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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:
REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND
BUDGET FOR 1995

PART III. EUROPE

Section 16 - Former Yugoslavia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA



UNHCR Offices

1 - UNHCR Representation



UNPAs

2 - Office evacuated for security reasons

III.16 FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Area Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population and other groups of concern

1. In the last quarter of 1993, the total number of refugees, displaced persons and war-affected social cases in all former Yugoslav republics stood at 4,259,000, an increase of 19 per cent from mid-1993 when the assisted population stood at 3,605,000. Due to the escalation of the conflict in late 1993, the figure in Bosnia and Herzegovina increased, while in Croatia a number of spontaneous departures were offset by new arrivals. In The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the beneficiary figure remained stable while in Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the figures showed a downward trend. At May 1994, the beneficiary figures were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,775,000	67.3
Croatia	800,000	19.4
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:		
- Serbia	426,700	10.4
- Montenegro	62,300	1.5
Slovenia	35,500	0.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22,000	0.5
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,121,500</u>	<u>100</u>

2. The majority of the assisted population continue to be women, children and the elderly, from both urban and rural areas. Throughout the six republics, between 75 and 95 per cent of the beneficiaries reside with host families, while the remainder live in communal centres. Of the total 4,121,500 beneficiaries, 664,500 are refugees, 1,684,300 displaced persons and 1,772,700 other affected persons. In Bosnia and Herzegovina alone, it is thought that some one million Bosnian Muslims, Croats and Serbs have departed, and more than one million are internally displaced. Those affected by the war include social cases, for the most part institutionalized and destitute persons registered by the municipal authorities, the Red Cross and other local institutions.

3. In neighbouring European countries (i.e. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Turkey) the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Special Operation principally from Bosnia and Herzegovina had increased to 13,185 by May 1994.

4. With regard to Mandate refugees of other nationalities, UNHCR continued to assist a limited number of beneficiaries under the Annual Programme in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia while seeking durable solutions for them.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. Generally, developments in former Yugoslavia centred on Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attempted to increase humanitarian assistance programmes against a backdrop of ongoing conflict, persecution, obstructions to the passage of humanitarian aid and subsequent delays in the implementation of projects. On occasion, aid workers faced open hostility. Some continued to work in a dangerous environment. While the winter was relatively mild for the second consecutive year, the absence of a peace settlement between the warring parties led to an increased number of displaced within Bosnia and Herzegovina and a comparable number of refugees, particularly in Croatia. When attacks on Sarajevo ceased in February 1994, the situation in the city improved. Attacks on and fighting around Maglaj and the United Nations-declared safe area of Gorazde, however, created new humanitarian crises, which were compounded by new displacements in the spring. In the relief effort, considerable resources were allocated to UNHCR's logistical operation. Donor nations provided support with convoy assets and also participated in the Sarajevo airlift and the airdrop operation to besieged areas.

6. More recently, the conclusion of an agreement between Bosnian Croats and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to form a Federation, reawakened hope for a return to peace and normalization in central Bosnia and western Herzegovina. This development encouraged the formulation of preliminary plans for rehabilitation and recovery, particularly in Sarajevo and Mostar. However, conditions are as yet not conducive for the promotion and implementation of a mass repatriation programme. In the areas controlled by the new Federation, the situation remains precarious with an estimated one third of the territory still suffering from factional fighting. Furthermore, tension between ethnic groups continues in many regions. In the northwestern part of the region, ethnic persecution is responsible for an ongoing exodus of predominantly Muslim refugees.

7. The situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Croatia, where no negotiated settlement has yet been reached, continues to be cause for concern; the signing of a cease-fire agreement at the end of March 1994 was, however, an important step forward. United Nations sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have reportedly had far-reaching effects on the quality of life of the population and on services rendered by public institutions. This situation has contributed towards a declining refugee population and an increase in the number of social cases in need of support, such as institutionalized and other vulnerable cases, of whom UNHCR only assists a small number.

8. In Slovenia and in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a more stable situation prevails. In Slovenia the marginal decrease in the number of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina due to spontaneous departures has been offset by an increase of some 1,500 refugees "sur place" - immigrant workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina who have recently lost employment and rights to social benefits in Slovenia. In The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia a reduction by 5,000 in the number of planned beneficiaries has been agreed upon with other United Nations agencies, which leaves the total target population at 22,000. Another important development was The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's succession

to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees on 18 January 1994, which means that all former Yugoslav republics have now become parties to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

9. Two to three years of conflict have taken their toll on the lives of the people. One of the mainstays of the assistance programme has been the provision of monetary and in-kind support to host families, thus obviating the need to construct refugee settlements, a method which may not be sustainable in the long run.

10. United Nations agencies and some NGOs will continue and expand programmes for the benefit of women and children over the coming months, concentrating on community based psycho-social support and self-help activities in all republics. As a result of trauma, inactivity and the loss of family members, three other groups with special needs have emerged - adolescents, elderly persons and demobilized soldiers. Social services activities have been increased to lay foundations for revitalizing local structures. The need has been identified for expanded educational programmes in collaboration with UNICEF and UNESCO.

11. The economy in each country of the region has been seriously affected by inflation, a much reduced industrial and agricultural output, and loss of regional and external trading. The conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina has completely disrupted or curtailed public services, particularly the health services. The recent agreement between the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Government has, however, already heralded a return to normalcy, with commercial activities restarting in western Herzegovina and central Bosnia.

12. UNHCR's future involvement is dependent upon political and military developments. The consolidation of cease-fires and the restoration of commercial access to large areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina would allow for a reduction in assistance programmes and put the Office in a position to focus on the return of many refugees and displaced persons to a place of their choice.

13. If an overall settlement is not achieved, regional solutions must be considered, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would imply the continuation of life-saving projects combined with transitional measures for recovery where possible.

Programme objectives and priorities

14. UNHCR continued its role as lead agency. Inter-agency objectives and priorities in 1994 continue to focus on survival projects in areas where there is no negotiated and sustained peace agreement, and to introduce transitional projects which will promote economic recovery and provide an interface between relief assistance and possible repatriation and rehabilitation plans, where possible. However, if the conditions for the safe and dignified voluntary return of the refugees and displaced persons are not met, relief assistance should not be withdrawn prematurely. Although assistance will be reduced or discontinued where possible, caution is called for, especially in view of the approaching winter. A continuation of the conflict would mean that more than one million

persons who have fled Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the internally displaced in this republic, would be unable to return to their places of origin.

15. UNHCR's current objectives and priorities are as follows:

- to continue as lead agency in charge of coordinating inter-agency activities to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance, where needed, in the six former Yugoslav republics;
- to continue to monitor the treatment of and provide support to minority populations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to ensure admission to safety for victims fleeing war and persecution;
- to ensure the protection and treatment of refugees in former Yugoslavia in accordance with recognized international standards;
- to assist the target populations throughout former Yugoslavia and beneficiaries of UNHCR projects in other countries in eastern Europe and in Turkey through the delivery of relief items, the implementation of projects and the provision of services;
- to maintain pressure for unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance and press for an early resumption of commercial traffic in central Bosnia;
- to work closely with national and local authorities and United Nations agencies in the planning and implementation of the possible transition phase towards rehabilitation and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Federation territory;
- with the United Nations and other agencies, to monitor closely developments and prepare for the possible return movement of refugees and displaced persons within the region or beyond the frontiers of former Yugoslavia;
- to continue to assist persons in need of medical evacuation and to provide resettlement assistance; and
- to monitor continuously the physical and mental well being of the target population, and to solicit resources from the international community to meet those needs.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

16. In implementing its assistance programme, UNHCR works principally through NGOs, receives direct contributions of material and seconded personnel from various donor Governments, collaborates with local government aid agencies and works through the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanisms with the direct support of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

17. Full inter-agency missions are conducted twice a year to discuss ongoing and future projects and to prepare United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals for the donor community. Close collaboration is maintained with the European Community Task Force (ECTF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) has maintained a unit in Zagreb since 1993, partly funded by UNHCR, to coordinate NGO activities. Up to 200 NGOs contribute towards the assistance programmes in the region.

18. A major logistical operation was organized by UNHCR to deliver food and non-food items donated by several agencies. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, this included land routes, airlifts and airdrops.

General Programmes

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

19. In addition to the Special Operation, UNHCR continued to assist a number of Mandate refugees of other nationalities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Up to 463 persons of various nationalities were assisted throughout the year, although, by December 1993, the number had decreased to 28. This decrease was due in part to the cessation of refugee status for 156 Albanian refugees. Durable solutions were found for this group, and Albanians who agreed to repatriate were assisted by means of a small cash grant.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

20. In 1994, the objective of providing basic care and maintenance pending durable solutions for the refugees and asylum-seekers has been maintained and is implemented directly by UNHCR in the absence of an implementing partner. The number of beneficiaries under this project has increased steadily in the course of the first six months of 1994. At the end of May, 105 refugees and asylum-seekers were assisted. This trend is expected to continue throughout 1994. Although beneficiaries include families, there is a preponderance of single males. Refugees will continue to live in either of the two designated accommodation centres at Avala or Belgrade, with room and board provided by UNHCR, or at the Federal Immigration Centre at Padinska Skela, where UNHCR covers the cost of meals. Those able to find their own accommodation receive a modest monthly allowance. As in 1993, essential medical care is covered. For 1994, a revised amount of \$ 195,900 is proposed under this project.

21. Resettlement has remained the principal durable solution for this group in the absence of opportunities for local integration and voluntary repatriation. Basic resettlement costs, such as transport and pre-departure medical examinations, are covered under this project. A revised allocation of \$ 29,200 is proposed under this project.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and Maintenance

22. For 1995, an allocation of \$ 137,500 is proposed to provide care and maintenance to an estimated total beneficiary population of 200 persons. The number of beneficiaries is expected to decrease somewhat in 1994.

Resettlement

23. A \$14,600 allocation is proposed for the 200 persons expected to be processed for resettlement in 1995.

Special Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

24. In Bosnia and Herzegovina UNHCR continued to provide life-saving relief items and services. In the other republics the focus of the UNHCR programme was to consolidate projects for refugees, the displaced and social cases particularly in collaboration with national Governments, other United Nations Agencies, ECTF, the ICRC and NGOs.

25. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina prevented UNHCR from carrying out its activities to the extent planned. Obstructions to UNHCR convoys and the problems of access for all agencies resulted in delays in implementing arrangements. The escalating conflict, particularly in the second half of the year, led to a serious deterioration of security conditions faced by aid workers. These factors, combined with winter conditions and the necessity of re-routing convoys through secondary roads, resulted in lower tonnages being delivered and in the overstocking of warehouses. Such problems were only resolved at the beginning of 1994. The airlift to Sarajevo was also suspended on several occasions for security reasons.

26. These conditions seriously affected the delivery of food supplies and non-food items, such as winter supplies and shelter materials. While the target in 1993 was to deliver over 7,000 metric tons per week to Bosnia and Herzegovina, deliveries varied between 2,423 metric tons and 8,191 metric tons. Sarajevo's dependence on the airlift increased from 50 per cent in January 1993 to 89 per cent in December 1993. The besieged areas benefited from airdrops of food, medicines, seeds and winter items, which no doubt contributed towards the survival of the people in these areas. In other areas the UNHCR seed programme was expanded greatly in 1993 to reduce dependency on food aid and included spring and autumn planting of more than 6,000 metric tons of cereal and vegetable seeds.

27. The logistics component of the operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was expanded in 1993 and, by mid-September, included 16 teams of 226 trucks with a capacity of 3,319 metric tons. In addition, a small fleet of vehicles was dedicated to specific NGO needs. The airlift operation, which began in July 1992, carried an average of 6,500 metric tons per month of aid to Sarajevo between August 1993 and May 1994. The airdrop operation, which commenced in March 1993, has transported an average of 1,358 metric tons per month to central

and eastern Bosnia. Due to lack of access, urgent arrangements were made in the second half of 1993 to increase warehousing capacity from delivery points outside Bosnia and Herzegovina.

28. The continuing conflict gave rise to an increase in the number of displaced persons and refugees in need of medical care and psycho-social support. Efforts to enlarge the number of projects to provide support to these vulnerable groups were partly delayed because of the fighting. Educational projects also were of very limited in scope in 1993 for the same reasons.

29. The number of persons in need of medical evacuation increased dramatically from mid-1993 and a medical evacuation programme developed jointly between UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with the cooperation of WHO, UNPROFOR and UNICEF, was expanded to cover not only Sarajevo but also other areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. By December 1993, 391 patients had been evacuated to receiving countries and 434 were accepted, awaiting departure.

30. In Croatia, implementation arrangements were consolidated. Asylum-seekers continued to arrive from Bosnia and Herzegovina and up to 5,000 mainly Muslim refugees were relocated from hotels in Dalmatia to collective centres in Istria and Slavonia. In September 1993, 820 ex-detainees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and their dependents were evacuated from Karlovac, a transit centre under constant shelling, to Gasinci, Slavonia, where UNHCR funded the emergency construction of 200 prefabricated housing units before the onset of winter. With the growing importance of the shelter programme in Croatia, a Shelter Task Force was established in July/August by UNHCR, the Croatian Government Agency for Reconstruction, the Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees and the International Rescue Committee to coordinate bilateral and international projects.

31. Between October 1992 and December 1993 a total of 17,287 persons, mainly ex-detainees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, had been moved for resettlement or temporary protection to third countries after a transit period, principally in Croatia. In addition, 2,000 persons were awaiting departure and 1,900 were pending acceptance.

32. In the UNPAs, despite continuing tension, the UNHCR programme continued throughout 1993 where the monitoring of minority groups, in collaboration with UNPROFOR and the Civil Administration, was an important function.

33. In other republics, planned activities were more successfully completed. However, the continued imposition of United Nations sanctions delayed the delivery of relief assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This situation was partly resolved at the end of 1993 with the streamlining of procedures for sanctions clearance for UNHCR and NGOs through the United Nations in New York.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

34. At the beginning of 1994 the target population in Bosnia and Herzegovina had increased to 2.7 million persons, or 67 per cent of the overall number assisted in former Yugoslavia.

35. Significant political developments took place in the first months of 1994, including a cease-fire in and around Sarajevo and an agreement on 18 March 1994 between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Croats on the establishment of a Federation. However, in the north of Bosnia, in Bihac and in Gorazde, fighting continued.

36. The overall delivery of assistance by road improved vastly in 1994. In central Bosnia commercial traffic, which was totally disrupted in 1993, has partially resumed, and consumer goods are again appearing on the market. However, the transition from relief assistance to recovery will be slow. Mass repatriation has not yet begun and individual purchasing power is low. UNHCR is monitoring the situation carefully. Since May 1994 it has been possible to reduce the airlift and airdrop operation marginally and to plan a gradual reduction in the number of international trucking fleets moving into central Bosnia. Even if the peace holds in this area of Bosnia, the displaced, mainly women and children, will require continued food and non-food assistance certainly until the end of the current year.

37. In eastern Bosnia, due to the continued risk of air-strikes by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and their implications for international aid workers, UNHCR international staff have been withdrawn temporarily. Frequent missions, however, continue to be conducted and UNHCR field offices are staffed by local employees.

38. On the basis of monitoring nutritional needs, successful crop production programmes and the evaluation of available local resources, it has been decided, in consultation with WFP, to reduce the amount of food supplied per month to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 41,000 metric tons to 29,000 metric tons. UNHCR will continue the supply of yeast and orange juice concentrate to vulnerable groups in 1994.

39. UNHCR will not be involved in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1994, the UNHCR programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina will comprise the following elements:

- (i) Relief assistance will continue until such time as the refugees and the displaced can return to their places of origin or former residence in safety and dignity. Projects will therefore focus on the basic needs of the population with emphasis on support to vulnerable groups, providing them with food, domestic and hygiene items, clothing and winter supplies. Supplementary food distribution commenced in 1993 and will continue throughout 1994. In keeping with transitional plans UNHCR will, for a second consecutive year, provide seeds to all areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to provide fresh food supplement to the

basic WFP ration and to decrease dependency on international aid.

- (ii) UNHCR will continue to implement repairs and rehabilitation of private homes and collective centres. These efforts will not, however, meet all the housing needs of the returnee population. Hundreds of thousands of persons will eventually require assistance to find new homes because of the total destruction or loss of their former property. Furthermore, UNHCR will continue to provide support to the International Management Group (IMG) in their technical assessment missions to address the needs of infrastructure and public utilities of the country.
- (iii) Various community services projects and mental health programmes will be expanded to address the needs of victims of war trauma. Women, adolescents, young children and the elderly will benefit from these projects. UNHCR's "Operation Reunite" project is expected to provide a valuable tracing link between separated parents and children in more than 25 countries.
- (vi) In the medical field, fuel will be provided to hospitals and a number of medical facilities will be rehabilitated. The Medical Evacuation Programme from Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue for critically ill patients who cannot be treated locally.
- (v) UNHCR will support small scale income-generation projects for targeted groups. This includes small scale livestock programmes and local production of relief items. The encouragement of various self-help projects throughout the country is foreseen.
- (vi) In the education sector UNHCR will complement activities planned by UNICEF and possibly UNESCO, and will rehabilitate a number of school buildings. Assistance will include the provision of supplies and materials to schools which are not being assisted from other sources.
- (vii) The coordination mechanisms at the field level between United Nations agencies, the ICRC and NGOs will continue to function in 1994 to ensure the best possible coverage in all regions and in all sectors of assistance.

40. In Croatia, UNHCR and other agencies are assisting 280,000 refugees and 247,000 displaced persons, as well as up to 110,000 persons in the UNPAs. In addition, ECTF and the IFRC are assisting a number of war-affected social cases, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to some 800,000 persons. Three years of continued war in Croatia have increased unemployment and placed a heavy burden on the health, education and social welfare sectors. Most of the UNHCR projects in Croatia in 1993 have been continued and expanded in 1994 with emphasis on the main component of the programme, the provision of cash grants to families hosting refugees or displaced persons. While ECTF provides basic food commodities within Croatia and the Croatian controlled part of UNPA-West, UNHCR provides warehousing

and logistical support for the delivery of WFP supplies to the UNPAs. The construction of new shelter facilities will be principally undertaken through bilateral contributions. UNHCR will implement repairs to existing ones and continue the supply of domestic and hygiene items in Croatia and the UNPAs. Under arrangements with the Ministry of Health, support will be provided in the medical field. In coordination with other United Nations and local agencies, UNHCR continues to fund community based projects to support vulnerable groups suffering from post-traumatic stress disorders. Inputs to provide primary education to the target population are closely coordinated with UNICEF. It is expected that in the future UNESCO will assume a greater role in the educational field. As in Bosnia and Herzegovina, some measure of self-sufficiency will be encouraged in the form of income-generation projects which also provide occupational therapy. Distribution of seeds falls into this category of assistance.

41. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the number of beneficiaries assisted in April 1994 stood at 306,700 refugees and 120,000 social cases in Serbia, and 32,300 refugees and 30,000 social cases in Montenegro. In the first months of 1994 there was a downward trend in the numbers of refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia due to spontaneous departures, including return movements to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The imposition of United Nations sanctions seriously affected the quality of life of the poorest sector of society, including refugees. Under an agreement between WFP and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), part of the basic food rations will be supplied by ECHO in 1994. UNHCR continues to provide logistical support, domestic and transport fuel, domestic and hygiene items, clothing, community services, and pharmacy services for the refugees, and will continue to assist with the running costs of 290 collective centres throughout the Republic. An important component of the 1994 programme will be the continuation and expansion of community services in other republics, while in the field of education UNHCR plans to provide basic school supplies to refugee children of intermediate and high-school age, while UNICEF plans to cover the needs of primary school children.

42. In Slovenia the target population, at April 1994, comprised 31,228 registered refugees, 2,682 additional unregistered beneficiaries and 1,700 refugees "sur place". This last group is made up of former immigrant workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina whose work permits and social benefits have expired. In The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the beneficiaries include 10,000 refugees and 12,000 social cases. In both republics, UNHCR continues to provide logistical support for the delivery of food and non-food aid, domestic supplies, and financial support to host families. Repair and maintenance work will continue on the 28 collective centres in Slovenia and similar facilities in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Other support to beneficiaries in these republics includes health care through government or NGO channels, social services, and small-scale income generation projects. UNHCR provides financial support to the Ministry of Education for the provision of primary education, the extension of secondary education to refugee students and vocational training for adolescents and single parents.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

43. The future of the Special Operation in Former Yugoslavia will depend on political decisions taken over the coming months and on developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the UNPAs. With the beginning of a transitional period, following the agreement between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Croats, and the cease-fire held in Sarajevo and central Bosnia, plans are being made to reconstruct both Sarajevo and Mostar, which may eventually involve other areas as well.

44. Two roles are envisaged for UNHCR. If peace extends to other areas of the republic, the mass repatriation of more than one million people may begin. Up to a further one million internally displaced within Bosnia and Herzegovina would also require assistance. UNHCR would initiate a voluntary repatriation programme with the local authorities, other agencies and NGOs. However, many issues would remain to be resolved. Surveys are under way to re-register the refugees and the displaced and record their last place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thousands of families have lost their homes or may have to return to other areas. While being the lead agency for voluntary repatriation, UNHCR would not be directly involved in longer term rehabilitation and recovery projects for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

45. Conversely, a no-war, no-peace situation in 1995 would imply the need for a regional approach - the continuation of humanitarian assistance where needed and the phasing down of assistance where possible, contingent on the gradual recovery of the economy, commercial activity and an eventual return to normal life.

46. At present, UNHCR plans to monitor the situation closely, scaling down the logistical operation or replacing parts of it with local resources. It is hoped that the airlift operation to Sarajevo and the airdrop operations can be curtailed or terminated by mid-1995.

47. It is important that assistance continues in the transitional phase. The next crop production together with the revitalization of local industry will be important elements in this period. The specialized agencies plan to resume or commence their national programmes. The creation of income-generation projects and employment opportunities will be vital. UNHCR's role in this transitional phase could include a continuation of inputs into crop production, small scale self-reliance projects targeting returnees or, in the case of continuing conflict, populations in affected areas. If the conflict persists UNHCR will be obliged to continue its programme to support populations dependent on external assistance for survival.

48. With fierce fighting continuing in the north of Bosnia and many issues not yet resolved, humanitarian assistance should not be withdrawn prematurely. In the other republics, if an overall peace settlement is not reached, assistance programmes will continue until such time as the refugees and the displaced can return under acceptable conditions.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

49. In 1993, efforts were undertaken to reach the objectives set at the beginning of the year. However, due to developments in the former Yugoslavia, some UNHCR offices had to be closed and/or relocated to more secure areas. This resulted in additional costs for rental of premises, for the reinforcement of security measures, and for the assurance of the safety of staff and UNHCR property.

50. The overall staffing level as planned for 1993 was maintained throughout the year in order to be able to respond to needs for humanitarian assistance activities. A total of 546 staff have been working under regular contracts and some 250 on temporary contracts. In preparation for the winter of 1993/1994, nine Winter Field Officers were recruited for a three-month period to assist minority ethnic and vulnerable groups in life-threatening situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

51. As a result of the expansion of UNHCR's humanitarian efforts, UNHCR had established 25 offices in former Yugoslavia by end May 1994, consisting of five Offices of Chief of Mission, four Sub-Offices and 17 Field Offices. In order to run these offices and ensure implementation of UNHCR's special humanitarian assistance operation, over 860 staff have been deployed as follows: 565 staff employed by UNHCR on regular contracts (182 international staff, of which one Junior Professional Officer (JPO), seven National Officers, and 376 local staff); some 250 local staff on temporary contracts; ten United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), representing UNV's contribution to UNHCR's humanitarian efforts; and 40 experts who have either been seconded or are on loan to UNHCR from the Governments of Denmark, France, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition, UNHCR currently employs three consultants in a variety of technical and specialized capacities.

52. The 1994 revised estimate takes into account the salaries, travel and Monthly Subsistence Allowance (MSA) of all staff working in the Special Programme of Humanitarian Assistance in the former Yugoslavia, as well as Mobility and Hardship Allowance paid to staff working in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also covered are rental and maintenance of all offices in the former Yugoslavia, as well as the upgrading of office premises in Belgrade (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). In addition, the Tuzla Field Office has had to be expanded again due to the increased operational needs occasioned by the opening of Tuzla airport.

53. Given the precarious security situation in the former Yugoslavia, security measures have continued to be strengthened in all offices, especially those in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

54. Other non-staff costs include the rental of a UNHCR aircraft, communications, utilities, the purchase of stationery and office supplies,

vehicles, necessary telecommunications equipment (radios, mobile telephones and other items), and the procurement of computer equipment and office furniture.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

55. Although the evolution of the situation in the former Yugoslavia is impossible to predict, it is proposed to continue to support the programme at a similar level as in 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994	1995		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
420.0	581.3	195.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	137.5
9.9 a/	—	—	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	—
0.6 a/	—	—	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	—
32.7 b/	30.0	29.2	RESETTLEMENT	14.6
463.2	611.3	225.1	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	152.1
463.2	611.3	225.1	TOTAL (1)	152.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
532,176.8	6,913.6	275,690.0	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	257,778.3
—	—	36,469.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	33,979.2
—	—	4,923.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	4,726.7
—	—	81.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	81.0
532,176.8	6,913.6	317,163.3	TOTAL (2)	296,565.2
532,640.0	7,524.9	317,388.4	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	296,717.3

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US\$ 12,000 incurred against Overall Allocation