000 was obligated to cover the salary of a full-time social worker and related costs. The 1980 appropriation of \$ 10,000 has been obligated for the same purpose. An allocation of \$ 13,000 is proposed for 1981.

Supplementary aid

786. In 1979, 80 persons, primarily of Latin American origin, benefited from assistance in an amount of \$ 80,000 with respect to accommodation, small monthly subsidies, medical care, the provision of milk for young children and clothing. The 1980 appropriation of \$ 290,000 is serving to provide temporary assistance of this kind to all persons of concern to UNHCR, including those of African origin who were formerly assisted under the multipurpose project. An amount of \$ 230,000 is requested for 1981.

Programme support and administration

787. An amount of \$ 61,106 was obligated in 1979 against the adjusted allocation. To take account of higher staff costs, general cost increases and the installation of a new telephone switchboard, an allocation of \$ 85,700, i.e. \$ 16,100 above the initial allocation of \$ 69,600, is now proposed for 1980. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 83,500 is requested.

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	58.0	770.0	770.0	670.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	800.0	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	41.7 ^{a/}	20.0	20.0	15.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	3.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
<u>Counselling</u>	8.0	10.0	10.0	13.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	80.0	290.0	290.0	230.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	61.1	69.6	85.7	83.5
Total (1)	1,052.7	1,166.6	1,182.7	1,018.5
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	5.5	6.9	6.8	7.3
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	1,058.2	1,173.5	1,189.5	1,025.8

^{a/} Including an obligation of \$ 2,113 incurred against overall allocation

SPAIN

788. Following Spain's accession in 1978 to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to the 1967 Protocol, efforts have been undertaken to establish domestic legislation relating to refugee status. At the end of 1979, the refugee population in Spain was estimated at approximately 26,000 of whom 20,000 were Latin Americans and 6,000 were from Equatorial Guinea. This latter group has subsequently ceased to be considered as refugees following the general amnesty promulgated on 10 October 1979 in Equatorial Guinea. Since the end of 1979, some 500 refugees arrived from South-East Asia and 500 from the Caribbean area, bringing the total refugee population in Spain as of June 1980 to 21,000.

789. Pursuant to the Spanish Government's offer to accept 1,000 individual refugees (or 250 families) from South-East Asia for permanent resettlement in Spain, a first group of 237 Indo-Chinese refugees of Lao origin arrived in December 1979, followed by a second group of 257 in April 1980. The first group is already settling locally in various provinces, while the second group is still in a reception centre in Galicia where language training and counselling is provided. UNHCR contributes one-third of the total cost of this settlement programme, the balance being met by the Spanish Government.

790. Following the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in April 1980, Spain offered permanent resettlement opportunities to 500 Cuban asylum-seekers. At the Spanish Government's request, UNHCR agreed to finance their transportation. In addition, Spain has been receiving an increasing number of persons from the Caribbean area since the end of 1978. These persons spend an average of three to four months in Spain awaiting resettlement in the United States and other countries, during which time their living conditions are generally precarious.

791. As in former years, assistance has been extended through the General Directorate for Social Services, a governmental body, and through voluntary agencies, namely the Spanish Red Cross, the "Comisión Católica Española de Migración" and the International Rescue Committee. To co-ordinate and reinforce the work of the various bodies dealing with refugees in Spain, a Spanish Commission for Refugees, the "Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado", was established early in 1980.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

792. Individual refugees: In 1979, the revised allocation was increased to \$ 450,000 from the Programme Reserve to provide monthly allowances to 427 elderly refugees from the Caribbean and establishment assistance to another 145 individual refugees. Other forms of local integration assistance, such as housing and measures to facilitate employment, were provided to 22 persons. The appropriation for 1980 has also been increased to \$ 660,000 from the Programme Reserve, to provide jobs urgently needed in view of the limited employment prospects in Spain. In the first quarter of 1980, 20 jobs were created and 36 more are planned before the end of the year. As in previous years, the Spanish Government contributes 25 per cent of the cost of local integration measures. An allocation of \$ 800,000 is proposed for 1981.

793. Assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees: An amount of \$ 83,351 has so far been obligated in 1980 from the appropriation for local settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees in countries where no specific allocation was made, in order to assist the first group of 237 (54 families) Indo-Chinese refugees who arrived in Spain in December 1979. This assistance covered pocket-money during the first few weeks of the resettlement programme, clothing, the purchase of school equipment and cradles, travel expenses from the reception centre to the place of final settlement, modest housing grants and other measures to facilitate their local integration. It is foreseen that the second group will be in need of similar assistance. As mentioned earlier, UNHCR is contributing one-third of total costs.

Resettlement

794. In 1979, 3,065 persons, mostly from the Caribbean area, received assistance in connection with their applications for resettlement, principally in the United States. A total amount of \$ 20,900 was obligated for this purpose. Obligations in 1980 amount to \$ 20,000. A slightly higher allocation of \$ 25,000 is proposed for 1981, to assist with the resettlement processing of a potentially larger number of refugees in transit in Madrid.

Legal assistance

795. The 1979 appropriation was increased from the Programme Reserve to \$ 12,500 for legal assistance implemented in Barcelona, where there is a large concentration of refugees. In view of the increasing number of refugees requiring documentation, the 1980 appropriation has likewise been supplemented from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$ 20,000 is proposed for 1981.

Counselling

796. Through obligations totalling \$ 104,909 over 1,000 individual cases received counselling in 1979; this assistance was provided by two social workers employed by the Branch Office and others attached to the implementing agencies. A new impetus has been given to counselling activities in Spain in the current year, owing to the increasing caseload of persons in transit from the Caribbean, now estimated at some 5,000, many of whom face a longer waiting period than previously. In addition, two bilingual social workers have been recruited to assist refugees arriving from Indo-China during their initial stay in the reception centres. A financial contribution has also been made to the newly-created "Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado", to support the assistance it provides in the field of local integration. To cover these various needs the 1980 appropriation has thus been increased to \$ 205,800 from the Programme Reserve. An appropriation of \$ 241,000 is proposed for 1981.

Treatment and rehabilitation of the handicapped

797. An amount of \$ 5,200 was obligated from the overall allocation for the treatment and rehabilitation of 29 refugees suffering from severe psychological stress. This treatment was given by a qualified team working in close co-operation with the social workers of the Branch Office. In view of the encouraging results achieved, the project has been continued in 1980 for a similar number of beneficiaries.

Supplementary aid

798. In 1979, \$ 280,244 were obligated to provide temporary accommodation, rent subsidies, medical and dental care, food and clothing to 6,027 individual refugees, pending durable solutions. The funds obligated included \$ 119,200 from the Programme Reserve. Beneficiaries in 1980 are considerably more numerous,

due to the sharp increase in the number of arrivals of destitute persons from the Caribbean area. A number of refugees from Eastern Europe are also receiving this type of temporary assistance, for which a revised allocation of \$ 422,400 is being made available by means of supplementary funds from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$ 250,000 is proposed for 1981, in anticipation of decreasing needs.

Programme support and administration

799. Against the approved allocation for 1979 of \$ 191,700 an amount of \$ 162,229 only was obligated due to savings in staff costs and general operating expenses.

800. However, it is proposed that the initial allocation for 1980 be increased by \$ 19,700 to a new, revised total of \$ 279,600 to take account of higher staff costs and general cost increases and to allow for a non-recurring provision for installation of sanitary facilities in the rent-free offices provided by the Government. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 329,200 is being requested.

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	450.0	600.0	660.0	800.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	20.9 ^{a/}	20.0	20.0	25.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	8.9 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	12.5	5.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Counselling</u>	104.9	80.0	205.8	241.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	5.2 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	280.2	165.0	422.4	250.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	162.3	259.9	279.6	329.2
Total	1,044.9	1,129.9	1,607.8	1,665.2

a/ Including an obligation \$ 542 incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

TURKEY

801. The total number of refugees in Turkey, who are mainly of European origin, decreased slightly in 1979 to 1,055, as departures for resettlement (78) exceeded the number of those granted refugee status (49). This trend has continued in the first months of 1980.

802. The majority of those assisted by UNHCR were elderly refugees. To help compensate for the rising cost of living, now 60 per cent higher than in 1971, adjustments were made to the annuities received by 80 refugees. Monthly allowances were provided to others. This assistance was implemented by two voluntary agencies, which also contributed to its cost. The refugees concerned have continued to benefit from a free medical scheme administered by the Turkish Red Crescent Society. In view of the increasing number of refugees reaching the age of 60 who are not covered by national or private social security schemes, a more substantial allocation (\$ 45,000) is proposed for this type of assistance in 1981.

803. Resettlement assistance was provided to 40 refugees in 1979, covering costs related to documentation, medical examinations and subsistence allowances to those awaiting departure. Beneficiaries included refugees resettling from Turkey and others in transit at the Acibaðem Reception Centre in Istanbul. The assistance was implemented by the International Catholic Migration Commission. UNHCR also contributed to the salary of a resettlement counsellor.

804. Supplementary aid to meet the immediate needs of a number of destitute refugees was provided from the overall allocation for this purpose.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN TURKEY

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local Integration</u>				
Local settlement and adjustment of annuities	28.4	35.0	35.0	45.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	15.0	19.0	19.0	20.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2.5 ^{a/}	...	2.0 ^{a/}	...
Sub-total (1)	45.9	54.0	56.0	65.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	11.0	15.0	14.8	16.1
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	56.9	69.0	70.8	81.1

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

UNITED KINGDOM

Introduction

805. At the end of 1979 the total number of refugees in the United Kingdom was estimated at some 146,000, and was unchanged at mid-1980. There were some 6,200 new arrivals and refugees sur place recognized in the course of the year. While those arriving from Latin America and Africa diminished considerably, there was a major increase in arrivals from the Middle East and even more from the Far East, mainly Indo-Chinese "boat people" from Hong Kong. The new arrivals were offset, however, by naturalizations and natural decrease.

806. In response to the High Commissioner's appeals, the United Kingdom Government announced two quotas in 1979 for the resettlement within the United Kingdom of 1,500 and 10,000 Vietnamese, mainly from Hong Kong. By the end of the year, more than 5,000 refugees had arrived in the United Kingdom under these quotas. All those arriving under Government schemes are given leave to stay in the United Kingdom without limitation. For other refugees, significant progress was made during 1979 in various aspects of protection.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Legal assistance

807. The legal adviser engaged by the World University Service (UK) under a joint project with UNHCR, has assisted refugee students by advising them on their refugee status and on legal aspects of scholarship problems, and helping with applications for travel documents or permission to stay in the United Kingdom after termination of their studies. A contribution was made by UNHCR towards the cost of this service as from August 1979. The revised 1980 allocation of \$ 109,900, increased from the Programme Reserve, and the proposed allocation of \$ 116,000 for 1981 include provisions both for the continuation of this project and for assistance hitherto financed under counselling allocations.

Counselling

808. The Refugee Unit of the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service (UKIAS), which operates under a project co-financed by UNHCR, has continued to provide legal counselling to refugees other than "boat people" and to assist them in applying for asylum. 389 refugees benefited from this assistance from April 1979 to May 1980, of whom 99 were granted asylum, a considerably higher number than in the preceding year. The 1979 appropriation was increased to \$ 60,050 from the Programme Reserve to cover 72 per cent of the cost. UNHCR's contribution to the arrangement with UKIAS is financed in 1980 and 1981 from projected appropriations for legal assistance.

809. The proposed creation of a Refugee Reception Centre, for which UNHCR had allocated \$ 57,700 to cover staff costs in 1980, has suffered further delays as a result of protracted and unsuccessful negotiations for a suitable building. Renewed efforts by the voluntary agencies concerned with this project to find an appropriate building in the most suitable area for refugees have recently shown more positive results, and the Centre may become operational before the end of 1980. It is expected to accommodate some 60 refugees for periods up to three months, during which they will receive various types of assistance including intensive language training, vocational training or rehabilitation, as required. An appropriation of \$ 10,000 is proposed for 1981 on the understanding that the 1980 appropriation of \$ 57,700 will be carried over into 1981, should the project not start this year.

Supplementary aid

810. Pending the establishment of the Centre, individual assistance has been provided under a supplementary aid project administered by a voluntary agency to cover rents and to provide care and maintenance to refugees who are either awaiting a decision on their application for permanent settlement or seeking resettlement elsewhere. Due to the increase in the number of new arrivals and a decrease of funds available from other sources, the initial 1980 allocation of \$ 16,500 was increased to \$ 50,000 from the Programme Reserve. An appropriation of \$ 50,000 is also proposed for 1981.

Assistance to handicapped refugees

811. In 1979, \$ 16,951 were obligated from the overall allocation for the handicapped to provide assistance to African refugees who travelled to the United Kingdom for major medical treatment.

Programme support and administration

812. A total of \$ 74,493 was obligated in 1979 for programme support and administrative costs relating to one Professional and to two General Service staff in the London office.

813. The initial allocation for 1980 of \$ 89,700 requires an upwards adjustment by \$ 26,500 to cover an increase in salaries and common staff costs, a doubling of the office rent and general cost increases, to a proposed new total of \$ 116,200. For 1981 an amount of \$ 143,200 is being requested.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED KINGDOM

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	10.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	20.4 ^{a/}	70.8	109.9	116.0
<u>Counselling</u>	60.0	57.7	57.7	10.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	17.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	16.5	50.0	50.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	74.5	89.7	116.2	143.2
Sub-total (1)	183.3	234.7	333.8	319.2
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	0.2	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	0.2	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	183.5	234.7	333.8	319.2
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	142.3	136.7	134.8	146.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	325.8	371.4	468.6	466.1

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

YUGOSLAVIA

814. The total number of refugees in Yugoslavia, who are mainly Albanians residing in the province of Kossovo, has remained constant at around 2,000. On the other hand, Yugoslavia has admitted in transit an increasing number of asylum-seekers. In 1979, there were 745 such individuals who subsequently travelled on to other destinations such as the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria or North America. A further 180 were admitted in transit in the first four months of 1980, while 150 emigrated during the same period.

815. Construction of an additional wing to the home for elderly and disabled persons in Pristina, Kossovo, towards which UNHCR contributed under prior years' projects, is progressing satisfactorily. It is hoped that the 90 refugee beneficiaries will be accommodated there in the near future. Meanwhile, the Yugoslav Government has turned to UNHCR for assistance in equipping the new wing with medical instruments and appliances. The total cost of the equipment is estimated at some \$ 650,000, of which UNHCR will contribute \$ 210,000 on the understanding that medical treatment will be extended to the whole of the refugee population in the Kossovo province, as well as to the local inhabitants of Pristina. An amount of \$ 105,000 is proposed for this purpose under a new local integration project in 1980. An equal amount is proposed under the 1981 programme to make up the balance.

816. In view of the increasing number of asylum-seekers in transit in Yugoslavia, supplementary aid has come to represent a major financial item of UNHCR's programme in this country. Obligations drawn from the overall allocation for this purpose amounted to \$ 113,300 in 1979, covering accommodation and subsistence in hotels, hostels and the Padinska Skela Reception Centre, travel to various locations by buses and trains, medical examinations and, in some cases, treatment, as well as a contribution towards assistance to the earthquake victims in Montenegro where a small number of refugees are settled. There were 176 beneficiaries of supplementary aid in the first four months of 1980 and in view of the increasing influx of asylum-seekers, the approved appropriation has been raised to \$ 150,000 from the Programme Reserve. It is proposed to allocate an amount of \$ 150,000 in 1981 for the same purpose.

817. The approved allocation of \$ 38,600 for programme support and administration in 1979 was entirely obligated.

818. The increasing number of transiting asylum-seekers mentioned above adds considerably to the workload of the Belgrade office and the strengthening of the staff by one local General Service staff is indispensable. The proposed revised allocation of \$ 52,900 for 1980 includes this post as from October 1980 and would also allow for general cost increases. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 69,100 is initially requested.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN YUGOSLAVIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	-	-	105.0	105.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	0.5 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	9.3 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	113.3 ^{a/}	75.0	150.0	150.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	38.6	44.2	52.9	69.1
Sub-total (1)	165.4	119.2	307.9	324.1
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	1.1	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	1.1	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	166.5	119.2	307.9	324.1
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	16.2	9.3	9.2	9.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	182.7	128.5	317.1	334.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

819. UNHCR's assistance to refugees in other countries in Europe is limited to relatively minor projects, financed mainly from overall allocations, as indicated in the table.

820. According to official statistics, the number of refugees of concern to UNHCR in Belgium was estimated at 32,000 at the end of 1979. In the course of the year 1,994 persons were recognized as refugees, while the arrival of 2,427 asylum-seekers was recorded. Early estimates for 1980 indicate a continued increase in the number of asylum-seekers.

821. Assistance to needy refugees in Belgium is provided by the communal "Centres publics d'aide sociale" and reimbursed from the State budget. Supplementary assistance is given mainly by voluntary agencies and, in exceptional cases, by UNHCR. The voluntary agencies are also responsible for the selection, reception and integration of "quota refugees". A working group to co-ordinate action on behalf of refugees from South-East Asia has been established within the framework of the "Comité belge d'aide aux réfugiés". Another co-ordination body (COLARCH) deals with refugees from Latin America. These activities are financed from earmarked contributions under Special Programmes entrusted to UNHCR. A total of \$ 3,865,500 was obligated in 1979 for resettlement and integration projects under contractual arrangements made by UNHCR with the agencies concerned. Courses in the national languages are available at a number of educational institutions and are also organized by the "Centre d'initiation pour réfugiés et étrangers (CIRE)", another co-ordinating body of Belgian voluntary agencies.

822. In 1979, \$ 65,434 were obligated under a Government trust fund to cover programme support and administrative costs pertaining to the considerable workload of the Brussels office in the determination of refugee status of asylum-seekers. The initially projected amount of \$ 124,700 for 1980 has been slightly adjusted for increased staff costs and general operating expenses and increased to \$ 135,400; the 1981 forecast amounts to \$ 161,000. It is expected that these costs will be covered by a governmental trust fund contribution.

823. In the Netherlands, \$ 26,297 were obligated in 1979 for programme support and administration against the approved General Programmes allocation of \$ 24,500. The balance of \$ 1,797, necessitated by higher staff costs than foreseen, was covered by a transfer between allocations. For 1980 and 1981 allocations of \$ 28,200 and \$ 35,400 respectively are now proposed to cover the continued employment of a legal assistant at the General Service level.

824. In Romania, which has offered asylum to some 1,000 Chilean refugees since 1973, additional medical equipment has been provided to the polyclinic in Bucharest, where refugees are treated free of charge. The items required were purchased with funds amounting to \$ 100,000 made available by UNHCR to WHO. All equipment scheduled under this project has now been installed and is in operation. Other assistance in Romania was financed from relevant overall allocations. Renewed efforts have been made jointly by UNHCR and the UNDP resident representative in Romania to obtain the readmission to Chile of a small number of Chilean refugees in Romania who wish to repatriate. These applications are still pending with the Chilean authorities.

825. No UNHCR office has yet been opened in Bucharest, and the allocation for 1980 of \$ 18,400 for programme support and administration can be cancelled. A provisional allocation of \$ 30,800 is proposed for 1981 to allow for the opening of an office and the employment of a General Service staff under General Programmes.

826. There was a net increase in the number of refugees in Switzerland in the course of 1979, bringing the total figure to 32,000. This was due to the admission of 2,734 Indo-Chinese and to the recognition as refugees of over 1,300 asylum-seekers, including 268 Latin Americans. Further arrivals from Indo-China in the first half of 1980 numbered well over 1,500 against a new quota of 3,000.

827. The vast majority of refugees in Switzerland are cared for by voluntary agencies such as Caritas, HUKS (grouping Protestant agencies) and the Swiss Red Cross, under a programme co-ordinated by the Swiss Central Office for Aid to Refugees and subsidized by the Government. Refugees admitted for permanent settlement normally spend four months in one of 14 reception centres where they receive language training, counselling and, where necessary, medical attention. UNHCR's assistance in Switzerland consists mainly of counselling and supplementary aid projects implemented by the International Social Service (Swiss section) and financed through a contribution by UNHCR to their administrative costs, and of funds for material assistance to needy refugees residing in Switzerland on a permanent or transit basis. Assistance has also been provided with respect to the publication of legal documents.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>BELGIUM</u>				
Resettlement	22.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Voluntary repatriation	17.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Legal assistance	25.6 ^{a/}	...	3.7 ^{a/}	...
Counselling	5.7 ^{a/}	...	10.0 ^{a/}	...
Supplementary aid	0.9 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>FINLAND</u>				
Resettlement	0.5 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Voluntary repatriation	0.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>				
Legal assistance	1.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Supplementary aid	-	-	0.3 ^{a/}	...
Programme support and administration	26.3	26.7	28.2	35.4
<u>ROMANIA</u>				
Local integration	100.0	-	-	-
Resettlement	4.3 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Supplementary aid	1.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Programme support and administration	-	18.4	-	30.8
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>				
Resettlement	1.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Voluntary repatriation	2.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Legal assistance	87.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Counselling	54.0 ^{a/}	...	60.5 ^{a/}	...
Supplementary aid	42.0 ^{a/}	...	25.0 ^{a/}	...
Sub-total (1)	393.9	45.1	128.7	66.2

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

(In thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to Southern Africans</u>				
Ireland	33.9	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to Latin American refugees in Belgium</u>	3,843.7	-	175.4	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin (in Belgium)</u>	21.8	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Belgium	65.4	124.7	135.4	161.0
Sub-total (2)	3,964.8	124.7	310.8	161.0
Sub-total (1 - 2)	4,358.7	169.8	439.5	227.2
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	345.2	449.5	373.1	491.2
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	4,703.9	619.3	812.6	718.4

SECTION V - OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

828. Close liaison with the Australian and the New Zealand authorities and non-governmental organizations concerned with refugee matters has been maintained, as in previous years, by the Joint Representative stationed in Sydney, who represents UNHCR, UNICEF and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in the area.

829. In the course of 1979, the Government of Australia accepted for resettlement 14,247 refugees and displaced persons from South-East Asia, of whom 12,712 were "boat people". New Zealand also admitted 1,047 refugees and displaced persons from the same area, of whom 673 were "boat people". During the first six months of 1980, Australia and New Zealand have admitted 7,700 and 938 Indo-Chinese refugees respectively, most of whom were "boat people".

830. With regard to programme support and administration, the 1979 obligation under General Programmes for the joint UNHCR/UNIC/UNICEF office in Sydney amounted to \$ 123,900 as approved. Since early 1980 the office has been headed by a joint Representative at the D-1 level and UNHCR continues to provide for a part of the joint running costs as well as the employment of a Protection Officer on UNHCR's staffing table; an additional \$ 42,000 is required to cover inflation and a revised allocation of \$ 180,200 is proposed for 1980. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 218,200 is requested; this would cover anticipated increases in staff and related costs caused by inflation as well as UNHCR's share of an additional staff member at the General Service level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount obligated	1980		1981 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	123.9	138.8	180.8	218.2
Total (1)	132.9	138.8	180.8	218.2
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	3.5	20.7	12.1	14.4
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	136.4	159.5	192.9	232.6

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SECTION VI - OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS LOCAL INTEGRATION

831. A total of \$ 99,250 was obligated during 1979 from the approved appropriation. Assistance rendered under various projects in different countries comprised a variety of measures aimed at facilitating the local integration of refugees. This also included assistance in connection with lower secondary education. The approved appropriation for 1980 is expected to be sufficient and the same amount of \$ 100,000 is proposed for 1981.

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION

832. It is proposed to establish a separate Overall Allocation under General Programmes as from 1981, to provide educational assistance at the lower secondary level in countries for which no appropriation is available or where no funds have been set aside for this purpose at the time of planning. Previously, assistance of this nature was financed from the Overall Allocation for Local Integration.

833. The types of assistance that may be provided include scholarships, tuition, board and lodging, and travel in connection with education, and are described in paragraph (b) of Schedule "B". An amount of \$ 140,000 is proposed for 1981.

PROMOTION OF RESETTLEMENT

834. A comprehensive review of resettlement activities is presented to the Executive Committee in document A/AC.96/580, while data on specific assistance projects are included in the relevant country or area chapters of the present document. Resettlement assistance in South-East Asia and in a number of countries in other parts of the world has been financed from specific country or regional allocations within the General Programmes for 1979 and 1980. The overall allocation for resettlement has been used to finance projects where no relevant allocation was approved, as well as to cover supportive measures required to ensure the effectiveness of various resettlement activities. In 1979, \$ 1,526,565 were obligated for the promotion of resettlement, including transportation, the introduction of electronic bio-data processing and related expenses. During the first half of 1980, the approved allocation of \$ 500,000 was increased by \$ 200,000 from the Programme Reserve and, as at 30 June, an amount of \$ 507,550 has been obligated. An allocation of \$ 700,000 is proposed for 1981.

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

835. In 1979 the approved appropriation of \$ 480,000 was increased to \$ 2,015,000 by transfers from the Programme Reserve and between appropriations. Sizeable amounts were obligated in connection with the voluntary repatriation of Chileans from Argentina, of Angolans from Zaire and Zambia, and of persons from various countries to Equitorial Guinea. The total amount obligated from the Overall Allocation in 1979 was \$ 1,978,885. Details of this expenditure may be found in the relevant country/area chapters of this document.

836. The approved appropriation for 1981 of \$ 200,000 is expected to suffice and \$ 150,000 is proposed for 1981.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND PROMOTION OF PROTECTION

837. One of the basic purposes of this allocation has continued to be payment of various costs involved in court proceedings, more particularly professional charges of lawyers retained in connection with legal problems with which refugees are often faced in such different fields as their refugee status, asylum, residence, naturalization, social security and penal proceedings of such a nature that without proper defence their future rehabilitation and/or resettlement possibilities would be impaired. In the field of penal law, it is worth mentioning that costs relating to prosecution have been paid out of this allocation in cases dealing with piracy, of which "boat people" are, tragically, so often the victims.

838. During the period under review, this allocation has continued to constitute a valuable means of reinforcing and further developing UNHCR efforts made at promoting the manifold aspects of the protection of refugees throughout the world. It has continued to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to maintain its assistance to requesting countries in the field of documentation of refugees, more particularly in providing increasingly large numbers of Convention Travel Documents and identity cards. In this respect, in addition to the various versions printed by UNHCR so far to meet governmental requests, a new trilingual version (Portuguese/French/English) of the refugee travel document has been printed by the Office during the period under review. This allocation has also enabled UNHCR to finance the publication of the Collection of International Instruments concerning Refugees, published in September 1979, as well as of the French and German version of the Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

839. In 1981, this allocation will continue to cover the pursuance of efforts already initiated in previous years' programmes in the field of promotion of international refugee law, both at the administrative and academic levels and will also enable the Office to further increase the steps already taken in the field of international refugee law documentation within the framework of the Office's dissemination activities, as well as providing, where necessary, related administrative costs and contractual services.

840. From the adjusted \$ 256,000 allocation for 1979, an amount of \$ 255,586 was obligated. The initial allocation of \$ 310,000 for 1980 has been increased by \$ 210,000 from the Programme Reserve to cover additional requirements. In 1981, it is estimated, in view of the prospective needs, that an allocation of \$ 780,000 will be required.

COUNSELLING

841. Refugee Counselling Services have continued to be instrumental in meeting the increasing requirements of individual and group integration of refugees within countries of asylum. As greater difficulties have become apparent in finding durable solutions for refugees, the activities of counsellors have had to be consolidated and expanded to include in addition to their role in providing direct services and assistance, a range of activities aimed at promoting local community awareness in favour of refugees, as well as strengthening co-ordination with intergovernmental bodies and voluntary agencies to ensure opportunities for refugee self-support.

842. In 1979, there were over 35 counselling projects, operating in four continents, to which UNHCR contributions were made. The increasing complexity of refugee problems and the scarcity of resources available to foster durable solutions in a number of countries necessitated the expansion of refugee counselling, the establishment of new services and the upgrading of the professional aspects of planning and supervision.

843. In 1980, efforts have continued towards the evaluation of counselling activities in order to provide the type of staffing and supervisory arrangements which can ensure effective utilization of assistance measures and orientation of refugees towards self-reliance.

844. The 1979 refugee counselling projects which were financed under country programmes have already been referred to in the respective country/area chapters. Total obligations amounted to \$ 125,804. An amount of \$ 335,000 was allocated for 1980 and was increased to \$ 380,000 from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$ 370,000 is proposed to cover counselling activities in 1981.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

845. There has been an increased awareness of the fact that, given the necessary medical and/or psychiatric intervention at the proper time, handicapped refugees have the potential to return to the normal stream of community life as self-supporting individuals. Thus in 1979 a total of 152 refugees, predominantly of Latin American and African origin, benefited from this assistance.

846. In 1979, the amount of \$ 35,000 originally allocated for the project for the treatment and rehabilitation of the handicapped had to be increased to \$ 110,000 to cover the necessary expenses for the year. The approved 1980 appropriation has been increased to \$ 85,000 already and further adjustments may become necessary later in the year.

847. As in past years, assistance measures included special medical and psychiatric treatment of refugees in their countries of asylum and, whenever required, movement to a country where the necessary medical and rehabilitation services were available. Preventive and curative psychiatric treatment was utilized in group settings and has proved most useful in averting complete psychological breakdown among refugees whose past traumatic experiences have weakened their capacity to adjust to their new environment.

848. In addition to UNHCR funds, the resources of other international organizations, voluntary agencies and individual donors are also mobilized whenever possible, in order to meet the needs of handicapped refugees. It is hoped that in 1981, the International Year of the Disabled, increased emphasis will be directed towards the promotion of arrangements whereby health, rehabilitation, and social welfare services in general in the country of asylum will be made available on a larger scale to handicapped refugees.

849. To enable UNHCR to ensure that handicapped refugees are able to avail themselves of the necessary treatment and rehabilitation services, and where necessary to support schemes aimed at providing special psychological and psychiatric services, as well as to provide special projects for handicapped refugees during the International Year of the Disabled, an allocation of \$ 100,000 is proposed for 1981.

SUPPLEMENTARY AID

850. The Overall Allocation is used to provide assistance in countries for which no funds have been approved for the purpose, either because the estimated requirements amount to only a few thousand dollars or because the needs cannot be predicted with any accuracy. The approved appropriation of \$ 140,000 for 1979 was, however, increased from the Programme Reserve and by transfers, and a total of \$ 241,552 was obligated, nearly half in Yugoslavia where there had been an unexpected increase in the influx of asylum seekers.

851. In 1980, in order to facilitate administration of the funds the appropriation for supplementary aid in other countries in Asia (\$ 360,000) was transferred to the Overall Allocation. The allocation has been increased by \$ 200,000 from the Programme Reserve to provide assistance towards expenditure incurred by ship owners on behalf of refugees from South-East Asia rescued at sea.

852. In order to provide similar assistance in 1981 an amount of \$ 500,000 is proposed.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

General Programmes

853. In 1979 an amount of \$ 6,541,251 was obligated for programme support and administration under programmes 1/ and programme components 2/ located at Headquarters, thus exceeding the approved allocation of \$ 6,453,800 by \$ 87,451 or 1.4 per cent. The increase was due to higher staff costs and was covered by transfers between allocations.

854. At its thirtieth session the Executive Committee approved allocations totalling \$ 7,671,100 for 1980. As a result of subsequent developments an increase of \$ 3,494,700 is now proposed, giving a revised total of \$ 11,165,800. The High Commissioner had occasion to brief representatives of States members of the Executive Committee on developments when he addressed the special meetings held in Geneva on 28 January and 24 June 1980. The reasons for the increases include factors external to UNHCR, the introduction of new equipment and new or improved management services required as a result of the great increase in demands on UNHCR, the general increase in operating costs consequent on these demands and a strengthening of staff resources at Headquarters in order to meet these demands.

1/ Protection of and assistance to refugees; External relations, information and fund raising; Administration management and general services.

2/ Headquarters' components of programme protection of and assistance to refugees comprise: direction and co-ordination of protection; direction and co-ordination of assistance; regional co-ordination at Headquarters.

855. Details of the proposed increases and their causes are given below and in the table accompanying the narrative on programme support and administration in the introduction to this document. A breakdown of the staffing resources required in work years by programme and programme component is provided in table VI.

(a) The approved allocation was calculated on an exchange rate of Swiss francs 1.73 to the dollar and an annual inflation rate in Switzerland of one per cent. The rate of exchange is now estimated to average 1.665 and the rate of inflation to average three per cent over the year.

(b) The General General Service salary scale was increased late in 1979, retroactive to 1 January 1979, and further increases, effective 1 January 1980, are expected. The revised 1980 budget makes provision only for the increase effective 1 January 1979 and the fact that retroactive payments for 1979 were effected only in 1980.

(c) Electronic data processing techniques are already applied to accounting and to the collection and collation of refugee bio-data. They are now being extended to other areas, and the revised allocation includes a provision of \$ 110,500 for contractual services for system design and development and for the rental and maintenance of hardware, and processing, through the International Computing Centre (ICC), which provides these facilities to the United Nations system. As a further aid to management, it is proposed to introduce an automated office information system which will also provide facilities for word processing. The revised allocation for 1980 provides \$ 119,000 for the purchase of such equipment, compatible with that most widely used in the United Nations.

(d) The continued increase in UNHCR's activities have overloaded the support services provided by the United Nations. In line with the recommendations of the United Nations Board of Auditors, it is proposed to make additional resources available to the United Nations Internal Audit Division, both for staff and travel, in order to ensure the desired level of audit performance both at Headquarters and for field operations. To maintain the necessary level of other administrative support services despite the increased volume of work, the financial support to various other sectors of the United Nations must also be increased. A provision totalling \$ 506,656 is now incorporated to finance such joint activities.

(e) Insufficient office space at the Centre William Rappard, where UNHCR Headquarters is accommodated and which is provided rent-free by the United Nations Office at Geneva, made it necessary to obtain additional office space outside the building. In 1979, the Swiss Government made 351 square meters available to the High Commissioner rent-free for one year. Costs in connection with removal and furnishing were borne by UNHCR. Considerable extra office space was needed and UNHCR was able to obtain 1,172 square meters of space in the closest commercial office block to Centre William Rappard. As from September 1980 UNHCR will also take over the premises hitherto provided rent-free together with another 157.2 square meters which have become available in the same building.

The revised 1980 allocation now proposed includes an amount of \$ 417,500 pertaining to these new premises, covering removal, rental, utilities, miscellaneous services including cleaning, redecoration, installation of telephones - with a direct link to the main switch-board at the Centre William Rappard - electricity, photocopying machines, telex and shelving. Also included is provision for structural changes at the Centre William Rappard made in order to accommodate more staff, but which could not immediately be financed by the United Nations Office at Geneva. An additional provision of \$ 17,500 is proposed for security services provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva in the annexes for the last part of 1980 and another \$ 85,400 is included to cover the purchase of necessary office furniture and equipment.

(f) The initial allocation for 1980 also needs to be increased to take account of a significant rise in travel and general operating costs. As a result of the overall growth in the volume of UNHCR's activities, general office expenses in support of the substantive programmes, including communications costs, have increased considerably. At the same time, the new demands on UNHCR and their complexity have necessitated a marked increase in the number and duration of field missions.

(g) The public information programme for 1980 has been revised in the light of the new developments and the need to promote a general awareness of the plight of refugees and thereby enlist increased public support for the basic principles of UNHCR and the funding of the expanded needs. The revised programme, which takes full account of assistance provided by DPI, covers an increased output of material, the sponsorship of visits to field programmes by journalists, support to Africa Refugee Day, and activities in connection with the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the follow-up of the pan-African Conference on Refugees. In total, an increase of \$ 236,900 is proposed under this heading.

(h) As a result of the developments reported in this document, it is proposed to establish 22 new posts at Headquarters from October 1980 (nine at the Professional and 13 at the General Service level). With the changed funding of certain activities, it is also proposed to transfer 10 posts (five in each category) from Special Programmes to the General Programme. Details are given below.

Executive direction and Management

856. To help provide the capacity for a formal consideration of fundamental issues of concern to the Office, the High Commissioner decided to establish a Policy, Planning and Research Unit. The tasks of the Unit include the periodic reappraisal of UNHCR's long-term objectives and advise on the policies and strategies required to meet these objectives, a selective evaluation of existing policies and strategies, and research on other matters of concern to the Office and its activities. The Unit reports directly to the High Commissioner and is staffed by a Chief (D-1), a Deputy Chief (P-5) and a

Planning and Research Officer (P-3), supported by four General Service staff, including one Research Assistant. The P-5 post and one of the General Service lines have been accommodated by redeploying two Regular Budget lines from the Planning and Evaluation Unit, whose functions are in part now discharged by the new Unit. The posts for the Chief, the Planning and Research Officer and three support staff were initially financed under Special Programmes and are now proposed to be established under General Programmes, in view of the functions and overall responsibilities of the Unit.

857. Events in Asia required the assignment of a Senior Co-ordinator for South-East Asia early in 1980, financed under a special trust fund allocation. The High Commissioner now proposes that the post of Regional Co-ordinator, at the D-2 level, be included in the staffing table under General Programmes.

Direction and Co-ordination of Protection

858. The marked increase in the volume and complexity of protection activities rendered it necessary to strengthen the Division at the senior level and a post at the D-1 level, supported by one General Service staff, was established under a trust fund allocation to accommodate a second Deputy Director of Protection, with primary responsibility for the planning and development of protection activities. It is proposed to transfer these two posts to General Programmes from October 1980.

Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance

859. As a direct result of a major expansion of assistance activities involving procurement, it is necessary to strengthen the Procurement Unit by the addition of a Procurement Officer at the P-3 level, supported by one General Service staff. A new post at the P-4 level for a Senior Interagency Co-ordinator in the Programming and Co-ordination Section is also necessary, in view of the increased volume of UNHCR's co-operation with, and assistance from, other United Nations agencies. It is therefore proposed to establish these three lines within the Assistance Division as from October 1980 and to transfer simultaneously a General Service line for an administrative clerk from Special Programmes.

Regional Co-ordination at Headquarters

860. A third Protection Officer (P-3) is proposed for the regional section for Americas, Iberia and Oceania in view of the extra workload resulting from recent developments in the region. An Associate Programme Officer (P-2/1) is proposed for the Eastern Africa section as a result of the expansion in programmes, particularly in Sudan. An Associate Protection Officer (P-2/1) is proposed for the West and Central Africa section. Increased protection activities in the 27 countries or territories covered by this section can no longer be handled adequately by one protection officer. A post at the General Service level is also proposed in this section for a clerk.

External Relations, Information and Fund-raising

861. As a complement to the expanded public information programme described in (g) above, it is proposed to add a P-3 line in the Public Information Section for a Public Information Officer with special responsibility for Africa.

Administration, Management and General Services

862. The Division of Administration and Management has been particularly affected by the increase in UNHCR activities. A total of 14 new posts (three at the Professional and 11 at the General Service level) are proposed in order to provide proper administrative and financial control and support services, and one P-2/1 post is proposed for transfer from Special Programmes.

863. In the Budget and Management Section a P-2/1 post is required for an Associate Administrative Officer to handle the extra work as a result of the increase in the field establishment to some 80 locations. Four new General Service posts are also required (one budget clerk, one administrative assistant, one clerk/typist and one clerk to deal with the orderly administration of the additional offices in annexes to Centre William Rappard). In view of the very significant increase of transactions under voluntary funds, the Finance and Control Section requires reinforcement by an experienced Finance Officer at the P-4 level as well as two accounts clerks at the General Service level. In the Personnel Section, the establishment of a line at the P-5 level to accommodate the Chief is considered fully justified in view of the increased responsibilities of this important post; the existing P-4 line would then be used to accommodate the Deputy Chief. It is proposed to transfer a post at the P-2/1 level for an Associate Personnel Officer from Special Programmes, and to create a total of four clerical support posts for various units in the section whose workload is now particularly heavy. It is also proposed to reclassify the post of the Head, Recruitment Unit, from P-3 to P-4 in recognition of the responsibilities and importance of the post. An additional registration clerk at the General Service level is proposed for the Communications, Archives and Reproduction Services to deal with the increased level of incoming correspondence.

864. For 1981 an allocation of \$ 13,356,900 is proposed to cover staff costs and related expenses financed under General Programmes at Headquarters. The budget provides for an inflation rate of one per cent and assumes no change in the rate of exchange between the United States dollar and the Swiss franc from its currently estimated level of francs 1.665 to the dollar.

865. Apart from the addition of one post at the P-4 level as from 1 January 1981 for an assistant to the Director of the External Affairs Division, no new posts are proposed for 1981. However, with the transfer to General Programmes of certain activities which were financed until now under Special Programmes, it is proposed to correspondingly transfer the staff costs and related administrative expenses for a total of eight posts - four Professionals and four General Service staff - of which details are given in the table accompanying the narrative on programme support and administration in the introduction to this document.

866. Details of UNHCR's staff requirements in 1981, by category and level and by programme and programme component, can be found in table VI.

867. A special public information fund was created by the Executive Committee at its fifth session in 1961 ^{1/} to "enable the Office of the High Commissioner to engage in the promotion and production of films and television programmes which

^{1/} Document A/AC.96/120, paragraphs 21-26

do not come within the scope of the existing administrative arrangements for information activities, and to take adequate action in the field of public information when special international efforts are required to meet refugee emergencies." The fund, which since 1979 has been fixed at an annual level of \$ 100,000 under General Programmes in addition to income derived from the sale or rental of public information material produced, has proved most useful. In 1979, it thus financed the production and distribution of several films and other audio-visual productions. In 1980, the fund is being used to finance various public information activities, in particular television programmes and a film review of UNHCR's activities in the last decade. Since UNHCR's activities in the field of public information are now financed from all sources of funds provided for programme support and administration, i.e., the Regular Budget of the United Nations, General Programmes and Special Programmes depending on the activity covered, there would no longer be a need for a special fund to finance such activities and it is therefore proposed to abolish the special public information fund as from 1981.

Special Programmes

868. In 1979, trust fund expenditure for programme support and administration obligated for Headquarters totalled \$ 3,300,200. Almost three-quarters of this related to special operations; another \$ 133,800 were obligated under the JPO scheme and the remainder under miscellaneous trust funds.

869. Projections for 1980 now total \$ 5,185,000. Out of this amount \$ 2,102,100 would be required in respect of special operations. The balance relates to expenditure financed from governmental trust fund contributions (including the JPO scheme), to miscellaneous trust fund posts and to costs related to trust fund allocations for the United Republic of Cameroon, Pakistan and Somalia, to public information activities following on the International Year of the Child, to support for fund-raising and public information activities undertaken by voluntary agencies, to administrative expenses at Headquarters relating to the Orderly Departure Programme and to miscellaneous other trust funds.

870. The initial estimate for 1981 is \$ 3.7 million, including \$ 1,466,600 for outgoing special operations. Details of the projected staffing resources are shown in table V of the summary tables and a budgetary breakdown by categories of expenditure is given in annex I.

PROGRAMME RESERVE

871. The 1981 Programme Reserve may be used for the following purposes within General Programmes:

- to cover unexpected increases in the cost of projects financed from the 1981 or previous years' programmes, or from an Emergency Fund allocation made in a previous year;
- to meet the cost of modifications in projects approved for 1981 which may be required in order to achieve the agreed objectives of the projects; and

- to increase existing allocations to meet needs resulting from a new influx of refugees belonging to a group already receiving assistance under the 1981 programme.

872. The 1979 revised Programme Reserve was established at \$ 7,818,000 and during the year a total of \$ 7,817,677 was transferred to supplement 72 approved allocations and projects, details of which will be found in the relevant chapters of this document.

873. The Programme Reserve for 1980 was approved at a level of \$ 21,081,000 and by 30 June an amount of \$ 12,318,823 had been reallocated to some 93 allocations and projects. A total of nearly \$ 5.5 million was allocated to countries in Africa, some \$ 3 million for Asia, \$ 2.4 million for Latin America, \$ 666,000 for Europe and just over \$ 700,000 for various overall allocations. Among the more significant amounts allocated are: \$ 1,869,600 for the local integration of Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan; \$ 1,296,000 for local integration assistance in Djibouti; \$ 1 million for resettlement from Viet Nam; \$ 800,000 for care and maintenance in Macau; \$ 735,000 for local integration in Argentina; \$ 610,000 for local integration of refugees from South-East Asia in China and \$ 580,000 for supplementary assistance in countries of Northern Latin America. Of the balance available at mid-year, 50 per cent had been earmarked for requirements already known at that time.

874. A Programme Reserve of \$ 26,311,000, being 10 per cent of the proposed General Programmes excluding the Emergency Fund, is proposed for 1981.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS^a

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1979 Amount Obligated	1980		1981 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
I. GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
Local integration	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lower secondary education	—	—	—	140.0
Promotion of resettlement	1,526.6	500.0	700.0	700.0
Voluntary repatriation	1,978.9	200.0	200.0	150.0
Legal assistance	255.6	310.0	520.0	780.0
Counselling	125.8	335.0	380.0	370.0
Rehabilitation of the handicapped	110.0	35.0	85.0	100.0
Supplementary aid	241.5	90.0	650.0	500.0
Sub-total	4,337.6 ^b	1,570.0	2,635.0 ^c	2,840.0
Programme support and Administration				
(a) Executive Direction and Management	—	—	241.2	716.8
b) Protection of and assistance to refugees				
— Direction and Coordination of protection of refugees	577.8	641.2	825.5	900.1
— Direction and coordination of assistance to refugees	2,109.7	2,455.6	3,105.2	3,264.7
— Regional Coordination at Headquarters	1,473.5	1,947.6	2,363.3	2,616.1
c) External relations, information and fund raising	1,038.7	992.7	1,362.7	2,066.6
d) Administration, management and general services	1,341.6	1,634.0	3,267.9	3,792.6
Sub-total	6,541.3	7,671.1	11,165.8	13,356.9
Reserve	7,817.7 ^d	21,081.0	21,081.0 ^e	26,311.0
Sub-total	18,696.6	30,322.1	34,881.8	42,507.9
Emergency Fund	1,695.8 ^d	2,000.0	2,000.0 ^f	10,000.0
TOTAL I	20,392.4	32,322.1	36,881.8	52,507.9
II. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
Various global/regional projects	342.5 ^g	304.2	1,246.7	1,325.0
Compensation fund for Asians from Uganda	231.8	...	487.7	...
Sub-total	574.3	304.2	1,734.4	1,325.0
Programme support and Administration				
Protection of and assistance to refugees				
— Executive Direction and Management	22.9	—	164.2	—
— Direction and Coordination of protection of refugees	184.1	140.1	352.3	174.9
— Direction and Coordination of assistance to refugees	717.3	385.5	683.1	471.1
— Regional Coordination at Headquarters	722.5	236.1	973.5	334.8
External relations, information and fund raising	1,013.1	825.8	2,087.2	1,867.9
Administration, management and general services	640.3	607.1	924.7	851.3
Sub-total	3,300.2	2,194.6	5,185.0	3,700.0
TOTAL II	3,874.5	2,498.8	6,919.4	5,025.0
III. REGULAR BUDGET^h	6,783.2	6,584.1	6,585.6	6,592.9
GRAND TOTAL (I-III)	31,050.1	41,405.0	50,386.8	64,125.8

^a Including programme support and administration for programmes other than regular field operations.

^b Of which \$3,517,726 have been obligated for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^c Of which \$851,906 have already been committed for specific countries and, therefore, are included in the relevant country/area tables.

^d The amounts are given pro memoria only as obligations from the Programme Reserve and the Emergency Fund are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^e Of which \$12,318,823 have been committed for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^f Of which \$500,000 have been committed for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^g Not attributable to a specific country.

^h All programmes/components other than field operations.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I
UNHCR VOLUNTARY FUNDS
PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS IN 1981
 (by continent/country or area and object of expenditure – in thousands of US dollars)

Object of expenditure Continent/ country or area	GENERAL PROGRAMMES ^a						SPECIAL PROGRAMMES ^b					
	Staff costs ^c	Travel	Contract. services	General operating expenses	Other expenses ^d	Total	Staff costs ^c	Travel	Contract. services	General operating expenses	Other expenses ^d	Total
Africa												
Angola	269	40	—	93	11	413	32	—	—	—	—	32
Botswana	8	2	—	3	1	14	31	—	—	—	—	31
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	38
Djibouti	217	12	—	82	16	327	75	—	—	—	—	75
Egypt	48	1	—	2	3	54	17	—	—	—	—	17
Gabon	77	2	—	24	2	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	76	9	—	51	5	141	47	—	—	—	—	47
Lesotho	45	1	—	26	3	75	25	—	—	—	—	25
Mozambique	66	13	—	40	2	121	5	3	—	13	1	22
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	36
Senegal	157	32	—	59	22	270	123	—	—	—	—	123
Somalia	469	31	—	126	11	637	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	505	50	—	69	1	625	198	—	—	—	—	198
Swaziland	59	2	—	31	3	95	29	—	—	—	—	29
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	45
United Rep. of Cameroon	206	30	—	106	2	344	29	—	—	—	—	29
United Rep. of Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	57
Zaire	136	30	—	26	2	194	54	—	—	—	—	54
Zambia	12	—	—	10	—	22	19	—	—	—	—	19
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	195	—	66	6	492
Americas												
Argentina	318	49	—	241	10	618	67	—	—	—	—	67
Chile	96	4	—	35	4	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	64	23	—	44	7	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Latin American countries	178	22	—	83	5	288	35	—	—	—	—	35
North America	355	38	15	94	13	515	23	—	—	11	1	35
Asia												
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	7	2	16
China	196	90	—	24	4	314	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	341	21	—	77	10	449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	212	68	—	75	6	361	34	—	—	—	—	34
Japan	142	25	1	59	42	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44	14	—	26	3	87	56	—	—	—	—	56
Lebanon	65	8	—	24	11	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macau	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Malaysia	407	68	—	157	23	655	141	—	—	—	—	141
Pakistan	395	78	—	93	18	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	80	13	—	33	3	129	61	4	—	13	1	79
Singapore	65	7	—	35	4	111	35	—	—	—	—	35
Thailand	463	100	—	98	14	675	294	—	—	—	—	294
Viet Nam	163	97	—	71	16	347	199	64	—	23	2	288
Europe												
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	2	32	1	161
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	4	—	34	2	228
France	58	2	—	1	—	61	58	—	—	103	6	167
Germany, Federal Republic of	126	3	—	19	3	151	86	4	2	19	13	124
Greece	59	1	—	15	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	84	6	—	19	5	114	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	24	1	—	10	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	67	5	—	11	1	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	12	2	—	13	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	263	30	—	34	2	329	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	104	1	—	34	4	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	36	3	5	21	4	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oceania												
Australia	47	5	—	—	166	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headquarters' Programmes												
Executive direction & management	613	87	—	16	1	717	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction & co-ordination of protection	796	35	—	66	3	900	156	13	—	6	—	175
Direction & co-ordination of assistance	2,786	225	—	250	4	3,265	437	22	—	12	—	471
Regional co-ordination at Headquarters	2,124	185	—	297	10	2,616	304	21	—	10	—	335
External relations, information and fund raising	818	188	818	137	106	2,067	1,053	84	650	42	39	1,868
Administration, management and general services	2,197	56	310	835	394	3,792	768	45	—	24	14	851
1981 - Projections	16,148	1,815	1,149	3,795	984	23,891	5,240	460	654	415	88	6,857
1980 - Revised estimates	13,150	1,623	474	3,187	1,548	19,982	7,402	1,206	891	966	694	11,159
1980 - Initial estimates	11,712	1,051	213	1,652	465	15,093	3,713	75	293	242	70	4,393
1979 - Expenditure	8,931	978	247	1466	574	12,196	5,014	598	342	727	213	6,894

^a Annual Programme and Emergency Fund^b Including Trust Funds for Junior Professional Officers^c Salaries and common staff costs^d Supplies and materials, furniture, equipment and contributions to joint United Nations activities.

ANNEX II **UNHCR OVERALL STAFF REQUIREMENTS – LOCATION OF FIELD POSTS** **(by continent/country or area and source of funds/category posts – in work years)**

Source of funds Category of posts		1980 - Revised				Source of funds*	1981 - Projections									
		Source of funds*	P	GS	JPO		TOTAL	Professionals and above						GS	JPO	TOTAL
								D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	TOTAL			
Continent/ Country or area																
AFRICA																
	Angola	RB GP SP	1 3 —	1 9 —	— — 1.5	2 12 1.5	RB GP SP	— — —	1 — —	— — —	— 3 —	— — —	1 3 —	1 9 —	— — 1	2 12 1
	Botswana	RB GP SP	1 0.7 —	2 1.7 —	— — 1	3 2.4 1	RB GP SP	— — —	1 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 — —	2 1 —	— — 1	3 1 1
Burundi	RB SP	1 —	4 —	— 0.5	5 0.5	RB SP	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	3 —	— 1	4 1	
Djibouti	GP SP	2 —	5.3 —	— 2	7.3 2	GP SP	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	2 —	6 —	— 2	8 2	
Egypt	RB GP SP	1 — —	4 — —	— — 1	5 — 1	RB GP SP	— — —	— — —	1 — —	— 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	4 — —	— — 0.3	5 1 0.3	
Equatorial Guinea	SP	2.1	2.8	—	4.9	SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ethiopia	RB SP	2 1	5 3	— —	7 4	RB SP	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 —	5 —	— —	7 —	
Gabon	RB GP SP	— 1 —	1 1 —	— — 0.5	1 2 0.5	RB GP SP	— — —	— — —	— — 0.7	— — —	— — —	— 0.7 —	1 0.7 —	— — —	1 1.4 —	
Kenya	RB GP SP	1 1 —	4 3 —	— — 2	5 4 2	RB GP SP	— — —	— — —	1 — —	— 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	4 2 —	— — 1	5 3 1	
Lesotho	GP SP	1 —	2 —	— 1	3 1	GP SP	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	3 1	
Morocco	RB	—	2	—	2	RB	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Mozambique	RB GP SP	2 1.7 —	2 4.9 —	— — 0.5	4 6.6 0.5	RB GP SP	— — —	— — —	1 — —	— 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	2 2 —	— — —	3 3 —	
Rwanda	RB SP	1 —	2 —	— 0.5	3 0.5	RB SP	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	3 1	
Senegal	RB GP SP	2 2 —	6 1 —	— — 2	8 3 2	RB GP SP	— — —	1 — —	1 — —	— 2 —	— — —	2 2 —	6 1 —	— — 2	8 3 2	
Somalia	GP SP	4 1.3	13 11	— —	17 12.3	GP SP	1 —	1 —	— —	2 —	1 —	5 —	24 —	— —	29 —	
Sudan	RB GP SP	2 6.3 —	5 10 4	— — 3	7 16.3 7	RB GP SP	— 1 —	1 — —	1 — —	— 3 —	— 3 —	2 7 —	5 10 —	— — 3	7 17 3	
Swaziland	GP SP	1 —	2 —	— 1	3 1	GP SP	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	3 1	
Uganda	RB SP	1 3	5 3.5	— 0.5	6 7	RB SP	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	5 0.5	— 1	6 1.5	
United Republic of Cameroon	GP SP	1 2.4	2 4.8	— 1	3 8.2	GP SP	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	4 —	— 1	7 1	
United Republic of Tanzania	RB SP	3 —	6 —	— 1	9 1	RB SP	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	3 —	6 —	— 1	9 1	
Zaire	RB GP SP	4 0.6 4.9	10 0.9 11.5	— — 1	14 1.5 17.4	RB GP SP	1 — —	— — —	2 — —	1 1 —	— 1 —	4 2 —	10 3 —	— — 1	14 5 1	
Zambia	RB GP SP	2 — —	5 1 —	— — 1.9	7 1 1.9	RB GP SP	— — —	— — —	1 — —	1 — —	— — —	2 — —	5 1 —	— — 1	7 1 1	
Zimbabwe	RB SP	— 5.6	— 9.1	— 0.3	— 15.0	RB SP	— —	1 —	— 0.5	— 2.5	— 0.5	1 3.5	— 6.5	— 0.5	1 10.5	

*RB=Regular Budget
GP=General Programmes
SP=Special Programmes

ANNEX II (cont'd) – 2

Source of funds Category of posts Continent/ Country or area		1980 - Revised				Source of funds*	1981 - Projections								
		P	GS	JPO	TOTAL		Professionals and above						GS	JPO	TOTAL
							D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	TOTAL			
AMERICAS															
Canada	RB	1	1	–	2	RB	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
	GP	2	1.3	–	3.3	GP	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	4
Chile	GP	1	2	–	3	GP	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3
North Western South America (Peru)	RB	1	1	–	2	RB	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
	GP	1	3	–	4	GP	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	4
	SP	–	–	0.4	0.4	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Latin America (Costa Rica, Nicaragua)	RB	2	1	–	3	RB	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	3
	GP	1.3	3.6	–	4.9	GP	–	–	1	1	–	2	5	–	7
	SP	1	2	1.7	4.7	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Southern Latin America (Argentina)	RB	3	7	–	10	RB	1	–	2	–	–	3	7	–	10
	GP	2	4	–	7	GP	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	6
	SP	–	–	1	1	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
United States of America	RB	5	2.3	–	7.3	RB	1	1	–	1	1	4	3	–	7
	GP	1.3	1.9	–	3.2	GP	–	1	1	1	–	3	4	–	7
	SP	0.2	1	–	1.2	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
ASIA															
Bangladesh	SP	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	SP	2	–	–	2	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5
China	GP	2	1	–	3	GP	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	3
Hong Kong	GP	3	6	–	9	GP	–	1	1	1	–	3	6	–	9
Indonesia	GP	4	10	–	14	GP	–	1	–	1	1	3	7	–	10
	SP	–	–	2	2	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Japan	GP	1	2	–	3	GP	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	GP	1	5	–	6	GP	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	6
	SP	–	–	1	1	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lebanon	RB	2	3	–	5	RB	1	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	5
	GP	1	2	–	3	GP	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3
Malaysia	RB	1	2	–	3	RB	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
	GP	9.1	28	–	37.1	GP	–	–	2	3	1	6	19	–	25
	SP	–	–	4.5	4.5	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Pakistan	GP	4.6	8.8	–	13.4	GP	1	1	1	3	–	6	13	–	19
	SP	1.4	4.2	–	5.6	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	GP	1	4	–	5	GP	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	4
	SP	1	2	–	3	SP	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3
Singapore	GP	1	3	–	4	GP	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	4
	SP	–	–	1	1	SP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Thailand	RB	2	3	–	5	RB	1	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	5
	GP	9	18	–	27	GP	–	–	1	4	4	9	18	–	27
	SP	3.8	–	5	8.8	SP	–	–	1	2	3	6	–	5	11
Vietnam	GP	3	1	–	4	GP	–	1	–	2	–	3	1	–	4
	SP	2	1	2	5	SP	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	5

* RB = Regular Budget
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes

ANNEX II (cont'd) – 3

Source of funds Category of posts Continent/ Country or area		Source of funds*	1980 - Revised				Source of funds*	1981 - Projections										
			P	GS	JPO	TOTAL		Professionals and above						GS	JPO	TOTAL		
								D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	TOTAL					
EUROPE Austria Belgium Cyprus France Germany, Federal Republic of Greece Italy Netherlands Portugal Romania Spain Turkey United Kingdom Yugoslavia		RB	1	6	–	7	RB	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	7		
		RB SP	1 1	4 2	– –	5 3	RB SP	– –	1 –	– –	– 1	– –	1 1	4 2	– –	5 3		
		SP	2.6	8	–	10.6	SP	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	9		
		RB GP SP	2 – –	5 2 3	– – –	7 2 3	RB GP SP	– – –	1 – –	– – –	1 – –	– – –	2 – –	5 2 3	– – –	7 2 3		
		RB GP SP	3 1 0.5	7 1 0.5	– – –	10 2 1	RB GP SP	– – –	1 – –	1 1 –	– – –	1 – 1	3 1 1	7 1 1	– – –	10 2 2		
		RB GP	1 0.3	3.7 1	– –	4.7 1.3	RB GP	– –	1 –	– –	– –	– 1	1 1	3 1	– –	4 2		
		RB GP	1 1	7 0.5	– –	8 1.5	RB GP	– –	1 –	– –	– 1	– –	1 1	7 1	– –	8 2		
		RB GP	1 –	2 1	– –	3 1	RB GP	– –	1 –	– –	– –	– –	1 –	2 1	– –	3 1		
		GP	1	2	–	3	GP	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3		
		RB GP	– –	– –	– –	– –	RB GP	– –	– –	1 –	– –	– –	1 –	1 1	– –	2 1		
		GP	3	4	–	7	GP	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	7		
		RB	–	1	–	1	RB	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		
		RB GP	1 1	3 2	– –	4 3	RB GP	– –	1 –	– –	– 1	– –	1 1	3 2	– –	4 3		
		GP	–	3.3	–	3.3	GP	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4		
		OCEANIA Australia		GP	1	–	–	1	GP	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
		TOTALS		RB GP SP	52.0 82.2 36.0	123.0 178.2 73.5	– – 40.8	175.0 260.4 150.3	RB GP SP	7.0 3.0 –	19.0 7.0 1.0	16.0 15.7 1.5	7.0 46.0 8.5	3.0 16.0 4.5	52.0 87.7 15.5	123.0 185.7 25.5	– – 35.8	175.0 273.4 76.8
Total	170.2			374.7	40.8	585.7	Total	10.0	27.0	33.2	61.5	23.5	155.2	334.2	35.8	525.2		
		<div>1980 - Revised</div>				RB GP SP	7.0 1.3 1.0	19.0 5.6 2.4	16.0 14.3 4.0	7.0 44.3 17.8	3.0 16.7 10.8	52.0 82.2 36.0	123.0 178.2 73.5	– – 40.8	175.0 260.4 150.3			
						Total	9.3	27.0	34.3	69.1	30.5	170.2	374.7	40.8	585.7			

*RB = Regular Budget
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes

ANNEX III

UNHCR Expenditure in 1979 by Country or Area and Main Types of Assistance Activities^{a/}
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Type of Assistance	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary Repatriation	Relief ^{b/} and other Assistance	Total
AFRICA						
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia		44.5	-	-	60.9	105.4
Angola	4	113.6	-	189.9	324.3	4 627.8
Botswana	3	803.5	36.0	-	382.7	4 222.2
Burundi		221.0	0.6	-	23.9	245.5
Djibouti	1	634.3	6.7	-	158.8	1 799.8
Egypt		880.3	27.0	1.8	93.6	1 002.7
Equatorial Guinea		259.3	-	0.1	1 605.3	1 864.7
Ethiopia	2	403.9	0.9	8.4	407.2	2 820.4
Gabon		20.3	3.5	-	0.4	24.2
Ghana		195.6	-	-	-	195.6
Kenya	1	064.2	5.3	58.5	762.8	1 890.8
Lesotho		335.1	6.0	-	217.6	558.7
Mozambique	5	625.2	-	11.3	669.7	6 306.2
Nigeria		689.4	-	-	-	689.4
Rwanda		199.5	-	-	75.8	275.3
Senegal		208.4	0.4	-	-	208.8
Somalia	6	541.1	6.4	-	573.1	7 120.6
Sudan	3	035.0	11.0	5.4	1 274.7	4 326.1
Swaziland		303.4	7.1	-	216.8	527.3
Uganda	1	671.0	2.5	0.1	2 261.3	3 934.9
United Republic of Cameroon		200.8	9.4	-	-	210.2
United Republic of Tanzania	3	906.6	6.0	135.7	66.2	4 114.5
Zaire	10	578.4	1.0	1 072.3	3 149.4	14 801.1
Zambia	6	113.0	1.1	20.4	226.3	6 360.8
Other countries		303.0	6.7	1.0	83.7	394.4
Sub-total (1)		54 350.4	137.6	1 504.9	12 634.5	68 627.4
AMERICAS						
Argentina		739.6	281.1	270.6	2 103.6	3 394.9
Chile		45.0	120.0	-	34.1	199.1
Other southern Latin American countries		123.5	98.3	0.8	411.3	633.9
Peru		8.7	15.0	2.7	68.2	94.6
Other countries of north-western South America		103.3	-	7.3	51.7	162.3
Northern Latin American countries	1	744.6	13.7	78.0	1 237.0	3 073.3
North America		-	-	0.1	0.6	0.7
Sub-total (2)		2 764.7	528.1	359.5	3 906.5	7 558.8
ASIA						
Bangladesh		-	0.6	493.3	2 262.1	2 756.0
Burma		684.0	-	-	2 200.5	2 884.5
China	6	160.0	-	-	2.7	6 162.7
Hong Kong		-	2 591.0	-	8 171.7	10 762.7
Indonesia		0.8	713.0	-	23 765.0	24 478.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic		675.0	-	-	4 297.4	4 972.4
Lebanon		142.2	6.1	-	32.1	180.4
Malaysia		-	1 992.7	-	27 462.1	29 454.8
Pakistan	3	854.4	3.6	-	581.3	4 439.3
Philippines		6.4	221.8	-	16 875.0	17 103.2
Thailand		37.5	4 780.0	-	40 376.1	45 193.6
Viet Nam	2	388.0	782.0	-	1 985.3	5 155.3
Western Asia		186.0	51.5	-	31.3	268.8
Other countries or areas		-	1 261.1	-	3 860.0	5 121.1
Sub-total (3)		14 134.3	12 403.4	493.3	131 902.6	158 933.6
EUROPE						
Austria		133.2	0.6	2.1	23.7	159.6
Cyprus	5	440.5	0.4	-	168.2	5 609.1
France		209.0	1.2	98.9	-	309.1
Germany, Federal Republic of		63.5	28.7	1.0	70.1	163.3
Greece		210.0	0.8	-	48.7	259.5
Italy		79.6	46.2	4.1	267.3	397.2
Portugal		866.0	-	41.7	83.9	991.6
Romania		100.0	4.3	-	1.0	105.3
Spain		560.1	20.9	8.9	292.7	882.6
Turkey		28.4	15.0	-	2.5	45.9
United Kingdom		77.2	0.2	10.9	20.7	109.0
Yugoslavia		10.4	3.7	-	113.8	127.9
Other countries	3	959.1	24.5	20.9	157.2	4 161.7
Sub-total (4)		11 737.0	146.5	188.5	1 249.8	13 321.8

ANNEX III (Cont'd) - 2

Country	Type of Assistance	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary Repatriation	Relief ^{b/} and other Assistance	Total
<u>OCEANIA</u> Australia	(5)	-	6.1	2.9	-	9.0
<u>OVERALL ALLOCATIONS</u> Global and regional projects	(6)	704.1	877.1	421.7	451.7	2 454.6
Total (1 - 6)		83 690.5	14 098.8	2 970.8	150 145.1	250 905.2

^{a/} And therefore not including expenditure for programme support and administration

^{b/} Including donations in kind, e.g. food, etc.