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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
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UN/SA COLLECTION

REPORT ON UNHCR ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1978-1979
AND PROPOSED VOLUNTARY FUNDS PROGRAMMES
AND BUDGET FOR 1980

ADDENDUM

Introduction

1. At the time of drafting the Report on UNHCR Assistance Activities in 1978-79 and Proposed Voluntary Funds Programmes and Budget for 1980, it was foreseen that developments in certain countries or areas might require a review of the relevant UNHCR activities, which could necessitate the modification of UNHCR's material assistance programmes.
2. In Africa, there has been a further large influx of refugees into Somalia from Ethiopia, which has placed a serious strain on the country's resources and further aggravated an already difficult situation. In the Sudan, the 30,000 refugees who arrived from Uganda following events in that country earlier this year have continued to require assistance. Similarly, in Zaire, some 40,000 refugees from Uganda have been given basic relief to cover their immediate needs and plans have been elaborated for more durable solutions.
3. Following the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979, progress has been made in finding durable solutions for those in need. The number of resettlement opportunities for this group was more than doubled, to 260,000, and intentions of substantial financial contributions were announced to the Office. As a result of these and other developments, the proposals prepared in June have been revised and the changes are described in this document. The People's Republic of China has requested UNHCR to contribute to the Government's assistance programme for some 150,000 of the 250,000 refugees from Vietnam who have been granted asylum, as well as to a programme to resettle 10,000 refugees from South-East Asia to be admitted shortly. In Pakistan, the influx of refugees from Afghanistan has continued and, according to Government statistics, the caseload exceeds 185,000.

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4. Recent events in Nicaragua affected the refugee situation in neighbouring countries. The High Commissioner advanced a sum of \$1 million under Special Programmes and subsequently launched an appeal for a more comprehensive assistance programme for returnees and displaced persons. Although a large number of Nicaraguan refugees have either returned, or are in the process of doing so, others have left Nicaragua, who may fall within the mandate of UNHCR. In view of the prevailing situation, no revision of the programmes in Northern Latin America is proposed at this stage, it being understood that the High Commissioner will continue to follow developments closely and any revisions which may prove necessary will be reported to the Executive Committee in the usual manner.

5. The table below summarizes the revised needs within the General Programmes proposed for approval by the Executive Committee. These needs represent a total increase of \$27,412,000 in 1979 and \$24,869,000 in 1980. Taking into account the original targets submitted to the Committee in Table III of document A/AC.96/564, the revised target for 1979 would amount to \$177,658,000 and the target for 1980 would be \$233,895,000. These figures include \$2 million for the Emergency Fund.

Targets/Countries/Areas	Revised 1979 (in thousands of US dollars)	1980 (in thousands of US dollars)
Targets of General Programmes as per document A/AC.96/564, Table III	150,246.0	209,026.0
Additional allocations proposed:		
<u>Africa</u>		
Somalia	2,582.0	2,833.0
Sudan	600.0	1,665.0
Zaire	1,223.0	1,619.0
<u>Asia</u>		
China	6,244.0	9,818.0
Hong Kong	647.0	-
Indonesia	6,059.0	173.0
Malaysia	-	(18,836.0)
Pakistan	4,063.0	6,235.0
Philippines	398.0	520.0
Thailand	4,012.0	11,500.0
Other countries and areas in Asia	1,349.0	6,672.0
<u>Overall Allocations:</u>		
Programme support and administration	235.0	409.0
<u>Programme Reserve</u>	-	2,261.0
New targets of General Programmes	177,658.0	233,895.0

AFRICA

SOMALIA

Introduction

6. At the end of June 1979, it was estimated that 220,000 refugees required assistance in camps in Somalia. Following a considerable new influx, the Government of Somalia informed the High Commissioner that the figure had risen to 300,000 by the end of August. The Government has further reported that the influx is continuing. The majority of the newcomers are arriving in the Gedo area.

7. Initial relief measures are required and should be followed by aid geared towards helping the refugees to achieve self-sufficiency. The new situation, therefore, requires that the 1979 and 1980 General Programmes budget proposals be increased.

Local integration

8. Rural refugees: To facilitate the transfer of refugees to suitable project sites and to ensure continued delivery of supplies and materials, additional vehicles should be procured. Water supply facilities should also be developed further. For these purposes and in order to carry out initial measures, it is proposed to increase the original new and revised 1979 allocation by \$800,000 to \$2,100,000. It is proposed that the 1980 allocation be increased by \$1,270,000 to \$3,220,000 to accelerate self-sufficiency projects for the increased caseload.

9. Multipurpose assistance: In order to streamline the distribution of relief items, particularly food, for the new arrivals, it will be necessary to hire local vehicles for short periods. It is anticipated that basic foodstuffs for the refugees will be provided by the Government of Somalia and other donors, but the new groups will still need, inter alia, supplementary food, medical assistance, shelter, domestic utensils, soap and clothing. To cover immediate requirements, it is proposed to increase the 1979 allocation by \$1,700,000 to \$2,300,000. It is also proposed to increase the 1980 proposed allocation by \$1,445,000 to \$2,275,000 to meet, in particular, the additional medical and supplementary food needs.

Programme support and administration

10. The continued influx of a substantial number of refugees and the significant increase of the assistance programmes proposed above renders an immediate reinforcement of the staffing of the UNHCR representation in Mogadishu indispensable. It is thus proposed to add two programme officers (P-5/P-2) and seven general service staff (a programme assistant, an administrative assistant, two secretaries and three drivers) to the staffing table as from October 1979. The additional staff costs as well as related administrative expenses would, including a non-recurrent provision for furniture, office equipment and three vehicles, amount to \$82,000 in 1979. For 1980 an additional allocation of \$118,000 is proposed.

SUDAN

11. Since June 1979 two new situations have arisen in the Sudan which necessitate an upward revision of estimates for assistance in 1979 and 1980. The first situation concerns 30,000 Ugandan refugees recently arrived in the south of the country, for whom assistance has been financed from the allocation of \$320,242 made from the Emergency Fund in May 1979. The aid comprised the supply of agricultural tools, domestic utensils, vegetable and maize seed, fuel, health and sanitation facilities, the costs of transporting supplies and local administration. To meet the continuing needs of this group, it is proposed to allocate an additional \$381,775 for multipurpose assistance in 1979 under the new and revised projects formula. As the previously approved 1979 allocation for multipurpose assistance was \$25,000 the total would be \$406,775. An allocation of \$1,665,000 is proposed for assistance in 1980 to Ugandan refugees to be grouped in settlements where the Government will provide land and UNHCR will finance water supply, as well as educational, agricultural, medical and community development services, with a view to the refugees integrating in a durable manner and achieving self-sufficiency.

12. The second situation concerns the implementation of the Sudanese Government's new policy of moving from urban to rural areas those refugees for whom urban solutions are neither appropriate nor available and whose presence in urban areas has created social and economic difficulties. To provide initial help to the settlements which will absorb these refugees it is proposed to increase the 1979 local integration allocation by \$138,000, bringing it to a total of \$1,138,000. It has also been deemed necessary to provide legal assistance to refugees in the Sudan. A new 1979 allocation of \$80,570 is accordingly proposed to cover the issuance and distribution of identity cards for the refugees in the Sudan as well as any relevant administrative expenditure.

ZAIRE

Introduction

13. Since June 1979 more recent statistics have been obtained from the Government of Zaire which indicate that, as a result of changes in refugee legislation, the official caseload is 288,000, broken down as follows: 215,000 Angolans, 11,000 Burundi, 22,000 Rwandese and 40,000 Ugandans. These amended statistics in no way affect the number of beneficiaries from UNHCR current programmes in Zaire. According to this new legislation, only those Angolans who sought asylum in Zaire after 11 November 1975 are considered as refugees.

Ugandan Refugees

14. A recent census, conducted by the Zairian authorities, of the newly-arrived Ugandan refugees in Upper Zaire puts their number at some 40,000. Reports describe the precarious plight of these refugees, who are in urgent need of food, shelter and medical care.

15. The initial allocation of \$250,000 from the Emergency Fund was designed to meet, in part, the cost of relief measures to earlier arrivals who, at the time, numbered some 5,000. In order to cover both the immediate needs of the total number of 40,000, as well as to permit the High Commissioner to implement a programme of assistance designed to establish these refugees in agriculture, it is proposed to allocate \$1,188,000 from the General Programmes in 1979, for the last months of the year, under the new and revised projects formula, and \$1,563,000 for 1980. The vast majority of the refugees are farmers. Therefore, following a phase of immediate relief - such as local purchases of food (pending the arrival of WFP-donated commodities) and the distribution of blankets and medicaments - funds would be used mainly to purchase agricultural and domestic tools, seeds, soap and vehicles for the distribution of this aid. The Government of Zaire has addressed a request to WFP for food for these refugees. UNHCR has already made an allocation from the Emergency Fund and has concluded an agreement governing the implementation of the relief programme with a local mission, which has also indicated its readiness to implement the subsequent medium term assistance programme.

16. With regard to programme support and administration costs, an allocation of \$35,000 is proposed for 1979 to cover the continued employment of the programme officer (P-2) initially financed under the Emergency Fund. This estimate comprises staff costs for the period 15 October to 31 December, travel, including local charter of small aircraft, general operating expenses, supplies and purchase of wireless communications equipment. Staff costs, general operating expenses and supplies are estimated at \$56,000 for 1980.

ASIA

CHINA

Introduction

17. Since the spring of 1978, a large number of refugees have crossed the Vietnam border into China, exceeding a quarter of a million by the end of June 1979. At present, about 100,000 of them have been locally integrated, another 100,000 are on farms in temporary quarters, and some 50,000 are still living in camps, transit centres or ports, mainly in the provinces of Guangdong, Yunnan and Fujian, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

18. The sudden influx of such a large number of refugees has placed a heavy burden on the country's resources. The Government has provided them with assistance in the form of food, shelter, clothing and medical care since their arrival.

19. At the request of the Government of China, a UNHCR team undertook a programme mission in August. A tentative assistance programme was drawn up for the local integration of some 39,000 farmers and 11,000 fishermen who are still living in camps and harbours. Assistance will also be required to provide more durable shelter for the 100,000 refugees who have been settled initially on state farms, as well as for another 10,000 in countries of first asylum in South East Asia to whom the People's Republic of China has offered resettlement.

Local integration

20. Assistance to refugee farmers: Approximately 39,000 refugee farmers and their dependents will be settled on twelve state farms, where the Government will provide them with land, housing, social welfare amenities, employment opportunities, and establish basic infrastructure. UNHCR has been requested to supplement these efforts by providing medical equipment for hospitals to be built by the authorities and by assisting the refugees to become self-sufficient on the land or in rural activities. It is estimated that an amount of \$ 1.6 million will be required in 1979 and \$ 2.8 million in 1980 to cover these inputs.

21. Assistance to refugee fishermen: Approximately 11,000 refugee fishermen and dependents will be settled in the ports of Beihai and Qisha in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It is envisaged that a new harbour will be constructed in Beihai while the existing pier in Qisha will be extended. These efforts will be financed and implemented by the Chinese authorities. Trawlers of various capacities, cold storage facilities, fish-processing plants, boat repair facilities, transport and other related requirements will be provided. In addition, houses, schools, hospitals and shops will be built for the refugees. The Chinese Government will finance the major costs and UNHCR will make a supplementary contribution, towards the cost of fish-processing equipment, boats, housing and health services. It is estimated that UNHCR will require a total of \$ 2.16 million in 1979 for this purpose. An amount of \$ 3.4 million will be needed in 1980 to consolidate the efforts undertaken this year.

22. Assistance in housing: Due to a shortage of construction materials, the 100,000 refugees who have been settled initially on some 150 state farms are still living in temporary quarters. UNHCR has been requested to provide timber for the construction, on a self-help basis, of permanent houses for these refugees. The

Chinese authorities will finance the remainder of the construction materials and equipment as well as the necessary labour. It is estimated that an amount of \$ 1.2 million will be required in 1979, and in 1980 \$ 1.5 million will be needed for the continuation of this programme.

23. Assistance for the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees presently in South East Asia: In accordance with an offer made by the Government of China, some 10,000 Indo-Chinese refugees who are presently in countries in South East Asia will be given the opportunity to resettle in China. For this purpose, the Government will provide 27,000 hectares of land to set up three state farms on Hainan island. UNHCR has been requested to contribute towards the cost of the local integration of these people. It is estimated that UNHCR will require an amount of \$ 1.2 million in 1979 to provide, inter alia, seeds, fertilizer and fuel. In 1980 an amount of \$ 1.8 million will be required to provide medical equipment, housing and communal facilities.

24. The total UNHCR financial requirements for the above-mentioned activities, to facilitate the local integration of Indo-Chinese refugees in China, are therefore estimated at \$ 6.16 million in 1979 and \$ 9.5 million in 1980.

Programme support and administration

25. The monitoring of the assistance programme in the People's Republic of China requires a UNHCR presence in Beijing (Peking) which has been approved in principle by the authorities. The Office would be headed by a Chargé de Mission at the P-5 level, supported by four general service staff. In 1980, two Programme Officers at the P-4 and P-3 levels would be required in addition. Allocations of \$ 84,000 for 1979 and \$ 318,000 for 1980 are proposed to cover staff costs, travel, general operating expenses, supplies, furniture and equipment.

HONG KONG

26. Following negotiations with the Hong Kong authorities, UNHCR agreed that, as from the beginning of September 1979, it would meet the care and maintenance expenditure for all Vietnamese refugees, including those presently in camps which are administered by the authorities, thereby bringing the total caseload under UNHCR's responsibility to over 66,000 persons.

27. As a result of the agreement of the authorities to permit refugees to work in Hong Kong pending durable solutions, a considerable number have managed to achieve varying degrees of self-sufficiency. Consequently, UNHCR has started to reduce or terminate assistance to such refugees and their dependents. However, the reduction in the cost of care and maintenance thus achieved has been more than offset by the increased caseload for which UNHCR has assumed responsibility.

28. In document A/AC.96/564, an allocation of \$ 8,913,000 is proposed under the new and revised projects formula, on the basis of estimates made in June 1979, for the care and maintenance of refugees in Hong Kong. It is now estimated that an additional allocation of \$ 647,000 will be required for the remainder of the year, bringing the total figure to \$ 9,560,000. No increase in the proposed allocation for 1980 is foreseen at present, as the pace of resettlement abroad has been speeded up and is expected to offset any costs involved in maintaining an increased caseload.

INDONESIA

29. The number of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons in Indonesia, some 43,000 at the end of June 1979, has risen to more than 46,000. Of this number, some 33,000 were located on the Anambas Islands to the east of the Malayan peninsula. Their location posed serious logistical problems in respect of the provision of assistance.

30. During August 1979, the Government of Indonesia requested UNHCR assistance to transfer the maximum possible number of these persons from the Anambas Islands to more accessible sites on Galang Island, south of Singapore. This transfer was initiated in September and more than 3,000 persons were moved to a new camp on Galang Island in the first half of the month. It is anticipated that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons will be transferred from the Anambas Islands to Galang this year. The transfer is being implemented by the Indonesian Navy, with the assistance of a number of ships provided by voluntary groups and agencies, and has been undertaken as speedily as possible. It should be completed before the onset of the monsoon season in mid-October. Those Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons who cannot be moved from the Anambas Islands this year, numbering between 10,000 and 15,000, will be re-grouped on the most suitable camp sites on Jemaja Island (in the Anambas), pending further transfers in 1980.

31. In order to meet the costs of this operation, including those of project personnel and related items, as well as care and maintenance, and to finance the construction of improved camp facilities, a total revised 1979 allocation of \$ 19,111,000 is proposed, representing an increase of \$ 6 million over the estimate included in document A/AC.96/564. At the time of writing, it was foreseen that the 1980 allocation proposed would suffice. Should developments prove otherwise, new proposals will be presented to the Executive Committee at its next session.

Programme support and administration

32. It is proposed to reinforce the staffing of the UNHCR offices in Indonesia by one assistant programme officer (P-2) as from October 1979 and by a project control assistant at the general service level in 1980. To allow for staff costs and related expenses as well as for a move to new offices in Jakarta and some communications equipment, additional allocations of \$ 59,000 and \$ 173,000 are proposed for 1979 and 1980 respectively.

MALAYSIA

33. Since July 1979 the rate of departure of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons from Malaysia to resettlement countries has risen to more than 8,000 persons per month. At the same time, the number of new arrivals has dropped considerably. Consequently, the caseload in the country, which was estimated at 75,000 by the end of June 1979, had decreased to some 55,000 by mid-September 1979, including about 6,000 persons accepted for resettlement and awaiting departure. However, savings which may result in the current year will be used to make necessary improvements in existing camps and transit facilities. The new and revised 1979 allocation already submitted in document A/AC.96/564 will therefore remain unchanged. In 1980, substantial savings are anticipated as a result of a decreased caseload in Malaysia. It is consequently suggested that the proposed 1980 allocation of \$ 38,836,000 be reduced to \$ 20 million.

PAKISTAN

Introduction

34. The Government of Pakistan informed the High Commissioner in April 1979 that some 80,000 refugees from Afghanistan had sought asylum on its territory. At the request of the Government, a mission was sent to Pakistan shortly thereafter in order to assess the situation. The refugees had entered the Provinces of Baluchistan, the North West Frontier (NWFP), Federally-Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the northern areas of Pakistan. A second mission was undertaken in late August with a view to formulating an assistance programme. The Government estimated that the number of refugees had risen to some 185,000 by the beginning of September and reported that the influx was continuing. Approximately 45,000 refugees were in Baluchistan and 140,000 in the NWFP/FATA.

35. The Government has assisted the refugees by providing essential shelter, food and basic medical services and, to the extent possible, efforts have been made to move the refugees further inland and to set up organized camps.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Emergency Fund

36. In order to assist the Government in its efforts to aid the refugees, and pending the preparation of a more comprehensive assistance programme, the High Commissioner concluded an agreement with the Government for an amount of \$ 190,000, which was allocated from the Emergency Fund.

Multipurpose Assistance

37. The Government plans to continue its policy of transferring refugees further inland and establishing more organized settlements, with a view to engaging the refugees in productive activities and self-reliance projects. UNHCR has been requested to contribute towards the realization of these plans, and to provide further relief as well as to fund essential infrastructure, such as water supply, basic health facilities, elementary schools, agricultural services, etc. Refugees who brought their herds of goats, sheep and camels, will require assistance in the form of veterinary services, additional animal feed and other livestock projects, so that they may achieve a certain measure of self-reliance. Others, particularly women, who are skilled in carpet-weaving and embroidery, could participate in the development of cottage industries. The Government has also requested WFP to provide basic food rations; however, some supplementary food will be needed. The cost of the inland transportation of WFP food supplies will be the responsibility of the Government in the first instance, but additional funds may be needed in support of its efforts. Basic medical supplies and two mobile dispensaries have been provided by UNICEF. The needs are still considerable, however, and additional medicines, personnel and ambulances are necessary. The refugee influx has placed a heavy burden on the administrative services of the Government and the High Commissioner has also been requested to assist in this field.

38. In order to carry out the plans described above, the High Commissioner proposes that the Committee approve an amount of \$ 3.91 million for the remaining months of 1979 under the new and revised projects formula, and an amount of \$ 6 million for the period January to September 1980, at which time the programme will be re-assessed.

Programme support and administration

39. The implementation of the assistance programme would require the immediate establishment of a UNHCR office in Islamabad (headed by a Chargé de Mission at the D-1 level, assisted by a programme officer (P-3), three general service staff and, for 1979 only, one administrative assistant) and sub-offices in the capitals of Baluchistan (Quetta) and the North West Frontier Province (Peshawar), each staffed by a programme officer at the P-3 level and supported by two general service staff. To cover the establishment of these offices in 1979, including a non-recurrent provision for basic furniture, office equipment and three vehicles, as well as salaries, common staff costs, travel, general operating expenses and supplies, an allocation of \$ 153,000 is proposed for 1979. To maintain the three offices for the first nine months of 1980, an allocation of \$ 235,000 is proposed.

PHILIPPINES

40. The caseload of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons in the Philippines, which numbered some 5,100 at the end of June 1979, had reached approximately 6,500 by the middle of September. A portion of this increase is due to rescue operations at sea. At the same time, the high cost of transporting refugees and displaced persons from distant camps, such as those at Puerto Princesa and on Tara Island, to Manila has added to the cost of UNHCR's programme of assistance in the Philippines. Consequently, a total revised allocation of \$ 1,750,000 is proposed for 1979 to cover the cost of care and maintenance for the caseload in the Philippines, representing an increase of \$ 398,000 over the figure submitted in document A/AC.96/564. For 1980, an allocation of \$ 2,310,000 is proposed, which would be an increase of \$ 520,000 over the earlier estimate.

THAILAND

41. A number of developments in Thailand since June 1979 have necessitated a revision of the proposed allocations for 1979 and 1980. In July, fuel prices in Thailand were raised by some 40 per cent. The cost of constructing appropriate accommodation has also risen, faster than other costs, following a ban on logging. Consequently, the cost of UNHCR's programme of assistance in Thailand has increased, notably for the construction of suitable shelter for new arrivals. The influx, mainly from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea, has continued and the most urgent needs are for medical care, shelter, supplementary feeding, and for internal transportation to keep pace with the accelerated rate of resettlement.

42. For these reasons, the proposed allocations under the 1979 and 1980 general programmes will need to be substantially increased. A total revised appropriation of \$ 19 million is now proposed for care and maintenance of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons in Thailand for 1979. This represents an increase of \$ 2,762,000 over the revised proposal presented in document A/AC.96/564. For 1980, an allocation of \$ 28 million is proposed, or \$ 6.5 million more than was estimated necessary in June.

Resettlement

43. As a result of considerably increased resettlement offers following the United Nations Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South East Asia which was held in Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979, the Office has had not only to meet increased costs for the transportation of refugees to certain countries, but also to provide the supporting staff required to speed up processing. For the resettlement of refugees from Thailand, a new revised allocation of \$ 6,850,000, representing \$ 1,250,000 more than was originally proposed, is now submitted in respect of transportation and resettlement operations in 1979. An allocation of \$ 11 million, which is \$ 5 million more than was estimated earlier in the year, is proposed for 1980.

OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

44. In Japan the caseload of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula had increased from 561 in June 1979 to 966 by the end of August. Due to this increase, it is estimated that in addition to the \$729,000 originally foreseen for 1979, an amount of \$395,000 will be required for care and maintenance and to cover operational expenses. A total of \$1,124,000 is thus requested under the new and revised projects formula. Barring further major influxes, it is estimated that an allocation of another \$465,000 will be required in 1980 in addition to the \$1,035,000 originally foreseen, bringing the total proposed allocation to \$1.5 million.

45. In Singapore the caseload had increased from 445 in June to 1,260 by the end of August. The Government raised from 1,000 to 5,000 the ceiling on the number of refugees who would be permitted to transit through Singapore to countries of resettlement. This will facilitate the departure of those refugees who have been accepted for resettlement and are in other South-East Asian countries, particularly those on the nearby Indonesian islands. As a consequence of these developments, it is estimated that \$1,010,000, representing \$243,000 more than the original estimate contained in document A/AC.96/564, will be required in 1979 to cover the care and maintenance of these refugees. An allocation of \$2,460,000 is proposed for 1980 for the same purpose, which is \$1,160,000 over and above the figure submitted previously.

Resettlement from countries other than Thailand

46. In view of the increased number of resettlement offers for Indo-Chinese refugees made available by some thirty countries following the United Nations meeting convened in Geneva by the Secretary-General in July 1979, there is a need not only for additional funds to cover the cost of transportation to some of these countries of final destination, but also to strengthen resettlement efforts by providing processing staff, arranging for medical examinations and assisting selection teams from various countries. It is estimated that an additional \$700,000 will be required for 1979, bringing the total to \$4.35 million to cover, inter alia, transportation, medical examinations, processing, and staff costs, until the end of this year. For 1980, the costs connected with resettlement are estimated to require an additional \$5 million above and beyond the \$7 million already proposed, for a total of \$12 million.

Programme support and administration

47. The staffing of the sub-office in Singapore, consisting of a Junior Professional Officer financed from trust funds and three general service staff, needs strengthening in view of the increased caseload and of the expansion of the activities and responsibilities of the sub-office, notably as regards the monitoring of the large number of refugees transiting through Singapore for their country of resettlement, and procurement activities on behalf of other UNHCR offices in the area. It is therefore proposed to add, effective October 1979, a professional line at the P-3 level for the Head of the sub-office. Additional staff costs and related expenses are estimated at \$11,000 for 1979 and \$47,000 for 1980.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

48. The developments covered by this addendum also necessitate a review of the Headquarters staffing table and budget for certain programmes as described below:

- Protection of and assistance to refugees

In order to keep pace with developments in Asia, the existing Asia regional section was replaced, effective 1 August, by two sections: one responsible for South and South East Asia and one covering East Asia. While the basic staffing of the new sections could be assured by redeploying available staff resources there is a need for a line at the P-5 level to accommodate the new post of Chief of regional section. The Programming and Co-ordination Section's increased involvement in programming and planning missions - to evaluate new refugee situations, assess project viability, assist in developing detailed plans of action, review project progress, etc. - and the increased sophistication and professionalism in terms of programme and project planning systems and of project monitoring, renders the employment of a project planner at the P-3 level indispensable. The travel budget for this programme is also reviewed to take account of intensified mission travel necessitated by recent events.

- External relations, information and fund raising

As a result of an unprecedented demand for public information material, the budget for this programme has had to be revised. The supplementary allocation will enable continued production of public information material, especially films and photos, and will permit wide publicity to be given to urgent refugee situations in Africa and Asia.

- Administration, management and general services

The recent programme expansion now necessitates the addition in the Finance and Control Section of a project control officer at the P-3 level and two general service staff.

Since document A/AC.96/564 went to print, a major study on staff training was undertaken by a consultant. It is apparent from the study that the training programmes oriented towards UNHCR's specific requirements in the field as well as at Headquarters should be widened and intensified. To discharge the planned activities in this area, it is proposed to assign two support staff at the general service level - a secretary and a clerk - and to reclassify the post of training officer from the P-3 to the P-4 level in order to reflect the increased responsibilities and to attract a candidate with the required experience and qualifications.

49. The above seven posts (three professionals and four general service) are proposed for inclusion in the staffing table as from October 1979. Salaries and common staff costs for these posts, as well as for the reclassification of the post of training officer, would amount to \$ 71,000 in 1979 and \$ 298,000 in 1980. Increased travel and public information activities as well as general office expenses related to the new posts and increased communications costs would require an upwards adjustment of \$ 164,000 in 1979 and \$ 111,000 in 1980. The following allocations, supplementary to those contained in Section VI of document A/AC.96/564, are submitted for approval:

	(In thousands of US dollars)	
	1979 (revised)	1980
Protection of and assistance to refugees:		
- Direction and co-ordination of assistance	22	79
- Regional co-ordination at Headquarters	41	97
External relations, information and fund raising	128	57
Administration, management and general services	44	176